The Tarborough Press, BY GEORGE HOWARD.

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance -or Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year. for any period less than a year, Twenty-five als per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears-those residing at a distance. must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 rents for every continuance. Longer advertisements in like proportion. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.

Pianos for Sale.

TWO second hand Pianos, in good or der, for sale on reasonable terms. GEO. HOWARD Tarboro', July 1, 1841.

WARRENTON Female Seminary.

Mr. and Mrs. GRAVES

HAVE the pleasure to inform the triends of education and the public generally, that all the departments of in struction in this Institution are now filled with experienced teachers, who devote their individual attention to the intell et ual and moral improvement of their pu pils. By extending their supervision to and securing the services of the most able and successful teachers, they will endea vor to render the Seminary worthy of the patronage which it has so generally received during the few months it has been in operation.

Mr. T. H. Vanden Berg.

Has recently been appointed Professor of Music and entered upon his duties. His thorough acquaintance with the science regularly discharged. of music, skill in imparting it, and extra ordinary execution upon the Piano and Organ with the vocal part, have deserved ly placed him among the first of his pro fession in Philadelphia.

The village of Warrenton is notorious for the salubrity of its climate, and, being situated within three miles of the Ral eigh and Gaston Rail road, is easy of ac cess to pupils from the eastern and southern parts of this State.

The year is divided into of five months eac!.. The first, which i the beginning of the year commences on the first Monday in July, and closes the last Friday in November. The second commences the first Monday in January and closes the last Friday in May.

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

Summer Session.

Board, per session of five months \$50 00 Tuition for English Branches Fuel for School Room Stationary

WINTER SESSION

The charge for the Winter Session is is \$1 00.

Extras per Session Music on the Piano Use of Instrument Music on Guitar Accordian Landscape Drawing & Painting Course of Lessons in Wax Flowers in Wax Fruit Various kinds of Fancy and Needle Mezzotinto and Chinese Painting

The Languages each COUNCIL. WM. PLUMMER, E-q. THOS. WHITE, Esq. H. L. PLUMMER, M. D. J. B. SOMERVELL, E-q. WM EATON, Jr. Esq. INSTRUCTORS.

N. Z. GRAVES, A. M. Principals.
Mrs. E. B. GRAVES, Principals. J. WILCOX. Assistant. T. H. VANDEN BERG, Professor of Music. Nov. 20, 1841. 48 5

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 Also, one of Harman's Patent Threshing Machines, which with one horse it is of wheat, rye, oats and rice, and from 150

to 200 bushels of peas per day. GEO. HOWARD. Tarboro', June 3. 1841.

MOLYCYCHU.



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, sevthe general prosp riv of the country. We are in the enjoyment of all the blessings of civil and religious liberty, with united some few portions of the land with dis to this department, are herewith communi- American citizens prosecuting a lawful tion will, at no distant day, receive the tress and mortality, yet, in general, the cated. health of the people has been preserved. and we are called upon by the highest ob- known to you an equally satisfactory con- for the abuse or unlawful use of that ligations of duty, to renew our thanks and clusion in the case of the Caroline steamer, flag by others; nor can they rightfully, on our devotion to our Heavenly Parent, who with the circumstances connected with the account of any such alleged abuses, he inhas continued to vouchsafe to us the emi- destruction of which in December, 1837, terrupted, molested, or detained, while on United States. The treaty was ratified by nent blessings which surround us, and who by an armed force fitted out in the Province the ocean; and if thus molested and d tain his Belgian Majesty, but did not receive ha so signally crowned the year with his of Upper Canada, you are already made ed, while pursuing honest voyages, in the goodness. If we find ourselves increasing, acquainted. No such atonement as was usual way, and violating no law themselves beyond example, in numbers, in strength, due for the public wrong done to the Uni- they are unquestionably entitled to indemwhich promotes human and social happitory, so wholly irreconcilable with her its repugnance to the slave-trade in a man from the consideration that in 1833, a treaness, let us ever remember our dependence rights as an independent power, has yet ner which cannot be misunderstood. By ty negotiated between the two Governthe most minute concerns of the school for all these on the protection and merci- b en made. In the view taken by this its fundamental law, it prescribed limits ments and ratified on the part of the Uniful dispensations of Divine Providence

