

that candidate shall be a Johnson, Tyler, Cass, Buchanan, or the gallant Old Ironsides, will be for the People and the Convention to decide. With such a candidate blazing forth the last, best, and wisest counsel of Andrew Jackson—the annexation of Texas—we may once and again expect to raise and inspire into our ranks the spirit of the venerated sage of the Hermitage, and thus give success to that great object for our country's good, and the triumph of those principles and of that party, whose success our People so much desire.

Allow me, in conclusion, to say I shall adopt that method of making known their sentiments as shall most certainly give them publicity, and reach the ears of our constituents.

Very sincerely yours,
R. M. SAUNDERS.

BURTON CRAIG, Esq.,
Cahawba County, North Carolina.



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Col. Michael Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

A meeting of the Democratic party is invited on Tuesday of May Court, to make arrangement for selecting a Democratic elector for this district. The convention, to select an elector, will meet in Tarboro' sometime the latter part of June, and it is the duty of Edgecombe to appoint delegates in time for it.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Cool Spring, May 6th, 1844.

GENTLEMEN: I take this method of responding to your communication, received a few days ago, wherein is stated "that at a meeting of the democratic party of district No. 15, held at the house of James C. Marks, on Saturday the 20th ult. I was unanimously nominated to represent this county in part, in the lower branch of the next Legislature; you being a committee appointed to inform me of my nomination, and respectfully request my acceptance of the same."

Gentlemen, I am not unmindful of the honor you have conferred upon me, for which you have my most cordial thanks. I deem the present, a critical crisis, and an important one, in our political affairs: as much so, as any that has taken place since the formation of our Government. I allude to the General Government. No matter how wholesome our laws are at home, if we are crippled by bad or imprudent legislation, in the higher branches, I mean the Congress of the U. States, the whole body has to suffer. We have generally too much legislation, laws should be passed for the general good, for the protection of the person and property of each and every individual, in whatever vocation he may be employed, and let the different branches of business regulate themselves.

I have had your communication under serious consideration, and have come to the conclusion, that as I have not embarked in the political world, in a public way, till this late hour, it would be imprudent to do so now; nevertheless, I firmly believe ours is the true faith, and the cause of truth and sobriety, and if properly and truly carried out, would lead us to prosperity, &c. But from recent observation and a little reading, I have fearful forebodings for the future. We have too many gambling politicians, who profess great patriotism and love of country, when only self is at the bottom; who will twist and turn and be any and every thing, so that they may be in the popular current, and appear to prefer the shadow to the substance, and show to reality. When I consider the importance of a proper selection of a public man, in these trying and difficult times, caution and discretion should be our watch words; and I hope the people of our county will be able to select an individual more competent and better qualified to fill the important trust than myself, one with energy and firmness to carry out their wishes and principles. But strange as it may seem, our opponents now claim to be Jeffersonian Republicans, and are endeavoring to put us in the Hamiltonian school; they wish to be called by our name, and cling to the skirts of Jefferson to take away their reproach—by their fruits you shall know them.

In conclusion, I again return my warm feeling and attachment for the citizens in district No. 15, for their good opinion of

me, and wish them success in the good cause they have espoused, and prosperity and happiness to the "State of Edgecombe," and our common country. I remain, gentlemen, your humble and obt. servt.

JAMES S. BATTLE.

Wm. E. Bellamy, Willie Bradley, and Wm. D. Bryan, *Committee.*

James B. Shepard, Esq., will by appointment deliver the annual address before the two Literary societies at Chapel Hill at the approaching commencement.

Henry I. Toole, Esq., will deliver a similar address at the commencement of Wake Forest Institute.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives will deliver an oration before the N. Carolina Historical society at the approaching commencement of our University.

We invite attention to the two able letters of Gen. Saunders, in this paper, touching the present peculiar and unfortunate situation of the Democratic party, in relation to the nominee for the Presidency, & on the subject of the annexation of Texas.

Whig Nominations.

The Whig National Convention assembled at Baltimore on the 1st inst. and nominated Henry Clay for President, and Theodore Frelinghuysen of New Jersey for Vice President.

The nomination of Mr. Clay was expected by all, and the public are familiar with his claims; but of the nomination for Vice President we confess some surprise. He has the credit of being a great scholar, and we believe is at this time a professor in some college; but in his political creed he combines the worst features of old fashioned federalism and modern whiggery. He is an ultra in all his notions, religious and political. He is a rank abolitionist, a zealot in religion and a political bigot. He introduced into Congress the famous Sunday mail report, in reply to the universally popular report of Col. R. M. Johnson, and thereby became the open advocate of the first in a series of measures for the establishment of what is emphatically called a law religion. We hardly think a more objectionable politician could have been selected, and yet the whigs, so unscrupulous in their support of men and measures, have glorified the nomination; and one of the orators in convention, Mr. Lumpkin, pronounced it (very irreverently) "a gift from God to man"—from the Greek derivation of his name. It is the gift of a second wooden horse, filled with political missiles against the principles of our constitution and the prosperity of our country.

