

THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No 996.

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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 unbiassed 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 Authur
Mrs Kirkland H P Grattan
Mrs A S Stephens The Author of the
Mrs F S Osgood "Widow of Bruges"
Mrs E O Smith
Mrs A C Mowatt H T Tuckerman
Mrs F Ellet James F Otis

Mrs M StLeon 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 Shephard
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 Parmlly
Author of "Summer Frolicking" H Myers
J K Paulding M C Hill
Wm C Bryant J Boughton
Fitz G Halleck C 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 Soodgrass
Wm Cox J T Headley
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

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PETERS PILLS.

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

APPROVED Patent Medicines.

Goelicke's Matchless Sative, for the cure of Consumption, coughs, colds, &c.
Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash, for preserving the teeth from decay, protecting the gums, &c.

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

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

Dr. Phelps's celebrated tomato Pills.

Professor Vesprini's specific Pills, for the cure of diseased urinary organs attended with a discharge, &c.

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, botts, worms, &c. in horses.

Bullard's Oil Soap, for cleansing coat collars, woolen, 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.

Constables' Blanks for sale, AT THIS OFFICE.

POLITICAL.



SUBSTANCE OF A SPEECH

Delivered by Henry I. Toole, at the Court House in Washington, Beaufort county, on the 5th of March, 1845.

(continued from last No.)

And, gentlemen, I shall begin with a subject which has not heretofore, engaged half the attention it deserves. I mean the subject of *Retrenchment of the public expenditures*. This is a matter much talked of before elections, and little afterwards. Nevertheless, I introduce it first immediately after election. The party out of power are always fond of talking of retrenchment, but are very apt to forget it as soon as they get in. Now, gentlemen, I belong to the party in power. Still, I give to this subject a paramount importance. Who that has watched the gigantic strides which the federal government has made in the way of expenditure,—until from the simple government it was, in the days of Washington and Jefferson, it has overgrown the land like a colossus, can fail to be awakened to the importance of the question? If Gen. Washington could rise from his tomb with the recollections of his own time fresh about him, and examine the stupendous fabric of lavish expenditure which has since grown up, approaching, nay greatly exceeding some of the costliest monarchies of Europe, his pure spirit would shrink back to the grave in alarm for the purity of those institutions which he built up. A deceased friend of mine [Hon. C. Shepard] once observed to me that the greatest lesson which he had learned from his studies on government was that *the cheapest government is the best*. The remark is true in its general scope. Expenditure [public] is the parent of corruption. It is the teaching of history, and should be an elementary principle in political philosophy. All rich governments are corrupt; & in time they will corrupt many of the people. I should be ashamed to say how many of the servants of the people at Washington are [in my opinion] influenced in their action there, by hopes of high salaries abroad and at home. I proceed to submit to you some facts and figures on this head, for which I am indebted chiefly to a Report on this subject, made to the Senate of the U. S. at the 1st session of the XXVIIIth Congress.

It might be supposed that the regular expenditures of Government should bear some proportion to the growth of the nation, and I shall therefore set down the population at the several periods of taking the census, and the annual expenditure at each of those periods:

Years.	Population.	Expendit's.
In 1790	3,929,827	\$1,919,560
In 1800	5,305,941	7,411,370
In 1810	7,239,814	5,311,082
In 1820	9,838,191	13,134,530
In 1830	12,867,020	13,299,533
In 1840	17,069,423	28,226,533

At each of these periods the country was in a state of peace, and the sums expended are exclusive of the public debt growing out of the previous wars.

The Treasury being that branch whose province it is to collect the public revenue, and to control the accountability of public officers, would seem to render it highly expedient and proper that it should illustrate, in its own administration, the principles of that intelligent and practical economy, which would be desirable in all the departments of the Government.

In this department the number of persons employed in 1828 was 1,570, of whom 423 were employed in the department proper, the expenses of which amounted to \$253,932 25; and 1,147 of whom were employed in the collection of the revenue, at an expense of \$889,629 20.

In 1836, the number employed was 1,923 of whom 356 were in the department whose expenses were \$312,302 38; and 1,567 of whom were in the revenue service, at an expense of \$1,397,469 10.