> McLeod, a British subject, who was indic- were prosecuting an unauthorised war might so far forget the rights of hu- government at Washington informs the ted for the murder of an American citizen, against that Province, or was engaged by manity as to engage in that wicked tr-fie Department of State that he has been inand whose case has been the subject of a the owner in the business of transporting it has long since, by its municipal laws, de-structed to give explanations of the causes correspondence heretofore communicated passengers to & from Navy island, in hopes nounced the most condign punishment, which occasioned delay in the approval of to you, has been acquitted by the verdict of private gain, which was most probably Many of the States composing this the late treaty by the Legislature, and to of an impartial and intelligent jury, and the case, in no degree alters the real ques Union had made appeals to the civili express the regret of the King at the occurhas, under the judgment of the court, been tion at issue between the two Governments. zed world for its suppression, long before rence.

> manding the discharge of MeLeod upon the ground that, if engaged in that expedition, he did but fulfit the orders of his Government, has thus been answered in the duties to others. And in announcing this duties to others. And in announcing this did states may not be a party. This Government that of the control of the co people of Great Britain, as well as those of ain.

dy, without an order of the proper tribunal however settled, in no manner involves so revolting to the feelings of humanity. interest. directing his discharge. The precise stage the higher consideration of it seeks to do no more than to protect the Our relations with the independent \$20 00 of the proceedings at which such order may territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction. fair and honest trader from molestion Stat s of this hemisphere, formerly under 6 00 celly responsible only when its tribunals impossible for either to have an efficient of an opposite character. his case to the decision of a jury, preferred receive the sanction, or to be made on the tifics renewed and anxious attention. the latter, deeming it the readiest mode of authority, of either Government, general lalso communicate herewith the copy of committed, some of which are by no means fully sustained the wisdem of his choice. it is the ardent desire of the United States and Lord Palmerston, upon the subject (so that the principles of justice will never fail neighborhood towards those who possess bly to the justice of Great Britain, and adto govern the enlightened decision of an territories adjoining their own, that very vantageously to the United States American tribunal. I cannot fail, howev- desire would lead them to deny the right er, to suggest to Congress the propriety, of any foreign power to invade their bounto the Federal Judiciary. This Govern- set in the affair at Schlosser. said will thresh from 125 to 150 bushels ment, by our institutions, is charged with the maintenance of peace and the preserva that has recently taken place between the

felt in the Judiciary of the State, yet this flag, and engaged in prosecuting law describe end. Government ought to be competent in it-ful commerce in the African seas. Our self for the fulfilment of the high duties commercial interests in that region have ernment for the exploration and survey of which have been devolved upon it, under have experienced considerable increase, the line of boundary separating the States

armed men from Upper Canada invaded to protect them against all improper and lieved, about to close its field labors, and is the territory of the United States, and forc vexatious interruption. However desi- expected soon to report the results of it exibly seized upon the person of one Grogan rous the U. States may be for the suppres aminations to the D partment of State. and, under circumstances of great harsh- sion of the slave tride, they cannot con ness, hurriedly carried him beyond the sent to interpolations into the maritime code fore Congress. limits of the United States, and delivered at the mere will and pleasure of other nim up to the authorities of Upper Canada. Governments. We deny the right of any His im nediate discharge was ordered by such interpolation to any one or all the na hose authorities, upon the facts of the case uous of the earth, without our consect We being brought to their knowledge; -a claim to have a voice in all amendments or it the duty of the Executive to call the erally, we find great occasion to rejoice in course of procedure which was to have alterations of the code; and when we are been expecte from a nation with whom we given to understand, as in this instance. are at peace, and was not more due to by a foreign Government, that its treat the rights of the United States than to its ies with other nations cannot be executed by sincere, to fulfil its obligations in this example I means of education, knowledge, own regard for justice. The correspon- without the establishment & enforcement of respect, so soon as its internal condition and improvement. Through the year dence which passed petween the Depart new principles of maritime police, to be and the state of i's finances will permit. which is now drawing to a close, peace ment of State and the British envoy, Mr. applied without our consent, we must emhas been in our borders, and plenty in our Fox, and with the Governor of Vermont, ploy a language neither of equivocal imhabitations; and although disease has vis as soon as the facts had been made known port, nor susceptible of misconstruction citizens who have claims under the conven-

