

# THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No 988.

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Vol. III. No. 6.

## The Tarborough Press, By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

Is published weekly at Two Dollars per year if paid in advance—or, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of the subscription year. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time on giving notice thereof and paying arrears. Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements at that rate per square. 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 directed, and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they may not be attended to.

## THE Columbian Magazine, FOR 1845.

### PROSPECTUS FOR THE SECOND YEAR.

At the close of his second volume, the magazine having been commenced on the first of January, 1844, the publisher finds himself irresistibly called on to express the satisfaction and gratitude with which he has been filled by the brilliant and unexampled success that has attended his endeavors to win the public favor. Notwithstanding the difficulties, disappointments and vexations that almost invariably follow the establishment of a new periodical, in the production of which there must be the harmonious cooperation of many heads and many hands—notwithstanding occasionally short-comings, especially in the pictorial department, which no care or diligence could avert and no expenditure prevent, the Columbian Magazine has gone on steadily increasing in support and popularity from the opening number, and if the unbought unsolicited testimony of the press may be received as unswayed by partiality and unbiased by friendship, the efforts of contributors and editor have been satisfactory to the public and accepted as fulfilling the promises made for them at the commencement of the enterprise.

The publisher undertook the work with a firm conviction that the great city of New York was the best and the true home for a magazine of general literature; that notwithstanding the failure of many previous attempts to establish such a work, there could be no impossibility of success with sufficient capital, perseverance and the right system of management both by publisher and editor; stimulated by this conviction he embarked in the enterprise and the result of the first year has proved that his judgment was correct.

It has long ceased to be necessary, or reasonable, that we should speak of the Columbian as an experiment. At all events, it is now an experiment substantially tried. We feel ourselves upon as firm a basis as any similar journal in the world. Our principle cares now regard not so much the securing what ground we have gained (for we consider this sufficiently secure) as the extension of our sphere of action and utility—not so much, even, the mere enlargement of our subscription list, as the most suitable modes of catering for the amusement (and shall we say occasionally for the profit?) of our subscribers in the present and in the future—the many whom we have, and the many more we shall undoubtedly have as time rolls on.

We have made arrangements which will enable us to present our friends with embellishments of very superior taste, style and finish. In this respect it is our firm purpose, if possible, to outvie all competition. Our music and engravings, we confidently believe, will not be equaled—very certainly they shall not be surpassed in real merit by those of any other magazine. We propose to give each month two or more superb engravings, independently of two pages of music, by the most eminent composers, and a plate of authentic fashions.

Regarding the literary and editorial conduct of the Columbian, the publisher does not feel called upon to say more than a very few words. The general management of this department is, as heretofore, entrusted to a gentleman possessing every qualification for the task, and who has given abundant evidence, not only of the highest ability to put forth a meritorious magazine, but of the ability to put forth a magazine exactly adapted to the tastes of our readers. The publisher, therefore, has every confidence that what has already been done for the literary value of the journal will be done again. We are perfectly willing that our future in this respect shall be estimated by our past. The subjoined list of those who have furnished articles for the Columbian during the by-gone year will satisfy, we feel assured, the most fastidious that we are resolute to spare in no particular neither exertion or expense.

Mrs L H Sigourney T S Authur  
Mrs Kirkland H P Grattan  
Mrs A S Stephens The Author of the  
Mrs F S Osgood "Widow of Br-  
Mrs E O Smith ges"  
Mrs A C Mowatt H T Tuckerman  
Mrs E F Ellet James F Otis

Mrs M StLeon Loud Robert L Wade  
Mrs J G Brooks S D Patterson  
Mrs J Hull E S Gould  
Mrs M P Hunt Seba Smith  
Mrs H Lighthipe T S Fay  
Mrs C H Butler C Fenno Hoffman  
Mrs E C Embury C D McLeod  
Mrs Cary Wm H Willis  
Mrs E R Steele Walter Whitman  
Mrs M A Erving Rev F C Woodworth  
Miss M L Lawson Isaac F Shephard  
Miss Colman T B Reid  
Miss Isabel Jocelyn Wm O Bourne  
Miss M Russell R G White  
Miss Emily E Chubbuck H A Clark  
Miss L M Brauner C Wilkins Eimi  
Miss F Forester E J Porter  
Miss M G Quincy E Parmyly  
Author of "Summer Frolicking" H Myers  
J K Paulding M C Hill  
Wm C Bryant J M Wilson  
Fuz G Halleck J Boughn  
E A Poe Wm Russell  
John Neal The Author of "Time's Doings"  
Henry W Herbert A M Ide Jr  
H H Weld O G Warren  
Park Benjamin Augustus Snodgrass  
Wm Cox J F Headley  
Geo W Kendall F L Hagadorn  
H S Schoolcraft H B Hirst

With the aid of these contributors, (of whom it is needless to say one word in the way of commendation.) and of numerous others perhaps equally meritorious if less celebrated, who have promised us their support, we flatter ourselves that, as a literary work, the Columbian need be under no apprehension of being excelled.

