

# THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No 993.

Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Saturday, March 15, 1845.

Vol. III No. 11.

The Tarborough Press,  
By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

Is published weekly at Two Dollars per year, if paid in advance—or, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of the subscription year. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time on giving notice thereof and paying arrears. Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements at that rate per square. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise directed, and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they may not be attended to.

## THE Columbian Magazine, FOR 1845.

### PROSPECTUS FOR THE SECOND YEAR.

At the close of his second volume, the magazine having been commenced on the first of January, 1844, the publisher finds himself irresistibly called on to express the satisfaction and gratitude with which he has been filled by the brilliant and unexampled success that has attended his endeavors to win the public favor. Notwithstanding the difficulties, disappointments and vexations that almost invariably follow the establishment of a new periodical, in the production of which there must be the harmonious co-operation of many heads and many hands—notwithstanding occasionally short-comings, especially in the pictorial department, which no care or diligence could avert and no expenditure prevent, the Columbian Magazine has gone on steadily increasing in support and popularity from the opening number, and if the unbought unsolicited testimony of the press may be received as unswayed by partiality and unbiased by friendship, the efforts of contributors and editor have been satisfactory to the public and accepted as fulfilling the promises made for them at the commencement of the enterprise.

The publisher undertook the work with a firm conviction that the great city of New York was the best and the true home for a magazine of general literature; that notwithstanding the failure of many previous attempts to establish such a work, there could be no impossibility of success with sufficient capital, perseverance and the right system of management both by publisher and editor; stimulated by this conviction he embarked in the enterprise and the result of the first year has proved that his judgment was correct.

It has long ceased to be necessary, or reasonable, that we should speak of the Columbian as an experiment. At all events, it is now an experiment substantially tried. We feel ourselves upon as firm a basis as any similar journal in the world. Our principle cares now regard not so much the securing what ground we have gained (for we consider this sufficiently secure) as the extension of our sphere of action and utility—not so much, even, the mere enlargement of our subscription list, as the most suitable modes of catering for the amusement (and shall we say occasionally for the profit?) of our subscribers in the present and in the future—the many whom we have, and the many more we shall undoubtedly have as time rolls on.

We have made arrangements which will enable us to present our friends with embellishments of very superior taste, style and finish. In this respect it is our firm purpose, if possible, to outvie all competition. Our music and engravings, we confidently believe, will not be equalled—very certainly they shall not be surpassed in real merit by those of any other magazine. We propose to give each month two or more superb engravings, independently of two pages of music, by the most eminent composers, and a plate of authentic fashions.

Regarding the literary and editorial conduct of the Columbian, the publisher does not feel called upon to say more than a very few words. The general management of this department is, as heretofore, entrusted to a gentleman possessing every qualification for the task, and who has given abundant evidence, not only of the highest ability to put forth a meritorious magazine, but of the ability to put forth a magazine exactly adapted to the tastes of our readers. The publisher, therefore, has every confidence that what has already been done for the literary value of the journal will be done again. We are perfectly willing that our future in this respect shall be estimated by our past. The subjoined list of those who have furnished articles for the Columbian during the by-gone year will satisfy, we feel assured, the most fastidious that we are resolute to spare in no particular neither exertion or expense.

Mrs L. H. Sigourney T. S. Arthur  
Mrs Kirkland H. P. Grattan  
Mrs A. S. Stephens The Author of the  
Mrs F. S. Osgood "Widow of Bragg"  
Mrs E. O. Smith  
Mrs A. C. Mowatt H. T. Tuckerman  
Mrs E. F. Ellet James F. Otis

Mrs M. St. Leon Loud Robert L. Wade  
Mrs J. G. Brooks S. D. Patterson  
Mrs J. Hull E. S. Gould  
Mrs M. P. Hunt Seba Smith  
Mrs H. Lighthipe T. S. Fay  
Mrs C. H. Butler C. Fenno Hoffman  
Mrs E. C. Embury C. D. McLeod  
Mrs Cary Wm. H. Willis  
Mrs E. R. Steele Walter Whitman  
Mrs M. A. Erving Rev. F. C. Woodworth  
Miss M. L. Lawson Isaac F. Shepherd  
Miss Colman T. B. Read  
Miss Isabel Jocelyn Wm. O. Bourne  
Miss M. Russell R. G. White  
Miss Emily E. Chubbuck H. A. Clark  
Miss L. M. Brauner C. Wilkins Eimi  
Miss F. Forester E. J. Porter  
Miss M. G. Quincy E. Parmly  
Author of "Summer Frolicking" M. E. Hill  
J. K. Paulding M. E. Wilson  
Wm. C. Bryant J. Boughton  
Fitz G. Halleck Wm. McLachlan  
E. A. Poe Wm. Russell Jr.  
John Neal The Author of "Time's Doings"  
Henry W. Herbert A. M. Ide Jr.  
H. H. Weld O. G. Warren  
Park Benjamin Augustus Snodgrass  
Wm. Cox J. T. Heatley  
Geo. W. Kendall F. L. Hagadorn  
H. S. Schoolcraft H. B. Hirst

