

# THE TARBORO' SCÆVOLA.

REPUBLICANISM: THE PALLADIUM OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

VOLUME 1.

TARBOROUGH, (EDGEcombe COUNTY, N. C.) FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1837.

NO. 16.

## The "Tarborough Scævola,"

EDITED BY  
M. E. MANNING,  
And printed by J. & W. Manning.

**TERMS.**  
Published every week at  
Three dollars per annum, if paid within the year, or Three dollars and fifty cents, if not paid till the end of the subscription year. It will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State to pay invariably in advance. 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.

## Miscellaneous.

(From the *Pennsylvanian*.)  
TEXAS.

PHILADELPHIA, July, 1837.

My Dear —: You ask if it is prob-

able that Texas can maintain its independence? I answer, without hesitation, in the affirmative. Unexpected and accidental as many events of the Texian revolution have been, (and how often are the eras of history occasioned by accidents!) the contest between Texas and Mexico, is a very different affair now, from what it was at its origin. The same principles are still involved, but a thousand powerful interests have been enlisted in this struggle, the sympathies, the indignation of mankind have been awakened in behalf of Texas, and Mexico has only exposed its own impotence and invoked just retribution for its treachery and cruelty, by this fatal collision with the Anglo-American race. The Mexican Government is still called a Republic; but almost every act in its history has rendered the name a libel on human liberty: It has been, and seems destined long to continue, a despotism without hope of melioration, even from revolution. It has never acquired sufficient stability during its frequent changes, to avoid the evils of anarchy at home, or to comprehend the reciprocal rights and obligations of an independent national existence. After a lapse of more than 200 years, the civil condition of Mexico is little better than it was when Cortes first planted the flag of the "great emperor" on the palaces of Montezuma. The population and wealth of Mexico (if we credit the Spanish accounts of this conquest) are not greater now than then; and certainly the cause of enlightened freedom has gained little by the process of exterminating the tribes of national Indians with the Moorish and Castilian stock, by depositing the clouted cazique from his wigwam, and installing the more polished but more treacherous tyrants, who for many long years of painful misrule, have wielded the sceptre of that country.

The time has been when the armies of Mexico dared to invade Texas, but it never was, when, even in a just cause, they were anything like a match in power or discipline, for the militia of the republic. But Texas has gained a friend, an ally in every friend of justice and liberty! it has been strengthened by the revolting humanity of a world which could regard the cold blooded atrocities of its foes with no other sentiment but horror. It is vain for us to discuss nice questions of national etiquette or to cavil about the moral propriety of our citizens emigrating to Texas, with rifles in their hands, to avenge the blood of murdered relatives, or to vindicate the great cause of constitutional liberty. It has never been in the power of governments to restrain these impulses, nor is it now often attempted. Has not England, with all her circumspection, and France, with all her calculations upon the balance of power, and almost every other European power, connived at, if they did not encourage their citizens to engage in foreign war, whenever reasons of private interest, or motives of public humanity, attracted them to the scene of action? It is sufficient, then, for the justification of those who have gone from the United States to take up arms in Texas, that they have done so in a cause where it would have been glorious even to fail; and our government stands acquitted by a course of more guarded neutrality (notwithstanding the wrongs which Mexico has heaped on our citizens) than was observed in the contest between Mexico and Spain.

Although in point of numbers Mexico can count its millions where Texas can its ten thousands, yet the effective resources of the latter are most formidable. Texas has never been so much in need of soldiers as of other essential requisites for war. It is impossible that, in the short time of her national existence, under the circumstances in which she has been placed, the fiscal affairs of the country, can have been effectually arranged. The people have lived most of this time with arms in their hands, and great as the fertility of the country is,

it would not yield even the means of subsistence without cultivation. Texas has therefore been compelled to follow the example of our own and every other revolutionary history, in anticipating her future resources, in order to establish her present credit. This has been done, with more economy, perhaps, than was ever done before. The public debt of Texas does not probably exceed a million and a half of dollars. This estimate has been deemed extravagant by some who had better opportunities than I of forming correct opinions. — Were it much larger, it would still be insignificant for the resources which a little time must place at her command. The value of our own exports in cotton alone, and the revenue of our imports, may furnish some data by which the future revenues of Texas (exclusive of direct taxes,) may be estimated. The Congress which recently adjourned, you will perceive, has laid the foundation of a revenue system, and in this respect, as in all others, it has copied almost literally the system of our country. The public lands of Texas, alone, constitute an immense source of national wealth. The revenues of the U. States, from a similar source, will aid you in estimating its extent. The located lands of Texas, for which titles have been vested under the laws of Mexico, are chiefly near the coast, and within the range of the settlements already formed, while vast regions of unexplored country yet lie in the interior.

