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The Tarborough Press, By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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Important Notice.

To the Democracy of the Union.

The Democratic Associations, the Hickory and Young Hickory Clubs, and other Democratic Clubs and Associations now organized throughout the United States, are most respectfully and earnestly solicited, if they have not already done so, to report themselves, without delay, by letter, post paid, to the Executive Committee of the Democratic Association in Washington city, D. C. They are requested to give the names of their members, &c. &c. It is important that this step should be taken to secure a more thorough and efficient organization of the democratic party than now exists, for these reasons:

1st. That each association shall keep the other well informed of the condition of parties.

2d. That authentic and correct information may be disseminated far and wide.

3d. That the returns, whether of State or federal elections, may be circulated in a form authentic and official, and which can be relied upon by our friends for any purpose, especially to counteract the false impressions which may be created by the publication in the whig journals of the results of elections.

It is already ascertained that that party have a well organized system of falsehood, not only in the publication of erroneous returns of elections, but by the publication of tracts and documents. The whig and some of the neutral papers in every section of the Union attend to the first branch of the fraud, and the congressional whig central franking committee at Washington are attending to the latter, by publishing and disseminating one set of opinions by Mr. Clay for the South, and another set for the manufacturing and abolition districts of the North and West; also documents for the North making Mr. Polk a free-trade man, and documents for the South making him a tariff man. These frauds have been detected in this city; therefore we warn our friends to guard against them. Discredit everything coming from a whig source, until substantiated by information derived from those whose effort will be not to deceive, but to enlighten with the truth. We do not hesitate to say that the election returns which have been, and are being published in the Globe can be relied on by our friends for any purpose. They are as accurate as unofficial returns can possibly be, some of which, from necessity, being copied from whig papers. The official returns will be published in the Globe as soon as they are received. When the organization proposed by this notice is completed, the facility for getting the correct returns will be such as is desired. We appeal to the democracy in those sections of country where no associations exist to forthwith organize and report in accordance with the above. We make this appeal not from any doubt of the strength of our cause, or that we have not the numbers to carry it on to victory. We must not despise the enemy however corrupt or weak they may be; but knowing them to be weak and corrupt should make us more vigilant and active to guard against the unfair and unjust means to which they will from necessity resort to cover their weakness. We can assure our friends that that we have no doubt Polk and Dallas will be elected. We must, nevertheless, do our duty. We make the appeal with another view; that channels may be established through which we can develop to the American people one of the most corrupt and villainous schemes ever concocted by any party which has been set on foot by whiggery to subjugate republican liberty, and bring our institutions down to the footstool of the tyranny of the Old World. We do not fear the scheme. Its exposure will not only defeat its object, but will overwhelm the men and the party who conceived, and are attempting to mature it, in infamy so deep that the friends of civil and religious liberty throughout the world, to the remotest generations, will execrate their very names. When the organization is complete, the exposure will be made, and their plan rendered

abortive. Therefore organize—organize forthwith—North, South, East, and West.

P. S. This is to give notice to the democracy, that the whig central committee in this city are publishing documents purporting to show the votes of Mr. Polk, which, in fact, if they do not in all cases actually falsify his votes, suppress some of the facts connected therewith, and thus give a false aspect to them. It will be the duty of the democratic party in every section of the country to discredit these documents, denounce them as vile whig slanders, as they are, ask a suspension of public opinion, and write immediately to Washington to the executive committee of the democratic association to send the real facts in each case, to be derived from the Congressional archives, as authenticated by the clerk in charge of them.

The associations throughout the Union will be pleased to pay the postage on all communication sent to the executive committee of the democratic association at Washington, whose communications will, in all cases, be postage paid.

The democratic papers throughout the United States will subscribe the cause of the democracy by giving the fullest publicity to the above, until it shall be seen in the remotest parts of the Union. They are earnestly requested to do so.

By order of the executive committee.

JAMES TOWLES, Ch'n.
C. P. Sengstack, Sec'y.

POLITICAL.

From the Baltimore Republican.

LET THE FARMER READ THIS.

In one of his speeches (page 155, vol. 1) Mr. Clay says:

"AGRICULTURE wants but LITTLE OR NO PROTECTION against the regulations of foreign powers."

