



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1850.

Progressive.

Previous to the passing of the bill in the Senate, to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia, Mr. Seward moved an amendment to abolish slavery also therein which was rejected, 5 yeas to 45 nays—Messrs. Chase, Dodge, Hale, Seward and Upham voting for it. On the 17th inst. on the second reading of a bill providing for the punishment of persons enticing slaves from the District, Mr. Hale moved an amendment so as to abolish slavery in the District, which was negatived 9 to 41. Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Hale, Hamlin, Seward and Winthrop, voting for it. Mr. Upham was absent, or he would doubtless from his previous vote have voted in the affirmative. And Mr. Dayton accompanied his negative vote with the declaration, "I am not prepared to vote for a proposition of that kind at this moment, and under existing circumstances." Thus we see that in the short space of a few days, the open advocates of the above proposition, doubled their number, and the Southern Press says "how many were waiting like Mr. Dayton nobody can tell, but certain it is among the nays are many whom every body knows to be no friends to slavery, but avowed friends of free-soil, which is one of the many aliases of abolition."

Some of the "ultra" Union men, recently avowed that the passage of the above measure by Congress would be sufficient cause for "revolution" on the part of the South. Yet in less than a week, after the "adjustment" measures had been passed, its advocates doubled their number in the U. S. Senate, heretofore regarded as the most grave, deliberate, and conservative body in the world. Surely this is a progressive age.

From the Newbern Republican

In his speech delivered in the House of Representatives, March 6th, Mr. Stanly used the following language:

"Here allow me to say, sir, that no man in his senses believes Congress will ever be guilty either of the outrage or the folly of abolishing slavery in this District, excepting of course those fanatics who think the Constitution is an agreement with Hell."

Nine Senators voted to abolish slavery in the District the other day, and among them Mr. Winthrop, for whom Mr. Stanly voted for speaker of the House. Mr. Stanly then voted for one of those "fanatics who think the Constitution 'an agreement with hell.'"

To the Editor of the Tarboro' Press.

Sir: The northern cry is, Union! Union! while the southern cry is, the Constitution and equality of rights, guaranteed by the north and south when they formed and ratified the Federal Constitution. The south has kept her faith, and has suffered millions on millions of dollars by northern aggressions and a violation of faith to the compact.

1st. For the sake of the Union, Virginia gave up her Northwest Territory, as large as all the old thirteen States. This was slave territory.

2nd. The Ordinance of 1787, abolishing slavery in the above territory, (by northern votes chiefly,) was an act of gross injustice to the southern States; and Mr. Madison said, "without the shadow of constitutional authority;" yet for the sake of the Union, Virginia and the southern States submitted to be plundered.

3rd. When Virginia made the cession, not more than five States were to be formed out of said territory. The north has not kept the faith, and yet the south for the sake of the Union submits to aggression.

4th. We know that slaves are a better

population than free negroes, yet five slaves count only as three free negroes; thereby diminishing our Representatives in Congress. The South submitted to this wrong also, for the sake of the Union.

5th. The north now claims a right to take more of our Representatives in Congress, and proposes to amend the Constitution to suit fanatics; and therefore says, no new slave State shall be admitted into the Union, and thereby deprive us of our guaranteed representation.

6th. Direct taxes were to be proportioned amongst the States in the ratio of their representation; this constitutional provision has not been adhered to, and out of about 1050 millions of dollars, the amount of customs levied by this government, the south has paid 789 millions, while the north has paid only 249 millions, instead of her rateable share of 605 millions, and thereby has plundered the south out of 356 millions of dollars—and yet they are not content and still are bent on further aggressions.

7th. The Constitution provides that fugitive slaves shall be given up, &c. Yet in the face of the compact, the north has refused to deliver up our slaves and is still encouraging a gang of robbers and thieves to steal the property of the south, in violation of law and the Constitution, and still we hear the cowardly cry of "Union," where there is no union. The Tories and traitors of the Revolution did no more.

8th. In 1819, the north opposed the admission of Missouri into the Union, not because its Constitution was inconsistent with the Federal Constitution, but because it did not prohibit slavery, in open violation of constitutional rights; and having a majority at the time, passed the compromise line of 36 30, and prohibited slavery north of it. Still the south submitted to this aggression on her constitutional rights for the sake of the Union.

