

THE TARBORO' PRESS.

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The Tarborough Press, By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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M'ILWAINE, 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 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,
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'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 Mercer 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 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 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,
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 lbs superior Pulverised 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 Penetiff and S. M. do.
1 pipe superior old Madeira,
5 qr casks Port wine,
5 half pipes superior Cognac & Champagne 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 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 24 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 0 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. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a certain cure for deafness.
Spohn's Ague and Fever 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. 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.)

On our side, also, there is much which has transpired of late which is calculated to prepare the minds of the people for, and to hasten on, a conflict between these two great and powerful governments. Irritation has succeeded irritation, and aggression has followed aggression, until our people seem to be not only ready, but many of them anxious, for a conflict with that haughty power. In the first place the people of the United States look upon Great Britain as having overreached us in the settlement of the northeast boundary, and that, too, by fraud and imposition. They have not forgotten that her statesmen held up in the British Parliament, before the face of the whole world, a map which was in their possession during the negotiation, in order to show what they had gained over us by management and art, and as an evidence of our ignorance or of our submission. This fact has sunk deep in the bosom of the American people, and disposes them to anything rather than a backing out of their pretensions to the Oregon territory. Her secret and officious interference also with the authorities of Texas, in order to defeat the great project of her annexation to this country, is of too recent origin to have lost any of its stirring and harrowing effect on the public mind. To this may be added her interference with a colony planted under our auspices on the coast of Africa—her claiming, and in some few cases exercising, the right of searching our trading vessels in the Mediterranean—and last, though not least, her avowal of a determination to preserve the balance of power on this continent—a determination which she has already commenced to enforce among the South American States, and which, at some convenient time, if we fail now to act with decision and firmness, she will seek to extend to us. It is in view of all these considerations of aggression on the one side, and of irritation on the other, that I am constrained to say that I have my fears that the peace of the country does not rest on such a sure foundation as some seem to suppose. repeat it, sir, that my opinion is entitled to but little weight, for after all, it is vague speculation; and I am willing to admit that from my extreme ignorance of the way in which these things are managed, I may be most grossly deceived by appearances. But I agree with the honorable member from Massachusetts, who sits usually behind me, [Mr. WINTROP,] that we should speak plainly in this matter. Whatever our rights in that country are, I go for maintaining them at every hazard.

But sir, even among those who are agreed as to our right to the whole of Oregon, there is a diversity of opinion as to the best manner of asserting and securing our rights there. Whilst one portion of its friends are decided in the opinion that we should come boldly out—declare our claims before the world and prepare to defend it if necessary with the strong might of the country's arm—there is another portion who are for leaving it to time and emigration quietly and peacefully to effect the same result. It appears to me that time and emigration have been looked to long enough to adjudge and decide this matter. Twenty-five or thirty years ago, this same matter was left to the arbitrament of time, and it may be asked, what is now the state of the case? Why, sir, we are now further from a decision of it than when it was first submitted to that tribunal. The two governments are actually getting further and further apart all the while in their efforts to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of that matter. And pray, sir, what has emigration done all the while? It too has been tardy and inefficient, and is now altogether hopeless. It is true, that there are

now in Oregon some seven thousand Americans, but the time when these seven thousand people went there is an important inquiry in this connexion. I would ask, if it be not true that they have nearly or quite all of them gone there since the spring of 1844, when the democratic party in convention at Baltimore declared our title to the whole of Oregon? and if it be not true, that yet a larger portion of these have gone there since the people of this country, in the great popular election of 1844, ratified and confirmed this declaration? Mr. Greenhow states, in his History of Oregon, that so late as the fall of 1843 there were but four hundred Americans in the whole territory. These, then, are the assurances that have carried them there—assurances that the country was ours, that it was to be taken under our own dominion, & that they would be protected by our laws. Refuse now to give the notice, and thereby manifest a distrust of our title, or a backwardness in adopting measures to maintain it, and you will not only, in my opinion, effectually arrest emigration thither, but that thousands of those, who have already gone there will return to the States. Or if emigration shall be continued, it will be limited entirely to the south of the Columbia, and thus will give to Great Britain all that she desires. I must confess, that I have no confidence in the wonder-working-effects of "inactivity," whether it be called wise and masterly, or stupid and bungling. It never has done anything either for nations or for individuals. Activity is the main-spring of success and prosperity in all our undertakings. According to the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. RHETT,] our revolutionary fathers tried both, and the result of their experiment is a glorious commentary upon the superiority of determination—of firmness, of activity. We are told by him that they endured for ten years the hardships, and oppressions, and exactations of the mother country, before they took up arms to redress themselves: and we are admonished to imitate their patient forbearance. But what did this forbearance effect for them? Inactivity but brought upon them an accumulation of wrongs, an increase of exactions, and an addition of hardships. It was activity—a firm and open avowal of their rights, and a determined effort to maintain them—that worked out a vindication of their rights, and a redress of all their grievances. Let us imitate them in their last resolve—let us declare our right not merely to establish forts and post-routes, but our right to the territory, to the soil—and by the time we shall need them, we have fifty thousand people in Oregon. Instead of seven thousand men, women, and children, we shall have twice that number of fighting-men—men of nerve and skill in the use of the deadly rifle—ready and on the spot to defend their homes and their firesides. But those gentlemen who promise to get for us the whole of Oregon if we will not pass the notice, tell us that their plan will not lead to war. Theirs is the pacific policy, if we would trust to their skill in prophecy. But let us analyze their plan and see how it is to work in practice. They, like us, advocate our right to the whole, and that we shall take possession of it, or encourage our people to do so.

