

THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No. 1027

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The Tarborough Press,
By George Howard, Jr.
It is published weekly at Two Dollars per year in advance. The subscription year commences 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 50 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements at that rate per square. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements 25 percent 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.

MILWAINE, BROWNLEY, & CO., Petersburg, Va., ARE now receiving their Fall Supply of **GROCERIES,**

Which is very general and extensive—to which they invite the attention of purchasers. In their assortment may be found:
160 hhd's Brown Sugars, common to fine.
75 packages loaf and lump Sugars.
50 barrels clarified, crush'd & powder'd do.
750 bags Rio, Laguira, Cuba and Java coffee.
1000 casks cut nails and brads.
40 hhd's and tierces Molasses, part Superior.
60 tons Swed, English & Amer'ns irons.
350 ps. cotton bagging, various wts. and qualities.
300 coils bale rope, hemp, flax and jute.
1500 lbs sewing, wrapping & seine twine.
2000 " ball and hank shoe thread.
1500 sides oak and hemlock sole leather.
150 dozen, upper leather, calf, kip and sheep skins.
2000 sacks L. Pool fine and ground salt.
1000 reams wrap'g writ'g & letter paper.
20,000 lbs. western Bacon, sides and shoulders.
German, blist'd. cast and shear steel.
Hoop, band, nail rod, and horse shoe iron.
Patent horse shoes in kegs, spring steel.
Cart and waggon boxes, trace chains.
Gunpowder in kegs, qr. kegs & canisters.
Shot & ball lead, of Virginia manufacture.
Cotton Yarns, best N. Carolina manufac'g.
Bed cords and plough lines, Manilla rope.
Harness and skirting leather.
Saddles, bridles and horse collars.
Cotton cards, Whittemore's best, and com' on all common kinds.
Teas, imperial & gun' d. Y. Hyson & blacks.
Indigo, madder, coppers, and saltpe're.
Salts, horax, brimstone and alum.
Best winter sperm and tanner's oil.
Pepper, spice, ginger and nutmegs.
Candles, best sperm and tallow.
Soap, brown and pale, washing and shaving, &c. &c.

Their best attention will be given to the sale of produce, consigned to their care.
August 12, 1845.

DR. D. JAYNE'S Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.
They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve health and cure disease, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring practical knowledge of diseases, & of the remedies best calculated to remove them.
Names and Prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:
Jayne's Expectant, per bottle, \$1.00
" Hair Tonic " " 1.00
" ALTERATIVE, or Life Preservative, per bil. 1.00
" Tonic Vegetable " 0.50
" Carmine Balsam, 25 and 50
" Sanative Pills, per box. 0.25
" American Hair Dye, 0.50
All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 30 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. who has no hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their entire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found eminently successful in removing those diseases for which they are generally recommended. For sale in Tarboro' by
JAS. M. REDMOND, Agent.
July 12, 1845.

Patterson & Wills, PETERSBURG, Va., August 25th, 1845.

HAVE in Store and are receiving the following Goods, to wit:
50 hhd's P. Rico, N. O., St. Croix and refined Sugars.
200 bags Laguira, Rio and Java coffee.
20 hhd's P. Rico and Cuba molasses, part prime.
1000 sacks L. P. and G. A. salt.
200 ps. cotton bagging, part sup' qual.
200 coils bale rope.
10000 lbs. Virginia cured bacon.
10000 " Western sides and shoulders.
250 sides "good" and "damaged" Sole Leather.
50 doz. Russel upper do.,
500 lbs. Shoe thread,
150 hds. No. 1 and 2, N. C. herrings,
100 boxes Sperm and Tallow candles, approved Brands.
20 boxes & bls. Loaf & Crushed sugar, 5 lbs. superior Pulverised do.
100 bags Drop and Buck shot,
100 Kegs D. P. powder,
30 tons Swedes and English iron,
5 " band and hoop do.
3 " blistered, German & Cast steel,
250 Kegs cut and box nails,
10 doz. Wells & Co. approved axes,
50 casks London porter—q's & p's,
10 hhd's Baltimore whi-key,
50 hds. do. do.
50 " superior Northern A. Brandy,
15 " N. E. Rum,
10 " Scuppernong Wine,
10 dr. casks Feneriff and S. M. do.
1 pipe superior old Madeira,
5 qr casks Port wine,
5 half pipes superior Cognac & Champagne brandy, warranted genuine,
30 bls. old Monongahela whiskey,
2 puncheons best Jamaica Rum,
3 pipes H. Gin,
100 nests Iron and Wood bound rabs,
20 bags pepper, spice and ginger,
5 half chests superior G. P., Imperial and Y. H. Tea,
50 doz. Bed cords, best Hemp,
100 " Cotton Lines,
100 reams Wrapping paper,
50 " Writing & Letter do.
20 boxes Whittemore's genuine Cotton and Wool cards,
100 bls. new City ground, family flour,
100 " " S. F. ditto—ditto & country,
25 " superior Cider Vinegar,
100 bushels best Clover seed—selected,
Together with other articles usually kept in the Grocery line; all of which we offer for sale, upon such terms as we think a fair examination cannot fail to approve. We are agents for the sale of Jabez Parker's

