



TARBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1836.]

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. Y.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Ky.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1. ROBERT LOVE, Haywood Co.
2. GEORGE BOWERS, Ashe.
3. JOHN WILFONG, Lincoln.
4. ARTHUR HENDERSON, Rowan.
5. JOHN HILL, Stokes.
6. JONATHAN PARKER, Guilford.
7. WM. A. MORRIS, Anson.
8. ABRAHAM VENABLE, Granville.
9. JOSIAH O. WATSON, Johnston.
10. NATHANIEL MACON, Warren.
11. WM. B. LOCKHART, North'n.
12. HENRY SKINNER, Perquimons.
13. LOUIS D. WILSON, Edgecombe.
14. WM. P. FERRAND, Onslow.
15. OWEN HOLMES, New Hanover.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RICHARD D. SPAIGHT.
COUNTY CANDIDATES.

General Assembly—For Senate,
THOS. H. HALL.

House of Commons,
JOHN J. DANIEL,
JAMES GEORGE,
JOS. JNO. PIPPEN.

For Sheriff,
WILLIAM D. PETWAY.

The Election for Governor and members of Assembly takes place in this Congressional district on Thursday, 28th July—in other parts of the State generally on the second Thursday in August. The Election for Presidential Electors uniformly on the second Thursday of November next.

The Election.—On Thursday week, the Election will take place in this Congressional District for Governor, members of Assembly, and Sheriffs. There being so little competition in this county, we are somewhat apprehensive a full vote will not be taken, unless the people are early apprised of the importance of electing a Republican Governor. The Whigs, as usual, are sanguine of success—and, as usual, will be beaten unless the Republicans are extremely negligent. We would therefore, earnestly impress upon the minds of our Republican friends the propriety of not only going to the polls themselves, but also of urging others to attend.

Rail Road.—We are highly gratified to learn that the survey of the route from Wilmington through this place to Halifax is rapidly progressing. The Surveyors passed our village on Tuesday last, or their way to Halifax. They speak very favorably of the route thus far.

We learn from an advertisement in the Wilmington Advertiser that, at a meeting of the Board of Directors on the 1st inst. the following Resolution was passed and ordered to be published, viz.

Resolved, That Interest be exacted from such Stockholders, as shall fail to pay their instalments within the time prescribed by public notice.

FOR THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

The celebration of the 4th of July at Stantonburg.—The anniversary of the independence of the United States was celebrated in Stantonburg on the 4th of July with a degree of spirit and dignity, not often surpassed on such occasions. At sunrise, in the midst of the village, the star-spangled banner was hoisted to display the beautiful stars and stripes, so sacred in the bosoms of all true American patriots. At an early hour a respectable number of people collected to participate in the festivities of the day, and at the hour of twelve repaired to the Masonic Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. John R. Dering and followed by an appropriate Oration from Dr. John J. Daniel. Lemuel Deberry presided as President of the day and Isaac W. Horne as Vice President. At the hour of two o'clock the company sat down to the table and partook of a dinner prepared for the occasion. After dinner was over the cloth was removed and the following regular toasts were drank:—

1st. The day we celebrate, the birth day of American liberty: may we know how to appreciate its worth. (3 cheers.)
2. The memory of Washington and Lafayette, their deeds have won for them, laurels that will perpetuate their names to the latest posterity. (6 cheers.)
3. The Constitution of the United States. Conceived by the purest of motives, adopted by the best of patriots, it "must be preserved." (4 cheers.)

4. The Patriots of the Revolution, the hand of death, may snatch them from us, but still their memory lives with us. (5 cheers.)
5. A Republican government. Loved by all freemen and detested only by tyrants. (4 cheers.)

6. The thirteen bright stars of 1776—the inheritance of our forefathers. They are still brilliant with the rays of liberty. (3 cheers.)

7. Freedom of conscience and liberty of the press are the true attributes of a Republican government. (4 cheers.)

8. The Army and Navy, the watch-guard of our liberty by land and by sea: they will make the stars and stripes respected. (6 cheers.)

9. Our venerable Chief Magistrate, equally victorious in the field and in the cabinet: his country appreciates his worth. (6 cheers.)

10. May that peace and harmony, which have so long filled the places of war and discord in our republic, ever be cherished, honored and respected. (5 cheers.)

