

THE TARBOROUGH PRESS

Whole No. 1266.

Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Saturday December 14 1850.

Vol. XIV. No. 50.

The Tarboro' Press,
BY GEORGE HOWARD.

Is published weekly at Two Dollars per year if paid in advance—or, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of the subscription year. Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at ONE DOLLAR the first insertion, and 25 Cents for every succeeding one. Longer ones at that rate per square. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher.

POLITICAL.



President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

Being suddenly called, in the middle of the last session of Congress, by a painful dispensation of Divine Providence, to the responsible station which I now hold, I contented myself with such communications to the Legislature as the moment seemed to require. The country was shrouded in mourning for the loss of its venerated Chief Magistrate, and all hearts were penetrated with grief. Neither the time nor the occasion appeared to require or to justify, on my part, any general expression of political opinions, or any announcement of the principles which would govern me in the discharge of the duties to the performances of which I had been so unexpectedly called. I trust, therefore, that it may not be deemed inappropriate, if I avail myself of this opportunity of the re-assembling of Congress to make known my sentiments, in a general manner, in regard to the policy which ought to be pursued by the Government, both in its intercourse with foreign nations, and in its management and administration of internal affairs.

Nations, like individuals in a state of nature, are equal and independent, possessing certain rights, and owing certain duties to each other, arising from their necessary and unavoidable relations; which rights and duties there is no common human authority to protect and enforce. Still, they are rights and duties, binding in morals, in conscience, and in honor, although there is no tribunal to which an injured party can appeal but the disinterested judgment of mankind, and ultimately the arbitration of the sword.

Among the acknowledged rights of nations is that, which each possesses of establishing that form of government which it may deem most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of its own citizens; of changing that form, as circumstances may require; and of managing its internal affairs according to its own will. The people of the United States claim this right for themselves, and they readily concede it to others. Hence it becomes an imperative duty not to interfere in the government or internal policy of other nations; and, although we may sympathize with the unfortunate or oppressed, every where, in the struggles for freedom, our principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contests. We make no wars to promote or to prevent successions to thrones; to maintain any theory of a balance of power; or to suppress the actual government which any country chooses to establish for itself.—We instigate no revolutions, nor suffer any hostile military expeditions to be fitted out in the United States to invade the territory or provinces of a friendly nation. The great law of morality ought to have a national, as well as personal and individual, application. We should act towards other nations as we wish them to act towards us; and justice and conscience should form the rule of conduct between governments. Instead of mere power, self interest, or the desire of aggrandizement, To maintain a strict neutrality in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctuality and scrupulously every treaty

obligation—these are the duties which we owe to other States, and by the performance of which we best entitle ourselves to like treatment from them; or if that, in any case be refused, we can enforce our own rights with justice and a clear conscience.

In our domestic policy, the Constitution will be my guide; and in questions of doubt, I shall look for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that tribunal, which was established to expound it, and to the usage of the Government, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the country. I regard all its provisions as equally binding. In all its parts it is the will of the people, expressed in the most solemn form, and the constituted authorities, are but agents to carry that will into effect. Every power which it has granted is to be exercised for the public good; but no pretence of utility, no honest conviction, even, of what might be expedient, can justify the assumption of any power not granted. The power conferred upon the Government and their distribution to the several departments, are as clearly expressed in that sacred instrument as the imperfection of human language will allow; and I deem it my first duty, not to question its wisdom, add to its provisions, evade its requirements, or nullify its commands.

Upon you, fellow citizens, as the representatives of the States and the people, is wisely devolved the legislative power. I shall comply with my duty, in laying before you, from time to time, any information calculated to enable you to discharge your high and responsible trust, for the benefit of our common constituents.

My opinions will be frankly expressed upon the leading subjects of legislation; and if, which I do not anticipate, any act should pass the two Houses of Congress which should appear to me unconstitutional, or an encroachment on the just powers of other departments, or with provisions hastily adopted and likely to produce consequences injurious and unforeseen, I should not shrink from the duty of returning it to you, with my reasons for your further consideration. Beyond the due performance of these constitutional obligations, both my respect for the legislature and my sense of propriety will restrain me from any attempt to control or influence your proceedings. With you is the power, the honor, and the responsibility of the legislation of the country.

