



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 will be found.

King & Edmondson.

Tarboro', July 1-1, 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' corded and plaid fancy Cassimeres.

White corded & drab drills for pantaloons,

Crape Cambrics 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 as-

sortment.)

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—Deposites, 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 De-

cember next,

Otherwise, they will be barred, as the

Stockholders will then make a final divi-

dend of the effects of the Bank.

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

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Tarboro' Scavola.

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

Tarboro' Scavola,

EDITED BY

M. EDWARD MANNING,

And printed by J & W Manning.

(We have adopted for the title of the paper; Scavola, in honor of Mucius Scavola 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 Scavola 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 Scavola 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 arrears are 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' Scavola.
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 Tent'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.)

We are not left to conjecture how the moneyed power, thus organized, and with such a weapon in its hands, would be likely to use it. The distress and alarm which pervaded and agitated the whole country, when the Bank of the United States waged war upon the people, in order to compel them to submit to its demands, cannot yet be forgotten. The ruthless and unsparing temper with which whole cities and communities were oppressed, individuals impoverished and ruined, and a scene of cheerful prosperity suddenly changed into one of gloom and despondency, ought to be indelibly impressed on the memory of the people of the United States. If such was its power in time of peace, what would it not have been in a season of war, with an enemy at your doors? No nation but the freemen of the United States could have come out victorious from such a contest; yet, if you had not conquered, the Government would have passed from the hands of the many to the hands of the few; and this organized money power, from its secret conclave, would have dictated the choice of your highest officers, and compelled you to make peace or war, as best suited their own wishes. The forms of your Government might, for a time, have remained; but its living spirit would have departed from it.

The distress and sufferings inflicted on the people by the bank, are some of the fruits of that system of policy which is continually striving to enlarge the authority of the Federal Government beyond the limits fixed by the Constitution. The powers enumerated in that instrument do not confer on Congress the right to establish such a corporation as the Bank of the United States; and the evil consequences which followed may warn us of the danger of departing from the true rule of construction, and of permitting temporary circumstances, or the hope of better promoting the public welfare, to influence, in any degree, our decisions upon the extent of the authority of the General Government. Let us abide by the Constitution as it is written, or amend it, in the constitutional mode, if it is found to be defective.

The severe lessons of experience will, I doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from again chartering such a monopoly, even if the Constitution did not present an insuperable objection to it. But you must remember, my fellow citizens, that eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty; and that you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessing. It behooves you, therefore, to be watchful in your States, as well as in the Federal Government. The power which the moneyed interest can exercise, when concentrated under a single head, & with your present system of currency, was sufficiently demonstrated in the struggle made by the Bank of the United States. Defeated in the General Government, the same class of intriguers and politicians will now resort to the States, and endeavor to obtain there the same organization, which they failed to perpetuate in the Union; and with specious and deceitful plans of public advantages, and State interests, and State pride, they will endeavor to establish, in the different States, one moneyed institution with overgrown capital, and exclusive privileges sufficient to enable it to control the operations of the oth-

er banks. Such an institution will be pregnant with the same evils produced by the Bank of the United States, although its sphere of action is more confined; and in the State in which it is chartered, the money power will be able to embody its whole strength, and to move together with undivided force, to accomplish any object it may wish to attain. You have already had abundant evidence of its power to inflict injury upon the agricultural, mechanical, and laboring classes of society; and over those whose engagements in trade or speculation render them dependent on bank facilities, the dominion of the State monopoly will be absolute, and their obedience unlimited. With such a bank and a paper currency, the money power would, in a few years, govern the State and control its measures; and if a sufficient number of States can be induced to create such establishments, the time will soon come when it will again take the field against the United States, and succeed in perfecting and perpetuating its organization by a charter from Congress.

It is one of the serious evils of our present system of banking, that it enables one class of society—and that by no means a numerous one—by its control over the currency, to act injuriously upon the interests of all the others, and to exercise more than its just proportion of influence in political affairs. The agricultural, the mechanical, and the laboring classes, have little or no share in the direction of the great moneyed corporations; and from their habits, and the nature of their pursuits, they are incapable of forming extensive combinations to act together with united force. Such concert of action may sometimes be produced in a single city, or in a small district of country, by means of personal communications with each other; but they have no regular or active correspondence with those who are engaged in similar pursuits, in distant places; they have but little patronage to give to the press, and exercise but a small share of influence over it; they have no crowd of dependents about them, who hope to grow rich without labor, by their countenance and favor, and who are, therefore, always ready to execute their wishes. The planter, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, all know that their success depends upon their own industry and economy, and that they must not expect to become suddenly rich by the fruits of their toil. Yet these classes of society form the great body of the people of the United States; they are the bone and sinew of the country; men who love liberty, and desire nothing but equal rights and equal laws, and who, moreover, hold the great mass of our national wealth, although it is distributed in moderate amounts among the millions of freemen who possess it. But, with overwhelming numbers and wealth on their side, they are in constant danger of losing their fair influence in the government, and with difficulty maintain their just rights against the incessant efforts daily made to encroach upon them. The mischief springs from the power which the moneyed interest derives from a paper currency, which they are unable to control; from the multitude of corporations, with exclusive privileges, which they have succeeded in obtaining in the different States, and which are employed altogether for their benefit; and unless you become more watchful in your States, and check this spirit of monopoly, and thirst for exclusive privileges, you will, in the end, find that the most important powers of Government have been giv-

en or bartered away, and the control over your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these corporations.

