

# THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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## 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. Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at ONE DOLLAR the first insertion, and 25 Cents for every succeeding one. Longer ones at that rate per square. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher.



## CABINET FURNITURE.

FROM the IMMENSE INCREASE of our business, we have been under the necessity of taking the whole up-story over L. Pender's Store, at the sign of Pender & Brother, where may be found

### AN IMMENSE Stock of Furniture.

Consisting of the same articles which will be seen advertised at the Old Stand. Persons that have not had an opportunity of seeing a magnificent stock of Furniture, are respectfully solicited to call, as prices and quality shall surely suit. Furniture repaired at either place at the shortest notice.

F. L. BOND.

N. B. In order that a man may do himself justice, let him see articles of Furniture before purchasing. No body likes to buy a cat in a bag.

Tarboro', Sept. 29, 1848.

## DR. GORDON'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS.

Only 25 cents per box.

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Piles, Heartburn, Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Liver complaint, Rising in the Throat, Fevers of all kinds, colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous complaints, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood, and morbid secretions of the liver and Stomach.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of digestive organs.

Dr. Gordon's Family Pills, being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System. Strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure and necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the most aggravated forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face. If Dr. Gordon's Pills were not adapted to the cure of any but this horrid malady, their uniform success in this disease alone would be sufficient to 'wait on to fame' the name of their inventor, as a benefactor of his species.

This medicine never fails to cure the worst cases of piles in one week!

For sale in Tarboro' by A. H. Macnair & GEO. HOWARD.

February 8, 1849.

## TURNER'S

North Carolina Almanac,

For 1849,

For sale by GEO. HOWARD.

Tarboro', Nov. 9, 1848.

## POLITICAL.



From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

### "Men of the South, Arise!"

Under the above caption, the Raleigh Standard, of the 27th ultimo, with its accustomed ability, details various steps recently taken by the Abolitionists and "Free Dirt" men, in the present Congress, all having in view the annihilation of the rights of the Southern people, guaranteed by the constitution, and until now considered their sacred and indefeasible inheritance.

These proceedings are contained in the following extract:

First came Root's proposition to report a territorial bill for California and New Mexico, with the anti-slavery clause attached, and the reporting of said bill; next a large vote for the motion to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; next a still larger vote for the movement of Giddings, to allow persons of all colors, slaves as well as freemen, in the District of Columbia, to vote at the polls for or against Slavery; and lastly, the infamous Resolutions of Gott, of New York, denouncing the "traffic in human beings" in the District, as "a reproach to our country throughout Christendom," and instructing the Committee to report a bill prohibiting the slave trade in said District—which passed the House of Representatives by a majority of thirteen votes!

No sooner did the Resolution above referred to pass the House, than a meeting of the Southern members, without distinction of party, was immediately convened, "to consult upon what steps the rights of their constituents required them to take," at which the following resolution, among others, was unanimously passed:

**Resolved,** That the South prefers a separation of the Union to the alternative of the Wilmot Proviso; and the faith of each State be pledged to protect her interests in said territories at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Calhoun is said to have remarked: I conceive that no Southern man can entertain, for one moment, the idea of tame submission. The action of the South should be united, temperate, but decided—our position must be taken deliberately, but held at every hazard. We wage no war of aggression. We ask only for the constitution and union and government of our fathers. We ask of our Northern brethren to leave us those rights and privileges which our fathers held, and, without securing which for their children all know they would not have entered into this Union. These we must maintain.

It appears to me proper that we, who are here on the theatre of action, should address our constituents of the slaveholding States, briefly and accurately portray the progress of usurpation and aggression, vividly exhibit the dangers which threaten, and leave it in their hands to mark out the proper line of action. What that should be it is needless here to discuss. Whatever it is, it should be temperate, mild, and decided.

A Committee was appointed to report an Address to the people of the South, and to recommend some united plan of action. The address reported by Mr. Calhoun, was adopted by a vote of 42 to 17. The substitute proposed by Mr. Berrien was rejected by a vote of 34 to 27.

