



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements in like proportion. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.

Notice.

THE subscriber informs his friend—and the public, that he has opened a shop for their purpose of carrying on the

Gig and Wheelwright Business.

At the place formerly occupied by Mr. Frederick Phillips as a school, about four miles from Tarborough, near Mr. Wm. Pender's mill.

STEPHEN BRADLEY.

January 5, 1842.

14

Notice.

MRS. A. C. HOWARD informs her friends and the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of Goods suitable for the season, viz: Batts, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Flowers, Carls, &c. which makes her assortment complete. She has also received some new and beautiful patterns for dresses, &c.

Tarboro', Dec. 3, 1841.

State of North Carolina,

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
NOVEMBER TERM, 1841.

Nanny Edwards }
John S. Edwards, Wil }
Edwards }
Williams Edwards and }
others, }
vs. }
Edwards's }
Will. }

IN this case affidavit being filed, that two of the defendants, to wit, John S. Edwards and Williams Edwards, are non residents: Notice is therefore hereby given, to the said John S. Edwards and Williams Edwards, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Edgecombe, at the Court House in Tarborough, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead or demur to said petition, or answer the same; otherwise, it will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

JNO. NORFLEET, Ckr.

Tarboro', January 17th, 1842.

State of North Carolina,

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1841.

Dempsey Taylor, Pencil, P. Pope, Betsey Whitehead, Kinchen Taylor, Allen Taylor, and Kinchen Kearney and wife Mary, part of the heirs of the late Reuben Taylor, pliffs.

vs.
Susan Taylor and Martha K. Taylor, infant children of one Kinchen Taylor, a son of one Jesse Taylor, a brother of said Reuben, Jesse Taylor and — Dent and wife Eliza, which said Jesse and Eliza are children of the said J. S. Taylor, the brother of said Reuben, Allen House and others, the brothers and sisters of the said Allen and heirs of one Polly House, a sister of said Reuben whose names are unknown, defendts.

Petition for sale of Lands for partition
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Tarborough Press for six weeks successively, giving them notice to appear at the next term, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Tarboro', on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the petition of the plaintiff; otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Test. J. NORFLEET, C. M. E.

Turner & Hughes'

NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANAC,

For 1842,

Just received and for sale at this Office at the Raleigh prices, viz: 10 cents single, 75 cents per dozen, \$3.50 for half a gross, \$6 for a gross, &c. Oct. 1841.

Constables' Blanks for sale,
AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.



From the Raleigh Standard.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Democratic Republican State Convention.

Monday, January 10th, 1842.

This day being the day appointed for the meeting of this body, the members met in the Commons Hall, in the city of Raleigh, and were called to order by Gen. W. S. McClanahan of Greenville, on whose motion THOMAS L. HYBART, a delegate from Cumberland, was called to the Chair, and FRED. LORING was appointed Secretary, *pro tem*.

On motion of Mr. Reid of Cumberland, it was ordered that the delegates report themselves to the Secretary for the enrollment of their names—Whereupon the following delegates appeared:

Brunswick—Samuel N. Galloway.

Caswell—Thos. W. Graves and Jas. R. Lea.

Craven—J. A. Griffin.

Cumberland—Duncan Murchison, Thos. L. Hybart, David Reid, James McKethan, Jno. Munroe, Jno. L. Belcher, Jno. McNeil, W. H. Bayne and R. Cochran.

Duplin—S. Graham.

Edgecombe—J. S. Battle, Wyatt Moye, Joshua Barnes, Jno. P. Sharpe, David Baker and S. Cooper Benjamin.

Franklin—Gideon Glenn, Jno. D. Hawkins, James J. Thomas, Robert G. Jeffreys, W. Montgomery, W. A. Jeffreys and Thomas Howerton.

Granville—W. S. McClanahan, Thomas L. Hicks, W. W. Young, W. R. White, N. E. Kennedy, Thomas Miller, F. Hawkins, Jno. B. Smith and Sam'l Rogers.

Greene—Edwin G. Speight and T. C. Westbrook.

Johnston—Josiah O. Watson, B. H. Tomlinson, Young Bridges and Uriah Bradley.

Montgomery—Edward McCallum.

Moore—John Morrison, Neill McNeill and John Thomas.

Mecklenburg—Jos. W. Ross, J. W. Hampton and Jno. H. Wheeler.

New Hanover—J. Nixon, Thos. H. Williams and James Garrison.

Nash—Bartlett Deans.

