

THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No 1063.

Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Wednesday, July 22, 1846.

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The Tarborough Press,

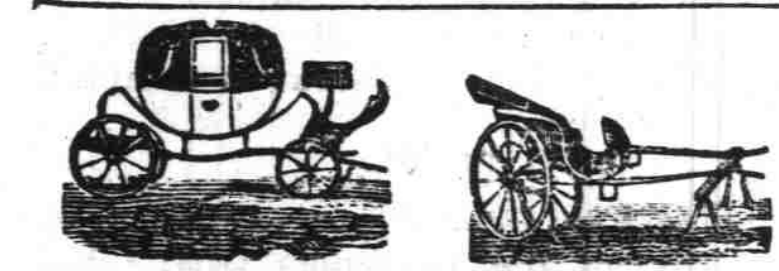
By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.
Is published weekly at Two Dollars per year if paid in advance—or, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of the subscription year. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time on giving notice thereof and paying arrears. Advertisements not exceeding a square will 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.

Volunteers for Oregon.

Attention! Rheumatic Battalion!
IN anticipation of a war with England, the individuals composing the Rheumatic Battalion are each and every one notified and warned to appear (armed as shall hereafter be directed,) before Orderly Surgeon GEO. HOWARD, in Tarboro', and purchase a bottle of

Archer's Liniment and Elixir,
which is warranted to cure all the old cases of chronic or inflammatory Rheumatism that have remained uncured up to the present time. This without delay, so that you may be in readiness to march, if called upon. To the Universal Rheumatic Battalion!
Given this day at Head Quarters by
COMSTOCK & CO.
Commanders General.

The above article is sold wholesale by Comstock & Co. 21 Cortlandt st. New York—by Geo. Howard, Tarboro'—M. Wesson, Gaston—F. S. Marshall, Halifax—Bennett & Hyman, Hamilton—F. W. Moore, Williamston—and by one person in every village in U. States and Canadas.
March 19, 1846.



CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a superior Northern-built Carriage, Made in latest style and best materials—a Leather-top Buggy—a Cloth-top BUGGY, and a PATENT SULKY,—all new, with first rate harness to them. ALSO, a second hand barouche, but little worn—and a buggy, very cheap—harness to them. GEO. HOWARD.
April 22nd, 1846.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED informs the public, that he has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP, 41 miles west of Tarboro', for the purpose of repairing shot-guns, rifles, pistols, stills, still worms &c. &c. All work in his line of business will be attended to and done in workman-like manner. JNO. HOLLAND.
Edgecombe Co., May 8, 1846 19

DR. TURNER'S Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever PILLS.

THESE PILLS have been extensively used in private practice for the past 6 years, with the most unparalleled success; in fact, in no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a sure cure in 24 hours, in cases of the most formidable character, and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patient, almost without hope, has been entirely cured, in 24 hours by the use of these pills alone.

These pills are prepared by Dr. Henry M. Turner, sole proprietor near Fayetteville, Cumberland county, N. C.
G. HOWARD, agent, Tarboro'.
E. Edwards, Joyner's Depot.
W. J. Armstrong, at his Store,
G. Armstrong & Sons, Rocky Mt.
J. C. Knight, Tradesville.
Tarboro', Nov. 25, 1845

Turner & Hughes'
NORTH CAROLINA
ALMANACS,
For 1846,
For sale by GEO. HOWARD,
Tarboro', Nov. 7.

