

THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No 1066.

Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Wednesday, August 12, 1846.

Vol. XII, No. 32.

The Tarborough Press,
By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

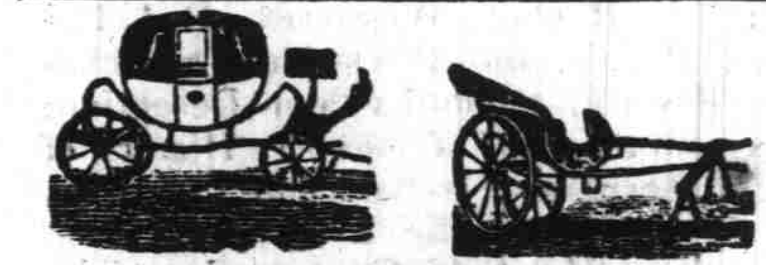
Is published weekly at Two Dollars per year if paid in advance—or, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of the subscription year. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time on giving notice thereof and paying arrears. Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar 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. Weason, 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 13, 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—hurry to them. **GEO. HOWARD.**
April 22nd, 1846.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED informs the public, that he has opened a **GUNSMITH SHOP**, 43 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 5, 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, Tradeville.
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 Lagaira, 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,
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 25 per cent. Also, the receiving and forwarding of Merchandise.

The unparalleled popularity of
Hay's Liniment,

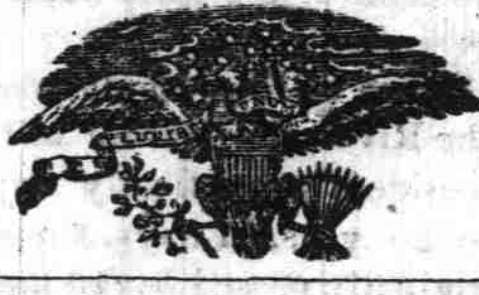
IS a surety of its virtue—the genuine Hay's Liniment has cured over twenty thousand cases of PILES in the United States. It is the only article used and prescribed by the Faculty of New York, and it is recommended by every Physician in the country who has used it or seen its effects on others. The genuine has Comstock & Co.'s name on each wrapper.

Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co. 21 Cortlandt st. New York—by Geo. Howard, Tarboro'—M. Weason, 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, Turke 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, Glas., 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.)

I have been thus extended in my observations upon this point, because this idea of independence is the lever by which the high protectionists expect to lift their system into favor with the people. They know the charm which the word carries with it to the bosom of our people, and they seek to operate upon our innocent and praiseworthy prejudices to promote and advance a most odious and detestable system. They confound political with commercial independence. We are all the advocates of political independence; by which is meant the right to establish our own form of government, and to take part in the enactment of the laws by which we are to be governed. But commercial independence is what we should not covet, and which we ought not to have. England would not allow China to retain it, and the rest of the nations of the earth seem to applaud the result of her effort; and already has this country experienced the benefits of such intercourse in the new spirit infused into her cotton trade with that country.

Another ground upon which the friends of protection place their advocacy of high duties is, that they are necessary in order to countervail and counteract the policy of other nations towards our country. To hear them talk, you would suppose that the sole occupation of foreign countries consisted in efforts to injure our commerce and to burden our exports. But what is the truth on this point? Animated declamation & vehement invective do not make things true. Let us appeal to facts. What is really the amount of the tariff of those countries which are represented to be continually employed in efforts to oppress and ruin us? In Prussia, Germany, and Switzerland, the average of their tariff is said to be only 20 per cent. And in England, who is represented as our greatest enemy, excluding tobacco, the average of her tariff upon the products of our industry is not over 10 per cent., if it is even so large as that; whilst the average of our tariff is said to be nearly 40 per cent. So much for the tariff of some of the countries with which we trade. How do the importations from England to our country compare in amount with our exportations to that country? England is said to take from us six or eight millions more than we take from her. She furnishes a market for more than one-half of what we have to spare; she takes of our raw cotton over thirty millions dollars' worth, without any tariff at all; she takes six-sevenths of our naval stores; she takes two-thirds of our grain crops, formerly on a tariff of about 30 per cent.; now that her tariff on grain has been reduced, she will take nine-tenths, if not more, of what we have to spare.

