

  
**TARBOROUGH:**  
SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1844.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**Col. Michael Hoke, of Lincoln.**

*Texas.*  
The last news from Washington is not so favorable to the re-annexation of Texas. We hope we are not doomed to disappointment, in the present perhaps last opportunity of adding this splendid country to our own happy Union, and of extending the blessings of freedom and civilization, and of our American institutions over a country, which nature herself indicates as a part of this Government.

We hoped to have seen it received, as a great national question, on which all parties laying aside sectional feelings, would have united. But it is the more mortifying, to see it opposed entirely on these grounds. Unfortunately it is thought to be a Southern question, and there seems a great and growing disposition, not only to oppose the advance of Southern interests, but actually to curtail and trammel them with the most burdensome legislation.

The National Intelligencer, true to its vocation, first raised the tocsin of alarm; and its objection so insidiously stated, is doing its work. He objects to the measure because it extends our territory, and argues our disability to support so large a territory; but the same print, never urges an objection to the extension of country to the North. State after State is admitted there, with no warning voice from the Intelligencer; but extend it one acre to the South, and he alarms us with the cry of disunion. Is this honest and fair? Is it American? Is it to be settled, that the South is to be disinherited? Forbid the same advantages as its northern brethren? And is the policy to be carried to that suicidal extent, that the whole Union shall not be benefited by the re-annexation of Texas, lest the South should derive some particular advantage? Such doctrines weaken our Union far more than any addition to our territory.

But the Intelligencer still more captiously objects to the mode pursued by the President—nicknames it a "clandestine" attempt. Are not all State negotiations and treaties carried on in secret? Have not all our treaties for every purpose been matured in the same way? Was not yesterday the Ashburton Treaty, both ceding and acquiring Territory, was conducted by secret negotiation at Washington, discussed and ratified in secret session of the Senate. Did the Intelligencer denounce that as "clandestine"? No. That was a Northern question, the sympathies of the Intelligencer were the other way. But it is not a secret movement, or even suddenly or secretly revived. It has been the subject of discussion in the cabinet and in the country, ever since it was unjustly & unlawfully ceded away in 1819. Every administration since, whether Whig or Democrat, has been negotiating for it; and recently, since its independence, has been agitated in private circles and public Legislatures. Petitions have poured into Congress on the subject. But as soon as the Intelligencer discovered that the great interest of the country, in despite of local prejudices, was about to effect its admission, contrary to the hopes and expectation of the Intelligencer, then he proclaims it as a "clandestine" effort.

But we still hope the country is too enlightened, to be imposed on by the artful representation of prejudice. Look at the map, and you must see the propriety and almost necessity, of the two countries being under one government. Study their interests, their productions, the character and history of the people, are they not one and the same? And not only would the union of the countries promote our interest, but their separation work a manifest injury to us. The interest and policy of foreign nations, would profit by it. And has not the Intelligencer already discovered too much partiality for English interests? Is that cloven foot to be again intruded in this question? We had hoped that the power of self-interest was vigilant & strong enough for its own protection. But the unnatural and uncalculated course of the Intelligencer, and the influence of its arts weaken our reliance on this hope.

*Federal Humbuggery and Fraud.*  
We had hoped that the present contest,

would be conducted eminently on principle—that the Federal party, discarding the dishonest and disreputable system, of humbuggery and special pleading by which they attained power in 1840, would stand boldly forth—proclaim their ancient principles—traverse the indictment for high crimes and misdemeanors, found against them by the grand inquest of the nation, and put themselves upon the country. But it seems that in this reasonable expectation we are to be disappointed. The same disregard of principle and fair dealing—the same want of "candour and fairness" which marked their course in '40, is evident in all their acts. Never was any party so fatally bent on obtaining their ends—never any so unscrupulous in their means. Witness for example the farce now enacting in Virginia. Travelling political mountebanks—men bankrupt in fame and fortune—whose vulgarity and obscenity are only transcended by their lowbred appeals to the worst passions of the populace, are trampering that time honored commonwealth, and attempting to dragoon the people into a system of measures, which absolutely "mock the human understanding and level reason below the instinct of brutes." And what do we witness in our own State? Mr. Clay, the great "I am" of modern Whiggery—the apostate Democrat—the "first, last and all the time" candidate of the Federal party—the man whom North Carolina has thrice rejected, is forsooth to be received with open arms in the metropolis of the State, and welcomed as the "nation's guest." Can impudence go farther? So help us heaven, were we a member of the "Raleigh Guards," we would refuse to take our place in the ranks, to minister to the vanity of this public-private visiter.