Adopting this doctrine, his whig followers have concentrated their protection in favor of the manufacturing interests of New England, the proprietors of whose cotton and wool mills are now, under the tariff of 1842, amassing the most princely fortunes. Now, it is clear that some one must pay for all this; and it is just as clear that, as the tariff affects the coarser articles principally, the agricultural interest is that which suffers the most largely by the operation of this high protective system of the whigs. Theory does very well in its place, but the practical effect is that which the farmer can best understand. When he is called upon to pay at the present time some 65 cents a yard for cassinet to make pantaloons for himself and boys, and bears no mind that this is one of the articles "protected" by Mr. Clay and his party, and for which he had only to pay 35 cents a yard in 1842 without this "protection," he can well comprehend how it is that he is taxed 30 cts a yd. (the difference between the prices of the two years) for the benefit of northern manufacturers. This is the way that "protective tariffs" act! The manufacturer grows rich, and the consumer, through act of Congress, is made to pay for it!

Mr. Polk's doctrine is a little different from this. He adopts the opinion that the "blessings of government, like the dews of Heaven, should fall upon ALL alike"—the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the merchant. Hear his language:

"In my judgment it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws, and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to ALL the great interests of the whole Union, embracing AGRICULTURE, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation."

Now which of these doctrines does the farmer like best? While his pocket affords him the strongest of all common-sense arguments, will he submit his judgment to that of Mr. Clay, that "agriculture wants little or no protection," and that it is all right to protect the manufacturer? Well, if he prefers paying a tax of 30 cents a yard on his cassinet, in order to carry out the operation of the whig principle of special protection, it certainly is his own affair, but don't let him complain if he soon finds himself, with the present prices of the produce of his farm, scarcely in a condition to get himself even a pair of pantaloons.

We hardly need remind our agricultural friends of the prices of their produce. We suspect that they have made another discovery that, as the prices of cotton and woollen goods have run up, the prices of produce have run down. This state of things was predicted during the discussion of this tariff of 1842. The prediction was based upon what has been the fact in the history of all our tariffs. Now, let us look at the grain market. The Baltimore "American" is the principal whig organ, and its "prices current" are made up with care, and may always be relied on. In its last weekly list we find the price of

Wheat (prime reds) was 80 to 85 cts.
Do. (good) 70 to 80 cts.
Corn (yellow) 40 to 42 cts.
Do. (white) 40 to 41 cts.
Rye 52 cts.
Oats 21 to 22 cts.

Since these prices were made up, several cargoes of corn have been sent back to the Eastern Shore from Baltimore, the factors being only able to obtain 38 cents for it! The prospect too is, as we are informed by a factor, that wheat will run down to 70 for prime reds, if not even lower—say 65 cents. Now, it just strikes us to make a practical illustration, for the better understanding of all we have been saying. In the letter from the Hon. Elias Brown, given below, he says that he sold his crop of 1841 (before the tariff, for from \$1 25 to \$1 45. For one bushel of wheat at that time, then, he could have obtained three and a half (3½) yards of cassinet at 25 cents a yard. Well, we find now that the tariff has run up the price of this very cloth, say to 65 cents a yard; and his wheat has run down say to 70 cents a bushel; and for his 3½ yards of the very same cloth he has to pay now three bushels of his wheat. In plain English—he has to give two bushels of wheat in the way of "protection" to the northern manufacturer! This is the practical result of Mr. Clay, which Mr. Pratt, the whig candidate for governor is preaching throughout the State.

How, in the name of common sense, the farmer can sustain this system of impoverishing himself for the benefit of a comparatively few manufacturing proprietors is more than we understand. If he would look at the thing in its proper & practical light, we are sure that the most ingenious whig sophistry could no longer deceive him. When the doctrine of Mr. Clay is brought home to the agriculturist, we are sure that it would open his eyes to the oppression of this system of special protection. That we are right in such a conclusion, is well shown by the following incident, the substance of which is of actual occurrence.

A whig farmer, of Baltimore county had occasion recently to purchase in the city a pair of trace chains. He was charged \$1 12½ for an article for which he had previously paid the same storekeeper, we believe but 87½. He was started at the advance of price, the reason for which was given in the high protective tariff. He must have the chains and therefore he had to pay the increased price. So laying down 87½ cents, he said, there Mr. — is what I pay for the chains, and there (putting down a 25 cent piece) is the tax I am made to pay for being a whig. I am whig no longer!

That twenty-five cents was the best sort of argument for overthrowing that absurd, insane, idiotic doctrine of Mr. Wethered and other whigs, that "high duties make low prices"—an assertion only equalled in its silliness by another whig conclusion during the shin-plaster, bank suspension era, viz: that "the banks are always the strongest when they have the least specie in their vaults." These whig leaders certainly deserve monuments in honor of these two great discoveries. That the brains that could conceive such absurdities should, at least, be preserved in the patent office, no sane man will doubt.

Now, we ask our agricultural friend carefully to read the following correspondence. The letter of Messrs Gosnell and Richardson defies contradiction. In Baltimore no merchant dares hazard the statement. The gentlemen are business men of the first abilities, both as to a knowledge of goods and a successful management of their concerns. Again, then, we say—READ! Ponder the subject well, agriculturists, as you value a just return for your labor, and as you your true interest demands.