Patterson & Wills,

PETERSBURG, Va.
August 25th, 1845,
HAVE in Store and are receiving the following Goods, to wit:
60 hhds P. Rico, N. O., St. Croix and refined Sugars,
200 bags Laguira, Rio and Java coffee,
20 hhds P. Rico and Cuba molasses, part prime,
1000 sacks L. P. and G. A. salt,
200 ps. cotton bagging, part sup'r qual.
200 coils Bale rope,
10000 lbs. Virginia cured bacon,
10000 " Western sides and shoulders,
250 sides "good" and "damaged" Sole Leather,
50 doz. Russet upper do.,
500 lbs. Shoe thread,
150 bls. No. 1 and 2, N. Ca. herrings,
100 boxes Sperm and Tallow candles, approved Brands,
20 boxes & bls. Loaf & Crushed sugar,
5 bls. 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'ts & p'ts,
10 hhds Baltimore whiskey,
50 bls. do. do.
50 " superior Northern A. Brandy,
15 " N. E. Rum,
10 " Scuppernong Wine.
10 qr. casks Teneriff 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 tubs,
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 Whittimore'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 Manufacturer.
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 Commissions, as we place all on an equal footing. Say fifty cents per Bale for Cotton, and all other kinds of Produce 2½ per cent. Also, the receiving and forwarding of Merchandise.

The unparalleled popularity of Hay's Liniment,

IS a surety of its virtue—the genuine Hay's Liniment has cured over twenty thousand cases of PILES in the United States. It is the only article used and prescribed by the Faculty of New York, and it is recommended by every Physician in the country who has used it, or seen its effects on others. The genuine has Comstock & Co.'s name on each wrapper.
Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co. 21 Cortlandt st. New York—by Geo. Howard, Tarboro'—M. Wesson, Gaston—F. S. Marshall, Halifax—Bennett & Hyman, Hamilton—F. W. Moore, Williamston—and by one person in every village in U. States and Canadas. March 19, 1846.

Just Received, By the Subscriber,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT Swedes, American and English Iron, German & cast Steel, cut & wrought Nails. Castings, consisting of ovens, pots, spiders, skillets, tea kettles, andirons, cart and wagon boxes, ploughs, points & heels, Spades, long handled shovels, hoes, trace and halter chains, sulky springs, Furks Island salt, blown & ground salt, White lead, linseed and train oil, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 window glass—putty. ALSO, a very large & general assortment of GROCERIES, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass, Crockery and Stone ware. For sale on accommodating terms. JAS. WEDDELL.
Tarboro', Nov. 12, 1846.

POLITICAL



SPEECH OF MR. CLARK, OF NORTH CAROLINA, On the Tariff Bill, delivered in the H. of Representatives, June 30, 1846.

The Tariff bill being under consideration in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. CLARK, of North Carolina, rose and said: When we entered upon the discussion of the subject of the tariff, I felt that we had reached the great question of the session. I regard all others which have come before us, and which can come before us, as inferior in importance to it. The possession of Oregon, the acquisition of Texas, are secondary in comparison with it; for whilst those two subjects look to the extension of the area of freedom, in the question of the tariff is intimately involved the liberty of action, the freedom of trade, of those already included within that area. What boots it that we should engage in a crusade over the world in order to make proselytes to our political faith, if, when made, they are to become ten-fold more the children of oppression and exaction than they were before? The question of war is almost inferior to it. War must have a termination—its ravages may be repaired by time; glory and safety often follow in its footsteps. But, sir, if with the overwhelming, the all-powerful majority of the democratic party in this Congress—a party pledged to the repeal of the tariff of 1842—that act is allowed to survive the present Congress, our doom for all time to come is sealed. Not a ray of hope is suffered to gild the dark future. For all time to come the system of unequal and unjust taxation is destined to impoverish and oppress the masses of the people, in order to enrich and aggrandize a fortunate few. Privilege and monopoly are henceforth to hold their undisputed sway, levying contributions upon the honest gains of labor to swell the coffers of the lordly capitalist. Such, sir, is the important light in which the subject addresses itself to my mind; and, with this impression of its magnitude, I could not do less than raise my humble voice in favor of the reform which this bill proposes in the manner of raising the revenues of the country. What, then, is a tariff? At first blush this would seem to be an idle and unnecessary inquiry. But so crude are the notions that are at times advanced about it, and so various the lights in which it is exhibited to the people, that it is not entirely without profit to determine this preliminary question. The tariff has been so often held up as something by which American labor is to be protected, American industry to be promoted, and American glory and independence to be secured, that it is by no means wonderful that it should have enlisted the peculiar regard and veneration of those who look only to names and to empty professions. Why, sir, a tariff is nothing more nor less than a tax, or rather a list of taxes. The taxes with which the people are most familiar are such as are imposed upon their own heads, and upon their land and houses. The objects of this ordinary and familiar tax are but few in number, whilst the tariff is a tax upon almost every thing with which we are surrounded. It is a tax on the clothes which we wear—upon the sugar and molasses, and salt, which we daily consume—upon the iron, the hoe, the plough; indeed, all the implements of the farm and the workshop. In 1840, the old women of the country were alarmed at the idea that their chickens and other poultry were to be taxed. That was all humbug, gotten up for political purposes, and it answered too well the end to be accomplished. The tariff, however, does, in truth and in fact, tax their pins, their needles, their thimbles, the cotton with which they sew, their silk, their shovels and and tongs, and andirons; it taxes the locks and keys of their dairies, and, if it does not tax their chickens, it taxes the pot in which the chickens are cooked. There is also another way in which our