9th. The north now spurns the line of 36 30, and claims all the territory south of it, and the right to prohibit slavery in our own territories; by the aid of southern submissionists, it has succeeded and plundered the south out of her just rights.

10th. The north, with the aid of a few southern votes in Congress, do not stop their aggressions on the south, after taking all the territory south of 36 30, but have commenced an attack upon the southern States separately; and with drawn sword in one hand, and a bribe of ten millions of dollars in the other, (seven and a half millions to be plundered from the Southern States,) has said to the State of Texas, we want your territory between the Neuces and the Rio Grande, (to give to free-soil fanatics to subjugate the south, to build up a strong consolidated government to crush State sovereignties,) choose you this day between the bribe and the sword.

Will Texas take the bribe, and tamely submit to such gross menace and injustice to the south? Will the southern States submit to have seven and a half millions dollars drawn from them to pay for their own soil and to settle a den of negro stealers and robbers south of us, for the use of rogues that bid defiance to all law and order, and set at nought the Constitution, contrary to southern rights, morality, and good government? Justice forbids it, good faith forbids it. The security of the Union of these once happy States forbids it. Every thing dear to the rights of freemen, to the prosperity of the confederacy, and to liberty itself, forbids it. And the mass of the people of the southern States, in defence of their constitutional rights, the preservation of their wives and children will forbid it. None but robbers, cowards and submissionists, that will survey the whole ground, will advocate negro stealing.

The north cannot live and prosper without a union with the south, while the south can live and prosper without the north. If equality of rights and justice are not secured to the south, and her rights are respected, we say there is no union. Therefore the south should before submitting further, form a union and provide ways and means to protect our just rights.

THE VOICE OF MANY.

Congress.

On Monday next, the present session of Congress will close, and both Houses are rapidly disposing of the business before them.

The Senate was engaged, on Monday last, in discussing several Appropriation Bills. The House passed the Naval Appropriation Bill, with an amendment abolishing flogging in the navy.

In the House of Representatives, on the 16th, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania,

gave notice that on to-morrow, or some subsequent day, he would ask leave to bring in the following bills:

A bill to alter and amend the existing revenue laws, so as to afford reasonable protection and encouragement to American labor;

A bill to abolish slavery in the Territory of Utah;

A bill to repeal so much of the acts establishing territorial governments in New Mexico and Utah as recognizes slavery in said Territories, and as pledges the nation to admit new slave States into the Union;

A bill to repeal and annul the Fugitive Slave law, passed September, 1850.

From the Southern Press.

More Spoilation.—The bill to grant the public lands of Oregon to actual settlers, has past the Senate. It provides for the donation of 320 acres to each family, native or foreign, whether naturalized or not.

People of the South! You are now, by the late adjustment, excluded from nearly all the immense public domain, except upon the condition that you renounce your slave property and the institutions you prefer. And the lands, thus wrested from you are given not only to Northern, —but to unnaturalized European emigrants. The policy of this Government, of your Government, is now to take your property and give it to foreigners to prevent you from occupying it—you, by whose valor, and treasure, and labor this land was acquired.

Your right to a share of this land was as valid and as sacred as to your own homesteads. It was as much yours by natural, public, or civil law as any property you own, or any people own. It has been confiscated already in Oregon, and soon will be in the other Territories and States, where public lands remain.

It was bad enough to deny you the right of occupancy, and give that right to foreigners.—But it is nothing less than confiscation, to give not only the right to buy, but the absolute ownership, without buying, to the alien. If this land were sold according to the system heretofore existing as to public land, you would have realized your share of the price of your lands in the proceeds paid into the public treasury for the reduction of your taxes. But now the land you acquired and owned is confiscated and given to the Northern spoiler and the fresh imported vassals of European despots.

Nay, more than this: this land is offered as a bribe to your own people, to remove from your own States and renounce your institutions. They may go to the new free-soil States to swell the population and power of your plunderers. And if they will desert the principles of their fathers and brothers may rise to the honors of this Government, and co-operate in further schemes for your degradation and ruin.

