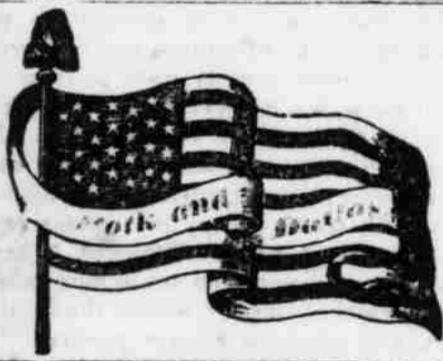


of the Central Government has, heretofore, manifested itself in some of those provinces; and it is fair to infer that they would be inclined to take the first favorable opportunity to proclaim their independence, and to form close alliances with Texas. The war would thus be endless; or, if cessations of hostilities should occur, they would only endure for a season. The interests of Mexico, therefore, could in nothing be better consulted than in a peace with her neighbors, which would result in the establishment of a permanent boundary. Upon the ratification of the treaty, the Executive was prepared to treat with her on the most liberal basis. Hence the boundaries of Texas were left undefined by the treaty. The Executive proposed to settle these upon terms that all the world should have pronounced just and reasonable. No negotiation upon that point could have been undertaken between the United States and Mexico, in advance of the ratification of the treaty. We should have had no right—no power—no authority, to have conducted such a negotiation; and to have undertaken it, would have been an assumption equally revolting to the pride of Mexico and Texas, and subjecting us to the charge of arrogance: while to have proposed in advance of annexation, to satisfy Mexico for any contingent interest she might have in Texas, would have been to have treated Texas, not as an independent power, but as a mere dependency of Mexico. This assumption could not have been acted on by the Executive, without setting at defiance your own solemn declaration that that Republic was an independent State. Mexico had, it is true, threatened war against the United States, in the event the Treaty of Annexation was ratified. The Executive could not permit itself to be influenced by this threat. It represented in this, the spirit of our People, who are ready to sacrifice much for peace, but nothing to intimidation. A war, under any circumstances, is greatly to be deplored, and the United States is the last nation to desire it; but if, as the condition of peace, it be required of us to forego the unquestionable right of treating with an independent power, of our own Continent, upon matters highly interesting to both, and upon a naked and unsustained pretension of claim by a third power, to control the free will of the power with whom we treat—devoted as we may be to peace, and anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the whole world, the Executive does not hesitate to say that, the People of the United States would be ready to brave all consequences, sooner than submit to such condition. But no apprehension of war was entertained by the Executive; and I must express frankly the opinion that, had the Treaty been ratified by the Senate, it would have been followed by a prompt settlement, to the entire satisfaction of Mexico, of every matter in difference between the two countries. Seeing then that new preparations for hostile invasion of Texas were about to be adopted by Mexico, and that these were brought about because Texas has adopted the suggestions of the Executive upon the subject of Annexation, it could not passively have folded its arms and permitted a war, threatened to be accompanied by every act that could mark a barbarous age, to be waged against her, because she had done so.

(Remainder next week)



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1844.

President's Message.

The reader will find in the preceding columns this always interesting and highly important document. The internal and external condition of the country is set forth in a masterly manner, and the entire message is well worthy of a close and attentive perusal.

Congress.

In the Senate, on the 9th inst., Mr. McPherson gave notice of his intention to introduce a joint resolution for the re-annexation of Texas to the United States; and Mr. Merrick, to introduce a bill to reduce the rates of postage, and to abolish the franking privilege.

In the House of Representatives, on the 3rd inst. Mr. Adams moved to rescind the 25th rule, (which excludes abolition petitions), which was carried 108 to 80; Mr. White of Kentucky, and Mr. Clingman of this State, were the only members from the slave States who voted for the motion. Mr. Davis of Kentucky, submitted a resolution to pay to the several States the 4th instalment due under the distribution act; which, on motion, was laid on the table.

On the 4th, Mr. Duncan introduced a bill

to establish a uniform time for holding the election for President and Vice President.

Our Rail Roads.

The 9th annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, was held in Wilmington on the 14th ult. From the report of the President, it appears that the total amount of receipts for the year ending 1st Oct. 1844, is \$289,533 75; total amount of expenditures for the same period, \$203,663 24—profits, \$85,900 51. Gov Dudley was re-appointed President, and Alex. Anderson, (since deceased,) P. K. Dickinson, Robert H. Cowan, Samuel Potter, John Hill, and James T. Miller, Directors on the part of the Stockholders.

From a statement submitted to the Legislature by the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, it appears that the receipts for the fiscal year ending 30th April, 1844, was \$53,460 77; expenditures during same period, \$49,170 66—excess of receipts over expenditures, \$3,990 10.

