

the CONSTITUTION, originated in party feelings and with the selfish designs of capitalists; and it has been prosecuted by Mr. Clay in a spirit of pride and dictation, which deserves to be resisted and rebuked. What! shall one man's will thus prevail over the Constitution to nullify the "one man power?" for so the enemies of the "Constitution as it is" designate the *veto*. How inconsistent! And shall the monopoly party of the nation be allowed to strike from the Constitution a barrier between the people's rights and the servants they elect.—"one of the best safeguards to the UNION," as General Harrison called it; upon the false pretext that it is an anti-republican restraint upon the majority of the People themselves? How unwise!—And shall the South who are a minority, and whose security against the danger of attack by fanaticism reposes in this very clause of our National charter should every other peaceable protection fail, blindly surrender it to make Mr. Clay or any man President? How perilous!

Nor is this all. If these habits of experimenting upon the Constitution were to be encouraged in our leading politicians by a present success, where and when will it stop? What part of the Constitution will be safe against their future attacks, and when can we reckon upon having any repose from the turmoils of Party spirit in its strife against the permanency of the Government? If those parts of the Constitution which were adopted with unanimity are now sacrificed to the ambition and covetousness of associated wealth and the pride of a *single man* however eminent, what will be the probable fate of other portions which were obtained by a compromise of opinions and adopted by a lean majority? Will not every election of President, soon involve us in some other question of change in the fundamental law of the Union? If you can be induced at this time to ratify the sentiment that it is "Anti-Republican" to require a vote of *two-thirds* of Congress to pass an act in case of a Veto by the President, with quite as much reason some aspiring demagogue will insist hereafter, that it is 'anti-republican' to require a vote of *two-thirds* to amend your Constitution; and after having sanctioned the first proposition, how will you be able to oppose the other? Already has Massachusetts proposed to abolish the compromise by which we of the South are taxed and represented under the 'Constitution as it is,' and the abolition party every where taking ground for the change; and do you think from the signs of the times that they will find no allies—no leaders—no candidate for the Presidency out of New England? Indeed there is hardly an essential feature in the ancient charter of our Union, which would not soon have a party and a leader to make war upon it, unless the people, the actual people, will keep off all these innovators as they have done for forty years, and adhering to the 'old paths' and to 'the Constitution as it is,' say, as with one voice to all ambitious aspirants that they will vote for *no man*, and support *no party* seeking power under a pledge to alter their Constitution. In this there is safety, and there is no security in any other course.

There could not be a stronger instance of the perilous tendency of these party combinations and the pledges of presidential candidates to alter the Constitution, than you have witnessed in North Carolina. The Clay party in the United States as well as Mr. Clay himself were solemnly committed to it, and yet the Clay party leaders at their Convention in this State, purposely omitted this important point in their published proceedings! What does that signify? Did they mean that this silence on their part should be construed in opposition to the change? Then they owed you more than this negative kind of support to the constitution. On the other hand did they mean to conceal from the public eye that this crusade upon your Constitution was begun by their candidate and that they were anxious to give it success or prepared to acquiesce in it?—Then they were trying to "steal a march" upon you by their silence so as to alter your Constitution without your consent.

No matter what may have been the purpose of this silence upon a question of such momentous interest, and no matter what may be the opinions of the North Carolina leaders of the Clay party, we would this day solemnly warn our countrymen of all parties that their Old charter is in danger—that Mr. Clay and his party every where out of North Carolina, if not in it, are pledged to alter it; and if you elect Mr. Clay he and they will take it for granted that you have given your sanction to the unholy work. Will you do that? Will you agree to mar the proportions of that venerated work of the Revolutionary Whigs of '76? Will you take from the South this shield to our rights of property, at a time when these rights are violently assailed by the united forces of fanatical party and party fanatics? Will you set the pernicious example of changing our organic law at the bidding of any man or any party, and open the way for others hereafter to unsettle, or it may be, ultimately to overturn the government by new schemes of future amendments? We hope for better things. We do believe that the people of N. Carolina are not prepared to encounter this risk, but that however much divided upon other subjects, upon this one will be UNITED. The leaders of Mr. Clay's party in this State proba-

bly think so too, and therefore have endeavored to keep it out of view that Mr. Clay will go for ALTERING your constitution, whilst Colonel Polk will go for the "CONSTITUTION AS IT IS."
(Remainder next week.)



