

# THE TARBORO' SCÆVOLA.

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## The "Tarborough Scævola,"

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## Miscellaneous.

### From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer. CHRONOLOGY OF COTTON.

- Just at the time, when all the politicians are quarrelling about the currency, and the derangement of business, we have compiled an impartial view of the introduction to use and mutations of price in the history of cotton, which although it is the staple commodity of this country, is an article that above all others, shows the most sensitive action on the slightest approach of a change, no matter what causes the commotion.
- 1736. Mr. Wyatt spins the first cotton yarn in England, by machinery.
- 1735. The Dutch first exported cotton from Surinam.
- 1742. First mill for spinning cotton erected at Birmingham, moved by mules or horses, but not successful in its operations.
- 1749. The fly-shuttle generally used in England.
- 1756. Cotton velvets and quilting made in England for the first time.
- 1761. Arkwright obtained the first patent for the spinning frame which he further improved.
- 1768. The stocking frame applied by Hammond to the making of lace.
- 1773. A bill passed to prevent the export of Machinery used for cotton factories.
- 1779. Mule spinning invented by Hargrave.
- 1782. First import of raw cotton from Brazil into England.
- 1782. Watt took out his patent for the steam engine.
- 1783. A bounty granted in England on the export of certain cotton goods.
- 1785. Power looms invented by Dr. Cartwright. Steam engines used in cotton factories.
- 1786. Bleaching first performed by the agency of oxymuriatic acid.
- 1787. First machinery to spin cotton put in operation in France.
- 1789. Sea Island cotton first planted in the United States, and upland cotton first cultivated for use and exported about this time.
- 1790. Salter, an Englishman, builds the first American cotton factory, at Pawtuck et, R. I.
- 1792. Eli Whitney an American, invents the cotton gin, which he patents.
- 1798. First mill and machinery for cotton erected in Switzerland.
- 1799. Spinning by machinery introduced into Saxony this year.
- 1803. First cotton factory built in New Hampshire.
- 1805. Power looms successfully and widely introduced into England.
- 1807. The revolution in Spain America begins to furnish new markets for cotton manufactures.
- 1810. Digest of cotton manufactures in the U. States by Mr. Gallatin, and another by Tench Cox, Esq. of Philadelphia.
- 1811. Machinery to make bobbin lace patented by John Burn.
- 1813. The India trade more free, and more British manufactures sent there.
- 1815. The power loom introduced into the United States at Waltham.
- 1818. Average price of cotton 34 cents higher than since 1810. New method of preparing sewing cotton, by Mr. Holt.
- 1818. Extraordinary prices for Alabama cotton lands.
- 1820. Steam power first applied with success extensively to lace manufactures.
- 1822. First cotton factory in Lowell erected.
- 1823. First export of raw cotton from Egypt into Great Britain.
- 1825. In New Orleans, cotton at from 23 to 25 cents per pound.
- 1826. Self acting mule spinner patented in England by Roberts.
- 1827. American cotton manufactures first exported to any considerable extent.
- 1829. Highest duty in the United States on foreign cotton manufactures.
- 1830. About this time Mr. Byer introduced a machine from the United States into England for the purpose of making

- 1832. Duty on cotton goods imported into the United States reduced; and in England it is forbid to employ minors in cotton mills for more than nine hours on a Saturday; in consequence, they work at something else.
- 1834. Cotton at 17 cents.
- 1835. Extensive purchases made of cotton lands by speculators and others.
- 1836. The season began at 16 cents, and the year ended at 20 cents.
- 1837. Cotton reached 22 cents.

### HEIROCLES' FACETIE.

1. An irritable man went to visit a sick friend, and asked him concerning his health. The patient was so ill that he could not reply, whereupon the other in a rage said, "I hope that I may soon fall sick, and then I will not answer you when you visit me."

2. A speculative gentleman, wishing to teach his horse to do without food, starved him to death. "I had a great loss," said he, "for just as he had learned to live without eating he died."

