

THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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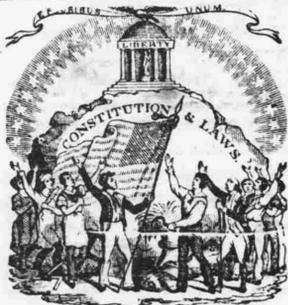
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The Tarboro' Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD.

Is published weekly at Two Dollars per year 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.

POLITICAL.



From the Raleigh Standard.

We publish to-day "Sketches of the N. Carolina Press No. 2, from the pen of Col. John H. Wheeler. This number will be found interesting and valuable, and ought to be filed away for future reference. Col. Wheeler deserves the thanks of the Press and of the public for his disinterested labors in his department.

Sketches of the N. C. Press.

NO. 2.

Messenger of grief,
Perhaps to thousands, and joy to some;

This folio of four pages, happy work!
Which not e'en critics criticise, that holds
inquisitive attention.
What is it, but a map of busy life,
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns?"

COWPER.

In the first number on this subject, published some short time since, the history of the Press was collated from its discovery in the 15th century, down to our Revolution.—The Press of our own State from its first introduction into the Province in 1749, by James Davis, and the names and characters of the different Editors, were stated.

From that period to the present much information is collected, yet much is needed to make its history complete and satisfactory.

The ruling powers of England seemed, says Williamson, in his History of North Carolina, vol. 1. 165, to have regarded knowledge as a dangerous plant in the Provinces, else they would not have instructed Lord Effingham, the Governor of Virginia, "not to suffer the use of a Printing Press on any occasion whatever." It was a cause of gratitude, for which Sir William Berkeley gave thanks to Heaven, "that there was not a Printing Office in any of the southern Provinces."

Surely, if such subjects afforded his Lordship any cause of congratulation, the early history of our State must have filled his loyal heart with happiness.

But, under the influence of free government, the Press, during the period which we are now considering has attained in our Government position and power hitherto unknown in the history of our race.

Tymperly, in his Encyclopædia of Literature and Typographical Anecdotes, informs us that the United States had in 1834, with a population of 13,000,000, more newspapers than all Europe with a population of 100,000,000!

Such are consequences of Institutions and Laws that realize the idea of Locke's perfection of a Government, where every man may think what he pleases and speak what he thinks.

At the commencement of the Revolution of 1776, the only newspapers in our State, were at Newbern, Wilmington, Halifax, Edenton, and Hillsborough.

In 1812, there were newspapers printed at Newbern, Wilmington, Edenton, Tarboro', Murfreesborough, Fayetteville, Raleigh, and Warrenton.

It is to be regretted that no files are extant of this period, or within the control of the writer of this sketch, which show "the form and pressure of the times" or the characters of the Editors.

We observe that the Legislature of

Wisconsin, at a recent session, has ordered that the County Court Clerks of each county, shall subscribe in the name of the county, for a copy of each paper printed in the county for reference, to be bound up and preserved.

It would be a worthy enactment of our General Assembly; and further, to direct the State Librarian to procure a copy of each paper printed in the State, to be preserved in like manner. Their value would increase with their years, and be a most useful and reliable source of reference.

The Constitution made at Halifax in 1776, was printed as well as the Acts of the Legislature, the first that assembled under the Constitution, by James Davis, at Newbern, in April, 1777.

James Davis was, as stated in a previous number of these sketches, a Virginian by birth, and was appointed under the Colonial Government, Post Master at Newbern, by Benjamin Franklin, and also held the commission of a Magistrate, from Gov. Tryon—the last but one, of the Royal Governors.

The Private Acts of the General Assembly from 1715 to 1790, were printed at Newbern, by Francois X. Martin, in 1794.

The life and character of Francois Xavier Martin, is full of interest.

