

# THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No 1081.

Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Tuesday, November 24, 1846.

Vol. III. No. 47.

## 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.

## N.M. Martin & Donnans

Petersburg, Va.

(Store opposite Powell's Tavern.)

CONTINUE THE

## COMMISSION

And Grocery Business.

Prompt and faithful attention will be given to the sale of COTTON and other PRODUCE consigned to them. They offer for sale Cotton Baggings, Bale Rope, &c. on reasonable terms.

Petersburg, Sept. 25, 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 SUIKY

—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.

## 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 Headquarters 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 Canada. March 19, 1846.

### DR. TURK'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 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, Joy er's Dept.  
W. J. Armstrong, at his Store,  
G. Armstrong & Sons, Rocky  
J. C. Knight, Franceville  
Tarboro', Nov. 25, 1845.

### Notice.

HORSES that have ring-bone, Spavin, wind-galls, &c. are cured by Roof's Specific—and FOUNDERED horses entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment.

For sale by Geo. Howard.

## Patterson & Wills,

PETERSBURG, Va.

August 25th, 1845.

HAVE in Store and are receiving the following Goods, to wit:

- 60 bhd's P. Rico, N. O., St. Croix and refined Sugars,
- 200 bags Laguna, Rio and Java coffee,
- 20 bhd's P. Rico and (Guia) molasses, part prime,
- 1000 sacks L. P. and G. A. salt,
- 200 ps. cotton bagging, part sup'r quail,
- 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 bds. No. 1 and 2, N. C. herrings,
- 100 boxes Sperm and Tallow candles, approved Brands,
- 20 boxes & bds. Loaf & Crushed sugar,
- 5 lbs superior Pulverised do
- 100 bag Drop and Buck shot,
- 100 kgs 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 bhd's Baltimore whiskey,
- 50 bds 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 Whittimore's genuine Cotton and Wool cards,
- 100 bds. 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 Labez 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, Williamston—and by one person in every village in U. States and Canada. 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, traces and halter-chains, silky springs, Urks Island salt, blown & ground salt, White lead, linseed and train oil, x 10 and 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.



### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The periodical meeting of the representatives of the people, animated with a zeal for the public welfare, bringing to the Capital a knowledge of the sentiments, wishes and wants of their constituents, as well as of the most recent experience of the action of the Government, in every region of the State, and clothed with powers more important, than have been granted to any other of our public agents, is habitually expected, as an occurrence of interest by every citizen. To none does it come with a more welcome satisfaction, than to that department of our system, which is charged with the administration of public affairs, and with watching over the public interest in the vacation of the Legislature.

Before presenting to your consideration, the matters of general concern demanding our joint counsels and mutual endeavors, for the well being of the State, I deem it meet to remind you, of our obligations of gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the preservation of our Institutions, and the countless blessings of his Providence, which have been continued to us through another two years of our political existence. Though we have been afflicted by disease, to a greater and more fatal extent than has usually fallen to our lot, have suffered from drought, and consequently a failure of crops, and from casualties by flood and fire, yet, have we abundant reason to rejoice, in what has been vouchsafed to us, rather than to repine, at what has been suffered or denied.

The Revenue and Finances of the State, always a subject of moment to the people, and to the Legislature, will derive additional importance at your present session from the circumstances which now surround us. The Reports of the Public Treasurer, and Comptroller of Public Accounts, will make you acquainted with the transactions at that department, since the last adjournment of the Legislature, and the demands which will fall upon it, before the next biennial meeting. Our present political arrangement, comprising biennial sessions of the Legislature, and seven Judges of the Superior Courts, besides the Judicial and Executive establishments formerly existing, has now continued for ten years. During this period, the average expenditure for the ordinary support of the Government (exclusive of disbursements for re-building the Capitol, and the interest on a loan effected to pay the State's subscription for Stock in the present Bank of the State, in former years, and of payment on account of suretyships for Rail Road Companies, more recently,) may be stated with sufficient accuracy at about \$67,500 per annum; or \$90,000 for the odd, and \$45,000 for the even year of the series—the difference being obviously occasioned by the session of the Legislature in each alternate year. In the same time, the income from ordinary sources of Revenue has averaged \$83,000, the excess of which, over and above the ordinary expenses, has been devoted to the account of re-building the Capitol, interest on the State's debt, as before mentioned, until it was discharged, and of her liabilities for the Rail Road Companies. These extraordinary demands on the Treasury, by reason of the Rail Road liabilities, have so accumulated from the failure of the Legislature, at either of the two last sessions, to make timely provision to meet them, as to increase the difficulty of your task. But, it is believed, that this may be readily overcome by proper and energetic action now, without imposing onerous or unjust burthens upon our constituents.

