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The Tarborough Press.

BY GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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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 'waft 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.

Notice.

For coughs and lung complaints use Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectant syrup. Sick head ache, though constitutional or incidental, is cured by Dr. Spohn's head ache remedy. Lin's 'balm of China', for the cure of all diseases that require external application. The gray haired will find the Indian Hair Dye perfect and effectual.

For sale by Geo. Howard.

POLITICAL.



INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. Washington, March 5, 1849.

This is another memorable day in the history of our country. The inauguration of Zachary Taylor, amidst the acclamations of one hundred thousand people, is just completed, and the event is announced to the world by the thunder of artillery and reiterated cheers of assembled multitudes.

By the dawn of day, our avenues and streets were thronged with citizens busily engaged in the preparations, as well as with visitors, who were taking a survey of the metropolis. The national flag was displayed from the tall staff in front of the City Hall and from Hotels, whilst our engine-houses were most gaily decorated with flags and pictures.

Towards 8 o'clock, the various bodies commenced meeting at the respective places assigned them, and about 9 o'clock the large and strong corps of Marshals proceeded in a body to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate elect. At 10 o'clock the military part of the procession took up the line of march.

The officers and soldiers of the war of 1812. A number of officers and soldiers of the Florida and Mexican wars.

Twelve assistant marshals, with white scarfs, white rosettes and white batons.

Then, in a splendid barouche drawn by four white horses, were seated General Taylor, President elect; James K. Polk, ex-President of the United States; R. C. Winthrop, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Seaton, Mayor of Washington.

The Laurel troop of Horse, under command of Captain Capron, and accompanied by Major Owings, performed the Honors of the escort. The appearance of this well uniformed, well mounted corps, was surpassingly fine.

Then, Delegations from the Indian Tribes now on a visit to this city, and the Corporate Authorities of Washington and Georgetown, brought up this division of the line.

Twelve Assistant Marshals, designated with white scarfs, white rosettes and white batons.

Foreign Ministers in carriages. Members of Congress Elect and Ex-Members.

Governors and Ex-Governors of the States and Territories, and some members of the Legislatures of the same.

Officers of the Army and Navy. Citizens of several of the States, with badges.

Then appeared a long line of temperance associations, from venerated patriarchs down to rosy faced youths, with beautiful banners and rich regalia—accompanied by fine music.

The Rough and Ready artillery, a company of fine youths of Capitol Hill brought up the rear.

The procession passed along Pennsylvania avenue with a slow and firm step, under a survey of thousands of ladies, who thronged every window, and every elevated position from which a sight could be obtained, and who, with waving handkerchiefs and other demonstrations of joy welcomed to his exalted station the venerated Taylor.

Entering the south gate of the Capitol, the line was formed immediately in front of the rostrum, and the entire space densely crowded with spectators.

From this hasty description, the reader must imagine the brilliancy of the pageant. The floating banners, waving plumes, brightly burnished arms, spirit-stirring music, and withal the general enthusiasm and good feeling displayed on every hand, was indescribably grand. Never before has such a number of persons occupied that yard, on any occasion.

Gen. Taylor, in a calm, firm, distinct voice, read his Inaugural address, which

was listened to with profound attention throughout, and at its close, the air was rent with reiterated cheers. The time-honored chiefstain appeared in front, and by waving his hat and bowing to the mighty mass, acknowledged the compliments which were bestowed upon him.

The procession was re-formed and the Chief Magistrate escorted to the Executive Mansion, where numerous friends called and paid their respects to him.

The day has passed off gloriously. It is only reserved for man once in a lifetime to behold such a scene.

Last night, the fine corps of Washington Guards, attended by their band, marched in front of Willard's Hotel, and serenaded the President elect. The old General appeared at the window and acknowledged the attention. They then proceeded to the Irving House, and serenaded the ex-President, James K. Polk and his lady. That gentleman also appeared, and evinced gratification at the mark of their respect. I write this amidst the excitement, and will allude to it again. To night, we have all the balls and other festivities.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. Washington, March 5, 1849.

Washington is like a bee hive to-day, in excitement and activity. The broad sidewalks of Pennsylvania avenue were as thronged this morning as is Broadway of a Sunday afternoon, or Chatham street of a week-day evening. It seems to be generally conceded, that the number of strangers present at the inauguration of General Taylor, exceeds the number who attended that of Gen. Harrison.