With the aid of these contributors, (of whom it is needless to say one word in the way of commendation,) and of numerous others perhaps equally meritorious if less celebrated, who have promised us their support, we flatter ourselves that, as a literary work, the Columbian need be under no apprehension of being excelled.

But what we have done is already before the public, who will not fail to judge us with impartiality; and in respect to what we intend to do, it will be both wiser and more becoming (alho' less fashionable) not to boast. We may be permitted to assure our friends in brief, however, that we have matured numerous plans (for the third volume) with which we feel confident they will be pleased. It is our purpose to put forth every energy; and it will be no fault of our own if the Columbian shall not be found at least equal to any magazine, of any class or price, in America.

**DEALERS IN PERIODICALS** throughout the United States and the Canadas who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine will please apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

Editors who will insert this Prospectus and send a copy marked and addressed to the Columbian Magazine, shall have a copy sent to them for one year.

### Terms of the Columbian Magazine.

One copy one year in advance,	\$3
One copy two years,	5
Two copies one year,	5
Five do do	10
Eight do do	15
Eleven do do	20

Address, post paid,  
ISRAEL POST, 3 Astor House, N. Y.

## PETERS' PILLS.

A FRESH supply of Peters' Pills just received and for sale by  
GEO. HOWARD.  
Tarboro', July 19.

## APPROVED Patent Medicines.

**GRAY'S** invaluable Patent Ointment, for the cure of white swellings, scrofulous and other tumors, ulcers, sore legs, old and fresh wounds, sprains and bruises, swellings and inflammations, scalds and burns, scald head, women's sore breast, rheumatic pains, tetters, eruptions, chilblains, whitlows, bites, piles, corns, and external diseases generally.

**Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash**, for preserving the teeth from decay, protecting the gums, &c.

**Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil**, a certain cure for deafness.

**Spon's Ague and Fever Pills**, a never failing remedy if taken according to directions which accompany them.

**Judkins' Specific Ointment**, for the cure of white swelling, sore legs, felons, chilblains, tetters, eruptions, &c.

**Roach and bed bug bane**, an effectual antidote against these noxious insects.

**Condition Powders**, for the cure of yellow water, bots, worms, &c. in horses.

**Bullard's Oil Soap**, for cleansing coat collars, woollen, linen and cotton goods, from spots occasioned by grease, paint, tar, varnish, and oils of every description, without injury to the finest goods. It also possesses very healing and penetrating qualities, and is used with perfect safety for bathing various external complaints upon man or beast.

For sale by  
GEO. HOWARD.  
Tarboro', June, 1844.

## POLITICAL.



### INAUGURAL ADDRESS. (continued from last No.)

The inestimable value of our federal Union is felt and acknowledged by all. By this system of united and confederated States, our people are permitted, collectively and individually, to seek their own happiness in their own way; and the consequences have been most auspicious. Since the Union was formed, the number of the States has increased from thirteen to twenty-eight; two of these have taken their position as members of the confederacy within the last week. Our population has increased from three to twenty millions. New communities and States are seeking protection under its aegis, and multitudes from the Old World are flocking to our shores to participate in its blessings. Beneath its benign sway, peace and prosperity prevail. Freed from the burdens and miseries of war, our trade and intercourse have extended throughout the world. Mind, no longer tasked in devising means to accomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpation, or conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interests, in developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of nature to minister to his enjoyments. Genius is free to announce its inventions and discoveries; and the hand is free to accomplish whatever the head conceives, not incompatible with the rights of a fellow-being. All distinctions of birth or of rank have been abolished. All citizens, whether native or adopted, are placed upon terms of precise equality. All are entitled to equal rights and equal protection. No union exists between church and state, and perfect freedom of opinion is guaranteed to all sects and creeds.

