



The "Tarborough Press,"
BY GEORGE HOWARD.
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paid, or they may not be attended to.

Miscellaneous.

Temperance Convention.—A
Temperance Convention was held
at Pitsborough on the 25th ult.
Dr. R. C. Poe was appointed
chairman, Messrs. J. Thompson
and Isaac Clegg, Secretaries.
Among other resolutions, one was
adopted recommending the estab-
lishment of a State Temperance
Convention to meet annually; and
another appointing the first meet-
ing of the contemplated conven-
tion to be held in this city on the
second Wednesday of March,
1838. A committee was also ap-
pointed to address a circular to
the several temperance societies
in the State, requesting them to
send delegates to the proposed
convention. Messrs. Freeman,
Carter, Finley, Snipes, and Poe
compose the committee.

Raleigh Star.

Horrid.—On Tuesday night last,
21st ult. an attempt was made by
some ruffian, to murder Edward
Ross, an aged and respectable citi-
zen of this county. The particu-
lars, as given us, are these: On
Tuesday of our County Court, Mr.
Ross attending, some fellow, un-
known to us, went to Mr. Ross
and borrowed of him a small sum
of money, (probably enough only
to "buy a dram" with) after this
report gained circulation that Mr.
Ross had in his possession a large
amount of money; and a few min-
utes before Ross started to go
home, (it then being dark) he was
again called on to lend money, by
another individual who is repre-
sented as a man who has lately
come to this county—Ross refused
to lend him money, and started to
go home; he had not gone far be-
fore some one overtook him and
without speaking, made a blow at
Mr. Ross' throat with a knife or
some other weapon, which cut
him severely. The villain's ob-
ject was, doubtless, robbery—but
having failed to kill by the first
stroke, and Ross being able to call
for help, the scoundrel "took to
his heels." We have not heard
of any person being identified as
the perpetrator of this horrible
deed, but suspicion is busy.

Greensborough Patriot.

The Barque Marine arrived
at this port on the morning of
the 27th. This vessel has been
chartered by the Colonization So-
ciety, for the purpose of carrying
to Liberia a number of free blacks
residing on the banks of the Cape
Fear. We hail her arrival in our
waters as a message of glad tid-
ings to every lover of his coun-
try.—*Wilmington Adc.*

Duel at Vicksburg.—A duel
has just occurred within the neigh-
borhood of Vicksburg, between
Col. O. Claiborne and Gen.
Foot. Three shots were ex-
changed and Claiborne was wound-
ed at every fire.—*ib.*

The Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, of
abolition notoriety, has fallen a
victim to his insane attempts at
establishing an Abolition press at
Alton, Illinois. Several times he
had been broken up by mob force;

but again persisting he lost his
life by the hands of the mob, ex-
cited at his killing one of their
number. His press was destroy-
ed.—*Portsmouth Times.*

Mr. Thomas Cochran, for
several years proprietor of the
Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, was
killed by the accidental dis-
charge of a gun, on board the
brig Oscar on its passage from
Mobile to Texas.

Messrs. Holts, of the great
Hotel, in New York, have at last
succeeded, by boring the earth to
the depth of 700 feet, in striking
a vein of pure and wholesome
water.

Congress.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:*
We have reason to renew the
expression of our devout grate-
tude to the GIVER OF ALL GOOD
for his benign protection. Our
country presents, on every side,
the evidences of that continued fa-
vor, under whose auspices it has
gradually risen from a few feeble
and dependent Colonies to a
prosperous and powerful Confed-
eracy. We are blessed with do-
mestic tranquility, and all the el-
ements of national prosperity. The
pestilence which, invading, for a
time, some flourishing portions of
the Union, interrupted the general
prevalence of unusual health, has
happily been limited in extent, and
arrested in its fatal career. The
industry and prudence of our citi-
zens are gradually relieving them
from the pecuniary embarrass-
ments under which portions of
them have labored; judicious legis-
lation, and the natural and
boundless resources of the coun-
try, have afforded wise and timely
aid to private enterprise; and the
activity always characteristic of
our people has already, in a great
degree, resumed its usual and pro-
fitable channels.