The proceedings in the Senate Chamber were nearly as laid down in the programme of the Committee of Arrangements.

The doors of the Senate Chamber were opened at 10 o'clock, for the admission of Senators and others, who, by the arrangement of the Committee, were entitled to admission.

The eastern gallery was occupied by male citizens, editors, reporters, and letter writers; and the circular gallery entirely by ladies, unattended by gentlemen.

Officers of the army, navy, and marine corps, and other privileged persons, occupied the Library of the Senate Chamber.

The Senate nominally assembled at 11 o'clock, though a number were present much earlier.

The diplomatic corps, with the judges of the Supreme Court, entered the Senate Chamber at 25 minutes past 11 o'clock.

The Vice President elect and the ex-Vice President entered at half-past 11 o'clock, with the Committee of Arrangements, and were conducted by them to their respective chairs.

The President elect and ex-President did not arrive until half-past 12 o'clock, and were met by the Committee of Arrangements at the entrance, and conducted to the seats prepared for them in front of the table of the Secretary, in the Senate.

At 12 o'clock and forty minutes, those assembled on the floor of the Senate proceeded to the eastern portico of the Capitol in the following order:

The marshal of the District of Columbia; the Supreme Court of the United States; the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; the Committee of Arrangements; the President elect and ex-President; the Vice President, ex-Vice President, and Secretary of the Senate; the members of the Senate; the diplomatic corps; the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and the other persons admitted on the floor of the Senate.

On reaching the front of the portico, the President elect and chief justice took the seats provided for them. The ex-President, the Committee of Arrangements, and the associate justices of the Supreme Court occupied a position several feet in the rear of the President elect and chief justice.—The Vice President, ex-Vice President, Secretary and members of the Senate, occupied parallel lines next in rear. The diplomatic corps occupied the next position; and space immediately in their rear was assigned to the late speaker, clerk and members of the House of Representatives and members elect of the House.

The ladies, and such persons as by the rules of the Senate and arrangements of the committee were enumerated in the programme, occupied the steps and the residue of the portico.

The entire space before the eastern portico, and front of the Capitol, was filled by

the dense multitude, as was also a portion of the public ground within the enclosure beyond. All horses and carriages were excluded from the square. Cannon and the shouts of the multitude announced the appearance of the President elect of the United States.

The President elect commenced the delivery of his inaugural address precisely at 12 3-4 o'clock, and concluded about 1 o'clock—protracted cheers and cannon again announcing its conclusion.

From the Union.

Inauguration Day.—By sunrise the streets began to be thronged; and in an hour there were thousands upon the avenue, many looking as though they had hunted the night through for a lodging place in vain. The various societies and other bodies formed according to the previously published programme, and marched to the point of rendezvous. These, including the military corps, were numerous. Pennsylvania avenue, through its whole length, was packed with a dense mass of spectators, leaving barely room for the procession to pass. In the crowd, people might be seen of many different nations, in their national costume, from the North American Indian to the Turk and Persian. There were trains of four-horse post coaches filled with our neighbors from Loudon and Fairfax, Va. Every window and portico on the avenue was filled with eager ladies and children; while thousands such perambulated the street with the throng. At 10 a. m., the thousands began to move in a solid body for the Capitol and at noon precisely, the head of the procession came opposite Coleman's Hotel. First came the chief marshal and his aids, a cavalry officer, an artillery company, five companies of infantry, three companies of rifles; then a body of citizens and strangers; next the President elect, James K. Polk, the Mayor, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in a coach and four grays, followed by a fine corps of cavalry; next, clubs and others from a distance, temperance associations, and a juvenile company of artillery, with two miniature field-pieces. These composed the procession, in which, in all, there were not more than a thousand persons. The throng on and about the avenue numbered perhaps fifty times as many persons. There could hardly have been less than thirty thousand persons in the Capitol and on the grounds surrounding the building. Congress and the Representatives of foreign governments, with the justices of the Supreme Court, assembled in the Senate chamber at an early hour, and remained ready to perform the ceremony preliminary to the administration of the oath of office to the new President. Then the oath was administered to the Vice President elect, who delivered the usual address. In a few minutes after the arrival of the procession at the east front of the Capitol, the vast concourse in the Senate chamber, the rotundo, and other parts of the building, came out upon the east portico, which had been prepared with a platform and railing for the occasion; and there, with the space in front, and every standing or clinging place in the rear, closely packed with human beings, Gen. Taylor read his short inaugural address, and took the oath of office, administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This, the most imposing part of the ceremonies of the day, took place in sight of near thirty thousand persons—men, women, and children,—among whom, as far as we can learn, not the slightest accident occurred, nor did anything transpire to mar the pleasure of any portion of the tremendous throng. Having been thus inaugurated, the new President, Vice President, and the escort, returned in procession to the Executive Mansion, leaving the ex-President at his lodgings, the Irving House, where he was waited on by his personal and political friends in great numbers. The crowd at the Executive Mansion was, perhaps, greater than on any former similar occasion.