From the Union.

**A new Whig Bank Scheme**—When the first Bank of the United States was rejected by the casting vote of Vice President Clinton, a proposition was started to get clear of the constitutional scruples by erecting a bank in this District, which might disseminate its branches all over the Union. The insidious scheme was at once denounced. The Enquirer called it "whipping the Devil round the stump."

When the extra session took place in 1841, Mr. Clay pressed again a full-blooded national bank, although it had been called during the campaign "an obsolete idea." Mr. Tyler arrested the daring scheme by the thunderbolt of the veto. But the plan was again concocted, by Mr. Rives, of a national bank in the District with branches in the States. And this fiscal agent, though it was then countenanced by the administration, was rejected.

We shall not be surprised to see a national bank again proposed under the auspices of Mr. Clay, if he should return to the Senate; but in the mean time a new and subtle scheme has just been thrown out by the Vice President elect for furnishing a new national currency to the government and people of the United States. This is again "whipping the Devil round the stump"—virtually violating the constitution, and fastening upon the country a currency distinct from the constitutional currency of gold and silver—a currency which would be as various in its character, as fluctuating in its value, as the notes of the several State banks which should happen to place themselves within the category. It is unnecessary for us to expose this insidious and mischievous scheme further than to lay before our readers the following condensed and satisfactory exposure of its true purpose, from the Rochester Courier of January 12.

**Another whig scheme.**—There is nothing connected with the currency or the financial operations of the government, originating under democratic rule and bearing the impress of democratic principle, that ever suited the moneyed aristocracy of the nation. There never was any thing but a United States Bank in the least degree tolerable to them.

They have seen, and been satisfied, that a national bank proper is "an obsolete idea," and that it will always be vain to attempt the establishment of such an institution. The people have vetoed it more than once. Resort must therefore, be had to some new plan to bring about the same end—if not directly, by some unseen and insidious method. The comptroller, Vice President elect, has, however, shadowed forth a plan that to him seems feasible for the establishment of "a sound and uniform currency" in the United States. This plan is to get up a free banking system in the States similar to our own, securing the bills issued by the banks in the several States by deposit of United States stocks. He observes that, then, "Congress would authorize such notes as were secured by stocks of the United States to be received for public duties to the national treasury. This would give to such notes a universal credit, co-extensive with the United States, and leave nothing to be desired in the shape of a national paper currency. This would avoid all objections to a national bank, by obviating all necessity for one for the purpose of furnishing a national currency."

From the Raleigh Register.

**A Contrast.**—There are 160 Quarterly, Monthly, Weekly and Daily Periodicals in the City of New York. They circulate about 70,000,000 copies every year, using nearly 150,000 reams of Paper, valued at \$600,000. In the State at large, out of the City, there are doubtless as many more Periodicals, making 320 for the State. The Weekly circulation of each of the 160 City Papers and Periodicals according to the above statement, would exceed 7000, after making a large deduction for the Quarterlies and Monthlies. This number seems large, but it is not improbable, if we reflect that some ten or twelve Journals have a daily circulation of from three to twenty thousand daily, or from 15 to 120,000 per week.

In North Carolina, there are about 33 Newspapers, all of which, except two, are Weekly—and those two are, one of them Semi, and the other Tri-weekly. Some four or five of these thirty-three, have perhaps a Weekly circulation of from eight to twenty-five hundred; but many (we are informed), have not more than 400, and not a few less than 300. We believe that the average weekly circulation will not exceed 400 for every Newspaper in North Carolina; but lest we may do injustice to our cotemporaries and to the character of the State, we will say 450. This multi-

plied by 33, gives 14,850 per week in the great State of North Carolina. This is to be offset about 1,120,000 per week for the City of New York. But to be doubly liberal to the State at the expense of the City, we will call the weekly circulation of the former 15,000, and that of the latter 1,000,000, the ratio is 1 to 66 2-3.

If the whole Weekly circulation of the State of New York be brought into the calculation, we hazard little in saying, that the proportion would be one hundred to one.