The condition of our foreign
relations has not materially chang-
ed since the last annual message
of my predecessor. We remain
at peace with all nations; and no-
efforts on my part, consistent with
the preservation of our rights and
the honor of the country, shall be
spared to maintain a position so
consonant to our institutions. We
have faithfully sustained the fore-
ign policy with which the United
States, under the guidance of their
first President, took their stand in
the family of nations—that of re-
gulating their intercourse with
other Powers by the approved
principles of private life; asking
and according equal rights and
equal privileges; rendering and de-
manding justice in all cases; ad-
vancing their own, and discussing
the pretensions of others, with
candor, directness, and sincerity;
appealing at all times to reason,
but never yielding to force, nor
seeking to acquire any thing for
themselves by its exercise.

A rigid adherence to this policy
has left this Government without
scarcely a claim upon its justice,
for injuries arising from acts com-
mitted by its authority. The
most imposing and perplexing of
those of the United States upon
foreign Governments, for aggres-
sions upon our citizens, were dis-
posed of by my predecessor. Inde-
pendently of the benefits conferred
upon our citizens by restoring to
the mercantile community so many
millions of which they had been
wrongfully divested, a great ser-
vice was also rendered to his coun-
try by the satisfactory adjustment
of so many ancient and irritating
subjects of contention; and it re-
flects no ordinary credit on his
successful administration of public
affairs, that this great object was

accomplished, without compromi-
sing, on any occasion, either the
honor, or the peace of the nation.

With European powers no new
subjects of difficulty have arisen;
and those which were under discus-
sion, although not terminated,
do not present a more unfavora-
ble aspect for the future preserva-
tion of that good understanding,
which it has ever been our desire
to cultivate.

Of pending questions, the most
important is that which exists with
the Government of Great Britain,
in respect to our northeastern
boundary. It is with unfeigned
regret, that the people of the Uni-
ted States must look back upon
the abortive efforts made by the
Executive, for a period of more
than half a century, to determine,
what no nation should suffer long
to remain in dispute, the true line
which divides its possessions from
those of other powers. The nature
of the settlements on the bor-
ders of the United States, and of
the neighboring territory, was for
a season such, that this perhaps
was not indispensable to a faithful
performance of the duties of the
Federal Government. Time has,
however, changed this state of
things; and has brought about a
condition of affairs, in which the
true interests of both countries im-
peratively require that this ques-
tion should be put at rest. It is
not to be disguised, that with full
confidence, often expressed, in the
desire of the British Government
to terminate it, we are apparently
as far from its adjustment as we
were at the time of signing the
treaty of peace in 1783. The
sole result of long pending nego-
tiations, and a perplexing arbitra-
tion, appears to be a conviction,
on its part, that a conventional
line must be adopted, from the im-
possibility of ascertaining the true
one according to the description
contained in that treaty. Without
coinciding in this opinion, which
is thought to be well founded, my
predecessor gave the strongest
proof of the earnest desire of the
United States to terminate satis-
factorily this dispute, by propos-
ing the substitution of a conven-
tional line, if the consent of the
States interested in this question
could be obtained. To this propo-
sition, no answer has as yet been
received. The attention of the
British Government has, however,
been urgently invited to the sub-
ject, and its reply cannot, I am
confident, be much longer delay-
ed. The general relations be-
tween Great Britain and the Uni-
ted States are of the most friendly
character, and I am well satisfied
of the sincere disposition of that
Government to maintain them
upon their present footing. This
disposition has also, I am persua-
ded, become more general with
the people of England than at any
previous period. It is scarcely
necessary to say to you, how cordi-
ally it is reciprocated by the
Government and people of the
United States. The conviction
which must be common to all, of
the injurious consequences that re-
sult from keeping open this irrita-
ting question, and the certainty
that its final settlement cannot be
much longer deferred, will, I trust,
lead to an early and satisfactory
adjustment. At your last session,
I laid before you the recent com-
munications between the two Go-
vernments, and between this Go-
vernment and that of the State of
Maine, in whose solicitude, con-
cerning a subject in which she has
so deep an interest, every portion
of the Union participates.

