From the St. Lawrence Republican.

General Putnam Rivalled.—On the 18th day of March, inst. while travelling through the woods on the S. Haven tract, town of Piteairn, St. Lawrence county, I came across the track of a panther, from the appearance of which I judged he had passed recently. I immediately returned home, procured my dog and rifle, and started in pursuit. Having followed him in a zigzag direction about 6 miles, I unexpectedly came to a ledge, into a fissure of which he had entered. Believing I was about to hae a little sport, and not preferring child's play, I dropped a second ball into my rifle, preparatory to the conflict. Scarcely had I effected this last act when, casting a searching glance upon the cavern, I beheld two shining balls, apparently emitting sparks of fire. These I knew to be the eyes of the panther, and immediately bringing my rifle to my face, "let drive", and sent in my dog. Those who have heard the occasional low sullen growls of a cat, when fighting, can form some idea of the growls of the panther at this time, (al- [illegible] ing in mind that puss will weigh ways [illegible] or ten pounds, whereas the panther [illegible] ghs about two hundred.)

[illegible] the place where the panther entered, [illegible] cent was nearly equal to that of the [illegible] of a house for twelve or fourteen feet, [illegible] extending downward under the floor of the entrance nearly to the place where I stood—at which place there was another opening, but covered with snow two or three feet deep. I reloaded my rifle, and in the mean time, the dog and the panther, apparently in "close commuion," had descended to the lowest aperture. Judging from the shrieks of the dog, that the contest was an unequal one, I threw aside my rifle, dug away the snow, and immediately pulled him out. The panther then ascended to the top of the lower cavern. After making the aperture sufficiently large, I crawled in six or seven feet, taking my dog and rifle with me, when, upon looking up, at the distance of seven or eight feet, I beheld the same glassy eyes, darting their fierce lustre upon me.—Like the boy in quest of the bird's nest, "with much ado," I succeeded in bringing my rifle to bear upon his head—again "let sliver," sent my dog forward, and immediately backed out, reloaded my rifle, and prepared for another onset, should occasion demand.

This I repeated three times in succession, each time sending my dog forward as a feeler. The fourth time I sent in my dog, they soon came down to the mouth of the cavern, the dog backing out, the panther having him by the nose and his claws grappled into his shoulders, the dog of course having the under jaw of the panther in his mouth. The object of the dog being evidently to get out of the cavern, bringing the panther with him. As soon as the panther's head came in sight, I fired a ball into his forehead—and here terminated my sport.

Upon examining the head of the panther, I found that every ball, six in number, had taken effect. One eye destroyed, the roots of his tongue cut off, teeth knocked out, &c. all of which could not have been effected by the latter shot. Notwithstanding all this he fought like a tiger, illustrating the truth of the axiom, that "the ruling passion of life is strong ever in death?" I have dressed the sikn and handsomely stuffed it; so that any one can see it by calling at my residence in Edwards.—Length ten feet.

ELIJAH HAINES.

Edwards, March 16, 1837.

Argument taking the place of rant.—The able paper which we extract from the Journal of Commerce cannot fail to convince the understanding of every intelligent reader, however little it may satisfy the passions which have produced our difficulties, or those at work to increas them, by giving their excesses a new direction. The author of the article is evidently a calm observer and careful calculator, who can exclude all party bias from a question of figures. He shows, by his style, that he is a man of letters; by his clear perception of causes, that he has studied human nature, and properly appreciates the contagious feeling which sometimes eclipses the sound sense of a whole community. He had read the history of the *South Sea bubble;* the Mississippi bubbles; the bank paper and land bubbles of 1819–20; the cotton bubble of 182[illegible], and very justly applies the principles of action which have operated, to every era of extravagant speculation, on visionary values of stocks, lots, and lands, to the present time.

