

THE TARBORO' PRESS.

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The Tarborough Press, By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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POLITICAL.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

At a regular meeting of the Democratic Association of District No. 15, of Edgecombe County,—the meeting being called to order by the Pres. *M. J. Cherry*,—the following Preamble, Constitution and Resolutions, were presented and adopted:

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, we believe that the liberties of our country cannot be perpetuated by our Government's exercising powers not entrusted to them by the people, but on the contrary is endangered by every usurpation—and as we can find no warrant in our Federal Constitution for the establishment of a great monied aristocracy, with exclusive privileges, dangerous powers and corrupting tendencies; nor any provision authorizing the imposition of burdens upon the labors of one man for another's benefit; nor the slightest pretext for the unjust and unequal collection of taxes that they may be again arbitrarily and unfairly distributed; therefore, as the time is fast approaching when as citizens of a great Republic, we will be called upon to exercise that inalienable and invaluable privilege of freemen, the casting of those votes which are to sustain our national freedom and independence, or hand us over to Henry Clay, (alias Federalism) bound hand and foot, that he may at his will and pleasure rivet around the necks of the American people the chains of despotism, and banish to the regions of dark oblivion the liberties of a once free people by measures the most ruinous and oppressive, believing that the principles for which the Democracy are now contending, are essential to the preservation of the liberties of a free people, and are identified with the best interest of a free people: Therefore, with a view of contributing our aid to the noble cause of constitutional freedom and democracy, and of adding our efforts to defeat the Federal party and its odious measures in the approaching Presidential election, we deem it proper to form a Democratic Association, and to adopt the following

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This Association shall be called the Democratic Association for District No 15, of the county of Edgecombe, and shall continue to exist until after the Presidential election.

Art. 2. Any citizen of North Carolina belonging to the democratic party, may become a member of this Association.

Art. 3. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer.

Art. 4. There shall be two standing committees of five members each.

Art. 5. The officers and committees shall be elected at the first meeting and continue in office at the pleasure of the Association, and all vacancies filled by the Association.

Art. 6. A majority of the members present at any meeting shall be competent to transact business.

Art. 7. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association, or in his absence the Vice President, or in the absence of both, a President P. T. may be appointed.

Art. 8. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a journal of the proceedings of the Association.

Art. 9. The Treasurer shall pay no monies out of the Treasury without a certificate from the President signed by the recording Secretary.

Art. 10. It shall be the duty of the committee of correspondence to prepare business for the Association, to give the Association all the information they can obtain of movements of the Democratic or Federal parties, and to invite such democrats as they may deem proper, and such as the Association may direct, to address the Association at its meetings.

Art. 11. The Association shall meet the third Saturday in every month at the house of James C. Marks.

Art. 12. This constitution may be amended by a majority of two thirds the members present.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved. That we are opposed to the General Government taking jurisdiction of any subject not clearly delegated to it by the Federal Constitution.

Resolved. That any Legislative action of Congress upon any subject over which it has not jurisdiction, is unconstitutional and is null and void.

Resolved. That Congress has no powers but those granted in the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved. That those powers not granted to the General Government are retained by the State Governments.

Resolved. That the Clay or Whig doctrines of co-structive powers, or powers of implication or general welfare, are destructive in their nature and tendency.

Resolved. That the distribution act of the last Congress is fatal to State sovereignty & consequently to our Federal republic.

Resolved. That the Whig triumph of 1840 was one of the most stupendous and abominable political frauds that have ever been planned by unprincipled design, and executed by blind passion and prejudice.

Resolved. That by recent demonstrations we are admonished that similar scenes will be acted by the same Federal party to elect Henry Clay.

Resolved. That we have no confidence in Henry Clay as a statesman or in his patriotism as a man; it is with him, come war, come pestilence, come famine, come Aristocracy, come despotism, so the Great Harry of the West rules.

Resolved. That when the Whig candidate in 1840 departed from the dignified and patriotic usages of former candidates for the high and responsible office of President of the U. S. and commenced canvassing the States and making stump speeches, to obtain votes, he introduced innovations degrading to the candidate, degrading to the Republic, and dangerous to liberty.

Resolved. That the present Whig candidate is pursuing a similar course, and that some of the Whig editors are themselves ashamed of such conduct and try to excuse it by saying that he goes to New Orleans on private business and will visit North Carolina, at the request of political and personal friends.

