

THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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The Tarboro Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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Notice.

Important Sale of Land, &c. In Nash county, N. C.

THE subscriber being about to move to Texas, or some southern State, offers for sale the tract of Land whereon he now resides, six miles north of Nashville, and four miles south west of Hilliardston, containing 320 Acres,

with a good log house with a framed shed and piazza to it, good dairy, kitchen, negro houses, good barn and stables, with about 150 acres of fresh cleared land on it, all cleared in the last four years, with about 5000 turpentine boxes which have not been worked but one year previous to this. This land lies in a healthy neighborhood and is well watered.

ALSO, one other tract adjoining to that,

Containing 627 Acres.

lying on the road leading from Nashville to Hilliardston, with a new framed building on it 32 feet by 18, ten feet pitch but not completed, a framed kitchen and that not completed, a horse apple orchard capable of making ten or twelve barrels of brandy, and between 150 and 200 acres of cleared land on it, 10,500 turpentine boxes which have been worked the same length of time as the above stated.

ALSO, a one acre

Lot in the town of Nashville, with a good store house, tailor shop, confectionary shop, and ten pin alley. This lot lies adjoining the public square and the big spring, and is considered one of the best business places in Nashville.

All of which I will sell together or separate so as to suit a purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to buy would do well to come and examine for themselves before they buy elsewhere, as I intend to sell. All of which I will sell low for cash, or young negroes, or bonds with approved security

JAMES T. WILLIAMS.

June 29, 1850.

Flake and scrape TURPENTINE.

TURPENTINE makers, desirous of contracting for the above named articles, will find it to their interest to call on, or communicate with the undersigned.

WM. H. WILLARD.

Washington, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1850.

THE UNDERSIGNED has in Store, received per late arrival from Baltimore, New York and Boston, a large

Stock of Goods,

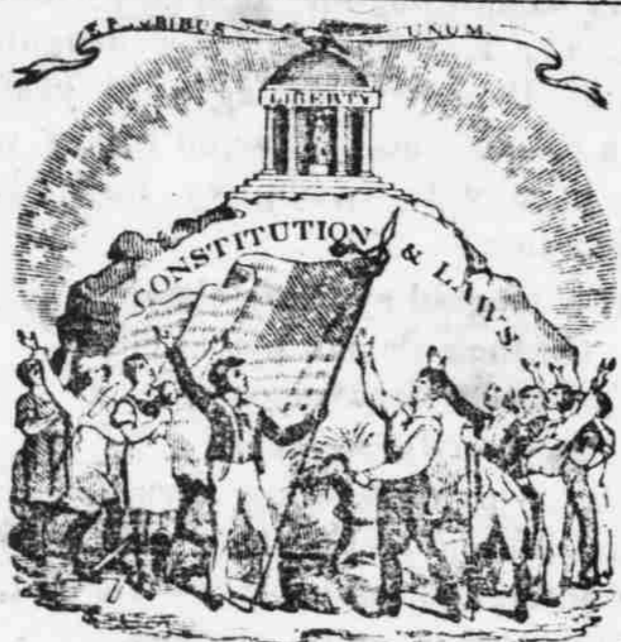
which he will sell at very low prices for cash, or on approved credit: Consisting in part of,

- 23 bhd's good retailing molasses,
- 15 tierces " "
- 60 bags Rio and Laguayra Coffee,
- 8 bhd's P. R. and N. O. Sugar,
- 15 bbls. and boxes of crushed, powdered and loaf do.
- 200 bbls. New York Flour,
- 100 " Western Mess Pork.
- 175 " Whiskey, Rum, and Gin,
- 75 " Butter, Sugar, Soda and Pic Nic Crackers.
- 35 boxes Candles, warranted to give satisfaction,
- 50 " Osgood's Family Soap,
- 50 kegs Powder,
- 150 bags Shot,
- 200 reams Wrapping Paper,
- 25 " F. C. and Letter do.
- 150 kegs Nails 4s to 20s inclusive,
- 25 boxes 5s and 8s Tobacco.

W. H. WILLARD.

Washington, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1850.

POLITICAL.



From the Southern Press.

SPEECH OF HON. J. R. J. DANIEL, OF NORTH CAROLINA, On the Texas Boundary Bill. Delivered in the House of Representatives, September 3, 1850.

(continued from last No.)

Is such the case with the bill under consideration, and the kindred measures tendered to us as an adjustment of existing difficulties? I think not. In addition to the bill before us, the other measures are, the bill for the admission of California, the bill to establish territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah, the bill prohibiting the slave trade in this District, and the bill for recapturing fugitive slaves.

