

THE TARBORO PRESS.

Whole No 1037.

Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Wednesday, January 21, 1846.

The Tarborough Press.

By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.
Is published weekly at Two Dollars per year 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 or give notice thereof by 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.

M'LWAINE, BROWNLEY, & CO.

Petersburg, Va.

ARE now receiving their Fall Supply of

GROCERIES,

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

- 160 lbs brown Sugars, common to fine.
- 75 packages loaf and lump Sugars,
- 50 barrels clarified, crush'd & powder-ed 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.
- 500 lbs sewing, wrapping & seine twine.
- 2000 + hall and hank shoe thread,
- 1500 sides oak and hemlock sole leather,
- 150 dozen, upper leather, calf, kip and sheep skins,
- 2000 sacks L. P. and G. A. 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 wagon 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,
- Tea, imperial & gunp'd, Y. Hyson & blacks,
- Ladys, madder, copperas, and saltpetre,
- Sales, 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 Mercer Potatoes,
- 50 " New York Apples,
- 30 Boxes Cheese,
- 30 Kegs Goshan Butter,
- 20 Chests various Teas,
- 700 Hhds. Family and Superfine Flour,
- 20 Boxes Adamantine Candles,
- 25 " Sperm in tin cans,
- 20 " Mould
- Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Soaps, Wrapping Paper, Twine, &c. &c.

W. M. H. CROW,
JAMES D. SCOTT,
November 1, 1845.

Cotton Gins

THE subscriber offers for sale, cheap, two second hand Cotton Gins, and a third hand one. Given under his hand on the 15th of November, 1845.

WILLIAM P. LONG.

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 (uba molasses, part prime,
- 1000 sacks L. P. and G. A. salt,
- 200 ps. cotton bagging, part sup'r qual.
- 300 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 Polymerised do.
- 100 bags Drop and Buck shot,
- 100 kegs D. P. powder,
- 30 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 " Scuppernon 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,
- bls. old Monongahela whiskey,
- 30 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 Whittemore'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

Thrashing 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 2 1/2 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 wagon boxes, ploughs, points & heels, Spades, long handled shovels, hoes, trace and halter chains, sulky springs, Turkeys 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 Dillard and Thomas H. Campbell, are not so now. Therefore he (the said undersigned) positively forewarns all others, whatever, (except the said agent Howerton) not having his (the said undersigned's) certificate of 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.

POLITICAL.

MR. HAYWOOD'S SPEECH,

In the U. S. Senate, on the 30th ult. on his motion to lay on the table the Resolutions of Mr. Hannegan in relation to Oregon, and the amendments thereto.

"He said that when he gave notice of his intention to move to lay the whole matter upon the table, he had abstained from entering into the discussion, because his motive was then, and still was, to prevent premature discussions upon our foreign negotiations. The remarks of other Senators, however, had imposed upon him the duty of explaining his views a little more at large, and he prayed the indulgence of the Senate whilst he pledged himself that no species of provocation should drag him into a discussion of the "Oregon question" at this time, nor into any declaration of his own opinions upon the questions existing between our Government and that of Great Britain. When those questions came up in proper time and order before the Senate, he should be ready to meet them, he hoped, in a spirit of devotion to his own country, and to act upon them accordingly, in the fear of God. He protested against the Senate pushing itself in advance of the Executive, and to the exclusion of the President, thus snatching from him his rightful power of conducting our negotiations with foreign Governments. He protested against this the more strongly when it was obvious to every body (and he appealed to the concurrence of Senators for its truth) that the end and aim of it all was to transfer our foreign negotiations to the court-yards and hustings, which was a still worse tribunal for such topics than a Senate. He professed to be a Democrat, and he believed he was a representative Democrat. The Democracy of his State, he felt certain, and he supposed the people every where, knew and always understood that for every good cause they had lodged the power of carrying on their business with foreign countries in the hands of their REPRESENTATIVES, viz. the President, with the Senate as his advisers. He thought North Carolina was well satisfied with that arrangement of the Constitution. The people had no desire to thrust themselves into the President's place, nor to see us snatch from him his responsibility and his trusts for any such purposes. No good could come of it to the country; none whatever; but, on the contrary, much evil, at home and abroad, in the Senate and out of it.