And yet you are told there has been no aggression to which you are not bound to submit.

The sympathy for the black race in Ohio—the great seat of Abolition, and the city of refuge for runaways—is taking a very peculiar turn. The main efforts of her philanthropists now being directed towards ridding the State of the unfortunates whom they have seduced there, by professions of fraternity and good feeling falsified by their acts.

The petition from Hamilton county to the State Convention, published by us some time since, affords the strongest evidence of popular sentiment, while the projects proposed by the affiliated associations of colonizationists, emancipationists, and open Abolitionists, show their anxiety to relieve themselves of the presence of their colored brethren. In all the winning variations of which tuneful cant and hypocritical pretensions are susceptible, the song of emigration to Liberia—to that African Eden—is chanted in full chorus by the whole band, and their anxious affection displayed in a most moving manner.

Like the famous John Gilpin, "Although on pleasure they are bent They have a frugal mind;"

and expecting large accessions in the way of plunder, are already providing for it, as we learn from the following paragraph in the Baltimore Sun, in which it is asserted as an item of news, without any comment whatever:

The Ohio Colonization Society has purchased a tract of territory on the Coast of Africa, with a view of settling it as far as practicable with colored emigrants from that State. Ohio being on the borders of

the slave States, receives a large amount of runaways and emancipated slaves. In anticipation of future evils from an undue proportion of that class of population, they favor the colonization project as best for both whites and blacks.

Vicissitudes.—The editor of the New Orleans Delta, who is a friend of Senator Foote says:—

"The General came to this city some years ago, with the view of being admitted to the bar. He was examined about the same time we were. He was rejected—we were admitted. He is now a Senator, and we a poor editor."

New Cars and Locomotive.—Two new Cars have been lately added to the means of travel on our Road. These were necessary at the present time to accommodate the increased travel on the Road, and to make up for two Cars in a state of blockade beyond Quankey Creek. These Cars we look upon as beyond the reach of a puff. The one we examined is finished in the very best style and ornamented with superior taste. They would be called splendid Cars on any road in the Union. They will seat 50 passengers each. They were manufactured by Richard Inlay of New York.

There has also been added a new Locomotive Engine, called the Mechanic, of power sufficient to make 35 miles per hour with a train. We are rejoiced to find the enterprising spirit of the Directors of the Board, rise with the increased business of the Board and the public favor. Those who have deplored their losses in the Stock of this Board, may now look for better things—we do not believe a dividend is very far in perspective.—Wilmington Com.

From the Halifax Republican.

Suicide.—We learn that on the 13th instant, Mr. William Jenkins, of this County near Littleton Depot, committed Suicide by cutting his throat with a knife. Mr. Jenkins, was a man of steady habits, and in easy circumstances in life. He had shown some signs of derangement for several days. He has left a wife and ten children, to bemoan the loss of a husband and father.

Foreign.

New York, Sept. 24th.

The Steamer Pacific has arrived at this port, bringing three days later news than per Canada. She made the passage in the incredibly short space of ten days and six hours.

Cotton markets dull, and a further decline of ½ of a penny. Sales for the three days, 15000 bales. Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged.

Schleswig War progressing slowly.

Gen. Haynau, famous as the commander of the Austrian forces in Hungary, has been the subject of an extraordinary outrage in London. The General and suit made a visit of curiosity to the immense brewery establishment of Barclay, Perkins and Co., when the hands of the establishment made a general assault upon him, beat him with everything they could turn into a weapon, and finally dragged him over the ground by his beard and hair, tearing the clothes from his body, and he only escaped by retreating and hiding in a closet.

Newbern Market, Sept. 24.

Naval Stores.—The rivers still continue low, and the receipts of Turpentine are of course small; Virgin Dip may be quoted to-day at \$2.30; on Saturday a lot of 80 bbls. brought \$2.40. Old Dip may be quoted at \$1.85 a \$1.87½. Tar at \$1.35.

Corn has submitted to a small decline, and is held at \$3.00; a lot of 240 bbls from Trent river was sold for that on Saturday.

No change in other articles, necessary to notice.

Wilmington Market, Sept. 19.