For the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, the State became surety by the act of 1840, for the sum of \$500,000, payable in six annual instalments of \$50,000 each—beginning on the 1st January, 1842, and ending the 1st of January 1847. The first of these instalments was paid by the Company. The second falling due the 1st of January 1843, while

the General Assembly was in session, and being apprized that the Company was unable to discharge it, they directed the Literary Board to invest \$50,000 of its funds, by purchasing the bonds, which constituted the evidence of this debt. These bonds are still held as a part of the funds of that Board. But, for the instalment, payable the 1st of January 1844, no provision was made in the event of its falling on the State; which contingency happening, it was taken up by the Treasurer, with the public funds, and that set of bonds is now held at the Treasury. By the Act of the Legislature, at the last session; other bonds indorsed by the State were allowed to be issued, in lieu of those becoming due in 1845-1846, on which credits were extended to 1848-1849, the interest whereof has been kept down by the Company, as it has been also on those held by the Literary Board, and the Public Treasurer. A new mortgage on all the property of the Company, was taken to secure the State against this new indorsement. I am not informed whether this Company is prepared to pay off the remaining instalment on the 1st of January next, but their income is undoubtedly sufficient for the payment of all their interest on loans, and the gradual reduction of their principal debt. While this continues to be the case, there can be no objection to continuing the State's credit to them, to the extent of her present liabilities. It is not therefore anticipated, that any demand on the Treasury will, in future, arise from the affairs of the Company.

By an Act of the General Assembly in 1839, the State became, in like manner, surety to the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, for the sum of \$500,000, of which the interest was to be paid semi-annually as it accrued, and the principal to be redeemed at the pleasure of the Legislature, at any time after the 1st of January 1860. A like suretyship for \$300,000, was undertaken for this Company, by an Act, passed in 1841, the interest whereof was to be paid as on the former loan, and the one-tenth of the principal to be repaid on the 1st of January, in each year from 1845 to 1854 inclusive. Of this class of bonds, it is understood that \$13,000 was never used by the Company, and, therefore, that the State, as an accommodation indorser, is not liable on them. This latter Company, having paid no part of its principal debt, and but a single instalment of interest, its whole liability has, for the present, fallen on the State, which has, thus far, kept down the interest on both descriptions of bonds, and discharged two instalments of principal, being \$30,000 each, and becoming payable in the years 1845 and 1846 respectively. To accomplish this, however, some portion of the Literary Fund has been used and \$50,000 have been borrowed from the Bank of Cape Fear. The State is, therefore, still bound for the interest semi-annually, on the whole sum remaining, viz. \$740,000, until paid, as also for \$30,000 per annum of principal, for the next eight years, and the residue of \$500,000 at such time after the 1st of January 1860, as the Legislature shall hereafter appoint. For her indemnity against these responsibilities, she has 1st, the proceeds of sale of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, if it shall be deemed expedient to make a re-sale, or its income, over and above expenses, if retained. 2nd, the obligations of individual stockholders, under the 14th section of the Act of 1839, and of the Stockholders and subscribers, who gave bond under the Act of 1841. Whether these resources can be relied on, to indemnify the State ultimately, against her whole liability for this Company, admits of question; but, that they will afford the means of indemnity to a very considerable extent, is not doubted. These means, however, will not be in hand, in season to meet the more immediate calls on the Treasury, as before stated, and the scrupulous fidelity and honor, with which North Carolina has ever maintained her public engagements, require that ample means shall be provided in advance, to save the public faith in any contingency. While, therefore, your efforts will be directed to the most eligible mode of making this indemnity effectual, it is indispensable that measures shall be adopted for an increase of the Revenue. How this can be realized with the least hardship to the people, has employed my anxious reflections, and the result is offered with deference due to the superior wisdom of the Legislature.