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
James K. Polk, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
George M. Dallas, of Penn.

Democratic Electors.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| First District | Thomas Bragg, |
| Second do. | Henry I. Toole, |
| Third do. | A. W. Venable, |
| Fourth do. | George Whitfield, |
| Fifth do. | William S. Ashe, |
| Sixth do. | David Reid, |
| Seventh do. | Joseph Allison, |
| Eighth do. | B. W. Couris, |
| Ninth do. | W. J. Alexander, |
| Tenth do. | George Bower, |
| Eleventh do. | |

(Election on Monday, 4th Nov. 1844)

"Effrontery" of the Raleigh Register.

We make the following extract from the Raleigh Register, and if the editor or writer has any claim to veracity or respect for the ordinary claims of man on his fellow-citizens for justice, he will immediately establish the assertions or confess his own injustice on a venerable patriot. In the course of a vulgar and ill-tempered remark on Gen. Jackson, he says:

"Gen. JACKSON writing letters to the Legislature of North Carolina, dictating who they should elect as their Senator! GENERAL JACKSON dictating to the Baltimore Convention; GENERAL JACKSON writing a letter to Louisiana upon the eve of an election to influence that election—GENERAL JACKSON certifying to Alabama, that JAMES K. POLK is a free 'TRADE and Texas' man, and to Pennsylvania that he is the advocate of a high protective Tariff and finally GEN. JACKSON certifying that EZEKIEL POLK was not a TORY."

We hardly know how to comment on so many absolute falsehoods—condensed in so small a space, published with such "effrontery," and that too under the editorial sanction of the Raleigh Register, the official organ of coonery in No. Carolina. Why the "certificate" of every coon in N. Carolina, or even the "old coon" himself in Kentucky, could not sustain the publisher of such reckless charges.

We are compelled at the expense of even editorial courtesy to use harsh epithets to such assertions, they admit of no other comment. And the stigma must forever attach to the paper, till the proper atonement is made.

Mr. Clay's Letter.

The Roanoke Advocate denies that Mr. Blair has any letter from Mr. Clay, going to convict him of "bargain and corruption." The Editor is ignorant of the ordinary history of the times, or Clayism and coonery has completely blinded him. The letter was written by Mr. Clay to Mr. Blair when they were personal and political friends, and was directed to be shown to some of their friends, by whom the public have been apprized of the existence of the letter itself and some of its contents. And with all the political opposition of F. P. Blair, and with all the baseness charged on him by the Federal papers, he has never been mean enough to expose or publish this letter. From what has been published of the letter by others who saw it; the letter contains strong evidence under Mr. Clay's own signature to convict him of the "bargain" with J. Q. Adams in 1824. These charges have been publicly made on Mr. Clay, and sustained by such circumstantial evidence as to carry the strongest probability of truth. This letter is thought to contain evidence either to convict or clear Mr. Clay, yet he declines to have it published, though he has been written to by individuals...challenged in all the public papers—and openly dared on the floor of Congress to permit its publication, he still covers it in darkness. And Mr. Blair is too honorable a man, now that he is in opposition to Mr. Clay, to violate the sanctity of a former friendly correspondence. But one thing is certain, though Mr. Blair

don't publish the letter or give its contents, yet he openly believes and charges "bargain and corruption" on Henry Clay.

That there is such a letter is not denied by Mr. Clay himself, and we say with the Roanoke Advocate "out with it."

Henry Clay, G. T. T.

