THE TARBORO' PRESS.

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The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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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.

M'ILWAINE, BROWNLEY, & CO.,

Petersburg, Va.,

ARE now receiving their *Full Supply of*

GROCERIES,

Which is very general and extensive—to which they invite the attention of purchasers. In their assortment may be found,

160 hhds brown Sugars, common to fine,
75 packages loaf and lump Sugars,
50 barrels clarified, crush'd & powdered do.,
750 bags Rio, Laguira, Cuba and Java coffee,
1000 casks cut nails and brads,
40 hhds and tierces Molasses, part *Superior*,
60 tons Swed., English & Amer'n irons,
350 ps cotton bagging, various wts. and qualities,
300 coils bale rope, hemp, flax and jute,
1 500 lbs sewing, wrapping & seine twine,
2000 " ball and hank shoe thread,
1500 sides oak and hemlock sole leather,
150 dozen, upper leather, calf, kip and sheep skins,
2000 sacks L'Pool fine and ground salt,
1000 reams wrap'g, writ'g & letter paper,
20,000 lbs western Bacon, sides and shoulders,
German, blist'd, cast and shear steel,
Hoop, band, nail rod, and horse shoe iron,
Patent horse shoes in kegs, spring steel,
Cart and waggon boxes, trace chains,
Gunpowder in kegs, qr. kegs & canisters,
Shot & bar lead, of Virginia manufacture,
Cotton Yarns, best N. Carolina manufac'e,
Bed cords and plough lines, Manilla rope,
Harness and skirting leather,
Saddles, bridles and horse collars,
Cotton cards, Whittemore's best, and common kinds,
Teas, imperial & gunp'd, Y. Hyson & blacks,
Indigo, madder, copperas, and saltpetre,
Salts, borax, brimstone and alum,
Best winter sperm and tanner's oil,
Pepper, spice, ginger and nutmegs,
Candles, best sperm and tallow,
Soap, brown and pale, washing and shaving, &c. &c.

☞ *Their best attention will be given to the sale of produce, consigned to their care.*

August 12, 1845.

N. M. Martin & Donnan,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL, as heretofore, give particular attention to the sale of all produce sent to them.

They offer for sale, Cotton bagging, Rope, and other articles in their line, on reasonable terms.

Petersburg, September 25, 1845

CROW & SCOTT,

Commission Merchants, and

Forwarding Agents,

IN THE TOWN OF PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA,

HAVE removed to the large and commodious Store, nearly opposite to Friend's Hotel and the Post Office, and next to West Hill Ware House.

They give prompt and personal attention to the selling of Cotton, Tobacco, and all kinds of Country Produce, and always intend obtaining the best market prices and have the money ready when Sales are made. They have now in Store, the following:

150 Sacks Salt,
75 Bags Rio, Java and Laguira Coffee,
10 Hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
50 Bbls Maine Merrer Potatoes,
50 " New York Apples,
50 Boxes Cheese,
30 Kegs Goshen Butter,
20 Chests various Teas,
100 Bbls Family and Superfine Flour,
20 Boxes Adamantine Candles,
25 " Sperm "
20 " Mould "
Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Soaps, Wrapping Papers, Twine, &c., &c.

WM. H. CROW,
JAMES D. SCOTT.

November 1, 1845. 46-8

Cotton Gins

THE subscriber offers for sale, *cheap* two second hand Cotton Gins.

GEO. HOWARD.

Tarboro', Nov'r 7.

Patterson & Wills,

PETERSBURG, Va.

August 25th, 1845,

HAVE in Store and are receiving the following Goods, to wit:

60 hhds P. Rico, N. O., St. Croix and refined Sugars,
200 bags Laguira, Rio and Java coffee,
20 hhds P. Rico and Cuba molasses, part *prime*,
1900 sacks L. P. and G. A. salt,
200 ps. cotton bagging, part *sup'r qual.*
200 coils Bale rope,
10000 lbs. Virginia cured bacon,
10000 " Western sides and shoulders,
250 sides "good" and "damaged" Sole Leather,
50 doz. Russet upper do.,
500 lbs. Shoe thread,
150 bls. No. 1 and 2, N. Ca. herrings,
100 boxes Sperm and Tallow candles, approved *Brands*,
20 boxes & bls. Loaf & Crushed sugar,
5 bls. superior Pulverised do.
100 bags Drop and Buck shot,
100 kegs D. P. powder,
90 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 " band and hoop do.
3 " blistered, German & Cast steel,
250 kegs cut and box nails,
10 doz. Wells & Co. approved axes,
50 casks London porter—q'ts & p'ts,
10 hhds Baltimore whiskey,
50 bls. do. do.
50 " superior Northern A. Brandy,
15 " N. E Rum,
10 " Scuppernong Wine,
10 qr. casks Teneriff and S. M. do.
1 pipe superior old Madeira,
5 qr casks Port wine,
5 half pipes superior Cognac & Champaign brandy, *warranted genuine*,
30 bls old Monongahela whiskey,
2 puncheons best Jamaica Rum,
3 pipes H. Gin,
100 nests Iron and Wood bound tubs,
20 bags pepper, spice and ginger,
5 half chests superior G. P., Imperial and Y. H. Tea,
50 doz. Bed cords *best Hemp*,
100 " Cotton Lines,
100 reams Wrapping paper,
50 " Writing & Letter do.
20 boxes Whittimore's *genuine* Cotton and Wool cards,
100 bls. new City ground, family flour,
100 " " S. F. ditto—ditto & country,
25 " superior Cider Vinegar,
100 bushels best Clover seed—*selected*,

Together with other articles usually kept in the Grocery line; all of which we offer for sale, upon such terms as we think a fair examination cannot fail to approve. We are agents for the sale of Jabez Parker's

Threshing Machines,

FAN MILLS, STRAW CUTTERS & Corn Shellers;

Which are sold at the same prices as by the Manufacturer.

We also solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore received in the way of Consignments of Produce: say Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Bacon, &c.; and pledge ourselves to be unwavering in our terms of Commissions, as we place all on an equal footing. Say *fifty cents per Bale for Cotton*, and all other kinds of Produce 2½ per cent. Also, the receiving and forwarding of Merchandise.

Just Received,

By the Subscriber,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT Swedes, American and English Iron,
German & cast Steel, cut & wrought Nails,
Castings, consisting of ovens, pots, spiders, skillets, tea kettles, andirons, cart and waggon boxes, ploughs, points & heels,
Spades, long handled shovels, hoes, trace and halter chains, sulky springs,
Turks Island salt, blown & ground salt,
White lead, linseed and train oil,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 window glass—putty.

ALSO, a very large & general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Cutlery,

China, Glass, Crockery and Stone ware,

For sale on accommodating terms.

JAS. WEDDELL.

Tarboro', Nov. 12, 1845.

Notice.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his customers and the public in general, that *Beverly H. Howerton* is his only authorized travelling agent at the present time, to sell MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, in his name for him of his Manufacture: and that his former agents for the said business, John Dilliard and Thomas H. Campbell, are not so now. Therefore be (the said undersigned) *positively* forewarns all others, whatever, (except the said agent Howerton) not having (the said undersigned's) certificate of his agency in possession, from selling of Manufactured Tobacco in his name, under the penalty of the law. Given under his hand on the 15th of November, 1845.

WILLIAM P. LONG.

POETRY.

[SELECTED.]

WHERE IS HOME?

'Tis home where'er the heart is,
Where'er its loved ones dwell,
In cities or in cottages,
Thronged haunts or mossy dell;
The heart's a rover ever,
And thus on wave and wild,
The maiden with her lover walks,
The mother with her child.

'Tis bright where'er the heart is:
Its fairy spells can bring
Fresh fountains to the wilderness,
And to the desert spring.
There are green isles in each ocean,
O'er which affection glides;
And a haven on each shore,
Where Love's the star that guides.

'Tis free where'er the heart is;
Nor chains, nor dungeon dim,
May check the mind's aspiring,
The spirit's healing hymn—
The heart gives life its beauty,
Its glory and its power—
'Tis sunlight to its rippling stream,
And soft dew to its flower.

MISCELLANY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Texas.

In pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress, "for annexing Texas to the United States," my predecessor, on the third day of March, 1845, elected to submit the first and second sections of that resolution to the republic of Texas as an overture, on the part of the United States, for her admission as a State into our Union. This election I approved, and accordingly the Charge d' Affaires of the United States in Texas, under instructions of the tenth of March, 1845, presented these sections of the resolution for the acceptance of that republic. The executive government, the Congress, and the people of Texas in convention, have successively complied with all the terms and conditions of the joint resolution. A constitution for the government of the State of Texas, formed by a convention of deputies, is herewith laid before Congress. It is well known also, that the people of Texas at the polls have accepted the terms of annexation, and ratified the constitution.