worthy countrywomen, particularly of the South, have been materially injured by the high protective tariffs which we have had for several years. Formerly, the wives and daughters of our honest and industrious farmers used to make large quantities of homespun. I well remember, when a boy, of seeing the counters of our country stores groaning under the weight of their accumulation. With these were purchased the sugar and coffee used by the family, and occasionally a Sunday dress for all the children. Now, however, the large manufacturing establishments, built up by our high and unjust tariffs, have flooded the country with inferior goods, and have driven these worthy and industrious females out of the market. And what is the consequence? Formerly, they were the willing helpmates to their husbands and fathers in the all-important business of living. Now, without encouragement to labor at their appropriate occupations, they are necessarily drones, feeding on the labor of others. This tariff operates as a tax upon every bushel of corn or peas, or barrel of flour, or any other produce of the farm which is exchanged for the products of the manufactory. This operation of the tariff is susceptible of the very clearest demonstration. We will suppose, that before any tariff is laid, the farmer can take his bushel of corn, worth forty cents, and exchanges it for a bushel of salt, valued at the same price. We will then suppose that a tariff of ten cents is put upon the salt, which increases its price to fifty cents a bushel. The farmer's bushel of corn will not then pay for the bushel of salt. He must now give a bushel and a peck. This peck is the tax which the tariff levies out of him for the benefit of the manufacturers.

So far as this tariff tax is needed for the purpose of paying the expenses of the general government, economically administered, it is just and proper enough; and no portion of the people will complain, because it is perhaps a more economical and satisfactory mode of raising revenue than direct taxes or excise duties, or any other way that has yet been devised. But, when money enough has been raised out of the people to pay the expenses of the government, I am opposed to imposing any further taxes on them for any purpose whatsoever. For, sir, if in the imposition of taxes we depart from the plain and simple rule furnished by the necessities of the general government, and say that taxes may be raised for the purpose of encouraging manufactories or commerce, or any other pursuit, there ceases to be any rule or limit of taxation, except the will of an interested majority. And I had supposed that the minority in this country enjoyed their rights and held their property by something more stable, something more permanent, than the mere will and caprice of a majority. I thought they were held by the guaranties of the constitution, and by the principles of equality and justice—older than all constitutions.