These are some of the blessings secured to our happy land by our federal Union. To perpetuate them, it is our sacred duty to preserve it. Who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands, under the protection of this glorious Union? No treason to mankind, since the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow-man. He would stop the progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of liberty which warms and animates the hearts of happy millions, and invites all the nations of the earth to imitate our example. If he say that error and wrong are committed in the administration of the government, let him remember that nothing human can be perfect; and that under no other system of government revealed by Heaven, or devised by man, has reason been allowed so free and broad a scope to combat error. Has the sword of despots proved to be a safer or surer instrument of reform in government than enlightened reason? Does he expect to find among the ruins of this Union a happier abode for our swarming millions than they now have under it. Every lover of his country must shudder at the thought of the possibility of its dissolution, and will be ready to adopt the patriotic sentiment, "Our federal Union—it must be preserved." To preserve it, the compromises which alone enabled our fathers to form a common constitution for the government and protection of so many States, and distinct communities, of such diversified habits, interests, and domestic institutions, must be sacredly and religiously observed. Any attempt to disturb or destroy these compromises, being terms of the compact of Union, can lead to none other than the most ruinous and disastrous consequences.

It is a source of deep regret that, in some sections of our country, misguided persons have occasionally indulged in schemes and agitations, whose object is the destruction of domestic institutions existing in other sections—institutions which existed at the adoption of the constitution, and were recognized and protected by it. All must see that if it were possible for them to be successful in attaining their object, the dissolution of the Union, and the consequent destruction of our happy form of government, must speedily follow.

I am happy to believe that at every period of our existence as a nation, there has existed, and continues to exist, among the great mass of our people, a devotion to the Union of the States, which will shield & protect it against the moral treason of any who would seriously contemplate its destruction. To secure a continuance of that devotion, the compromises of the constitution must not only be preserved, but sectional jealousies and heartburnings must be discontinued, and all should remember

that they are members of the same political family, having a common destiny. To increase the attachment of our people to the Union, our laws should be just. Any policy which shall tend to favor monopolies, or the peculiar interests of sections or classes, must operate to the prejudice of the interests of their fellow-citizens, and should be avoided. If the compromises of the constitution be preserved,—if sectional jealousies and heartburnings be discontinued,—if our laws be just, and the government be practically administered strictly within the limits of power prescribed to it,—we may discard all apprehensions for the safety of the Union.

With these views of the nature, character, and objects of the government, and the value of the Union, I shall steadily oppose the creation of those institutions & systems which, in their nature, tend to pervert it from its legitimate purposes, and make it the instrument of sections, classes, and individuals. We need no national banks, or other extraneous institutions, planted around the government to control or strengthen it in opposition to the will of its authors. Experience has taught us how unnecessary they are as auxiliaries of the public authorities, how impotent for good, and how powerful for mischief.

Ours was intended to be a plain and frugal government; and I shall regard it to be my duty to recommend to Congress, and as far as the executive is concerned, to enforce by all the means within my power, the strictest economy in the expenditure of the public money, which may be compatible with the public interests.

A national debt has become almost an institution of European monarchies. It is viewed, in some of them, as an essential prop to existing governments. Melancholy is the condition of that people whose government can be sustained only by a system which periodically transfers large amounts from the labor of the many to the coffers of the few. Such a system is incompatible with the ends for which our republican government was instituted. Under a wise policy, the debts contracted in our revolution, and during the war of 1812, have been happily extinguished. By a judicious application of the revenues, not required for other necessary purposes, it is not doubted that the debt which has grown out of the circumstances of the last few years may be speedily paid off.

I congratulate my fellow-citizens on the entire restoration of the credit of the General Government of the Union and that of many of the States. Happy would it be for the indebted States if they were freed from their liabilities, many of which were incautiously contracted. Altho' the Government of the Union is neither in a legal nor a moral sense bound for the debts of the States, and it would be a violation of our compact of Union to assume them, yet we cannot but feel a deep interest in seeing all the States meet their public liabilities and pay off their just debts at the earliest practicable period. That they will do so, as soon as it can be done without imposing too heavy burdens on their citizens, there is no reason to doubt. The sound, moral, and honorable feeling of the people of the indebted States cannot be questioned; & we are happy to perceive a settled disposition on their part, as their ability returns, after a season of unexampled pecuniary embarrassment, to pay off all just demands, and to acquiesce in any reasonable measures to accomplish that object.

