



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.

VARIETY.



I WOULD TELL HER I LOVE HER.

I would tell her I love her,
Did I know but the way,
Could my lips but discover
What a lover should say;
Though I never should adore her,
Every morning I rise,
Yet when once I'm before her,
All my eloquence flies.
O ye gods! did you ever
Such a stammerer know!
I'm in love, and yet never
Have the heart to say so.

Having plucked up a spirit,
One moonshiny night,
Thought I, I'll defer it
Till to-morrow's daylight.
But alas! the pale moonbeam
Could not frighten me more,
For alas! by the sunbeam
I was dumb as before.
O ye gods! did ye ever, &c.

LONG WEEDS.

A disconsolate husband in the West publishes the obituary of his wife, followed by some verses and his signature in flaming capitals.—Here are two or three stanzas:

Come my dear friends, and mourn with me,
In my afflicted state;
I am bereaved, as you may see,
Of my dear loving mate.

My loss is great to lose my mate,
I am like a lonesome dove;
I'll go alone and sigh and mourn,
My dear, my absent love!

My children cry, no mother by
To dandle on the knee;
The breach is great, it doth create
Much grief as all may see.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

THE SOAP ANECDOTE.

A matter of Fact.

Roos McGilvery, is a square built athletic man, with a rough agricultural exterior, with eye of dark oncoming lustre—and a look of self belief. He had been recently promoted in the army—or in other words, had, after going through the inferior grades of his company, become a subaltern in the—Reg't of E—militia. It was funny to see Roos, when dressed in military costume; his *Chapeau*, or military hat and leather, sat stiff and formal on his brow—his stock or coat, unlike that of any other being, was a simple tie—it girded his neck as tight as ever; and it circled a horse—his vest was of striped homespun, which barely met his yellow nankeens—his hose were blue, seamed with a strip of red flannel—boots he had none, but a pair of uncleaned square toed shoes appeared to be appended to an enormous pair of feet—a blue coat of singular cut, hanging comically on his shoulders, completed his dress—but down his back, hung a dazzling silver epaulette, glittering in the sunbeams, and in the language of one of our most gifted bards,

"It hung dingle dangle,
Like a huge tallow candle."

To the no small edification of a troop of cake gypsies, who had drawn up their phalanxes near the parade ground.—The detail would be endless, were I to go into the particulars of this extraordinary individual. His military pace, was cautious and precise, though always incorrect—he kept time neither with drum, flute nor bugle—always too fast or too slow; when his left foot should be down, it was invariably up. If you ever were at a cotillion party, and green hands on the carpet, perhaps you may have some idea of the military exactness of our worthy subaltern. An Ensign, in the back settlements, is no inconsiderable personage, I assure you—he is the military hero of his immediate vicinity—he is the war historian and chronologer of his military district—can repeat the battle of Lexington by heart, has read the Indian wars, and perhaps has been to a general muster.