11. May the thundering cannon be heard no more, nor our soil stained with crimson gore, nor our ears pierced with the groans of the wounded and dying: but may the sword once imbued in blood lie and moulder in the scabbard. (5 cheers.)

12. The star-spangled banner, may it continue to wave o'er the land of the free and home of the brave. (5 cheers.)

13. The fair: heaven's last, best gift to man: may they ever be cherished, loved, and duly respected. (21 cheers.)

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Lemuel Deberry. The day we celebrate, may it continue to be a full source of joy to our posterity, till time itself shall be no more. (3 cheers.)

By John R. Horne. The Oration of the day, a republican from childhood, a patriot at manhood, promotion his only just reward. (5 cheers.)

Dr. Daniel arose, and after making a few very appropriate remarks in acknowledgment of the compliment paid to him, gave the following sentiment: Our Navy and militia: they should for the safety of the liberties of our country, ever be ready to resist unjust oppression and foreign invasion. If not the spirit of '76 will certainly be irrevocably gone. (6 cheers.)

By Thomas S. Burt. The Union of the States, "They must be preserved," or we may ere long see anarchy wave its horrid sceptre over the altars of United America. (6 cheers.)

By Joshua Barnes. Willie P. Mangum, Senator of North Carolina: may he be spurned from the presence of all true democrats. (9 cheers.)

By Benjamin Bynum. May the day we are now celebrating long be remembered and kept up by the American people. (4 cheers.)

By Joab Horne. May the tree of liberty flourish and every human being partake of its fruits. (5 cheers.)

By Joshua Wilkinson. Hugh L. White one of North Carolina's best sons, she will reward him at the next November election. (1 cheer.)

By Jesse Mercer. May all party strife and discord cease and that unanimity of spirit which existed among our forefathers, still be cherished in the hearts of rising generations.

By Nathan P. Daniel. The immortal Washington, Lafayette, and all the rest of their compatriots: their truly Republican principles will ever stand as a monument to perpetuate their memory. (6 cheers.)

By William J. Armstrong. May the freedom and liberty of our beloved country, that our forefathers obtained with gores of blood, be cherished and preserved in the bosom of every true Republican. (4 cheers.)

By Isaac W. Horne. General Jackson, the Chief Magistrate of these United States, the supporter of good and detector of evil, may his acts be revered by rising generations. (5 cheers.)

By Lemuel Deberry. May that unanimity of spirit which has characterized this meeting, continue to glow in our bosoms while life shall last and be handed down, untainted by party spirit, to generations yet unborn. (9 cheers.)

ORATION Of Dr. John J. Daniel.

FELLOW CITIZENS: After another annual revolution, we are again brought to our remembrance of the glorious achievements of our ancestors. This day which we have assembled to commemorate, is fraught with the deepest interest of our country, and should ever be cherished in the bosoms of lovers of liberty, and consecrated in the memory of American patriots as one on which the most illustrious act that ever existed in the history of nations, was promulgated. It is the day on which was kindled the fire of freedom, and the yoke of tyranny was cast off our galling necks. It is the day on which the banner of Independence was hoisted, and the flag of patriotism waved over our then state of colonial vassalage; which delivered us from unjust taxation and British oppression. The mother country endeavored by its well known gigantic military forces to drive us from the noble stand we had assumed. Though the mighty warlike threats of trampling us under foot with a Napoleon facility were resorted to, to bring us in a state of perpetual submission to their odious, corrupt and tyrannical power: though they brought forward their high strains of eloquence to persuade us that we had taken a stand that was traitorous to the government to which we belonged: though they in such a positive and absolute manner told us, that if we did not relinquish that stand which we had taken, and acknowledge ourselves to be nothing more than fit subjects for them to tax at their own will and pleasure, that war, pestilence, famine and desolation would befall us, they could not succeed in doing away that fondness for liberty and independence which so nobly characterized our patriotic forefathers. As much as they revered and respected the ancestry from which they sprung, yet they could not admit themselves to bear the odium of being placed in a situation not more laudable than that of abject slavery.

After weighing the subject in that scrutinizing manner which its importance demanded, and arriving to a conclusion to the known justice of the cause for which they were contending, they resolved that they never, no! never, would give up their sacred and inalienable rights until the last drop of precious blood was shed.

