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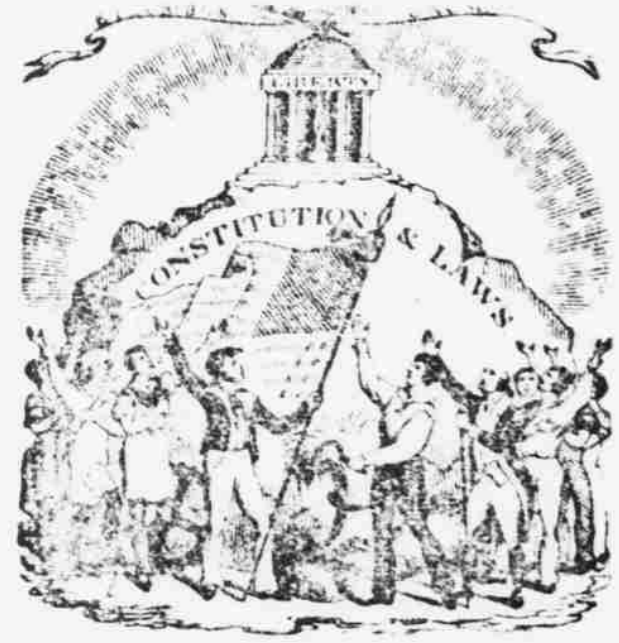
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The Tarboro' Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at Two Dollars per year 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.



MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States, to both Houses of the thirty-second Congress—December, 1851.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,

and of the House of Representatives: I congratulate you and our common constituency upon the favorable auspices under which you meet for your first session. Our country is at peace with all the world. The agitation which, for a time, threatened to disturb the fraternal relations which make us one people, is fast subsiding; and a year of general prosperity and health has crowned the nation with unnumbered blessings. None can look back to the dangers which are passed, or forward to the bright prospect before us, without feeling a sense of gratification, at the same time that he must be impressed with a grateful sense of our profound obligations to a beneficent Providence, whose paternal care is so manifest in the happiness of this highly favored land.

[The President then gives a detailed statement of the late Cuban expedition, and remarks that—]

Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been a maxim of our policy. Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries the form of government, by artifice or force; but to teach by example, and to show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions. Let every people choose for itself, to make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience. But, while we avow and maintain this neutral policy ourselves, we are anxious to see the same forbearance on the part of other nations,—whose forms of government are different from our own.

The deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles and the establishment of the governments, and the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression, forbid that we should be indifferent to any case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment and oppress the spirit of freedom in any country.

The Governments of Great Britain and France have issued orders to their naval commanders on the West India station to prevent by force, if necessary, the landing of adventurers from any nation on the Island of Cuba with hostile intent. The copy of a memorandum of a conversation on this subject between the Charge d'Affaires of her Britannic Majesty and the Acting Secretary of State, and a subsequent note of the former to the Department of State, are herewith submitted, together with a copy of a note of the Acting Secretary of State to the Minister of the French Republic, and the reply of the latter on the same subject.

These papers will acquaint you with the ground of this interposition of the two leading commercial powers of Europe, and with the apprehensions, which this Government could not fail to entertain, that such interposition, if carried into effect, might lead to abuses in derogation of the maritime rights of the United States. The maritime rights of the United States are founded on a firm, secure, and well-defined basis; they stand upon the ground of National Independence and public law, and will be maintained in all their just and full extent.

The principle which this Government has heretofore solemnly announced, it still adheres to, and will maintain under all circumstances and at all hazards. That principle is, that in every regularly documented merchant vessel, the crew who navigate it, and those on board of it, will find their protection in the flag which is over them. No American ship can be al-

lowed to be visited or searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of individuals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by the vessels of any foreign nation over American vessels on the coast of the United States or the seas adjacent thereto.

[The President then gives a particular statement of our existing relations with foreign Governments, and says:]

The Turkish government has expressed its thanks for the kind reception given to the Sultan's agent, Amin Bey, on the occasion of his recent visit to the United States. On the 28th of February last, a despatch was addressed by the Secretary of State to Mr. Marsh, the American Minister at Constantinople, instructing him to ask of the Turkish government permission for the Hungarians, then imprisoned within the dominions of the Sublime Porte, to remove to this country. On the 3d of March last both houses of Congress passed a resolution requesting the President to authorize the employment of a public vessel to convey to this country Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity.

The instruction above referred to was complied with, and the Turkish government having released Governor Kossuth and his companions from prison on the 10th of September last, they embarked on board of the United States steam-frigate on board of the United States steam-frigate at Mississippi, which was selected to carry into effect the resolution of Congress. Governor Kossuth left the Mississippi at Gibraltar, for the purpose of making a visit to England, and may shortly be expected in New York. By communications to the Department of State he has expressed his grateful acknowledgments for the interposition of this government in behalf of himself and his associates. This country has been justly regarded as a safe asylum for those whom political events have exiled from their own homes in Europe; and it is recommended to Congress to consider in what manner Governor Kossuth and his companions, brought hither by its authority, shall be received and treated.