We are somewhat surprised that those who attribute the embarrassments of the present day to the veto of the Bank of the United States and the consequent measures, should forget that the Bank of the United States still exists, and, as Mr. Biddle has declared, in undiminished power. It is assumed that State banks would not have multiplied if the bank of Mr. Biddle and associates had been rechartered. The fact, however, is, that a vast multitude, a great majority of the existing State banks were created before or during the term of the United States Bank charter; and of the actually operating State bank privilege and power which has grown up since, we have little doubt that Mr. Biddle wields the greater portion, including that procured by the management of his agents at Harrisburg against the will of the people of Pennsylvania, well known at the time, and shown most conclusively at the subsequent election. Do the denunciations of new State banks come well from Mr. Biddle and his friends, who have succeeded in putting up the greatest one in point of capital, the strongest in regard to privilege, and the most anomalous as it respects its connection with roads, canals, schools, &c. &c. even heard of in any country—a bank which has endeavored to exempt itself from legislative repeal or control, by having that clause voted down which recognises this right as to other State institutions? Does this guilty confession, that it was established against the will of the people, and that it does not wish a subsequent Legislature to pass upon it as upon other State institutions, authorize the sweeping condemnation of those establishments which are based upon the consent of the community? Whatever may be said to this, it certainly does not lie in the mouths of those who contributed to swell so enormously the amount of State bank capital, to cry down the administration opposed to it, as the author of the policy embraced by its enemies.

But how can those who have witnessed the *over-banking, over-trading*, and bankruptcies, of 1819 and of 1825—when the Bank of the United States was the great machine that managed the currency, and commerce, and corporations of the Union, with the help of the Treasury—reconcile their present assumptions with their former experience of the action of the Bank? How do they reconcile it with the present condition of England with a national bank in the plenitude of its power, and sustained by the credit and securities of the Government? The complaint in England is, that the bank, as the lender and maker of the currency of the kingdom, is directly interested in the expansions and contractions, which makes a sacrifice of the many, to the cupidity of a few. As a lender, it is the interest of the bank entrusted with the power of making the national currency, to throw out as much paper as possible, upon the smallest amount of actual specie capital. Tempted by avidity, the Bank of England, as well as the Bank of the United States, has again and again extended its issues until the Government aid was essential to save it from irreparable bankruptcy. This is the case at present; and yet the partisans and dependants that hang upon the great banking power in both countries, impute to the small banks the great commercial disasters which spring alone from that predominant, allied moneyed control, which notoriously exerts the most direct influence over the exchanges and commerce of England and the United States.

TARBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1837.

☞On our first page will be seen the Inaugural address of President Van Buren; we expect most of our readers may have seen it before this time; but for want of matter we have published it.

Notwithstanding it may have been seen by the whole community; yet it is worth a second reading, and deserves to be printed in letters of Gold.

☞Our first and second numbers will not contain but very little recent news of the day, as our exchange lists will only arrive in time for the third number.

☞We learn from the Washington Whig of the 9th instant that Edward Stanly Esq. has been selected as the whig candidate for this district.

We shall send several numbers of the Scævola to Non-Subscribers as a Sample; therefore if any of those persons wish to become Subscribers, they will give us notice.

We are gratefully indebted to our friends for their Strenuous exertions in obtaining Subscribers to the "Tarboro' Scævola;" and requests those holding Subscription lists with names on them to send them in, as we have struck off a sufficiency and have retained numbers for them.

☞The liberty of speech, and the freedom of the press, is an opprobium to Kings and Tyrants:—One of the greatest of men, who has contributed as much as any of our ancestors, in the organization and permanency of our republican institutions, now, numbered among the illustrious dead, has said,—"The light which has been shed on mankind by the art of printing, has eminently changed the condition of the world." To the press alone, chequered as it is with abuses, the world is indebted for the triumphs which have been gained by reason and humanity, over error and oppression, who reflect that to the same beneficent source, the United States owe much of the lights which conducted them to the rank of a free, and independent nation, into a shape so auspicious to their happiness. Every man, woman, and child, should become subscribers to some republican Gazette, and take an interest in the politicks of their Country.

The rightful way to produce, and perpetuate peace and harmony among a free people, and prevent irregular interpositions, is to give them full and correct information of their affairs through the medium of the public papers; and it is essentially necessary that means should be devised, and contrived, for those papers to penetrate the whole mass of the people. The basis of the government of the United States, being the opinion of the people, their primary object should be to keep that right, preserve it, and esteem it as consentrated as time itself!

Only a few years has passed away, since an attempt was made at Nullification, by a few zealous, ambitious, political disappointed asperants. That jargon has partially dwindled away like vapour before the rays of a meridian sun.

