



The "Tarborough Press,"

BY GEORGE HOWARD.

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance— or, Three Dollars, at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, Twenty-five Cents per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity. Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines in length (or a square) will be inserted at 50 cents the first insertion & 25 cents each continuation. Longer ones at that rate for every square. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered, and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they may not be attended to.

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.

Tarborough, 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, Ed quality do. of all the most fashionable colors.

Sup'ly corded and plaid fancy Cassimeres, White corded & drab drills for pantaloons, Crape 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.

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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.

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 platitude 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, will be reported. We shall endeavor to obtain the latest commercial news from the North, and lay before our patrons with despatch. 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 country 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 patronize 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.

All P. Masters in the State will please act as Agents for the Tarboro' Scævola.

March 14, 1837.



The Young Jack, EDGECOMBE,

WILL STAND the ensuing season at my stable, on the north side of Tar River, on the road leading from Teat's bridge to the Falls Tar River, three miles above the bridge—and will be let to mares at THREE DOLLARS the single leap, FIVE DOLLARS the season, and NINE Dollars to insure a mare to be in foal—with twenty-five cents to the Groom in every instance. A transfer of property forfeits the insurance. The season will commence the 10th of March and end the 10th July. Every attention will be paid, but no responsibility for accidents, &c.

Edgecombe,

Is four years old, and a very large sized Jack to his age. His appearance is the best recommendation that can be given.

R. D. Wimberley.

February 24, 1837

Miscellaneous.

FAREWELL ADDRESS Of Andrew Jackson to the People of the United States.

(continued.)

But in order to maintain the Union unimpaired, it is absolutely necessary that the laws passed by the constituted authorities should be faithfully executed in every part of the country, and that every good citizen should, at all times, stand ready to put down, with the combined force of the nation, every attempt at unlawful resistance, under whatever pretext it may be made, or whatever shape it may assume. Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by Congress, either from erroneous views, or the want of due consideration; if they are within the reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people will not fail to redress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the Courts, or repealed by Congress, no individual, or combination of individuals, can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that any Government can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a Government, and be unworthy of the name, if it had not the power to enforce the execution of its own laws within its own sphere of action.

It is true that cases may be imagined disclosing such a settled purpose of usurpation and oppression, on the part of the Government, as would justify an appeal to arms. These, however, are extreme cases, which we have no reason to apprehend in a Government where the power is in the hands of a patriotic people; and no citizen who loves his country would, in any case whatever, resort to forcible resistance, unless he clearly saw that the time had come when a freeman should prefer death to submission; for if such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and, with it, an end to the hopes of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin.

But the Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security it gives to life, liberty, character, and property, in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several States bear to one another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence the citizens of every State should studiously avoid every thing calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increas-

ed by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and, therefore, of necessity influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference; and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured, that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation.

In the legislation of Congress, also, and in every measure of the General Government, justice to every portion of the United States should be faithfully observed. No free Government can stand without virtue in the people, and a lofty spirit of patriotism; and if the sordid feelings of mere selfishness shall usurp the place which ought to be filled by public spirit, the legislation of Congress will soon be converted into a scramble for personal and sectional advantage. Under our free institutions, the citizens of every quarter of our country are capable of attaining a high degree of prosperity and happiness, without seeking to profit themselves at the expense of others; and every such attempt must in the end fail to succeed, for the people in every part of the United States are too enlightened not to understand their own rights and interests, and to detect and to defeat every effort to gain undue advantages over them; and when such designs are discovered, it naturally provokes resentments which cannot always be easily allayed. Justice, full and ample justice, to every portion of the United States, should be the ruling principle of every freeman, and should guide the deliberations of every public body, whether it be State or national.

It is well known that there have always been those amongst us who wish to enlarge the powers of the General Government; and experience would seem to indicate that there is a tendency on the part of this Government to overstep the boundaries marked out for it by the Constitution. Its legitimate authority is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created; and its powers being expressly enumerated, there can be no justification for claiming any thing beyond them. Every attempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be promptly and firmly opposed. For one evil example will lead to other measures still more mischievous; and if the principle of constructive powers, or supposed advantages, shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the Constitution, the General Government will before

long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have, in effect, but one consolidated Government. From the extent of our country, its diversified interests, different pursuits, and different habits, it is too obvious for argument that a single consolidated Government would be wholly inadequate to watch over and protect its interests; and every friend of our free institutions should be always prepared to maintain unimpaired and in full vigor the rights and sovereignty of the States, and to confine the action of the General Government strictly to the sphere of its appropriate duties.