The commerce of Texas, like every thing else, is still in its infancy; but even in the midst of war and blockades, vessels have continued to arrive and depart freighted with valuable cargoes. Until the first of last month, no taxes whatever were imposed by the laws of Texas. While Texas was an integral part of Mexico, its financial as well as all other interests depending in any degree on government protection, were neglected, so that the revolution was not merely the reformation of existing abuses, but literally the beginning of the first Government. A charter of a bank, styled "the Bank of Commerce and Agriculture," had been granted by the government of Coahuila and Texas. No steps had been taken for its organization when the revolution commenced. This charter, with very extensive privileges, contemplated a capital of one million of dollars, and it had been confirmed by the government of Texas. Another charter has been granted since the revolution, with a capital of 5,000,000 dollars, of combining banking privileges with objects of internal improvement. It is expected that the former of these banking institutions will soon be in a condition to commence operations, as probably they both would, but for the unprecedented shock which has recently sustained in the United States. Except the Mexican dollar, and now and then a glittering doubloon, the currency of Texas has consisted in the notes of our banks. The suspension of specie payments in the United States must of course affect the circulation of these bank notes in that country, and renders it more important for Texas to have a currency of its own. Its interests and destinies are yet too intimately connected with those of the United States (if the commercial relations which it must soon bear to other countries would permit,) for Texas to test by experiment the theory of an exclusively metallic currency. Its wants and its resources in this respect, must be regulated in a great measure by the standards of value and habits of commerce, which have been established by those with whom it is to deal. A loan of five millions of dollars has been authorized by the Congress of Texas, and measures have been taken to present the terms to the capitalists of the United States or of Europe. They are such that at any other period there would be no difficulty in their acceptance, and even now, since the credit of our country is rapidly recovering from the shocks it has borne, it is probable that this loan can be negotiated without resort to the capitalists of Europe. Its negotiation would not only dispel the last doubt as to the permanent independence of Texas, but would subject the fate of Mexico to its mercy.

This war can be easily carried to the gates of Mexico; but it was not commenced for conquest, and invasion would only be resorted to as a measure of defence. If Mexico had armies at its disposal, (and it can bring little more than a rabble into the field,) it wants the other means of waging efficient war, offensive or defensive. — Besides the intestine feuds and total instability of its government, it has been hitherto too fluctuating and despotic to establish a system of domestic finance or foreign credit. It has frequently been compelled to anticipate its revenues by falling into the hands of shavers, and when such expedients failed, it has resorted to "forced loans," by which it has run up a long account yet to be settled with France, England and the United States.

There is little probability that Mexico will ever attempt again to invade Texas. An army has been stationed for about 12 months at Matamoras and that vicinity, said to consist of from 2,000 to 3,500 men,

but it has never approached the confines of Texas, though many threats have been uttered. I saw a Texian prisoner who had been confined at Matamoras, and he informed me that many of the recruits of which this army was composed, were brought in handcuffed. The prisoners now in Texas declare that they marched there with reluctance, and that the people of Mexico is by no means formidable, though it is sufficient to afford means of annoying the commerce of Texas, and thus, with little risk of protracting the war. If Texas shall succeed in her present efforts to obtain the means of increasing her navy, a few vessels will suffice to sink the Mexican brig of war, or drive them under the guns of the celebrated castle at Vera Cruz. When the finances of Texas shall be arranged (as I trust they soon will be) on a permanent and efficient footing, Mexico will be reduced at once to the necessity of putting a period to the war, either by the unconditional recognition of the independence of the Republic, or by measures of decisive hostility.

**Correction.**—In the last Philadelphia Herald we notice a tissue of misrepresentations as to the settlement with the Bank of the United States, for what it owes the Treasury.

As the object seems to be in the usual manner made a topic for the eulogy of Mr. Biddle, we have inquired and communicated to the public the following plain and unvarnished facts in refutation of the distorted statements of the Herald:

1. Mr. Biddle got an *ex parte* committee appointed, and forwarded the result of their valuation of the shares to the Treasury, at about \$110 per share.

2. But, contrary to the Herald's statement, he did not offer to pay even that valuation. This appears distinctly in his correspondence submitted to Congress early in the last session by the Treasury Department.

3. Mr. Biddle, when a committee was appointed by his bank and the old one to act with another appointed by the Treasury Department, did know the result of the valuation placed on the shares by the latter, because it was submitted to his own committee; and they, after deliberation at Philadelphia, and doubtless with him, refused to assent to that valuation, or to agree it should be paid.

4. Contrary to the Herald, he therefore had full notice, and declined to settle in that way through his committee.

This appears also in the printed report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate on Mr. Biddle's memorial.

