

# THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No 1064.

Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Wednesday, July 29, 1846.

Vol. III. No. 30.

## 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 50 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

*Hewes' 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—  
**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**, 4 1/2 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,** Transylvania.  
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 " Scuppernon 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,  
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 Whitmore'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

**Threshing 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 2 1/2 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,  
Purks Island salt, blown & ground salt,  
White lead, linseed and train oil,  
5 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, 1845.**

## POLITICAL.



**SPEECH OF MR. CLARK,  
OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
On the Tariff Bill, delivered in the H.  
of Representatives, June 30, 1846.  
(continued from last No.)**

Another reason, operating still more powerfully, inducing me to believe that a tax in favor of the manufacturers of 20 per cent. even will afford sufficient protection, and is all that honesty and fairness ought to demand, is the large profits realized by those who are engaged in them. The income upon capital invested in manufactures is said in some cases to be as high as 40 per cent.; that is, for every hundred dollars employed in manufacturing, an annual profit of forty dollars is obtained; whilst the average profit of investments in agriculture cannot be more than 4 or 5 per cent. The average profit from the labor of a hand in agriculture is computed at sixty dollars, whilst the average of a hand employed in manufacturing is said to be one hundred and sixty—nearly three times as much. When there is such a vast difference in the profits of the two employments, is it not reversing the order of things to insist that the least profitable occupation should be taxed, in order to swell the income and receipts of the most profitable?

Again: The advocates of a high tariff tell us that it is necessary in order to prevent the importation of foreign goods into this country. They tell us that they cannot compete with the foreigner, if he is allowed to bring his manufactures into this country. The foreigner, it is alleged, will undersell and ruin him. It is by such appeals to the patriotism and pride of the people, that heavy protective tariffs are enacted, in order to keep the foreign manufacturer out of the country. But these same men, who complain that they cannot come in competition with the foreigner, unless the heaviest duty is imposed upon his importations, will carry their manufactures to many parts of the civilized world—to China, to Brazil, and to the British American colonies, for instance—and will there successfully compete with and undersell the English manufacturers, where they have to pay freight and insurance, and commissions for selling, and where, instead of having a tariff in their favor, they are compelled to pay a tariff. And yet they would fain endeavor to persuade us that they cannot, without almost a prohibitive tariff, compete with the foreign manufacturer here at home, in their own country where they have no freight, no insurance nor commissions to pay; and where we are willing, because it requires as much to pay the expenses of the government, to give them 20 or 30 per cent. protection.

Again, a tariff of even 25 per cent., which is the average of the revenue tariff which we propose, is virtually and practically a duty of 40 or 50 per cent. in favor of our own manufactures. Every importing merchant, when his goods reach the customhouse in this country, under the revenue tariff which we propose, must pay a tax of 25 per cent. His freight and insurance, and expenses of purchasing and difference in exchange, have cost him 7 1/2 or 8 per cent.; and, to enable him to live and continue his business, he must put on a per cent. to pay for his own trouble. He cannot well do with less than 12 or 12 1/2 per cent. All these several sums make up about 45 per cent. If the subtreasury bill, which passed this House during the present session, shall become a law, the tariff duties will be collected in gold & silver. The difference between gold and silver, in ordinary times, and in large quantities, must be 2 cent or so; and in times of revolutions and mercantile distress, which the banks of the country know so well how to produce, this difference rises as high as eight or ten cents. Before the importer of foreign goods is prepared, therefore, to enter the market of our own country in competition with the domestic manufacturer, his goods have cost him 45 or 50 cents in the dollar over and above their original cost,

even under the very lowest duty we propose. Certainly, this is in all conscience giving advantage enough to our own manufacturers. Certainly, when they ask for a higher tax—for still greater advantages—they cannot ask it because their own existence and well-being demand it; but in order that they make large and exorbitant profits, and accumulate lordly estates. With what truth, then, can it be said that the advocates of a revenue tariff are the sworn enemies of our manufacturing establishments; that their whole purpose is to destroy them? There is no truth nor shadow of foundation for any such charge. It is only their cormorant and insatiate appetite for exorbitant profits—for excessive dividends—which we resist.

