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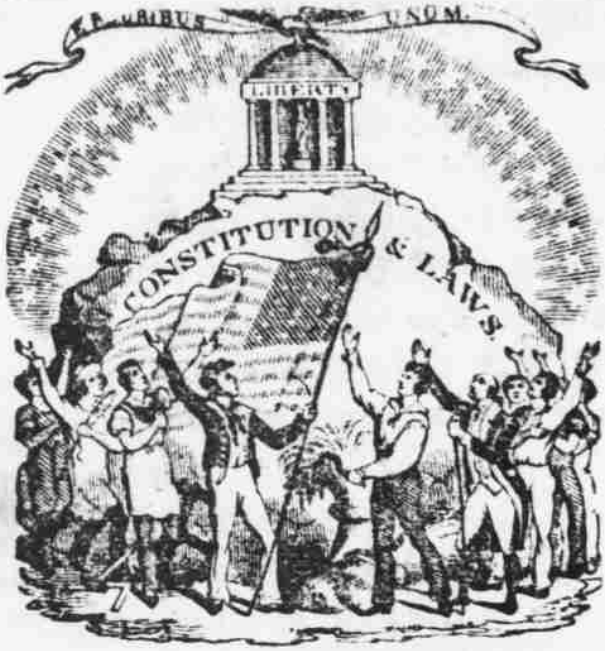
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## The Tarboro' Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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## POLITICAL.



From the Southern Press.

**The truth of the matter about slave labor in the Territories.**—Mr. Horace Mann, an abolition member of Congress, solicited the opinion of Mr. Thurston, the delegate from Oregon, in regard to the adaptation of slave labor to the new territories, and the following is his answer, which will be found interesting:

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1850.

I received a note from you some days ago, making certain inquiries, but which, up to this time, I have been unable to answer.

The point of inquiry seems to be, whether slave labor could be profitably employed in Oregon, California, Utah and New Mexico. If the nature of the climate and resources of these countries are such as to furnish a profitable market for slave labor, it appears to be conceded, on all hands, that it would be introduced, if left free to seek profitable investment like other capital.

I need not remind you of the law regulating the investment of capital. It will always go where, under all circumstances, it will yield the greatest return to the owner. Upon this principle, I am very clear that slave labor, if unrestricted, could be employed in Oregon with at least double the profit to the owner of the slave that it now yields in any State of the Union. I am uninformed as to the usual price of slave labor in the States, but the price paid Indians in Oregon, during the past year, for labor, has ranged from two to three dollars per day.—Domestic negro servants, whether male or female, who understand the business of house work, would command, readily, five or six hundred dollars a year. I recollect well, that there was a mulatto man on board the vessel on which I took passage from Oregon to San Francisco, who was paid one hundred and eighty dollars per month for his services as cook. I will not stop to particularize further, in regard to the inducements Oregon would offer to an unrestricted slave labor, but will simply add, that a very large number of slaves might now be employed in Oregon, at wages sufficiently large to purchase their freedom. I think, therefore, that the point is settled, so far as Oregon is concerned; and that slave labor, if it had been left free to seek profitable employment, would readily find its way into that territory.

As to California, I am equally clear, California will always be a mining country, and wages will range high. At present, slave labor would be more profitable than in Oregon. And I have always been of the opinion, that, wherever there is a mining country, if not in a climate uncongenial to slave labor, that species of labor would be profitable. A good, able bodied slave would have commanded, in California during the past year, from eight to ten hundred dollars per annum.

The greatest impediment which white labor has to encounter in the mines, is the intensity of the heat and the prevalence of malarious diseases. White labor is so high, it is evident that no one can hire white laborers, except at a rate that would consume his profit. Not so with the negro labor. That species of labor might be obtained for half the amount which you

would have to pay for white labor. The result will be a profit alike to the hirer and seller of slave labor.—There is no doubt, in my judgment, that almost any number of slaves might be hired out in California, were the whites to allow it, at from eight to ten hundred dollars a year. This is pay so much above what their services command in the States, as to satisfy any one, that could this species of service be protected in California, it would rush to the Pacific in almost any quantity.