Resolved. That bargain and intrigue for high office is dishonorable to the individual, and dangerous to a Republic; therefore, as Henry Clay is the only aspirant to the honorable office of President, who has ever been openly charged with such a crime, he is the most dangerous man who has aspired to that office.

Resolved. That the scheme of Henry Clay to restrict the veto power of the President, is a design to secure the abolition vote in the next Presidential election.

Resolved. That we can conceive of no greater calamity to the nation, or deeper disgrace to the cause of popular government, than the election of Henry Clay; it would rejoice the heart of aristocracy and despotism through the whole extent of civilization and carry a cloud of dampness over the fire of liberty wherever it burns.

Resolved. That the petition of the whig legislature of Massachusetts to alter the Constitution of the United States so as to deprive the South of a part of her representation in Congress is a part of the scheme of England and the abolitionists to weaken the South, so as to effect the purposes of the abolitionists.

Resolved. That the veto power, given to the President by the Constitution, is a salutary feature in our glorious form of Government, that a restriction of it in the present state of the Republic would be a restriction of freedom, an abandonment of it, an abandonment of Southern rights and American liberty. As Southern freemen we hold on.

Resolved. That the time has come for every Southern patriot to speak out, for the time is not far distant when he will have to act.

Resolved. That the right to hold slaves is a right anterior to the Constitution of the United States, is a right granted by that instrument; the Constitution of the United States recognises the right as a State right reserved by the States.

Resolved. That the course taken by the honorable J. Black, of Georgia, and A. V. Brown, of Tennessee, on the report of the House committee upon the rules, is honorable to them and their constituents, and deserves the highest commendation from every high minded patriot of the South; we say with Mr. Black, we defy the abolitionists and their incendiaries with their faggots in their hands.

Resolved. That the course taken by Mr. Clingman of N. C. is a virtual surrender of the whole Southern ground into the hands of the abolitionists; he grants what Adams and Giddings want, the right to receive secures the right to grant. Go, traitor, we despise the treason and defy the traitor and his allies.

Resolved. That Martin Van Buren is our first choice; yet, we will support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

Resolved. That the election of Martin Van Buren would be a most powerful and glorious defence in the cause of popular government; and, the announcement of the fact would strike terror and dismay throughout the ranks of aristocracy and

despotism, throughout the civilized world; and warm the latent spark of Republican liberty, wherever it shall be found.

Moved and seconded, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Tarboro' Press, and other papers friendly to the Democratic cause.

The meeting then adjourned till the 3rd Saturday in March, 12 o'clock.

LUNSFORD R. CHERRY, Pres't.
John F. Speight, Sec'y pro tem.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

"REPUBLICAN SENTINEL,"

A Cheap Democratic Weekly for the Campaign.

The undersigned will issue on the 15th of March next, in this City, the first number of the "Republican Sentinel," a cheap paper intended for the campaign of 1844, to be continued weekly until the Presidential election in November. The present year will, beyond doubt, witness the most important struggle, which has taken place since 1800, between the antagonistic principles of Democracy and Federalism. The People will solemnly decide next November, whether they prefer a simple permanent Government, limited by the constitutional metes and bounds, as our ancestors intended—or a mongrel mutable system, based upon no fixed principles, but varying with the interests and opinions of individuals who may, for the time being, have the control of the Executive or Legislative Departments.—The Democratic party have ever contended for the strictest interpretation of the national charter.—They are still zealously striving to confine the powers of the Federal Government within the narrow limits "mentioned in the bond," which was sealed with the blood of the purest patriots of ancient or modern times. That party see no warrant in the Constitution for those mighty powers claimed by our opponents; which, if carried out, would convert our excellent Federative System into a concentrated, powerful Government, under whose iron rule the rights of the States and the best interest of the People would be crushed to atoms—and the only Republic on the globe would be blotted out from the page of history. Should the people at the coming struggle confirm the schemes of our opponents, viz: A National Bank, which will raise or depress the value of property throughout the Union, to gratify the grasping avarice of speculators, or the unholy ambition of political aspirants; a Protective Tariff, to enrich one section of the country at the expense of other vast interests, which, under our free Government are all entitled to the same regard and security; a Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands which were ceded for the benefit of the whole Union, and not intended as bribes for Presidential votes, by the Assumption of State Debts, which will be the necessary fruit of the system; and the destruction of the moral power of the Veto, the strong safeguard for Southern rights; we shall look in vain for the continuance of a limited constitutional Government.—The consummation of these Whig plans will be followed inevitably by a train of evils, which must prove fatal to our liberties. Grant the powers contended for by our opponents, and we yield up every right of the States—every protection for the citizen.