The only difference between us is, that we propose to notify Great Britain of our intentions—they propose to do the same thing without any notice. Well, how do they propose to take possession? Why, by erecting forts, by establishing post offices and post routes, and by extending our laws over our emigrants, and by encouraging them to make permanent settlements in the country, and to reduce and cultivate the earth. And all this is to be done throughout the whole extent from 49° to 54° 40'. To limit these establishments to the Columbia, or by the 49°, is at once to admit that you intend to surrender the balance of the territory. Can Great Britain fail to see in all this a determination to oust her from the country? Is she so blind that she cannot see—so deaf that she cannot hear—so dull that she cannot understand? Think you that our actions will not speak to her louder than any words we could employ? Will not our forts, and our militia, and our farms, and our workshops, speak to her in language stronger than what we can put into any written notice we can serve upon her, and tell her of our

determination to appropriate the whole country? And if she is determined to retain any portion of it, will she not prepare to do it at once, at the point of the bayonet, and at the cannon's mouth? To expect anything else, is to calculate largely upon the blindness or tame submission of that haughty power. The gentlemen appear, themselves, to have some apprehension after all that their plan may not work so peacefully and quietly; and they attempt to prepare and reconcile us to the war which their plan may bring about by telling us that it will make Great Britain the aggressor, and they amplify most eloquently upon the manifold advantages of being in the defensive. I am willing to admit that there are great and manifest advantages in being on the defensive in any controversy, whether it be of a warlike or other character. But it would seem to me that no war will possibly grow out of this question in which Great Britain will not necessarily and unavoidably be the aggressive party. Even if the notice is given, and war should ensue, she must begin it. All will admit that we can populate that country more rapidly than she can. The gentlemen who propose to get the whole country, if the notice be not given, count largely if not entirely on our superior advantages for colonizing that country. So long, therefore, as we can do that, & thereby secure by our majorities the control of the country, what more do we ask? What is there to fight for? Nothing, certainly, on our part. Our position would give us every advantage. So far, therefore, as the question of war is concerned, the practical results of both plans would seem to me to be the same. The one may bring it on a little more speedily than the other, but war is as likely to follow the one as the other, and in either case Great Britain must begin it.

I am, therefore, in favor of the notice, because I believe that there is a disposition on the part of almost every member of this House to take possession of some portion of that territory—to encourage our citizens to emigrate there, and to make permanent and exclusive settlements, & to extend our laws and institutions over them. This cannot be done, in my estimation, consistently with subsisting treaty stipulations, until after the notice is given and the treaty abrogated. The notice is the only way in which we can in proper faith rid ourselves of our obligations to Great Britain. And this course is as necessary for those who think our claim does not extend beyond the 49°, as for those who would be satisfied with nothing less than the whole. For the subjects of Great Britain have the rights of ingress and egress and of trade into every portion of the territory—to the south as well as to the north of 49°, to the south as well as to the north of the Columbia. To curtail or destroy these privileges by any measures which shall operate either directly or remotely to produce such a result, cannot justly be done without first putting an end to the treaty of 1827. And I very much doubt whether we shall be able to get the signature of the President to any laws, the immediate or remote effect of which would be to exclude Great Britain from any portion of the country, until the notice has been first given. Treaties, when once concluded, are invested by the constitution of the United States with the force and name of laws, and by that same instrument the President is bound by his oath to see that the laws are faithfully executed—faithfully is the word according to their direction, their spirit, their letter, and in no other way.

Again: I am for the notice, because, if we are to take exclusive possession of any portion of the territory, to proceed with the notice is more open and above board. For us to attempt secretly to get possession of the country, would carry with it the appearance of an effort to deceive—an attempt secretly to undermine, which could really deceive no one, and which is equally against good faith and fair dealing. Our country should always remember to fulfil, with scrupulous exactness, all her obligations—her contracts—all the pledges of her faith, whether they relate to the payment of money, to territorial rights, or to commercial privileges. To keep them, to the promise, and to break them, in act and in deed, is unbecoming our frank, our manly character, as a people. To proclaim the inviolability of treaties at the same