

THE TARBORO' PRESS.

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The Tarborough Press, By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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M'LWAIN, 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, crushed & 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,
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. line 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 manufac'e,
Bed cords and plough lines, Manilla ropes,
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,
G. &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 Goshen Butter,
20 Chests various Teas,
100 Bbls. Family and Superior Flour,
29 Boxes Adamantine Candles,
25 " Sperm " "
20 " Mould " "
Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Soaps, Wrapping Paper, Twine, &c. &c.

WM. H. CROW,
JAMES D. SCOTT.

November 1, 1845. 45 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 (two molasses, part prime,

1000 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 Back 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's & p's,
10 hhds Baltimore whis-key;
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,
3 qr. casks Port wine,
5 half pipes superior Cognac & Champagne brandy; warranted genuine,
30 bls. old Monongahela whis-key,
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 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 Manufacturers.

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,
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.

**APPROVED
Patent Medicines.**

Goelcke's Matchless Sanative, for the cure of Consumption, coughs, colds, &c.
Bernard's Remedy for Asiatic Cholera,
Bernard's remedy for Asiatic Cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, &c.
Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash, for preserving the teeth from decay, protecting the gums, &c.
Dr. McNeil's Acoustic Oil, a certain cure for deafness.
Spohn's Ague and Fever Pills, a powerful 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. CLARK'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.

(continued from last No.)

Thus far of our title acquired by the enterprise and adventure of our own citizens, which I regard as the most reliable part of it. Let us now look into our title from Spain, by the treaty of 1819. By that treaty Spain ceded to the United States "all her rights, claims, and pretensions to the northwest territory." So far as prior discovery is concerned, "these rights, claims, and pretensions" of Spain extended, and were complete, as far North as 54° 40', at least. Between 1774 and 1779, exploring expeditions, sent out by their government, had discovered the Pacific coast as far north as the parallel of 60°, had landed on it at various points, had traded with the Indians, and had taken formal possession of the country in the name, and for the benefit, of their government. Whereas, the first English navigator who saw any portion of this coast north of 42° was Cook, in 1778, after every portion of the coast he visited had previously been visited by the Spaniards, Perez, Hequeta, and Bodega.

The government of Great Britain, however, contends that in the year 1790, Spain concluded with her a treaty, by which certain rights were secured to Great Britain, in this Oregon territory. This treaty of 1790 she contends is still in force, and that the only effect of the treaty of 1819 was to substitute our government in the place of Spain in the former treaty. But we contend that the treaty of 1790 was abrogated and annulled by the war of 1796 between the two contracting parties. All who have argued on this point seem to admit that there are some treaties which a subsequent war between the contracting parties annul and destroy; and numerous attempts have been made to lay down some general rule, by which it may be determined what kind of treaties are destroyed by war, and what kind survive a hostile conflict between the parties. It may perhaps be more easy to determine that question in individual cases, which may present themselves to our minds, than to lay down any thing like a general rule. And the result of the attempts which have been made, strongly verify this assertion. Some gentlemen, for instance, declare, as a general rule, that all commercial treaties are abrogated by war. This, as a general rule, is not comprehensive enough, for it is certain that the treaties which are not commercial in their character are also terminated by a war between the parties. A treaty offensive and defensive is of this character. Another gentleman—I mean the honorable member from South Carolina, [Mr. HOLMES]—has tried his skill on this point, and, with all due deference, his attempt comes equally short of the mark, if not more so. He contended that those treaties which confer privileges, are abrogated by war; whilst those which confer rights, remain untouched. This, as a general rule, is certainly wanting of distinctness, for some privileges are most certainly rights. The only distinction which occurs to me to be at once sensible and comprehensive, is that which declares that executed treaties are not affected by a war between the parties; whilst those that are unexecuted—those which are executory—those which are *in fieri* are annulled. Treaties, for instance, which settle boundaries—which limit or confer territorial rights, are unaffected by any and every change in the relations between the two countries. The treaty of 1790 between Spain and Great Britain is clearly embraced in the latter class. It provided for trade with the Indians, and for settlements for the purposes of trade, and for that purpose only. The right to make settlements can, by no fair construction, be regarded as a right to appropriate territory. Such a construction

is not warranted by the unambiguous meaning of the terms employed; and when we refer to extraneous considerations, in order to aid us in coming at the meaning of the parties, this construction has still less on which to stand. If territorial rights were intended to be secured, it is a reflection to suppose that two such intelligent nations would not have employed less equivocal and more precise and definite terms. Still less can it be believed that Great Britain, who was the party to be benefited, would have left such essential and permanent rights to implication and construction. It is only when she seeks to extend her claims far beyond the meaning and intention of the power with which she is treating, that she employs doubtful and ambiguous phrases. It is by the arts and tricks of diplomacy, she aims to accomplish her wishes, when more open and direct means have failed of success. Again, at the time when this treaty was made, and for many years before, Spain seemed to be beset with a perfect monomania for the acquisition of territory—for the discovery of new islands and new continents. Her exploring vessels were sent out into every sea, and to the uttermost parts of the earth, in search of some new spot on which to plant the standard of her enterprise and power. Is the idea that the treaty of 1790, acknowledged joint territorial rights in this northwest territory, which was clearly the property of Spain by discovery, between these two nations, consistent with the avarice of Spain—with her rage for the acquisition of more land? Is it to be credited that she would thus surrender the darling of her affections, the object of all her self-sacrificing efforts without even a struggle to maintain and preserve them?