3. A curious inquirer, desirous to know how he looked when asleep, sat with closed eyes before a mirror.

4. A young man told his friend that he dreamed that he had struck his foot against a sharp nail. "Why ten do you sleep without your shoes?" was the reply.

5. A robustious countryman, meeting a physician, ran to hide himself behind a wall. Being asked the cause, he replied, "It is so long since I have been sick, that I am ashamed to look a physician in the face."

6. A gentleman had a cask of American wine, from which his servant stole a large quantity. When the master perceived the deficiency; he diligently inspected the top of the cask, but could find no traces of an opening. "Look if there be not a hole in the bottom," said the servant. "Block-head," he replied, "do you not see the deficiency is at the top and not at the bottom?"

7. A young man meeting an acquaintance, said, "I heard that you were dead." "But," says the other, "you see me alive."—"I do not know how that may be," replied he; "you are a notorious liar but my informant was a person of credit."

8. A man, hearing that a raven would live two hundred years, bought one to try.

9. During a storm, the passengers on board a vessel that appeared in danger seized different implements to aid them in swimming, and one of the number selected for this purpose the anchor.

10. One of the twin brothers died. A fellow meeting the survivor asked, "Which is it, you or your brother, that's dead?"

11. A man whose son was dead, seeing a crowd assembled to witness the funeral, said, "I am ashamed to bring my little child into such a numerous assembly."

12. The son of a fond father, when going to war, promised to bring home the head of one of the enemy. His parent replied,—"I should be glad to see you come home without a head, provided you come safe."

13. A man wrote to his friend from Greece, begging him to purchase books. From negligence or avarice, he neglected to execute the commission; but, fearing that his correspondent might be offended, he exclaimed when next they met, "My dear friend, I never got the letter that you wrote me about the books."

14. A wit, a barber and a baldheaded man travelled together. Losing their way, they were forced to sleep in the open air; and to avert danger it was agreed to keep watch by turns. The lot first fell on the barber, who for amusement, shaved the fool's head while he slept; he then woke him, and the fool raising his hand to scratch his head, exclaimed, "Here's a pretty mistake! Rascal, you have waked the bald-headed man instead of me."

15. A citizen, seeing some sparrows in a tree went beneath and shook it, holding out his hat to catch them as they fell.

16. A foolish fellow, having a house to sell, took a brick from the wall to exhibit as a sample.

17. A man meeting his friend said, "I spoke to you last night in a dream."—"Pardon me," replied the other: "I did not hear you."

18. A man that had nearly been drowned while bathing declared that he would not go again in the water until he had learned to swim.

19. A fellow had to cross a river, and entered the boat on horseback; being asked the cause, he replied, "I must ride, because I am in a hurry."

20. A student in want of money sold his books and wrote home, "Father, rejoice, I derive my support from literature."

ry upon the morality and happiness of mankind? It did not really issue from the domain of chemistry till towards the end of the thirteenth century, when they began in Spain and Italy, to sell the spirits of wine tinctured with certain herbs, as a powerful remedy in various diseases. Later still, the Genoese extracted a spiritous liquor from grain. Passing it off as a powerful specific, they sold in small vials at a high price under the name of *aqua vitæ*, water of life, or *eau de vie*.

Till the end of the sixteenth century, it was considered but as a medicine, and was sold only by the apothecaries. About that time the thought was suggested of furnishing it to miners, who labored in the mines of Hungary, as a preservative against heat and damp. The custom almost at the same time was introduced into Ireland. Among the ordinances of Henry VIII is one which prohibits more than one manufacturer of spiritous liquors to establish himself in the towns. In the reign of Mary, an act of parliament which describes a liquor of which it is injurious to drink and daily to use, prohibits entirely any distilling. We find, however, some years after, the English soldiers, who supported the cause of Holland in the Low countries, drinking it as a cordial. This is the commencement of the period from which is dated its manufacture on a large scale, both in England, and on the continent.

