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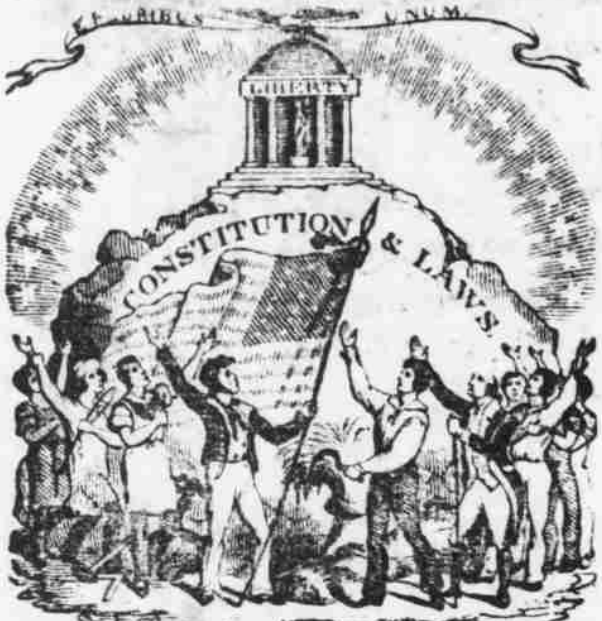
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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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POLITICAL.



Nashville Convention.

The following gentlemen were members of the Southern Convention, which assembled in Nashville, Tennessee, on the 3d of June, and adjourned on the 11th.

Virginia—Willoughby Newton R H Claybrook Wm F Gordon W O Goode Thomas S Gholson and Beverly Tucker.

South Carolina—L Cheves R W Barnwell J H Hammond Samuel Otterson John A Bradley J W Whitner A C Young Maxey Gregg James Chestnut Jr W J Hans R F W Alston F W Pickens Drayton Nance G A Trenholm Wm DuBose J F Jamison and R Barnwell Rhett.

Georgia—Walter T Colquitt Chas J McDonald H L Benning M J Crawford Obediah G Gibson Jas W Ramsey Obediah Warner Simpson Fouché Gen Robt Bledsoe Andrew H H Dawson and Dr J G MWhorter.

Alabama—Gov B Fitzpatrick John A Campbell John A Winston L P Walker Nicholas Davis Jas Abercrombie W M Murphy S B Bethia B Boykin G W Guyon S Buford R Shorter Geo Goldthwaite J S Hunter Daniel Coleman Wm Cooper R Chapman Thomas A Walker G S Walden John Erwin and W M Byrd.

Mississippi—Judge Wm L Sharkey C P Smith A M Clayton J W Mathews T J Word J L Neill J J Peters J J McRea and E C Wilkinson.

Florida—Col B M Pearson James Hernandez A J Foreman Q H DuPont J F McClellan and E C Cabel.

Texas—J P Henderson.

Arkansas—J H Powell.

We omit the names of one hundred delegates from Tennessee. We notice among the names General Gideon J Pillow Wm H Polk General Robert Armstrong Gov A V Brown A O P Nicholson V K Stevenson A J Donelson Andrew Jackson.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention, on the 10th:

1. *Resolved*, That the territories of the United States belong to the people of the several States as their common property; that the citizens of the several States have equal right to migrate, with their property, to those territories, and be protected in the enjoyment of their property, so long as the territories remain under the charge of the government.

2. *Resolved*, That Congress has no power to exclude from territory of the United States, property lawfully belonging to the States of the Union, and any act which may be passed by Congress to effect this result, is a plain violation of the constitution of the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of Congress to provide civil government for territories, as the spirit of American institutions forbids the maintenance of military government in time of peace; and all laws heretofore existing in territories formerly belonging to foreign powers which interfere with the full enjoyment of religious freedom, the freedom of the press, trial by jury, and all other rights of person or property, as secured or recognized in the courts of the United States, are necessarily void; and so soon as such territories become American territory, it is the duty of the federal government to make early

provisions for the enactment of those laws, which may be expedient and necessary to secure to the inhabitants and emigrants to such territories the full benefit of the constitution in assertion of their rights.