CARROLL COUNTY, July 25, 1844.
MR. PARKE—SIR: I applied to L. W. Gosnell, esq., a highly respectable wholesale merchant of the city of Baltimore, some two weeks since, for a statement from his books showing the prices he paid the manufacturer, from the passage of the existing tariff law (July, 1842) up to the present time, for such articles in his line of business as are consumed by the farmer, mechanic, and laboring portion of the community.

He has kindly furnished me with the enclosed statement, signed by himself and Beale H. Richardson, esq., also a merchant of high standing in Baltimore. This statement speaks for itself; and I send it to you with a request that you publish it, with this note in your next paper.

BALTIMORE, 12th July, 1844.

Hon. ELIAS BROWN—Dear Sir: I answer to your inquiries in relation to the prices of coarse woollen and cotton goods for the years 1842, 1843, and 1844; we deem it necessary only to give you the prices of a few prominent items which enter into general consumption by the farmers and working classes, to enable you to form a correct judgment upon the subject.

We shall first take the article of flannels, and will quote the fabrics of the Salisbury manufacturing company. This is a company with a heavy capital, and whose flannels never reached so low a point of depression in prices as the fabrics of other establishments. This we know from the reason that in 1842, when coarse goods reached about their lowest point in prices, we did not purchase the Salisbury flannels because we could purchase others at lower rates; for instance, the Salisbury scarlet, No. 12, twenty-six inches were held at 18 cents per yard. We bought an equally good article at 16½ cents, and a much better at 18 cents. We take the Salisbury factory, however, because their flannels are regularly made & numbered with so much accuracy and uniformity that the trade can purchase them without examination; because the number and width indicate the value with as much accuracy as the size and number of cut nails indicate their value, which is not the case with other flannels generally. We therefore quote as follows:

For red and scarlet flannels of the Salisbury factory
For 1842, No. 12, 26 inches, 18 cts.
1843, " " " 24 " "
1844, " " " 30 " "

The next item we shall notice is Glasgow jean, a coarse twilled article of wool and cotton, for winter pantaloons, ¾ yard wide. We paid in 1842, 14 cents; in 1843, 17 cents; the price now is 20 cts per yard, and selling rapidly. The quality of this article, it may be said, varies, but the quotations are of the identical same quality of goods, manufactured by the same factory, and sold by the same commission house for the same quality, and purchased by ourselves as such.

The next article we shall notice is coarse cassinets. An article called "Sheep's Grey," manufactured of South American wool in its natural colors we bought in 1842 at 25 cents; in 1843 at 35 cents; and is now held and selling at 47½ cents. A common mixed cassinet of a fine texture, but lighter fabric than the "Sheep's Grey," well known to the trade, but the name not now recollected, sold in 1842 at 27 cents; in 1843 at 31 to 32½ cents; it is now held at 47½ cents; and the agent informed us to-day that the price will certainly advance to 50 cents when the fall trade opens.

A still finer article of mixed cassinet, manufactured by the Maverick company, we bought in 1842 at 52½ cents; in 1843 at 62½ cents; the same article is now held at 75 cents; and at that price is considered the cheapest in the market.

The advance in common cotton goods is nearly or quite as great in proportion as in coarse woollens. For instance, the very lowest price and commonest article of prints, fugitive colors, we bought in 1842 at 3½ cents to 4; in 1843 we paid from 4½ to 5½; they are now worth from 5½ to 6½ cents.

It must be remembered that this table presents only the prices paid to the manufacturer by the package or large quantity. The jobbing merchant (as we are called) must have his profit of 10 per cent. on those prices, when he sells to the country merchant by the piece. The country merchant must have his profit of from 25 to 30 per cent. upon the price he pays when he sells to his customers by the yard. Take then the articles of flannel, Glasgow jean, and cassinet, and add the jobber's profit, and the retailer's profit to the separate prices of 1842, 1843, and 1844, and mark the result:

Flannels with the jobber's and retailer's profits added in	1842, 25 cts.
Do. same quality	1842, 33
Do. " "	1844, 42
Glasgow jeans	1842, 20
" " same quality	1843, 25
" " " "	1844, 28½
Coarse sheep's grey cassinet, profits added	1842, 35
" " same quality	1843, 55
" " " "	1844, 65

We will now show you the difference to the consumer between the the two extreme prices of 1842 and 1844.