But these are not one tithe of the means which the Federal party are using to obtain their nefarious ends. The country is flooded with "Clay Almanacs," and "Clay Songsters," and Biographies of the great compromiser, are in circulation, which are false and fraudulent and compiled with the express view, of deceiving the people. We have one of these last in our possession bearing the imprimatur of "Greely & McLathr, Tribune office, N. York," to which we invite the attention of the public, in order that they may see what miserable shifts are resorted to, in order to advance the claims of this political Saviour. We have room to notice only one omission to day—promising to renew our researches hereafter. We allude to his speech in the Senate of the U. S., in January 1832, on the Protective system—in which he took ground against distribution. His Biographer says, "who willing to make all reasonable sacrifices for the peace and welfare of every portion of his country, Mr. Clay could not consent to the surrender of the Protective policy; and on the 9th Jan. 1832, he introduced a Resolution, providing for the reduction of duties on all articles except silks and wines, which did not come into competition with similar articles produced or manufactured in the U. States. He maintained his resolution in an eloquent speech, firmly upholding the policy of Protection, &c. &c."—and this is all we have of the "speech." It is entirely suppressed in the volume of speeches appended to the life. But fortunately it is not extinct. We have a copy of it by us and make the following extract. Hear him!—

"Whoever may be entitled to the credit of the payment of the public debt, I congratulate you, sir, and the country, most cordially, that it is so near at hand. It is so near being totally extinguished, that we may now safely inquire whether, without prejudice to any established policy, we may not relieve the consumption of the country, by the repeal or reduction of duties, and curtail considerably, the public revenue. In making this inquiry, the first question which presents itself is, whether it is expedient to preserve the existing duties, in order to accumulate a surplus in the treasury, for the purpose of subsequent distribution among the several States. I think not. If the collection, for the purpose of such a surplus, is to be made from the pockets of one portion of the people, to be ultimately returned to the same pockets, the process would be attended with the certain loss arising from the charges of collection, and with the loss also of interest while the money is performing the unnecessary circuit; and it would, therefore, be unwise. If it is to be collected from one portion of the people and given to another, it would be unjust. If it is to be given to the States in their corporate capacity, to be used by them in their public expenditures, I know of no principle in the Constitution which authorizes the Federal Government to become such a collector for the States; nor of any principle of safety or propriety which admits of the States

becoming such recipients of gratuity from the General Government."

"Tacitus," in the Standard, in speaking of Beaufort County, says, "the Pamlico river runs nearly through the centre of the County, into which Tar River empties." This is a great mistake—Pamlico and the Tar are one and the same. By the by, there are a great many incidents, Revolutionary and otherwise, connected with the history of Edgecombe, which are not generally known, and which we would be glad to place before Tacitus, before he reaches the county.

**Courts Martial.**

The Militia system is recognised by our Constitution, as the great safeguard of our country. It is in the mouth of every one, yet, how few are willing to give any aid to the discipline and training of militia. So much of this depends upon the capacity and vigilance of militia officers, who are so seldom required to perform their duty, that we copy the following notice of a Court Martial in Cumberland; which, we hope will receive proper attention, and that every county in the State will see that its officers perform their duty.

Courts Martial for the trial of Militia officers, are of such rare occurrence that almost a generation passes by without witnessing one. Misdemeanors and offences against military law which would Court Martial an officer in the army of the U. States, are entirely overlooked in the Militia. We believe there is at this time, or was, a Court Martial sitting in Augusta, Ga., for the trial of some officer.

Charges had been preferred against the Colonel of the 33d Regiment of N. C. Militia, and a Court Martial detailed, which sat in this Town during the present week. The Court was composed of Col. Wm. N. Baldwin, of Columbus, President, (and a very able and dignified officer he proved himself to be) Lt. Col. Jno. McNeill, Major Kenneth Murchison, Maj. Charles Lutterloh, Captains Williams, Lanier, Mims, Cameron, Graham, Roderick McRae, Blue, and Bayne. Warren Winslow, Esq., Judge Advocate, and Thos. L. Hybart, Esq., Counsel for the accused. This Court had nothing to do, (as may be supposed) with the *cashing* of the accused; they merely passed upon his guilt or innocence, according to the testimony; and it is for the General, who has the approval or disapproval of the Proceedings, to say what shall be the forfeit of the accused, and that, of course, will depend upon whether the charges were sustained or not, to his satisfaction. The votes, as provided by law, were taken in secret, and of course the result must remain a secret, until promulgated by authority, as every member was sworn, according to law, to secrecy.

