

THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No 994.

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Vol. III. No. 12.

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 co-operation 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 unbiassed 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 Author
Mrs Kirkland H P Grant
Mrs A S Stephens The Author of the
Mrs F S Osgood "Widow of Bru-
Mrs E O Smith ge's"
Mrs A C Mowatt H T Tuckerman
Mrs E F Ellet James F Ois

Mrs M St Leon Loud
Mrs J G Brooks
Mrs J Hull
Mrs M P Hunt
Mrs H Lighthipe
Mrs C H Butler
Mrs E C Embury
Mrs Cary
Mrs E R Steele
Mrs M A Erving
Miss M L Lawson
Miss Colman
Miss Isabel Jocelyn
Miss M Russell
Miss Emily E Chubbuck
Miss L M Brauner
Miss F Forester
Miss M G Quincy
Author of "Summer Frolicking"
J K Paulling
Wm C Bryant
Fitz G Halleck
E A Poe
John Neal
Henry W Herbert
H H Weld
Park Benjamin
Wm Cox
Geo W Kendall
H S Schoolcraft

Robert L Wade
S D Patterson
E S Gould
Saba Smith
T S Fay
C Fenno Hoffman
C D McLeod
Wm H Willis
Walter Whitman
Rev F C Woodworth
Isaac F Shephard
T B Read
Wm O Bourne
R G White
H A Clark
C Wilkins Eimi
E J Porter
E Parmly
H Myers
M C Hill
M E Wilson
J Boughon
C McLachlan
Wm Russell Jr
The Author of "Time's Doings"
A M Ide Jr
O G Warren
Augustus Snodgrass
J T Headley
F L Hagadorn
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
Two copies one year, 5
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Eight do do 15
Eleven do do 20
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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, biles, piles, corns, and external diseases generally.

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

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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.

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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.



INAUGURAL ADDRESS. (continued from last No.)

The republic of Texas has made known her desire to come into our Union, to form a part of our confederacy and enjoy with us the blessings of liberty secured and guaranteed by our constitution. Texas was once a part of our country—was unwisely ceded away to a foreign power—is now independent, and possesses an undoubted right to dispose of a part or the whole of her territory, and to merge her sovereignty, as a separate and independent State, in ours. I congratulate my country that, by an act of the late Congress of the United States, the assent of the government has been given to the reunion; and it only remains for the two countries to agree upon the terms to consummate an object so important to both.

I regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas. They are independent powers, competent to contract; and foreign nations have no right to interfere with, or to take exceptions to their reunion. Foreign powers do not seem to appreciate the true character of our government. Our Union is a confederation of independent States, whose policy is peace with each other and all the world. To enlarge its limits, is to extend the dominion of peace over additional territories and increasing millions. The world has nothing to fear from military ambition in our government. While the chief magistrate and the popular branch of Congress are elected for short terms by the suffrages of these millions who must, in their own persons, bear all the burdens and miseries of war, our Government cannot be otherwise than pacific. Foreign powers should, therefore, look on the annexation of Texas to the United States, not as the conquest of a nation seeking to extend her dominions by arms and violence, but as the peaceful acquisition of a territory once hers, by adding another member to our confederation, with the consent of that member—thereby diminishing the chances of war, & opening to them new & ever-increasing markets for their products.

To Texas the reunion is important, because the strong protecting arm of our government would be extended over her, and the vast resources of her fertile soil and genial climate would be speedily developed; while the safety of New Orleans and of our whole southwestern frontier against hostile aggression, as well as the interests of the whole Union, would be promoted by it.

In the earlier stages of our national existence the opinion prevailed with some that our system of confederated States could not operate successfully over an extended territory, and serious objections have at different times been made to the enlargement of our boundaries. These objections were earnestly urged when we acquired Louisiana. Experience has shown that they were not well founded. The title of numerous Indian tribes to vast tracts of country has been extinguished. New States have been admitted into the Union. New Territories have been created and our jurisdiction and laws extended over them. As our population has expanded, the Union has been cemented and strengthened. As our boundaries have been enlarged, and our agricultural population has been spread over a large surface, our federative system has acquired additional strength and security. It may well be doubted whether it would not be in greater danger of overthrow if our present population were confined to the comparatively narrow limits of the originally thirteen States, than it is now that they are sparsely settled over a more expanded territory. It is confidently believed that our system may be safely extended to the utmost bounds of our territorial limits, and that as it shall be extended, the bonds of our Union, so far from being weakened, will become stronger.