During the hard times in Mississippi a few years ago, it was seldom the sheriff could find a debtor to serve his writ on. The poor fellows as a last resort, had taken refuge in Texas from the oppression of their creditors; and the sheriff, instead of the usual return, marked on his writ, "G. T. T."—that is, "Gone to Texas." So Mr. Clay, pressed on all sides and unable to bear the burthen of his own inconsistencies, has at length taken refuge too in Texas. His late letter gives clear indications that he is going for Texas "personally" at least. Wonder how he will settle up with "his respectable portion of the Confederacy." Like all other political associates, they are abandoned when his own interest requires it; and whatever effort they may make to find him, we fear at the November elections the sheriffs will endorse on their returns—G. T. T.

Barney Mitchell.

We find from the following article in a New Orleans paper, that Mr. Arthur S. Mooring, the sheriff of Martin, has arrived there safe with Barney Mitchell. We congratulate the people of Martin on having such a vigilant and active officer. Crime will not be perpetrated with impunity, where the authorities of law and justice are in such efficient hands.

Murderer Arrested.—B. B. Mitchell, the murderer of McGauley, in the parish of St. Landry, arrived here on Sunday morning from Mobile, in the custody of Mr. Mooring, the sheriff of Martin county, N. C. who is on his way to deliver him up to the proper authorities. Mitchell was first arrested in North Carolina by Mr. Mooring, in April, 1843; he afterwards broke jail in May following, and was again arrested by the same officer at Forsyth, in Georgia, on the 25th ultimo. He was kept in irons at St. Charles Hotel until yesterday morning, when he was committed to the jail of this city.

New Orleans Pic. 3d inst.

From the Raleigh Standard.

DEATH OF COL. HOKE!

Colonel Michael Hoke, the late democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, is no more! He expired in Charlotte on Monday the 8th inst., of the bilious fever, after an illness of about ten days. His disease had not assumed, until a very short time before his death, any alarming symptoms; and though called to die so suddenly, his last moments, an eye-witness informs us, were composed and placid. It may be truly said, that nothing could have equalled his honorable and noble conduct while in this world, save the serene and triumphant manner in which he left it. At the early age of thirty-five—surrounded by devoted friends and a most affectionate and amiable family, with a high and brilliant career before him, and the sunshine of fame already playing on his brow—to be thus suddenly removed by the hand of death, is a Providence at once melancholy and mysterious.

Col. Hoke was a native of Lincoln county. At an early age he evinced talents of no ordinary character, and after an elementary education at home, was sent to the then celebrated Academy of Capt. Partridge, at Middletown, Conn., where he acquired much reputation by the brilliancy of his genius, and won "troops of friends" by the natural kindness of his disposition. He studied the profession of the law with Judge Tucker, of Virginia, and finished his course under the Hon. R. H. Burton, now deceased, who was for a time one of our Superior Court Judges, and he entered upon his practice at the Bar under the most flattering auspices. With a well-grounded knowledge of the law, his ingenious mind, combined with great suavity of manners, soon won for him a distinguished reputation at the Bar.

As a politician Col. Hoke was esteemed in a high degree by his friends, and respected by his adversaries. In 1834 he was elected to the House of Commons from Lincoln county, and held his seat until 1842, when he declined a re-election. Although a prominent leader of one of the great political parties of the State, (for in 1838 he received the undivided vote of his party for Speaker of the House of Commons in opposition to Mr. Graham, the present Governor elect,) yet such was the open-hearted kindness of his disposition, the purity of his motives, and the fair and elevated nature of his arguments, that he disarmed party spirit of its poisoned shafts, and won the respect and admiration of men of all parties. The late canvass for Governor, in which he was a conspicuous actor, is too recent to have been forgotten by any. All who saw or heard him in that canvass will bear witness to the eloquence, the candor, the liberality and the honorable bearing of our departed friend. But if to his personal friends and politi-

cal associates this dispensation of Providence is afflicting and melancholy, the blow which has fallen upon the circle of his home is such as to elicit the sympathies of all. May He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" graciously preserve, protect and comfort the bereaved! The sympathies of thousands of warm and weeping hearts are theirs—the "full current of the people's sorrow is mingled with their own."