The lesson it teaches is full of encouragement to the industrious, prudent and persevering. He was a Frenchman by birth, as his name indicates, without fortune and friends, but by application and industry rose to the highest ranks of society. In 1791, the Legislature afforded him aid in publishing the statutes of England in force and use in this State. In 1803 he was employed by the same to publish a revival of the acts of the Proprietary, Royal and State Governments. In 1809, he was appointed by Mr. Madison to a judicial office, first in Mississippi Territory, afterwards Orleans, and when the latter became a State, Louisiana, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State in which office, he recently died, full of years, wealth and honor. In 1829, he published a History of North Carolina in two volumes.

Abraham Hodge, uncle of Wm. Boylan, Esq. of Raleigh, was a cotemporary, and was early an extensive printer in the State. Of his life, character and death, the writer is not informed.

The name of Joseph Gales appears in Tymperly's Encyclopædia as the publisher of the Sheffield Register No. 1. in England, in June, 1787. He fled to America from the persecutions of tyranny in 1794, and settled in Raleigh, where in 1779, he established the present Raleigh Register, now conducted by his grand son, Seaton Gales, Esq. In 1801, the office of the Register, with all its appliances, was burned to the ground; but by the generous aid of friends with the enterprise of the Editor, it revived, and took an active part for the country, in its perilous contest with England in the war of 1812.

An accurate account of his typographical labours, by a faithful and familiar hand, would fill the period now alluded to, and is most desirable to the country. To those who have the material at hand, and more ability than the writer of this, this duty is confided. By many now alive, he is remembered with pleasure. His life was inoffensive and full of gentleness, and his talents and his virtues have left behind a character worthy of regard and emulation.

The Newspapers now published in North Carolina, are as follows:

1. Aurora, Wilmington, by Henry I. Toole.
2. Albemarle Bulletin, Edenton, T. C. Manning
3. Ashville Messenger, Ashville, J. M. Edney.
4. Buncombe Dollar News, Atkin and Sherwood.
5. Biblical Recorder, Raleigh, Thomas Meredith.
6. Common School Advocate, Guilford, N. Mendenhall.
7. Carolina Watchman, Salisbury, Bruner and James.
8. Christian Sun, Pittsborough, Com. Chris Church.
9. Charlotte Journal, Charlotte, T. J. Bolton.
10. Communicator, Fayetteville, William Potter.

11. Deaf Mute, Raleigh, W. D. Cooke.
12. Fayetteville Observer, Fayetteville, E. J. Hale.
13. Goldsborough Patriot, Goldsborough, W. Robinson.
14. Goldsborough Telegraph, Goldsborough, W. F. S. Alston.
15. Granville Whig, Oxford, George Wortham.
16. Greensborough Patriot, Greensborough, Swain and Sherwood.
17. Halifax Republican, Halifax, C. N. Webb.
18. Hillsborough Recorder, Hillsborough, Dennis Heartt.
19. Hillsborough Democrat, Hillsborough, John N. Bunting.
20. Hornet's Nest, Charlotte, J. L. Badger.
21. Lincoln Courier, Lincolnton, Thomas L. Eccles.
22. Lincoln Republican, Lincolnton, J. D. Newson.
23. Milton Chronicle, Milton, C. N. B. Evans.
24. Mountain Banner, Rutherfordton, Thomas A. Hayden.
25. North Carolina Standard, Raleigh, William W. Holden.
26. North Carolinian, Fayetteville, Wm. H. Bayne.
27. North Carolina Herald, Asheborough, R. H. Brown.
28. North Carolina Farmer, Raleigh, T. J. Lemay.
29. Newbernian, Newbern, William H. Mayhew.
30. Newbern Republican, Newbern, Wm. B. Gulick.
31. North State Whig, Washington, H. Dimock.
32. Old North State, Elizabeth City, S. D. Poole.
33. Primitive Baptist, Raleigh, Burwell Temple.
34. Plymouth Times, Plymouth, Wm. Eborn.
35. Raleigh Register, Raleigh, Seaton Gales.
36. Raleigh Star, Raleigh, Thomas J. Lemay and Son.
37. Raleigh Times, Raleigh, C. C. Robateau.
38. Religious Intelligencer, Wilmington, J. McDaniel.
39. Spirit of the Age, Raleigh, Alex. M. Gorman.
40. Southern Advocate, Raleigh, Burwell Temple.
41. Tarborough Free Press, Tarboro', Geo. Howard, Jr.
42. Wilmington Chronicle, Wilmington, A. A. Brown.
43. Wilmington Journal, Wilmington, Fulton and Price.
44. Wilmington Commercial, Wilmington, T. Loring.
45. Wadesborough Argus, Wadesborough, Samuel Fulton.
46. Weldon Herald, Weldon, J. F. Simmons.