In England however, the use of beer prevailed with the people till the reign of William and Mary, when the Government having encouraged distillation by various measures, the consumption of spirits became excessive. Smollet says the retailers of brandy invited passengers, by signs placed over their shops, to drink for the trifle of a penny—adding "that for two pence they could make themselves drunk, and that they could furnish with straw those who were in that state to lie upon till they should recover." The government became alarmed at such results; it endeavored to renew restrictions upon distilling, but succeeded poorly; and it was till 1761, that the consumption of beer, which had diminished in proportion, as the brandy had increased, arose again to the state in which it was previously. Beer again became the favorite of English operatives; but the restrictions on the sale of brandy having been abolished in 1827, the use of liquor threatened again to become prevalent. The consumption increased to twelve millions of gallons, and is now forty millions of gallons.

**Discovery and use of Alcohol.**  
The following curious account of the first use made of alcoholic liquors, is translated from a French work entitled *Le Semour (The Sower)*.  
Who, at the time when an Arabian chemist, resolved to the search of an universal solvent, by means of which he could transmute metals, discovered alcohol, could have determined the result of the discove-

When within five or six yards of their destination, they broke off into single files, and, surrounding the grave at uniform intervals, knelt down. The commander of the frigate and the others in succession, according to their rank, then kissed the slab; when they arose, every lip was fixed, every bosom full. In a few days the officers of both countries met together at Soliman's table, and after dinner the first toast was, "The King of England—three times three." I really thought that the "hip, hip, hurrah!" of our ancient enemies would never have an end. An English gentleman returned thanks, and proposed "The memory of that great warrior, Napoleon Bonaparte." The pledge went solemnly round, each wearing, in honor of the mighty dead, a sprig of his guardian willow. The evening was spent in concord; many patriotic toasts were reciprocated, many good things were said, and the blunt sincerity of military friendship precluded our parting.

*Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.*  
**PHRENOLOGY.**  
The Phrenologists seem to have been asleep for the last few months, but it is probable that the lectures of Dr. Sewall, professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Columbian College, which have just appeared, will rouse the votaries of Spurzheim from their slumbers. Every new theory or motion runs like wild fire in this country, and like wild fire is soon no more; but it is often that a new theory receives that candid and philosophical examination to which Dr. Sewall has subjected the doctrines of phrenology. He has stated strictly the leading positions of the science, and proceeds to demolish them by anatomical demonstrations, and general reasoning. If it be said that he has not succeeded in his task, it cannot be denied that he has performed with ability. We only wish that the gifted Spurzheim, whose remains now rest in the cemetery of Mount Auburn, were alive to meet the opponents of this favorite science, but he fell in the fullness of life and fame, and there is none to succeed him. Dr. Sewall does honor to his memory, and admits that the labors of the phrenologists have materially improved the science of physiology. The neat volume of Dr. S. is embellished with eight or ten large plates, which enable the reader to trace the general argument with the greatest ease. The lectures were published at the earnest solicitude of the students of Columbian College, and form as agreeable a volume as can be readily met with.

In the course of his reasonings, Dr. Sewall mentions the following circumstance respecting the celebrated William Pinckney of Maryland.  
The late William Pinckney, of Maryland, whose extraordinary power in debate is universally known when unexcited, exhibited nothing in his appearance which manifested great activity or energy of mind; but when roused by debate, his face became suffused with blood, his eye sparkling and animated, his carotids pulsed violently, his jugular veins became swollen, and every thing indicated that the blood was carried to the head with impetus proportioned to the excitement of the occasion and his intellectual effort; and it was only during this cerebral orgasm, that his thoughts were poured forth with that fluency and power for which he was so remarkably distinguished. The same phenomena occurred, to some extent, in his private studies, whenever he fixed his mind intently on any one subject for the purpose of deep investigation.  
It was after one of these cerebral paroxysms of protracted and powerful excitement in the Supreme Court, that the integrity of his brain gave way, and fatal disease ensued.