There is, perhaps, no one of the powers conferred on the Federal Government so liable to abuse as the taxing power. The most productive and convenient sources of revenue were necessarily given to it, that it might be able to perform the important duties imposed upon it; and the taxes which it lays upon commerce being concealed from the real payer in the price of the article, they do not so readily attract the attention of the people as smaller sums demanded from them directly by the taxgatherer. But the tax imposed on goods enhances by so much the price of the commodity to the consumer; and, as many of these duties are imposed on articles of necessity, which are daily used by the great body of the people, the money raised by these imposts is drawn from their pockets. Congress has no right, under the Constitution, to take money from the people, unless it is required to execute some one of the specific powers entrusted to the Government; and if they raise more than is necessary for such purposes, it is an abuse of the power of taxation, and unjust and oppressive. It may, indeed, happen that the revenue will sometimes exceed the amount anticipated when the taxes were laid. When, however, this is ascertained, it is easy to reduce them, and, in such a case, it is unquestionably the duty of the Government to reduce them, for no circumstances can justify it in assuming a power not given to it by the Constitution, nor in taking away the money of the people when it is not needed for the legitimate wants of the Government.

Plain as these principles appear to be, you will yet find that there is a constant effort to induce the General Government to go beyond the limits of its taxing power, and to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people. Many powerful interests are continually at work to procure heavy duties on commerce, and to swell the revenue beyond the real necessities of the public service; and the country has already felt the injurious effects of their combined influence. They succeeded in obtaining a tariff of duties bearing most oppressively on the agricultural and laboring classes of society, and producing a revenue that could not be usefully employed within the range of the powers conferred upon Congress; and, in order to fasten upon the people this unjust and unequal system of taxation, extravagant schemes of internal improvement were got up, in various quarters, to squander the money, and to purchase support. Thus, one unconstitutional measure was intended to be upheld by another, and the abuse of the power of taxation was to be maintained by usurping the power of expending the money in internal improvements. You cannot have forgotten the severe and doubtful struggle through which we passed, when the Executive Department of the Government, by its veto, endeavored to arrest this prodigal scheme of injustice, and to bring back the legislation of Congress to the boundaries

prescribed by the Constitution.—The good sense and practical judgment of the people, when the subject was brought before them, sustained the course of the Executive; and this plan of unconstitutional expenditure for the purposes of corrupt influence is, I trust, finally overthrown.

The result of this decision has been felt in the rapid extinguishment of the public debt, and the large accumulation of a surplus in the treasury, notwithstanding the tariff was reduced, and is now very far below the amount originally contemplated by its advocates. But, rely upon it, the design to collect an extravagant revenue, and to burden you with taxes beyond the economical wants of the Government, is not yet abandoned. The various interests which have combined together to impose a heavy tariff, and to produce an overflowing treasury, are too strong, and have too much at stake, to surrender the contest. The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments, desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support it, to conciliate their favor, and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure, for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters; and since the people have decided that the Federal Government cannot be permitted to employ its income in internal improvements, efforts will be made to seduce and mislead the citizens of the several States, by holding out to them the deceitful prospect of benefits to be derived from a surplus revenue collected by the General Government, and annually divided among the States. And if, encouraged by these fallacious hopes, the States should disregard the principles of economy which ought to characterize every republican Government, and should indulge in lavish expenditures exceeding their resources, they will, before long, find themselves oppressed with debts which they are unable to pay, and the temptation will become irresistible to support a high tariff, in order to obtain a surplus for distribution. Do not allow yourselves, my fellow citizens, to be misled on this subject. The Federal Government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes, without violating the principles of the Constitution, and assuming powers which have not been granted. It is, moreover, a system of injustice, and, if persisted in, will inevitably lead to corruption, and must end in ruin. The surplus revenue will be drawn from the pockets of the people, from the farmer, the mechanic, and the laboring classes of society; but who will receive it when distributed among the States, where it is to be disposed of by leading State politicians who have friends to favor, and political partisans to gratify? It will certainly not be returned to those who paid it, and who have most need of it, and are honestly entitled to it. There is but one safe rule, and that is, to confine the General Government rigidly within the sphere of its appropriate duties. It has no power to raise a revenue, or impose taxes, except for the purposes enumerated in the Constitution; and if its income is found to exceed these wants, it should be forthwith reduced, and the burdens of the people so far lightened.

In reviewing the conflicts which have taken place between different interests in the United States, and the policy pursued since the adoption of our present form of Government, we find nothing that has produced such deep-seated evil as the course of legislation in relation to the currency. The Constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the