The knowledge of equality of rights and privileges which was so often manifested, forbid by all means an humble submission to the injustice of tyrannical and despotic power. That odious Stamp Act, from which the colonies by their frequent remonstrances and open appeals for redress of grievances had not long previous to the memorably day of independence been repealed; which repeal proved a source of ample satisfaction and incalculable joy. That fire of discord which had been kindled into a state of conflagration among the colonies once more assumed a prospect of being extinguished. The King of Great Britain ought surely to have known the fact, from the disturbances which existed among the colonies at the time of the existence of that tyrannical act, they never would consent to one of a more oppressive nature. On the repeal of the stamp duties, peace and harmony once more offered us a prospective view, and happiness and prosperity was to flourish in our land. But, alas! Those fine and flattering prospects, which shone with such lustre before our eyes, were blasted and all our hopes of redress of grievances were soon irrevocably dissipated. All the appeals for justice and relief to the King of Great Britain, which were brought forward in mildness and candor, only tended to increase our grievances and distress, until all the oppression that could possibly emanate from the most tyrannical and despotic government fell upon the groaning people of North America. Our ancestors knew well that they were contending with the mother country, not for light and transient offences, their spirits of resentment sprung from the noble principles of liberty and independence, and this was their motto, In God is our trust.

The multiplicity of acts imposed upon us by Great Britain, which impelled the colonies to dissolve all connection from its government, are fully given in that ever revered and patriotic Declaration of Independence which you have just heard so emphatically read. Sixty years ago from this memorable day that noble Declaration was resorted to, to prove to the world the justice of our cause, and the reasons were so forcibly given that impelled us to the contest. That was an era if any ever existed in the annals of history, that should be rightly considered as one that truly tried men's souls. That day so consecrated in the bosoms of Americans, our great national epocha should ever be intended to perpetuate. In the cause of freedom and independence, we were certainly guided and directed by that overpowering ruler of the universe, who guides the destinies of nations, which alone at the time of severing ourselves from the crown of Great Britain could have braced up our spirits or could have inspired in our bosoms the least shadow of hope in the event of contending with the mother country. Possessing such little preparation to enter into a hard and tedious revolutionary struggle with the most powerful military force in the world, appeared to be hazardous in the extreme. But knowing that we were contending for liberty, and ought but equal rights which assured us that the great author of nations was in our behalf, which alone prevented us from falling at the feet of despotism, we rushed forward to the rescue of our country and nobly established her freedom and independence. The noble Earl of Chatham, who well knew the injustice and oppression which was endured by the colonies, with all the eloquence that he so masterly displayed in our defence, could not prevent the crown from imputing to us the unjust name of rebels. His nobly prognostic was fully verified, that they would find us (though at that time unprepared to meet such a mighty foe,) quick and apt scholars. This noble lord and a noble Burke, with that Roman firmness and candor, used all their eloquence to prevent

the fatal blow from being struck. Yet the confidence of overpowering us with so much facility prevented a belief that their prognostics were correct. Tho' they urged the idea and belief that they never, no! never, could conquer America; yet their arguments were cast off with a spirit of indignation and pronounced as nugatory and absurd.

Our forefathers then pledged their lives together and their sacred honor in defence of civil and religious liberty. In such a pledge they certainly anticipated to roll and swim in blood, but that spirit of patriotism and love of liberty which had kindled in their bosoms, could never be eradicated. When the haughty and cruel invaders encroached upon our borders, with their mighty and gigantic arms of military defence, they were met by our ancestors though in an infantile state of military discipline, with that manly fortitude that is so very compatible with the dignity and character of American patriots. Party spirit and predilection was at that time almost unknown; the spirit that had been kindled by the torch of liberty and independence, which was then emblazoned in our bosoms, resulted in the cry which was heard thro'out our land, we will go for our country and claim nought but its just and inalienable rights, and we will never suffer it to perish by the hand of the unrelenting enemy until they shed the last drop of precious blood. Yes, fellow citizens, our ancestors rushed forward in the sanguinary fields and there shed their blood in streams as free as water. After a ten years hard fought, revolutionary struggle relieved us from the oppression of the crown of Great Britain achieved to us an inheritance based upon the glorious principles of democracy, the noble rights of liberty, and a character among the nations of the earth more illustrious in the possession and enjoyment of a justly established government, that showers down more blessings than any other that has ever existed in the history of fallen empires and ruptured republics. A nation possessing such little preparations to enter into a warlike struggle with the most powerful military force on earth, guided and directed by the great Ruler of the Universe, has undoubtedly resulted in the attainment of a name more laudable than has been granted to any other. The noble and just grounds upon which they built their cause of liberty and independence, was the only sure guarantee that the great Ruler of the destinies of all nations was acting in her behalf, which alone secured to them the least shadow of hope of ever defeating their powerful invaders.