Onslow—Henry Cox and James Wallace.

Orange—Jos. Allison, Wm. N. Pratt, Wm. Horner, Williamson Parrish, Allen Parks, Nicholas Hester, John W. Hancock, H. Poe, John Holt, Cad. Jones, Jr. and Sidney Smith.

Person—Isam Edwards, John E. Chambers, John Handlet and Hiram Satterfield.

Pitt—Peter Rives.

Rowan—John L. Henderson.

Sampson—A. B. Chesnut.

Wayne—John Exum and D. Ferguson.

Warren—Henry Fitts, Sen., W. G. Jones and William Davis.

Wake—W. H. Haywood, Jr., Sam'l Whitaker, N. G. Rand, J. Dunn, Allen Rogers, Sen., Wm. Dunn, John Smith, J. J. Jeffreys, Wm. Walton, Wm. Alston, Joseph Fowler, Willis Whitaker, Simon Smith, Wm. Whitaker, W. Pope, Thomas Loring, Hillary Wilder, Green Beckwith, Gaston H. Wilder, John Ziegenfuss, B. B. Smith, Peterson Dunn, Benjamin Dunn and William White.

The Chair having announced the number of delegates in attendance—

On motion of Gen. Moye of Edgecombe, it was

Resolved, That the officers of this Convention consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, and two Secretaries.

Whereupon, HENRY FITTS, Sr. of Warren was elected President, JOSIAH O. WATSON of Johnston and THOMAS W. GRAVES of Caswell V. Presidents, and SIDNEY SMITH of Orange and HIRAM SATTERFIELD of Person Secretaries. On being conducted to the Chair by Mr. Hybart, the President addressed the Convention in an appropriate and forcible manner.

On motion of Col. Wheeler, it was

Resolved, That a Standing Committee of twenty six members be appointed by the Chair to prepare business for the action of the Convention, and to whom all subjects offered for its consideration shall be referred.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: John D. Hawkins, W. W. Young, Wyatt Moye, E. G. Speight, John Morrison, James Wallace, W. H. Haywood, J. Nixon, Sam'l N. Galloway, A. B. Chesnut, D. Reid, Sam'l Whitaker, Thomas L. Hybart, Isam Edwards, Thos. L. Hicks, John Exum, J. A. Griffin, Edward McCallum, W. G. Jones, Cad. Jones, Jr., Gideon Glenn, J. P. Sharpe, J. R.

Lea, Joseph Allison and J. H. Wheeler.

On motion of Mr. Reid, it was

Resolved, That the Rules of Order of the House of Commons of the last General Assembly be adopted as Rules of Order for the government of this Convention.

On motion of Mr. C. Jones, Jr., of Orange, it was

Resolved, That the Hon. Robert Strange and Weldon N. Edwards, now in the city of Raleigh, be invited to take seats in this Convention.

Mr. Hybart rose and stated to the Convention that he understood that there were other members of the Democratic party now in the city, who resided beyond the County of Wake, and who were not members of the Convention; he therefore moved that they also be requested to take seats in the Convention:—Whereupon, Messrs. Burch and Murden of Catham, and Val and Matthis of Sampson, appeared and took seats in the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Orange, the Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock this evening.

Monday evening, 7 o'clock.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

Gen. Allison, from the committee of twenty-six, rose and stated to the Convention that it would be out of the power of the Committee to report on the subjects before it before 12 o'clock the following day, and asked leave of the Convention to report at that time.—Leave was accordingly granted.

Mr. Cad. Jones, Jr. of Orange, then offered a resolution proposing a Convention in Salisbury, which elicited some discussion, in which Messrs. Jones, Hybart, Jones of Warren, Wheeler, Glenn, Haywood, and Smith of Orange participated, which was terminated by the mover withdrawing his resolution.

The Convention was thenably and eloquently addressed by Messrs. Strange and Edwards, and was also addressed by Mr. Smith of Orange.

On motion of Mr. Hybart, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Resolutions were offered by Messrs. Glenn and Hybart, which were referred to the Committee of twenty-six; after which the Convention was addressed by Messrs. Wilder, Ziegenfuss and Loring, of Wake, in an interesting and forcible manner.