Our income, at present, is derived chiefly from levies on Lands and persons. These should not be augmented, until other sources of Revenue have been tried; but the rates, now laid should be faithfully paid, and punctually and fully exacted. And independently of the pressing wants of the Treasury, I should have recommended a new assessment of Lands, with a view to greater accuracy in the fixation of value on each tract, and some provision for a more correct enlistment of Polls, as a measure of justice to the State and of equalizing effect among her citizens. Our Land tax for 25 years past, has been the moderate rate of six cents per annum on the one hundred dollars value. The habitual negligence, which has prevailed in returning lands for taxation, and ascertaining their value, will be manifest from a few facts in the history of the Revenue. In the year 1815, the aggregate value of the lands of the State, assessed for taxation under the Law of Congress, was \$53,521,513. But, in the year 1836, the whole quantity of land listed for taxation was valued at only \$39,136,108. To correct this criminal delinquency in enlistment and valuation, the Act of 1836 directed a new assessment of land and improvements, by means of which, the same subject of taxation in the next year was raised in value to \$51,021,317, and \$6,000 more was added to the revenue. This valuation, however, is obviously defective, since it falls two and a half millions of dollars below that of 1815, although more than a million and a half of acres had been patented in the mean time. It is reasonably estimated, that with an area of 50,000 square miles within our boundaries, there are 45,000 square miles, or near twenty-nine millions of acres of territory inhabited. Making the utmost allowance for lands not yet granted, it can hardly be possible that less than twenty-five millions of acres are chargeable with taxes. But from a statement appended to the Report of the Comptroller, it seems that 23,267,472 acres comprise all, of which any returns have been received, and that of this, the average value for taxation is but \$2,282 per acre, against a like average of \$2 69 in 1815. The act of 1836 contains no direction for a new assessment at any subsequent time, and the valuation under it, loosely made ten years ago is the criterion of our Land Revenue at present. Besides, very considerable quantities, since entered and patented, ten years have greatly enhanced the price of much of the Land in the State, in consequence of improvements and discoveries made within that period. The erection of Manufacturing Establishments, the discovery of Mines, the construction of 250 miles of Rail Road, the improvements on Real Estate in many of our Towns, and the rise in value of Forest Lands, yielding Turpentine, will at once occur as illustrations of this truth, to say nothing of those devoted to ordinary culture. There may be occasional instances of a decline in value, but with the data before us, it can hardly admit of question that upon a fair assessment of Land and improvements, the aggregate value will exceed sixty millions of dollars; and that from failure in duly exacting the present rate of Land tax, the State is annually deprived of seven or eight thousand dollars, at the least calculation. Surprising as this may appear, there seems to be a deficit of nearly an equal amount, in the payment of the Poll tax. The tabular statement of the Comptroller, before referred to, exhibits for taxation the next year 62,795 black, and 54,226 white Polls, including all of whom there is any account, both listed and unlisted. The Slaye population of the State, according to the Census of 1840, numbered 245,817. All of these, between the ages of 15 and 50, are subject to taxation; and by estimates from reliable sources, this regulation renders taxable rather more than one-half on each Plantation. A full enumeration, therefore, of taxable Blacks, ought to embrace about 125,000. Of Whites, all males are taxable between the ages of 21 and 45 years. There are found on our Muster Rolls, the names of 76,568 men, comprehending those between the ages of 15 and 45 generally, but not including numerous exemptions under various statutes. Making liberal deductions for those between 15