It will be the steady aim of the "Republican Sentinel" to enforce these views by facts and arguments. It will lay before the people, in a cheap form, the immortal text books of the Republican Party—the Constitution of the United States, where every citizen may see the rights of the States clearly and powerfully set forth; the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98, '99, and Madison's masterly Report, which has again and again been the rallying point of the Democracy; Clay's unanswerable speech against a National Bank, and other documents, which have, in times past, shed a flood of light on the Constitution, and will be again brought forward to warn us of the dangers which besiege us.

A desperate struggle will be made by our opponents to carry Virginia, who has never faltered in her devotion to the Constitution, and has always been "the Flag Ship of the Union," in the striking language of the distinguished son of South Carolina. Whatever may be the issue in other parts of the Union, this good old Commonwealth must and will be saved; for, on the firm foundation of her principles will be erected, as heretofore, a common platform, where, in disaster and defeat, all the friends of the Constitution will rally and unite.

In the furtherance of these paramount objects, the Republican Sentinel will support with all the zeal and energy it can command, the selected candidates of the Republican party for President and Vice President. As it will require a large subscription to justify the enterprise, the undersigned respectfully solicits the aid and co-operation of his Democratic brethren in this and other States. The price of the

paper will be \$1 per copy, invariably to be paid in advance.

W. M. F. RITCHIE.

Richmond, Feb. 23, 1844.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. McDUFFIE'S LETTER.

Washington, 26th Feb. 1844.

Dear Sir:—I can have no hesitation in answering your enquiries. As to the constitutionality of a Bank of the United States—as that is a question not depending upon circumstances—I have not changed my opinion, unless very strong doubts of the power of Congress to exempt the stockholders from individual responsibility, constitute a change. Such exemption, however, is not at all essential to a corporation for banking, or any other purposes. But I should be totally blind to the lessons of experience, if, after the tremendous explosion of the late Bank of the United States, I could believe it expedient to establish another. I supported that Bank as a national, and not as a party measure. I then so regarded it. But we are admonished by every thing around us, that any Bank which may now be established is destined to be a mere party engine, and one of the great controlling powers of the State. And I will add, that, unless the nature of man be entirely changed, it will be as corrupting & demoralizing, as it will be powerful. Such an institution, in the hands of a bold and unscrupulous political leader, sustained by a well organized political party by the great manufacturing interest, secured in its allegiance by the bounties of a protective Tariff, and even by a sovereign States, seduced by the miserable delusion of giving them the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and assuming their debts—would be literally "more terrible than an army with banners." I do not believe the public liberty would long survive such a combination.

With regard to the other question to which you allude—the union of the great Republican party—there is but one motto under which they can successfully rally—and that is, "free trade and uncompromising war against the protective system and its affiliated measures." If the Tariff should be satisfactorily reduced, as I now hope it will, I think the South and Southwest will move in solid column and with an unflinching step.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. McDUFFIE.

Thomas Ritchie, Esq., Richmond Va.

Oregon.—The bill to provide for the settlement of Oregon Territory by emigrants from the United States, introduced in Congress by Senator Aitchinson, of Missouri, provides for the establishment of a line of forts not exceeding five, from the frontiers to the Mountain Pass, and an additional one at the mouth of the Columbia River. It grants 640 acres of land to each white male inhabitant over 18 years of age who shall cultivate the same for five years, and to his heirs in case of decease. To every married man there shall be granted in addition, 160 acres to the wife, and 160 for each child under 18, he may have, or which shall be born within the territory, comprising all the country west of the Rocky Mountains, and between the parallels of 40 and 50 deg. 40 m. north latitude.

Texas.—The National Intelligencer says: "An unaccountable delusion appears to exist in Texas, and to some extent also in the city of New Orleans, respecting the prospect of an immediate annexation of Texas to the United States—and the most absurd stories on the subject are confidently published as news, both in Texas & New Orleans—by whom devised, and for what purpose, whether of wanton mischief or of interested speculation, it is difficult to imagine.

The sum of \$2700 has been forwarded to Gen Jackson as the principal and interest of the fine imposed upon him at New Orleans. The people in many sections of the country expressed their satisfaction at this act of Congress, by the firing of National Salutes.