The Government of the United States is a limited government. It is confined to the exercise of power expressly granted, and such others as may be necessary for carrying those powers into effect; and it is at all times an especial duty to guard against any infringement on the just rights of the States. Over the objects and subjects intrusted to Congress its legislative authority is supreme. But here that authority ceases, and every citizen who truly loves the Constitution and desires the continuance of its existence and its blessings, will resolutely and firmly resist any interference in those domestic affairs, which the Constitution has clearly and unequivocally left to the exclusive authority of the States. And every such citizen will also deprecate useless irritation among the several members of the Union, and all reproach and crimination tending to alienate one portion of the country from another. The beauty of our system of government consists, and its safety and durability must consist in avoiding mutual collisions, and encroachments, and in the regular separate action of all, while each is revolving in its own distinct orbit.

The Constitution has made it the duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In a Government like ours, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the representatives of the people, and these representatives are chosen for such short periods, that any injurious or obnoxious law can very soon be repealed, it would appear unlikely that any great numbers should be found ready to resist the execution of the laws. But it must be borne in mind that the country is extensive, that there may be local interests or prejudices rendering a law odious in one part which is not so in another, and that the thoughtless and inconsiderate, misled by their passions, or their imagin-

ations, may be induced madly to resist such laws as they disapprove. Such persons should recollect that, without law, there can be no real practical liberty; that when law is trampled under foot, tyranny rules, whether it appears in the form of a military despotism or of popular violence.

The law is the only sure protection of the weak, and the only efficient restraint upon the strong. When impartially and faithfully administered, none is beneath its protection, and none above its control. You, gentlemen, and the country may be assured, that to the utmost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested in me, I shall at all times, and at all places, take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In the discharge of this duty, solemnly imposed upon me by the Constitution, and by my oath of office, I shall shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeavor to meet events as they may arise, with firmness, as well as with prudence and discretion.

The appointing power is one of the most delicate with which the Executive is invested. I regard it as a sacred trust, to be exercised with the sole view of advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people. It shall be my effort to elevate the standard of official employment, by selecting for places of importance individuals fitted for the posts to which they are assigned, by their known integrity, talents and virtues. In so extensive a country, with so great a population, and where few persons appointed to office can be known to the appointing power, mistakes will sometimes unavoidably happen, and unfortunate appointments be made, notwithstanding the greatest care. In such cases, the power of removal may be properly exercised, and neglect of duty or malfeasance in office will be no more tolerated in individuals appointed by myself than in those appointed by others.

I am happy in being able to say that no unfavorable change in our foreign relations has taken place since the message at the opening of the last session of Congress. We are at peace with all nations, and we enjoy in an eminent degree the blessings of that peace, in a prosperous and growing commerce, and in all the forms of amicable national intercourse. The unexampled growth of the country, the present amount of its population and its ample means of self protection, assure for it the respect of all nations; while it is trusted that its character for justice, and a regard to the rights of other States, will cause that respect to be readily and cheerfully paid.

[The President then gives a particular description of existing relations with foreign governments—refers to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, by which it appears the total receipts for the year ending 30th June last, were \$47,421,748 90—expenditures, \$43,022,168 90—refers to the tariff, and recommends a change from ad valorem to specific duties—calls attention to the Territories on the Pacific—to the report of the Secretary of War, and the Post Master General—recommends appropriations for internal improvements—attention to claims against the Government—to the wants of the District of Columbia—and to the act making propositions to Texas and concludes his Message as follows:]

It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last session, with the view of healing the sectional differences which had sprung from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their beneficent purpose. All mutual concession in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions. And though without such concessions our Constitution could not have been formed, and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic.