"Mr. H. said he had other objections to this form of proceeding. He had stated, when first up, that he did not like the resolutions because they would be a censure upon the President; nor the amendments, although they lauded the President. The appropriate, dignified, and constitutional duties of the Senate were to legislate by practical mandatory laws as a part of Congress, or, in Executive session, to advise when asked to do it, and even when advice was not asked in peculiar cases, but not barely to declare opinions which might reflect honor or censure upon the President & agitate the people of the nation. Both the Senators had taken exception to the manner in which he had been obliged to characterize their resolutions. The Senator from Indiana denied that his resolutions were a censure of the President. Now, Mr. H. thought the proposition was as plain as the way to the President's mansion. He had nothing to do with the Senator's intentions, but with his resolutions, and they did contain censure. The Senate was called upon to declare by them, in substance, if not in words, that any offer to compromise, &c. would be an overtture to do that which was contrary to the Constitution and dishonorable to the nation. The President had informed us in his message that he had done that very thing. He had offered to compromise, &c. The simplest rules of logic justified a conclusion from such premises that the President had done an act in violation of our honor, and had offered to consummate an act which was against the Constitution. Men must have formed singular notions about what was or was not a censure, who

asserted that there was no censure in this.

It was denunciation of what had passed, in the form of a threat if it should be done again. That was the exact character of the original resolutions, and the candor of the Senator from Indiana would compel him to admit that the very end and design he had chiefly in view was to notify, to forewarn the President of what he might reckon upon, if he should accept from the British Government his own offers to that Government for a compromise; for the resolutions say to him, "We distrust you; take care what you do."

"Mr. Hannegan said that was exactly his object. [In a note published in the "Union," Mr. Hannegan states that this assent was given only to the assertion that the President "should be careful how he proceeded in future."]

"Mr. Haywood said he knew he could not be mistaken. The language was too plain to mistake, and the motive too obvious to escape detection. And was that not a "censure of the President?" Was that no insulting reference to what the President had done? There was no language by which a Senator of the U. S. could more directly and unequivocally censure a President, unless they should descend to borrow terms for the purpose from the vocabulary of blackguards. Did the Senator from Indiana suppose that he, or any other Senator, had the capacity to frame a censure in any language suited to a Senate's use more damning than this resolution? Mr. H. doubted it very much. What! "dishonorable," a "surrender of the nation's honor" by the Chief Magistrate; "a violation of the Constitution" he had sworn to support; no censure!

"The amendments offered by the Senator from South Carolina were liable to similar objections. The only difference was, the original resolutions censured what the amendments lauded the President for having done. The Senator from South Carolina had, with some warmth, denied that he had lauded the President. He (Mr. Haywood) was not to be considered by that Senator as intending to be disrespectful to him personally; because he did not at once more precisely define his position. He certainly did not mean to charge that Senator with offering praise to the Chief Magistrate; but he meant to assert that the amendments which he had proposed were laudatory in like manner as the original resolutions were condemnatory. The Senator would himself agree that if a respectful enunciation of what was believed to be a fair and necessary interpretation of a motion or resolution offered to the Senate, was to be regarded as in any degree personal towards the author, we would thereby be imposing a violent restriction upon the freedom of debate. [Mr. Calhoun nodded his assent.] He must still maintain the truth of the proposition, that the amendments were resolutions to praise that which the original resolutions censured. That which the original resolutions declared to be dishonorable and unconstitutional, the amendments declared to be honorable and constitutional. The Senator himself had shown that the original resolutions were a censure by implication, and the consequence was inevitable that the amendments were, to the same extent, laudatory by like implication. Neither the one nor the other looked beyond this declaration of opinions by the Senate. Both stopped short of any practical legislation.

The original resolutions, as well as the amendments, took into the Senate's hands prematurely the subject of our negotiations, before the Executive had done with it; before the Senate had inquired of him, or otherwise knew, whether he had done with it; and before the Senate had advised him to terminate his negotiations, and turn it over to our legislation. Whether that were to be done by resolution of censure or of praise, made no sort of difference; it would be an unauthorized intrusion on our part; a premature action of the Senate, and, in his judgment, unsafe, unwise, undignified, unconstitutional, and he hoped that Senators, for the sake of the country and the Senate, would on all sides put a stop to it at once. Although he did not go into any examination of our negotiations with Great Britain, but abstained from it at this time on purpose, he did not doubt that this manner of bringing Oregon into the Senate would embarrass those negotiations, and the adoption of the resolutions would