Let us turn our attention to Utah and New Mexico. I have no doubt, from what knowledge I have of those countries, that they will turn out to be filled with the richest mines. And if I am not greatly mistaken, it will turn out that the Mormons are in possession of the richest kind of mines east of the Sierra Nevada. It is known too, that the silver and copper mines, have, for many years, been worked in New Mexico, and I am informed by Hugh N. Smith, Esq., that there are in that territory, gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc mines of the richest quality, and that the reason why they have not been worked more extensively, is that it is prevented by the incursions of the Indians. Hence, were I a Southern man, and my property invested in slaves, I should consider the markets in New Mexico, Utah and California, for slave labor, worthy of an honorable contest to secure.

I am sir, with due consideration, yours truly,  
SAM'L R. THURSTON.  
Hon. Horace Mann.

**Excitement in Cincinnati.**—There is a substantial and solid argument as well as a recital of stirring facts in the following text from the Cincinnati Atlas and the comment from the Memphis Enquirer.

**Runaway Negro Captured—Great Excitement.**—Yesterday afternoon, Walnut street was the scene of an unusual excitement. Passing there about one o'clock we saw two men armed with pistols and bowie knives, hurrying a negro towards the river.—Two others followed—likewise armed—brandishing their weapons and bidding defiance to the crowd.—A large mass of people, attracted by the unusual sight, followed in the rear. The negro was resisting and calling for help, but his captors hurried him on, without interference to the river. At the foot of Walnut street, the Ferry Boat, which had been in waiting loosed her fastenings as the captors approached, and, as soon as they were on board, pushed into the river. When fairly under way, those on board gave three cheers and the boat and her passengers with the negro and his captors, passed over the to Kentucky side; all this took place in broad day light in one of the most thronged streets of the largest city in the west!

We understand the negro's name is George Jackson. It is said he has resided here some three or four years. He worked as a barber at Cousin's on Water street, between Walnut and Main.—He had also been employed at La Belle Restaurant, on Broadway. We presume that the civil authorities of Covington will at least allow him the benefit of a legal investigation, for it must not be assumed that every colored man is a slave, whenever any one sees fit to call him so.—*Cincinnati Chronicle & Atlas*, 11th.

**COMMENT (by the Memphis Enquirer, a whig paper.)** We have received a very different account of the above affair. Mr. J. V. Baugh went from this city with the fixed purpose to arrest and bring home a slave, who had runaway from Memphis, and was known to be in Cincinnati, (that most respectable city, where negroes are protected and white men mobbed.) He stopped at Covington, on the Kentucky side of the river, and procured the assistance of Messrs. Benham, Stroud and McBride. On their arrival in Cincinnati, the negro was found to be on Sixth street. He was arrested, as a fugitive slave, but instantly a mob was raised, amounting to many hundreds, with the view of a rescue. Bricks were used, knives drawn and presented, and pistols and other weapons freely displayed. This immense mob consisted of free negroes, and white men who consort with them. But they missed their card. The four boys drew their weapons of defence, and in defiance

of the infuriated and excited mob of abolitionists and vagabond negroes, they took the slave to the river, and safely conveyed him in the ferry boat to the Kentucky side. Measures were immediately taken on the Ohio side to arrest the "kidnappers"—(this is what honest men, who only claim their own property, are called in Ohio)—a large reward was offered, and bribery attempted, to get hold of Baugh and his stray bird; but all failed, when the Ohio officers visited the St. Cloud expecting to find him on board, they were sadly disappointed—he was on the Cambria, and many miles on his way home. The Officers of the several boats are entitled to the thanks of all honest men for their aid in this matter, and for declining to facilitate the efforts made to keep the property of one of our citizens, when they knew justice and the law demanded the delivery of the slave. Kentucky seconded Tennessee nobly in this affair—and if the owners of fugitive slaves will send such men as Baugh after them, and let him pick up his assistance from old Kentucky, all the negroes of Cincinnati (whether white or black) will not be able to retain them.