General Assembly.

In the Senate, on the 5th inst. Mr. Edwards stated that from the report of the Treasurer it would be seen that there was now a deficit in the treasury of \$70,000, an impending debt of \$100,000, and that \$150,000 would have to be provided at the present session to meet future liabilities—and submitted a resolution in relation thereto. A bill more effectually to suppress trading with slaves was read a second time & passed. On the same day, on a bill to amend an act passed in 1831, to incorporate the Guilford Gold Mining Company, Col. Biggs fought the battle for the individual liability principle, in regard to corporations, and triumphed. Thanks to him and that democracy of his, which never hesitates nor yields; and thanks also to that gallant body of men who seconded and sustained him in the struggle.

On the 10th, Mr. Francis introduced resolutions calling upon the Federal Government for the fourth instalment of the public monies alleged to be due this State under the act of Congress of 1836, and requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to effect said instalment. The resolutions were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next. On the 3rd inst. the Congress of the United States, by a vote of 105 to 68, refused to do the very thing Mr. Francis asks for in these resolutions; on the 10th inst. the Register, the organ of the Federalists, announces the fact, and groans over it; and yet on the said 10th inst. Mr. Francis brings forward a string of Resolutions asking Congress to do what they have already refused to do, at least during the present session!

In the House of Commons, on the 5th inst. the two Houses assembled in General Convention, to count the votes for Governor; which being done, it was declared that William A. Graham is duly elected Governor of the State of North Carolina, for two years from the 1st day of January, 1845.

On the 6th inst. on motion of Mr. Guthrie, resolved, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of selling the lands belonging to the State, which are situated in the city of Raleigh, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On the 7th inst a balloting was had for seven Councillors of State. The following is the joint vote: For Gabriel Holmes 68; Henry Fitts 68; Henry W. Conner 67; A. W. Mebane 68; David Watson 68; David Reid 67; Richard O. Britton 92; Jas. W. Howard 92; W. Perry 92; N. M. Roane 93; A. Myers 92; Josiah Cowles 92; and James Lowrie 53. The seven gentlemen last named—all federalists—were duly elected.

On Monday the 9th inst. the bill concerning Yancey and other counties (which in effect abolishes County Courts therein) came up and was supported by Mr. Fleming. Mr. Barnes moved to lay it on the table for the present. Mr. Shepard advocated the bill, and said he would be glad to make it a general law, so as to abolish the County Courts altogether. He was for going back to the old District system, which prevailed prior to 1836.

The above is a condensed statement of such of the proceedings as we deem interesting to our readers, as published in the Raleigh Standard.

Electoral College.

The Electoral College of North Carolina assembled in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, on Wednesday last, December 4, 1844, at 12 o'clock M. The following Electors were present.

From the 1st District, William W. Cherry. 2d, Josiah Collins. 3d, Robert B. Gilliam. 4th, W. H. Washington. 5th, Daniel B. Baker. 6th, Maurice Q. Waddell. 7th, John Kerr. 8th, A. H. Shepperd. 9th, James W. Osborne. 10th, Jonathan Horton. 11th, John Baxter.

James W. Osborne, Esq. was called to the Chair, for the purpose of organizing the College, who read the Proclamation of the Governor, announcing their election and invoking the convocation. Augustine H. Shepperd was duly elected

President of the College, and Edmund B. Freeman was appointed Secretary. Messrs. Cherry and Washington were appointed Tellers, and the College voted separately for President and Vice President of United States, when the Tellers reported that Henry Clay of Kentucky received the whole vote for President, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York, received the same for Vice President. Peyton P. Moore was elected Messenger to take charge of and deliver to the President of the Senate of the United States, at the City of Washington, the certified list of the votes given. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Senate for the use of their Hall. The College then adjourned till 7 o'clock, P. M.

The College assembled, pursuant to adjournment, and a Committee was appointed to examine the Certificate prepared by the Secretary, & declared it to be correct. The thanks of the College were tendered to the Hon. A. H. Shepperd, President, and Edmund B. Freeman, Esq. Secretary, for the manner in which they had discharged their several duties—and the College adjourned, sine die.

Raleigh Independent.