When such a man, at such a period of life is thus suddenly summoned from among us, the mind for a moment is overwhelmed with astonishment and grief; and reflecting on his brief but glorious career and early death, we feel indeed, in our heart of hearts, the littleness and vanity of all earthly things.

All hail, Maine!—The democrats of Maine have achieved a most glorious and overwhelming victory. The Augusta Age of the 13th inst., says:

"The democracy have carried their Governor by a majority over all, Federalists, abolition and scattering, of more than five thousand, and by a plurality over the Federalists of more than TEN THOUSAND, and the federal loss in Maine, since the presidential election of 1840, will not be less than 15,000 votes!"

"This overwhelming defeat of the whigs settles the question as to whig prospects in the North—and will ensure the State to Polk and Dallas in November, by such a majority as will prove absolute annihilation to Coonism and Clavism in this State. Maine has resumed her old position in the democratic army, and will 'lead the way' to a splendid victory in the Nation."

DIED.

On Thursday morning last, *Catharine W.* infant daughter of David G. Baker, Esq. of this county.

Verily, "in life we are in the midst of death."

A few moments before her attack which terminated in death so suddenly, the smile of innocence was playing upon her lips with infantile sweetness, in the apparent enjoyment of perfect health.

Her death has produced a pang in many bosoms, and has snapt a cord, that bound up a fond and tender mother's heart, already aching in anticipation of the fatal termination of her husband's protracted illness. While the "grim monster" seemed, for a moment to relax his hold on the parent, his knock was heard at the door of another apartment, and his iron grasp laid upon the helpless babe, over which his victory was easy. But her little spirit, released from its earthly tenement, has winged its way to its eternal abode in climes more congenial with its nature, to that Almighty Father who has said, "suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not." *Com.*

ELECTORAL APPOINTMENTS.

We are requested by HENRY I. TOOLE, Esq., the Democratic Nominee for Elector of President and Vice President in this (2nd) Electoral District, to publish that he expects to address the people of the several counties composing the District, as follows:

At the COURT House of Nash Co.	13th Aug
Edgecombe, "	27th Aug
Tyrrell, "	3rd Sept.
Washington, "	10th Sept.
Marin, "	15th Oct.
Beaufort, "	29th Oct.
Put, on the day of	
Presidential election, being	4th Nov.

TARBORO Female Academy.

THE Subscriber respectfully tenders her acknowledgments to her friends and the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to her, and informs them that her school will re-commence on Monday, 30th Sept. inst. The course of instruction will embrace all the requisites of a thorough English education, with Music. Pupils will be received by the quarter. Board can be had on moderate terms. Tuition in the higher branches per qr. \$3—in the lower, \$4 Music, \$7 50. ELLEN F. RAGSDALE, Sept. 21, 1844. 3-4

To Merchants & Traders.

THE subscriber informs all those concerned that he has just received **A new Standard Yard Measure,** In addition to the other standard weights and measures, and would call their attention to the following provisions of the law on this subject:—

"Every person using weights or measures or steel-yards, is required to bring them to the Standard Keeper and have them tried; and if a trader or dealer by profession, or a miller, must have them re-examined every two years."—"Every person using, (that is, buying or selling by) weights, measures or steel-yards, and neglecting to have them examined, &c. as here required, forfeits fifty dollars, &c."

Fees of Standard Keeper: For examining and adjusting each pair of steel-yards 25 cents; for every weight of half a pound and upwards 5 cents; for every set of weights below half a pound, including one piece of each denomination 5 cents; for every yard stick, or other measure of cloth, 5 cents; for every bushel, half bushel, peck or other measure, used in measuring grain, meal or salt, 10 cents; each measure for liquors, 3 cents."