Thrashing Machines, FAN MILLS, STRAW-CUTTERS & Corn Shellers;

Which are sold at the same prices as by the Manufacturers.
We also solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore received in the way of consignments of Produce, say Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Bacon, &c.; and pledge ourselves to be unwavering in our terms of Commission, as we place all on an equal footing. Say fifty cents per Bale for Cotton, and all other kinds of Produce 2 1/2 per cent. Also, the receiving and forwarding of Merchandise.

Jayne's Ague Pills, Are warranted to make a perfect and lasting cure of Fever and Ague.

These Pills are put up in vials containing from 25 to 30 Pills each, and being thus excluded from the air never deteriorate or undergo any change, and are WARRANTED, if used according to the directions, to be an INFALLIBLE REMEDY for
Fever and Ague.
During twelve years extensive Practice in a low marshy district of country, where Fever and Ague were very prevalent, the Proprietor was always enabled to effect radical cures, of the most inveterate cases, by the use of these Pills.
Messrs. Jayne & Pinchot of St. Louis, Mo., found these Pills so uniformly successful in curing Fever and Ague, that they sold several hundred bottles to various persons in Missouri, Illinois, &c., agreeing to return money in all cases where they failed to effect a cure, and such was the universal satisfaction the Pills gave of their value that they were never called upon to refund for a single bottle.
These Pills may also be used in all cases where a tonic or strengthening medicine is required. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 30 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
JAS. M. REDMOND, Agent.
Tarboro', July 12, 1845.
Notice.
Condition Powder, for the cure of yellow water, boils, worms, &c. in horses. For sale by
GEO. HOWARD.
Tarboro', Jan 25, 1845.

POETRY.



From the New York Evening Mirror.

NOT MARRIED YET.

By Gen. G. P. Morris.
I'm single yet—I'm single yet!
And years have flown since I came out
In vain I sigh—in vain I fret!
Ye gods! what are the men about?
I vow I'm twenty!—oh, ye powers!
A spinster's lot is hard to bear—
On earth alone to pass her hours.
And afterwards lead apes—down there!
No offer yet—no offer yet!
I'm puzzled quite to make it out;
For every beau my cap I set,
What, what, what are the men about?
They don't propose—they won't propose,
For fear, perhaps, I'd not say "yes?"
Just let them try—for heaven knows
I'm tired of single blessedness.
Not married yet—not married yet—
The deuce is in the men, I fear!
I'm like a—something to be let,
"Add to be let alone"—that's clear.
They say, "she's pretty—but no chink—"
"And love without it runs in debt!"
It agitates my nerves to think
That I have had no offer yet!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Union.

THE TARIFF.

