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The Tarboro' Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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POLITICAL.



General Assembly.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR REID.

Delivered before the two Houses of the General Assembly of North Carolina, the 1st day of January, 1851.

Senators and Members of the House of Commons:

Impressed with a deep sense of gratitude to my fellow citizens. I enter upon the duties of the station to which their kind partiality has called me, with the earnest invocation to Almighty God so to direct my official conduct as to promote the welfare, the prosperity, and the happiness of the people of the State. The duties of the Executive, at all times delicate and responsible, are magnified by the importance of the crisis; and I should approach the fearful task assigned me with greater reluctance, were it not for the fact that I find myself surrounded by the Legislative authority of the State, confided to gentlemen whose wisdom and patriotism, I doubt not, will be found equal to the emergency.

The misguided fanaticism of Abolitionists at the North threatens the overthrow of the Constitution and a dissolution of the Union. The slavery question is one of momentous importance to the Southern States of the Confederacy, involving an incalculable amount of property, as well as the domestic peace and security of our people. In the formation of the federal Constitution the institution of Slavery was recognized and provided for in a manner just and satisfactory to all the States. Subsequently, this question deeply agitated the country, and the South made concessions to the North and submitted to the Missouri compromise, with the assurance and expectation that this exciting element of political strife was to be forever put to rest. After availing herself of all the advantages derived under that compromise, the North urged exorbitant demands, which led to the enactment of the series of compromise measures passed by the present Congress, by which the South lost important rights by again making concessions to the North. The North, having availed herself of all the advantages under this compromise, does not cease to agitate the subject; and now threatens to repeal the only one of the measures which ensured to the benefit of the South, accompanied, in many instances, by violent threats to disregard the Constitution and the laws, and to forcibly resist their execution.

We have not been indifferent to the encroachments that have been made on our rights, yet we have patiently suffered them with the hope they would not be again renewed. We now have just cause to fear that this hope was illusive. North Carolina one of the last States to enter the Confederacy, yields to none of her sisters in ardent attachment to the Union. She would regard its dissolution as an awful calamity, which she would avoid at any sacrifice consistent with her rights and her safety. She came into the Union to be governed by the federal Constitution, and to secure herself against tyranny and oppression; and so long as the Constitution is faithfully adhered to and her rights respected, she will be among the last of

the States to desert the Union. But she never gave her consent to enter into a Union which would overthrow the Constitution, violate her dearest rights, and manacle her with the fetters of oppression. To such a Union she owes no allegiance. A solemn sense of public duty impels me to declare, that the encroachments of the North on the domestic institutions of the South, have already proceeded to the furthest allowable point. Entertaining this opinion, I regard it as due to candor that we should make that fact known, that our brethren at the North may be fully informed that "we know our rights, and knowing, dare maintain them," and that if they proceed in their aggressions, they must expect to meet the consequences.

In view of all the circumstances, I respectfully recommend to the General Assembly to provide—in the event of a contingency arising to justify it—for taking the necessary steps to maintain the Constitution of the United States and the rights of this State; that we may co-operate with such other States as may determine to stand by a Union governed by the compromises of the constitution. Pursuing this course, we shall feel a proud consciousness of the rectitude of our cause, and be justified in the estimation of all impartial minds; and then, if the awful calamity must come—which God forbid!—let the consequences fall upon those whose madness and folly have provoked it.

That the rights of the State may be respected, the Constitution preserved, and the Union, according to the Constitution, perpetuated, is my ardent wish; and the Legislature and the people of the State may rely upon my hearty co-operation in such measures as may tend to the consummation of these desirable objects.

It is well worthy of consideration whether our police regulations in relation to slaves and free persons of color are sufficient; and also, whether the public interest does not require further legislation to more effectually ensure the apprehension and conviction of persons who endeavor to excite slaves to rebellion or insurrection, or who kidnap or persuade them to leave their owners, and more especially in cases where such offenders flee to other States.

A judicious system of Internal Improvements by the State has ever been regarded as an object of importance worthy of the consideration and action of the General Assembly. Cheap transportation could not fail to add to the wealth and convenience of all classes of our citizens, and to the prosperity of the State. There are various objects which claim the consideration of the Legislature. Feeling a deep interest in the prosperity of every part of the State, and believing that the members of the General Assembly, residing as they do in the various Counties, will be fully prepared to give due consideration to the claims of every portion of the State, I do not feel myself called upon to decide between the peculiar merits of many objects of public improvement which demand the patronage of the State. In carrying out a system of Internal Improvements a large expenditure of money is necessarily required, and it is not to be expected that a State can at once embark in all the schemes that are desirable. Works of this description should be undertaken with due caution in regard to their practicability and the adequacy of the means of the State to complete them.