I communicate to Congress the correspondence between the Secretary of State and our Charge d' Affaires in Texas; and also the correspondence of the latter with the authorities of Texas; together with the official documents transmitted by him to his own government.

The terms of annexation which were offered by the United States having been accepted by Texas, the public faith of both parties is solemnly pledged to the compact of their union. Nothing remains to consummate the event, but the passage of an act by Congress to admit the State of Texas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. Strong reasons exist why this should be done at an early period of the session. It will be observed that, by the constitution of Texas, the existing government is only continued temporarily till Congress can act; and that the third Monday of the present month is the day appointed for holding the first general election. On that day a governor, a lieutenant governor, and both branches of the legislature, will be chosen by the people. The President of Texas is required, immediately after the receipt of official information that the new State has been admitted into our Union by Congress, to convene the legislature; and, upon its meeting, the existing government will be superseded, and the State government organized. Questions deeply interesting to Texas, in common with the other States; the extension of our revenue laws and judicial system over her people and territory, as well as measures of a local character, will claim the early attention of Congress; and, therefore upon every principal of republican government, she ought to be represented in that body without unnecessary delay. I cannot too earnestly recommend prompt action on this important subject.

As soon as the act to admit Texas as a State shall be passed, the union of the two republics will be consummated by their own voluntary consent.

This accession to our territory has been a bloodless achievement. No arm of force has been raised to produce the result. The sword has had no part in the victory. We have not sought to extend our territorial possessions by conquest, or our republican institutions over a reluctant people. It was the deliberate homage of each people to the great principle of our federative union.

If we consider the extent of territory involved in the annexation—its prospective influence on America—the means by which it has been accomplished, springing purely from the choice of the people themselves to share the blessings of our union—the history of the world may be challenged to furnish a parallel.

The jurisdiction of the United States, which at the formation of the federal constitution was bounded by the St Mary's on the Atlantic, has passed the Capes of Florida, and been peacefully extended to the Del Norte. In contemplating the grandeur of this event, it is not to be forgotten that the result was achieved in despite of the diplomatic interference of European monarchies. Even France—the country which had been our ancient ally—the country which has a common interest with us in maintaining the freedom of the seas—the country which, by the cession of Louisiana, first opened to us access to the Gulf of Mexico—the country with which we have been every year drawing nigher and more closely the bonds of successful commerce—most unexpectedly, and to our undisguised regret, took part in an effort to prevent annexation, and to impose on Texas, as a condition of the recognition of her independence by Mexico, that she would never join herself to the United States. We may rejoice that the tranquil and pervading influence of the American principle of self-government was sufficient to defeat the purposes of British and French interference, and that the almost unanimous voice of the people of Texas has given to that interference a peaceful and effective rebuke. From this example, European governments may learn how vain diplomatic arts and intrigues must ever prove upon this continent, against that system of self government which seems natural to our soil, and which will ever resist foreign interference.

Towards Texas, I do not doubt that a liberal and generous spirit will actuate Congress in all that concerns her interest and prosperity, and that she will never have cause to regret that she has united her "lone star" to our glorious constellation.

Finances.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to Congress, will communicate a full statement of the condition of our finances. The imports for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last were of the value of one hundred and seventeen millions two hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and sixty four dollars, of which the amount exported was fifteen millions three hundred and forty six thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars—leaving a balance of one hundred and one millions nine hundred and seven thousand and thirty-four dollars for domestic consumption. The exports for the same year were of the value of one hundred and fourteen millions six hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and six dollars; of which, the amount of domestic articles was ninety-nine millions two hundred and ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars. The receipts into the Treasury during the same year were twenty-nine millions seven hundred and sixty nine thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-cents; of which, there were derived from customs, twenty-seven millions five hundred and twenty eight thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and seven cents; from sales of public lands, two millions seventy-seven thousand and twenty-two dollars and thirty cents; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources, one hundred and sixty-three thousand nine hundred and ninty-eight dollars fifty-six cents. The expenditures for the same period were twenty-nine millions nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred and six dollars ninety eight cents; of which, eight millions five hundred and eighty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty seven dollars and sixty-two cents were applied to the payment of the public debt. The balance in the Treasury on the first of July last, was seven millions six hundred and fifty-eight thousand three hundred and six dollars and twenty-two cents.