The feelings produced by a
temporary interruption of those
harmonious relations between
France and the United States,
which are due as well to the recol-
lections of former times as to a
correct appreciation of existing in-
terests, have been happily suc-
ceeded by a cordial disposition on
both sides to cultivate an active
friendship in their future inter-
course. The opinion undoubtedly
correct, and steadily entertained
by us, that the commercial rela-
tions at present existing between
the two countries, are susceptible
of great and reciprocally benefi-
cial improvements, is obviously
gaining ground in France; and I
am assured of the disposition of
that Government to favor the ac-
complishment of such an object.
This disposition shall be met in a
proper spirit on our part. The
few and comparatively unimport-
ant questions that remain to be
adjusted between us, can, I have
no doubt, be settled with entire
satisfaction, and without difficulty.
Between Russia and the United
States, sentiments of good will
continue to be mutually cherished.
Our minister recently accredited
to that Court, has been received
with a frankness and cordiality,
and with evidences of respect for
his country, which leave us no
room to doubt the preservation in
future of those amicable and libe-
ral relations which have so long
and so uninterruptedly existed be-
tween the two countries. On the
few subjects under discussion be-
fore us, an early and just decision
is confidently anticipated.

A correspondence has been
opened with the Government of
Austria, for the establishment of
diplomatic relations, in conformi-
ty with the wishes of Congress, as
indicated by an appropriation act
of the session of 1837, and ar-
rangements made for the purpose,
which will be duly carried into ef-
fect.

With Austria and Prussia, and
with the States of the German
empire, now composing with the
latter the Commercial league, our
political relations are of the most
friendly character, whilst our
commercial intercourse is gradu-
ally extending, with benefit to all
who are engaged in it.

Civil war yet rages in Spain,
producing intense suffering to its
own people, and to other nations
inconvenience and regret. Our
citizens who have claims upon
that country will be prejudiced
for a time by the condition of its
Treasury, the inevitable conse-
quence of long-continued and ex-
hausting internal wars. The last
instalment of the interest of the
debt due under the convention
with the Queen of Spain has not
been paid; and similar failures
may be expected to happen, until
a portion of the resources of her
kingdom can be devoted to the
extinguishment of its foreign debt.

Having received satisfactory
evidence that discriminating ton-
nage duties were charged upon
the vessels of the United States in
the ports of Portugal, a proclama-
tion was issued on the 11th day of
October last, in compliance with
the act of May 25, 1832, declar-
ing that fact; and the duties on
foreign tonnage which were levied
upon Portuguese vessels in the
United States, previously to the
passage of that act, are accord-
ingly revived.

The act of July 4, 1830, sus-
pending the discriminating duties
upon the produce of Portugal im-
ported into this country in Por-
tuguese vessels, was passed upon
the application of that Govern-
ment, through its representative
here, under the belief that no simi-
lar discrimination existed in Por-
tugal to the prejudice of the Uni-
ted States. I regret to state that
such duties are now exacted in
that country upon the cargoes of
American vessels; and as the act
referred to vests no discretion in
the Executive, it is for Congress
to determine upon the expediency
of further legislation on the sub-
ject. Against these discrimina-
tions, affecting the vessels of this
country and their cargoes, sea-

sonable remonstrance was made,
and notice was given to the Por-
tuguese Government that unless
they should be discontinued, the
adoption of countervailing mea-
sures on the part of the United
States would become necessary;
but, the reply of that government,
received at the Department of
State through our Charge d'Aff-
aires at Lisbon, in the month of
September last, afforded no
ground to hope for the abandon-
ment of a system so little in har-
mony with the treatment shown to
the vessels of Portugal and their
cargoes in the ports of this coun-
try, and so contrary to the expecta-
tions we had a right to enter-
tain.

With Holland, Sweden, Den-
mark, Naples, and Belgium, a
friendly intercourse has been un-
interruptedly maintained.

With the Government of the
Ottoman Porte and its dependen-
cies on the coast of the Mediterra-
nean, peace and good will are
carefully cultivated; and have
been fostered by such good offices
as the relative distance and the
condition of those countries would
permit.

Our commerce with Greece is
carried on under the laws of the
two governments, reciprocally
beneficial to the navigating inter-
ests of both; and I have reason to
look forward to the adoption of
other measures which will be
more extensively and permanently
advantageous.

Copies of the treaties concluded
with the governments of Siam
and Muscat are transmitted for
the information of Congress, the
ratifications having been received,
and the treaties made public, since
the close of the last annual ses-
sion. Already have we reason
to congratulate ourselves on the
prospect of considerable commer-
cial benefit; and we have, be-
sides, received from the Sultan of
Muscat prompt evidence of his
desire to cultivate the most friend-
ly feelings, by liberal acts toward
one of our vessels, bestowed in a
manner so striking as to require
on our part a grateful acknow-
ledgment.

