

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

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, Williamson—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, Tradesville.
Tarboro', Nov. 25, 1845.

Turner & Hughes'
NORTH CAROLINA
ALMANACS,
For 1846,
For sale by **GEO. HOWARD,**
Tarboro', Nov'r 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 Laguna, Rio and Java coffee,
 - 20 hhds P. Rico and Cuaa 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 shoul lers,
 - 250 sides "good" and "damaged" Sole Leather,
 - 50 doz. Russel 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,
 - 5 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 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, Williamson—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 & beams, Spades, long handed shovels, hoes, trace and halt-r chains, sulky springs, Lurks Island salt, blown & ground salt, White lead, linsed and train oil, 8 x 10 and 0 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.)

But it is said goods have fallen in price, and the inquiry is thrown back on us, What has produced it, if the tariff has not? We think this fall in prices can be accounted for upon principles which every man will say are adequate to produce such a result—principles which are rational, too, and which do not contradict the common sense, the common reason, and experience of mankind. The first cause to which I shall advert, as operating constantly to diminish the price of manufactured goods, is the improvement of old and the invention of new machinery. This improvement in machinery is constantly going on, as can be seen by any one who will consult the reports of the Commissioner of Patents, which are annually printed at this place, and circulated by the members of Congress throughout the country. It requires no extraordinary keenness of intellect to see, no long and intricate train of reasoning to prove, how this cause operates in the reduction of prices. We can all understand how it is that, if a person can only weave six yards of cloth a day, and afterwards an invention is made, by which he can, in the same time, weave 1000 yards, he can afford to sell it cheaper. This is something which addresses itself to our every day experience and observation. In the second place, inferiority in the articles manufactured will account for the reduction of prices. In former times, when I can first remember, goods were made to last, and not merely to sell; they were made for hardy service, and not merely for fashion. When I was but a boy I well remember of occasionally meeting in the wardrobe of some venerable old lady, with an old fashioned silk gown, made of the silk which was manufactured in olden time for service. And it was interesting to sit down and hear its venerable owner relate the history of that gown; to hear her tell of its having been the pride of her mother, and the admiration of her less fortunate neighbors; that like the mantle of Elisha, it had fallen upon her, and how often in its gay attire she had sported the belle of some country churchyard; to hear her indulge in the gratifying anticipation of the time when her daughter would be large enough to put it on; and how her countenance would beam with pleasure as she still followed it in the long vista of futurity, when it would serve to make neat little aprons for all her grandchildren. Now, if a farmer buys a silk dress for his wife, unless she is very careful to wear it only on Sunday, it will hardly last long enough for him to make money wherewith to buy another. When this latter dress does not cost one-fourth part of the cost of first, no one wants to be told that the tariff has effected it. The inferiority in the quality of the two articles is sufficient to explain it. Not many years ago, when a person bought a pair of shoes, they were expected to last some three or four months. Now, let the farmer buy a pair, and if, on his way home, he ventures to jump across a fence or ditch, the chances are ten to one that the quarters and vamps will burst apart, affording him an opportunity of treating himself with a new pair on his next visit to town. These are rational causes, which we all acknowledge to be adequate to produce the effect, and which have operated to lessen the price of the unprotected as well as the protected articles. Yes, sir, the free articles—those which have had no tariff imposed on them—have felt the operation of these causes, and have declined in price.

The price of all goods have, for the last twenty years, experienced a gradual decline in England, although they have no protection in favor of their manufactures, and need none. And yet, in the face of all these facts and in despite of all the absurdities to which I have adverted, there are those who would persuade us that the re-