The evidence as given in was long, would be of no interest, whatever, to the general reader. Whatever may be the result, we hope the effect will be to enforce more strictly the Militia laws. The law should be enforced against every man who does not do his duty. It is due to the country and to a proper respect for the law, that those who are bound by law to do a duty should be made to do it, without regard to wealth or rank, and without fear, favor or affection. We profess to be a law-loving and law abiding people; then stick to the law, and see it enforced, for therein only lies safety.—Fayetteville Car.

**Mr. Calhoun.**

The Charleston Courier of the 9th inst. says, the following is an extract from a letter received in this city yesterday afternoon:

"Pendleton, March 15, 1844. I was with Mr. Calhoun to-day. The mail came freighted with letters from his friends urging his acceptance. You will be gratified to learn that he could not resist this call of his country upon his patriotism," and that as early as practicable he will pass through the old city, on his way to Washington. Texas and Oregon will be the absorbing questions for his great mind, and depend upon it, his wisdom, firmness and moderation will secure both to the Union."

**Congress.**—In the Senate, on the 14th inst., Mr. Haywood introduced into the Senate his bills for retrenchment and reform. One reduces and fixes the salary of the President of the United States at fifteen thousand dollars, with the use of the mansion and furniture, and a reasonable allowance for fuel and lights; one fixes the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at \$4,000; one fixes the salaries of the Secretaries of State, War, Treasury, and Navy, and that of the Postmaster General at \$5,000 per annum, from and after the 4th of March, 1845, and the salary of the Attorney General after that period at \$3,000; and another bill limits the term of office of the four Secretaries and Postmaster General to two years, and also requires them to report to Congress annually, during the first week of each session, the names of all the clerks and other persons employed under their appointment in their respective departments; the names of those who died, resigned, or were removed during the year preceding; and, if

any removals, the cause of such removals, and the names of those appointed to fill all vacancies, and the time of their appointment. These bills were all read twice and referred to their appropriate Committees.

In the House of Representatives, on the 15th inst. the proposition to abolish the Military Academy at West Point was again under discussion and was finally rejected, ayes 54, noes 91. The bill making the usual appropriation for that institution was then passed.

The Senate is yet principally engaged in debating the Oregon question—and the House, has before it a memorial from the Democratic members of the Legislature of Rhode Island, touching the case of Dorr.

**New Hampshire Election.**—The election in this State has resulted, of course, in favor of the Democrats. From 71 towns heard from, Steele, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has 18,255 votes, Colby (Whig) 6,888 all other 3508. As far as heard from, 35 Whigs & 54 Democrats are elected to the Legislature. The Abolition vote is about double that of last year!

**Dreadful Explosion and loss of Lives.**—It is our melancholy duty to record another of those dreadful calamities against which no human foresight can guard.

On Friday morning, a Locomotive with a Train of thirty-two burthen Cars, left the Depot of the Petersburg & Roanoke Road, at about 9 o'clock. After passing the first curve on the road, it was discovered that one of the Cars had got off the track, and the Engine was of course immediately stopped; the Engineer getting down to see what was the nature of the difficulty. As soon as the Car had been again placed on the track, the Engineer returned to his post and put the Engine in motion. No sooner had he done so, than the Boiler burst—tearing the Engine to atoms, and the Engineer literally into pieces; at the same time killing a Negro man, who was a fireman, and injuring another. The body of the Engineer was blown into three pieces,—the head having been carried 50 or 60 yards on one side of the road, that portion of his body between the head and the waist carried a similar distance on the other side, and the part from the hip down falling some 40 yards from the Engine on the right-hand side of the road. The entrails were scattered about in various directions, and pieces of skull-bone found at different places, at a great distance from the scene of disaster. The Negro fireman killed, was blown a distance of thirty or forty yards from the Engine, and died in a few moments after the explosion. The other Negro fireman was badly scalded, and severely cut about the left knee. The Engineer was a very worthy man, by the name of Smith. He had been in the employment of the Company from the time the Road went into operation, and was the most trust-worthy and trusted Engineer in their service. He was cautious and prudent to a proverb,—never driving an Engine beyond a speed which the greatest prudence justified, and never running the slightest risk of injuring life or property. Petersburg Intelligencer.

**Bank Failure**—The Phoenix Bank at Columbus Ga. stopped payment the 11 inst. The extent of its circulation is not given, nor the cause of the failure. Cotton speculations are probably at the bottom of the affair. The Banks and Agencies in Columbus are said to be holders of time checks of the concern, for about \$200,000.

**Another Patriarch gone.**—General Edmund Jones, of Wilkes county, was found dead in his bed, on Sunday morning, the 17th instant, having retired the night before in his usual health. He was aged 73.

**Found Dead.**—A saddler, who has been working in this town six years named James Elam, was found dead in the street on the morning of the 18th. He was an intemperate man, and subject to fits; and was also afflicted with St. Vitus' dance. Fayetteville Car.