One of the difficulties which we have had to encounter in the practical administration of the government, consists in the adjustment of our revenue law, and the levy of the taxes necessary for the support of government. In the general proposition, that no more money shall be collected than the necessities of an economical administration shall require, all parties seem to acquiesce. Nor does there seem to be any material difference of opinion as to the absence of right in the government to tax one section of country, or one class of citizens, or one occupation, for the mere profit of another. "Justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country." I have heretofore declared to my fellow-citizens that in "my judgment it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as it 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." I have also declared my opinion to be "in favor of a tariff for revenue," and that "in adjusting the details of such a tariff, I have sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and, at the same time, afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry," and that I was "opposed to a tariff for protection merely and not for revenue."

The power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises," was an indispensable one to be conferred on the federal government, which, without it, would possess no means of providing for its own support. In executing this power, by levying a tariff of duties for the support of government, the raising of revenue should be the object, and protection the incident. To reverse this principle and make protection the object, and revenue the incident, would be to inflict manifest injustices upon all other than the protected interests.

In levying duties for revenue, it is doubtless proper to make such discriminations within the revenue principle, as will afford incidental protection to our home interests. Within the revenue limit, there is a discretion to discriminate; beyond that limit the rightful exercise of the power is not conceded. The incidental protection afforded to our home interests by discriminations within the revenue range, it is believed will be ample. In making discriminations, all our home interests should, as far as practicable, be equally protected. The largest portion of our people are agriculturists. Others are employed in manufactures, commerce, navigation, and the mechanic arts. They are all engaged in their respective pursuits, and their joint labors constitute the national or home industry. To tax one branch of this home industry, for the benefit of another, would be unjust. No one of the interests can rightfully claim an advantage over the others, or to be enriched by impoverishing the others. All are equally entitled to the fostering care and protection of the government. In exercising a sound discretion in levying discriminating duties within the limit prescribed, care should be taken that it be done in a manner not to benefit the wealthy few, at the expense of the toiling millions, by taxing *luxes* the luxuries of life, or articles of superior quality and high price, which can only be consumed by the wealthy; and *highest* the necessities of life, or articles of coarse quality and low price, which the poor & great mass of our people must consume. The burdens of government should, as far as practicable, be distributed justly & equally among all classes of our population. The general views long entertained on this subject, I have deemed it proper to reiterate. It is a subject upon which conflicting interests of sections and occupations are supposed to exist, and in spirit of mutual concession and compromise in adjusting its details should be established by every part of our wide-spread country, as the only means of preserving harmony and a cheerful acquiescence in all in the operation of our revenue laws.

Patriotic citizens in every part of the Union will readily submit to the payment of such taxes as shall be needed for the support of their government, whether in peace or in war, if they are so leveled as to distribute the burdens as equally as possible among them. (Remainder next week.)

From the Globe.

### Texas Restored to the Union.

The struggle in the Senate is at last terminated, and the fairest and richest province of the great valley—given away to Spain, to injustice and despotism—is again embraced in our glorious confederacy of republics, the only free government on this earth. The political chicanes which sacrificed this fine country to the jealousy of the monarchial spirit with which influence, at an early period, infected portions of the Union was busy on this point to prevent its redemption from the fate to which it had been consigned. But of the artifices of this cunning, unscrupulous and most dangerous party could no longer prevail; and on this day its power in this country was broken, and we believe it can never be renovated. With Texas and its train of new States—with Florida, and Iowa, and Oregon—the whole Northwest—bringing the giant force of their innumerable democracies to sustain the already dominant popular party in the Union, at the Machiavelian policy, the intrigue and corruption, the cunning combinations and political machinery, plied by federators heretofore with partial success, will, for the future, be plied in vain.

The power of federal machinations will be seen in the closeness of the vote in the Senate against the voice of the country. One senator from Maine, two from Virginia, two from Tennessee, one from North Carolina, one from Georgia, one from Louisiana, two from Kentucky, one from Indiana, two from Michigan, voted against the well known will of the people of their respective States. The joint resolutions from the House, blended with those of Mr. Benton in the Senate, would with these votes, have passed by a vote of 40 to 19. The question, under party drill, was carried only by 27 to 25!—so much more potent is party discipline than popular authority. Several of the members of the federal party, it is known, were strongly inclined to vote the wishes of their constituents. Messrs. Johnson, of Louisiana,