GEO. HOWARD,
Standard Keeper.
Sept. 16.

PETERSBURG, VA., FALL, 1844.

DIRECT IMPORTATION

Fresh Fall and Winter DRY GOODS.

EDWIN JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving by the ship *Rob Roy*, Capt. Marsh, from Liverpool, and the late arrivals from Boston, New York and Philadelphia, their full supply of English, Irish, Scotch, French and Domestic

FRESH FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

much varied and very extensive, all of which have been bought on favorable terms. They are now prepared to offer great inducements to persons wanting goods by the piece or package on their usual terms.

In addition to the above they have a hand a full supply of *Anchor Brand Dyeing Cloths*, from No. 1 to 10 inclusive, cotton and hemp Seine Twine, Red Turkey Cotton and Marshall's Patent Seine Thread in 2 oz hanks. Sept 5. 37-2

Mellwaine, Browley, & Co. Petersburg, Va.

ARE NOW PREPARED to offer their **Fall supply of Groceries,**

which is general and extensive, consisting in part of

- 150 Hhds. Brown Sugars, part prime quality
 - 1,000 Bags Coffee, of all descriptions
 - 10,000 lbs. Loaf, Lump, and crush'd Sugar
 - 40,000 lbs. Sole Leather, various qualities
 - 200 dozen Upper Leather, Caliskins, Linings, &c.
 - 30,000 yds. Cotton Bagging, light & heavy
 - 25,000 lbs. Baling Rope, of various descriptions
 - 2,500 lbs. sewing, wrapping and Seine Twine
 - 2,000 lbs. Ball and Hank thread,
- Together with nearly every article in their line; all of which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms. Their usual attention will be given to all produce consigned to their care. Petersburg, Sept. 6, 1844. 36-3

Notice.

BY VIRTUE of a deed of Trust to me executed by Saml. W. W. Vick, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale on Tuesday the 1st day of October next, at the residence of the said Saml. W. W. Vick, the

Tract of Land,

On which he now lives containing **Seven Hundred and Sixty-six Acres,**

Of first rate Land, well adapted to the culture of cotton and all sorts of grain. Attached to the aforesaid tract of Land is a

Two-Story Dwelling-house,

And all necessary out houses, Cotton Gin, Store House, Blacksmith shop and tools. ALSO. Two lots in the Town of Nashville, known as the Lampkin lot, and part of the Masonic lot. ALSO. At the same time and place the following

Negro Slaves,

Jacob, Macom, Vacon, Sarah, Mary, Jesse, Addeline, Cambrick Ju'r., Rhoda, Susan, Caroline, Blount, Bryant, Julia, Green, Quinny, Hester, Frances, Mourning, Cambrick, Eaton, Drake, Peyton and Lany. All of the present stock of

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP,

Household and kitchen furniture, one Barouche, several carts, Stills and farming utensils of every description, with various other articles too tedious to mention. Six months credit will be given to purchasers and bonds with approved security carrying interest from the day of sale will be required before the property is delivered. JNO. J. BUNN, Trustee. Nash county, N. C. } Aug't 16th, 1844. } 37-3

ON TUESDAY the 8th day Oct. next, I shall offer for sale at the House of John Taylor, the

Tract of Land,

on which he now resides, containing three hundred acres, for the most part in a high state of cultivation. Bond and security will be required. JNO. J. BUNN, Trustee. Nash county, N. C. } Aug't 16th, 1844. } 37-4

Groceries, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on his usual liberal & accommodating terms: Molasses, sugar, coffee, snuff, pepper, spice, Brandy, whiskey, rum, gin, wine, soap, candles, Cups and saucers, plates, dishes, pitchers, bowls, Tumblers, window glass, jugs, wrapping paper, Letter paper, different colors, ruled and not ruled, Writing paper, blank cards, quills, ink powder, Black and red lead pencils, &c. &c. **GEO. HOWARD,** Tarboro', Aug. 20, 1844.