

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.

MILWAINE, 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 hds brown Sugars, common to fine.
- 75 packages loaf and lump Sugars.
- 50 barrels clarified, crush'd & powdered do.
- 750 bags Rio, Laguna, Cuba and Java coffee.
- 1000 casks cut nails and brads.
- 40 hds and tierces Molasses, part Superior.
- 60 tons Swell, English & Amer'n irons.
- 350 ps. cotton bagging, various wts. and qualities.
- 300 coils bale rope, hemp, flx and jute.
- 1500 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-P oil 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 wagon boxes, trace chains.
- Gunpowder in kegs, qr. kegs & canisters.
- Shot & bar lead, of Virginia manufacture.
- Cotton Yarns, best N. Carolina manuf'ce.
- Bed cords and plough lines, Manila 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, coppers, 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 Laguna Coffee.
- 10 Hds. Porto Rico Sugar.
- 50 Bbls. Maine Mercer Potatoes.
- 50 " New York Apples.
- 50 Boxes Cheese.
- 30 Kegs Goshen Butter.
- 20 Chests various Teas.
- 100 Bbls Family and Superior Flour.
- 20 Boxes Adamantine candles.
- 25 " Sperm.
- 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.

GEO. HOWARD

Tarboro', Nov 7.

Patterson & Wills,

PETERSBURG, Va.

August 25th, 1845,

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

- 60 hds P. Rico, N. O., st. Croix and refined Sugars.
- 200 bags Laguna, Rio and Java coffee.
- 20 hds P. Rico and Uva 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. Russel upper do.
- 500 lbs. Shoe thread.
- 150 bls. No. 1 and 2, N. C. 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.
- 30 tons Swedes and English Iron.
- 5 " bind 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 hds 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 & Champagne brandy, warranted genuine.
- bls. of Monongahela whiskey.
- 2 punches 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 Commissions 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, silky springs, Turke Island salt, blown & ground salt, White lead, lined 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.

APPROVED

Patent Medicines.

Guelicke's Matchless Santaloid, for the cure of Consumption, coughs, colds, &c. Bernard's Remedy for Asiatic Cholera. Bernard's Remedy for Asiatic Cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, &c. Comp. and Chlorine Tooth Wash, preserving the teeth from decay, protecting the gums, &c. Dr. McNeill's Scurvy Oil, a certain cure for heatiness of the blood, and Spahn's Balm and Royal Pills, a new failing remedy if taken according to directions which accompany them. Dr. Phelps's celebrated tomato Pills. For sale by GEO. HOWARD, Tarboro', June, 1844.

POLITICAL.

MR. CLARKE'S SPEECH.

On the Oregon question, delivered in the House of Representatives, February 6, 1846, on the resolution of notice to Great Britain to abrogate the convention of joint occupancy relative to the Oregon territory.

