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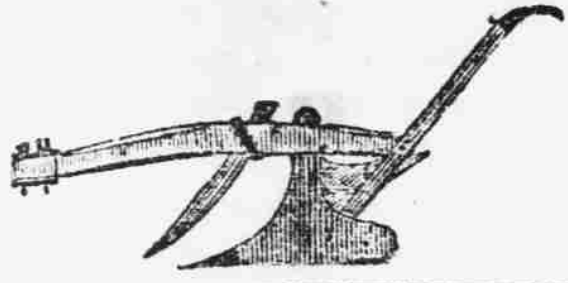
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The Tarboro' Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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AGRICULTURAL.



From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

HOW THEY GET BIT.

A word to producers.

It is too much the case with producers, that when an article is bringing a fair price in the market, they hold it back, and wait for better prices. This occurs mostly with moneyed men, who are able to hold their produce, while the man of middling means is obliged to carry his to market to meet his demands.

We have four articles now in view, upon which a hang-back game has been played; last fall it commenced with flour. It was given out that there would be no good flour in North Carolina, on account of the rust. Every one who brought a load, declared that was the last. Flour went up to seven dollars and over, per barrel, and still but little was brought in. As a matter of course, people were not going to pay that price, when it could be imported from other States, at less cost. The consequence was, flour began to come in here from New York, and more or less has been coming ever since. The wheat producers in North Carolina have found that there is no prospect of higher prices, and a good deal of flour has now come in, and instead of getting \$6 and \$7 00 as they were getting, before the introduction of the northern, they can now hardly get \$5 00! And there are now 1000 barrels N. C. flour in the warehouse at this place, we learn.

Another article is bacon, some persons seem to have taken up an idea that there was going to be but little bacon. The price went up to 10 and 11 cents and upwards. But little bacon came to market, for we learn that some speculators in the western part of the State bought up all they could lay hands on, and at good round prices. So that while bacon was selling at from 4 to 7 cents in New York and other places, it was bringing 10 to 11 cents in North Carolina. The consequence was that the Fayetteville merchant's soon opened their eyes and brought on cords of bacon from other States; and can sell it at less by retail than they had been paying at wholesale.

Another article is corn. We learn that there is plenty of corn laying up in the barns, waiting for better prices, when it is now selling at 85 and 90 cents. Let those who are not satisfied with fair prices take care they are not bit.

This little financiering, however, among the moneyed producers, often works for the benefit of the less wealthy. For the large farmers by holding back, create a false scarcity, while the smaller are obliged to sell. The latter get the good prices and supply the market; and the hang-back has often to be snubbed with reduced prices.

The true way for a farmer to do is, to sell when he can get a fair price; and then if he does not always get as much as some few isolated cases, he will be sure of a fair remuneration for his labor and outlay, and that ought to satisfy any one.

Opening of the World's Fair.

The Cambria, from Liverpool, brings us the following account of the opening of the great Exhibition at London, on the 1st instant, in the presence, it is stated, of 30,000 persons. The account is from a letter in the London Times:

"After several days' excitement, during which the public curiosity has been wound up to the highest pitch, the morning of Thursday, the day fixed for the

opening of the Great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, opened most auspiciously. On the preceding day we had rain and hail, with very cold weather, but the glorious 1st of May was uninterrupted by scarcely a cloud; and at mid-day, when the Queen ascended the throne, the effulgence of the sun left no other wish ungratified. As far as the mortal arrangements depended on man, they were perfect; and I rejoice to say that the day passed off without a single accident that I have heard of. I found upon reaching Piccadilly at nine in the morning, a line of carriages which reached from the Exhibition to the eastern end of Long Acre, a good couple of miles, and the same thing existed west, north and south. Finding this to be the case, I alighted and walked into Hyde Park, entering the Commissioners' gate without the slightest inconvenience. The scene upon entering was beautiful in the extreme. Already every seat was occupied; but a member of Parliament, who was an exhibitor, contrived to make a little coterie in the Tunisian department, to which I was admitted and saw the whole inauguration scene under the happiest point of view. The company kept pouring in until the last moment; and at half past eleven o'clock, I gazed upon the wonders of the grand transept, and heard the mighty organ from the west, and the tones waiving their sounds through the maze of British manufactures and productions; whilst at the eastern extremity you saw the American eagle proudly conspicuous over the bold inscription which marked the region of the United States productions,—long lines of beautiful women with officers and gentlemen, filling up the background, and in every way the eye was turned, some surprising natural or artificial object was to be seen; *tout ensemble* was altogether most beautiful. Punctually at twelve o'clock the Queen arrived, her *entree* being marked by long and animated cheering. She seated herself on a chair raised on a platform, surmounted by a spacious elegant blue canopy adorned with feathers, with Prince Albert on her left. They were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. The court circle was now completely formed, making a *tableau* never to be forgotten. The Queen looked remarkably well. She wore the order of the garter, a pink brocade dress, shot with gold, and the Prince looked calmly and proudly happy.—The Duke of Wellington, who this day completed his eighty-second year, had been there nearly two hours before, and the commissioners and all the officials and ladies of the household surrounding the throne presented a scene of extraordinary splendor. The National Anthem was performed, and the music produced a most delightful effect in the glass building. Prince Albert, with the commissioners presented himself before the Queen, and read the report as described in official programme. I could not hear the tones of the Queen when she read her reply, from the spot where I was placed, but the fact is, any mortal voice is lost in the vast edifice.—The Archbishop of Canterbury then delivered the prayer of inauguration, which was followed by the Hallelujah Chorus of Handel, under the direction of Sir Henry R. Bishop. The effect of this was most striking, and the voices of the choristers were here in the fullest perfection. A procession was then formed of a most interesting character. The State heralds preceding Messrs. Paxton, Fox, and Henderson, led the way. Then came on all the officials engaged in constructing the building; afterwards the foreign acting commissioners; and most singular was it to see all the various costumes worn by hard headed capable men from every quarter of the world. Then followed the Royal Commissioners, among whom I noticed Mr. Cobden, dressed in a plain black coat. Then followed the venerable Duke of Wellington, walking side by side with the Marquis of Anglesea; both were loudly cheered. The foreign ambassadors, among whom Mr. Lawrence appeared to considerable advantage from his age and commanding appearance, followed, and Her Majesty's Ministers, headed by Lord John Russell. These were loudly applauded; and lastly the Queen and Prince Albert, the one leading the Prince of Wales