[The President then alludes to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and says:]

By reference to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that the aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$52,312,979 87; which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1850, gave as the available means for the year, the sum of \$58,917,524 30.

The total expenditures for the same period were \$48,005,878 68.

The total imports for the year ending 30th June, 1851, were \$215,725,995—of which there were in specie, \$4,967,901.

The exports for the same period were \$217,517,120—of which there were of domestic products, \$178,546,555; foreign goods re-exported, \$3,638,695; specie, \$39,231,880.

Since the 1st of December last, the payments in cash on account of the public debt, exclusive of interest, have amounted to \$7,501,156 56; which, however, includes the sum of \$3,342,400, paid under the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, and the further sum of \$2,591,213 45, being the amount of a bond to American citizens under the late treaty with Mexico, for which the issue of stock was authorized, but which was paid in cash from the Treasury.

The public debt on the 20th ultimo, exclusive of the stock authorized to be issued to Texas by the act of 9th September, 1850, was \$62,560,295 26.

The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at \$51,800,000, which with the probable unappropriated balance in the Treasury, on the 30th June next, will give, as the probable available means for that year, the sum of \$63,258,743 97.

[The President then refers to the increased expenditures consequent upon the acquisition of territory from Mexico—states that the low rate of duties on foreign merchandise has failed to benefit the farming interest, recommends a change from ad valorem to specific duties, and urges Congress to consider the best mode of paying off the public debt. He then notices the Report of the Secretary of the Interior, and says:]

In my last annual communication to

Congress I recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, and I take this occasion again to invoke your favorable consideration of the subject.

Agriculture may justly be regarded as the great interest of our people. Four fifths of our active population are employed in the cultivation of the soil, and the rapid expansion of our settlements over new territory is daily adding to the number of those engaged in that vocation. Justice and sound policy, therefore, alike require that the Government should use all the means authorized by the constitution to promote the interests and welfare of that important class of our fellow citizens. And yet it is a singular fact that, whilst the manufacturing and commercial interests have engaged the attention of Congress during a large portion of every session, and our statutes abound in provisions for their protection and encouragement, little has yet been done directly for the advancement of agriculture. It is time that this reproach to our legislation should be removed; and I sincerely hope that the present Congress will not close their labors without adopting efficient means to supply the omissions of those who have preceded them.

An Agricultural Bureau, charged with the duty of collecting and disseminating correct information as to the best modes of cultivation, and the most effectual means of preserving and restoring the fertility of the soil, and of procuring and distributing seeds and plants and other vegetable productions, with instructions in regard to the soil, climate, and treatment best adapted to their growth, could not fail to be, in the language of Washington, in his last annual message to Congress, a "very cheap instrument of immense national benefit."

[The President then notices the Reports of the Secretary of War—the Secretary of the Navy—and of the Postmaster General—and concludes his Message as follows:]

It is deeply to be regretted that in several instances officers of the government, in attempting to execute the law for the return of fugitives from labor, have been openly resisted, and their efforts frustrated and defeated by lawless mobs; that in one case such resistance resulted in the death of an estimable citizen, and in others serious injury ensued to those officers and to individuals who were using their endeavors to sustain the laws. Prosecutions have been instituted against the alleged offenders, so far as they could be identified, and are still pending. I have regarded it as my duty, in these cases, to give all legal aid in my power to the enforcement of the laws, and I shall continue to do so wherever and whenever their execution may be resisted.

The act of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor, is one required and demanded by the express words of the constitution.

The constitution declares "that no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." This constitutional provision is equally obligatory upon the legislative, the executive, and judicial departments of the government, and upon every citizen of the United States.

Congress, however, must, from necessity, first act upon the subject, by prescribing the proceedings necessary to ascertain that the person is a fugitive, and the means to be used for his restoration to the claimant. This was done by an act passed during the first term of President Washington, which was amended by that enacted by the last Congress, and it now remains for the executive and judicial departments to take care that these laws be faithfully executed. This injunction of the constitution is as peremptory and as binding as any other; it stands exactly on the same foundation as that clause which provides for the return of fugitives from justice, or that which declares that no bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed, or that which provides for an equality of taxation according to the census, or the clause declaring that all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States, or the important provision that

the trial of all crimes shall be by jury. These several articles and clauses of the constitution, all resting on the same authority, must stand or fall together. Some objections have been urged against the details of the act for the return of fugitives from labor; but it is worthy of remark that the main opposition is aimed against the constitution itself, and proceeds from persons and classes of persons many of whom declare their wish to see that constitution overturned. They avow their hostility to any law which shall give full and practical effect to this requirement of the constitution. Fortunately, the number of these persons is comparatively small, and is believed to be daily diminishing but the issue which they present is one which involves the supremacy and even the existence of the constitution.

Cases have heretofore arisen in which individuals have denied the binding authority of acts of Congress, and even States have proposed to nullify such acts, upon the ground that the constitution was the supreme law of the land, and that those acts of Congress were repugnant to that instrument; but nullification is now aimed, not so much against particular laws as being inconsistent with the constitution, as against the constitution itself; and it is not to be disguised that a spirit exists, and has been actively at work to rend asunder this Union, which is our cherished inheritance from our revolutionary fathers.