None can fail to see the danger to our safety and future peace, if Texas remains an independent State, or becomes an ally or dependency of some foreign nation more powerful than herself. Is there one among our citizens who would not prefer perpetual peace with Texas to occasional wars, which so often occur between bordering independent nations? Is there one who would not prefer free intercourse with her to high duties on all our products and manufactures which enter her ports or cross her frontiers? Is there one who would not prefer an unrestricted communication with her citizens, to the frontier obstructions which must occur if she remains out of the Union? Whatever is good or evil in the local institutions of Texas will remain her own, whether annexed to the United States or not. None of the present States will be responsible for them any

more than they are for the local institutions of each other. They have confederated together for certain specified objects. Upon the same principle that they would refuse to form a perpetual union with Texas because of her local institutions, our forefathers would have been prevented from forming our present Union. Perceiving no valid objection to the measure, and many reasons for its adoption vitally affecting the peace, the safety and the prosperity of both countries, I shall, on the broad principle which formed the basis and produced the adoption of our Constitution and not in any narrow spirit of sectional policy, endeavor, by all constitutional, honorable, and appropriate means, to consummate the expressed will of the People & Government of the United States, by the re-annexation of Texas to our Union at the earliest practicable period.

Nor will it become in a less degree my duty to assert and maintain, by all constitutional means, the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky Mountains.—Our title to the country of the Oregon is clear "and unquestionably" and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with their wives and children. But eighty years ago our population was confined on the west by the ridge of the Alleghanies. Within that period—within the lifetime, I might say, of some of my hearers—our people increasing to many millions, have filled the eastern valley of the Mississippi, adventurous ascended the Missouri to its head spring, and are already engaged in establishing the blessings of self-government in valleys of which the rivers flow to the Pacific. The world beholds the peaceful triumphs of the industry of our emigrants. To us belongs the duty of protecting them adequately wherever they may be upon our soil. The jurisdiction of our laws, and the benefits of our republican institutions should be extended over them in the distant regions which they have selected for their homes. The increasing facilities of intercourse will easily bring the States, of which the formation in that part of our territory cannot be long delayed, within the sphere of our federative Union. In the mean time, every obligation imposed by treaty or conventional stipulations should be sacredly respected.

In the management of our foreign relations, it will be my aim to observe a careful respect for the rights of other nations while our own will be the subject of constant watchfulness. Equal and exact justice should characterize all our intercourse with foreign countries. All alliances having a tendency to jeopard the welfare and honor of our country, or sacrifice any one of the national interests, will be studiously avoided; and yet no opportunity will be lost to cultivate a favorable understanding with foreign Governments by which our navigation and commerce may be extended, and the ample products of our fertile soil, as well as the manufactures of our skillful artisans, find a ready market and remunerating prices in foreign countries.

In taking care that the laws be faithfully executed, a strict performance of duty will be exacted from all public officers. From those officers, especially, who are charged with the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, will prompt and rigid accountability be required. Any culpable failure or delay on their part to account for moneys entrusted to them, at the times and in the manner required by law, will, in every instance, terminate the official connexion of such defaulting officer with the Government.

Although, in our country, the Chief Magistrate must, almost of necessity, be chosen by a party, and stand pledged to its principles and measures, yet, in his official actions, he should not be the President of a part only but of the whole people of the United States. While he executes the laws with an impartial hand, shrinks from no proper responsibility, and faithfully carries out in the Executive Department of the Government the principles and policy of those who have chosen him; he should not be ungrateful that our fellow-citizens who have differed with him in opinion are entitled to the full and free exercise of their opinions and judgments; and that the rights of all are entitled to respect and regard.