the amendments, would put our country

as well as the President and Senate, in a false position. If he might be allowed such a figure in the Senate, he would, whenever it came into the Senate, and foremost, but not to drag it in tail foremost; and when it was legitimately there, he would only inquire what it became the United States to do, together with the favor and feelings of the complaisance of other nations. The President had this subject in his charge, under the Constitution; and if any believe he was not the best qualified, or not so well qualified as they were to manage its negotiation, still he was the President, and had the constitutional right and power to do it until he had closed negotiation. The original resolutions would entirely disarrange the amendments would weaken our position, as well as his. For whether so designed or not, still in the eyes of Great Britain, they would appear to be a Senatorial offer of the line at 49 deg. for a compromise, after that offer had just been refused, and the President informed the nation he had forthwith withdrawn it. An offer made with that sort of hasty zeal, or the appearance of it, might excite expectations abroad fatal to the final settlement of the controversy.

"But (Mr. H. said) the Senator from Indiana had maintained that negotiation had ended; and with an air of triumph he had read quotations from the President's Message. All this might be so, and what then? If the President had already taken ground, as the Senator supposed, for all of Oregon or none—if he had already committed himself, and the nation to that position, then what more did the Senator want? For what purpose should it be asserted every day? Did not the Senator apprehend that these oft-repeated and violent assertions of our rights and high resolves might bring our courage or our sincerity into question before the world? Did he not see that Great Britain would be misled by it to suppose that we were actually alarmed, and disposed to play a game of brag for Oregon, and that we talked to keep up our national courage? If the President's Message was correctly interpreted by the Senator, then had the Chief Magistrate done precisely what the Senator wished; and yet, as a friend of the President, desired the Senate to say to him, by his resolutions, that we doubted his ability to stand firm; that we questioned his firmness in maintaining the Constitution and the national honor, and therefore the Senate had found it expedient to threaten him with the consequences should he recede an inch. And this in the Senate of the United States! This was a proposition of the Senator to the Democratic party, too; to the President's friends; to the President's own political household.

The incidents of the morning had shown the probability, nay, the certainty of a war; this course was proffered in. He did not mean a war with England; for he declared in all sincerity, that although he should regard such a war as perhaps the greatest calamity that could befall the civilized world, yet for himself he had not lost an hour's sleep for the apprehension of it: that he did not believe there was the slightest peril of a war between England and the United States at this time; none whatever. But the war he predicted, and it was the inevitable consequence of the sort of proceeding, was a war in the Senate, a home contest, a domestic quarrel together; a war amongst the President's political friends; a Senatorial war, the democratic party, the Union leader, which would be more than a battle than Oregon; it would be a struggle for the face of new political opponents to stop this thing. And any resolutions upon their patriotism, he did not abate one iota of his demands upon Senators of all parties for their hearty co-operation in securing to the President the benefit of an armistice. Let the President have two months to settle our affairs with foreign Governments before the rein is manly snatched from his hands. Congress had been in session less than a month, and half of the time had been a holiday; and it was surely expecting very little of his friends to allow him one month or even two months more, and unaided support, to conclude a negotiation nearly half a century with Great Britain.

"The amendments offered by the Senator from South Carolina were liable to similar objections. The only difference was, the original resolutions censured what the amendments lauded the President for having done. The Senator from South Carolina had, with some warmth, denied that he had lauded the President. He (Mr. Haywood) was not to be considered by that Senator as intending to be disrespectful to him personally; because he did not at once more precisely define his position. He certainly did not mean to charge that Senator with offering praise to the Chief Magistrate; but he meant to assert that the amendments which he had proposed were laudatory in like manner as the original resolutions were condemnatory. The Senator would himself agree that if a respectful enunciation of what was believed to be a fair and necessary interpretation of a motion or resolution offered to the Senate, was to be regarded as in any degree personal towards the author, we would thereby be imposing a violent restriction upon the freedom of debate. [Mr. Calhoun nodded his assent.] He must still maintain the truth of the proposition, that the amendments were resolutions to praise that which the original resolutions censured. That which the original resolutions declared to be dishonorable and unconstitutional, the amendments declared to be honorable and constitutional. The Senator himself had shown that the original resolutions were a censure by implication, and the consequence was inevitable that the amendments were, to the same extent, laudatory by like implication. Neither the one nor the other looked beyond this declaration of opinions by the Senate. Both stopped short of any practical legislation.