Again—the weekly circulation of the North Carolina Press has been stated at 15,000. On the other hand, the daily circulation of more than one New York paper exceeds 15,000. The "Herald" claims 21 or 22,000 per day, which is about 130,000 per week. It may be fairly set down that the Weekly circulation of several New York papers is from 3 to 6 times greater than that of every paper in North Carolina; and that of the "Herald" or "Tribune" for two months, exceeds that of all our Journals for a year.

It may be asked, why make these mortifying contrasts? Why pull the veil from our mother State, and expose her defects and short-comings to the gaze of a scoffing world? We answer, that in no other way can our people be made to appreciate their true position in the social scale. It is not that others may see and deride our poverty and backwardness, but that our own citizens may see and strive to remove it, that we make the exposure.

Let every man in North Carolina be told, that we are behind the age—that we are behind in Education, in Printing and publishing—and, as a consequence, in knowledge; that we are behind in Commerce, in Manufactures, in Agriculture, and in Internal Improvements—that we are behind in Population, in the number and size of our Towns and Villages. We wish the people to know these things, because, with all their wants, they are not wanting in the pride and patriotism that belong to freemen; and if these sentiments be aroused, with a fine soil and climate, with abundant water-power to operate on, they cannot fail to work out a great destiny for North Carolina.

**The Gold Mania in Europe.**—The arrival of the last Steamer from Liverpool, has acquainted us with the effect of the discovery of the gold mines of California, upon the public mind in Europe. The news of the opening of the new El Dorado, seems to have been received there with the same incredulity, as at first, with us. According to Wilmer and Smith's Times, however, all doubts seem to have been at last dispelled, and persons of large capital are being associated for the purpose of proceeding to the Sacramento, and becoming engaged in mining operations. Already it is stated that ships are announced at London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, for the purpose of proceeding to the western coast of America via Cape Horn, and that large numbers of persons have engaged passage for themselves and families. Every particle of information concerning California was seized upon with avidity, and the maritime ports were swarming with adventurers of all nations, eager to embark in the various enterprises for California, already on foot. It is not doubted that the number of emigrants to America this year will exceed that of any previous one.—16.

**Hailes, the Giant.**—Hailes, the great Norfolk (English) giant, is astonishing the New Yorkers. The Mirror says—"He is but twenty-seven years old, is just eight feet high, weighs only 500 lbs., has a very pleasant John Bull look, converses agreeably, and has an inclination to bon point or rather bon paunch, and is quite an Apollo in personal appearance. He is unmarried, and bating the objection that no lady could ever hope to wear the unmentionables of such a husband, he would certainly be an eligible match, although there is no probability of his ever being matched. We have not looked into any gigantesque history lately, but we believe that Mr. Hailes is the largest man that ever was seen upon earth. It makes an ordinary mortal feel extremely small in his presence.

**The way to tend a Baby.**—A Chipewa Indian has been lecturing in Hartford, where, in a lecture on Tuesday evening, according to the Times, he advised the ladies of Hartford to tie their babies, as soon as they were born, to a board, bind them down tight, and keep them there most of the time, till they are ten months old. "Put a hoop around the head," he says, "and then when the board gets knocked over, it won't break the child's nose." He sums up other advantages as follows: "you see, ladies, (holding up a specimen,) the child's hands are tied down, so it can't scratch its own eyes out, and can't scratch its mother's breast, too; it can't twiddle about and get very tired; it can't bend over, and must grow straight—when the mother goes out after herbs, she can hang it on a tree, and snakes can't bite it; when it cries, the mother can swing it across her back, and rock it so—(swaying its body to and fro,) and can carry it great distances in this manner, too; can sit it up side of the wigwam, very handy; and when canoe turns over, the child swims off on the board, not drown; and its back don't break across his mother's arm, because the board supports it; the child can't crawl into the fire and burn up, too—can leave it long time, all safe—so I think this much best way, ladies—much best!"

The ladies gave in their count by a general laugh.