Mr. CLARKE obtained the floor and addressed the committee as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: It is with much diffidence that I rise to address this committee for the first time on a subject which, in my estimation, is so immediately connected with the peace of the country, and on which gentlemen of much more ability and experience differ in some respects so essentially. But as a large portion of those whom I have the honor to represent seem to feel a very considerable interest upon the subject of Oregon, if I may be permitted to form an opinion of the extent of that interest by the resolutions lately adopted in their primary meetings, it is but proper—indeed, sir, it may be expected by them—that I should express my views upon this subject. Such as I have, they are entitled to, and I will give them to them; premising, however, that if on a question of this important character I should unfortunately have mistaken their wishes, it will be my pleasure, as it certainly is my duty, to rectify the mistake and to carry out whatever may be their purposes in the matter. Amidst all the differences of opinion on this subject, however, to which I have adverted—a difference of opinion both as to the extent of our rights and the best way of maintaining those rights—it is gratifying to witness the unanimity of all on one vastly important point connected with this controversy. If all efforts to settle this matter peaceably shall be of no avail, and if war is to be the dreadful alternative, we have the assurance of men of all parties, that they will unite, as if with one hand and with one heart, to give efficiency to the war, and to terminate the conflict, so far as human agency may prevail, honorably and gloriously for the country. What emotions of pride does not this assurance excite in the breast of every one; what a commentary does it not furnish upon our free institutions, and upon the character of our confederacy; and what a promise does it not hold out of our steady, gradual, and irresistible progress as a people to that magnificent destiny which is in reserve for us, if we will only be faithful to ourselves! However, therefore, this matter may be settled—whether by negotiation or by war; whether peaceably, or by the clash and din of arms—this fact is of inestimable value, and cannot fail to exert a powerful moral influence upon the growth and prosperity of our common country. It will also give us confidence in the patriotism of each other; it will blunt in some degree, it is to be hoped, the acerbity of party spirit; and it will tell to foreign nations, in terms which cannot be misunderstood, that however much we may differ on questions of domestic policy, when a foreign foe shall touch our soil, we are prepared to give him, in the language of the honorable gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Douglass,] "the best fight we have on hand," and that is a united fight. As these assurances have from time to time fallen upon the ear of the House, the inquiry has involuntarily forced itself upon my mind, whether it were possible that this could be the result of the annexation of Texas, whether it were possible that this could be the evidence of that alienation of attachment to our free institutions, which was predicted by some as sure to follow the consummation of that great deed. Certainly, after so much was said about the dissolution of the Union, and the disaffection of a portion of our people to their own government, it was hardly to have been expected that in so short a time we should witness the gratifying spectacle of men of all parties coming up to the star of their country, and there making a free and voluntary offering of devotion to her in every emergency. But, sir, it is as true as it is gratifying. The North & the West, the South and the East, without distinction of party, unite in the hearty, prompt, & cheerful declaration of a determination to stand by their country when the shock of war shall come. I was for Texas then, and am for Oregon now. I was for adopting the

most prompt and vigorous measures when the former was to be introduced into our sisterhood of States; and I will now go as far as any one in adopting such measures as may be necessary, in the event of war, to maintain our rights and establish our authority in the latter. And sir, if there could be any difference in my zeal in the cases—which I do not, however admit—I must confess that my zeal would be the greater in favor of Oregon; for we have learned from those who have had the management of this case from the beginning, that Oregon is ours, our own soil, our own patrimony. Texas, on the other hand, until admitted into our Union, was the land of another people. In contending for Oregon, we are but striving to retain our present possessions, endeared to us by the recollection and by the achievements of our ancestors. In contending for Texas, we were but striving to extend our possessions, to increase our wealth, our power, our resources, and to disseminate the blessings of our Union—results certainly gratifying to our pride and encouraging to our hopes, but which can hardly be said to be equal to the duty of holding on to our own, of keeping that which we have already got. What profit, I ask, can it avail us, if we accumulate with one hand to-day, and give away and squander with the other to-morrow? What seeming fickleness, at one time to peril the peace of the country in order to acquire territory, and at another time hesitate, for fear of encountering the dreaded power of another nation, to assert and prepare to vindicate our just and manifest rights! Nor can the consideration that one of these territories is to be the abode of freemen only, whilst the other is to be peopled in part by slaves, be allowed to have any influence whatever on my mind in bringing it to a conclusion as to the course I ought to pursue on a great question of national rights. Nor do I look to that balance of power which has been too frequently adverted to in this House and throughout the country, between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States of this republic, as necessary for the protection and security of the peculiar institutions of the South. These depend for their present support upon the concessions on that subject which are to be found in the constitution of the United States, and without which that instrument could not have been ratified; and they depend for their future support upon the sense of justice on that subject which can alone preserve and perpetuate that instrument. When these shall cease to operate, little is to be expected from it. It is worse than idle to place any reliance whatever on a mere abstract balance of power founded on numbers, on whichever side the preponderance may be. When they shall cease to operate, the balance of power by which those institutions are to be supported will be one not founded on numbers, but on might—the success of which will depend much more on the justice of the cause in which it is to be exerted—to wit: the maintenance of our just rights—than on any mere seeming superiority based on majorities. This is the view in which the two cases present themselves to my mind; and viewing them in that light, I cannot but say that my zeal for Oregon is at least equal to what it was for Texas. I repeat it, therefore, what seeming fickleness at one time to peril the peace of the country in order to acquire territory, and at another time hesitate, for fear of encountering the dreaded power of another nation, to assert and prepare to vindicate our just and manifest rights—our clear and indisputable title to the Oregon territory! But the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EWING] denies that our right to any portion of that territory can, with any propriety whatever, be pronounced clear and indisputable. The title to any of it, in his estimation, doubtful; and this doubt he attributes to the uncertainty—not to say unsoundness—of the principles by which we lay claim to the country, when tested by any known and acknowledged principles of international law. The gentleman alleges, for instance, that—