It would extend this sketch far beyond its proper length to detail in this number the merits of each paper, or to attempt to sketch the character and pursuit of each of the proprietors. The material has been procured, and will be given in another number, at some future period. This shall be done fairly and justly—"nothing extenuated or set down in malice," so that those who come after us shall not be at the same loss, as we are now, of the name, character and talents of those who exercise at this day so important an influence on the public mind and morals.

TACITUS.

"Ion," writes to the Baltimore Sun, June 20, as follows:

"The Nashville Convention is to be promptly followed by a free-soil abolition Convention of the Northern and Western States, proposed to be held in Philadelphia on the 4th of July. Whatever they do will tend, of course, to the defeat of any adjustment and to the continuance of the agitation until the Wilmot Proviso and the abolition of slavery in this District, and the restriction of the inter-state slave trade, will be effected.

Great Fire in Philadelphia.

An extensive and destructive conflagration occurred in Philadelphia, on the 9th inst. which extended four squares, running north from Race street, crossing Vine

street, and reaching Callowhill st., and extending eastward from Second st., crossing Front st. and reaching to the river. Between 300 and 400 houses were destroyed. An explosion of 1000 bags of Saltpetre occurred, killing some 20 or 30 persons. 20 or 30 large buildings were destroyed on Front st. It is said that a woman and 5 children perished in the flames, and that 17 dead bodies were taken from the ruins. The loss is roughly estimated at a million and a half of dollars.

Villainous Act.—The Petersburg Intelligencer of Thursday, says that some miscreant placed a rail across the track of the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad, about five miles from that city, by which the engine was thrown off on Wednesday night. The Engineer was seriously injured, and the engine knocked to pieces.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

Paid.—We see it stated in the papers, that the last payment on the debt of three and a half millions to Mexico, according to the treaty, was made on the 5th July. Hurra for that!

Indian War.—General Brooke has issued an order for a vigorous campaign against the Indians on the Texas frontier. All the United States disposable forces, with three companies of Texas Rangers, are ordered to take the field for a two months' campaign. General Brooke intimates that operations will continue until the Indians are chastised and subdued.

The Siamese Twins Dead.—The Paris Journal des Debats announces the death, in England, of the famous Siamese Twins. The Debats states, that according to the London Medical Times, two brothers died of marasmus. A post-mortem examination proved what has been constantly supposed by the faculty, viz: that the two cavities of the abdomen communicated by means of the hollow ligament which united them, and that the livers of the twins were connected by a membrane bridle about half an inch thick.

A committee of scientific men were appointed by the Boston Gas Light Company to examine the process by which Mr. Paine claims to make gas out of simple water. The report of the committee is that Mr. Paine uses spirits turpentine as well as water!

Indians Burnt Alive.—An express came in from Fort Laramie, a few days since, from which we learn that the small pox had gotten among the Sioux Indians, who, to stop its ravages, had burnt to death a number of those that took the disease. The small pox was also prevailing in several companies of the emigrants.

Western (Mo.) Reporter.

"The Area of Freedom."—Walter Savage Landon publishes an article in the London Examiner, in which he predicts that the United States will proceed in annexing foreign States and establishing in them the English language, until the Union will embrace all climates. Within two or more centuries, Rio de Janerio and Valparaiso will be the richest of the cities in the forty United States, and will contend with each other which of the two speak with most purity the Anglo Saxon tongue. Germans, Polanders, and Hungarians, will sing their insurrectionary traditions in the same tongue, &c.