Having given the *en-semble* of the per-

sonal and military bearing of Ensign Roos, I cannot conclude without giving a *Coup de Grace*, to a portrait so full of incident and marvellous anecdote. In 1824 or 5, Roos McGilvery, being weather wise and keen at trade, mounted his steed and struck a small path across his new ground—got into the main thoroughfare and proceeded to the village of T****h, to purchase some goods of the merchants of that place; but finding every thing extremely high, remounted his Bonnets 'O Blue, and wended his way slowly—slowly I say, from the village corporation; for his palfrey trotted right up and down, and to a mere looker on, seemed to remain, like a ship becalmed at sea—but not so; Roos, after a tedious and protracted journey, arrived at the town of Sparta, nine short miles from the metropolis of the county. Here McGilvery dismounted, tied his filley to a swinging limb and walked into the principal store; and after gazing awhile at the different kinds of merchandise, began to ask the prices of many articles, but could not buy—all too high—could get them 25 per cent. cheaper in T****h—had just left there—no mistake—goods cheap as dirt—preferred trading here, because it was more convenient—must have goods at low water mark, else would not buy. The clerks soon knew a thing or two, if they could think on it—and finding they could not drive a trade, gallantly resolved to give him a burster. The honor of executing this manoeuvre, devolved on young Mr. C—, who in person was small in stature, prim and starched in dress; and with a black mischievous eye, possessed the gravity of an ecclesiastic. What are this, spake McGilvery, to Mr. C? Soap, sir—shaving soap at your service; a superior article—cheap, fresh; selling below the invoice, sir. Ah! indeed, cough'd McGilvery, your price—only 12½ cts. per cake, sir—cheap, going—going sir, for less than a saw dust pudding. How many cakes of this superior beard preserving soap, shall I place to your account, sir? A hem—one, sir, replied McGilvery; tho' high, shave I must before our battalion muster—and to the side of this, I have to visit my kinsfolk on Hardbargain branch. Two days after this memorable event, we find McGilvery at his toilet, with "razor keen as ever was seen"—ready to shave his black and savage chin—but lo! his soap failed to lather, not one particle of foam rose in his shaving box—he could not proceed—time flew swiftly—at 12 o'clock the battalion would be formed—it was past 10; had not shaved—had 15 miles to trot his black mare. A hem—fall in, men—form battle array—on your left wheel—fix bag-on nits—look more to your guns, and less at the gals—march—halt—handle cartridge box—shoot. Such were the stifled order of McGilvery's commands, during this scene of perplexity. Grips mounted flying Childers, and speed over to Parson Paunch's and Squire Timbertoes, and bid them be here in a twinkling. The parson and the squire were soon at the gate; big with curiosity and sweating with toil.—Walk in, gentlemen, squeek'd McGilvery, Squire, to what circumstance am I indebted for this hasty summons, friend McGilvery? Why, I have some comical soap here, may it please your worship, replied McG. it neither lathers nor washes, and I am somewhat botheredated in the matter; here it is, your reverence, have you such at the parsonage? No, replied the parson, I call this chocolate and not shaving soap—it is to boil. Jesu Maria, exclaimed McG., and after leaving word with his cook, vaulted in his saddle, and setting off in a brisk trot took the road leading to the review—he arrives on the field unshaved and stung with bitter reflections on the events of the day. His military duty discharged, he remounts his steed and hastens like a true cavalier to reap the bitter fruits of chagrin and disappointment:

"Raccoon went to simmon town,
To shake the rotten from de soun."
Thus singing, McG. wended his way home, joyfully anticipating the luxury which awaited him at his frugal board. Nightfall found him seated at the table, ready and anxious to wipe off his morning's disgrace. The cook having boiled the chocolate with greens, it was served up a la ham and greens; but so hard and slippery was this chocolate ham, that it slipped about his mouth like a cake of shaving soap.

The year rolled around, and our hero went to settle his account, but positively declined paying for the chocolate; and never did, affirming that he would stand a law suit in every county in the State; and if he could not get rid of it, he would repeat to the Supreme Court of Virginia.

"The earth and planets around the sun,
Still dance; nor will their dance be done,
Till nature in one blast is blended,
Then may we say, this joke is ended."

QUIRK.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Virginia Commercial Convention assembled at Richmond on Wednesday, 13th ult. Jas. Caskie, Esq. of Richmond, President; Wright Southgate, Esq. of Norfolk, Vice President. A numerous body of delegates from Virginia, and one (Col. Asa Biggs, of Martin county,) from North Carolina, took their seats.

A committee, consisting of one member from each delegation, was appointed to prepare a report. The chairman, Dr. Mallory of Elizabeth City county, presented an elaborate report on Thursday. This report, after considerable discussion, was withdrawn by Mr. Mallory on Friday. On Saturday the Convention adopted the report of the Committee appointed under the resolution of Mr. Baxter. It concludes with a resolution that a committee of merchants be appointed to prepare, after the adjournment, an address to the people of Virginia, setting forth the practicability and advantages of a direct trade with foreign countries, and recommends as auxiliaries to the attainment of the great object, an increase of banking capital and a judicious system of internal improvements.

The Convention closed its labors on Saturday, after agreeing to call another Convention to meet in Norfolk, in November next.

The Richmond Delegation invited the other members of the Convention and several gentlemen, to partake with them of a dinner at "Bacon's Spring," on Saturday evening, at which numerous spirited toasts were drunk. The following is the

REPORT

Of the Committee on Commerce.