The readers of the Union have, we trust, been much instructed in the perusal of a series of articles, over the signature "Hondelund," not yet concluded, but in the process of completion.
These analytical essays upon a vastly important subject, destined every moment to augment in interest, will continue, we are sure, to command, as they certainly deserve, the profound attention of all such as have hitherto neglected a critical examination of the nature, the fraudulent character, and the oppressive practical operation of the minimum and specific duties of the act of 1842. It is not our purpose in these general reflections to dilate upon the particular themes now undergoing a logical and statistical ordeal in the hands of one consummately informed on the subject he discusses.
What we more especially desire at present to accomplish, is the attraction of the universal attention to the great subject of the tariff—the existing and highly objectionable protective tariff.
Undoubtedly, since the period of 1833—the time of the celebrated compromise—an obvious change of opinion has been going forward in the United States, with respect to the honesty, justice, and, of course, the policy of highly protective tariffs. Within this lapse of time, the progress of opinion in Great Britain has never failed to proclaim, in the clearest manner, a similar revolution in the public judgment of that country upon this subject. Occasionally, from time to time, the expectation had been indulged, that an unqualified repeal of the laws regulating the admission of corn into the kingdom would be accomplished. The spread of the doctrine of free trade, in its comprehensive sense, has been remarkably attested by the numbers and political consequence of members of Parliament who maintained them, not merely as theoretical truths, but practical ones, of such moment to the people of Great Britain, that the immediate sanction thereof by the legislature was annually invoked by names of the highest authority. Such have been, and are yet, very prevalent sentiments in that country, whose example is so often invoked for our imitation; while her population have been kept nearly at the point of starvation, upon the brink of rebellion and civil war, through the action of a system which has excluded from the shores of a famished land the profusion of other climes seeking a market upon her shores. Indeed, the melancholy example of the father-land, long the most tariff-ridden country of the globe, necessarily must, and does, exert a wholesome influence upon us. Men may speculate and dogmatize; the interested monopolist may preach patriotism, and, harping upon the theme of national independence, called out for protection as the means of establishing it. Yet, as long as the abhorrent spectacles of misery, of starvation, and death are hung on high for our observing and warning, and to shock mankind in general—the tariff policy, which has had so large a share in the origination of these calamities, can hardly find an enduring footing in a country where farmers, if conferred at all, should be dispensed to the laborer, the agriculturist, rather than to the capitalist and

the rich monopolist. The folly which discerns wisdom in the policy of a tariff to protect the fabrics of our consumption, or in any collateral manner, promoting the general prosperity of such a country as ours, is equalled only by the knavery which appropriates the "disbona" gifts which such a system dispenses by law.

Some days since, we accidentally dipped into a fine, radical, now extinct, but with whose brilliant and transitory existence most of the reading public have been familiar. That periodical was the ardent offspring of the great anti-tariff excitement, whose current ran with swift depth and fury south of the Potomac, swelling at last to the pitch of organized resistance in one of the states of this confederacy. The vigorous and eloquent essays which appeared in that paper, we well remember, produced a powerful, and, to some extent, a dangerous impression upon the opinions and feelings of a portion of this nation. We well recollect these effects—not altogether effaced after the lapse of years. The memory of them has been since revived by the ominous recurrence of a crisis which formerly shook the republic to its centre. We presume it cannot be forgotten, certainly not—that it was a protective tariff, probably not a whit more exorbitant (less so, in some instances) than the present one, which then brought this nation to the brink of the great peril. It was the fearful apprehension of civil war, and a sudden disruption of the Union, which helped to awaken the calculating patriotism of certain interests, alarming their unscrupulous cupidity, and compelling a compromise—a treacherous and unsubstantial compromise, as it has, indeed, eventuated. The tariffs of the period to which we refer—the principal abettors, in and out of Congress, of the "bill of abominations"—were then derestricted at the deep and deadly earnestness of their opponents; and discreetly bent to the rising tempest, which they could not resist, without imminent peril to the nation as themselves. We deprecate the cause. We deprecate the effects. We opposed with all our power the abominable, which provoked this tremendous opposition. We protested with the same energy against the form which that opposition assumed. We think this emphatic caveat sufficient for the present purpose. It was at such a juncture, that the ancient and fast friend of the manufacturers, from the beginning to the end, came forward in the graceful guise of a pacification, and solemnly stipulated for all the protection which the then crisis would allow; and he stipulated, as was firmly believed and understood, that there should be a permanent emancipation from that grinding monopoly, a protective tariff. It has since turned out, that the famous but worthless compromise to which the parties were pledged, was a fraudulent compromise—fraudulent, because disregarded—fraudulent, because explained out of its original purposes—fraudulent, because the obligations incurred have not been recognized to exist as they were assumed and understood. The compromise has been an emasculated covenant, doomed to remain a disgraceful memorial of the infidelity of men who, with the accents of an all-embracing patriotism upon their lips, yet challenge the plaudits of the country. How has that compromise been contemned! Look at the present tariff, with its average—shall we say of 40 per centum, or more? See how the burdens of 1828, of which the compromise contemplated the removal forever—see how they are at this moment repiled, under an impunity which the rough crisis to which we have referred did not allow, under an impunity which the condition of the treasury was made to present, under an impunity created by a national indebtedness—created in the whole amount by those who were pledged to retrench—pledged to retrench to the most economical standard—a standard which the 20 per cent ad valorem of the compromise was supposed to be adequate to meet.
But the objection to the present tariff, high as is—higher, probably, in some instances, than that of 1828—consists in the preposterous fact, that while it was proposed to be laid under the stringent necessity of replenishing the treasury, such is its objectionable character on the score of minimum and other duties, it is not believed by many to yield so great an income as the highest revenue impost of 25 or 30 per cent. It was formed and truly urged against the act of 1828, that it was strictly, absolutely and obviously, a protective tariff—that protection was its object, its principal and avowed object—that revenue was the incident, and the incident only. But there was another objection to the tariff of 1828, of a very different character, but however great and different, it was probably not less than that which attaches to the one of 1842. The tariff of 1828, under the peculiar condition of things in this country and abroad, and rather in violation of the legitimate effects of high tariffs in the general, did, in point of fact, yield a