The spirit of the times may alter, and probably will, our rulers may at some distant day become corrupt, and our people by negligence and inattention may be ignorant of their affairs; while a clan of Molochs may be diligent at work, manufacturing yokes for our necks. It seems to be a law inherent in the nature of man with a few individual exceptions, and history and experience declares, that men are the only animals that will devour their own species to satisfy their ambition, and promote their grandeur. It can never be too often repeated that the time for fixing every essential right on a legal basis, is while we are honest and united.

We have seen the following communication from Dr. Hall.

Thursday morning, May 11 1837.

Mr. Howard: Since my name has been placed before the district as a candidate, I find that many respectable members of our party would have prefred some other. There would not therefore be that unity of feeling which would be desirable. With a knowledge of this fact I must insist on withdrawing my name from before the district, to the end that those who have other preferences may be gratified; and hope they will select some person agreeable to the party generally.

Popular Government to be overthromn by Federal Violence.—We had hoped that after the sad rebuke given to the Hartford Convention attempt, and that of the nullifiers, that the opposition would give up the hope of *dragooning* the American people into submission to a party whom they have a thousand times put down at the polls. It seems, however, that *panic, threats of violence, of revolution*, are still the means which the presumptuous among us will continue to employ upon the patient democracy. In the black cockade times, the rawhead and bloody-bones of the French revolution was daily used by the federal party to frighten the people into the belief that they were incapable of self-government, and that they ought not to trust themselves. The war panic, and all the federal efforts of the times, were made to teach the country, through a succession of disasters, that a confederate republic was an inadequate government for national defence. The panic of 1834 was designed to impress the opinion, that the country was in "*the midst of a revolution,*" which would not long be bloodless; and that, without a Bank Government, we could have no Government at all; and the press of the opposition would persuade us we are again in the same predicament.

Hear the Albany Advertiser:

"We are indeed "ground to the dust." Six years ago we were a happy flourishing people. Then Jackson undertook "*to reform the whole system.*" His nominee and successor has been straddling in the old man's steps, and now the country mourns in sackcloth and ashes over its utter, appalling ruin. But this cannot—should not last. The people will no longer consent to endure a Government which is a curse instead of a blessing. They will refuse to uphold it at so ruinous a sacrific. Let their oppressors dare turn a deaf ear longer to their cries, and the moment is at hand when the voice of the popular will, legitimately expressed, or the arm of popular indignation exasperated to frenzy, will hurl *them* in their turn to the dust.

Hear Mr. Webster, of war renown, through the Boston Atlas:

"What is the condition of things now? Why, with *eight millions* of specie, while we are at the "mercy of that merciful institution," the Treasury, the country is running headlong into *universal bankruptcy* and *universal ruin!*

"And who now are the *Panic Makers?* The *Government*. Who exult in the prevailing distress? The *Government*. What are we told day by day in the official journal? '*There is no pressure which any honest man should regret!*' And what relief are we promised?"

"This oppressive and ruinous course of the Government must ultimately end in some popular outbreak. Public indignation is daily becoming more inflamed, and will burst upon the Government with a force which cannot be resisted. As long as the pressure immediately affects only the merchants, the administration may have nothing to fear. Already, however, has one of the leading prints of the Union advised the merchants of New York to resist the payment of the Government bonds. Though we should much regret the necessity of such a meassure, we have little doubt that the excited public sentiment of the commercial metropolis would sustain it. The merchants very naturally consider the course of the Government an unjustifiable crusade against their property and their rights.

"They have forborne as long as human nature can forbear. They have been stripped—plundered—beggared—by the Government; and the Government, still blind, reckless and insolent in its double political and moneyed power, scoffs at their sufferings, defies their indignation, and *threatens them with renewed and augmented distress!*"

On the 6th of February a letter was received from Mr. Baldwin, the father of the child to Dr. Jewett of St. Johnsbury, Vermont saying "The air ceased to escape though the the incision in thirty hours, and his breathing continue better than before the operation. About the 20th of January, he had the appearance of having taken cold; his cough become more troublesome, with much phlegm. On the morning of January 23d, about six o'clock, his cough was still more severe, giving a different sound from that of any time previous; it was harsher, sharper and resembled the barking of a fox. I hastened to light a candle, but before I could do this, and return to the bed William says, 'Pa, I have coughed the nail up. I stepped to the bed with my light, and in a streak of phlegm and blood lay the nail, directly before his mouth, on the pillow, the head from him. I could discover any matter, (pus) but saw none."