We regret to see the differences and dissensions in the Democratic party at Washington City, at this important juncture. The violent and denunciatory course of the Globe, not only towards Mr. Calhoun but towards Democratic members of Congress, (allusion to which is made in Genl. Saunders' letter) has proved the cause of much jealousy and crimination. Some of the Democrats from Arkansas, Indiana, Mississippi and North Carolina, have already come out in the Globe itself, defending themselves from the charges of the Globe. The Globe itself seems guilty of the very error it charges on the democratic members, that of forming and forcing public opinion in favor of a certain aspirant for the Presidency.

This unfortunate state of affairs must injure our cause. But we look with entire confidence to the Baltimore Convention to assemble on the 27th of this month, to express the voice of the people unbiased by the selfish or interested motives of any individuals. To their decision we will bow.

The Washington Globe has performed a strange political manoeuvre on the Texas question. For some time his paper was as silent as the grave on the subject, while every paper far and near was filled with speculations and rumors on the subject. After some weeks of this silent non-committal course, he suddenly comes out in a strong and masterly effort in favor of immediate annexation, and denouncing its opponents as under British influence. But upon the appearance of Mr. Van Buren's letter, he immediately tacks round, and not only opposes the treaty of annexation, but denounces in still stronger terms the authors of the treaty. We have no right to censure him for changing his opinion, upon mature conviction of judgment; but 'tis uncalled for and unpardonable, while changing his own position, to attack and assail the motives of those who still adhere to their own opinion. Such we conceive is

his attack on Mr. Calhoun. In accommodating his own opinions to those of Mr. Van Buren, he should also have adopted his prudence in respecting the judgment of those who differ with him.

There may be more in this than meets the eye, but we deprecate it as doing signal injustice to Mr. Calhoun, and still more to the democratic cause. For if ever there was a time when conciliation and harmony are needed to ensure our success, 'tis surely now. And should this violent attack on Mr. Calhoun and his attempt to annex Texas by treaty to our Union prove detrimental to our cause, the people will know whence the blow came.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

The Globe—Annexation—Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Editor: The Washington City Globe, after advocating the proposed annexation of Texas, for several weeks past, with an ability and zeal, worthy of a great and patriotic measure of public policy; has all at once, without any assignable cause, (saying and excepting what we are enabled to glean from his dissertation on acoustics, which seems to have deprived him of more senses than one,) been guilty of one of those evolutions of "ground and lofty tumbling," which in the purer and better days of the Republic, would have been regarded with indignation and disgust, but which, in these degenerate times, when man-worship has taken precedence of the true interests of the party and principle is made to play a subordinate part to policy, is looked upon as a matter of course—the Globe, I repeat, has shifted its ground and instead of the order "march," which it has heretofore issued to its corporals and sergants, we now hear the command of "right about face," without even allowing its followers the poor privilege of a "halt"—a movement in political strategy which confounds its followers, and throws the whole line into inextricable confusion.

But badinage apart, let us "throw aside furbelows and flourishes, and come at once at the naked object." The Globe has heretofore been for annexation unqualifiedly, but since the publication of Mr. Van Buren's letter, new lights have broken in upon its benighted vision, and it now comes out for the measure with certain qualifications and conditions, which in our humble opinion will either postpone it indefinitely, or ensure its utter and ultimate defeat. Does any man believe that Texas will hereafter knock at the door of the Union, if she is now repulsed? Will she again approach the Government, cap in hand, and beg for annexation? No! The spirit of her free-born sons will revolt at the bare suggestion!