And, in placing a tax of twelve hundred per cent., on tobacco, England pursues a much more commendable policy than we do in the imposition of our taxes. She taxes highest, articles of useless and nauseous luxury; and, in so doing, the taxes fall heaviest on the those who are most able to bear them—they fall upon the rich. A late nobleman died in that country whose property was valued at twenty millions of dollars, and his stock of segars alone sold for ten thousand dollars. Her tariff on tobacco is so arranged that the greatest amount of taxes is raised from her wealthiest citizens. Now, sir, what is the character of our tariff as compared with that of Great Britain, which our opponents are so ready to denounce? The result of this comparison will show, I think, that the advocates of our tariff are in the same category with him who sees motes in the eyes of others, when he fails to see the beam that is in his own eye. In 1840 the leading whigs contended that the expenses of the general government should never exceed twenty millions. With this declaration in their mouth, they actually raised

by the tariff of 1842 some sixteen millions (within four millions of what they said they would require to carry on the government) by taxes on eight articles alone, and most if not all of them, articles of prime necessity—of daily use and enjoyment by the poorest as well as the richest of the land. Sugar, silks, spirits, woollens, iron, cotton goods, linens, molasses, and iron manufactures, make up this doleful list. But the sincerity of our opponents may well be questioned when they assert that one great reason why we should put high taxes upon merchandise imported from foreign countries is, because they tax what we export to them. I say we may well question the sincerity of such a declaration; for, during the administration of John Tyler, a treaty, called the Zollverein treaty, was made by the President with the German States, the most important provision of which was, that if the United States would reduce their tariff on certain articles of merchandise brought from the German States, they would reduce their tariff in a corresponding ratio upon certain articles exported from our country to those States. This treaty was sent to the Senate for ratification—the Senate being at that time composed of a majority of those who were only anxious to have a high tariff here, in this country, because other countries had put high taxes on such of our products as were exported to them. Here was an occasion for concession and mutual arrangement, calculated to arrest and remove the very grievance of which they had all along complained. And how was it used? Why, sir, the treaty was rejected. Let our opponents talk no more of the reciprocity of trade, and of the necessity of effecting it by high tariffs. It is true that constitutional difficulties were urged as their excuse for its rejection. It is true, it was urged that the ratification of the treaty would be transferring to the President and Senate the power of imposing taxes; a power which, under our constitution, they contended belonged to Congress. But it is a little unfortunate that, with a certain class of politicians, constitutional scruples only interpose when the farmers are to be relieved. They are never in the way when the manufacturers are to be pampered and bloated by exactions on the other pursuits of life.

Great Britain has lately reduced her tariff on our grain, and repealed it entirely on our naval stores. At such an event, one would expect to see the liveliest manifestations of joy on the part of those who have heretofore reluctantly taxed their own citizens because other countries would tax theirs. But, sir, our opponents are pained at the very consummation of their wishes. They have very suddenly made the astonishing discovery that we are to derive no benefit whatever, but rather experience injury from their repeal. They all at once affect to fear that the European farmers will undersell us in the English market, and who allege that our grain formerly passed through Canada, and thus found its way into England, whilst the grain of other countries was excluded by her high tariff.