But what we have done is already before the public, who will not fail to judge us with impartiality; and in respect to what we intend to do, it will be both wiser and more becoming (alho' less fashionable) not to boast. We may be permitted to assure our friends in brief, however, that we have matured numerous plans (for the third volume) with which we feel confident they will be pleased. It is our purpose to put forth every energy; and it will be no fault of our own if the Columbian shall not be found at least equal to any magazine, of any class or price, in America.

**DEALERS IN PERIODICALS** throughout the United States and the Canadas who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine will please apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

Editors who will insert this Prospectus and send a copy marked and addressed to the Columbian Magazine, shall have a copy sent to them for one year.

### Terms of the Columbian Magazine.

One copy one year in advance, \$3
One copy two years, 5
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Five do do 10
Eight do do 15
Eleven do do 20

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## PETERS' PILLS.

A FRESH supply of Peters' Pills just received and for sale by  
**GEO. HOWARD.**  
Tarboro', July 19.

### APPROVED Patent Medicines.

**GRAY'S** invaluable Patent Ointment, for the cure of white swellings, scrofulous and other tumors, ulcers, sore legs, old and fresh wounds, sprains and bruises, swellings and inflammations, scalds and burns, scald head, women's sore breast, rheumatic pains, tetters, eruptions, chilblains, whitlows, bites, piles, corns, and external diseases generally.

**Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash**, for preserving the teeth from decay, protecting the gums, &c.

**Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil**, a certain cure for deafness.

**Spohn's Ague and Fever Pills**, a never failing remedy if taken according to directions which accompany them.

**Judkins' Specific Ointment**, for the cure of white swelling, sore legs, felons, chilblains, tetters, eruptions, &c.

**Roach and bed bug bane**, an effectual antidote against these noxious insects.

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**Bullard's Oil Soap**, for cleansing coat collars, woolen, linen and cotton goods, from spots occasioned by grease, paint, tar, varnish, and oils of every description, without injury to the finest goods. It also possesses very healing and penetrating qualities, and is used with perfect safety for bathing various external complaints upon man or beast.

For sale by **GEO. HOWARD.**  
Tarboro', June, 1844.

## POLITICAL.

### MR. HAYWOOD'S SPEECH.

We copy the following passages from the Speech of Mr. Haywood, of N. Carolina, on the Annexation of Texas: delivered in the Senate of the United States, January 14, 1845.

He said this subject of incorporating Texas into the Union, at its appearance in the Senate, necessarily presented two questions to a faithful and scrupulous Senator: first, whether the constitution allowed the government, by the action of any one of its departments, or all of them together, the *rightful* power to acquire additional territory. For if not, there was an end of it. And next, though the *power* might exist, whether it was *politic and wise* in the United States to exercise it, and to enlarge her borders by the acquisition of Texas. Without going into a repetition of all the reasons for holding the affirmative side on these constitutional and national questions, he remarked that for one he had sought after the truth, determining in his own mind to pursue it, regardless of the interest of men or parties. He had looked to the wisdom of the *past* in order to decide his vote at the present, when legislating, as we were in a peculiar sense, for the *weal or woe* of the *future*.

Upon the first point—the *power* of the United States government to enlarge her borders by the acquisition of new territories—he found that the treaty of Louisiana, made by Mr. Jefferson in 1803, had been ratified by more than two thirds, of the wise men and patriots of the Senate of that day. It had been ratified not in silent acquiescence, nor by any constrained submission to a real or supposed necessity, but deliberately, and after full debate, by the great minds of the nation. It was not a decision made without intellectual conflicts, but a solemn, well-considered determination of the question, after everything which could be said against the power had been said and answered and deliberated upon.

He found that the Florida treaty was made by Mr. Monroe in 1819, whereby another large territory was likewise acquired; and at that day the opinion of the country had become so well settled in favor of the *power of acquiring territory* under our constitution, that the treaty of Florida was ratified by the *UNANIMOUS* vote of the Senate!

In the House of Representatives there was some opposition to the bill for carrying the treaty into effect, and some effort had been made to protest against it, not, however, upon the ground of hostility to receiving the territory which was acquired by it, and not for the want of power to acquire it, but on account of the cession by the United States to Spain of the American claim to Texas under the treaty of 1803—Texas being a part of Louisiana as originally purchased in 1803.