After a detail of such facts as these, how can any man say that the time has not arrived for the South to take a firm and determined stand in defence of her constitutional rights. Do we live in a land of law and justice, or do we live in a land of wrong and oppression? Have we laws of our own by a resistance to mobs of vagabonds and scamps, who have no regard to law or the rights of property? These are the men we are told we must compromise with and surrender more of our dearly bought rights, in order to gratify their propensity to harbor fugitive negroes, and wrong white owners.

**Slavery in California.**—A friend from Newton county informs, us that he has just received a letter from his Brother now in California, formerly a Captain of a Company of Texas rangers, which states that the writer has now with him on the Sacramento River, thirty-two slaves engaged in digging gold, who have made for him, each on an average from \$15 to \$20 per day, since the 10th day of March last. The Negroes are from 40 to 50 years old. They give no trouble nor does any one interfere with them. The letter also states, that a majority of the people in California, who went from the States, are in favor of slavery but that the natives and foreigners, are opposed to the institution.—*Milledgeville Union*.

**From the Fayetteville Carolinian.**

**New Mexico.**—It will be seen from an article in another column of this paper, that notwithstanding "all the ridiculous cant about the introduction of slavery into New Mexico, it has been introduced there long ago in its worst form—we mean the system of peonage—a system which virtually enacts that misfortune is a crime, and that a debtor shall be a slave. The new Constitution of New Mexico recognises this infernal system, thus showing the hollow hypocrisy of the philanthropy, which striking shackles from black limbs with one hand, rivets them on white limbs with the other."

**The Governor of Texas** has issued a proclamation for an extra session of the Legislature, to meet at Austin, on the 12th of August next, to take into consideration what action shall be had with regard to New Mexico. Fears are entertained that trouble may grow out of it, as meetings have been held in all parts of Texas, at which the General Government has been denounced, and the Governor called upon to declare Santa Fe in a state of insurrection. Great excitement prevails.—*ib.*

**From the Portsmouth Pilot.**

**Cotton Factories in the South.**—The Southern Press refers to the fact that cotton factories are now springing up throughout the Southern and Western country, with almost magical rapidity, and remarks that the Northern Mills have already been forced to recognize a more formidable competition even than the British, both in

the home and foreign markets; that in the production of the finer fabric too, the improvement has been wonderfully rapid—and prizes have been awarded by Northern Institutes to samples from Southern Mills, successfully competing with the most celebrated Northern ones.

The "Press" mentions another most encouraging fact which is that, it has been ascertained by repeated and successful experiments, that slave labor is admirably fitted for factories. It mentions an instance of a Northern superintendent from Lowell, who took charge of a Southern mill, where an equal number of whites and blacks were employed, on the express condition that at the end of six months he should be allowed to substitute white operatives in place of the black ones.

It adds that at the expiration of the specified time he (most unexpectedly to his employers) reversed the condition, and declared his decided preference for the substitution of blacks, in the places of the whites: stating that they were more manageable, and at the same time better operatives.

His request was complied with, and the goods which the mill had manufactured, with that labor have been equal to any in the United States. It was, continues the Press, (when we last heard of it,) still doing a good business, and the black operatives were still working it.

No one can contemplate facts like these without strong encouragement and pride.—Let it be recollected also that these advances in prosperity have been made by the South in the Union, showing that independence and power can be best achieved without sundering the bonds of our national confederacy, and building up two rival and warring empires.

**Invading Yankee Land.**—An exchange states that cotton goods, manufactured in Alabama, have been recently sold in the Boston market, right next to Lowell. This is an important fact, and shows the kind of competition that is at work to use up the Lowell Mills. The South will soon monopolize the cotton manufacturing business.

**Newbern Republican.**

**The Democratic Pioneer** is the title of a new Democratic paper to be published at Elizabeth City, N. C., by L. D. Starke, Esq. There is at this time no Democratic paper in the ninth district; one is much needed, and we hope the Pioneer will be well sustained.—*ib.*

**Prof. Webster.**—The death warrant of Prof. Webster was read to him on the 22d inst. During the reading he was perfectly calm and composed, and when the solemn ceremony was ended, he said—"God's will be done—I am reconciled to my fate."—*ib.*

**A Fact Never to be Forgotten by Ungovernable Tempers.**—Chief Justice Shaw in charging the jury in the trial of Professor Webster, used the following:

"It is a settled rule, that no provocation with words only, will justify a mortal blow. Then if upon provoking language, the party intentionally revenge himself with a mortal blow, it is unquestionably murder."