But we could have borne with this sudden change in the tone of the Globe—from the most melodious strains, set to the highest key of annexation, to the harsh and disagreeable notes which now salute our ears, had he not gone out of his way to impugn the motives of Mr. Calhoun, and ascribed to him the most ambitious and treasonable designs. But this was a part of its policy—the dexterous trick of a veteran tactician, to turn aside the odium which must attach to his desertion, and throw the blame on another. It was necessary to denounce Mr. Calhoun, as an excuse for its change—to abuse him, and throw dust in the eyes of the people, to blind them to the utter abandonment of the position he had at first assumed. The growing popularity of Mr. Calhoun, the eagerness to attach to his great name by this crowning measure of public policy, he could not brook. Besides it would be interfering with the political prospects of the Globe's favorite champion for the Presidency. He has brooded over this in silence, until his passions have finally triumphed over his judgment, and he now comes forward to suggest objections to a measure which his better judgment had approved—objections which Mr. Ritchie, an infinitely wiser and better man than F. P. Blair, regards as trivial and unimportant—and to damn by innuendo the reputation of a man who is as far above the Editor of the Globe in qualities of head and heart, and in honest endeavors to advance the true principles of democracy and the constitution, as the glorious luminary of day exceeds in splendor the smallest star that twinkles in the firmament of heaven.

We have read the treaty and correspondence carefully through—the far-famed Pakenham letter in the bargain, (upon which the Globe founds all his ungenerous insinuations,) and we must be permitted to say that we have risen from their perusal with increased admiration for the lofty patriotism of Mr. Calhoun, and nothing but the most unqualified scorn for the man who could thus attempt to damn the greatest statesman of the age. Can any one believe that Jno. C. Calhoun is capable of entertaining the treasonable designs which the Globe would impute to him? Jno. C. Calhoun, who has illustrated and adorned the doctrine of State Rights handed down to us by Madison and Jefferson—who has elucidated the theory of the Government with an ability and power never surpassed, and who is found in the front rank battling for the cause of the constitution, and warring against the encroachment of the Federal Government—he entertain such designs as the Globe attributes to him! The mind of the honest States Rights man revolts at the

accusation! In Mr. Calhoun's own eloquent language on another occasion, "the imputation sinks to the earth with the groundless charge on which it rests. I pick up the dart which fell harmless at my feet. I hurl it back."

But the Globe by way of salvo to this wholesale slander, pays a high and merited compliment to that bright galaxy of statesmen, Gordon, Bagby, Hunter, Goode, Seddon, &c. &c. and hopes to enlist them in this unholy crusade against the man of their choice. But if we mistake not, he has drawn a draft on their patriotism which will be protested with scorn and indignation.

But decidedly the most curious feature in this whole transaction is, that in the very same article in which the Globe hurls the thunders of his indignation against Mr. Calhoun, he pronounces a lofty panegyric on the hero of the hermitage, the very man whom F. P. Blair in conjunction with that arch enemy of democracy H. Clay, cheated out of the Presidency in '24; (see Mr. Boyd's speech in the same paper) while Jno. C. Calhoun was at that very time, laboring with all the powers of his gigantic intellect to elevate him to the same station. Truly is this effort of the Globe to blast Mr. Calhoun, and build up the fortunes of his favorite on his ruins, like that which Jno. Randolph ascribed to Chapman Johnson in the Virginia Legislature—the "attempt to storm Gibraltar with a pocket pistol."

Jno. C. Calhoun needs not the aid of our feeble pen to defend him against the unprincipled assaults of the Globe. His talents and virtues are enthroned in the hearts of millions of State Rights men, and office in our humble opinion could not "add one cubic to his stature"—one laurel to the chaplet that entwines his brow. The people will learn too late to appreciate his virtues—but posterity, ever just, will accord to him that measure of patriotism which the narrow minded spirit of the age denies, and will erect statues to the memory of the man whom they would now force to drink the hemlock of popular displeasure.

Like some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells through the vale and midway cleaves the storm;
Tho' round its base the lowering clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

PUBLIUS.

*NOTE. The Editor of the Globe was three weeks behind every other democratic journal on the annexation question, and when he at last came out, assigned as a reason for his delay that he had been laid up with a pain in the ear, which deprived him as well of sight as hearing!

From the Raleigh Standard.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. SAUNDERS.

To the Editor of The Standard:

As it has been publicly charged, that a portion of the democratic members of Congress have been engaged in an intrigue to influence and control the Baltimore Convention against the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, as the democratic candidate for the Presidency; and as I understand I am considered as one of the "traitors in the camp," I desire my constituents shall know the part I have acted, that they may be prepared to decide as to the justice of the charge, so far as I am concerned. I had attended no caucus, signed no paper, with the view of operating against Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. I have interchanged opinions freely with our democratic friends in Congress, and have uniformly declared against the policy of setting aside Mr. Van Buren; as I considered his nomination had been fixed by the party. But at the same time have said, I could see no impropriety in the delegation from each State acting for themselves; and as the members of Congress were in the daily receipt of letters from their constituents, they could communicate any information they might receive, to their own delegation to the Convention; that I presumed all who desire success to the cause, would not object to information from any source; that, as to the charge of caucus dictation, both whigs and democrats were in the weekly if not daily—or rather nightly—practice of holding caucuses; that whilst the delegates might be "fresh from the people," they certainly could not object to any additional information, judging themselves of its nature. Being myself an alternate delegate, and notified by my principal that he could not attend, I desired information for my guide. I now state, as the result of my conference, as matters at present stand: That in the twenty one States in which the democratic party claim as having any reasonable prospect of success, a majority of the democratic delegations representing those States will say that, with Mr. VAN BUREN as the Presidential candidate, he cannot carry more than SEVEN;—that with a fresh candidate, of sound democratic principles, we should have an equal and even a better chance, than our opponents, in carrying the other FOURTEEN States. If what I have thus stated and done, be treason to the people, then I am a traitor. But I take the occasion to say to those who are prating so offensively about traitors, that, in the matter now agitating the public, Arnolds may be found in the field; and it will not be difficult in deciding who they are. R. M. SAUNDERS.

Washington City, May 6, 1844.

Congress.—The last Washington Spec-

tator says: "We have omitted our miscellaneous matter to make room for Mr. T. Soli's able letter, and other articles upon the absorbing subject of Annexation."

But little business has been done in either branch of Congress during the present week. In the Senate, the bill reducing the rates of postage was read a third time, and passed. On Wednesday, after being short time in session, it adjourned over until Friday; when, after a few petitions were presented, an adjournment was carried until Monday.

In the House, the bill to modify the tariff has been the only subject under discussion. A resolution to terminate the debate on Wednesday next, has been adopted.

From the Madisonian.

Another Treaty!—We understand that a treaty, negotiated by Mr. Wheaton, the Minister at Berlin, with the German Customs Union, has been completed, and received by the President on Thursday.

The treaty will, we understand, be immediately transmitted by the President to the Senate.

By this treaty the duty on Tobacco, to be reduced to about one fourth the amount heretofore charged; and the duty on Cotton, Rice and Lard will be almost, if not quite removed.

From the Globe.

Secretary of the Treasury.—The Hon. John C. Spencer resigned the office of Secretary of the Treasury to-day; and it is said that Judge Green, of New Jersey, is to be nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation. We suppose there is no doubt but Judge Green will be Mr. Spencer's successor, as it was understood last winter, while Mr. Spencer's name was before the Senate to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, caused by the death of Judge Thompson, that, in case of his confirmation, Judge Green was to be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. We have heard no particular reason assigned for Mr. Spencer's resignation; but we understood for several weeks past, that there has been a general misunderstanding between him and the President.

We learn from an authentic source that the Mexican Minister, Gen. Almonte, arrived in this City on Wednesday evening, from Washington, and left for New York yesterday, where he will await the final action of the U. S. Senate on the Texian treaty now before that body. It is understood, that his own course will be governed by the action of the Senate.—*Bull. American.*

On Saturday of last week before the Superior Court in session here, the boy Charles a slave, was tried for the murder of his brother in February, by shooting. The trial occupied nearly the whole day, and resulted in a conviction—His Honor Judge Nash addressed Charles in a truly feeling manner, and then sentenced him to be hanged on the 31st day of May.

Wilmington Chron.

A fire occurred at Wilmington, N. Carolina, on Saturday last on the wharves among a quantity of Naval Stores. About 2,500 barrels turpentine, 2,000 barrels tar, and two or three small buildings were destroyed. Loss about \$8,000.

Washington Market, May 9.—Corn—wholesale, \$1 90 per barrel. Bacon—8 8 cents. Lard, 7 cents. Naval stores. New dip, \$2 00; Old, \$1 85. Scraps, 80 cents.—*Rep.*

We are authorised to announce LOUIS C. PENDER, as a candidate at the ensuing election for the office of Sheriff of this county.

We are authorised to announce JESSE MERCER, as a candidate at the ensuing election for the office of Sheriff of this county.

DIED.

On the 27th April, at his residence in Nash county, after a long and painful illness, John Arrington, Esq. in the 51st year of his age. The deceased has left three children, a numerous family connection, and many friends to deplore their loss.—*Ral. Stand.*

Contributionship

Fire Insurance Company,

57 Water St. New York,

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

THE Capital Stock of this Institution is all paid in and secured on first rate Bonds and Mortgages and Real Estate, and numbers among its Directors some of the most influential and respectable inhabitants of the city. It insures against Loss or Damage by fire buildings of every description, merchandise, &c. &c. on terms as favorable as similar institutions.

Policies will be issued on application to
JAMES WEDDELL,
Agent for Tarboro' and vicinity.
Tarboro', May 1st, 1844.