As a general rule, I think the Legislature which authorizes the construction of works of Internal Improvement ought, at the same time, to provide for raising the means for their completion. Whether the public opinion or the condition of the Treasury will justify the State at this time in embarking in other and new objects of improvements, and if so, to what extent, is a question which is submitted to the prudence and wisdom of the General Assembly. While a judicious system of Internal Improvements within the means and resources of the State, is desirable to all, yet a wild and extravagant one, involving the State in a large public debt without the prospect of a return of adequate advantages to the people, is to be deprecated. Such a system would, for a time at least, paralyze the spirit of improvement, and, with it, the prosperity of the State. The laws in force for carrying out works of Internal Improvement

already provided for, and such others as the Legislature in its wisdom may hereafter provide for, so far as depends upon my action as Executive shall be faithfully executed.

In a State like ours, where the popular voice directs and govern public affairs, education is a subject of general and paramount importance. It is therefore the policy of the State to foster and improve our system of Common Schools, so as to answer the laudable and beneficent purpose for which it is intended. In 1825, an act was passed setting apart certain sources of revenue for Common and convenient Schools, and providing for the distribution of its proceeds among the several counties in proportion to the free white population in each, whenever in the opinion of the Legislature the same had sufficiently accumulated. This fund did not sufficiently accumulate to put into operation a system of Common Schools, until the State received a considerable sum under the deposit act of Congress, the most of which sum, together with stocks belonging to the State was transferred to, or invested for, the use of the Literary Fund.—The State received this deposit from the General Government according to federal population, and the Assembly of 1836, which transferred these new acquisitions to the Literary Fund, expressly stipulated that they should be "subject at all times to the direction and control of the General Assembly." These accumulations have, in the opinion of the Legislature, sufficiently increased the fund to justify the commencement of a system of Common Schools; and in 1838, an act was accordingly passed. The act of 1840 provided that the next annual income of the Literary Fund should be divided according to federal population. Since that time our School laws have been frequently revised and re-enacted, but every time retaining the principle of distribution according to federal population. Human ingenuity can devise no plan for the distribution of this fund that will not operate more favorably to some counties than to others. Such a result is inseparable from the condition of the State; and it is believed that the present mode of distribution is, upon the whole, perhaps, as just as any that could be adopted. The difference in the amount received by the larger number of counties in the States, whether the distribution be according to federal or white population, would be very inconsiderable. Slaves are owned in every part of the State, and each county shares alike in the distribution in proportion to its federal population. Federal population is not made the basis of education, but of the distribution of the fund for that purpose. This principle of distribution has, in a commendable spirit of compromise, been time after time settled by the Legislature. Is the agitation of this question never to cease?—The great inconvenience we have to encounter in relation to our system of Common Schools, I apprehend, is not to be found in the mode of distribution, but in the inadequacy of the fund and in the imperfect manner in which the Schools are regulated. And I submit whether, instead of continuing this agitation, which is calculated to array one portion of the State against the other, our attention may not be more properly directed to the enlargement of the fund and its proper investment, and to the improvement and better regulation of the Schools themselves.

The question of Equal Suffrage has for some time past engaged public attention, and it is believed that a large majority of the people demand this Constitutional reform. The subject embraces the plain proposition, whether the right to vote for the Senate shall be extended to such persons as are at present entitled to vote for the House of Commons.—It is not doubted but such voters are fully competent to exercise the right of Suffrage in choosing both branches of the General Assembly. To withhold this invaluable privilege from those whom it is proposed to place upon terms of equality at the ballot box, upon the ground that if they enjoyed the right they might abuse it, is an unjust reflection upon their virtue and intelligence, and is denying the fundamental principle upon which all free governments are based. This question embraces no proposition to encroach on the rights of the land-

holder, but to extend to a numerous and meritorious class of our fellow citizens one of the dearest rights of American freemen. It is gratifying to know that this question of extending the right of Suffrage has not arrayed the landholders against the non-landholders, for such is the love of liberty and of equality among our people, that both classes are found actively co-operating in their efforts to carry out this question reform. Efforts have been made to connect with this question a change of the basis of representation. I do not think that either justice or public policy demands such a change. The Convention of 1835, in a spirit of compromise and concession, adopted taxation as the basis for the Senate and federal population as the basis of representation for the House of Commons. The Abolitionists at the North wish to destroy the basis of federal population upon which we are represented in Congress. Their course on this subject is viewed as dangerous and mischievous; and I regard a similar movement in relation to our representation in the State Legislature, however well intended, as fraught with equal mischief and danger. The federal basis consists of three fifths of the slaves added to the whole number of free persons.—The white basis would wholly exclude the computation of slaves in representation.—Persons other than voters are properly represented. Although federal population prevails as a basis, yet slaves do not vote, nor do white females and minors; still they are represented. Slaves, although property, are persons, and subject to legislation in that two-fold character.