Is it not more natural, more consistent with the circumstances of the two nations at that time, to believe that Great Britain represented to Spain what she now says to us, that she did not desire the country for the purpose of making permanent settlements, but as affording facilities of trade with the Indians for its furs. This facility, this privilege of trade, we might well suppose that Spain would be willing, for valuable considerations, to grant, inasmuch as the country was only desirable to her as a future abode for her citizens, and for the precious metals which might abound in the bosom of its mountains. Moreover, if the treaty of 1790 was an appropriation on the part of those powers of the Oregon territory, is it not a little remarkable that soon after the close of the last war, Great Britain should have placed the United States in possession of a portion of this very territory which had been taken from the latter during the last war? Can she admit, without involving herself in dishonor, that she surrendered to our government at that time territory which she now urges belonged to herself and Spain? Is it not more easy to believe that this right to the territory is all an after thought of hers, pressed now with the greater pertinacity because of our offer to compromise, because of our tacit acknowledgment, as she constructs it, that she had permanent rights there?

Gentlemen have been pleased, Mr. Chairman, to consider this question in its bearing upon the peaceful relations of the two countries, and I trust I shall be pardoned if I should so far imitate the example which has been set as to express my opinions on that point. I venture to say that no one would deprecate more than myself a war with England, or with any other power. I trust that I feel a just appreciation of the horrid calamities of war—the effusion of blood it would produce, the loss of life it would occasion, the injury to commerce it would effect. But these are the invariable and unavoidable effects of all war; effects which would be visited on Great Britain in a degree equal, at least, to what we might experience of them. And if the invariable and unavoidable effects of war are to be effectually urged against the maintenance of our just rights, it requires no Solomon to see that these rights are forever to be abandoned whenever their assertion would, by the most remote probability, lead us into a conflict with another people. It appears to me that in ascertaining our rights, and in coming to a determination to vindicate them, considerations of peace or war should not be allowed to exercise a con-

rolling influence. In case of doubt and uncertainty as to our rights, I admit that they should be allowed to turn the scale in favor of a compromise, or, if necessary, an abandonment of our pretensions. But when our rights are "clear and indisputable," as clear as a sun-beam, as we have been taught to regard them in respect to Oregon, it will not do to listen to them, unless we are prepared to deprecate war on any occasion, and for any purpose. It appears to me, sir, that the example of our revolutionary fathers is the only proper one in such cases, and one which recommends itself to our most favorable consideration. When they were about to engage in a conflict with the dreaded power of Great Britain, and that, too, at a time when the odds were a hundred-fold greater against them than they are against us, did they stop to calculate the consequences of the truly appalling contest in which they were about to engage? No, sir. They but satisfied themselves of their rights, and they went ahead to vindicate them, leaving the consequences to Him who rules the destinies of nations as well as of individuals. Their sufferings, and losses, and hazards were far more startling than any that can possibly befall us. Their sufferings were imprinted by their bloody foot-steps on the frozen earth—their loss, if overwhelmed, would have been the loss of freedom—their hazard was that of reaping the death of the traitor, and the ignominy of the rebel—suffering and losses, and hazards which in no possible event can come to us.

Such was the spirit that actuated our ancestors then, and such I believe to be the spirit by which a large portion of the American people are actuated now. If war therefore should unfortunately grow out of this matter, its responsibility, whatever it may be, whether for glory or for shame, must and will rest upon those who have proved before the American people their clear and indisputable title to the whole of Oregon. Convinced that it is theirs, they will be unwilling to yield a single inch. When required to do so, they will desire to know why it is urged. And what will you tell them? You cannot tell them that our title is involved in doubt and uncertainty; and, therefore, that it is a fit subject for compromise. You cannot tell them that, because you have already convinced them, that our title to the whole of it is clear and unquestionable. It will not do to tell them that the country is poor, not worth having, and that we would make a good bargain to give it away. It could not but occur to them that it would be worth as much to us as to Great Britain. You would have to come out with the honest, bare-faced confession, that you wanted to give it away in order to appease her wrath—in order to avert her power—in order to avoid the conflict with her, which would be necessary to maintain our rights. Such appears to me to be the complexion of the case; so far as regards all those who think our title to the whole of Oregon is clear and indisputable; and are still willing to give up a portion of it.

Now will the assertion of our manifest and acknowledged rights, of our clear and unquestionable title to the Oregon territory, involve us in a war? And here I will take occasion to observe, that what I shall say in this connexion, as well as what has been said by others here, is at best but idle and vague conjecture. I deem this avowal necessary, for fear it may be supposed by some of my constituents that I was in possession of some facts unknown to them, on which I predicate my opinion. For their information, it may not be amiss to state, that I know no more about the matter than what has been published & sent forth to the world, and upon which they can speculate as much, and perhaps more certainly than I can. I will not stop to inquire whether the mere giving the notice is a just cause of war. I consider the notice as preliminary only to the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to maintain our rights, whatever they may be, in the Oregon territory. It is evident that the President so regards it, when he says in his message, "at the end of the year's notice, should Congress think proper to make provision for giving that notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon, must either be abandoned or firmly maintained." It is the effect, therefore, of the measures which are to follow the notice, and without which the notice is self, to which we must direct our con-