On motion of Mr. Jeffreys of Franklin, the Convention then adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Tuesday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

Gen. Allison, on behalf of the Committee of twenty-six, presented the following Report and Resolutions:

The frequent recurrence to fundamental principles of Government is essential not only to the duration of our institutions, but to the preservation of liberty. One of these great principles, is, that a careful examination of the actions of agents who are entrusted with the affairs of the people is always useful and proper. We, a portion of the people of the State of North Carolina, have examined the principles and actions of those who conduct the present administration of our affairs and we feel much dissatisfaction when we view the open and unblushing violation of every principle and pledge by which they were elevated into power and place. We read in the Inaugural address of Gen. Harrison on taking the reins of power intrusted to him by the American people, that "it was the remark of a Roman Consul in an early period of that celebrated republic, that a most striking contrast was observable in the conduct of candidates for offices of power and trust before and after obtaining them—they seldom carrying out in the latter case, the pledges and promises made in the former." We were led to believe that, with this most instructive page of history before him, we would profit by its useful lessons; and that some of the numerous pledges and profuse promises which deluded a confiding and generous people, would certainly be realized.—The people were promised that in the economical habits, and patriarchal simplicity of an inmate of a log cabin, they would see the days of republican utility and rigid economy. Look at the expenditure of \$8,000 in one brief month, for furniture to be added to that which, if the Whigs were believed, already rivalled the extravagance and luxury of European monarchy. Was this a violation of the pledge? or was the promise only made to the ear, "to be broken to the hope?" Was the outlay of more than \$3000 at the burial of the President for silk gloves, mourning scarfs, and whips and carriage hire, in strict conformity to the promise of economy and reform? Was the calling of an extra session of Congress at an enormous expense of our money, whose deliberations all ended in debates and extravagance, in faithful keeping with this promise? Was the do-

nation of \$25,000 to Mrs. Harrison whose circumstances were by no means needy, a part and parcel of Whig economy? We were asked to the east, and such are the articles that are set before us, and with deep disappointment the people feel that "such is not the entertainment to which they were invited."

On the entrance of the present administration we were told that new books were opened in the Treasury, that the enormous expenses of former extravagance might be settled, and a new era in Government created. The largest outlays of Mr. Van Buren's administration never came up to thirty-two millions, which President Tyler states in his annual message is the present expenses; and while the expenses of the Government exceed its revenue so far, that the doors of Congress are beset at this moment with the earnest supplications of the Secretary of the Treasury for money to carry on the expenses of the Government. We ask the good people of every party, to consider this lamentable state of affairs; and in a spirit of perfect candor inquire if there is not something wrong which demands their scrutiny? With a country as beautiful and bounteous as any that the smile of Heaven ever blessed—with a nation of free-men as its inhabitants—at a period of profound quiet—when neither war nor famine have desolated the one or destroyed the energies of the other, we find the resources of the country cannot be made by its rulers to yield a revenue sufficient for its expenses. A kind Heaven gives us the country, but designing men have given us rulers.

When these things press upon the honest yeomanry of our country, who in all ages and in all countries suffer deeper, and longer, and more intolerably than any other class, they feel how woefully they have been betrayed, and how deep and dark have been the sins perpetrated against them. One year has not yet rolled around since Federal men and measures were in power, and the nation has already suffered enough misery for an age. If their early spring bear such blossoms, what will be the fruit? When the deceived people, in States where the elections have occurred, have demanded of these Rulers the summing of this account, and called on these faithless stewards for an account of their stewardship; how have they answered, and how have their answers been received? They reply, the act of God took from us our President; thus taking impious shelter under the dispensation of providence for their own broken promises, and faithless deeds. Although Gen. Harrison is dead, is his party dead? is Whiggery dead? or has the majority of Congress lost its power? The people from Michigan to Georgia have answered with the withering rebuke of thousands and tens of thousands majorities against them. Another excuse that these faithless agents give the people is that the President that *now is*, has deceived them. If he had, it would only be paying them in their own coin. But this is untrue; for Mr. Tyler has only used his veto on a U. S. Bank, and that in conformity with the views long established and openly avowed. But admit he had not vetoed the Bank, would that have relieved the people? The people know that this would be no relief from the hardness of the times or the misrule of wicked and designing men. The mass of corruption that has been developed by an exposure of a Bank, once so much the idol of the Whigs, that its President, Mr. Biddle, was without any parallel, has offended the senses of every honest man, Whig or Democrat; and the grand jury of the county in which he resides have compelled his name with that of the abandoned swindler. In looking back on the past, how much has Democracy reason to be conscious of the strength and truth of her principles; and her sons rejoice in the name! In the eloquent language of the Democratic Republican members of the Legislature of North Carolina on the 24 Jan. 1839" we read, "The history of the last six years has been but little more than a contest of the Bank and its adherents to deceive, or to compel the Government to grant a renewal of its powers. The quiet of the people has been disturbed—the order of a good government has been impeded—the purity of the press has been corrupted—the authority of the Constitution set at defiance, by the influence of the last National Bank." When just on the eve of the election of 1832, while its charter had yet years to run, led on by the pride of a Dictator, and sustained by the votes of debates and pensioned agents in all its pomp and power, that sterling Democrat, Andrew Jackson, with an eye, which in the cause of his country never slumbered, and a hand that never trembled, told his countrymen by his veto, of its dangerous powers and corrupting influences. Many good men doubted. But how has History and experience proved the wisdom of Jackson? But in the language of the address above alluded to, "in all these things the Bank still found partisans to defend, and minions to applaud its course." First and foremost in the ranks of the former was