Every county in the State is interested in the slave question, and the State should have but one voice on this important subject.—Experience has but too recently shown us the sad consequences resulting from the agitation of the slavery question between the different States of the Union. Are these exciting scenes to be brought nearer home to us—to array one section of the State against another, and to destroy the good feeling, the peace and friendship which is so desirable to cultivate between the various portions of the State? Let us forget that we are partisans, and bury this dangerous element of agitation, with the determination to unite our earnest exertions to promote the honor and prosperity of the State. Engrafting the white basis on Equal Suffrage would be an indirect, but a most certain and effectual mode of defeating the latter question. This must be obvious to every reflecting mind. Equal Suffrage, connected with a change of the basis, must fail; standing by itself, it must prevail. This amendment to the Constitution may be passed by the present and succeeding Legislatures, and submitted to the people for ratification in the manner provided in the Constitution, without incurring the expense of calling a Convention. In the initiatory step, it requires a larger number of the members of the Assembly to call a Convention than to pass the amendment. The conventional mode of effecting this reform weakens the question, while the Legislative mode does not, and therefore the latter is preferable. It is believed that the success of this measure will be promoted by being submitted and voted upon as an isolated question, without being connected with any other Constitutional amendment.

The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the people, and for terms less than for life, are questions of Constitutional reform, which I recommend to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. There are other amendments to the Constitution that have attracted public attention, to which, I doubt not, you will give that degree of consideration which their importance demands.

In conclusion, permit me to remark that the General Assembly may rely upon my hearty co-operation in such measures as may tend to the prosperity and happiness of the people of the State.

Graefenberg Medicines.

JUST RECEIVED, the Graefenberg Sarsaparilla Compound—the celebrated Children's Panacea—the Eye Lotion—the Health Bitters—the Fever and Ague Pills—the Vegetable Pills, and the Green Mountain Vegetable Ointment.

For sale by Geo. Howard.



Fare Reduced.

THE Stage Fare from Rocky Mount to Washington is reduced to \$5—or,

From Rocky Mount to Tarboro'	\$1 50
" " " Sparta	2 00
" " " Falkland	2 50
" " " Greenville	3 00
" " " Pactolus	4 00
" " " Washington	5 00
" Tarboro' to Sparta	2 00
" " " Falkland	1 00
" " " Greenville	2 00

For seats, &c. apply to H. Wiswall, Washington—Goold Hoyt, Greenville—or to Geo. Howard, Tarboro'.

February 1, 1848.

The Indian Hair

Is admitted by civilized as well as barbarous nations to be when full, flowing and perfect, the greatest ornament, and when imperfect or wanting the greatest disadvantage to the personal appearance of male or female. That it is a duty to preserve and beautify it, all will admit. This article has been for more than 20 years used extensively. It has the testimony of many of the most respectable citizens in this country, who certify to the fact that the

BALM OF COLUMBIA

First, in all cases stops the hair falling out or restores it in most if fallen, and in all cases if lost by sickness; and keeps off dandruff and scurf on infants and adults. Second, perfumes the hair and preserves it to old age from turning gray. Should always be used at toilette. Third, gives great vigor and rapid growth to the hair, and causes it to curl beautifully. Lastly, prevents all filth or its consequence on children's heads, and exceeds all other articles for the hair in quality, quantity and cheapness. Many articles have been started on the reputation of this, and are without merit though they have been and are sold at double the price of this balm.

The gray haired will find the Indian Hair Dye perfect and effectual.

To the halt and lame—Dr. Hewes' nerve and bone liniment is the most effectual cure for rheumatism and contracted cords and muscles.

For sale by Geo. Howard.

Dudley's Anti-rheumatic Oil.

A certain and speedy Cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Spasms of the Muscles, Ligaments and Back, and for Sprains, Bruises, and Contusions.

THE history of this invaluable medicine is remarkable. It has risen into notice, and established a high and just reputation in the region of country where it has been tried, about the surprising and numerous cures it has effected. The Proprietor Dr. Samuel Dudley, Hospital Surgeon, on the Island of Portsmouth, North Carolina, has used it with unfailing success, both in the hospital, and in his private practice about twenty years. During that period it has been attracting public attention, and gradually rising into general and high reputation in all that region of country, solely, by the surprising certainty of the cures it has uniformly effected. Until very recently, it has never been advertised, nor have any pains been taken to extend its celebrity. Its high reputation therefore is permanent, because it is based upon surprising and unfailing experiments alone. The Proprietor encouraged by its eminent success in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, and by the advice of his friends, and he will add, actuated by a desire to extend as far as possible the benefits of its healing properties, is now taking measures to make its wonderful properties generally known. All he asks is a fair trial. It is now offered to the world in the Eastern portion of North Carolina. The Proprietor is perfectly willing to put the result of its success or failure upon its success or failure, in curing or failing to cure any case of Chronic Rheumatism, or other affection for which it is recommended.

Certificates from highly respectable sources like the following, can be multiplied to almost any extent. A few are appended.

The following has been politely furnished by that highly esteemed citizen, Col. Joshua Tayloe, of Beaufort county, N. C., well known as a valuable member of our State Senate, and present Collector of the Port of Ocracoke, North Carolina:—

"At the request of Dr. Samuel Dudley of Portsmouth North Carolina, I state that some years ago one of my sons had a severe and protracted attack of Rheumatism, and by using his "Anti-rheumatic Oil" he was relieved.

It gives me great pleasure also to say that besides this case, I have heard of others which convince me that this oil is very valuable in cases of Rheumatism."

JOSHUA TAYLOE.

Washington, N. C. June 28, 1848.

For sale by Geo. Howard.