4. *Resolved*, That to protect property existing in the several States of the Union, the people of the States have invested the federal government with the powers of war and negotiations, and of sustaining armies and navies, and prohibit to the State authorities the exercise of the same powers; they made no distinction in the protection of the property to be defended, nor was it allowed to the federal government to determine what should be held as property; whatever the States hold as property, the government is bound to recognize and defend as such. Therefore, it is the sense of this Convention that all the acts of the federal government which tend to denationalize property of any description recognized in the constitution, in favor of the proprietors of other property, are acts directly opposed to the South.

5. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the federal government to recognize, and firmly to maintain, the equal rights of the citizens of the several States in the territories of the United States, and to repudiate the power to make a discrimination between the proprietors of different species of property in the federal legislation. The fulfillment of this duty by the federal government would greatly tend to restore peace. The laws of the States relative to the protection to be afforded are perfectly plain, and any attempts to weaken or destroy the title of any citizen upon American territory, are plain and palpable violations of the fundamental law under which the government exists.

6. *Resolved*, That the slaveholding States cannot, and will not, submit to the enactment, by Congress, of any law imposing onerous conditions or restraints on individuals removing with their property into the territories of the United States, or to any law making discrimination of country and class between different sections of the Union—because it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that the tolerance of Congress has given to the nation the impression that federal authority might be employed incidentally to subvert or weaken the institutions existing in a State which is confessedly beyond their jurisdiction and control—a main cause of this discord which menaces the existence of the Union, and which has well nigh destroyed the efficient action of the government itself.

7. *Resolved*, That the performance of this duty is required by the fundamental law of the Union; and the equality of the several States composing the Union cannot be disturbed without disturbing the frame of the American institutions. This principle is violated in the case of the citizens of the slaveholding States, if power to enter territories with their property is not lawfully acquired. In these States the warfare against this right is a war upon the constitution. The defenders of this right are defending the constitution; and those who deny or impugn its existence are unfaithful to the constitution; and if disunion follows, the destroyers of these rights are the disunionists.

8. *Resolved*, That the performance of its duties upon this principle, we declare, would enable Congress to remove the embarrassments in which the country is now involved. The vacant territories of the United States, no longer regarded as places of sectional rapacity and ambition, would be gradually re-occupied by inhabitants drawing to them, by their interests and feelings, institutions, based on the principles of the constitution; to them would be naturally applied governments formed on American ideas, and approved of by the constituents of that particular section.

9. *Resolved*, That a recognition of this principle would deprive the questions between Texas and the United States of their sectional character, and would leave them for adjustment, without disturbance from sectional prejudice and passions, upon the considerations of magnanimity and justice.

10. *Resolved*, That a recognition of this principle would infuse the principles of conciliation in the discussion and adjustment of this question, and would afford a guarantee of an early and satisfactory

termination.

11. *Resolved*, That in the event of a dominant majority refusing to recognize the constitutional rights we assert, or continuing to deny the obligations of a federal government to maintain them, then it is the recommendation of this convention that the territories should be treated as property, and divided between the sections of the Union, so that the rights of both sections be adequately secured in their respective shares; that we are aware this course is open to great objections, but we are ready to acquiesce in the adoption of the line of 36 30 North latitude, extending to the Pacific ocean—an extreme concession upon consideration of what is due to the stability of one of our institutions.

12. *Res lued*, That it is the opinion of the Convention that controversy should be ended, either by the recognition of the constitutional rights of the Southern people, or by an equitable partition of the territories; that the spectacle of a confederacy of States involved in quarrels over the events of a war in which the American arms were crowned with glory, is humiliating; that the incorporation of the Wilmot Proviso, in the offer of a settlement—a proposition which the States regard as disparaging and dishonorable—is degrading to the country; the termination of this controversy by the disruption of the confederacy would be a climax to the shame which attaches to the difficulty, and which it is the paramount duty of Congress to avoid.