5. It was not till Mr. Galbraith's committee had reported some penal provisions against Mr. Biddle's bank, that he came forward and proposed to pay what had before been refused, and what was about three dollars more on a share than he attempted to palm off by his *ex parte* committee as the just value.

6. In respect to the final settlement, it is further the fact, that he never executed the bonds to the U. States till the very day he stopped specie payment—assigning various Biddle reasons for delay after delay.

7. It is further the fact, and contrary to the Herald, that after he had thus reluctantly signed the bonds, and thus promised to pay over about half a million which belonged to the Navy Pension fund, he was not called on to pay it at different places, because the Navy Department could not transfer its funds there; but he was called on by the Secretary of the Navy to pay what he had withheld nearly a year and a half, because they were suffering from the want of it.

8. When he agreed to pay, it after so long delay, the places where he was to pay it were of minor importance; and were, we presume, places mutually convenient.

9. How hard pushed Mr. Biddle's partisans must be, to make a merit for him, and to bestow eulogy on him, for such a course of conduct—one that would be of so doubtful, if not dishonorable, a character, in private life?—*Globe*.

## THE TOMATO.

Dr. Bennet, a professor in the Medical College of Lake Erie, Ohio, made the following statements, in one of his lectures before the students, upon the subject of the Tomato:

1. That it is one of the most powerful deobstruents of the Materia Medica, and that in all those affections of the liver, and other organs where calomel is indicated, it is probably the most effective, and least harmful remedial agent known by the profession.

2. That a chemical extract will probably soon be obtained from it which will altogether supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease.

3. That he has successfully treated serious diarrhoea with this article alone.

4. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia or indigestion.

5. That persons removing from the East or North to the West or South, should by

all means make use of it as an aliment, as it would in that event, save them from the danger attendant upon those violent bilious attacks to which almost all unacclimated persons are liable.

6. That the citizens in general should make use of it either raw, cooked, or in the form of catsup with their daily food, as it is the most healthy article of the Materia Alimentaria.

We know but little of the medical properties of the Tomato although we are satisfied that it is one of the most wholesome of vegetables. We are pleased to learn however, that professor Bennet has acknowledged the necessity, in this indirect manner, of procuring a substitute for calomel. If it is a "sovereign remedy for dyspepsia or indigestion," as he states, the medical faculty may announce that they have discovered, for the first time, how to cure this most distressing malady. The doctors are just beginning to learn that they have been groping their whole life time in the dark.

The following method of preserving tomatoes, was translated from the French by Gen. Dearborn, for the New England Farmer: The boiling required for the preservation of fruits, always changes their quality, and sometimes entirely alters their character; and it often happens, when the fruits are acid, as in the Tomato, that they imbibe in the copper vessels in which they are stewed to a certain consistence, metallic principles which are injurious to health. This double consideration induces us to publish an excellent method for preserving the tomato, which does not alter the quality of this fruit, and does not require the action of heat.

A sufficient quantity of salt is dissolved in spring or river water to make it strong enough to bear an egg; select perfectly ripe tomatoes, and place them well and without pressing them, in a stone or glazed earthen pot, which is to be filled with the brine; cover the pot with a deep plate in such a manner that it presses upon the fruit, and by this simple process tomatoes may be preserved more than a year without attention. Before cooking they should be soaked in fresh water, for several hours.

Mrs. Childs has given some useful instructions for cooking this excellent vegetable. She says: Tomatoes should be skinned by pouring boiling water over them. After they are skinned, they should be stewed half an hour, in tin, with a little salt, a small bit of butter, and a spoonful of water. This method is for sauce to eat with roast meat for dinner. When pickled green, tomatoes make an excellent pickle. An excellent catsup may be made of them, when ripe, in the following manner. The vegetable should be squeezed up in the hand, salt put to them, and set by for twenty four hours, after being passed through a sieve, allspice, pepper, mace, garlic, and whole mustard seeds should be added. It should be boiled down one-third and bottled after it is cool. No liquid is necessary, as the tomatoes are very juicy. A good deal of salt and spice is necessary to keep the catsup well. It is delicious with roast meat; and a cupful adds much to the richness of soup and chowder. The garlic should be taken out before the catsup is bottled.