The committee to whom it was referred by the Convention, to inquire into and report, whether the merchants of Virginia can import goods from foreign countries, on as good terms as the merchants of any of our sister states; and secondly, how the foreign trade of Virginia is affected by the want of capital, and in what manner the inconvenience under which it labors may be remedied,—submit the following report:

That the time allowed the committee for the consideration of a subject so comprehensive and interesting as the foreign commerce of the state, has been altogether too limited to enable it to perform its duty in a manner satisfactory to itself. There was not time for many inquiries which belong to such an investigation. The causes that have operated unfavorably to Southern Commerce, and denied to it the relative importance which was to have been expected from the enterprise and abundant elements of foreign trade of the South, could not be explored in a few hours of hurried consultation. The question especially addressed to the committee, and to which it has been under the necessity of confining its attention, has respect to the capacity of Virginia to maintain a foreign import trade. And if it shall appear not only that we can maintain such a trade, but are possessed of advantages which would enable us to enter into successful competition for it; the enquiry, how we may recover that trade, is the one immediately affecting the interests and business of the State.

The question propounded in the resolution, namely, whether the merchants of Virginia can import from foreign countries on as good terms as the merchants of any of our sister states, may be answered confidently in the affirmative. They can so import. The markets of foreign countries, and the agency by which foreign traffic is performed, are as freely opened to Virginia capital and enterprise as to any other. From no part of our country can the operation of purchasing abroad, and of bringing home, be performed with more despatch or at cheaper rates. This being conceded, as from the obvious nature of the proposition it must be, the question arises whether it is the interest and policy of the state to foster and encourage a direct foreign import trade.

Pursuing this inquiry, it is, in the first place, to be remarked that Virginia has a large export trade, large when compared with the aggregate export of all the States. Her exports for three years ending with December, 1837, averaged \$5,265,461. This, of course, gave her that amount of foreign capital, ready to be employed in whatsoever mode that was profitable. Yet, whilst she had it in her power, through the medium of her exports, to obtain directly, and at a reduced cost, the foreign productions demanded by her consumption, the course of trade hitherto has been to obtain those productions in north-

ern cities, thereby receiving them through a circuitous channel and at an enhanced cost. The average import for the period just referred to, has been less than one seventh of her exports; and assuming that the difference between those two amounts has been expended in procuring at the north those foreign supplies, which her exports would have enabled her to procure directly from abroad, and assuming further that the augmented cost of the former operation is equal to fifteen per centum, and we detect an annual loss of about \$700,000 incurred by the State from her neglect of the import trade. But that sum is far below the actual annual loss; for fifteen per centum is an under estimate of the addition to the charges upon the foreign supplies coming through the indirect channel referred to, and the sum assumed to be invested in those supplies, is below the actual amount. The loss to the consumer of foreign supplies, so obtained, is equal at least to fifteen per cent. upon the amount of his purchases.

Now if any thing be needed to rouse the citizens of our State from the supineness which could overlook so enormous a tax upon its industry and resources, or reconcile them to it, it would seem to be the consideration that it is with their own sterling money the importation is made, which they submit to receive at second hand at so ruinous a sacrifice. Again the tonnage which is employed in carrying on the export commerce of the state would be more than adequate to the importation of all the foreign supplies demanded by our whole consumption. But, through the neglect of the import trade, the important advantages resulting from the employment of that tonnage have been lost to the state, and appropriated by those who have had the sagacity and enterprise to enlist it in their service. The amount of which loss is not to be estimated simply by the sacrifice of benefits which would accrue to us, from the employment therein of domestic capital and labor, but by the sacrifice in addition of the associated trades and occupations that always attend upon the successful prosecution of any one important branch of business.

Finally, for your committee must be content to suggest some of the prominent, rather than attempt to develop the numerous, reasons which commend the import trade to the favor and patronage of our State, another, and not the least consideration why a vigorous and persevering effort should be made to secure it, is that it will have the effect of recovering the state from that dependence on Northern markets, which has exposed us to suffer by their vicissitudes without any direct participation in their prosperity.

Upon the first view of the subject, the causes of the disparity between the amount of our export and import commerce, may not suggest themselves to inquiries generally. The former being large, as we have seen, involving all the facilities which are needed for making purchases abroad; the tonnage which carried out our staples being at hand to be employed in bringing in the productions for which it is to be exchanged; and the simple operation of barter being the natural and cheap mode of effecting that exchange, why is it that, at great pecuniary loss, our people rely upon others for productions that they could procure better by themselves! To answer this question fully, would lead the committee into an investigation, which they have not time to pursue. But among the most prominent causes that may be assigned, the capital required by the import trade, being greatly more than the capital necessary for the export trade, may be instanced as not the least influential. The export merchant, through the system of advances that universally prevails, has a large proportion of the capital employed in his purchases speedily restored to him, through the medium of a sterling bill. Which he is permitted to draw upon his consignee. The like rapidity of purchase and return is not enjoyed by the import merchant. He is exposed to the more tardy process of effecting a sale; and that sale is upon time. It is manifest, therefore, that the amount of capital requisite for the successful prosecution of the latter description of commerce is greatly beyond the capital which will suffice for the former. This consideration, in a great degree, accounts for the comparative languishing condition of the import trade, and the reluctance of our merchants to engage in it. The capital of few comparatively is adequate to its burden; and the exigency resulting therefrom has not hitherto been met and provided for by the granting of those banking facilities, which a timely and earnest appeal to our Legislature would doubtless have obtained. And this brings the committee to the consideration of the second resolution.

