

THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No 1085.

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The Tarborough Press,
By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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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 *Bigging*, Bale Rope, &c. on reasonable terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 25, 1846.

New and Beautiful

FALL AND WINTER

MILLINERY, &c.

—3—

Mrs. J. C. HOWARD,

HAS just received her FALL supply of Goods, which as usual comprises a general assortment of the most neat, useful and ornamental articles, in the

Millinery line.

All of which will be sold on her usual liberal and accommodating terms.
Tarboro', Nov. 10, 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 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.

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.

Dr. Lin's

Celestial Balm of China,

A POSITIVE CURE for the Piles and all external ailments—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm; so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds, or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co. 21 Cortlandt st. New York—and by Geo. Howard, Tarboro'.
March 19, 1846.

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 Cuba molasses, part prime,
1000 sacks L. P. and G. A. salt,
200 ps. cotton bagging, part *supr 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—qts & p'sts,
10 hhds Baltimore whiskey,
50 bls. do. do.,
50 " superior Northern A. Brandy,
15 " N. E. Rum,
10 " Scuppernong Wine,
10 qt. 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 ELLEN 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, Turks 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, 1845.

POLITICAL.



GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

(continued from last No.)

For the support of Common Schools, there has been distributed from this fund for the year, ending September 1st, 1845, the sum of \$97,852 44, and on the like day in 1846, the sum of \$95,578 65. Official information has been received of the adoption of the Common School system by the popular vote at the late election in the Counties of Edgecombe and Rowan. Its advantages are therefore now to be extended to every County in the State. It would be gratifying to me to be able to announce to you, that these advantages were now commensurate with the munificence of the Legislature, in providing this fund, and the expectations of the public, in advancing education among the rising generation. It is apprehended however, that much less good is effected at present, from the actual operation of the School system, than ought to result from the amount of funds raised and distributed for its support. And yet, from the nature of the defect, it is difficult to apply a remedy. From all the Counties in the State, only thirty-eight Chairmen of the Boards of Superintendents for Common Schools, made any return to the Literary Board, of the operation of the system in their Counties for the year 1845, and a still smaller number in 1846, although the time appointed by Law has expired. This is probably imputable not so much to their delinquency, as to the failure of the School Committees in the districts, to furnish the reports required of them. Indeed, as might be expected, in a matter depending for success, quite as much on administration, as Legislative direction—a matter new to our population and our authorities there are at present too little intelligence, uniformity, and efficiency, in the execution of the School Law. It appears to me, therefore, of the first moment, that a Commissioner of Common Schools should be appointed, charged with the superintendence of the system throughout the State, and devoting his whole time and attention in imparting to it vigor and usefulness. The subject is of sufficient weight, especially in the infantile stage of these institutions, to engage the best talents and most exalted patriotism of the country.

In many of the Governments of Europe, the Minister of Public Instruction ranks with those of War, Finance and Diplomacy, their equal in dignity, perhaps more than their equal in usefulness. In those States of our Union, in which Education has most extensively prevailed, and in which, from the maturity of the system, there would seem to be the least occasion for such a supervision, it seems to be a settled point of policy, to keep in superintendence over their Common Schools, some citizen of tried ability and zeal in that department, whose time and energies are devoted to the observance and study of the system, visiting the Schools in various sections, and so counselling and directing the whole, as to produce the greatest amount of benefit. Our experience, thus far, of the opposite course, urges the necessity of following their example. The Literary Fund affords the means of reasonable compensation for such service, with but a slight abatement from the amounts annually distributed.

Applications have been made to the Board, to purchase some portions of the Swamp Lands drained by the State, and pertaining to the School Fund. But their Agent, who has instructions in respect to terms, has reported no sale actually made. It is in contemplation to visit these lands in the course of next year, and if the drainage has proved as effectual as has been expected, to dispose of some tracts at public sale, if not otherwise, in order to promote settlement and culture thereon.

In the month of May last, I received from the War Department a requisition of the President of the United States for one Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, to be enrolled and held in readiness to aid in the prosecution of the existing war with

the Republic of Mexico. A general order was immediately issued, calling for Volunteers by Companies; and with a most commendable promptitude, more than three times the number required, tendered their service. From these, ten Companies were drawn by lot, to form the Regiment. In the absence of any law of the State, relative to raising and organizing such a force, the duty seemed to devolve on the Governor, under the Constitution, as the Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia, to determine who should be accepted among those volunteering for service, and in what grades. The Proclamation for Volunteers, however, announced that this determination would be made by lot in accepting the Companies; and that the Company Officers would be commissioned, whom the men thereof might elect—leaving the Field Officers only to be accepted and appointed by the Executive. This construction of duty and power in defect of any statutory regulation, was adopted after mature consideration, and enquiring into the precedents during the last War with Great Britain. It has been acted upon by the Governors of other States, having no provision of law in such case, and seems to accord with the views of the War Department, and President of the United States. It is, however, wisest to regulate such levies of Troops by Legislative enactments, and, therefore, it is brought to your attention. Whether you shall decide to direct the election of Field Officers by all the Volunteers, Privates as well as Officers, (as is the case in some States,) or by Commissioned Officers only, in conformity to our Militia regulation for ordinary training; or permit it to the Executive, as at present existing, is submitted for your wisdom to determine.