But, sir, the advocates of a high protective tariff address to us two considerations, which they think should induce us to favor high taxation for the encouragement of our own manufactures; and I must confess that, if either consideration is founded in truth, we should not only be reconciled to the very highest tariff which could be imposed, but our own interest would prompt us to become its warm and most zealous advocates. The first of these considerations is the one that a high tariff lessens the price of the articles on which it is imposed. The other part of the doctrine teaches that, however high a tariff may be imposed, we do not pay it, but that the foreign manufacturer, whose goods are imported into this country, pays it. Now, as to the first consideration or argument, to wit, that high taxes lessen the prices of the articles on which they are imposed. Is this really true? If it be true, the first and irresistible emotion excited in the mind of a rational creature is that of surprise and astonishment that the manufacturers themselves should be found arrayed on the side of a high tax. If it were really true that a high protective tariff lessened the price, and the manufacturers were in truth advocating it with that impression and for that reason, they would certainly exceed any other people, or class of people in the known world for charity, for liberality, and magnanimity. Whilst all the rest of the world are disposed to get all they can for what they have to sell, the good and charitable men who are engaged in manufacturing would have us believe that they are distressed with the idea of getting too much for the fruits of their labor. And, as if afraid, lest, in the end, temptation might make them as bad as their neighbors—as grasping as the rest of their fellow citizens—they are constantly, and earnestly, and beseechingly praying Congress to have laws passed which will prevent them from obtaining too high a price for what they may have to sell. My little acquaintance with the ordinary every-day transactions of life had induced me to believe that any person could sell whatever he desired at as low a price as he could well wish, without the benefit of any law to that effect; but those unfortunate men, being pressed by their neighbors to take a higher price for their manufactures than they conscientiously believe they ought to take, are driven to the necessity of an appeal to Congress to prevent them from being seduced from the path of liberality, and honesty, and fair-dealing, by the continued and repeated importunities of their neighbors. Well may it be said that there are Pharisees among all classes of people, in politics as well as in religion; and whilst the religious Pharisee thanks his God that he is not as other men, unjust extortioners, &c., the political Pharisee, or rather the pharisaical manufacturer, thanks the author of his existence that he, too, is unlike the rest of his fellow-men—disposed to get all they can for the fruits of their labor. Is conduct like this reasonable? Is it such as corresponds with our knowledge of human nature? Do not our experience and observation teach us that, in all situations in life, all are disposed to make the best bargains they can—to obtain the highest price possible for what they have to sell? The honorable member from Vermont (Mr. Collamer) seems to think that the operation of the tariff, in reducing the price of goods is the simplest and plainest of all things. Before the tariff, he supposes the shoemaker to sell one pair of shoes a day, at a clear profit of 10 cents. After the tariff, the effects of

which, he admits, is to keep out the foreign shoes, the shoemaker is enabled to sell three pair a day at the same profit of 10 cents each. He now makes thirty cents a day, instead of ten cents; and therefore can afford to sell them cheaper. The honorable member does not appear to have adverted in this connexion to the fact that this sudden increase of profits in that particular business would divert capital from other employments where it is less profitably invested, to be engaged in the shoemaking business, and that this increase of shoemakers will soon diminish the sale to a pair of shoes a day, instead of three. He seems to have attended still less to the admission which he makes in stating his proposition, that the commerce—the navigating interest—which, before the tariff, was engaged in bringing foreign shoes into the country, is destroyed or greatly crippled by his prohibitory tariff, for it is only upon the supposition that foreign shoes are entirely prohibited that his theory is founded. And the inquiry might very properly be made of him to know what right this government has to destroy one interest in order to build up another on its ruins—to destroy the navigating interest, for instance, to build up and increase the profits of the manufacturing interest, whether that manufacture be the making of shoes or any other commodity.

Again, if a high tariff lessened the price of articles of merchandise, one would very naturally suppose that the manufacturers and their friends would favor the very highest tax upon all the materials they use in their operations; that they would, for instance, beseech Congress, in order that they might be cheapened, to impose the very highest tax on the wool of New Holland, or of Morocco, which is now brought into the country on a tariff of only 5 per cent.; on the hemp of Russia, and on the indigo of India, which are now subject to a very inconsiderable tax; or on the dyewood of Prussia, which is now imported into our country free of duty.

But the manufacturing interest is opposed to all duty upon these articles, which they would not and could not be if the effect of a high duty was to enable them to be bought at a lower price. A most wonderful people these manufacturers are—wonderful in their sagacity to see benefits where no one else can see them; wonderful in their honesty, wonderful in their liberality, and most wonderful in their magnanimity. They are not only willing to sell what they have to spare at the very lowest price; but they are also willing that the laws under which they live should be so framed as to compel them to give the very highest prices for every thing they have to buy. They have found out that the world has been laboring under a delusion for the last four thousand years or longer, whilst it has taught, as a lesson of wholesome prudence, that you should buy where you can buy cheapest, and sell where you can sell for the most. Their motto now is, Buy where you have to pay the highest prices, and sell to those who will give you the least; that is, if you have a hundred barrels of corn to spare, carry it to market, and there sell it to the man who offers you the least; and if you then wish to purchase any goods, go to that store that will charge you the highest prices. In this way you are taught to believe that you will encourage the merchants and benefit yourself. That the interest of the merchants will be promoted by such a traffic, is not difficult to be understood; but the peculiar process, by which the farmer is to be benefited by such a trade has, I venture to say, eluded the perception of all, save the keen-sighted manufacturer. This is but a fair application of their doctrines to the every-day transactions of life. Can any thing be more delusive—can any thing be more false? Is it possible that human reason can be brought to believe it? It has not even the appearance of plausibility to recommend it. They wish to sell their goods at lower prices; hence they support a high tariff. They wish to buy their hemp and wool at the highest prices; hence they resist every attempt to tax them at all.

But the protectionists say they can afford to sell cheaper, because a high tariff gives them the monopoly of the home market; that is to say, you lessen prices by