It is the opinion of your committee that an increase of banking facilities, so that the important interest which they now seek to recommend to general and spirited support, would readily obtain the accommodation of which it stands in need; accompanied by a patriotic determination of all classes of our citizens to support a course of domestic industry so auspicious to private and state wealth, comfort, and independence, and accompanied also by a judicious system of internal improvement, so that every section of our extended territory may be accommodated and their rich resources developed, would secure to our state an extent of foreign commerce that would be the source of untold benefits to all classes of our people, and of power and consideration to our commonwealth.

The resolution of the committee, as amended in the Convention, was as follows:

Resolved, That a vigorous and persevering effort be made to build up and sustain a large and increasing foreign import trade; that a committee of merchants be appointed, to sit after the adjournment of the Convention, to prepare an address to our fellow citizens, unfolding the importance of such a trade and the ready capacity of Virginia to obtain it; stating the support the trade will derive from an increase of bank facilities, under such restrictions and modifications as the wisdom of the Legislature may devise, and from an addition to the banking capital, if the addition authorized by existing laws shall be found, after a sufficient trial to be inadequate to sustain and support the various interests of the commonwealth; and stating the aid the trade will derive from a judicious system of internal improvements; and that the Legislature be respectfully requested to meet the advances of any neighboring state, who may have enacted laws to transport her products and merchandise into Virginia.

Cousin Sally Dilliard—again.—Our readers doubtless recollect the humorous story, published some time since, respecting "Cousin Sally," related by the Salisbury Watchman. The same paper, has given us another chapter of her history which is equally amusing:—

Wedding Extra!—Married at Chalk Level, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, by Jos. Rice, Esq., commonly called Capt. Rice, Mr. Moses Harris, commonly called our Moses, to Miss Saran Dilliard, commonly called "Cousin Sally." In this wedding things were managed a little different from common affairs. After the parties were agreed, cousin Sally waited on Old Tom Harris, (our old friend and witness) and after a due quantum of palaver and circumlocution chat, she made known the state and condition of her's and Mose's hearts, and that they had come to a *cluston* to marry, if so be the old folks were willin. Old Tom pulled up his breeches by the waistband and squirted the tobacco juice through his teeth. He said "the crap was snarly in the grass, but howsomever as it was she cousin Sally Dilliard, she might have Mose. What was the most singular of all, was the fact, that in coming home from the wedding, Old Harris, his wife, Mose and Cousin Sally Dilliard, all waded the big swamp. *Tempora mutantur!*"

Dreadful Famine in India.—The overland despatch from India (via Marseilles) arrived in London, bringing intelligence from Calcutta and Madras to the middle, and from Bombay to the end of March. The accounts of the progress of the famine in the western provinces are most horrible; the inhabitants of the Agra are compelled to forego their evening drives on account of the intolerable effluvia surrounding the station. A small river, near Cawnpore, is said to be literally choked with the corpses of the multitude starved to death. A relief fund has been opened at Calcutta, and on the 15th of March the subscriptions amounted to above 40,000 rupees.

The Sacristy of St. Patrick's Church, Fell's Point, Baltimore, was robbed on Sunday night, 17th inst. of the silver chalice, and four silver plated candlesticks.

Stitching Machine.—A stitch in time saves nine, according to the old saw, and Mr. Biggs' Stitching Machine which we saw in operation this morning, not only stitches in time, but saves 20, if Dr. Franklin's proverb "time is money," be true to the mechanic. To the sadler his invention is a valuable one, as it enables the workmen to stitch a tug in an hour, and no hard tug either. The machine is simply contrived, is not liable to get out of repair, and is approved by those who have tried it. It is of the true labor saving kind.

Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.