The ingenious advocates of a protective tariff have succeeded to a very considerable extent in creating the impression on the public mind, that the advocates of a revenue tariff are inimical to manufactures; that their purpose is to prostrate and destroy them unceremoniously and unjustly. This was very much the burden of the speech of the honorable member from Vermont, (Mr. Marsh.) This is a false impression. The advocates of a revenue tariff are not inimical to manufactures; and, as the best evidence in the world of our sincerity, we freely consent to have imposed on all imported goods a tax of from 20 to 30 per cent., which will yield about the amount necessary to pay the expenses of the government, and which goes, to that amount, to protect and encourage our own manufactories. And as far as I am concerned I will go further, and say, that if an average tax in favor of the manufacturers of 25 per cent. upon all such articles as come in competition with them will not sustain them, they ought to go down. The highest bounty you can give will but sustain a puny, sickly existence, which can only sustain itself so long as the bounty is continued. Nor, sir, do they really need more than 20 or 30 per cent. for a healthy and prosperous existence. When they ask for a higher per cent., it is only to enable them to make large and exorbitant sums of money by manufacturing. Let us look a little more in detail in

to this matter. What a bounty of 20 or 30 per cent. not enough to satisfy the cravings of these insatiate monopolists! Twenty or thirty cents in the dollar! Why, sir, you take the poorest man that you can find, and give him money enough to buy one note—I will not say at 30 or 20 per cent., but even at 10 per cent.—and he soon becomes the richest man amongst us. The country everywhere furnishes evidence of this truth. And yet the manufacturers would fain persuade you that a tariff in their favor, of 20 or 30 per cent. is not enough. Can you believe it? Will you allow yourselves to be so far deluded as to give them more? When they ask for more, can you rid yourself of the suspicion that they seek to impose taxes on those engaged in agriculture and commerce, in order to feather their own pockets, and not to maintain a mere existence, as they would have you believe?

Again, sir; the advocates of a high protective tariff are very fond of relying upon the opinions of those who were earliest connected with the administration of the general government. Talk to them of the unconstitutionality of a protective tariff, and they forthwith refer you to that famous act of Congress of 1789, passed a year or so after the formation of the constitution, and framed by those men who bore an important part in the work of its formation. And what, I would ask, did the good and patriotic men of those days consider ample protection to the manufacturing interest? Look at that first act, the act of 1789, and you find the tariff ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. In the infancy of manufactories, then—when they were first struggling into existence; when, it is natural and rational to suppose, they would require the largest bounty and the most ample protection—the wise and good men of those times thought that a tax in their favor of 10 per cent. was abundantly liberal. But, after being nursed for more than fifty years—after having acquired, if they ever will, the vigor of manhood—they are not satisfied with three times 10 per cent. At that period, it was openly proclaimed by their special friends, that it was only in their infancy that they would require any sort of protection. Our opponents on this question behave with a great want of candor in their commentaries upon this act of 1789. Talk to them of the unconstitutionality of a protective tariff, and they immediately lug in this famous act of Congress, in the preamble of which it is stated that one of the objects of its passage was the protection of manufactures; but when you seek to determine the proper amount of protection, and refer to this very same act, in which its framers thought 10 per cent. was sufficient, they turn a deaf ear to all you can say. Now, if this early act of Congress be authority for any one position or principle, it is equally good authority for every principle contained in it. If it be authority to settle the question that Congress has a right to lay taxes for the protection of manufactures, it is equally as good authority that those taxes should never be higher than 10 per cent. So well convinced were the patriotic men of those times that a tax less than 20 per cent. was sufficient protection to manufactures, even in their infancy, that, when it became necessary to raise more money in order to defray the increasing expenses of the government, rather than increase the tariff higher than 17 per cent., they proposed to resort for the remainder, if more should be needed, to land tax and excise duties. And upon adverting to their arguments against a further increase of the tariff at that time, than 17 per cent., one cannot fail to be struck with the remarkable coincidence of the reasoning of those men with that of the democratic party of the present day. They argued "that high duties serve to beget a general spirit of smuggling." So we say, "They tend to render," said they, "other classes of the community tributary in an improper degree to the manufacturing classes." So the democratic party now argues, "They sometimes force industry out of its most natural channels, into others, in which it flows with less ease and advantage." So our party now contends, "They oppress and injure the manufacturing interest." The very language of the democracy of to-day. As a party, we but preach the political doctrines on this subject which we derived from the primitive political fathers—

which we drew forth from those fountains—