## Horrible and Distressing Accident.

We regret deeply to learn that last evening Mrs. Dallas, mother of the Honorable George M. Dallas, American minister to Russia, was instantaneously killed, by a melancholy casualty, the particulars of which, as they have reached us, are these:—Mrs. Dallas was returning after nightfall in a carriage from the country, accompanied by Mrs. Alexander Campbell, when in passing through Brown street, the horses attached to the vehicle, took fright and ran away. —The breaking of some part of the harness brought a piece of wood connected with it, in contact with the heels of the horses, and increased their progress to their topmost speed. At this juncture the timorous driver sprang from his seat, leaving his horse to their own guidance and direction. The furious animals swept along the street, until on coming either in contact with some obstacle, or turning a corner, the carriage was partly upset, and one of the affrighted inmates dashed headlong upon the pavement. Mrs. Campbell was the lady thrown out, and we are gratified to hear that she was saved, as by a miracle, although it pains us to add, that she was severely bruised and wounded, and it is greatly feared, may not survive. Mrs. Dallas remained in the carriage, if we mistake not, until the horses were arrested in their flight. Being taken into a house, she was scarcely able to speak,—and merely complained of the oppression of her dress, which prevented her from breathing freely. A groan or two ensued, and the lamented lady had ceased to live. There was no external injury upon her person, except an inconsiderable bruise upon her arm,—and it is believed that she died of apoplexy, resulting from extreme terror,—although it is not improbable that the discovery of some internal humor might result from a thorough post mortem examination.

Mrs. Dallas was an amiable, accomplished, and high bred woman; one has fulfilled in her day and generation, with exemplary purity and truth, the duties of a wife, a mother, and a member of the society which she has so long adorned. Her loss will be deeply deplored by all who love goodness and virtue, and the beneficent influence of personal worth. —*Philadelphia Gazette*.

**British National Debt.**—A correspondent of the Liverpool Chronicle, presents some curious statistics of the National Debt of Great Britain which it is calculated that its amount is so enormous that if laid down in sovereigns side by side, and touching each other, the line of gold would extend nearly 12,000 miles, or more 12 times round the moon! If laid down in bank notes end to end, they would form a belt long enough to go four times around the earth! If the debt was carried in one horse cart, each loaded with half a ton of gold, the carts would extend in one unbroken line 363 miles! If the carts were loaded with the debt silver, they would extend 676 miles, or from John O'Groats's House in Scotland, to the Land's End in Cornwall! If the entire population of the world (man, woman and child,) was laid under contribution, it would require 16 shillings from each individual, and £4 from every family to pay this debt! If all the gold in the world was brought to England it would not pay one quarter of the debt! All the gold in Great Britain and the colonies would not pay not more than half even of the interest of the debt! The whole of the circulating medium (gold, silver, Bank of England, country and joint stock bank notes passes more than 11 times every year through the Exchequer in payment of the government taxes, to say nothing of parochial taxation!

**Plumbago.**—It was lately stated in the English papers, that the celebrated Mine of Plumbago, or Black Lead, at Borrowdale, in England, was exhausted, and that no other source of obtaining this useful mineral was known. It has since been stated, in some of the papers of this country, that Plumbago can be obtained in any quantity in the vicinity of Raleigh, in North Carolina. To confirm this statement, we have pleasure in publishing the following extract from a Geological Report made to the Legislature of North Carolina several years ago, by Professor Ulmsted, then Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at the University of that State, and at present Professor of Mathematics in Yale College.

"This great deposit of Black Lead," says the Professor, "lies a little westward of Raleigh. The whole formation consists of a great number of parallel beds, varying in width from a few inches to twenty feet. They lie in a singular variety of isinglass rock, (*micaceous schists*) usually of a bright cherry red, but sometimes of a silvery white color. These beds occur throughout a space not less than three-fourths of a mile wide, and ten miles long. I have never read of any mine of Plumbago which can compare in extent with this, and have reason to believe it is the largest mine on record."

Professor Silliman having had a specimen of this Plumbago presented to him by the late Judge Johnson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, said, "it is of very fine quality, and appears well adapted both for crayons and pots." And Professor Dewey, of William's College, Massachusetts, on viewing another specimen, declared "it was the finest he ever saw."

Nat. Int.

## FAMILY WORSHIP.

Family religion is of unspeakable importance. Its effect will greatly depend on the sincerity of the head of the family, and on his mode of conducting the worship of his household. If his children and servants do not see his prayers exemplified in his temper and manners, they will be disgusted with religion. Tediousness will weary them. Fine language will shoot above them. Formality of connexion or composition they will not comprehend. Gloominess or austerity of devotion will make them dread religion as a hard service. Let them be met with smiles. Let them be met as for the most delightful service in which they can be engaged. Let them find it short, savory, simple, plain, tender, heavenly. Worship thus conducted, may be used as an engine of vast power in a family. It diffuses a sympathy through the members. It calls off the mind from the deadening effects of worldly affairs. It arrests every member, with a morning and evening sermon, in the midst of all the hurries and cares of life. It says: "There is a God!" "There is a spiritual world!" "There is a life to come!" It fixes the idea of responsibility in the mind. It furnishes a tender and judicious father or master with an opportunity of gently glancing at faults where a direct administration might be inexpedient. It enables him to relieve the weight with which subordination or service often sits on the minds of inferiors.—*New York Mirror*.