Our commerce with the islands
of Cuba and Porto Rico still la-
bors under heavy restrictions, the
continuance of which is a subject
of regret. The only effect of an
adherence to them will be to ben-
efit the navigation of other coun-
tries, at the expense both of the
United States and Spain.

The independent nations of this
continent have, ever since they
emerged from the colonial state,
experienced severe trials in their
progress to the permanent estab-
lishment of liberal political insti-
tutions. Their unsettled condition
not only interrupts their own ad-
vances to prosperity, but has often
seriously injured the other powers
of the world. The claims of our
citizens upon Peru, Chili, Bra-
zil, the Argentine Republic, the
Governments formed out of the
Republics of Columbia, and Mex-
ico are still pending, although
many of them have been presented
for examination more than twenty
years. New Granada, Venezuela,
and Ecuador, have recently form-
ed a convention for the purpose of
ascertaining and adjusting claims
upon the Republic of Columbia,
from which it is earnestly hoped
our citizens will, ere long, receive
full compensation for the injuries
originally inflicted upon them, and
for the delay in affording it.

An advantageous treaty of com-
merce has been concluded by the
United States with the Peru-Bol-
ivian Confederation, which wants
only the ratification of that Go-
vernment. The progress of a sub-
sequent negotiation for the settle-
ment of claims upon Peru, has
been unfavorably affected by the
war between that Power and Chili,
and the Argentine Republic; and

the same event is also likely to
produce delays in the settlement
of our demands on those powers.

The aggravating circumstan-
ces connected with our claims
upon Mexico, and a variety of
events touching the honor and in-
tegrity of our Government, led my
predecessor to make, at the second
session of the last Congress, a special
recommendation of the course
to be pursued to obtain a speedy
and final satisfaction of the injuries
complained of by this Government
and by our citizens. He recom-
mended a final demand of redress,
with a contingent authority to the
Executive to make reprisals, if that
demand should be made in
vain. From the proceedings of
Congress on that recommenda-
tion, it appeared, that the opinion
of both branches of the Legisla-
ture coincided with that of the
Executive, that any mode of re-
dress known to the law of nations
might justifiably be used. It was
obvious, too, that Congress believ-
ed, with the President, that another
demand should be made, in order
to give undeniable and satisfactory
proof of our desire to avoid ex-
tremities with a neighboring pow-
er; but that there was an indispo-
sition to vest a discretionary au-
thority in the Executive to take
redress, should it unfortunately be
either denied or unreasonably de-
layed by the Mexican Govern-
ment. So soon as the necessary
documents were prepared, after
entering upon the duties of my of-
fice, a special messenger was sent
to Mexico, to make a final demand
of redress, with the documents re-
quired by the provisions of our
treaty. The demand was made
on the 20th of July last. The re-
ply, which bears date the 29th of
the same month, contains assuran-
ces of a desire, on the part of the
Government, to give a prompt
and explicit answer respecting
each of the complaints, but that
the examination of them would
necessarily be deliberate; that in
this examination, it would be
guided by the principles of public
law and the obligation of treaties;
that nothing should be left undone
that might lead to the most speedy
and equitable adjustment of our
demands; and that its determina-
tion, in respect to each case,
should be communicated through
the Mexican Minister here.

Since that time, an Envoy Ex-
traordinary and Minister Plenipo-
tentiary has been accredited to
this government by that of the
Mexican Republic. He brought
with him assurances of a sincere
desire that the pending differences
between the two governments
should be terminated in a manner
satisfactory to both. He was re-
ceived with reciprocal assurances;
and a hope was entertained that
his mission would lead to a speed-
y, satisfactory, and final adjust-
ment of all existing subjects of
complaint. A sincere believer in
the wisdom of the pacific policy
by which the United States have
always been governed in their in-
tercourse with foreign nations, it
was my particular desire, from
the proximity of the Mexican Re-
public, and well known occur-
rences on our frontier, to be instru-
mental in obviating all existing
difficulties with that Government,
and in restoring to the intercourse
between the two Republics, that
liberal and friendly character by
which they should always be dis-
tinguished. I regret, therefore,
the more deeply to have found in
the recent communications of that
Government so little reason to
hope that any future efforts of
mine for the accomplishment of
those desirable objects would be
successful.

Although the larger number,
and many of them aggravated
cases of personal wrongs have
been now for years before the
Mexican Government, and some