



The "Tarborough Press."
 BY GEORGE HOWARD.
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Scotland Neck Female Seminary.

THE public are most respectfully informed that the Examination of the above named Seminary will take place on Friday, the 16th inst. at the residence of the subscriber, at which time Parents and Guardians are particularly invited to attend. The Exercises of the institution will recommence on

Monday, the 16th of January next,

Under the direction of heretofore of Miss Rowen, of New York—Miss Hanks, of New York, will superintend the Music Department.

The following will be the course of studies—Reading, writing, geography, grammar, spelling, composition, arithmetic, ancient and modern history, history of the United States, rhetoric, logic, natural philosophy, astronomy, moral and intellectual philosophy, natural theology, elements of criticism, chemistry and botany:

For the above branches per session of five months,	\$10
Latin,	5
Drawing,	5
Flower Painting,	8
Painting in oil colors,	10
French,	10
Music,	15
Board, per month,	7

Em. L. Parker.

Dec. 9, 1836.

MERCHANTS.

WE have imported by the ships Hark Away, Mymora, George Washington, and Hibernia,

The heaviest and best assorted STOCK OF EUROPEAN GOODS,

Ever in our possession. Our assortment of **American Goods,**

is very extensive and complete. These Goods we will sell WHOLESALE, we verily believe as low, and in some instances lower than similar Goods can be bought in any Northern Market, and on as liberal terms, thereby saving to the Country Merchant, Insurance, Freight, and other incidental expenses.

Paul, Mollan & Co.

Petersburg, Va. Sept. 12. 37

Notice.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale, an Assortment of **SUGAR AND MOLASSES,**



By wholesale or retail
 APPLY TO
 Isaac B. Brady.
 July 7th, 1836.

NEW

Chinese Mulberry.

THE subscriber has for disposal several hundred rooted trees and cuttings of the noted *Morus Multicaulis*, or **New Chinese Mulberry;**

Found doubly advantageous for silk culture, and one of the most beautiful ornamental trees, of moderate size, the eye can rest upon. Of the ease of propagating this tree and its rapid growth the public may judge when informed that from a small rooted plant, for which a dollar was paid at Baltimore about four years since, the subscriber has disposed of a large number, and has yet as above stated, and that his first propagated trees are near twenty feet high and beautifully proportioned. The leaf is a dark green color and often 16 inches long and 11 broad. The price, (now reduced) is 50 cents each for plants upwards of 5 feet high, and proportionate for those of a smaller size & when a number are taken at a time.

SIDNEY WELLER.

Brinkleyville, Halifax county, N. C. }
 Dec. 15, 1836. }
 P. S. Mr. Geo. Howard is my Agent for vines and trees at Tarborough and vicinity, and those desirous of any plants would do well to make early application, so that they may be included in a box about to be sent to Mr. Howard. S. W.



Strayed,

OR stolen from the lot of the Subscriber, on Thursday night, the 10th of November, 1836.

A dark bay Mare,
 About 15 hands high, and blind of an eye. Any information respecting her, given to the Subscriber living near Tarborough, will be thankfully received.

Henry Shurley.

Nov. 14th, 1836.

Miscellaneous.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS,
 OF GOV. DUDLEY.

Senators and Gentlemen
 of the House of Commons:

Custom, Gentlemen, and my own views of propriety, demand of me some exposition of the principles and motives which will actuate me during my Executive term; and as my preferences and predilections in Federal Politics are no secrets to you, I shall confine myself chiefly to our domestic interests.

The object of Government is to restrain the turbulent, protect the weak and promote the happiness of the many. The Constitutions of the State and of the Union (both but compromises of conflicting interests) were designed to govern and direct the course of their administration, and as well as the laws enacted to explain and enforce their provisions, should be fairly and liberally construed and faithfully executed, to attain and secure the great and beneficent purposes for which they were instituted.