The amount of the public debt remaining unpaid on the 1st of October last, was seventeen millions seventy-five thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty-two cents. Further payments of the public debt would have been made, in anticipation of the period of its reimbursement, under the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury, by the acts of July twenty-first, 1841, and of April fifteenth, 1842, and March third, 1843, had not the unsettled state of our relations with Mexico menaced hostile collision with that power. In view of such a contingency it was deemed prudent to retain in the treasury an amount unusually large for ordinary purposes.

A few years ago our whole national debt growing out of the Revolution and the war of 1812 with Great Britain was extinguished, and we presented to the world the rare and noble spectacle of a great and growing people who had fully discharged every obligation. Since that time the existing debt has been contracted; and small as it is in comparison with the similar burdens of most other nations, it should be extinguished at the earliest practicable period. Should the state of the country permit, and especially, if our foreign relations interpose no obstacle, it is contemplated to apply all the moneys in the treasury as they accrue, beyond what is required for the appropriations by Congress, to its liquidation. I cherish the hope of soon being able to congratulate the country on its recovering once more the lofty position which it so recently occupied. Our country which exhibits to the world the benefits of self-government, in developing all the sources of national prosperity, owes to mankind the permanent example of a nation free from the blighting influence of a public debt.

Tariff.

The attention of Congress is invited to the importance of making such modifications and reduction of the rates of duty imposed by our present tariff laws. The object of imposing duties on imports should be to raise revenue to pay the necessary expense of government. Congress may, undoubtedly, in the exercise of a sound discretion, discriminate in arranging the rates of duty on different articles; but the discriminations should be within the revenue standard, and be made with the view to raise money for the support of government.

It becomes important to understand distinctly what is meant by a revenue standard, the maximum of which should not be exceeded in the rates of duty imposed. It is conceded, and experience proves, that duties may be laid so high as to diminish, or prohibit altogether, the importation of any given article, and thereby lessen or destroy the revenue which, at lower rates would be derived from its importation. Such duties exceed the revenue rates, and are not imposed to raise money for the support of government. If Congress levy a duty, for revenue, of one per cent. on a given article, it will produce a given amount of money to the treasury, and will incidentally and necessarily afford protection, or advantage, to the amount of one per cent. to the home manufacturer of a similar or like article over the importer. If the duty be raised to ten per cent. it will produce a greater amount of money, and afford greater protection. If it be still raised to twenty, twenty-five, or thirty per cent. and if, as it is raised, the revenue derived from it is found to be increased, the protection or advantage will also be increased; but if it be raised to thirty one per cent., and it is found that the revenue produced at that rate is less than at thirty per cent., it ceases to be a revenue duty. The precise point in the ascending scale of duties at which it is ascertained from experience that the revenue is greatest, is the maximum rate of duty which can be laid for the *bona fide* purpose of collecting money for the support of government. To raise the duties higher than that point, and thereby diminish the amount collected, is to levy them for protection merely, and not for revenue. As long, then, as Congress may gradually increase the rate of duty on a given article, and the revenue is increased by such increase of duty, they are within the revenue standard. When they go beyond that point, and, as they increase the duties, the revenue is diminished or destroyed, the act ceases to have for its object the raising of money to support government, but is for protection merely.

Foreign Relations.

The rapid extension of our settlements over our territories heretofore unoccupied; the addition of new States to our confederacy; the expansion of free principles, and our rising greatness as a nation, are attracting the attention of the Powers of Europe; and lately the doctrine has been broached in some of them, of a "balance of power" on this continent, to check our advancement. The United States, sincerely desirous of preserving relations of good understanding with all nations, cannot in silence permit any European interference on the North American continent; should any such interference be attempted, we will be ready to resist it any and all hazards.

It is well known to the American people and to all nations, that this government has never interfered with the relations subsisting between other governments. We have never made ourselves parties to their wars or their alliances; we have not sought their territories by conquest; we have not mingled with parties in their domestic struggles; and believing our own form of government to be the best, we have never attempted to propagate it by intrigues, by diplomacy, or by force. We may claim on this continent a like exemption from European interference. The nations of America are equally sovereign and independent with those of Europe. They possess the same rights, indepen-