It required many months of discussion and liberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favor. It would be strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by people and States, prejudiced and heated

by the exciting controversies of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country. I believe they were necessary to allay asperities and animosities that were rapidly alienating one section of the country from another, and destroying those fraternal sentiments which are the strongest supports of the Constitution. They were adopted in the spirit of conciliation, and for the purposes of conciliation. I believe that a great majority of our fellow-citizens sympathize in that spirit, and that purpose, and in the main approve, and are prepared, in all respects to sustain these enactments. I cannot doubt that the American people, bound together by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a paramount regard for the Union of their fathers; and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its integrity, to disturb the compromises on which it is based, or to resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

The series of measures to which I have alluded are, regarded by me as a settlement, in principle and substance—a final settlement, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced. Most of these subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and irrevocable. It may be presumed from the opposition which they all encountered that none of those measures were free from imperfections, but in their mutual dependence and connexion they formed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory, and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse.

By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct and legal ground to rest upon.—And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in exhorting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only means, of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union.

And now, fellow-citizens, I cannot bring this communication to a close without invoking you to join me in humble and devout thanks, to the Great Ruler of nations, for the multiplied blessings which He has graciously bestowed upon us. His hand, so often visible in our preservation, has stayed the pestilence, saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbances, and scattered plenty throughout the land.

Our liberties, religious and civil, have been maintained; the fountains of knowledge have all been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed, greater than have fallen to the lot of any other nation. And while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that his all-wise Providence will so guide our counsels, as that they shall result in giving satisfaction to our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the united Government under which we live.

MILLARD FILLMORE.
Washington, Dec. 2d, 1850.

For Sale or Rent.

A VALUABLE LOT, situated at Rocky Mount, in front of the storehouse occupied by M. Weston, with a comfortable mansion and outhouses fitted up for the convenience of any person who may desire a Lot; together with a new storehouse just now completed, well finished and arranged to suit any person wishing to engage in the mercantile business. For further information apply to William H. Hines or E. G. Armstrong.
August 27th, 1850.

Just received,
Moffat's
Life Pills and Phenix Bitters,
Jayue's Pills, &c.
For sale by Geo. Howard.

The Subscribers

HAVE formed a Copartnership under the style and firm of
Pittman & Cuthbert,
For the purpose of conducting a general
GROCERY

And Commission Business.
They are now receiving from the Northern cities a general and well selected assortment of GOODS in their line, which having been purchased by their agents there for Cash, they will be enabled to fill the orders of their friends upon the very best terms.

They offer their services to the Farmers and others of North Carolina in the sale of their produce—pledging in advance their best exertions to render entire satisfaction.

They will be prepared at all times to make liberal advancements on produce when required.

BLAKE PITTMAN,
CHARLES H. CUTHBERT,
Petersburg, Jan'y 1, 1850.

(P. B. Pittman, will as formerly attend, the Courts of Edgecombe county.

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 hhd's good retailing molasses,
- 15 tierces
- 60 bags Rio and Laguayra Coffee,
- 8 hhd'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.

Farm for Sale.

BEING desirous of removing to a warmer climate, I now offer for sale, my plantation in Warren County, lying on Fishing and Reedy Creeks, and adjoining the lands of Rev. Wm. Hooper D. D. and others, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood—and convenient to the Select High School of Dr. Hooper.

The farm lies 12 miles east of Warrenton and 7 miles South of Littleton Depot, and contains

716 Acres.
There is on it a large and commodious Dwelling, containing ten rooms and eight fireplaces, all complete, with all necessary out houses, Barns, Stables, &c.

ALSO,
Five-ninths of 798 Acres, containing a large quantity of low grounds, lying near the above mentioned tract.

These Lands are well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Oats and Tobacco.

Also for Sale,
An interest in a Store House and Lot at Littleton Depot, on which I have never received less than fifteen per cent. and am now receiving Twenty-seven per cent in rent.

All, or any part of the above property will be sold on accommodating terms—Bond and approved Security required. Persons wishing further particulars will please address me at Littleton Depot.

HENRY HARRIS,
August 29th, 1850.