The settled precedents of our country, established so soon after the formation of these charters, in many instances by the very lawgivers themselves, and in times remarkable for political honesty, are too sacred to be hastily or lightly disturbed. But where the provisions of the Constitutions are clear and definite in their meaning, evasions should be studiously guarded against, and violations firmly resisted.

The Agricultural interest has the first claim to our attention, as the basis on which all our prosperity rests. No superstructure presents the appearance of symmetry and beauty, if its pedestal be neglected or defective. And it were folly to erect upon a ponderous, magnificent and costly base, a cheap, insignificant and worthless work. Each part should observe its relative proportion, and as in architecture so in politics, we must consider the corresponding capacities of the State—the relative proportions which the agricultural can be made to bear to the great and congenial interests of commerce, trade, manufactures and labour.

As a State, we stand fifth in population, first in climate, equal in soil, minerals and ores, with superior advantages for manufacturing and with a hardy, industrious and economical people. Yet, with such unequalled natural facilities, we are actually least in the scale of relative wealth and enterprise, and our condition daily becoming worse—lands depressed in price, fallow and deserted—manufacturing advantages unimproved—our stores of mineral wealth undisturbed, and our Colleges and Schools languishing from neglect. It is a true, but melancholy picture, and it is our business to prescribe the remedy. In the want of capital, and of that generous confidence which should exist between the government and the people, mutually to assist and support each other, I think I find the evil, and the corrective is palpable. Increase your circulating medium—give to industry and enterprise their proper incentives, and make interest the connecting tie between ourselves and our constituents, and we at once seize hold of their confidence and affections and arrest the torrent of emigration which is desolating our State.

At this period of enterprise and refinement, it would be worse than useless to enquire whether man is most happy in a civilized or semi-barbarous state. We enjoyed the comforts of civilization and must neither retrograde nor stand

still. The Merchant must be supplied with means to purchase at full prices the produce of the Farmer; the Manufacturer and Mechanic to erect the necessary works to supply the demands of the country; water courses must be improved; water powers applied to useful purposes; Railways and other roads constructed to penetrate those sections of country to which navigation has been denied, and Common Schools established and cherished: Then, the resources of the State will be developed, and an impulse given to her energies and enterprise which would soon place her in the rank for which nature designed her. Enable the Farmer to reach his market with despatch and economy; bring it to his door, and you at once stimulate him to increased industry and a more watchful care of his products. You enhance the value of his labour and of his lands, and you make contented and happy with the home of his birth.

Were the State enclosed by a wall, beyond which her citizens might not travel, the Legislator might fold his arms and withhold his aid and protection from all works of general improvement, permitting individual enterprise and energy to exhaust themselves by fruitless and abortive efforts. But we must remember that our younger sists are presenting the most alluring temptations to our citizens—that daily, the bone and sinew of our strength are passing away from us—and that, unless prompt and efficient means are applied to remedy the evil, a few more years may find us hopelessly impoverished.

Whilst it is admitted that we cannot safely wield the Banking capital which the superior commercial advantages and facilities of trade render necessary to Massachusetts, Louisiana or New York, may we not venture to enquire, whether there is anything in our condition, which necessarily restricts us to the use of less than the third of the amount which is usefully employed in Georgia and South Carolina? Why should we apprehend overtrading and a factitious state of prosperity? Are our citizens less prudent and wise—less capable of managing their individual interests or more easily seduced into folly and extravagance than their neighbors? I think not.

One of the blessings of general prosperity and by no means the least, is the means it affords of general education. Ignorance is the certain result of poverty. Supply the means and there are few parents who would deny their offspring the lights of science and the refinement of cultivation.

From the observations I have made, you perceive that I am an advocate for an increase of our banking capital as the surest and speediest means of arousing our State from the apathy that enthral her. I believe that she requires but proper stimulants to bring her latent energies into action and I would submit to your wisdom whether the end would not be more effectually attained by increasing the capitals of your present Banks (already possessing the public confidence) than by chartering numerous small ones, whose conflicting interests and jealousy must abridge their public usefulness. You will be fostering your infant improvements (whether Railways or Factories) and insuring their projectors and effecting a general improvement by aiding and encouraging individual enterprise.