In his last illness he informed me, that after periods of high intellectual effort he found the blood rushing to the head long after the occasion which had excited it had gone by, and that he often found it difficult to compose his mind sufficiently for sleep.  
*Norfolk Beacon.*

### THE HUDDERSFIELD TUNNEL, (ENGLAND.)

The Huddersfield Tunnel is a most extraordinary work. Between Huddersfield and the village of Marsden, where it commences, there are on the canal forty-two locks; the turnpike road leading by the side along higher ground, through a very romantic glen, which assumes gradually a more and more mountainous character. The mouth of the tunnel is about seven miles distant from Huddersfield, a little to the north of the canal. Here the Manchester road commences a stupendous ascent, of a mile and a half in continuation, so that, were it not that the tunnel proclaims its own wonder, being in length, three miles and a quarter, cut through the middle of a

solid mountain, the face of the country altogether would seem to bid defiance to such a work of art. The cost is said to have been £300,000, which brings the expense to £1,531 per inch; but notwithstanding the line is regularly worked, the undertaking has failed to reimburse the original proprietors. As the dimensions are too small to admit of two boats passing each other during their passage through, strict regulations are enforced as to the times when they are permitted to enter at either end. Accordingly, they adopt intervals of four hours, continually, during day and night; when towing horses are sent over the hill in charge of a man, who receives sixpence for conducting each horse. The span of the circular aperture is about ten feet; the height not sufficient to allow a man to stand upright in the boat; those used in this navigation being of a narrow, compact build, suited to the service, and capable of carrying from twelve to twenty tons.

*Revolutionary Battles.*—We believe the following to be a complete list of the principle battles fought during the war of the revolution, with the exception of a few in the Southern States:—Battle of Concord, April 17, 1775; battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775; battle of Old Hampton, Va. where we took five decked vessels, some time in November, 1775; battle of Great Bridge, near Norfolk, Va. December 18, 1775; battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776; battle of Fort Washington, November 17, 1776; battle of Fort Mifflin, September 26, 1777; battle of Red Bank, September 26, 1777; battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777; Burgoyne's army taken near Saratoga, October 17, 1777; battle of Red Bank, October 22, 1777; battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778; battle of Stony Point, July 16, 1779; battle of Camden, August 19, 1780; battle of Guilford, N. C. March 15, 1781; massacre at Groton, Ct. September 6, 1781; battle of Eutaw Springs, 6, 1781; battle of King's Mountain, October 7, 1781; Cornwallis and his army taken, October 19, 1781.  
*N. Y. Mirror.*

If the Florida War, be not yet ended, the public voice, from one end of the country to the other, will indicate General Macomb as the officer who is to give the finishing blow.—The subordinate Generals have failed, and the Commander-in-Chief is bound to try his hand. Has he not sailed round Florida, and is he not, therefore, qualified by a knowledge of its topography, to conduct a campaign in the interior. Let him make his appearance in the morasses of that unhappy country, accoutered in the full uniform of his rank—that uniform, which to devise and bring to perfection, has cost him sleepless nights and laborious days, and which is so characteristic of the genius—let him thus appear, and he will dazzle and overawe the poor Indian, and effect a bloodless triumph. Besides, a campaign there would make him as familiar with the traits of character of the Southern, as he is with those of the North, Aborigines, and we should soon have another drama from his pen, immortalizing Osceola and Micanopy, as he has done Pontiac. We find some Editors striving to create an impression that it would be derogatory to the character of the General-in-chief, to place himself at the head of such an expedition.—We think differently.—All below him have failed.—He must try.—We hope no considerations of delicacy will prevent him from heading the handful of troops now in the territory and making a campaign.—With the lights that he received from the evidence before the Court of Inquiry, over which he presided, he must be successful.—[Arena.]

*New Hampshire.*—The votes for members of Congress have been canvassed in this State—the democratic ticket averages about 21,500, the federal ticket about 1,000.

The small pox is prevailing to a limited extent, in New York.