and the other the Princess Royal, closing the procession with the Royal Prussian guests at the palace, and the ladies of the household. The procession marched along the British or western nave, and then, re-crossing the transept, passed on to the eastern extremity, the U. States' end. At every step new acclamations arose; the music from the various organs saluted the procession as it passed, and thus every person in the building was enabled to see every individual in the *cortege*.—The Queen then declared "the Exhibition opened;" and the trumpets and artillery announced the fact to the countless multitudes outside. The whole auditory arose to give a parting cheer, or a series of deafening acclamations of joy, and the ceremony terminated by the retirement of the Queen, who went back to Rockingham Palace in the state in which she had come. The multitude in the park were countless. I looked through the glass window and a sea of human beings surrounded me on all sides. Every body was in good humor, and all the superstitious presentiments of mischief which had been formed in the imagination of some minds were wholly falsified. Never was so great a spectacle inaugurated with so much good order and tranquility, in the presence of perhaps half a million of human beings.

The Queen having left the building, the company began to circulate. Perhaps your readers at a distance will proceed with me in a rapid tour throughout the various departments of the Exhibition. The first objects which strike the visitor upon entrance, either at the north or south end of the transept, are two magnificent gates stretching across, which having passed, he finds himself in the centre of the building, amidst statuary, fountains, palm trees, and rare tropical shrubs, the equestrian statues of the Queen and Prince Albert forming the most prominent features, amidst an infinite multitude of objects, each of which is displayed to the best advantage. Along the nave, both towards the east and west, there is a succession of gigantic statuary, in marble, iron, bronze, and zinc, the latter of a very remarkable character. Almost the first object which arrests your attention is the Koh-i-noor diamond, secured in a strong cage of iron, richly gilded; and, by a contrivance, this precious jewel which is placed on a small pedestal, sinks at night down into the strong iron chest upon which the cage rests, so that it is safe and secure night and day. Crowds flocked round this jewel to admire its size and brilliancy.—Along the whole length of the building, in the centre of the nave is placed a succession of most striking objects, relieved by the statuary. There are models of bridges and towns all of elaborate execution, and amongst them the model of Liverpool holds the foremost rank. There are, besides, enormous telescopes, exquisite models of machinery, small chapels to exhibit specimens of stained glass, the *Aeolus* and *Galatea*, fountains, the American statues of the wounded Indian and the Greek Slave, the statue of Shakespeare, and the crystal fountain in the centre of the transept, presenting a very graceful and striking appearance. Perhaps the whole world has never furnished such a remarkable series of attractive objects as are contained in the nave alone.

I was prepared to find that the articles from the United States would fall short of the other parts of the Exhibition, from the statements put forth that they had demanded more room than they could adequately fill. Through the exertions of Mr. Riddle, the vacant space has been filled up, and although this division is not so crowded as the British side, it contains a national collection highly interesting. Their cereals and raw materials are very striking. Their mineral department is also very full. The carriages were not the least honorable part of their collection. A series of maps prepared for certain lectures at the missionary meetings, were admirable, and greatly surpasses those of a similar character in our national and public schools. It is, perhaps, invidious to single out individual exhibitions, but I must say that the zeal and energy with which the representatives of Messrs. Lacy & Phillips, of Philadelphia, the saddlers, and of Messrs. Cornelius & Co., the lamp makers, of the same city, came forward vol-

untarily and pressed upon my notice their respective manufactures, made me feel that our English exhibitors must look well to their laurels, or such smartness will infallibly outlive them in almost any branch of trade. The exhibition of Daguerreotypes is excellent.