The appropriation of the Public treasure, or the devotion of the credit of the State, to the purposes of trade, traffic or banking with the view of gain, is wrong in principle and dangerous in practice.—It might be enough to say, that

the Constitution may be examined in vain for any authority for such purposes, to induce the Legislator to act on the subject with great caution. But it is due to the times to add, that the State cannot engage in the common pursuits of the people, without exciting their jealousy and dissatisfaction, and abstracting from the Government the respect and veneration which are necessary to arouse their patriotism and command their services in time of need. What interest can a citizen feel in the Government, which would rival him in trade, sell his property and commit his person to the loathsome walls of a prison for the satisfaction of a debt? One of the foulest blots to be found in the laws of the State, altho' greatly mitigated in the present age, is the power granted to an individual to imprison his honest, but unfortunate fellow man, for debt. How much more odious then would such conduct appear in the Government of a State?

I cannot omit this occasion to congratulate my fellow-citizens, on the return of a part of their hard earnings by the Federal Government, which has been drawn from them by the operation of one of the most oppressive and abominable Revenue laws ever inflicted, in time of peace, on a free people, at a juncture so favorable to meet and aid the spirit of enterprise which is now abroad.

The unwillingness to impose a Tax on the people, has been amongst the most plausible reasons heretofore assigned for withholding the aid and protection of the State in the prosecution of enterprises of internal improvement, which all admitted to be necessary to the public prosperity. The funds which the State can now command, removes this difficulty. The amount to which we will probably be entitled under the deposit act of Congress will reach near two Millions of dollars. Large as this sum may appear, it would form the mere nucleus of a system of Internal Improvement, commensurate with the necessities and capabilities of the State and far below the amount advantageously employed in such works, in other States of the Union. In fine, after giving this subject all the consideration which its importance demands, I entertain the opinion that the principal should be devoted to Internal Improvements, and the income arising therefrom, to the establishment of Common Schools, in obedience to the injunctions of the Constitution.

To have been elected, gentlemen, to the high office, upon the duties of which I am now to enter, by the immediate suffrages of a virtuous and intelligent people, at the first instance in which, under the provisions of the Amended Constitution, the election of Governor has been committed to their hands, should be a source of sufficient pride and gratification to any man. But to me, having so little claim to this distinguished honor, the kindness with which it has been conferred, excites emotions which I am utterly unable to express. Permit me gentlemen, as the only return, which it is now in my power to make, to tender through you to our constituents, the people of North Carolina, the assurances of sincere and enduring gratitude.

This, gentlemen, is my native State, and here are centered all my worldly interests and all the best affections of my heart. If patriotism, self-interest and a deep sense of gratitude are no sufficient guarantees of zeal and probity in the discharge of my official duties, it were vain to tender you empty promises.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say, that although the extravagant expenditures and gross

abuses of the Federal Government, have driven me into opposition to the coming Administration,—(pledged to carry out the same course of policy, thus preventing me from judging the tree by its fruit.)—yet I shall endeavour to divest myself of all prejudice and partiality in the discharge of my duties, and to become the officer of the STATE and not of a PARTY.

Permit me, gentlemen, to tender to you the assurance of my great anxiety, to unite with you in any and all measures, which may be calculated to advance the general prosperity of the State, to promote the improvement of the rising generation and secure the happiness of all.

Novel Revolution.—We are about having in France, and afterwards in England, a revolution of a most extraordinary character. The discovery of a most simple preparation by which the writing with all sorts of ink (except Indian ink, used for drawing) can be effaced. The discoveries of this terrible secret have already played off some most extraordinary tricks on the Government, and on the merchants and bankers of this city—in order not to defraud them, but simply to open their eyes to the appalling situation in which this discovery places the whole of society.