I regret that it is not in my power to make flig of their country, are not responsible in wealth, in knowledge, in every thing led States by this invasion of her terri- nity. This Government has manifested Government, the inquiry whether the vess in point of time to its continuance; ted States, failed to be ratified on the part Since our last adjournment, Alexander sel was in the employment of those who and against its own citizens, who of Belgium. The representative of that Great Britain having made known to foreign Government the power, except in come shocked by the iniquities of the tion with Texas, to ascertain the true this Government that the expedition which a case of the most urgent and extreme ne- traffic Whether this Government should boundary between the two countries, has was fitted out from Canada for the destruc cessity, of invading its territory, either to now enter into treaties containing mutual concluded its labors; but the final retion of the steamboat Caroline, in the win-ter of 1837, and which resulted in the des-of those who may have violated the munitruction of said boat, and in the death of cipal laws of such foreign Government, or tain it is that if the right to detain Ameri- stood, however, that the meridian line, as an American citizen, was undertaken by have disregarded their obligation arising can ships on the high seas can be justified on traced by the commission, lies somewhat orders emanating from the authorities of the under the law of nations. The territory the plea of a necessity for such detention, further east than the position hitherto gen-Britisl. Government in Canada, and de- of the United States must be regarded as arising out of the existence of treaties be- erally assigned to it, and, consequently, in-

I herewith submit the correspondence question, all the reasonable and proper eign Affairs of that Government, on the the session, it is my hope to be able to an so uniformly shown a disposition to culti-

means of maintaining the one and preser- right claimed by that Government to visit & hounge some further degree of progress tothe organic law by the States themselves. and have become an object of much impor-in the month of September, a party of tance; & it is the duty of this Government conterminous British Provinces is, it is becommerce in the African seas, under the stipulated payments.

obtaining his liberation; and the result has war must be the inevitable result. While a correspondence between Mr. Stevenson of recent date. The manner which the issue submitted was to cultivate the relations of peace with all interesting to several of the southern States) to hold a session at the time appointed for tried, will satisfy the English Government nations, and to fulfil all the duties of good of the rice duties, which resulted honora that purpose, in January last, will probably

At the opening of the last annual session, the President informed Congress of the pro and, in some degree, the necessity, of ma- dary with armed force. The correspond- gress which had then been made in negoking such provisions by law, so far as they ence between the two Governments on this trating a convention between this Governing its ratification by the Eccadorian Execumay constitutionally do so, for the remo- subject will, at a future day of your session, ment and that of England, with a view to live. val at their commencement, and at the op- be submitted to your consideration; and in the final settlement of the question of the tion of the party, of all such cases as may the mean time I cannot but indulge the boundary between the territorial limits of with the republic of Peru, providing for hereafter arise, and which may involve the hope that the British Government will see the two countries. I regret to say that the settlement of certain claims of citizens faithful observance and execution of of our the property of renouncing, as a rule of fuinternational obligations, from the State ture action, the precedent which has been been accomplished since last year; but this of that republic, will be duly submitted to s owing to circumstances no way indica- the Senate. tive of any shatement of the desire of both The claims of our citizens against the tion of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, and ought to possess, without (Mr. Stevenson,) and the Minister of For.

ving the other. Whilst just confidence is detain vessels sailing under the Amer can wards the accomplishment of this highly

The commission appointed by this Gov-The report then received, will be laid be-

The failure on the part of Spain to pay with punctuality the interest due unde the convention of 1834, from the seitlement of claims be ween the two countries, has made particular attention of that Government to the subject. A disposition has been manifested by it, which is believed to be entire-In arrangement is in progress, from the result of which it is trusted that those of our

A treaty of commerce & ravigation with Belgium was concluded and signed at Washing on on the 29th March, 1840, and was duly sanctioned by the Senate of the the approbation of the Belgian Chamber within the time limited by its terms, and has, therefore, become void