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"But (Mr. H. said) the Senator from Indiana had maintained that negotiation had ended; and with an air of triumph he had read quotations from the President's Message. All this might be so, and what then? If the President had already taken ground, as the Senator supposed, for all of Oregon or none—if he had already committed himself, and the nation to that position, then what more did the Senator want? For what purpose should it be asserted every day? Did not the Senator apprehend that these oft-repeated and violent assertions of our rights and high resolves might bring our courage or our sincerity into question before the world? Did he not see that Great Britain would be misled by it to suppose that we were actually alarmed, and disposed to play a game of brag for Oregon, and that we talked to keep up our national courage? If the President's Message was correctly interpreted by the Senator, then had the Chief Magistrate done precisely what the Senator wished; and yet, as a friend of the President, desired the Senate to say to him, by his resolutions, that we doubted his ability to stand firm; that we questioned his firmness in maintaining the Constitution and the national honor, and therefore the Senate had found it expedient to threaten him with the consequences should he recede an inch. And this in the Senate of the United States! This was a proposition of the Senator to the Democratic party, too; to the President's friends; to the President's own political household.

The incidents of the morning had shown the probability, nay, the certainty of a war; this course was proffered in. He did not mean a war with England; for he declared in all sincerity, that although he should regard such a war as perhaps the greatest calamity that could befall the civilized world, yet for himself he had not lost an hour's sleep for the apprehension of it: that he did not believe there was the slightest peril of a war between England and the United States at this time; none whatever. But the war he predicted, and it was the inevitable consequence of the sort of proceeding, was a war in the Senate, a home contest, a domestic quarrel together; a war amongst the President's political friends; a Senatorial war, the democratic party, the Union leader, which would be more than a battle than Oregon; it would be a struggle for the face of new political opponents to stop this thing. And any resolutions upon their patriotism, he did not abate one iota of his demands upon Senators of all parties for their hearty co-operation in securing to the President the benefit of an armistice. Let the President have two months to settle our affairs with foreign Governments before the rein is manly snatched from his hands. Congress had been in session less than a month, and half of the time had been a holiday; and it was surely expecting very little of his friends to allow him one month or even two months more, and unaided support, to conclude a negotiation nearly half a century with Great Britain.

"The amendments offered by the Senator from South Carolina were liable to similar objections. The only difference was, the original resolutions censured what the amendments lauded the President for having done. The Senator from South Carolina had, with some warmth, denied that he had lauded the President. He (Mr. Haywood) was not to be considered by that Senator as intending to be disrespectful to him personally; because he did not at once more precisely define his position. He certainly did not mean to charge that Senator with offering praise to the Chief Magistrate; but he meant to assert that the amendments which he had proposed were laudatory in like manner as the original resolutions were condemnatory. The Senator would himself agree that if a respectful enunciation of what was believed to be a fair and necessary interpretation of a motion or resolution offered to the Senate, was to be regarded as in any degree personal towards the author, we would thereby be imposing a violent restriction upon the freedom of debate. [Mr. Calhoun nodded his assent.] He must still maintain the truth of the proposition, that the amendments were resolutions to praise that which the original resolutions censured. That which the original resolutions declared to be dishonorable and unconstitutional, the amendments declared to be honorable and constitutional. The Senator himself had shown that the original resolutions were a censure by implication, and the consequence was inevitable that the amendments were, to the same extent, laudatory by like implication. Neither the one nor the other looked beyond this declaration of opinions by the Senate. Both stopped short of any practical legislation.

The original resolutions, as well as the amendments, took into the Senate's hands prematurely the subject of our negotiations, before the Executive had done with it; before the Senate had inquired of him, or otherwise knew, whether he had done with it; and before the Senate had advised him to terminate his negotiations, and turn it over to our legislation. Whether that were to be done by resolution of censure or of praise, made no sort of difference; it would be an unauthorized intrusion on our part; a premature action of the Senate, and, in his judgment, unsafe, unwise, undignified, unconstitutional, and he hoped that Senators, for the sake of the country and the Senate, would on all sides put a stop to it at once. Although he did not go into any examination of our negotiations with Great Britain, but abstained from it at this time on purpose, he did not doubt that this manner of bringing Oregon into the Senate would embarrass those negotiations, and the adoption of the resolutions would