The paper money system, and its natural associates, monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil; and it will require all your efforts to check its further growth, and to eradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuses, and desire to perpetuate them, will continue to besiege the halls of legislation in the General Government as well as in the States, and will seek, by every artifice, to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is to yourselves that you must look for safety, and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions. In your hands is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country, and to you every one placed in authority is ultimately responsible. It is always in your power too see that the wishes of the people are carried into faithful execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or later be obeyed. And while the people remain, as I trust they ever will, uncorrupted and incorruptible, and continue watchful and jealous of their rights, the Government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all its enemies.

But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system, and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist all reform on this subject, that you must not hope the conflict will be a short one, nor success easy. My humble efforts have not been spared, during my administration of the Government, to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver; and something, I trust, has been done towards the accomplishment of this most desirable object. But enough yet remains to require all your energy and perseverance. The power, however, is in your hands, and the remedy must and will be applied, if you determine upon it.

While I am thus endeavoring to press upon your attention the principle which I deem of vital importance in the domestic concerns of the country, I ought not to pass over, without notice, the important considerations which should govern your policy towards foreign Powers. It is, unquestionably, our true interest to cultivate the most friendly understanding with every nation, and to avoid, by every honorable means, the calamities of war; and we shall best attain this object by frankness and sincerity in our foreign intercourse, by the prompt and faithful execution of treaties, and by justice and impartiality in our conduct to all. But no nation, however desirous of peace, can hope to escape occasional collisions with other powers; and the soundest dictates of policy require that we should place ourselves in a condition to assert our rights, if a resort to force should ever become necessary. Our local situation, our long line of sea coast, indented by numerous bays, with deep rivers opening into the interior, as well as our extended and still increasing commerce, point to the navy as our natural means of defence. It will, in the end, be found to be the cheapest and most effectual; and now is the time, in a season of peace, and with an overflowing revenue, that we can, year after year, add to its strength, without increasing the burdens of the people. It is your true policy. For your navy will not only protect your rich and flourishing com-

merce in distant seas, but will enable you to reach and annoy the enemy, and will give to defence its greatest efficiency, by meeting danger at a distance from home. It is impossible, by any line of fortifications, to guard every point from attack against a hostile force advancing from the ocean and selecting its object; but they are indispensable to protect cities from bombardment; dock yards and naval arsenals from destruction; to give shelter to merchant vessels in time of war, and to single ships or weaker squadrons when pressed by superior force. Fortifications of this description cannot be too soon completed and armed, and placed in a condition of the most perfect preparation. The abundant means we now possess cannot be applied in any manner more useful to the country; and when this is done, and our naval force sufficiently strengthened, and our militia armed, we need not fear that any nation will wantonly insult us, or needlessly provoke hostilities. We still more certainly preserve peace, when it is well understood that we are prepared for war.

In presenting to you, my fellow citizens, these parting counsels, I have brought before you the leading principles upon which I endeavored to administer the Government in the high office with which you twice honored me. Knowing that the path of freedom is continually beset by enemies, who often assume the disguise of friends, I have devoted the last hours of my public life to warn you of the dangers. The progress of the United States, under our free and happy institutions, has surpassed the most sanguine hopes of the founders of the republic. Our growth has been rapid beyond all former example, in numbers, in wealth, in knowledge, and all the useful arts which contribute to the comforts and convenience of man; and from the earliest ages of history to the present day, there never have been thirteen millions of people associated together in one political body who enjoyed so much freedom and happiness as the people of these United States. You have no longer any cause to fear danger from abroad; your strength and power are well known throughout the civilized world, as well as the high and gallant bearing of your sons. It is from within, among yourselves, from cupidity, from corruption, from disappointed ambition, and inordinate thirst for power, that factions will be formed and liberty endangered. It is against such designs, whatever disguise the actors may assume, that you have especially to guard yourselves. You have the highest of human trusts committed to your care. Providence has showered on this favored land blessings without number, and has chosen you as the guardians of freedom to preserve it for the benefit of the human race. May He, who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, make you worthy of the favors he has bestowed, and enable you, with pure hearts and sleepless vigilance, to guard and defend to the end of time the great charge he has committed to your keeping.

My own race is nearly run; advanced age and failing health warn me that before long I must pass beyond the reach of human events, and cease to feel the vicissitudes of human affairs. I thank God that my life has been spent in a land of liberty, and that he has given me a heart to love my country with the affection of a son. And, filled with gratitude for your constant and unwavering kindness, I bid you a last and affectionate farewell.

ANDREW JACKSON.