Revenue of North Carolina.—The Raleigh Star contains the Comptroller's Report for the year ending Nov. 1st, 1844; from which we make the following synopsis:

Whole amount paid by Sheriffs for the tax collected on land, town property, poll tax, &c.	\$50,466.32
Amount paid by the Sheriff of Craven.	1,907.59
Am't paid by Banks, (4 of 1 per cent on individual sh's.)	5,194.75
Amount of receipts for Literary Fund, including am't then on hand.	186,052.05
Disbursements of Lit. Fund;	121,712.65
Amount in hands of Treasurer Nov. 1st, 1844,	64,329.40
Amount of receipts for Internal Improvement Fund,	51,741.76
Amount of Disbursements	575.75
Balance Nov. 1st, 1840,	51,166.01
Am't of rec'ts for Pub. Fund, Disbursements,	84,756.17
Amount due Public Treasurer Nov. 1st, 1843,	14,343.37
	\$155,751.14
Amount due Treasurer Nov. 1st, 1844,	70,954.97
Am't due Pres't & Directors Lit. Fund Nov. 1st, 1844,	61,329.40
Am't due Pres't and Directors of Int'l Improvement Fund Nov. 1st, 1844,	51,166.01
Deduct am't due Public Treasurer 1st day Nov., 1844,	70,951.97
Am't in the hands of the Public Treasurer 1st Nov. 1844,	\$44,540.44
	Newbernian.

Murderous Assault.—A letter from Columbus county informs us that on the 30th ult., Capt. John W. Rowse was stabbed near the heart, with a knife, by Archibald Barfoot, whilst they were going home together from a muster of Capt. Rowse's militia Company. It was thought his wound would prove mortal. There was some difficulty existing between Rowse's father and Barfoot, which, it is supposed, led to the commission of the act.

Barfoot, who has absconded, is described to us as a man rather under the ordinary size, having light complexion, blue eyes, and is quick of speech. The citizens of Columbus, we are advised, will willingly pay a reward for his apprehension.

Wilmington Jour.

Cotton.—By a statement in the Charleston papers, it appears that the stock of cotton on hand, at the different ports of the U. States, on September, 1844, exceeds by 54,428 bales, the stock on hand the same time last year. The receipts of cotton at those ports this year exceed the receipts last year 45,025 bales. Does this not account for the low price of cotton? But the exports up to Sept. '44, show that twice as many bales have been shipped to Great Britain—three times as many to France, and three times as many to other ports, as there were last year.

Fayetteville Cur.

Pork.—More hogs have passed through this place up to yesterday evening than has been customary during previous seasons; the highest price asked has been \$3 per 100. Choice Kentucky hogs have been purchased at 2.87, and many sales effected of Tennessee at 2.75, gross, of course. Corn, to drovers, 50 cts.

Lincoln Courier.

Pork Business.—The weather is dry, cool, and bracing, and at just about the right temperature for cutting and packing

Hogs. We observed yesterday that the pens were filled with Kentucky Hogs, well fattened, and in as good case as Hogs from the same State were last year at Christmas. Prices has thus far ranged between \$2.50 to \$2.70 per 100 pounds. This is above the views of purchasers generally, who are not inclined to take hold strongly at these rates. All parties are waiting further advices from the southern and eastern markets. The number of hogs already packed is thought to range between 20,000 and 25,000.

Cincinnati Atlas, Nov. 26.

COMMUNICATED.

The Rev. J. B. Cheshire is expected to preach in the Episcopal Church in this place at early candle light to-morrow evening.

Prices Current,

At Tarborough and New York.

DEC. 14.	per	Tarboro'.	New York
Bacon,	lb	7 8	5 7
Brandy, apple,	gallon	40 50	40 50
Coffee,	lb	12 13	9 13
Corn,	bushel	25 30	47 48
Cotton,	lb	5 6	5 7
Cotton bagging,	yard	20 25	15 16
Flour,	barre	\$5 5 1/2	\$5 5 1/2
Iron,	lb	5 1/2	6 3/4
Lard,	lb	6 7	7 10
Molasses,	gallon	35 40	18 20
Sugar, brown,	lb	9 12	6 9 1/2
Salt, T. I.	bushel	45 50	32 35
Turpentine	barrel	150 160	225 233
wheat,	bushel	60 65	100 118
whiskey,	gallon	33 40	20 20



Masonic Notice.

THE FUNERAL of brother David G Baker, will be solemnized, By Concord Lodge, No. 58, From his late residence about eleven miles, west from Tarboro', on Sunday, the 29th of this month, being the fifth Sunday. Members of other Lodges and the fraternity generally are requested to attend. A funeral Sermon will be delivered, on the occasion, by the Rev. Blount Cooper. By order of CONCORD LODGE, Tarboro', December 13, 1844.

State of North Carolina, EDGECOMBE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, NOVEMBER TERM, 1844.