But, sir, the honorable member from Virginia (Mr. Bayly) has conclusively shown, by facts, that the grain-growing countries of Europe cannot afford to raise grain as cheap as we can; and if they could, he has shown that what they now produce, or can produce, will not come any way near satisfying the demand of the British market. If, indeed, I could feel surprise at any thing, it would most certainly be excited by the disingenuous and very remarkable shifts to which the advocates of a protective tariff resort in order to support their tottering system. At one time the pride of our nature is appealed to, and we are asked to impose a tax on the importations from foreign countries, because they tax exorbitantly the products of our skill and industry. No sooner do foreign countries repeal their tax on much that we produce, and reduce it greatly on much more, than these same friends of high taxes discover that the tax which other countries have all along imposed (and, as an offset to which, they had been urging counteracting duties on our part) was really an advantage to us instead of an injury. No sooner is the foreign tax taken off of our grain and our meats, than the most zealous efforts are made to induce us to believe that, in the free competition which is to follow, the Americans will be undersold and driven from the markets of the world. Do they thus expect to practise upon our credulity? Is it by such disingenuous and inconsistent shifts that they hope to perpetuate their exactions? Originating in false principles, is it by deception and delusion only that the system can be prolonged? Such inconsistencies are sufficient to throw suspicion upon a theory the most fair and honest. It ought to condemn, without the power of redemption, a system which, on its very face, carries the design to pamper already bloated capital at the expense of humble labor.

Another argument urged why we should encourage manufactures by extravagant bounties is, that in time of war we may not be dependant on other countries, perhaps on our enemies, for the necessities of life and munitions of war. But, sir, our country can now, in time of the most protracted war, and without any tariff whatever, manufacture everything needful in time of war. How much more certainly and abundantly can this be done under the advantages of a mere revenue tariff. What are the articles indispensable for the prosecution of a war? They are, sir, powder, shot, muskets, rifles, and cannons, and swords, and the coarser articles of cotton and woollen goods. The richer broadcloths, and silks and satins, are unfitted for the rough usage of the camp. Well, sir, this country can manufacture all these things most abundantly, and without any tariff whatever. Powder is made in quantities, not only to supply our own wants, but large quantities are exported to other countries; so also of lead, and of the coarser cotton and woollen goods. And as for arms, for cannons, and muskets, and rifles, and the other implements of war, Pennsylvania will contract to furnish this country, in two years, with what she will require for the next century. But, sir, the advocates of this doctrine are also the professed friends of peace. And I would most respectfully inquire, if it would not better comport with the sincerity of their professions to be found in the advocacy of that system which, more than all other human contrivances, will do away with the necessity of war, and make it unknown among the nations of the earth. I will put it to them to decide whether, instead of subjecting their fellow citizens to an endless system of high taxation, in order to prepare our country for wars which may never come, it be not far more praiseworthy to be uniting their exertions in efforts to extend and perpetuate a system which, next to our holy religion, will do more than any thing else to tame the savage breast of man, and to beat the sword into the ploughshare and the pruning hook. And what more likely to accomplish this than unfettered and unrestricted trade amongst the nations of the earth? The crippled and fettered system now in existence has worked wonders, in this respect, amongst the nations of the civilized world. Nation is no longer vying with nation in the number of their bloody trophies, but the honor of the peace-maker is now the more becoming prize of their ambition. Disputes which but yesterday would have engaged the world in arms, are now settled in the council chamber, or in the closet of the diplomatist. But yesterday the grim visage of war with the most powerful nation of the earth threatened us with the mildew of its desolating ravages. At once the voice of all Christendom was raised to deprecate its awful calamities. The voice of war was hushed amidst the almost universal deprecations of the world, and the sweet tones of peace, with a single discordant note, now sweep over the land and cheer every hamlet of the valley. This, sir, is the achievement of commerce. By it the interests of nations become so identified, that what mars one mars all. Let it be untrammelled—let it be free as the air we breathe, consistent with the necessary revenues of our country—and the harsh and grating sounds of war will be no longer heard.

It is again said that, by high tariff duties we provide a home market for our farmers. I must confess that I am at a loss to understand the correctness or the bearing of this argument. If, by it, it is intended to assert that the home market furnished by a high tariff is to enable the farmer to obtain higher prices for the products of his