

# THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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**The Tarboro' Press,**  
BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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## POLITICAL.



From the Southern Press.

**A Protest from Ohio against Amalgamation.**—We republish this morning from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* a most striking petition, signed by numerous citizens of Hamilton county, Ohio, recently presented to the Constitutional Convention in that State.

The object of this petition, as expressed on the face of it, is to urge the speedy removal of all persons of negro, or part negro blood, from the State of Ohio. When it is recollected that Ohio is par excellence a Free-soil State, and has long been regarded as a city of refuge for fugitive slaves—when the language of her Legislatures, and the avowals of her newspapers are taken into consideration—the force of such an appeal from such a source must be doubly felt, and the facts and arguments adduced, carry a weight with them, to which no extrinsic evidence could add. If, in the very incipency of their experimental philanthropy, such evils are created, and such a state of things produced as the memorial describes in the simple language of truth, well may all who are not blinded by fanaticism, look with dread to the future.

If any argument were needed to confirm the truths proclaimed by those whose institutions have made them familiar with a subject in all its bearings, which has been made the plaything of politicians, and the hobby of speculating philosophers profoundly ignorant, or heedless of the consequences to result from their insane schemes and theories—this warning voice from Ohio should plead trumpet-tongued against the cruelty to both races which any efforts towards amalgamation, social or political, must involve.

The experiment has now been tried too thoroughly on various theatres, to admit of the shadow of a doubt that the white race and the black cannot live together in the same community on a footing of equality, without the debasement and final destruction of both—and that any people attempting even, partially to carry out such a scheme, will have reason to rue their folly in tears and blood.

But, we leave the citizens of Hamilton county, who have practically tested the operation of the Seward, Stevens, and Hale theory, to make their own statement in regard to it:

CINCINNATI, July 6th, 1850.

Editors *Enquirer*:

GENTLEMEN: We would be pleased to see the within petition published in your paper. Respectfully yours,

WM. HOON,  
FRED. H. OEHLMAN,  
WM. W. WARDEN,  
JOHN PATTON,  
WM. LODER.

The following petition, signed by numerous citizens of Hamilton county, was recently presented to the Convention:

**To the Convention called to change the Constitution of Ohio.**

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned respectfully petition your honorable body, and pray that provisions may be made in the Constitution, (which you are now framing) for the removal of all persons of negro, or of part negro blood, from the State of Ohio.

In presenting this petition we are fully impressed with the importance of the subject which it involves, and with the further fact that the measure, if adopted, will operate for a time to the inconvenience and probable injury of our colored inhabitants. But the evils which will be avoided by it, and the permanent good which will result from it, both to the present and to future generations, are, we think, ample reasons to justify its adoption.

The geographical position of our State, situated upon the Ohio river, and lying as it were at the door of the Southern plantations, makes it a suitable point for the collection of fugitive and manumitted negro slaves; the consequence of which has been a very rapid increase of our negro population—an increase which has much exceeded that of any other State in the Union.

In the year 1800 there were but 500 negroes in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; but in the year 1848 they were estimated at 30,000 in the State of Ohio alone. This shows that our colored population has been doubling itself once in every eight years, a ratio of increase which, if continued for fifty years longer will give us a colored population of over two millions of negroes and mixed bloods. These facts alone, we think, present matter of much moment for your consideration, and call for some prompt and decided action.

Formerly the emigration of white people to this State was of equal ratio to that of negroes, but such we think is no longer the case. But on the contrary, the more Western States and our Pacific territories now take away as many of our white people as Eastern emigration send in. But the negroes induced here by our recently adopted policy, and an excessive negro sympathy in our people, are flowing in much more rapidly than ever. If then, in connexion with this state of things, the emigration from Europe should be checked either by prohibitory laws or otherwise, a policy which seems to connect itself with the negro sympathy, we must necessarily see a decrease, or at least a very slow increase of the white population, while the negroes must increase very rapidly. To meet these consequences, which seem now to be inevitable, what shall be done?

To place the two races upon an entire equality is an act at once repugnant to the order of nature, which no wise legislature will tolerate, or ever suffer it to be done. To keep them on terms of inequality in a free State, presents an inconsistency with the idea of free institutions, which cannot well be defended, and which cannot long be continued when the black population becomes as numerous as ours is about to become. Therefore, in the opinion of your petitioners, one of three things only, is possible: *Either the white people must remove from the State and give it up to the negroes; the two races must amalgamate; or the negroes must be removed.*

The first position, namely, that the white people shall remove from the State and give it to the negroes, is not only improbable, but would be manifestly unjust. Ohio was settled by white people. They were the pioneers of civilization, and by their energy and skill the forest has sunk down before them. It is therefore idle to think that they could give up to another race of people the country which their hands have made valuable.