He found that, from time to time, new States had been organized in the Territory of Louisiana, had been admitted into the Union; and Florida herself was now at the door waiting, and even demanding our consent to admit her to take her place with Iowa in the Union. These decisions were conclusive upon the question of our *power* to acquire new territories.

Upon the other point—the *policy* of re-acquiring Texas—a like recurrence to the past had been sufficient to remove all his doubts. He found, from 1803 to 1819—from the time of the Louisiana treaty by which Texas was acquired as a part of Louisiana to the date of the Florida treaty by which it was ceded to Spain, a period of 16 years—that the government of the United States, our officers, statesmen, politicians, and public presses, had put up a *claim* to Texas as a part of Louisiana, and, as already stated, some of the most eminent statesmen, in the House of Representatives and out of it, had denounced and opposed that part of the treaty of Florida by which our *claim* to Texas had been ceded away. They had reprobated its impolicy, and denied the right of the government to *part* with any portion of the national territory. They had yielded to it, however, on account of the higher policy and the political expediency of abiding by the treaty as a whole. Yet some of them, who were still conspicuous leaders in politics, and shining lights in the galaxy of American statesmen, even at that day had avowed a determination to re-acquire it, as necessary to the welfare of the nation, and indispensable to an important section of the Union.

He found that Mr. Adams's administration being the next immediately after Mr. Monroe's, had endeavored to re-acquire Texas, and failed.

He found that General Jackson's administration, the next after Mr. Adams's had pursued the same policy, and had renewed these efforts to re-acquire Texas, but without success.

He found that Mr. Van Buren's administration, the next after General Jackson's—President Van Buren having been in

fact the secretary who conducted the negotiation for it under his predecessor—never abandoned the policy of reannexation, but only *suspended* any active immediate exertions to accomplish it, for reasons of state too familiar to require a repetition.

He found that Mr. Tyler's administration, the next after Mr. Van Buren's, had adopted the policy of his predecessors, and had pushed it with great zeal, so as to make a treaty with Texas, and had submitted it to the Senate for their advice.

He found that Texas, a few years after being ceded to Spain in 18'9, became a sovereign member of the Mexican confederacy; and that, after a successful revolution, this Mexican confederacy was acknowledged by the United States to be a sovereign and independent nation.

He found that Texas, afterwards, had successfully resisted, by force, the attempt to subjugate her people at the overthrow of the Mexican confederacy; and that the United States, in solemn form, had acknowledged her independence and sovereignty, as did the other great powers of the world. But even in our act admitting the independence of Texas, the old and cherished policy of this government to re-incorporate Texas into our Union was distinctly avowed in the Senate, as it had been responded to and reciprocated by Texas herself; and altho' postponed, it was not at all abandoned.—See debates.)

Having looked so far into the public acts of the nation, in proof her policy, Mr. H said he had then examined the opinions of the eminent men, some of whose names he might use, but in no spirit either of censure or of praise. He found that all the *Presidents* of the United States, since Texas was ceded away—all, without exception—had been anxious and active in their endeavors to re-acquire it—Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler. Though differing widely upon other points, there was a most remarkable concurrence upon this one.

He found that all the *Vice Presidents*, since that time, had approved the policy of re-acquiring Texas.

He found that all the *Secretaries of State* (to whose office it belonged to conduct our foreign affairs) concurred and cooperated in the same thing.

He had found, indeed, that until a comparatively late day, when fanaticism had combined with party spirit to organize voluntary societies for abolitionism, this sentiment had been almost universal. There might be exceptions, yet he believed there was not an eminent statesman, nor a distinguished politician, in America, who had lifted his voice against the re-acquisition of Texas—against the policy of re-incorporating Texas into the Union, until after it had been injuriously burdened with an alliance to the question of negro slavery.

With this unvaried current of sentiment in all sections—with all administrations of all parties—with most if not all of the leading statesmen and politicians of America, he could not undertake to contend and set up against the measure now any distrustful fears of his own mind. As he had not heretofore, so neither would he at this time, enlarge upon the topic, by attempting to assign other reasons why it appeared to him to be our *true policy* to restore the ancient limits of the republic whenever Texas was ready and willing to be reunited to us, and the good work might be accomplished with harmony, according to the constitution.

