



The Tarborough Press, BY GEORGE HOWARD.

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance...

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion...

Pianos for Sale.

TWO second hand Pianos, in good order, for sale on reasonable terms.

WARRENTON Female Seminary.

Mr. and Mrs. GRAVES

HAVE the pleasure to inform the friends of education and the public generally, that all the departments of instruction in this Institution are now filled with experienced teachers...

Mr. T. H. Vanden Berg.

Has recently been appointed Professor of Music and entered upon his duties. His thorough acquaintance with the science of music, skill in imparting it, and extraordinary execution upon the Piano and Organ with the vocal part, have deservedly placed him among the first of his profession in Philadelphia.

The village of Warrenton is notorious for the salubrity of its climate, and, being situated within three miles of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, is easy of access to pupils from the eastern and southern parts of this State.

The year is divided into two Sessions of five months each. The first, which is the beginning of the year commences on the first Monday in July, and closes the last Friday in November.

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

Table with 2 columns: Expense Item and Amount. Includes Board, Tuition, Fuel, Stationary.

WINTER SESSION

The charge for the Winter Session is the same with the exception of Fuel which is \$1 00.

Extras per Session

Table with 2 columns: Expense Item and Amount. Includes Music on the Piano, Use of Instrument, Music on Guitar, etc.

COUNCIL.

- WM. PLUMMER, Esq. THOS. WHITE, Esq. H. L. PLUMMER, M. D. J. B. SOMERVELL, Esq. WM. EATON, Jr. Esq.

INSTRUCTORS.

- N. Z. GRAVES, A. M. Mrs. E. B. GRAVES, J. WILCOX, T. H. VANDEN BERG, Professor of Music.

Nov. 20, 1841.

Notice.

THE Subscriber offers for sale on very moderate and accommodating terms, A good Cotton Gin, Of 37 saws—it is in prime order and ready for immediate use.

WEEKLY.



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

In coming together, fellow-citizens, to enter again upon the discharge of the duties with which the people have charged us, severally, we find great occasion to rejoice in the general prosperity of the country.

Since our last adjournment, Alexander McLeod, a British subject, who was indicted for the murder of an American citizen, and whose case has been the subject of a correspondence heretofore communicated to you, has been acquitted by the verdict of an impartial and intelligent jury, and has, under the judgment of the court, been regularly discharged.

Great Britain having made known to this Government that the expedition which was fitted out from Canada for the destruction of the steamboat Caroline, in the winter of 1837, and which resulted in the destruction of said boat, and in the death of an American citizen, was undertaken by orders emanating from the authorities of the British Government in Canada, and demanding the discharge of McLeod upon the ground that, if engaged in that expedition, he did but fulfil the orders of his Government, has thus been answered in the only way that she could be answered by a Government, the powers of which are distributed among its several departments by the fundamental law.

If in Great Britain a power exists in the Crown to cause to be entered a nolle prosequi, which is not the case with the Executive power of the United States upon a prosecution pending in a State court; yet there, no more than here, can the chief Executive power rescue a prisoner from custody, without an order of the proper tribunal directing his discharge.

THE Subscriber offers for sale on very moderate and accommodating terms, A good Cotton Gin, Of 37 saws—it is in prime order and ready for immediate use.

means of maintaining the one and preserving the other. Whilst just confidence is felt in the Judiciary of the State, yet this Government ought to be competent in itself for the fulfilment of the high duties which have been devolved upon it, under the organic law by the States themselves.

In the month of September, a party of armed men from Upper Canada invaded the territory of the United States, and forcibly seized upon the person of one Grogin and, under circumstances of great harshness, hurriedly carried him beyond the limits of the United States, and delivered him up to the authorities of Upper Canada. His immediate discharge was ordered by those authorities, upon the facts of the case being brought to their knowledge;—a course of procedure which was to have been expected from a nation with whom we are at peace, and was not more due to the rights of the United States than to its own regard for justice.

I regret that it is not in my power to make known to you an equally satisfactory conclusion in the case of the Caroline steamer, with the circumstances connected with the destruction of which in December, 1837, by an armed force fitted out in the Province of Upper Canada, you are already well acquainted. No such atonement as was due for the public wrong done to the United States by this invasion of her territory, so wholly irreconcilable with her rights as an independent power, has yet been made. In the view taken by this Government, the inquiry whether the vessel was in the employment of those who were prosecuting an unauthorized war against that Province, or was engaged by the owner in the business of transporting passengers to & from Navy Island, in hopes of private gain, which was most probably the case, in no degree alters the real question at issue between the two Governments.

If upon a full investigation of all the facts, it shall appear that the owner of the Caroline was governed by a hostile intent or had made common cause with those who were in the occupancy of Navy Island, then, so far as he is concerned, there can be no claim to indemnity for the destruction of his boat, which this government would feel itself bound to prosecute; since he would have acted not only in derogation of the rights of Great Britain, but in clear violation of the laws of the United States.

To recognize it as an admissible practice, that each Government, in its turn, upon any sudden and unauthorized outbreak on a frontier, the extent of which renders it impossible for either to have an efficient force on every mile of it, and which outbreak, therefore, neither may be able to suppress in a day, may take vengeance into its own hands, and, without even a remonstrance, and in the absence of any pressing or overruling necessity, may invade the territory of the other, would inevitably lead to results equally to be deplored by both.

I herewith submit the correspondence that has recently taken place between the American minister at the Court of St. James (Mr. Stevenson,) and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Government, on the

right claimed by that Government to visit & detain vessels sailing under the American flag, and engaged in prosecuting lawful commerce in the African seas. Our commercial interests in that region have experienced considerable increase, and have become an object of such importance; & it is the duty of this Government to protect them against all improper and vexatious interruption. However desirable the U. States may be for the suppression of the slave trade, they cannot consent to interpolations into the maritime code at the mere will and pleasure of other Governments. We deny the right of any such interpolation to any one or all the nations of the earth, without our consent.