In my last annual message I stated that I considered the series of measures which had been adopted at the previous session, in reference to the agitation growing out of the territorial and slavery questions, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced; and I recommended adherence to the Adjustment established by those measures until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. I was not induced to make this recommendation because I thought those measures perfect, for no human legislation can be perfect. Wide differences and jarring opinions can only be reconciled by yielding something on all sides; and this result has been reached after an angry conflict of many months, in which one part of the country was arrayed against another, and violent convulsion seemed to be imminent. Looking at the interest of the whole country, I felt it to be my duty to seize upon this compromise as the best that could be obtained amid conflicting interests, and to insist upon it as a final settlement, to be adhered to by all who value the peace and welfare of the country. A year has now elapsed since that recommendation was made. To that recommendation I still adhere; and I congratulate you and the country upon the general acquiescence in these measures of peace, which has been exhibited in all parts of the republic. And not only is there this general acquiescence in these measures, but the spirit of conciliation, which has been manifested in regard to them in all parts of the country, has removed doubts and uncertainties in the minds of thousands of good men concerning the durability of our popular institutions, and given renewed assurance that our liberty and our Union may subsist together for the benefit of this and all succeeding generations. MILLARD FILLMORE. Washington, December 2, 1851.

PROSPECTUS of the University Magazine.

The Students of the University of North Carolina, having deliberated, in a body, on the expediency of establishing a literary organ, and being well convinced of the mental and perhaps moral benefit which may result therefrom, have resolved to execute their design. We take this appropriate means of announcing it to the public. No legitimate department of Literature will be excluded from the Magazine, and it is presumed that nothing will be held objectionable, provided the articles be thoroughly winnowed of the chaff of improprieties. Every effort will be made to interest our readers with originality and enlighten them with valuable information. We do not, indeed expect

to produce aught "which the world will not willingly let die," but we are aiming at the purpose which has placed us at College, and on that account, at least, may expect encouragement. To those who take any interest in us personally, and to those who sympathize to any degree in the cause which prompts us, we appeal unceremoniously and with sure hopes of success. The Magazine will be issued monthly with the exception of January and July.

Plank Road Notice

AT a regular meeting of the Directors of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, held at their office in Greenville on Thursday the 9th day of October, 1851, it was

Resolved, That Books of subscription be opened by the commissioners first appointed under their Charter, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said Company, and that the subscribers pay in a sum equal to that called in and paid by the original stockholders.

Alfred Maye, President. By GOULD HOYT, Sec.

Land Plaster

150 Casks 500 lbs each, Land plaster, 100 Barrels do for sale by John Myers & Son, Washington, 6 Oct.

To Our Partners of Edgecombe

OYSTER SHELLS for sale, delivered to the flats from the wharf in this place. Apply to W. H. Willard, Washington, 9th June.

100 Bags Rio Coffee 50 " Laguayra do Just received and for sale by W. H. Willard, Washington N. C., 6th June.

200 Bbls New York and Baltimore Flour fresh ground, just received and for sale by W. H. Willard, Washington N. C., 6th June.

50 Bbls and half bbls butter, soda and sugar crackers fresh baked, for sale by W. H. Willard, Washington, N. C. 6 June.

95 Bales Cotton Yarn, manufactured by the Blount's Creek Factory, Fayetteville N. C., for sale by W. H. Willard, Washington N. C., 6th June.

50 Bbls P R and N O sugar 5 Hds " sugar for sale by W. H. Willard, Washington N. C., 6th June.

Flour and Pork.

228 Bbls Flour, Fine and superfine, 75 " Mess Pork. Just received for sale by W. H. WILLARD, Washington, Dec. 7th.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Tarboro' the 15th of Nov. 1851, which if not taken out before the 1st of Jan. next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

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|--------------------|----------------------|
| Bell D B | Jenkins Thomas G |
| Baker Moses | Jenkins J F |
| Bryant Mr & Mrs | Jenkins J L Miss |
| Bradley Stephen | Lodge William 2 |
| Burnett William | Lewald George 2 |
| Bullock J K | Leggett Leven |
| Borhans S Dr | Little S E Miss |
| Battle W S | Lane Mary E Miss |
| Bryant Etheldridge | Montress D F |
| Barlow David | Moore Eligaha |
| Cooper Blount Rev | Moorning J L |
| Dunn L S | Morgan Henry |
| Dicken C L | Mason Moses |
| Denton Sarah Miss | Nonfleet William 2 |
| Davis Rebecah Mrs | Pender L R Miss |
| Dupree Redmond | Pitt John R |
| Fly Thomas | Parker Mary R Miss |
| Farmer Isaac B | Pippen Silas |
| Hewlett S M 2 | Stanton Nancy Miss 2 |
| Hussey T C | Stanton Carrol |
| Hussey John B | Savage John T |
| Howard Mary Miss | Williams John G |
| Horn J L | Williams H Miss |
| Jenkins J D 2 | Weeks Silas |
| | Weeks C |
- 53 S. E. MOORE, P. M.