The discoverers of this liquid are the inventors of a paper called *papier de surete*, which is very little dearer than the ordinary paper, and which, if written on cannot possibly be washed without changing the color of the paper, so that the fact of its having been washed would be at once detected. The ink can be washed off this paper, as well as off other paper—but when so washed, all must be washed off or none, for the fact of the washing is instantly evident. The French Government has at once ordered it to be used in the Government offices. In consequence of this discovery, the French Government has lost nearly a million of francs in the sole article of stamps during the past year; for persons wash old bills of exchange and promissory notes which have been paid and done with, at so much per dozen, and make them look so completely the same as when new, that instead of purchasing new stamps for bills and notes, and even for deeds, the old ones are used, after the paper is washed over and over again. The French Government, to prevent the continuance of this fraud, will be obliged to pass a law that the stamps shall always bear the date of the months and year in which they are purchased, and must be used in the same month and year.—*Letter from Paris.*

To make Rice Bread (a breakfast dish)—Boil a half pint of the coarser part (or whole Rice) as for table use—when hot, put a spoonful of butter or lard, and when cooler, an Egg—add to it a pint of fine Flour, thin it with either water or milk, to the consistency of Buckwheat cakes, (milk will give it a prettier brown than water) Bake it in a spider with a top, and you have 2 plates of Muffins such as Wheat Flour can never equal.

The enormous price of Wheat Flour has induced the bakers in New York to use superfine Rice Flour as a partial substitute. They make their bread of one fourth part Rice with three fourths Wheat, and the article is said to be far more palatable and wholesome than that which is made of Wheat exclusively. Rice is probably the most nutritious of all farinaceous substances—it is the food of half of Asia, and is in general use throughout our Southern country.—*Wilmington Ad.*

SELLING OFF AT COST, CERTAIN.

King & Edmondson
 Have now on hand a variety of **Spring and Summer GOODS,**
 Hardware, Groceries, &c.

All of which they are willing to dispose of **At cost for Cash,**

Or at a very small advance on a credit to punctual customers. All persons wishing to avoid paying a large profit on Goods, should not fail to avail themselves of this **Great Opportunity**

We would further say to our customers, we do this for the purpose of making room for **A larger Stock of Goods** in the Fall. Call at the sign of **H. King**, where the bargains may be found.

King & Edmondson.
 Tarboro', July 1st, 1836.



H. JOHNSTON,
 MERCHANT TAILOR,
 Is now receiving from New York,
A Splendid Assortment of GOODS,

IN HIS LINE OF BUSINESS.
 Suitable for the approaching Season. Gentlemen wishing to purchase the most fashionable and best goods, at a small advance on the cost, will do well to call and examine his Stock, as he is determined to sell very low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Among them are—
 Superfine blue, black, and brown Cloths, 2d quality do. of all the most fashionable colors,
 Sup'r corded and plaid fancy Cassimeres, White corded & drab drills for pantaloons, Crap Camlets and Bombazines for thin coats,
 A superior assortment of Vestings, of every description,
 Plain brown Linens for summer jackets and pantaloons,
 Plain black and fancy Stocks, (a large assortment),
 Fancy silk Handkerchiefs,
 Black silk Cravats, linen Collars,
 Plain and ruffled linen Bosoms, a new and superior article—Suspenders,
 Silk Shirts for gentlemen, a new article, Also, most every other article comprising gentlemen's wear.

He also keeps on hand (of his own make) a small assortment of **Ready made Clothes.**

He has on hand a few best white beaver Hats, which will be sold at New York cost. Gentlemen furnishing their own cloths can have them made and trimmed in the most fashionable manner, and at the shortest notice.

Tarborough, April 14th, 1836

State Bank of North Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits, Deposits, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before

The first Monday in December next,

otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a final dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, Pres't.
 Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836.