From the Raleigh Star.

**Excitement in Charlotte.**—Great excitement prevailed in the town of Charlotte, in this State, on the 15th inst. in consequence of the most infamous transaction, says the Journal, "that ever disgraced a civilized community." It appears that John Jamison, James Mulwee, and James Warren, on the night of the 12th had placed on the top of the Court House two effigies in the most disgusting attitude and had labelled them with the most disgusting attitude and had labelled them with the names of a respectable young man (partially a stranger) and a respectable young woman. Not satisfied with this, they placed a hand bill on the Court House door containing the most obscene and vulgar abuse of a number of the young men of the town, referring to them personally. The outrage was of so diabolical and infamous a character that on the day first above mentioned the guilty perpetrators of it were seized by the indignant citizens, and two of them, Jamison and Mulwee, rode on a rail; after which the latter received a coat of tar and feathers, and both were ordered to leave the town. Warren, an apprentice, appearing very penitent, was excused. In the afternoon of the same day a pub-

lic meeting, the fullest, perhaps, ever held in the place, attended by the most steady and respectable citizens, was held, and resolutions adopted approving the summary punishment inflicted upon the offenders, "as the only manner in which the wounded feelings of a deeply incensed and injured community could receive justice."

**Washington Market, Mar. 28.**—Corn, wholesale, \$1 60 per barrel. Bacon—61 7 cents. Lard, 8 to 10 cents. Naval stores, New dip, \$1 70; Old, \$1 70. Scraps, 65 cents.—Rep.

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

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

**COMMUNICATED.**

Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives is by appointment to preach on the 20th and 21st April, (second Sunday after Easter,) in Calvary church, Tarboro'.

Rev. Mr. Cheshire will preach on Good Friday, the week preceding the above. Elder James Osbourn is expected to preach in Tarboro' on the 6th and 7th of April, and at the Falls Tar River on the 13th and 14th.

**Prices Current,**  
At Tarborough and New York.

MAR. 16.		per	Tarboro'.	New York.
Bacon,	lb	8	9	4
Brandy, apple,	gallon	40	50	40
Coffee,	lb	13	15	9
Corn,	bushel	30	35	47
Cotton,	lb	8	9	8
Cotton bagging,	yard	20	25	15
Flour,	barrel	\$5	5 1/2	\$5
Iron,	lb	5 1/2	6	3
Lard,	lb	6	7	7
Molasses,	gallon	35	40	18
Sugar, brown,	lb	9	12	6
Salt, T. I.	bushel	45	50	32
Turpentine,	barrel	140	150	225
wheat,	bushel	65	75	100
whiskey,	gallon	35	40	20

**New Crockery Store,**  
In the City of New York,  
At No. 270 Pearl Street, second door above Fulton Street.

THE undersigned having recently commenced the Crockery jobbing business, has now opened a very complete stock of

**China, Glass & Earthen Ware,**  
Newly imported, and comprising the newest shapes and patterns, which will be sold cheap for Cash or approved credit.

Merchants visiting the City are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment, when such inducements will be offered as will make it their interest to become purchasers.

HENRY STEVENSON.

136 270 Pearl Street, N. Y.

**China, Earthen Ware and Glass.**

**JAMES P. SMITH**

HAS just received per bargains Nailer and John Caskie, his spring supply of CHINA AND EARTHEN WARE, direct from the Potteries; also a large supply of GLASS WARE from the Manufactories, making his stock complete. He will be pleased to furnish the country trade with articles of the best quality, at Northern prices, and pack them with great care.

At the sign of the Pitcher, Sydamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

JAMES P. SMITH

NOW PUBLISHING, And will be ready for delivery about the 10th instant.

**PROCEEDINGS**

OF THE

**Safety Committee**

Of the Town of Wilmington, during the years 1775 and 1776.

With the Joint proceedings of the Committees of the counties of New Hanover, Duplin, Onslow, Bladen, Brunswick and Cumberland—embracing matter of the most interesting character, connected with the early history of the Revolution, that cannot fail to gratify the inhabitants of those counties, as well as the citizens of the State of North Carolina at large.

The Pamphlet is of about 80 pages, neatly done up and covered, the postage on which will not exceed 20 cents, to any post office in North Carolina.

The price is Fifty cents for a single copy; Four Dollars for Ten copies; and Thirty Dollars for One Hundred copies.

Orders addressed to THOMAS LORING, office of the Independent, Raleigh, accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to, & the pamphlet forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as may be directed. Raleigh, January 1, 1844.

**Constables' Blanks for sale,**  
AT THIS OFFICE.