13. *Resolved*, That this Convention will not consent that Congress shall adjourn without making an adjustment of this controversy; and in the condition in which the Convention finds the question before Congress, it does not feel at liberty to discuss the methods.

Unblushing Rascality—The New York Tribune publishes a detailed report of the anniversary meeting of a great slave-stealing association which styles itself the New York State Vigilance Committee. They announce that during the past twelve months they have assisted 151 runaway slaves, besides suing in southern courts for the freedom of others. They have persons employed, whose duty it is to ascertain what slaves are held by defective titles, and to instigate them to sue for their freedom. They have a salaried agent to superintend these prosecutions.—This constant intermeddling with our rights of property must cease. It can only be arrested by vigorous measures here at home.—The people of the South have no conception of the extensive machinery at work against their interest, or of the vast sums of money thus employed. They can only get an idea of it by reading the New York and Boston papers, especially at this season of the year when most of the anniversary meetings of those societies are held. The agents of these associations pause for no obstacles and shrink from no danger. They come south at the peril of their lives. They visit us in the shape of traders, pedlars, preachers, lawyers, dentists and doctors. Within the last two years they have been tampering with slaves in this parish, as we personally know, and slaves that have been born here, and held by their present owners for thirty years, have been persuaded that they were entitled to their freedom. Judicial proceedings in New Orleans within the last eighteen months, will prove what we say.

Louisiana Statesman.

Outrage—We learn that while Deputy Sheriff Smith of Rockingham county, was taking a runaway slave home to his master in Orange county, a few days ago, when near Cross Roads meeting house, in Alamance county, the negro, (who was handcuffed and tied to the hind part of the Buggy,) managed to extricate himself from the vehicle and jumped out of it and ran; he was pursued and overhauled ere he had proceeded far. It seems that Smith, while pursuing the boy pulled from his pocket a pistol and tried to shoot the boy as he ran, but the cap dropping off the pistol missed fire, and the negro perceiving it turned upon his pursuer and grappled him, handcuffed as he was. Smith downed him, but in the scuffle the negro's hand-cuffs broke and he managed to pull

a pistol from Smith's pocket and shot him in the leg; after this he disengaged himself, seized a stick and knocked Smith (who stood upon his feet,) down, senseless; he then fastened a chain to the deputy sheriff's neck, wrapped the other end around a tree and locked it by means of a pad lock. The boy then got into the buggy and travelled homeward, but when a few miles below Hillsboro' and not far from home, he was again arrested as a runaway and committed to Orange jail. Smith who had been left as a dead man, resuscitated, and contrived to get loose from the chain; he then managed to crawl near enough to a house to be heard by loud hallowing which brought him assistance. We understand that his wounds are not considered dangerous.

Milton Chronicle.

The Bank of the State of North Carolina, has declared a dividend of 44 per cent, for the Principal Bank, on the 1st July and at the last six months to be paid at the Branches on the 15th. Less the State tax of 14 per cent.

Attempted Insurrection—The attempted insurrection at Point Petre, Gaudaloupe, had been put down at the last accounts, and several of the ringleaders had been shot.—About two hundred houses had been destroyed by them, in their attempt to fire the city.

Females in California—A San Francisco paper of the 15th ult. says:

"We are pleased to notice by the arrival from sea on Saturday, the appearance of some fifty or sixty of the fairer sex in full bloom. They are from all quarters—some from Yankee-land, others from John Bull country, and quite a constellation from merry France. One Frenchman brings twenty—all, they say, beautiful. The bay was dotted by flotillas of young men, on the announcement of this extraordinary importation.

Cholera at the West—At Nashville, during the 24 hours ending the 24th ult., there were fifteen deaths from Cholera. The Cincinnati papers of Friday announce several cases of cholera in that city. At St. Louis, during the week ending the 24th ult., there were 130 deaths, of which 38 were Cholera.

The Great Tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is one of the greatest works of civil engineering now going on in the world. It is a few miles from Morgantown, west Virginia, and is through a mountain a mile and a quarter wide.—ib.

The Census for 1850.