Dr. Jewett states that he has since frequently visited the boy, and that he is well and hearty, his cough having entirely subsided. It is not believed that a similar case of so formidable a substance having been received on the lungs and thrown up afterwards by coughing, has ever previously occurred. *New York Courier.*

The Plague at Constantinople.—This terrible scourge, according to late accounts from that lively capital, had greatly abated. The number of persons who had fallen victims to the plague since it first broke out, was 4,303, including the environs of Constantinople to the mouth of the Black Sea. The following singular story is related of the plague, which certainly affords a striking proof of the extraordinary virulence and contagiousness of this fatal disorder:—An individual retired to the country near Adrianople, for the purpose of being removed to a distance from the contagion of the distance from the contagion of the disease which prevailed in the city. He had remained more than two months in his retreat, when one day he took a fancy to shoot a crow which was passing over his head. His children picked up the crow and played some time with it. The next day three of his children were successively seized with the plague, and in the space of eight days the house was entirely deserted, all its inmates having died. It was supposed that the crow had belonged to one of the flocks of those ravenous birds which had fed upon the carcases of some peasants who had perished of the disease, aud who had been abandoned in the fields.—*ib.*

Learning a Trade.—There are many people who dislike the name of 'mechanic' and would rather than put their children to an honest trade, tug hard at their business and live sparingly for the sake giving them a college education. They think meanly of him who wears the leather apron and is not dressed up in finery and show. This we believe is the reason why there are so many pettifoggers and vagabonds in the world. Many a son has been sent to college with the expectations of his parents highly excited, but like the fable of the moun ain he only produced a mouse. We think highly of our colleges and literary institutions, and rejoice to see them prosper; but we are more pleased to see individuals, mind turned in a right current. There are hundreds of lawyers who would have made better mechanics; and have obtained a more comfortable livelihood. And we have no doubt, there are many mechanics who would stand high at the bar, had they been blessed with a liberal education. But if a child have talents, they will not remain hid; and no matter what his trade or profession is, they will sooner or later burst forth.—There are many individuals in the literary world,—who were bred to mechanical trades. Many of the editors of our best conducted journals were mechanics, and do credit to the station they occupy. And our mechanics too, generally speaking, are the most industrious part of the community. They are almost always busily employed. But it is apt to be otherwise with professional men. They are often dilatory, lazy. It is an effort for them to bend their minds to a difficult pursuit.—They are well informed because they spend much of their time in reading—but this is an unprofitable business, unless we have some definite object in view.

In these remarks we wish it not to be understood that we think lighty of professional men generally; for we do not. We wish to address ourselves particularly to those parents who are hesitating what occupation to give their children. Are they ingenious, fond of mechanical pursuits? Give them a trade.—Do they love to study, and cannot give their attention to any thing else! Send them to College. Let your children choose themselves what trade or profession they will follow, and what *they* select will generally prove the most advantageous in the end.—But never think a trade too humble for your son to work at—nor a profession too important for him to acquire. Let every parent pursue this course with his children, and we are confident there would be less unhappiness and misery in the world. You can never force a trade or a profession upon a child; it must be natural to him. A disregard for a child's inclination in this respect has often proved his ruin, or at least, unfitted him for the duties of life.—*Boston Mechanic.*

Some ladies of Philadelphia have united in establishing an asylum for negro orphans.

WANTED an apprentice to the printing business, a boy 12 or 14 years of age, who can read and spell tolerably well, and of respectable parentage will meet with encouragement. By Application at this Office.

May 12, 1837.

Notes of Hand, and other blanks, for sale, at this Office.

Norfleet & Lawrence.

—:¶:—

BEING well aware that it is not generally known we are engaged in the Tailoring Business, we deem it expedient to make it known through the medium of the press.

In the house directly opposite the brick Store, formerly occupied by C. King, we have opened an assortment of goods, adapted to the Spring and summer seasons:—

Consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Drillings, Vestings, &c. &c. We very respectfully solicit patronage, promising every exertion to merit it.