Confidently relying upon the aid and assistance of the co-ordinate departments of the Government, in conducting our public affairs, I enter upon the discharge of the high duties which have been assigned me by the people, again humbly supplicating that Divine Being, who has watched over and protected our beloved country from its infancy to the present hour, to continue his gracious benedictions upon us, that we may continue to be a prosperous and happy people.

ADDRESS TO THE SENATE,
Delivered by the Hon. George M. Dallas,
Vice President of the U. States, on taking the Oath of Office, March 4, 1845.

Senators: In directing the Vice President to preside at the deliberation of this body, the Constitution of our country assigns to him a sphere and a duty alike eminent and grateful. Without any of the cares of real power, with none of the responsibilities of legislation, except in rare conjunctures, he is associated with the dignified Delegates of Republican Sovereignty: he is posted by the entire American People in your confederated council, partly, it would seem, as an organ of freedom's fundamental principle of order, and partly, perhaps, as a mere symbol of that more popular and "more perfect Union," on which depend the blessings of our peace, independence, and liberty. His mission, tranquil and unimposing, is yet noble in its origin and objects, and happy as well as proud in its relations to you.

No one, gentlemen, can appreciate more highly or recognize more deferentially than I do the incumbent of this chair the powers, privileges, and rules or forms of the Senate of the United States. To maintain these unimpaired and unrelaxed he feels to be an official duty, second in impressive obligation only to his constitutional allegiance.—To their exercise the Republic owes incalculable good, and through them has been gradually achieved a wide-spread fame for wisdom, justice, moderation and efficiency, unsurpassed by any assemblage of statesmen in former or present times. A calm and well-adjusted system of action in this Chamber, carefully devised and steadily pursued by those who have preceded us in it, has largely contributed to the unobscured success of our great political experiment. Instability, haste, procrastination, discourtesy, and inefficiently hastened, discontinued and banished, have been disturbed—upreared here the pillars of enlightened reason and the vigor of political patriotism. Our country reaps the social and substantial advantage to her policy, institutions, prospects, and life.

The citizen whom it has pleased a people to elevate to their suffrages from the pursuits of private and domestic life may best evince his grateful sense of the trust thus conferred by devoting his faculties, moral and intellectual, resolutely to their service. This I shall do; yet with a confidence unavoidable to one conscious that almost every step in his appointed path is to him new and untried, and sensible how dangerous a contrast must occur in the transfer of powers from practiced to unpractised hands. In observance, however, upon this floor a number of those experienced and skilful statesmen on whom the nation justly looks with pride and reliance, I am assured that there can be but little danger of public disadvantage from inadvertencies or mistakes, which their counsel may readily avert or rectify. And thus, gentlemen, while aiming, frankly and impartially, to exercise the functions of an unaccustomed station in the spirit of the Constitution, for the enlarged and lasting purposes of a revered country, and with sincere will towards all, I may cherish the encouraging hope of being able, with the assent of an indulgent Providence, at once to perform my duty and to attract your confidence.

A New Thing under the Sun.—The Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate of Texas, say, in a report on several memorials praying for the annexation of that Republic to the United States.—

The annexation of Texas to the United States, already so emphatically willed by the people of both countries, will, when consummated, be among the most interesting events recorded in the annals of history. It will stand without a parallel in political changes. It is true that the chronicles of nations are full of changes of governments, of extension of empire, and of the partition of the weaker among the stronger powers; but this will be the first instance where a free sovereign and independent people will have merged their government in another, by their own free will and consent! Other nations have lost their separate and independent existence, but they have fallen before the bloody car of conquest, and have been appropriated as the successful spoils of ambition. They have only changed masters; and in too many instances, have had substituted a more tolerable despotism than that which preceded it.

But here, how different will be the change, and how incomparably different must be its result! Our weakness will become strength; our danger, safety; and desolation of heart will be supplanted by the smiles of joy. In this change there will be no compulsion—no force—no rapacity—no desire for aggrandisement; nothing more nor less than the stern will of freemen, to extend the area of national liberty, to render more durable republican institutions, and to perpetuate the glory of the American name. And who would not exult in the appellation of an American citizen? What country is there contiguous to the United States that would not rejoice to share the benefits, the privileges, and protection of that government.