In 1840, the number employed was 2,433, of whom 509 were in the department, whose expenses were \$373,376 06; 1924 of whom were in the revenue service, whose cost was \$1,542,319 24.

In 1842, the number employed was 2,373 of whom 589 were in the department, whose expenses were \$418,485 25 and 1,784 of whom were in revenue service, whose cost was \$1,456,442 58.

As regards the clerks and other persons employed under the direction of the State Department, it appears, that there were in 1828, 26; in 1836, 22; in 1850, 38; and in 1843, 74. Comment upon these facts is unnecessary.

It appears that the number of ministers,

charges, consuls, commercial agents, and other persons engaged in the foreign intercourse of the United States, were as follows:

In 1828	-	-	141
In 1836	-	-	175
In 1840	-	-	189
In 1844	-	-	271

In the year 1828 there were 255 persons in the employment of the War Department, and the cost of its support was \$66,953; in 1836 there were 345, and the cost was \$133,252; in 1840 there were 565, and the cost was \$145,063; and in 1842 there were 903 persons, and cost was \$135,738.

The average annual expenditures for this branch of the public service during the four last administrations of the Government, were as follows:

Under Mr. Adams' adminis'n	\$3,862,662
Under Gen'l Jackson's "	3,986,375
Under Mr. Van Buren's "	6,868,671
Under Mr. Tyler's, "	7,331,845

In the Judiciary department of the Government; there were in 1828 one hundred and sixty-five judges and other officers; and the expense of that establishment in that year was \$256,175. In 1836 there were 202 persons employed, and the cost was \$471,756; and in 1842 there were 289 persons employed, at an expense of \$575,966. The rate of increase from 1828 would therefore appear to be—in 1836, for persons 22 per cent., and for expense 37 per cent.; in 1840, for persons 37 per cent., and for expense 84 per cent.; and in 1842 the increase of persons over those of 1828 was 43 per cent., while the increase in the expenses amounted to 124 per cent. The reason for this disproportionate increase in the expense of the Judiciary establishment does not appear although it may possibly be satisfactorily accounted for.

In the General Post Office there were employed in 1828 thirty-nine clerks and other persons at an expense of \$55,270 73; in 1836 one hundred persons, at an expense of \$141,647 78; in 1840 one hundred and thirty-two persons, at an expense of \$155,863 34; and in 1842 there were 153 persons, at an expense of \$101,455 79.

In the Department of State, the rate of increase of persons employed from 1828 to 1813 is 196 per cent.;

In the Treasury Department 58 per cent.;

In the War Department 67 per cent.;

In the Navy Department, 68 per cent.;

In the Judiciary, 75 per cent.;

In the printers employed by the Government, 571 per cent.;

In various employments not attached to departments, 755 per cent.; (the entire number of whom in 1828 was 9, and in 1843 amounted to 77.)

In the Post Office Department 170 per cent.

[Mr. Toole here exhibited a table showing the expenditures of the General Government under the several heads of public service from 1792 to 1843. He commented on various items, and especially on the astonishing fact that the total of expenditure had risen from \$9,141,569 67 in 1792, to \$32,936,876 53 in 1843. He next exhibited a table of annual expenditures in the Legislative Department, shewing some very singular facts, particularly that the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives had risen from \$37,000 in 1817, to \$263,296 67 in 1842.]

Who can doubt after these exhibits, that federal expenditure "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished?" There is a fault. I will not impute it particularly to either party; tho' from the fondness of the old federal party for a splendid government, it might be supposed that little fault would lie at the doors of the Democratic party. The truth is that the fault is on both sides; and the cause of it may be found in that very bad General of whom my Whig friends complain so much—General Apathy. Abuses have been permitted annually to grow up under plausible pretences: every demand on the Treasury has a plausible ground: so that perhaps General Plausibility, who belongs to no side, is as much in fault as General Apathy.