Our second proposition, namely, that the continuance of the two races in a free State, must result in amalgamation, we are aware has been contradicted. But we submit to your consideration, whether the experience both of our own country and Central America, do not furnish incontrovertible proofs of the truth of this proposition. Our own State, although but of fifty years standing, and with laws which, until very recently, maintained a broad distinction between the two races; nevertheless shows many evidences of amalgamation, in the numerous mixed

bloods who are daily seen in our streets, and compel us to admit that an extensive intercourse is kept up between the two races. And this evil we think has been greatly increased within the last five or six years. Within that time the negroes have grown into importance, their rights extended; and their numbers increased more rapidly than before; and a large political party has sprung up in our midst, the only (avowed) object of which is to advance and assist the negroes—to press them into white society, and to familiarize the two races with each other, for the purpose (as they say) “of breaking down the prejudice of color.”

That party, too, by the vigilance of a few men, and the indifference of others, has also grown into importance, and is now not only represented in every department of our State Government, but in both branches of our Federal Legislature.

Not only has our legislation for the few last years been in favor of the negroes, but our Supreme Court has also lent them a helping hand, and by deciding that persons of more white than negro blood are entitled to vote, has already placed a balance of political power in the African race.

Of this latter proposition, however, we have no specific data, but if we assume, that of the 30,000 colored persons in the State, 1,000 or even 500 of the adult male portion fall within the privileges as settled by the Supreme Court, we then have a power in the negro race which in close contested elections, can control the political action of the State.

This, however, is but the commencement of the evils to which our affairs are now tending. The negroes emboldened with their late successes are already loud in demanding an equality of political rights. And our halls, built by white men, and intended for white men's legislation have been made to resound with the declarations of negroes—*That they would wade in blood to their knees or have the right of suffrage.* This we are advised was done within the hearing of the people's representatives and the insolvency not even rebuked. But on the contrary a party of petitioners, who wished to use the votes of negroes, encouraged them in their demand.

Let that party once obtain the ascendancy, and what guaranty have we that the present white people of Ohio will not be the ancestry of a swarthy mixed blood posterity. We will have negro officers as well as negro voters, and place and property will give white wives to negro husbands. Such a state of things we hold it to be your imperative duty to prevent. AND NOW WE THINK, IS THE APPROPRIATE TIME. If it cannot be done now, when can it be. Will it be when there is a negro, a mulatto, or a quadroon to stare every white man in the face, or when removal will separate families.

The whole project of removal is now practicable and entirely within our power. Ample means can now be procured for purchasing the negroes property, and for making them comfortable in a new home. Besides fifty large ships at a load apiece, will carry them all away. The expenditure of money would be equally small. But the benefit which must result both to the white men and the negro, will be alike incalculable, our State will be relieved of a great and growing evil,—peace will be restored to our society, and the negroes will acquire a country which they will be able to call their own.

To protect the purity of the Circassian blood, we think is the highest duty which you have to perform,—all other matters on which you may be called upon to act, can be altered or changed by a future convention, *but the adulteration of the blood, once effected can never be reformed.*

In the Eastern States of our confederacy, where the negro population is comparatively small, and the climate but illy adapted to their growth, no great evil can result from a political equality. But our contiguity to the Southern States, which swarm with negroes; our present large and rapidly increasing negro population, together with the adaption of our climate to their increase, renders our situation entirely different, and requires different laws.

In the States of Central America, equal-

ity and amalgamation have both been effectually tried, and the result has been, both a moral, physical, intellectual and national degradation. The late war between the United States and Mexico presents most striking proofs of that fact, and demonstrates most satisfactorily the superiority of our Circassian stock over the mixed bloods of Mexico. Such imbecility being the result of equality and its consequent effect—amalgamation there, what would it be here? Would the result be different? Certainly not. The same causes will produce the same effects, and amalgamation here as amalgamation there, will soon render the amalgamated a worthless and degraded people.

This brings us to our third proposition, namely, that the negroes must be removed, which we have already said in a measure both practicable and within our control, and as an evidence of its practicability, we cite the well known fact that we have already removed a greater number of Indians, and with but little inconvenience to any body. If they could be removed, why can we not dispose of the negroes in the same way?

But to what point or place they should be removed, we, of course, are unable to say; that must be a subject for future legislation. A part of the United States territory, however, may be set apart for them; or they may be removed to the West India Islands or to Africa. But the latter point at this time seems to be the most favorable, and if selected as the point of colonization, will, in all probability, render the operation one of great profit and advantage to the negro. A donation has already been made, by a gentleman of this city, to purchase an Ohio in Africa. These lands which can now be bought for a mere trifle, if taken possession of by a colony from this State, will, like the lands in our own Ohio, soon become of great value, and the colonists thereby become wealthy. This removal will not be without its inducements to the negroes. They will acquire good and permanent homes, in a country suitable to their health and condition, and withal, will enjoy the right of suffrage without “wading in blood to their knees.”