The Census-Takers will soon commence operations, and every facility extended to them in the shape of information will make their table so much the more valuable as authentic and reliable statistics of the population, resources and productions of the country. The questions comprehend almost everything tangible, and may appear rather inquisitive to many, but, they should remember that the information sought is valuable to the public, and the aggregate amount of intelligence gained of things of real importance, more than compensates for any trifling personal inconvenience or annoyance.

The following condensed statement of the information required, has been furnished by Col. Jo P. Pitt, Assistant Marshal for this county:

The act of Congress under which the census of 1850 is taken, requires the Marshal to collect statistics on a great variety of subjects, and submits a great many questions, many of which will require consideration before they can be answered. For the convenience of the people, the Marshal has given the questions to which answers are required that time may be had for their consideration before he comes to see them. To avoid difficulty the questions should be answered in the order in which they stand.

SCHEDULE 1.

Give the name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of

June, 1850, is in your family; their age, sex and color; whether white, black or mulatto; the profession, occupation or trade of each male person over 15 years of age; the value of the real estate you own; the place of birth of the several persons, naming the State, Territory or country; the number of the persons married within the year; the number of persons that have been to school in the year; the number over 20 years old who cannot read and write; and whether any of them are deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper or convict; during the year ending the first of June, 1850?

SCHEDULE 2.

What number of slaves do you own; their age, sex and color; the number of fugitives; number manumitted; the number of persons deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic, during the year ending the first of June, 1850?

SCHEDULE 3.

How many acres of land do you own; how much improved or unimproved (cleared or uncleared); the cash value of your farm; the value of farming implements and machinery, horses, mules and asses; working oxen, milch cows, other cattle, sheep and swine; the value of live stock, the value of animals slaughtered during the past year; bushels of wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats; how many pounds of rice, tobacco, binned cotton bales of 400 lbs. each, wool, beans and peas, buckwheat, barley, Irish and sweet potatoes; value of your orchard product in dollars; gallons of wine; value of produce of market garden; pounds of butter and cheese; tons of hay, pounds of fodder, cured grass, &c., bushels of clover seed and other grass seeds; pounds of hops; hemp, tons of dew rotted and water rotted; pounds of flax; silk cocoons; bushels of flax seed; pounds of maple sugar; cane sugar buds, of 1000 pounds; gallons of molasses, pounds of honey and beeswax; and the value of home-made manufactures during the year ending the first of June, 1850?

SCHEDULE 4.

In the products of industry, name of business, manufacture or product, capital invested in real and personal estate in the business; quantities, kinds and value of raw material used including fuel; kind of motive power, machinery, structure or resources; average number of hands, male and female, and the average of monthly cost of the labor of each (that is value); quantities, kinds and value of annual product year ending first of June, 1850?

SCHEDULE 5.

Aggregate valuation of real and personal estate—of town, county, or city; aggregate amount of taxes assessed; State, county, parish and town, road tax; No. of colleges, academies, free schools, other schools, school houses; amount of money raised by tax for schools last year; raised in other ways for schools last year; received from public funds for schools last year; public libraries, social, college, academies; public schools, Sunday schools; No. and volume of each; periodicals, including newspapers, name, class, how often published, number of circulation; has this season produced average crops; what crops are short; to what extent; what is the average per year; public paupers; number supported during the past year; number on the first day of June, native (white or black, or foreign, and the cost of supporting them; criminals convicted of crime during the year ending the 1st of June, 1850; in prison first of June, 1850; native or foreign, white or black; the cost of labor, average wages to farm hands per month, or by the year and boarded; a day laborer without board, with board, average payment to carpenters per day without board; to female domestics with board; price of board for a laboring man per week; No. of churches; No. of persons each will well accommodate; value of churches?

SCHEDULE 6.

Name of every person who died during the year ending 1st of June, 1850, whose usual place of abode at the time of his death was in your family; age, sex, color, white, black or mulatto, free or slave, married or widowed; place of birth, naming the State, Territory, or country; the month in which the person died; profession, occupation or trade; disease or cause of death? Respectfully.

JO. P. PITT, Deputy Marshal.