Leaving the division devoted to the United States, you enter the great department of the Zollverein, on the north and south sides. The collection of machinery and manufactures, of the most varied description, presents a thousand objects of the highest interest. Russia occupies a small department on the south, and this is scarcely complete; but, to compensate for this, Austria also, on the north and south sides, exhibits a variety of products which place her in a very honorable position in the Exhibition. All the Austrian exhibitors are dressed in a simple Austrian green uniform, with coats fastened at the breast with a long clasp, inscribed "Austria," so that the general effect is admirable. Hurrying through Holland and Belgium, you enter the extensive region of France, which, when complete, will be very beautiful, and worthy of the taste and skill of that great country. Switzerland and Brazil, with Italy and Spain on the north, succeed, and are followed by Greece, Persia, Egypt and Turkey. The unfortunate delay in the arrival of the Turkish steamer, with their objects, render their division incomplete; but the space allotted upon the transcript having been appropriated to the Foreign Ambassadors, and ladies of rank who had the *entree*, the deficiency was admirably concealed. Crossing the transept, you enter the British East Indies, which presents a very beautiful scene. On the south you then arrive at a square devoted to Canada, the West Indies and the Australian colonies. The articles from these interesting spots in the British empire, are all admirably illustrative of their rich productions. The minerals, the raw materials, afford abundant scope for study both to the merchant and the philosopher. A beautiful little square of mediæval treasure next attracts vast crowds, who pass on to the sculpture-room. You are now, on both sides the nave, fairly in the British domestic latitudes. Whilst agricultural implements occupy the whole remaining length of the *extreme south*, paper and printing, and machinery in motion, fill up the *extreme north*; the front of the south side being devoted to Birmingham goods, furniture, Sheffield goods, woolen and mixed fabrics, flax, from Ireland, and printed fabrics of Manchester, London, and Glasgow. The front of the north corresponding side presents a succession of departments, with carriages, some of them of the most exquisite construction, mineral manufactures, and marine engines, flanked on the front with paper goods, furniture, furs, leather, and cotton. We have now arrived at the west end, where crowds are seen surrounding the model of Liverpool, which is at this spot at the nave. On the outside of the building are statues, columns, specimens of coal, obelisks, and a vast variety of architectural and building processes, with a detached building whence the steam motive power is derived. I have only passed through the ground floor, not having said a single word respecting the contents of the gallery. This I shall defer until next week. I may state that there are but *one* gallery, which runs the whole circuit of the building, and spacious quadrangular courts are cut out of the gallery, down into which the spectator may look, and the objects are so arranged as to produce the most picturesque effect imaginable. I suffered great fatigue in going through the whole exhibition on Monday last; indeed, such a task is almost beyond the power of any man to accomplish in one day, and to observe the innumerable variety of objects which meet you at every turn. I say that I went through the whole, but I actually missed the extensive division of the machinery, which I did not see till Thursday. Upon the whole, the exhibition is successful to the highest point of any conception which may have been formed of it. Every thing is well chosen, so perfect in its kind, that whether it is the most refined and fastidious lady in the land, or the rudest, yet most intelligent mechanic, the attractions are so numerous, so various, so surprising, and so useful, that a visitor

may spend weeks within the building, and educate himself in the critical examination of all the diversified objects brought thus at one view before his eyes from all parts of the world.



Bacon and Lard

FOR SALE at the store of
J. J. Pippen & Son.
Tarboro' June 13.

Flake and Scrape TURPENTINE.

TURPENTINE makers, desirous of contracting for the above named articles, will find it to their interest to call on, or communicate with the undersigned.

WM. H. WILLARD.

Washington, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1850.

Just received,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

- Balm of Columbia, for preserving and restoring the hair.
- Kolmstock's Vermifuge, for destroying worms.
- Bartholomew's Pink Syrup, for coughs, colds, &c.
- Lin's Balm of China, for diseases that require external application.
- Spohn's headache remedy, for sick headache and disordered stomach.
- Lin's patent strengthening Plasters, for weakness and lameness.
- Connel's and Dalley's magical pain extractor.
- Mrs. Brown's Pain killer, to be used externally and internally.
- Longley's great western panacea.
- Hewes' nerve and bone Liniment, for the cure of chronic rheumatism &c.
- Hay's Liniment for the Piles.
- Comstock's Sarsaparilla.
- Oil of Tannin—stove varnish, &c.

For sale by Geo. Howard.

Bagging and rope.

THE Subscribers have now on hand their supply of

Bagging and Rope, viz:

Heavy Gunny and German, bagging—Best Kentucky Hemp and Lube rope—all for sale at unusually low prices.

PITTMAN & CUTHBERT.

Petersburg, Va. August, 1850.



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	50
" " 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.

Pepsin.

The true digestive fluid, or
Gastric Juice,

FOR the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, jaundice, liver complaint, constipation and nervous decline—prepared from rennet, or the fourth stomach of the ox, after directions of Baron Leibig, the great physiological chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by Geo. Howard, Tarboro'

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.