The next thing the American people should do is, to build a monument at New Orleans in commemoration of the memorable defence of that city—*Fay Car.*

Wilmington, March 6, 1844.

Fire.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday night, fire broke out in a house on Boundary street, occupied by H. B. Eilers, and owned by Mr. Mindell, which was consumed, and before its progress could be stopped, owing to the scarcity of water in that neighborhood, the dwelling houses of Richard Simpson and Wm. B. Jones, adjacent, were also destroyed, besides an unoccupied house in another direction. Mr. Jones and Mr. Simpson saved their furniture in a damaged condition; Mr. Eilers lost the greater part of

his. Neither of the sufferers had any insurance, and they are cases appealing strongly to the substantial sympathies of our citizens. These we hope to see brought into active exercise...*Chronicle.*

We learn from the Milton Chronicle, that on Thursday night the 22d ult. at ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the Union Hotel, kept by Mr. Rice in Yanceyville, which was entirely destroyed, together with the kitchen, smoke-house, &c. and also two adjoining brick houses owned by Dr. George Robertson and Mr. Ware. The Chronicle states that the fire originated through the carelessness of a young gentleman, a boarder, in whose care the house had been left during Mr. Rice's absence. The young man built a large fire in his room, and then went out on a visit, first locking his door. The fire being thus left to take care of itself, soon enveloped the whole establishment in ruin.

We regret to learn that the dwelling house of Mr. Willie Mebane, in the Hay fields, was consumed by fire on Thursday last, together with all the out buildings. The family were absent attending the funeral of a daughter of Mr. Mebane's, when the fire originated; and when they returned, the fire had made such progress that they were enabled to save only the meat from the smoke-house. Nothing was saved from the dwelling; leaving them with only the clothes they had on.

Hillsborn's Recorder.

From the Raleigh Independent.

Col. Benton.—A story is related of this distinguished Senator, connected with the late disaster, which is highly creditable to him. The Madisonian states that immediately after the accident of the Princeton, while Colonel Benton was stretched out on the deck gasping for breath, he exclaimed in a broken voice to those around him, "Say to Captain Stockton that this accident has not impaired my confidence in the glorious experiment of the Princeton, or lessened my regard for her brave and gallant commander."

From the Raleigh Register.

Suicide.—We learn from the Baltimore Sun that Mr. Lambert S. Thomas, druggist of that city, committed suicide on Monday by taking one hundred grains of corrosive sublimate. He lived about one hour and a half, in perfect possession of his senses, as it appeared. Being asked by a friend why he had taken the potion, he produced a note which he had previously prepared, stating in effect, "that he has repeatedly and earnestly sought to obtain a knowledge of religious truth, but unsuccessfully; that the sinfulness of his heart and proneness to iniquity was such, that he was convinced there was no salvation for him."

Extravagant.—The New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes—

The times are 'easy,' if we can judge by the article that find plenty of buyers. I heard yesterday that a shop-keeper in Broadway had imported several ladies' dresses, priced at one thousand dollars each and had no difficulty in selling them. Mr. Weeks, a large furniture manufacturer, informed me that of a certain kind of very costly chair, he could not keep one unsold. It was certainly a superb article, made of carved rosewood and purple velvet; price (for a single chair) one hundred and fifty dollars!

Mr. Marcus Adams, of Monroe County, N. Y. within a year or two past, has been engaged in experiments in making Sugar from Cornstalks, the result of which is perfectly satisfactory to him, and by which he is enabled to declare that he "sees no good reason why the manufacture of Sugar may not become as universal as the raising of Corn, inasmuch as every neighborhood can as easily be supplied with its apparatus for making Sugar as for making Cider."

New Life Preserver.—Somebody in Cincinnati has invented a new life preserver, of a novel description. Every chair in the cabin of a steambot is rendered capable of sustaining seven or eight persons in the water. The inventor has secured a patent.

"All is not Gold that glitters."—A writer in the N. Y. Tribune states his belief that seven eighths of all the ornaments worn in that city are of copper, though paid for as gold. The fraud is effected by means of the lately discovered process of galvanizing, by which copper is made to assume the appearance of the finest gold, with scarcely one-hundredth part of the gold formerly worked up. The only remedy suggested, and that is but a doubtful one, is to require of the seller a warrant that the article is of solid gold or silver.