Arthur Parker, sen., John Parker, Louis D. Wilson and Josiah Lawrence,

vs. Hardy Parker, Ann Parker, Weeks Parker, the representatives of John Phippen and of Abner Mills who are unknown and Solomon T. Braddy, Adm'r of Job Braddy, dec'd,

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Weeks Parker, the representatives of John Phippen and of Abner Mills are non-residents of the State, the Court doth order that publication be made in the Tarboro' Press for six successive weeks, giving them notice to appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the county of Edgecombe, at the Court House in Tarborough, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the petition of plaintiff; otherwise, it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, JOHN NORFLEET, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in November A. D. 1844.

50 JNO. NORFLEET, Clk



JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of the above invaluable Pills, Also, for sale, Hull's celebrated Head-ache, Cough and Worm Lozenges. Dr. Spencer's vegetable Pills—and Ague and Fever Pills. Dr. Lacount's vegetable Tooth Ache Elixir.

Professor Vesprini's specific Pills, for the cure of diseased urinary organs. Geo. Howard, Agent, Tarboro'. Dec. 13, 1844.

TARBORO'

Male Academy.

THE NEXT Session, of the above-named Academy, will commence on the first Monday in January, 1845

The Languages, and any of the English branches, will be taught to any extent required. J. H. BROOKS, Prin. Dec. 7, 1844.



Waverly House,

Situated in WASH county, ABOUT half-way between RALEIGH and TARBOROUGH, directly on the Stage Road, and immediately adjoining William Lee's old stand, is now open for the reception of Travellers. No pains or expense shall be spared to render this a No. 1 House of Entertainment, and in every respect worthy the patronage of the travelling community. Extensive House room for Travellers, good stables for Horses, and large shelters for Carriages, Buggies, &c. WM. M. CRENSHAW, Stanhope, N. C. Nov. 25, 1844. 49-4

Aventon

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE present Session, of this School, will close on Friday the 13th of Dec. next; at which time, Parents, Guardians, &c. are respectfully invited to attend. The undersigned, most respectfully, informs his friends and the public, that the exercises of the School will be resumed on the second Monday in January next, in a

High, Healthy Section,

Of Nash county, 16 miles north of Nashville, 6 miles south-east of Ransom's Bridge, and 8 miles north of Hilliardston, under the instruction of Miss Mary A. Casey, a young lady, who received her education at the Troy Female Seminary, N. Y., and whose attainments and experience in teaching, amply qualify her for the task assigned.

Board can be had with the subscriber, at \$3.5 per session of 5 months.

Tuition.

For the various branches of English education, \$10 per session. Music, 15 French, 5 Drawing & Painting, 5

He will be pleased to receive his former pupils, with such others, as may be confided to his care. If it should not be convenient for pupils to enter at the commencement of the session, they will be admitted at any period of the session, and pay demanded only from the time of entrance.

1st December, 1844. The Roanoke Republican will insert the above until otherwise directed. F. A.

Fall & Winter Goods,

New and Fashionable, At very low Prices, AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE,

JAMES WEDDELL,

HAS now received the whole of his late purchases, and respectfully solicits a call from those who want to buy Cheap Goods.

In his assortment will be found—Black and colored plain and figured Silks, India Satin, rich Cashmere d'Ecoose, Chusans, Alpine Plaids, Crasse de Laines, Alpaccas, plain and figured, A great variety of Calicoes, very cheap Furniture Calicoes, Earleton Gingham, Shawls, Ladies' Cloaks, men's Overcoats, Fancy points, cravats, and handkerchiefs, Bonnet, cap and neck ribbons, Needle-work'd collars, Linen cambric and lawn handkerchiefs, Corded & Victoria skirts, corsets, bonnets, Thread & Lisle laces, edgings & insertings, Thread bobbin, laces and edgings, Black and white Netts, green barge, Muslin edgings and insertings, gimp, Cords and tassels, hair pins and necklaces, Silk and cotton umbrellas, hosiery & gloves, Cassimeres, tweeds, sattinets, Kentucky jeans, white, red & green flannels, Canton flannels, kerseys, linseys, Whitney, Mackinaw, duffel, & negro blankets, cotton osnaburg, bed ticks, Bleached & brown domestics, Irish linens, Long lawns, damask table cloths & napkins, Bird's eye diaper—Cambric, jaconnet, Swiss, book, and mull muslins, Plaid, striped, and figured muslins, with almost every other article in the

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods Line,

All of which is offered at reduced Prices. Tarboro', Nov. 23, 1844.

New and Beautiful

Fall and Winter

MILLINERY, &c.

Mrs. J. C. HOWARD,

HAS just received her Fall supply of Goods, which with her former stock comprises a general assortment of the most neat, useful and ornamental articles, in the

Millinery line.

All of which will be sold on her usual liberal and accommodating terms. Tarboro', Nov. 1, 1844.