The Mechanical Labor on a Newspaper.—Few persons have any idea of the vast amount of mechanical labor, independent of the mental exertion which is required in the production of a newspaper. The London Times with its mammoth supplement has 72 closely printed columns, which contain 17,500 lines, made up of more than a million pieces of type. Thirty-four thousand copies of this paper and supplement have been printed in about four hours. The greatest number ever printed in one day was 54,000, and the paper used weighed seven tons, the usual weight being four and a half tons. The surface printed every night (with a single supplement) is thirty acres, the weight of type in constant use is seven

tons, and 110 compositors and 25 pressmen are constantly employed.

Scientific American.

The Funeral of President Taylor was a great procession. It took place in Washington city, on the 13th, last Saturday. Maj. Gen. Scott, commander-in-chief of the army, was the chief marshal. There were about twelve hundred troops under arms; (seven companies U. S. troops, and the rest volunteers of the district and adjoining States.) It is supposed there were about 100,000 persons in the city on that day. (The population is about 40,000) The religious ceremonies took place at the President's House, and closed at about 1 o'clock. The procession soon after commenced moving, the military above mentioned, taking the lead.

The remains of the President were on a large funeral car, elegantly decorated with black velvet, white satin, &c., surmounted by a spread eagle, shrouded in mourning. The whole drawn by 8 large white horses richly caparisoned, and each led by a groom dressed in Turkish costume.

Immediately following the corpse was the late Gen. Taylor's war horse, "Old Whitey," caparisoned *a la militaire*, and led by Mr. G. A. Schwarzman, formerly of this town.

The procession was about two miles long, of which the military occupied a third.

The remains of the President were put in a patent "corpse preserver," lead coffin with mahogany case, with silver decorations, and a glass plate over the face. The preserver kept the body in a frozen state.

The corpse was deposited in a sepulchre in the congressional burying ground, to be removed hereafter to the family residence near Louisville, Ky.

Another Wonder.—The Rev. O. G. Wheeler, pastor of the first Baptist Society of San Francisco, asked the trustees of the society to reduce his salary from the 1st of April, to the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, being just one-half the sum generously tendered him. This is the greatest wonder yet from that wonderful country.

A scandalous scene occurred at St. Luke's (Episcopal) church, in Chelsea, near Boston, on Sunday last. A division in the church, as to the right of two parties to occupy it, has for some time prevailed, and had been compromised by agreeing that neither party should occupy it until both should consent. In violation of this agreement, one of the parties surreptitiously obtained possession of it, and a layman proceeded to read the service.

The Rector presented himself and claimed his rights. A strong party of persons supported each side, and a fight would have ensued had not the Rector and his friends withdrew. They took their seats, and the services were performed by the usurping party. In the afternoon the Rector, on entering the church to perform the evening service, was brutally assailed; several violent blows were given him, and his robes were torn from his back. The Sheriff interfered and ordered the building to be cleared! These facts are stated by a correspondent of the Boston Atlas.

New Mode of Making Bread.—Take three pounds of flour; mix with it three teaspoonsful of soda, passing the whole through a sieve, in order that the soda may be well mixed with the flour; to one quart of water add a table spoonful of muriatic acid in the liquid form; pour the mixture into the flour, and mix the whole just enough to get the ingredients fairly incorporated together. Wet the hand in cold water and mould it into shape, clap it at once into the oven and during the cooking of any meal, with five minutes' labor, you can have excellent bread. The soda and acid constitute the elements of common salt, and they not only raise the bread by combination, but salt it in the bargain.—Try the experiment, ladies.

Chicago Tribune.

The Cholera.—The re-appearance of the Cholera upon its last year's line of march, enforces the necessity of thorough and systematic measures of purification in every city and town.