We claim to have a voice in all amendments or alterations of the code; and when we are given to understand, as in this instance, by a foreign Government, that its treaties with other nations cannot be executed without the establishment & enforcement of new principles of maritime police, to be applied without our consent, we must employ a language neither of equivocal import, nor susceptible of misconstruction.

American citizens prosecuting a lawful commerce in the African seas, under the flag of their country, are not responsible for the abuse or unlawful use of that flag by others; nor can they rightfully, on account of any such alleged abuses, be interrupted, molested, or detained, while on the ocean; and if thus molested and detained, while pursuing honest voyages, in the usual way, and violating no law themselves, they are unquestionably entitled to indemnity. This Government has manifested its repugnance to the slave-trade in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. By its fundamental law, it prescribed limits in point of time to its continuance; and against its own citizens, who might so far forget the rights of humanity as to engage in that wicked traffic it has long since, by its municipal laws, denounced the most condign punishment.

Many of the States composing this Union had made appeals to the civilized world for its suppression, long before the moral senses of other nations had become shocked by the iniquities of the traffic. Whether this Government should now enter into treaties containing mutual stipulations upon this subject, is a question for its mature deliberation.

Certain it is that if the right to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be extended and enlarged by the new stipulations of new treaties, to which the United States may not be a party.

This Government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain full and ample remuneration of all losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which American citizens have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, subjected by the exercise of rights which this Government cannot recognize legitimate and proper.

Nor will I indulge a doubt but that the sense of justice of Great Britain will constrain her to make retribution for any wrong or loss which any American citizen, engaged in the prosecution of lawful commerce, may have experienced at the hand of her cruisers, or other public authorities. This Government, at the same time, will relax no effort to prevent its citizens, if there be any so disposed, from prosecuting a traffic so revolting to the feelings of humanity.

It seeks to do no more than to protect the fair and honest trader from molestation and injury; but while the enterprising mariner, engaged in the pursuit of an honorable trade, is entitled to its protection, it will visit with condign punishment others of an opposite character. I invite your attention to existing laws for the suppression of the African slave-trade, and recommend all such alterations as may give to them greater force and efficacy.

hence some further degree of progress towards the accomplishment of this highly desirable end.

The commission appointed by this Government for the exploration and survey of the line of boundary separating the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the contiguous British Provinces is, it is believed, about to close its field labors, and is expected soon to report the results of its examinations to the Department of State. The report then received, will be laid before Congress.

The failure on the part of Spain to pay with punctuality the interest due under the convention of 1834, from the settlement of claims between the two countries, has made it the duty of the Executive to call the particular attention of that Government to the subject. A disposition has been manifested by it, which is believed to be entirely sincere, to fulfil its obligations in this respect, so soon as its internal condition and the state of its finances will permit.

An arrangement is in progress, from the result of which it is trusted that those of our citizens who have claims under the convention will, at no distant day, receive the stipulated payments. A treaty of commerce & navigation with Belgium was concluded and signed at Washington on the 29th March, 1840, and was duly sanctioned by the Senate of the United States.

The occurrence assumes the graver aspect from the consideration that in 1833, a treaty negotiated between the two Governments and ratified on the part of the United States, failed to be ratified on the part of Belgium. The representative of that government at Washington informs the Department of State that he has been instructed to give explanations of the causes which occasioned delay in the approval of the late treaty by the Legislature, and to express the regret of the King at the occurrence.

The joint commission, under the convention with Texas, to ascertain the true boundary between the two countries, has concluded its labors; but the final report of the commissioner of the United States has not been received. It is understood, however, that the meridian line, as traced by the commission, lies somewhat further east than the position hitherto generally assigned to it, and, consequently, includes in Texas some part of the territory which had been considered as belonging to the States of Louisiana & Arkansas.

The United States cannot but take a deep interest in whatever relates to this young but growing republic. Settled principally by emigrants from the United States, we have the happiness to know that the great principles of civil liberty are there destined to flourish, under wise institutions and wholesome laws; and that through its example, another evidence is to be offered of the capacity of popular institutions to advance the prosperity, happiness, and permanent glory of the human race.

The great truth, that government was made for the people, and not the people for the government, has already been established in the practice and by the example of the United States; and we can do no other than contemplate its further exemplification by a sister republic, with the deepest interest.

Our relations with the independent States of this hemisphere, formerly under the dominion of Spain, have not undergone any material change within the past year. The incessant sanguinary conflicts in or between those countries are to be greatly deplored, as necessarily tending to disable them from performing their duties as members of the community of nations, and rising to the destiny which the position and natural resources of many of them might lead them justly to anticipate; as constantly giving occasion, also, directly or indirectly, for complaints on the part of our citizens who resort thither for purposes of commercial intercourse, and as retarding reparation for wrongs already committed, some of which are by no means of recent date.

The failure of the Congress of Ecuador to hold a session at the time appointed for that purpose, in January last, will probably render abortive a treaty of commerce with that republic, which was signed at Quito on the 13th of June, 1839, and had been duly ratified on our part, but which required the approbation of that body prior to its ratification by the Ecuadorian Executive.

A convention which has been concluded with the republic of Peru, providing for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States upon the Government of that republic, will be duly submitted to the Senate.

The claims of our citizens against the Brazilian Government, originating from captures and other causes, are still unsatisfied. The United States have, however, so uniformly shown a disposition to culti-