Corn.—Cargo reported last week, as arrived, has since been sold at 62½ cents per bushel. Several small lots per Rail Road have brought from 72 cts. per bushel in lots to suit.

Bacon.—The market is very well supplied with North Carolina bacon, and prices are about the same as reported last week. Hams 10 a 11 cts.

Lard.—We have no change to notice in this article. Prices firm at 9 a 10 cts.

Naval Stores.—In consequence of the low state of the water courses, but little Turpentine above tide way, finds its way to market. The receipts and sales since

our last report, have reached little more than 2000 bbls. Sales regular at last quotations, till yesterday when an advance of 5c. per bbl. was obtained, at which price we quote yellow dip to-day, at \$1.95 per bbl. of 280 lbs. We hear of a virgin dip of consequence sold to-day, at commands about the same price of yellow dip.

Norfolk Market, Sept. 20.

Corn.—Yellow 60; White, mixed; Yellow and mixed 58.

Bacon.—Hams 9 a 10, hog round 7 a 7½. N. C. hog round 6½.

Petersburg Market, Sept. 20.

Cotton.—Is very dull. Holders bid 12½c., but we hear of no sales for the past two days.

Corn.—The demand is less animated. We note sales of several parcels at 56c. per bushel of 56 lbs.

Bacon.—There is a fair demand. Virginia cured, hog round, 7½ a 7¾; Choice Hams 8½ a 9c; Western Shoulders 5½ a 5¾; Sides 6½ a 6¾.

Lard.—The demand is active and the stock small. Prime Va. in kegs 9 a 9½; in barrels 8½ a 9c.

A Beautiful Complexion.

There is not a man or woman on the face of the earth but what admires a pure, clean and healthy skin; yet how many thousands are there who are sorely annoyed with a pimpled, blotched, and discolored skin. Ye who are thus suffering are advised to try

Radway's Chinese Medicated Soap.

It is approved of by all the great men of the Nation and is used to the exclusion of all other soaps by the bon ton of fashion. It is better than all other soaps for the toilet and its medical properties for the cure of Salt-Rheum, Ring-worm, Tan, Pimples, Morpew, Rough Skin, chapped Flesh, the bites of Musquitoes, and all other cutaneous eruptions, is superior to any other preparation in use. It is truly a wonderful preparation. As a nursery soap it excels every thing of the kind; children washed with this soap will always possess a sweet, pure, fair and healthy skin. Physicians recommend it in preference to castile soap for washing sores. In order to get the genuine soap, see that the signature of R. G. Radway is upon each cake. Price 25 cents per cake.

Dudley's Anti-rheumatic Oil, a certain cure for chronic Rheumatism.

Sold by Wm. H. MAYHEW, the only Agent for Newbern, and General Agent for the eastern counties of N. C.

ALSO, by W. Bernard, Greenville, R. Aman, Aman's mill; Mr. Alston, Goldboro' and Geo. Howard, Tarboro'.

\$15 Reward.



RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday night last, my negro man LAM, about 38 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, stout built, very black complexion, and bald headed. I expect he is lurking about the edge of Martin and Pitt counties, near Bethel meeting house. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension, and delivery to me, or if confined in any jail so that I get him again.

LEVI BLOUNT

Edgecombe co., Sept. 21, 1850.

Notice.

WE are authorized by the President of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road to inform our friends and patrons, that there will be no delay or difficulty in transporting their produce across Quarkey Creek, at Halifax—waggons and teams having been employed to convey it around by the county bridge.

PITTMAN & CUNIBERT.

Petersburg, Sept. 18, 1850.

New Boarding House,

(ON SECOND STREET, NEAR MARKET, WILMINGTON, N. C.)

By R. C. Montgomery, Recently of the Carolina Hotel.

THE House formerly occupied by Mrs. Wilkings, has been newly furnished, and Mr. M. feels satisfied that he can please all who may patronize him. All his efforts will be used to make comfortable those who may give him a trial.

The House is situated within one hundred yards of the Court-House, and every delicacy our market affords will be found on his Table. Terms, \$1 per day.

N. B. Meals can be had at all times of the day. August 30th, 1850.