We will suppose that a laboring man bought himself 3 yards flannel for a shirt, and 3 yards of sheep's grey cassinet for a pair of pantaloons in 1842: his account would stand thus:

3 yds flannel at 25 cents per yard,	75 cts.
3 " sheep's grey cassinet at 35 cts.,	\$1 05
Total	\$1 80
Now, suppose the very same man purchases the same articles at the present (1844) prices: his account will stand thus:	
3 yds flannel at 42 cts.,	\$1 26
2 " sheep's grey cassinet at 65, 1 95	
Total,	\$3 21

Making a difference against the laboring man, since 1842, in a single pattern for a coarse flannel shirt and a pair of pants-

loons of the very coarsest cassinet, of one dollar and forty-one cents, or nearly eighty per cent. advance; when, at the same time, the man who wears the very best broad clothes and cassimeres does not one single farthing advance upon his clothing since 1842. The same advance of 80 per cent. on a yard of cloth at \$5 would bring it up to \$9 per yard.

We have made up this statement with great care, from an examination of our own purchases, and from other undoubted sources; but, with one or two exceptions, the statement is taken from our own experience. You may therefore rely with perfect confidence upon its being strictly correct.

Very respectfully, yours,

L. W. GOSNELL,
B. H. RICHARDSON.

Now let us look at the other side of the picture.

The average price of wheat in the years 1838, '39, and '40, was about \$1 25 per bushel. I sold my crop of 1841 (then the duties under the compromise were at the lowest point (at prices ranging from \$1 25 to \$1 45 per bushel; since the passage of the existing tariff law, (July, 1842,) the highest price I have obtained is \$1 06½, which was for seed wheat; it is now worth from 85 to 90 cents per bushel. All other farm produce has declined in like manner.

The common qualities of staple prints (calicoes) of fast colors vary, according to quality of cloth and style of pattern. In 1842, from 4½ to 9; in 1843, from 7½ to 11; the same qualities of goods are now held and selling at from 8 to 13 cents. The very commonest quality of fast-colored calico now in the market, which is not so good in quality as we bought at 4½ cents in 1842, we had to pay 9 cents for last week.

Unbleached canton flannel—a twilled cotton goods, napt on one side, for men's winter shirts and drawers, and for women's winter wear—we bought in 1842 at from 6 to 7½ cents; in 1843 at from 7½ to 9 cents; worth now from 9½ to 10½ cents.

Cotton osnaburgs, 4-4 yd. wide, we bought in 1842 at 8½ to 9 cents; in 1843 at 9½ to 10½. The lowest price the article can now be bought at is 12 to 12½.

Cotton plaids and stripes for women's wear, 3-4 yd. wide, 1842, from 8 to 9; in 1843, from 9 to 10; worth now from 10½ to 11½ cents.

Brown or unbleached sheeting, 3-4 yd. wide, in 1842, from 3½ to 4½; in 1843, from 4½ to 5½; now, from 6 to 6½; 4-4 do., 1842, from 5½ to 7; in 1843, from 7 to 9; 1844, from 7½ to 9.

A recapitulation will present the following table:

	1842.	1843.	1844.
Flannel, 18 cts.	24 cts.	30 cts.	
Glasgow jean, 14	17	20	
Sheep's grey cassinet, 25	35	47½	
Com'n mixed " 27	31½	47½	
Maverick " " 52½	62½	75	
Common prints, fugitive col's, 3½	4	5½	6½
Com'n prints, fast col's, 4½	9	11	13
Unbl'd canton flannel, 6	7½	9	10½
Cot. plaids and stripes, 8	9	10	11½
3-4 brown sheetings, 3½	4½	5½	6½
4-4 do. do. 5½	7	9	9
4-4 cotton osnaburgs, 8½	9½	10½	12

This table will give you a pretty correct idea of the advances of the prices of common woollen and cotton goods generally, since 1842. Medium qualities have not advanced so much as the coarse; while the very fine fabrics, both of wool and cotton, have not advanced at all! In other words, as the quality of goods advances, the very common to the very fine, the advance in prices diminishes, until it reaches 0!

Death of Commodore Dallas. Alexander J. Dallas, commander of the American squadron in the Pacific ocean, died on board the U. S. frigate Savannah, in Callao bay, on the 3d day of June, from a third attack of the paralysis. Com. Dallas entered the navy as a midshipman, on the 22d day of November, 1805, and had of course been in the naval service, in which he enjoyed an enviable reputation, nearly 39 years. He was the son of that sterling patriot, Alexander J. Dallas, who distinguished himself at the head of the Treasury Department at the most critical period of this country, and was the brother of Mr. Dallas, whose name is now before the people as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Louisiana.—The convention to revise the constitution of the State met at Jackson, on the 6th instant. Hon. Alexander Walker was called to preside over its proceedings by a vote of 38 to 34. He was the Democratic candidate.