Although I think the North has dealt unfairly by the South in insisting upon the Wilnot Proviso, and in the opposition made to the Clayton Compromise, in which I am sorry to say they were aided by a few Southern gentlemen; and in defeating the Walker amendment for extending the Constitution and Laws of the United States to California and the rest of the territory acquired from Mexico, for fear that by doing so, and opening courts of justice, Southern gentlemen might be induced to emigrate thither with their slaves, and although, as I believe, Executive influence improperly exerted, and deserving the severest censure, contributed to bring about the existing state of things in California, whereby the slaveholding population has been excluded from it, I would waive all objection to its admission, if its limits should be contracted to what I deem reasonable, and a portion of the Pacific coast below 36° 30' should be left open to slaveholders, as Utah and New Mexico are proposed to be, for the sake of quiet and repose to the country. But I must be allowed to say, that after keeping back the slaveholding population of the South until the race has been run, and, as they suppose, the country acquired by emigrants from the North and foreign countries through the irregular formation of a State government, with limits embracing the entire Pacific coast and about one hundred and fifty three thousand square miles of territory, enough for three large States, designed, no doubt, to exclude the South from the whole of the Mexican territory, by including all that portion of it in which there is a prospect of profitable employment for slave labor, there is not much grace in tendering us the non-intervention principle in regard to Utah and New Mexico, accompanied by a measure for abolishing the slave trade in this District, as a concession to the anti-slavery sentiment of the North for the partial fulfillment of a constitutional obligation for the restoration of fugitive slaves, and a strenuous and unflinching demand for the admission of California with its gigantic limits, with the proposition contained in the bill before us, to vote ten millions of dollars to Texas as a bribe—torture it as you will, that is the object and character of the proposition—for about forty-five thousand square miles of her territory south of 36° 30', not worth one-tenth, perhaps not one-twentieth, of the amount.

Sir, the character of this arrangement evinces no departure from that encroaching policy of our Northern brethren I have already imperfectly sketched—to get all they can, and hold on to all they get. And yet we are told by Southern gentlemen and Southern editors this is a fair adjustment of existing difficulties, and ought to be embraced by the South; and these who cannot think so, and oppose it from a deep and abiding sense of duty, are even said to be factious.

Mr. Speaker, may God in his infinite mercy, save us from the calamities which such misguided counsels cannot fail in process of time to bring upon our beloved country. Sir, if I did not reflect that it is the nature of concessions to beget other and increasing demands, and that the proposed arrangement may be the result of the many concessions on the part of the South by those who have gone before us, I should regard it as mere mockery.

Entertaining these general views and regarding the bill under our immediate consideration as containing in substance the profligate and brazen proposition to bribe one of the sovereign States of the Confederacy to dismember herself as a concession to Free-soilism, with no correspondent equivalent to the South generally, I do not hesitate to declare that I would sooner vote the \$10,000,000 to defend Texas, than I would as an inducement for her to dismember herself.

I know, sir, that what I regard as the erroneous, and illegal, and unconstitutional position taken by our Free-soil Executive and his advisers, to array the military force of the country to prohibit Texas from exercising jurisdiction within her rightful limits, renders this bill peculiarly important. But with all the increased importance thus attached to it, I will venture to do my duty, result what may from the ill-judged position of the Executive. It is not too late for him to retrace his steps, and it is better and more becoming that he should do so, than that I should depart from the course which my sense of duty requires me to pursue. He must take the consequences of his own act; I of mine.

When the gentleman from New York (Mr. Clarke) addressed the House the other day, he likened Texas to the Spanish robber, who places his hat in the road, and calls upon the wayfaring man in the name of the Holy Virgin to deposit money in it, pointing a long gun at him, and threatening death in case of refusal. It was well remarked by the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Gorman) that the simile was more applicable to his friend, the President, in attempting to force Texas to part with the territory. In this, sir, I concur; and if Free-soilism be personified and likened unto Satan tempting our Saviour on the Mount, by offering \$10,000,000, and saying to her, "all this will I give thee, if thou wilt part with the portion of thy territory which I demand," you will have a full and apt illustration of the whole scene now going on. I trust Texas will say, as our Saviour did to Satan, "get thee hence," and exhibit that fortitude and heroism which she has heretofore displayed under the most trying circumstances, notwithstanding the threatening attitude of the President. Should she do this, she will exhibit a moral spectacle that will cover her with imperishable glory.

Sir, the conduct of the President in this matter seems to me to be most extraordinary. In his message to Congress he says, by the Constitution of the United States the President is constituted Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and of the militia of the several States, when called into actual service of the United States, and required to see that the laws be executed. That Congress has the power to provide for calling forth the militia for executing the laws, and that suitable laws have been passed for calling forth the militia and placing other suitable means in the hands of the President for the discharge of his duties, and refers to the 2d section of the act of the 28th of February, 1795, and to the act of March, 1897. The 2d section of the act of 1795, provides, that whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by that act, which, by the 6th section of the said act, is the same as that of the sheriffs of the several States, and their deputies in executing the laws of the respective States, the President may call forth the militia of such State, or of any State or States necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be executed. The act of 1807 merely authorizes the employment of the military and naval force of the United States in