The defectiveness of our Militia Code is too obvious to require remark, to such of you as have any conversancy with it, in practice. A thorough revision and amendment of it, is needed this arm of our defence effective. I point your attention, particularly, to the want of any provision for contesting elections to Military appointments of any grade, whatever, complaints of irregularities in such elections, having been lodged in this Department, on more than one occasion, within the last twelve months. It is also suggested, that a requirement on the Officers of Regiments or Brigades to meet together, and encamp for a few days in each year, during which, they should undergo constant drilling, and become familiarized to Camp and Garrison duties, (their expenses only being defrayed by the State,) would be productive of the best effects.

The permission of the use of the Public Arms to the Militia, should be regulated by law; and more effective provision should be made for the return of the Arms on the dissolution of the Corps to whom they were issued.

In the month of July last, I received from the President of the Senate of the United States, the resignation of the Honorable William H. Haywood, Jr. one of the members of that body from this State. A day having then been fixed for the adjournment of Congress, and near at hand, I did not exercise the Constitutional power of the Executive, to appoint a successor. The term, for which the Honorable Willie P. Mangum, the other Senator from North Carolina, was elected, will expire on the 4th of March next. It will devolve on you, therefore, to fill both vacancies.

It is, also, well worthy of your consideration, whether the existing arrangement of Districts for the election of Members to the House of Representatives, is accommodated to the public convenience, in uniting those of contiguous Territory and similarity of interests, accords with the fundamental principle of a Republic, a majority of the People should be allowed to elect their own Representatives.

Since the last adjournment of the Legislature, such changes have been wrought in our National Affairs as to require a brief observation. The United States have become engaged in War with a neighboring Republic, weaker and inferior, in all the elements of National greatness, but still not a contemptible foe. While we fervently unite in the desire, that our Country, in her intercourse with foreign nations, "may be always in the

right," and readily render our loyalty and duty to make her always successful, "right or wrong," it is alien to the character of Freemen, to forbear enquiry into the necessity which demands a resort to the last alternative of Nations; or into the conduct of the agents by whom it has been produced. By an essential provision of our Constitution, all questions of War are, in the first instance to the will of the nation itself, which is to pay its costs and feel its calamities. That Mexico had relinquished her right to take umbrage at the annexation of Texas, by her conditional recognition of the Independence of that Republic, and the diplomatic intrigues connected therewith; that the characteristic obstinacy of their race, and the exasperation of feeling from the loss of so valuable a territory, might have ultimately led to a war, may be admitted. Our Congress, however, carefully endeavored to remove all cause of hostility on such account, by acknowledging a disputed boundary between Texas and Mexico, in the very act of Annexation, and giving assurance of liberal terms in its adjustment. In this posture of affairs, without consultation with Congress, though in session, by authority of the Executive, as military commander merely, our army was made to take possession of the whole territory in question. Resistance was attempted—hostilities ensued, and we are thus involved in war on a point of honor—the constitutional department of our own Government, never having authorized an appeal to force for the Country in dispute, nor defined any objects, for the attainment of which, it should be waged. While our arms are signalized by victories worthy of the Nation's renown; and the spirit of the people is ready to uphold the honor of our flag at any sacrifice, it still remains a momentous question, under our Institutions, whether Congress can be superseded in the power to make War, & the authority given to the Executive, only to effectuate the will of the Legislature, can be used to determine and settle the policy of the Country, in matters of boundary, or any other.

But, with the War actually existing, and demanding a vast increase in the Public expenditure, the income of the Government is put to hazard, by experiments upon the Revenue, Finances, and Currency. The public sentiment has long since decided, the Federal Government shall be maintained, in time of peace at least, by duties on Foreign Imports. It may be assumed to have been equally well settled in the practice of the nation, that in making such levies, discriminations might be allowed, in the selection of subjects of Revenue, and in the amounts imposed to give encouragement to the productions of our own industry. It is now declared, that this practice has always been a mischievous error; and, in the midst of the exigencies of the Treasury, a Tariff of duties, yielding \$27,000,000 per year, has been abandoned in favor of a theoretical system, not expected to produce more, if as much, to the end that protection may be no longer recognized, in raising Revenue. We are, therefore, probably destined to witness a loss in the Revenue, brought about by a change aiming at Revenue only. With appropriations exceeding Fifty Millions of Dollars per annum and an income, less than Thirty Millions, a resort to higher duties or Direct Taxation, must soon be inevitable. These additional burthens are not likely to be meliorated, but will be felt with the more severity, from another solemn act of Congress at the last session, ordinarily called the Sub Treasury Law. By this, it is required, that from, and after the 1st day of January next, whatever amount of exaction may be made upon the people by the government, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only; or in treasury notes of the United States. If this law is to be evaded by the officers, charged with its execution, (as was said to have been the case in its former partial operation,) its passage was but trifling with the public intelligence. If it is to be executed in the rigor of its conception, it will needlessly and mischievously add to the necessary burthens of the government. With a prospect before us of increased levies, to be paid only in the precious metals, except when treasury notes, the evils, and the government's indebtedness, can be procured in their stead, we cannot