True it was, (he continued,) that the spirit of our times put into operation, by the aid of these organized sectional societies, had engendered hostility to annexation, and it had reproduced the old arguments against our *power* which were made and overruled nearly half a century ago, notwithstanding the decision of 1803 was, sixteen years afterwards, at the ratification of the Florida treaty, *unanimously* confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

Mr. H. declared that, if such an array of authority, time, acquiescence, unanimity of public men, as wise if not wiser than we were, and who were quite as patriotic as the men of any age or country—and that, too, after their opinions had been approved by public sentiment, and had, by the introduction of new States, grown up as it were into the fabric of the Union as it is—did not settle the question of *power*, then no question would ever be regarded as a settled one. If these did not *close the door* upon any refinements of grammar and of logic about the meaning of this word or of that one in our organic law—if these did not furnish a right rule for the people's representatives—if these did not establish beyond cavil the *power* to acquire new territory—if these were not the true and the "old paths" which an honest and scrupulous statesman might pursue with safety, why, then he had entirely mistaken his duty; and he had wholly misapprehended what the wisest men and best authors could mean when they recognized *precedents* as fit guides to a true exposition of constitutions and laws. That the testimony to which he had referred established beyond reasonable controversy that it had been the

*policy* of the United States for a quarter of a century and more to acquire Texas whenever it might be done with honor and with a reasonable degree of harmony, he presumed gone would deny or dispute.

Mr. H. said that, though he did not pretend to assert that he had stopped his investigation precisely at this point, yet he could declare that, apart from all others, this view of the subject seemed to his mind conclusive, as well upon the question of *power* as upon the question of *policy*.

As at present advised, he should be undecided not to say that he believed the South had better take Texas with a reasonable, but not an evasive, capricious division, than to reject it altogether! He was quite certain that the Southern *pe ple* had rather have the Union and Texas, with such a division line adopted in harmony and brotherly love, than to divide the Union, in feeling or in fact, in the pursuit of *undivided Texas!* At all events, he would let the people answer that question for themselves.

He was not to be stopped in acquiring Texas for fear that some State might threaten to quit the Union. If any was foolish enough to retire from the family because another was admitted into it, that was to be looked to when she was actually quitting, though there was really no danger of it. But if there were any who contemplated a retirement from the Union by the South because Texas could not be constitutionally admitted, he could not, no, and he would not hereafter, lead, or join, or follow, such a cause. He was for Texas and the Union—for bringing Texas in the Union. But he was for the *UNION, TEXAS OR NO TEXAS.* And he did not believe there was any different spirit prevailing at the South, or North, or any where else, amongst the *people*. If there should be, his lot was cast in the South, and he must abide her decision—her fate. God only knew (he could not tell) whether there might not be ambitious or bad men who would be willing to excite the people by clamors, and subject them to strife, agitation, and discord, until many of them might be ultimately betrayed into discontent, indifference, disaffection, and ultimate hostility even, against the Union. But it was not so now. The people every where were Union men.

### Planters' Convention.

The Cotton Planters of the South are alarmed at the immense product of cotton, which continually keeps the price down in consequence of the large surplus it creates. We mentioned some days since, that a Planters' Convention was about to be held at Macon, (Ga.) to consider this subject, & advise a remedy; and we now learn that another and a similar Convention is to take place at Jackson, (Miss.) The Concordia Intelligencer, in noticing the call for this Convention, takes occasion to speak of the course which has induced the necessity for it; and that is the almost exclusive attention paid to the growth of cotton, to the neglect of other important crops, such as grain, corn, &c.—*Rich. Her.*

**Shocking.**—Turner Johnson, of Orange, was shockingly murdered by his daughter (about 12 years of age,) on the night of the 6th inst. Report says that Johnson went home intoxicated—found no one about but this little girl—threatened to kill her if she didn't kill him—laid himself down before the fire, whereupon his daughter approached him with axe in hand and, with one blow split his skull open! The daughter has been committed to jail. This horrid deed may excite the surprise of some of our readers, but nothing surprises us now-a-days.—*Chron.*

**Spurious Half Dollars.**—We learn from an exchange paper that spurious half dollars have been passed in Madison and Hamilton counties, Florida, & in Lowndes county, Georgia, by some person from North Carolina. It is a hard matter to tell the spurious from the genuine coin; they are a few grains lighter and said to be dated from 1834 to 1836. It is suspected that they have been imposed upon the people all the way from N. Carolina to Florida. *Fayetteville Car.*

**Neroska** is the name selected for the proposed Territory to be erected west of Missouri and Iowa. The territorial government is designed to extend over the country watered by the head streams of the Arkansas, Platte, and Yellowstone rivers.

**Sudden Death.**—There were two awful sudden deaths in this town on Saturday last. An old gentleman by the name of Fenn, who has been for some time employed at West Hill warehouse, was, while engaged in his business taken with a shuddering and in a few minutes was a corpse.

About the same period, a lad about 12 years of age, the son of Mr. Jas. Pace, was, while engaged in play on Poplar Lawn, taken with a chill and died in the course of an hour.—*Petersburg Int.*