cases of insurrection or obstruction to the laws of the United States, or of any individual State or Territory where it is lawful for the President to call forth the militia for like purposes under the act of 1795. The President then usurpingly and erroneously decides what he had no right to decide, and what Congress alone, or, perhaps, the Judiciary can decide, that the portion of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande does not belong to Texas, but to the United States; and although Congress has passed no law for said territory, yet the treaty with Mexico is a law of the United States extending over it, which it is the duty to exercise; the 9th article of which provides that Mexicans who shall remain in the ceded territories, and do not elect to be considered, citizens of Mexico within the limited period, shall be incorporated into the Union, and be admitted at the proper time, (to be judged of by Congress,) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the mean time shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction. If the President was right in supposing, the disputed territory does not belong to Texas, he is nevertheless guilty of a palpable error in supposing that to extend the jurisdiction of Texas over the territory, according to the limits defined by her Legislature in December, 1836, would be a violation of our treaty with Mexico. It would not deprive them of their liberty, property, or the enjoyment of their religion, but be admitting them to the full enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, as stipulated in the treaty, in the earliest and most effectual manner.

The President is also wrong in supposing that the acts to which he refers were ever designed to authorize the employment of the military force of the United States against one of the sovereign States of the Union. But he is wrong in declaring that Texas is not entitled to all the territory east of the Rio Grande within her asserted limits. Her history shows the Rio Grande was the line to which both she and Mexico looked as the boundary of Texas. In the arrangement entered into between General Cos on the part of Mexico, and General Burleson on the part of Texas, the Rio Grande was the boundary. In the treaty made with Santa Anna and Filisola and others, after the battle of San Jacinto, the Rio Grande was in the clearest and most unequivocal manner, made the boundary of Texas, which treaty though not ratified in due form by Mexico, enured to her benefit, and the moral sentiment of every civilized and honorable community must regard her as morally bound by it. General Wool, in a proclamation issued by him, distinctly recognizes the claim of Texas to the Rio Grande. After these acts of Mexican functionaries, including the President, she defined her boundary by the Rio Grande by an act of Congress, in December, 1836.

These historical events were enough surely, to give notice to all the world—at any rate, to the United States and other powers that acknowledged her independence and formed treaties with her—that she claimed the Rio Grande as her boundary. And in view of this claim, disputed by no other power whatever but Mexico, whose government notwithstanding the stipulations already referred to, continued to claim the balance of Texas as well as New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, until the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, were the resolutions framed for annexing Texas to the United States, containing among others, this provision: "First: said State to be formed subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments."

President Polk, looking at this connected chain in support of the claim of Texas, and the resolutions of annexation, did not hesitate to express the opinion that the territory in question belonged to Texas, though it was a matter for the decision of Congress. Yet our present Free-soil Executive, disregarding the rule which prevails in the Executive Department, of paying at least some respect to the acts and opinions of predecessors; disregarding

the salutary example set by Mr. Jefferson, in procuring a specific act for taking military possession of Louisiana; disregarding that of General Jackson, in procuring authority from Congress for the employment of military force in enforcing the collection of the revenue when South Carolina was about to interpose her authority within her own limits, from an apprehension that the acts of 1795 and 1807 were insufficient; instead of laying the whole matter before Congress, and awaiting its action and decision, as it was his duty to have done under the circumstances, he hastens, rashly and inconsiderately, as I conceive, to decide the matter against Texas, and to take steps to array military force of the country to prevent Texas, one of the sovereign States, from exercising jurisdiction within her limits, to the imminent hazard of the peace of the country and the existence of the Union. Believing, sir, as I do, that the position taken by the President is palpably erroneous, and of too dangerous consequence to be countenanced, and that the territory in question belongs to Texas, I will do all in my power to secure it to her, will I ponder to Free-soilism by voting a bribe to induce her to part with it.

From the Portsmouth Pilot.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the first Session of the Thirty-first Congress

An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the "swamp lands" within their limits.

An act granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, in aid of the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile.

An act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from service of their masters," approved February 12, 1793.

An act to authorize notaries public to take and certify oaths, affirmations, and acknowledgments in certain cases.

An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future appointment among the several States.

An act to increase the rank and file of the army, and to encourage enlistments.

An act for the admission of the State of California into the Union.

An act to establish a territorial government for Utah.

An act to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a territorial government for New Mexico.

An act to provide for extending the laws and the judicial system of the United States to the State of California.

An act to authorize the appointment of Indian agents in California.

Joint resolution authorizing the purchase of the manuscript Farewell Address of George Washington.

Joint resolution relative to the payment of dividends or interest on war bounty scrip.

An act to make further appropriations for public buildings in the Territories of Minnesota and Oregon.

An act granting bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States.

Buying every thing at the North.

Passing by a grocery establishment the other day, we saw a basket of red onions at the door, and, on enquiring within, were informed that they were brought from the North and sold at \$1.50 cents a bushel. What a commentary is this on the thrift and industry of the South! With lands equally capable of producing this article, and held at an infinitely less price than the lands at the North which produced the onions, we pay \$1.50 a bushel for Northern onions!

Petersburg Intelligencer.