duction in prices is brought about by the tariff. But, as if suspicious that they shall not succeed in gulling as many as might be desirable with this new theory that high duties make low prices, they throw out another hook with which to catch gulls, and upon that they hang the assertion, that however high the duty or tax we don't pay it; It is, say they, the producer, the man who makes the goods in foreign countries, that pays it. Let us see how this doctrine is to operate in practice. We will, in the first place, take it for granted that the foreigner who produces or manufactures the goods pays the tariff which we now levy upon them. It then appears to me that, if he pays it, the tariff, however high, affords no protection to the manufacturer in this country. Let us exemplify a little, that we may the more plainly communicate our notion. We will suppose that one of our merchants goes to England to buy goods when there is no tax or tariff. We will suppose that he there buys one hundred dollars' worth; he brings them to this country, puts on his profit of 25 per cent., and sells the whole stock for one hundred and twenty-five dollars. He then goes to England for another cargo. But, before he goes on this second time, his government has imposed a tariff of 25 per cent., we will say, on such goods as he wishes to import. He now tells the English producer that, owing to a tariff of 25 per cent. which has been put, since his first purchase, on such goods as he wants, he can now afford to give him only seventy-five dollars for the same quality and same quantity of goods for which before he gave him one hundred. Well, the English merchant finally agrees to deduct the amount of the tariff from the price of his goods; or, in other words, he pays it, according to the view which we are now taking of it. Our merchant brings the goods to this country, which have cost him seventy-five dollars; he goes to the custom house, and pays the tariff of 25 per cent. They are now ready for sale in this country; and pray, what have they cost him? Why, on account of the payment of the tariff by the English merchant, his goods, when ready for sale, have cost him no more than they did when there was no tariff; that is to say, they have cost him only one hundred dollars. He can now afford to sell them at the same price he did his first cargo, and for the same profit, to wit, one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Here, then, is no protection to the home manufacturer; for in this case the same quantity will be imported, and can be sold without any increase of price. Now, upon the supposition that the consumer pays the tariff, I can readily understand how it is that a high tariff protects manufacturers. We will, according to this notion, suppose that when our merchant goes to England for his second cargo, he pays the producer one hundred dollars for his cargo. When he arrives in this country, he pays the tariff of 25 per cent.; he then adds his profit of 25 per cent. Now that his imported goods are ready for sale, they have cost him one hundred and fifty dollars. The domestic manufacturer has no tariff to pay; he can afford to sell the same quality and quantity of goods for one hundred and forty dollars. The consequence is, that the importing merchant finds no market for his goods, when, in consequence of the tariff, he is compelled to ask one hundred and fifty dollars in order to make any profit, and when they can be bought of the home manufacturer for one hundred and forty dollars. The consequence of all this is, the importer ceases to import; the manufacturer in this country has the market to himself, and gets one hundred and forty dollars out of the consumer for goods which, without the tariff, might be bought for one hundred and twenty-five. I can now see how it all works for his encouragement, upon the supposition that the consumer pays the tax; but, for the life of me, I cannot see how the tariff is to operate as the least protection, upon the supposition that the foreign producer pays it. But, sir, is it reasonable to expect that the English trader or producer will sell to us at a reduced price corresponding to the amount of tariff which we may happen to impose upon the products of their labor? The documents show that, of cotton goods, she sells to us some thirty-eight millions in value every year. The same

returns show that she sells to all other countries, taken together, like goods to the amount of twelve hundred and sixty millions a year. If she reduces the price to us, she must also reduce it in her trade with the other nations of the earth in an equal degree. If our duty be 30 per cent., and she consents to strike that much from the customary price of her manufactures, when dealing with us, she must also strike the same sum from her other customers. Thirty per cent. struck from twelve hundred and sixty millions, (the amount of her sale of cotton goods to other nations than the United States,) would be a loss to her of some thirty-eight millions of dollars—a loss equal to the whole amount of her sales to us. Is it, therefore, reasonable? Does it not, on the other hand, do violence to all the commonest dictates of prudence to believe for a moment that, in order to secure our trade, she will submit to a loss on her trade with the balance of the world to an amount equal to every cent which we pay her? The idea seems to me to be absurd. It needs only to be stated, in order to carry its own refutation with it. Moreover, I would ask most respectfully if it can be possible that one nation has the power thus to impose burdens and taxes upon the citizens of another nation? If, indeed, it were true that we possess this unaccountable power, the democrats are the persons who should be in favor of a high tariff. They are called the British haters, and by this new engine of taxation their most inveterate prejudices might be indulged to the fullest extent. Our western friends should, upon that supposition, be its warm and devoted advocates. What splendid schemes of internal improvements might they not construct—how cheaply might we educate all our children—at the expense of other countries, and have money to distribute, to boot! But, sir, unfortunately for the operation of such a theory, it is a game at which two may play. Whilst we were levying such contributions from Great Britain, she might find out the secret; and it is greatly to be feared that we would come off losers in such a contest. She has a debt so large that figures can hardly state its amount, and she has an aristocracy to support; and if she possessed the wonderful power of taxing us to pay them all, our situation would be a deplorable one. Perhaps the least we say about this new way of raising money, the better it will be for us. We may, peradventure, by the exercise of a little caution, get all the money we want out of the British producers before they find out the secret.

But that the absurdity of this new doctrine may, if possible, be the more apparent, let us state an example. The tax which Great Britain imposes on our tobacco is some 1200 per cent. We will suppose that one of our tobacco farmers carries his tobacco to the borough of Norfolk. He there sells it for one hundred dollars per hoghead. Now, according to the theory that the producer pays the foreign tax, the tobacco farmer will have to pay twelve hundred dollars for every hoghead of tobacco which he may sell; that is, he gets one hundred, and forthwith pays out twelve hundred dollars. A most wonderful operation in the way of trade; more wonderful still than any person is to be found shipping tobacco to other countries. But it may not be impertinent to inquire why it is that the manufacturer is to be supported at the expense of those engaged in agriculture and commerce, and all the other varied pursuits of life. Why is it they are to be exempted from taxation, whilst the heaviest burdens are imposed on the rest of the community? In this connexion, it may not be amiss to look into and examine some of the arguments and reasons by which it is attempted to reconcile the rest of the community to this protection, as it is called by its friends—to this tribute, this magnificent bounty to the manufacturers, as I should term it. In the first place, it is said that, by making our people a manufacturing people, they become the more entirely independent. But is this true? Is such a result practicable, is it to be at all desired? It appears to me, sir, that this fanciful independence is not to be attained, at least by such a tariff as our opponents propose; or, if attainable, that it is by no means desirable. They propose to tax the manufactured articles, whilst the materials of which