found the present Governor of the State; JOHN M. MOREHEAD. Who of us that witnessed the animated canvass for Governor does not recollect the graphic pictures which he drew of "the hardness of the times," and that by the mismanagement of its political Doctors the whole body politic was full of wounds and bruises and purifying sores," and how he as a Doctor of "great practical vigor," applied a United States Bank as an emollient salve for all our woes? If His Excellency will sing the same song this summer (and he has the character of firmness) we venture to predict the election will show him that the walls of the cotton factory in Guilford bear his name rather than the White House of Raleigh. But the people must be sensibly alive on this subject; although at this moment a majority of the nation are opposed to a Bank of the United States, yet

"We have scotched the snake, not killed it;

"She'll close, and be herself."

"The price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

It is not to be expected that the great principles that animate the Democratic Party, or the faithless promises, the corrupting influences and the reckless deeds of the party in power are to be developed in this preamble. We leave that to other and more suitable occasions. We think that the people of N. Carolina demand a change of the present Executive, who came into office with promises of great benefit to the people, but who has not done a single act that merits the approval of his countrymen, and the sum and substance of whose boasted talents consists in using the patronage of the government in creating family provision for himself and his Secretary.

1. *Resolved*, That the administrations both of the State and Federal Governments exhibit another lamentable instance of the truth of history that "a most striking contrast is observable in the conduct of candidates for offices of power and trust, before and after obtaining them—they seldom carrying out in the latter case the pledges and promises made in the former."

2. *Resolved*, That this Convention regard the leading measures of the Whig party at the late Extra Session of Congress as eminently unconstitutional, and subversive of the Republican principles of our Government, and justly meriting the deep and decided reprobation which they have received from the suffrages of an indignant people.

3. *Resolved*, That we approve of the bold, manly and patriotic opposition to those measures by the Democratic party in both Houses of Congress.

4. *Resolved*, That the results of the recent elections may be regarded as so many verdicts upon the issues submitted at that session, and the decisive manner in which the BALLOT BOX has been brought to the rescue of the Constitution and the public liberty is well calculated to inspire confidence in our free system of government, based upon and sustained by the intelligence and virtue of the people.

5. *Resolved*, That this Convention feel the strongest assurance that the coming election in this State will add another, to the long list of victories recently achieved by the Republican party.

6. *Resolved*, That the triumphs of the Republican party after so full and recent a development of Whig principles, afford the most favorable opportunity which ever has, or may ever occur, to put the stamp of popular reprobation on the whole system of Federal consolidation measures, and at the same time to reform the Government, restore the Constitution, and give a permanent and undivided ascendancy to the principles and policy which brought the Republican State Rights Party into power under the illustrious Jefferson in 1801.

7. *Resolved*, That to achieve these results it is necessary that the practical administration of the Government should give effect to the principles of 1801, so signally vindicated in the recent popular elections, by a strict limitation of political power; a rigid enforcement of economy in every department of the public service; a strict responsibility of public agents, and a determination to base all legislation on the principle of "Equal and exact justice to all—exclusive privileges to none."

8. *Resolved*, That, believing a thorough reform of the Federal Government must proceed from and be mainly effected by the action of the Executive Department, this Convention regards it as the solemn duty of the Democratic party, when so much is at stake, to be governed in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, solely in reference to his qualifications, viewed in connection with the great objects to be accomplished—that we should select the man, whoever he may be, whose thorough knowledge, consummate judgment, and deep devotion to the old and cherished principles of the Republican Faith, shall make him most able in effecting a complete restoration of these principles, and in permanently engraving them on the practical administration of the Government.