To those by whom we have been patronised, our unfeigned thanks are returned.

Tarboro', May 12, 1837. 1-13

Notice.

THE Subscribers having come to the determination to close their business in this place, will offer at Public Auction May Court, all the

GOODS,

They have on hand, commencing on Monday and continuing through the week

☞We once more invite our friends who have open accounts, to call and settle them, or, we shall certainly place them in the hands of an officer, forthwith.

KING & EDMONDSON.

Tarboro', May 11, 1837. 1-3

Important Sale.

—:¶:—

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Bargain and Sale bearing date the 17th ult. and executed to the undersigned by D. Richards & Co. for certain purposes therein mentioned, the same being of Record in the Register's Office for the County of Edgecombe.

We shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Store House of the said firm,

On Monday 29th inst,

And on every day thereafter until all is sold. The following property both real and personal to wit:

ONE TOWN LOT,

Whereon D. Richards now resides;

ALSO, One other LOT on which there is a good Gin House, Screw, &c. Two Cotton Gins, Two large Waggons and harness, one Buggy and harness, two Sulkeys and harness,

THE STOCK OF GOODS,

Wares, and Merchandize, the dwelling House and Kitchen Furniture.

Twelve likely Negroes,

Consisting of Men Women, and Children, the interest of said firm in two hired slaves: Also at the Conetoe Farm, the stock of Hogs, Cattle, and farming utensils, &c. &c.

The terms of sale will be cash for all sums under $100; and all sums over, bond with approved security, bearing interest from, and payable Six months after date.

All persons indebted to the said firm, by bond, note, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

May 9, 1837.

B. M. JACKSON.
C. G. HUNTER. } *Assignees.*
W. NORFLEET.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

TARBORO' SCÆVOLA.

—:¶:—

WE propose to publish in the town of Tarboro', Edgecombe County, N. C. a weekly paper, entitled, the

Tarboro' Scævola,

EDITED BY

M. EDWARD MANNING,

And printed by J. & W. Manning.

(We have adopted for the title of the paper, Scævola, in honor of Mucius Scævola of ancient Rome, who was willing to lay down his life as a sacrifice for Republicanism, and did burn and torture the hand in fire, that missed Porsenna the invader of their Rights.) According to custom we proceed to lay before the public an analysis upon which this paper will be conducted. Its columns will be devoted to Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Mechanics, Medicine, Literature, and Science in general. It cannot fail of being useful to the Politician, the Merchant, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Physician, and Literary men who dislike to trouble themselves (entirely) with the plenitude of political strife. We are resolved to exert every nerve of our sensorium to render it useful and pleasing to the Ladies; who, Veturia-like are the arbitresses of the world. The principles of Democracy (the watch tower of liberty,) will be defended with every talent we are master of. The Administration of Martin Van Buren, and R. M. Johnson, will be supported, and its Jackson-like course advocated with sanguine fervency. All the most important and interesting proceedings of Congress, and the State Legislature, wil be reported. We shall endeavor to obtain the latest commercial news from the North, and lay before our patrons with despacth. We intend to avail ourselves of the advantage of the best publications on the subjects of internal improvement, and agriculture, and by that means will be able to select a number of essays, which cannot fail, of being useful to all who have the prosperity of their county at heart.

We will procure all important and necessary information in Medicine, within our sphere, of country and hospital cases, and give their pathology and treatment publicity. A portion of the Scævola will generally be devoted to anecdotes, and polite literature; and whiggery blown sky-high. Knowing the necessity of the publication of a truly democratic periodical in the town of Tarboro', we call on the good people of Edgecombe and adjoining counties, and the inhabitants of the U. S. to patronise and sustain us in carrying out the principles of Democracy.

TERMS.

The Scævola will be printed on an imperial sheet at $3 per annum or $3 50 at the end of the year. No subscription will be received for a less period than a year; and the paper will not be discontinued until orders are received to that effect, and all arrearages settled. Advertising at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. All letters to be addressed to Tarboro', Edgecombe Co. N. Carolina, post paid. The first No. will be issued the 10th of May next. All those holding subscription lists will forward them by the first of May, and those that will obtain six responsible subscribers will be entitled to one paper gratis.

March [illegible] 1837.