Aristocracy has existed to a greater or less degree in every government that has ever been established, and ours at that illustrious and glorious epoch was not entirely free from its taint. Whilst the patriot and lovers of colonial liberty were contending for their just and inalienable rights of freedom, the aristocrats would exclaim in strains that echoed throughout our land treason! treason! But the hope for reconciliation, the certainty of which was urged by the latter, was only listened to by the former with the frown of indignation and pronounced as only illusive. The colonies had petitioned, remonstrated, and fallen at the feet of the throne and implored its interposition avert the tyrannical hands of the ministry and Parliament. Their petitions, their remonstrances and supplications were slighted, heard and disregarded, every thing like an appeal for freedom and redress only caused additional violence and insult; and spurned them from the throne with contempt and indignation. Warlike preparations covered our waters and darkened our land. In vain then could the least idea be maintained of hope for peace and reconciliation. All hope was gone, and war was inevitable. The cry was then in the language of the illustrious Henry,

give us liberty or give us death. For life itself is worthless if liberty is not with it inseparably connected. To enter into a detail of the many hard fought battles, that took place during that long and tedious revolutionary struggle, is beyond the limits which I design to pursue on this occasion. Gloom and darkness in the fall after our independence was declared overshadowed our land; at which our ancestors were disheartened and our country almost sunk into despair. The courage of our country for a short time was almost irrevocably gone. Even the heroic and patriotic Legislature of Virginia at this momentous era was on the eve of sinking into gloom and despair. The immortal WASHINGTON stood almost alone, erect, and surveyed with god-like composure the mighty storm that raged around him. He pursued a course that was entirely absent from every consideration but that of justice, liberty, and patriotism. His character is unimpeachable, his name is immortalized, and his achievements are unrivalled in the history of nations. Great generals and military characters have arisen throughout the world, and like an ignis fatuus have dazzled, terrified and shone with meridian splendor; but that fame had only an ephemeral existence. But the American saviour of his country, like his Potomac widening towards the end of her course, acquired a nobler and more illustrious character as he gradually approached the end of his mortal existence. Even nations of a despotic character, could not, as prejudiced as they might be against the principles of democracy, do otherwise than pay reverence to his virtues, morality and integrity of heart. Associated by his brave and valiant contenders for liberty, the war of the Revolution was brought to its termination and established a most noble blood-stained triumph over the invaders and oppressors of our country. In the attainment of this noble victory there was nothing resorted to but the most dignified mode of conduct. For during the whole struggle with the invaders and oppressors of our country, our ancestors were grandly characterized by being destitute of resorting to the indignant exercise of unjust cruelties. When we had obtained that which we believed to be our inalienable rights, we treated our enemies with lenity and kindness. At the time of the humble surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his whole army, we treated them amicably and obtained justly the happy and glorious character of a good, virtuous, and humane people.

The long winter of war was then past and gone—the spring time of peace was come, and the voice of her dove echoed throughout our land. Peace with the whole world was then the happy situation in which we were placed, and we were pronounced to be a people not deficient in any thing that can possibly ensure domestic happiness and prosperity, or reap the esteem and respect of far distant nations. Our happy and glorious Union, based upon the principles of Republican democracy, can and will ever continue to hold us a noble, illustrious and happy nation. Our ancestors who toiled and bled for the many blessings we have inherited from them by their glorious achievements, after a long and tedious revolutionary struggle, should and will ever be revered as the noble martyrs of civil & religious liberty. Let us then never surrender and drop that banner of freedom & that noble inheritance so justly obtained after filling our battle fields with so much blood. Then let that spirit which kindled in the bosoms of our ancestors of '76, never be extinguished, but let us endeavor to hand it down to our latest posterity. We are now in the possession of a government the happiest and most prosperous on earth, respected abroad, but the envy of the world. We can now send our children to their schools, cultivate the golden knowledge