We would not, however, wantonly injure the negroes, nor deprive them of a single right, the enjoyment of which would be compatible with their interests and ours; but as the welfare of both races—more particularly the white race—depends upon a separation, we would not stop to consult the negroes upon their choice, but after dealing fairly and honorably with them, (if persuasion failed,) would compel them to go. Their condition cannot, in any event, be worse than that in which the white man found them in Africa.

In this view, however, we are met with a popular error, which prevails extensively over a large portion of the civilized world, and has, we have no doubt, its influence in your Convention. It is, that the negroes have been greatly injured by the white people. But such conclusions, we humbly maintain, are not sustained by the facts. But, on the contrary, we think it maintainable that every intercourse of the two races (save that of amalgamation, which is prejudicial to both) has been of great advantage to the negroes.

To elucidate this proposition, let us turn our attention for a moment to Africa, and there view the brutalized condition of its inhabitants. A population of ninety millions of people there meet our eyes, all of whom, save the little colony at Liberia, are either slaves or masters. And that slavery, the most brutalized of any that ever existed in the world. Men, women and children go in droves, as naked as the hour they were born. And masters or petty princes scar their subjects in the face in order to recognize them from the slaves of others. Chiefs or masters make war upon one another for no other purpose than to take prisoners to sell and to eat, literally to eat the victims of their barbarous battles.

In this condition, if the accounts of travellers can be believed, they were found by the white man when he arrested them in their career of barbarity, and transported them to the plantations in America. It is true that they were retained as slaves, but it is not, as is every day asserted, that they were taken from freedom in Africa

and were put in bonds. On the contrary they were merely transported from a brutalized condition of slavery in Africa, to a more liberal and civilized condition in America. The spear and the war club were taken from their hands, and their places supplied with the implements of husbandry, with which they were taught to earn their bread, and from henceforth they ceased to live upon the flesh of their fellow men. Have they then been injured by the white men? We think not. But on the contrary think it mentionable that their transportation to the plantations in America has been the greatest blessing that ever reached the African race. Here they are taught to be useful, are well fed, and taken care of. And many are now returning to the land of their fathers, with their minds stored with the arts and sciences of a civilized world, which in the providence of a Divine Being, bids fair to redeem and regenerate the dark benighted negroes of our hopeless Africa.

¶ We copy the following delicate samples of city life from two recent New York papers:—

**Police Intelligence.—Extensive Business.**—Before Justice Osborn, on Sunday morning, one hundred and sixteen prisoners were arraigned for judgment, and the scene exhibited in the court room of the huddled together mixture of white, black and yellow human beings of the most depraved character, was revolting. Some with black eyes, others with cut faces, with tattered garments, and hair disordered, hanging over their shoulders. Others, again, with bloated faces, swollen out of shape by the effects of rum, while others again were apparently nearly dead with consumption, caused by dissipation. In fact, the scene of wretchedness exhibited cannot be described with any degree of truthfulness, that would possibly give the reader an idea of the terrible state of depravity and destitution of this motley group of Five Point residents.—The atmosphere generated by this diseased and dissipated crowd of prisoners, made the Police Court insufferable, and we really wonder that some of our magistrates or clerks are not brought to a bed of sickness in consequence. The police of the Sixth ward secured all the prisoners from the Five Points, charged with being thieves, prostitutes and vagrants. The magistrate, on examining each case, selected out eighty-five of the most abandoned characters, and summarily disposed of them to the penitentiary for six months each. A number of other persons were charged with assaults and batteries, &c., and were either dismissed on bail or committed to answer, thus making a considerable amount of business. If the police continue in this way, the Five Points will be but merely a name hereafter.—*New York Herald.*

**Decoy-Duck-ism.**—A small and select portion of the legal profession in this city—the dregs or the scum, whichever you please—has recently struck out a new path to wealth, which is at the same time a short cut to infamy. As all new fangled systems of novelty are tailed off with an “ism,” we will call this novelty in law and ethics decoy-duck-ism. It is a very simple process, when the right sort of subjects are selected.—Two lawyers, a court-tesan and a rich and amorous old fool, compose the entire *dramatis personae*. The lawyers contrive that the female confederate shall have an interview with the intended victim, and she manages by her blandishments to entrap the old sinner into the toils.

The twain are pounced upon at the most inopportune and perplexing moment; treats are made of a family *eclaircissement*, an injured husband and an action for crim. con. are talked of, and finally the frightened dupe pays a round sum—varying from \$500 to \$3000—to the conspirators, as the price of secrecy. The lawyers take the lion's share, the female jackall receives a handsome present, a new quarry is marked down, and the hunt recommences. A very beautiful series of disclosures, now in progress in one of our courts, is laying bare all the moves of this delicate game. One lawyer in this city, who has figured prominently in two cases of the kind, is said to have realized \$60,000 by the aid of his female decoy ducks.—*N. Y. Morning Star.*