revenue vastly beyond the wants or requirements of the treasury; so much so that in the disposition of the enormous surplus, the foundation was laid for those ready expansions which finally involved the country in its ruin. But the tariff of 1842, by s.d.s being as onerous upon the laboring and consuming classes, and under an altered condition of affairs here and elsewhere, may, in point of fact, not produce more than a revenue tariff wisely and properly adjusted. And yet, such is the infatuation of the monopolists—such their unjust spirit of extortion—that a tariff law, unnecessary, improper, and wrong, as a measure of financial necessity, is patronized and pressed upon an unwilling and protesting portion of the republic. As we shall have occasion to refer to this subject very frequently hereafter, we forbear to add anything to these general reflections. The reader will find himself amply rewarded in an application to the statistics heretofore and hereafter to be presented by the able essayist to whom we have already referred.

From the Petersburg Republican.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, referring to the Memphis Naval Depot, for which the contracts have just closed, says:
"It is estimated that the works cannot be completed short of two millions of dollars! A space of ground measuring forty acres is to be cleared; high embankments are to be cut down, and deep swamps filled up; and nine great buildings are to be erected."

From the Raleigh Register.

The Memphis Convention, to which delegates have been appointed from the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and the Territories of Iowa and Texas, will assemble on the 12th day of November instant. Its proceedings will be watched with deep interest. To show the purposes of this gathering of different States, we refer briefly to the following, as some of the important objects which will be considered: 1st. The Military and naval resources of the South and West. 2d. The improvement of the Ohio river. 3d. The improvement of Western rivers. 4th. Connection of the Illinois river with the lakes, by a ship canal. 5th. A Western Army. 6th. Military road from Memphis through Arkansas to the frontier. 8th. Western mail. 9th. Marine Hospital on Western waters. 10th. Agriculture of the South and West. 11th. Railroad connection from Memphis to Charleston, S. C., and the connection of the Atlantic with the Western waters by other proposed routes. Much interesting information will doubtless be developed.

From the Raleigh Independent.

The Cotton Crops—Gen. Jesse Speight, of Mississippi, and a cotton planter of much experience, gives it as his opinion, in a communication to the Columbus Democrat, that the present cotton crop will not much exceed 2,000,000 bales. He writes the communication from having seen in the Albany Argus, a statement to the effect that the crop would prove a heavy one amounting to 2,500,000 bales, and intimates that the Argus is influenced by a manifest misrepresentation, or the gross ignorance, in its article.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Heavy Verdict.—At the late Circuit Court held at White Plains, Westchester Co., Miss Conklin, a lady over forty years of age, obtained a verdict of \$4000 against Mr. Addison Hill, of about the same age, for breach of promise of marriage.

Not Complimentary.—An auctioneer in Pittsburg was lately selling bibles, which he recommended to buyers as making good wives for their money. He said that in Alabama, they did not use any thing else, and as nobody there ever thought of looking into the bible, the money was pretty safe.

From the Edenton Sentinel.

Death among the Terrapins.—The Norfolk Courier says: We are credibly informed that a dreadful mortality prevailed among the terrapins in the Dismal Swamp, thousands are lying in the Canal. This will be bad news for the gourmands. Can the learned assign a reason for this? Our informant thinks their disease is measles, as there is an eruption visible on their legs. The catfish exhibit a similar appearance, many are seen floating on the water, quite dead.