It is doubtful, under the law of nations, whether the discovery of the mouth of a river gives a right to the territory drained by it.

It is doubtful, under the same laws, whether discovery avails anything with-

out speedy settlement.

3. It is doubtful whether both discovery and settlement give title to a nation, unless made under government authority.

He also asserts that it is doubtful, under the law of nations, whether war extinguishes or puts an end to a treaty of the nature of the Nootka convention.

It may perhaps be true, sir, that not only the principles laid down by the honorable member, but that all other questions which require for their solution a reference to the law of nations, may, without any very great impropriety of language, be set down as doubtful and uncertain. And this doubt is owing to the various interpretations and applications which those laws have received by different nations, and even by the same nation at different times, and also to the absence of something in the nature of a judicial tribunal to adjudicate and settle them. It must, however, be borne in mind that this present controversy is with Great Britain; and if she, by her past conduct has given a special interpretation to certain principles of international law, it is but fair and proper that we hold her to that construction; and if that interpretation when properly applied to this case shall give us the Oregon territory, it certainly cannot be regarded as a very great departure from propriety of language, if, when speaking to her, we should assert that our title to that country is "clear and unquestionable." Now, I would ask, if her manner of acquiring territorial rights on the Atlantic side of this continent has not given certainty, if not existence, to the doctrine that the discovery of the mouth of a river, followed up within a reasonable time by settlement, gave her title not only to the whole country watered by the principal river, but also that which was watered by its various tributaries? And by the skilful junction of the right by continuity to that conferred by discovery and settlement, I would ask the honorable gentleman if she did not extend her possessions far beyond the most distant sources, both principal rivers and their tributaries; if she did not push them even beyond the Alleghany mountains, & limit them only in their western extension by the great Mississippi river? The sincerity of Great Britain in giving this interpretation to the laws of nations cannot be questioned, because in 1760 she went to war with France to maintain it. She was not only willing to risk her character before the world as a fair and just interpreter of those laws; but for the maintenance of her construction she was willing and did expend millions of money, and sacrificed thousands of the lives of her subjects. Give us, then, as respects the Oregon territory, the rights to the same extent which discovery and settlement have conferred upon Great Britain in the eastern part of this North American continent—and to this, let us add the rights which continuity would give us, regulated by her own practice—and our title is complete. Discovery and settlement would give us title to the whole country watered by the Columbia and its tributaries, extending from the 42d degree of north latitude, and bounded on the east throughout its whole extent by the Rocky mountains, and on the west by the Pacific, until it reached the mouth of Frazer's river in latitude of 49°, when it would run along the highlands which separate the waters of the Columbia and Frazer river valleys up to 54° 40'. Give us, then, the benefit of continuity—let it operate in our behalf with only half the vitality and efficacy with which it worked out territory for Great Britain on this our own continent, and we take in Frazer river valley, and become at once united to the Pacific. And, sir, if there ever was a country in which the doctrine of continuity would operate in the extension of territorial rights, the upper part of this Oregon valley is plainly and emphatically one. The very reason and object of the principle is, that a people may the more fully and conveniently enjoy that portion of any country which is clearly and confessedly theirs by discovery and occupation, or by some other acknowledged manner of acquiring territory. The valley of the Columbia is ours by the discovery of Gray in 1792, and by subsequent settlement within a reasonable time, as acknowledged by the sender of it after the last war; and this valley extends as far north as 54° 40'. The