**We learn that a most shocking homicide** was committed in Wilcox county, a few days ago, by Joseph Outlaw, Esq., formerly of this county, upon his wife. The details of the report, as they reached us, are too revolting for publication, and we also hope, to be true. At the time of the fatal deed, Outlaw is said to have been in a state of temporary insanity, produced by intemperance.—He killed her with a knife, with which he is said to have inflicted several dreadful wounds. Outlaw is now in jail. His friends say he is deranged. We hope it is so, for the sake of human nature.—*Selma Reporter*.

**One of a new school of philosophers, Dr. Howard,** has written a mysterious work, called "Revelations of Egyptian Mysteries." He states that earthquakes in cities are owing to the exertions made by the overloaded earth to get rid of the "intolerable weight of buildings." This writer fully explains what the tree

of the knowledge of good and evil was viz: a knowledge of the mineral kingdom, which Adam was forbidden to meddle with, because minerals are very dangerous.—This writer has some other quite as queer notions also. Homer and Hesiod are identical with sacred revelations. Dr. Howard also maintains that the sun revolves around the earth.

**Signora Martinez, the colored singer,** whom the French call the black Malibran, is announced to sing in London.

**Great Bustle among the Femines.**—Miss Webster, is out, boldly and ingeniously recommending the male attire as the "most appropriate vesture for single females." She adduces authorities to prove that, in early ages, men and women dressed precisely alike; and that the distinction in dress which now exists, "was arbitrarily drawn by the male sex, in the tyrannical exercise of power which they derived solely from the greater physical superiority."

Her plan is to restrict girls to their frocks until the completion of their education. Upon their entrance into society, they are to dress precisely like males of similar condition, and continue to wear male attire until the day of marriage. Widows, at the end of the mourning season, are to resume men's apparel, unless they are determined never to marry again. In effect, this is a scheme to distinguish marriageable females from married women and confirmed widows.—Regarded in this light, it has at least one merit, and may, on that account, claim the friendly countenance of the bachelor fraternity. It would save them a vast deal of trouble in ascertaining the domestic rank of a new lady acquaintance, and prevent them from committing the now common error of falling in love with married women.

**Syracuse (N. Y.) Archimedeian.**

**From the Portsmouth Pilot.**

**A Dismal Prospect.**—A young lady of eighteen, Miss B., was engaged to be married to a gentleman of thirty six. Her mother having noticed her low spirits for some time, inquired the reason. "Oh dear, mamma," replied the young lady, "I was thinking about my husband being twice my age." "That's true, but he's only thirty-six." "He's only thirty-six now, mamma, but when I'm sixty—" "Well," "Oh dear, why then he'll be a hundred and twenty"

**A writer in the Augusta Republic** suggests that it would be well for the public to know who are managing the newspapers of the South. He desires to know where the editors were "born or educated, or both." We can inform the Republic that most of them were not born at all. They generally came by chance, some were won in a raffle, some floated down the river on a plank, and some came from no where in particular. As to their education, as Mr. Toots says, "that's of no consequence whatever, not the slightest."  
**N. O. Picayune.**

**From the Wilmington Journal.**

**Marl.**—The following remarks of Falkner, upon the properties of marl as a manure, will be opportune to those who may not have his work, but have marl beds upon their estates. He says:

"Marl is a very valuable mineral manure, the operation of which has been little understood, though it has been used from the earliest times. Even within these two or three years it has been regarded as an improver of the soil, by affording carbonate of lime, which is limestone in a state of minute division; but the German chemists, and particularly Sprengel, have made the important discovery that it owes its chief virtue to the presence of saline substances, as it is found to contain sulphate and phosphate of lime and potash. Whenever, therefore, marl can be had at a convenient distance, it must prove a valuable manure on most lands, and should always be used in preference to any other earth for making composts. The only limit in its application, to grass land, is that it should not be laid on so thick as to destroy the grass by excluding the air."