In this assemblage the foreign diplomats were most conspicuous. Many thousands pressed into the building to pay their respects to the new Chief Magistrate, whose bearing appeared to gratify all present. As we are going to press, citizens and strangers are crowding by thousands

to finish the festivities of the day at the three inaugural balls, where, we trust, everything will pass off as happily as at the Capitol and elsewhere in the city since sunrise of this eventful day.

The Inaugural.—The new President's inaugural address is the shortest document which has probably ever been delivered by any incoming President. We lay it before our readers. It consists in general of common-place, non-committal generalities. But it is impossible not to perceive the strong federal spirit which breathes from it. We say honestly, it sounds to our ears as ultra whig. We hear nothing in it of the limited powers of the federal government—of the strict construction of the constitution. On the contrary, we see powers claimed which the constitution does not recognise, for our internal policy.

It appears, too, from the language of the President, as if he were disposed to shift his own constitutional responsibility upon the shoulders of the other departments, especially of Congress. We have no room, however, to enter into these matters to-day, and no disposition to indulge in any critical review of the positions which are assumed in this brief document. But it is sufficiently obvious, from all the signs of the times, that we are to have a party, and a strong party, administration, and that the republican party must stand to their arms—not to wage any factious opposition, but to rally around their ancient principles, (the principles of Jefferson and of Jackson,) and to defend the true theory of the constitution, and resist all the measures which violate its spirit. The democrats must again unite shoulder to shoulder in defence of their faith. Let them take this course, with the union and energy which become them, and we have not the most distant doubt that the most brilliant success will attend their irresistible efforts.—ib.

Estimates of the Crops of the United States.—We have received from our Washington correspondent, an estimate from the report of the Patent-office, relative to the crops of the U. S. for the past year. The tables are too long for insertion this morning, but we have condensed them into the following space:

Population in 1848	21,686,000
Bushels of wheat raised	126,364,600
" barley	6,222,050
" oats	135,500,000
" rye	32,951,900
" Buckwheat	12,583,000
" Indian corn	583,150,000
" potatoes	114,475,000
Tons of hay	15,735,000
Pounds of tobacco	318,909,000
" cotton	1,069,000,000
" rice	119,199,500
" sugar	200,000,000
Tons of hemp	20,330

Balt. Sun.

A Row in the Canada Legislature.

Arrest of a Member.—The bill to indemnify sufferers by the late rebellion, to the amount of nearly a million of dollars, has caused great excitement in Canada. In the Legislature, when the bill was under discussion, Mr. Blake, Solicitor General, applied the term "rebel" to Sir Allen McNabb. The latter said it was a falsehood. Mr. Blake refused to retract. At this moment there was a great uproar in the galleries, and several ladies who were there, vaulted into the body of the House. Many members insisted that the galleries be cleared, so that the House should not be controlled by a mob. A fight was commenced between two individuals in the gallery, in which others seemed disposed to participate. The Speaker shouted order in vain, and was on the point of leaving the Chair, when the Sergeant-at-Arms and several of the members climbed into the galleries and cleared them. The next day J. A. McDonald, the member from Kingston, was taken into custody, by order of the House, it is supposed on the ground that he had dispatched a hostile message to Mr. Blake.

A law has passed during the present session of the Legislature of Illinois, allowing ten per cent. interest to be taken on money actually loaned in that State. Notes for debts, other than money loaned, only draw six per cent.