This occurrence assumes the graver aspect

This Government can never concede to any the moral senses of other nations had be- The joint commission, under the conven-

only way that she could be answered by a sentiment, I do but affirm a principle which ernment will not cease to urge upon that of deep interest in whatever relates to this Government, the powers of which are dis- no nation on earth would be more ready Great Britain full and ample remuneration young but growing republic. Settled printributed among its several departments by to vindicate, at all hazards, than the of all losses, whether arising from deten- cipally by emigrants from the United the fundamental law. Happily for the people and Government of Great Brit- tion or otherwise, to which American citi- States, we have the happiness to know zens have heretofore been, or may hereaf, that the great principles of civil liberty are the United States, the only mode by which If upon a full investigation of all the ter be, subjected by the exercise of there destined to flourish, under wise instian individual arraigned for a criminal of facts, it shall appear that the owner of the rights which this Government cannot re- tutions and wholesome laws; and that fence before the courts of either can obtain Caroline was governed by a hostile intent cognise legitimate and proper. Nor through its example, another evidence is to his discharge, is by the independent action or had made common cause with those who will I indulge a doubt but that the sense of be officed of the capacity of popular institu-12 50 of the judiciary, and by proceedings equal- were in the occupancy of Navy Island, justice of Great British will constrain her tions to advance the prosperity, happiness. 00 50 ly familiar to the courts of both countries, then, so far as he is concerned, there can to make retribution for any wrong or loss and permanent glory of the human race. If in Great Britain a power exists in the be no claim to indemnity for the destruc- which any American citizen, engaged in The great truth, that government was Crown to cause to be entered a nolle prose- tion of his boat, which this government the prosecution of lawful commerce, made for the people, and not the people for \$63 75 qui, which is not the case with the Executional to prosecute; since may have experienced at the had of her the government, has already been establishtive power of the United States upon a he would have acted not only in deroga-prosecution pending in a State court; yet tion of the rights of Great Britain, but in Government, at the same time, will relax the United States; and we can do no other there, no more than here, can the chief Ex- clear violation of the laws of the United no effort to prevent its citizens, if there be than contemplate its further exemplificathe same with the exception of Fuel which ecutive power rescue a pr soner from custo- States. But that is a question which, any so disposed, from prosecuting a traffic tion by a sister republic, with the deepest

> 3 00 be made is a matter of municipal regulation l'o recognise it as an admissible practice, and injury; but while the enterprising mar the dominion of Spain, have not under-20 00 exclusively, and not to be complained of that each Government, in its turn, upon iner, engaged in the pursuit of an honora- gone any material change within the past 5 00 by any other Government. In cases of any sudden and unauthorized outbreak on ble trade, is entitled to its protection, it year. The incessant sanguinary conflicts 10 00 this kind, a Government becomes politi- a frontier, the extent of which renders it will visit with condign punishment others in or between those countries are to be greatly deplored, as necessarily tending to 6 00 of last resort are shown to have rendered force on every mile of it, and which out- I invite your attention to existing laws for disable them from performing their duties unjust and injurious judgments in matters break, therefore, neither may be able to the suppression of the African slave-trade, as members of the community of nations, 5 00 not doubtful. To the establishment and suppress in a day, may take vengeance into and recommend all such alterations as may and rising to the destiny which the posi-8 00 elucidation of this principle, no notion has its own hands, and, without even a remon- give to them greater force and efficacy. tion and natural resources of many of 6 00 lent its authority more efficiently than strance, and in the absence of any pressing That the American fl g is grossly abused them might lead them justly to anticipate; Great Britain. Alexander McLeod hav- or overruling necessity, may invade the by the abandoned and profigate of other as constantly giving occasion, also, directing his option either to prosecute a writ territory of the other, would inevitably nations, is but too probable. Congress has not long since, had this subject under its of our citizens who resort thither for pur-Court of the United States, or to submit both. When border collissions come to consideration; and its importance well jus- poses of commercial intercourse, and see retarding reparation for wrongs already

> > The failure of the Congress of Ecuador cender 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

A convention which has been concluded

parties to hasten the negotiation to its con Brazilian Government, or ginaling from