Difficult as it is to resist these constant demands for increased expenditure, it is much more difficult to correct them when once established. Precedent is pleaded; always the strongest argument, of political error. Take an example: A public exigency, or supposed public exigency demands, or is supposed to demand a new Regiment in the army. It is ordered. The exigency passes. It is proposed to reduce it. "What!" (says the friend of the army) "disband these poor officers and soldiers, who have abandoned their professions and farms, to serve the public, and after serving their country, put them back on their private resources! Monstrous! all generations will stigmatize the ingratitude of Republics, &c., &c." "Very true," says some sophisticated, or [it

might be] soft headed Congressman; "very true; I had no hand in raising this regiment; but I haven't the heart, to disband these devoted patriots who have served the country"—for their pay [he might add.]

And thus it is that abuse after abuse is established: One error, or alleged error excuses another.

"The Augean stable must be cleansed." That we are informed, was one of the labors of Hercules. I am no Hercules, but if I sit in the next Congress, I shall make this subject my chief study. I entertain no doubt that every department of expenditure may be safely and materially reduced. There are two ways: 1st. By reducing the number of employees, now amounting to more than one hundred thousand. 2d. By reducing the pay of those retained. We are daily admonished that the salaries paid by the federal government are too large, by the constant pressure on the Government for office. The proper remedy is to reduce the salaries to just the amount which men of the same average capacities, and doing the same amount of labor can earn in private employments. This is a fair plea; and if it was adopted, precisely a natural demand would exist for public employments, as exists in every other branch of industry.

To this work of Retrenchment I should go with a heartier good will, because I am satisfied that North Carolina, being her full share in the public charge, has not enjoyed her proper share of the public expenditure. This assertion is ventured with entire confidence in its correctness. Look, however, to see this correct. Polk, who is too worthy a son of our State have risen to high profile employment; but to do so they have expatriated themselves. I hope to procure soon a table exhibiting the comparative share of North Carolina in the expenditure [falsely called patronage] of the General Government; and it shall be laid before the people. I will continue myself at present with the single remark, that in the old 3d Congressional District, not a person, altho' the District abounds in them, has ever received an appointment in any office out of the District, except the Hon. W. Clark of Edgecombe, who for a short time held the office of Chief Clerk in the Navy Department.

I will next notice a subject, possessing peculiar interest for the people of this region, and which seems strangely to have escaped notice. I mean the foreign duties—or taxes—imposed on the great staple of this District, namely, Naval Stores.

Foreign Taxes on North Carolina Tar and Turpentine, and their manufactures.

I consider this a matter of very great importance to the people of this District. I deem it the first duty of a Member of Congress to attend to the peculiar interest of his constituents. This is the largest interest of those I offer to represent. It may be pleasanter for a member to discuss the thread bare topics of Bank and Tariff and the like; but that is every body's business. Those questions interest the whole Union. The matter I have mentioned interests but a small portion of the Union. It interests North Carolina almost alone; and it interests strongly only two districts of our State, viz: the Wilmington District and this Ours, I believe, is the largest Naval Stores District in the United States. No section in the world, perhaps, of the same extent, produces the same amount. Yet this great interest of the District has been overlooked. I do not mean to blame any body in particular.

In this town [Washington] the manufacture of Naval Stores is already the largest department of industry. Of New York I know less, but I am informed that it is a large and growing interest. It is a leading interest in the four largest counties of the District, and an important one in four more. I am informed by an able merchant of this town, that the value of the shipments of Naval Stores from this port alone, is at least \$400,000 per annum.

Now this is a very heavy interest, and our peculiar interest. What do I propose? It is a fair question and I answer it fairly. I propose to draw the attention of the State Department & our Foreign Ministers to the propriety of urging on the foreign Governments at whose Courts they reside, a reduction of taxes on the various articles under the head of Naval Stores. Precisely the same movement was made by Mr. Jefferson of Maryland, in regard to the Tar duties interest. It has already led to some important results, and will lead to more. The British government has recently reduced very materially its taxes on Flour and Pork & other provisions, so as greatly to enhance the profits of Western Agriculture. Our interests have been overlooked. This matter has engaged my attention for some time, and if I represent you in the next Congress, I shall certainly take some action about it.