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## The Tarborough Press,

By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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

## POETRY.

From the Plebeian.

### THE GENIUS OF DEMOCRACY'S ADJURATION.

Air—"Bruce's Address."

Friends of "equal rights and laws!"  
Rouse ye up for freedom's cause!  
Can you now ignobly pause?  
Save your legacy!  
Firm, united, heart and hand,  
Democrats! resolve to stand  
Liberty's undaunted band—  
Foes to tyranny.

Let perfidious recreants learn,  
Who from freedom's altar turn,  
How indignant freemen spurn  
At their treachery.  
Reprobate the traitor knaves—  
Freemen born who would be slaves—  
Point them to their fathers graves—  
Shrines of chivalry!

Democrats with stalwart blow  
Lay the Federal phalanx low  
That but strives to overthrow  
Blood-bought liberty!  
Fling your star-wrought banner high  
For Democracy the cry,  
Freemen live or freemen die,  
On! to victory!

### IN A CHURCH YARD IN NORFOLK

Here lies Matthew Mud:  
Death did him no hurt;  
When alive he was mud,  
And now dead he's but dirt.

## POLITICAL.

From the Washington Republican.

### PUBLIC MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATS OF MARTIN.

In pursuance of public notice given, a large and respectable portion of the Democracy of Martin County convened in the Court-House, in the Town of Williamston, on Saturday, 27th April, 1844; when on motion of John Watts, Lawrence Cherry, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Doct. Wm. W. Watts, and T. W. Ward, Esq., were appointed Secretaries.

Doct. Wm. S. Woodard being called on, explained at length the object of the meeting in a clear and forcible manner; urging the importance and necessity of union and harmony, concert and energy, and appealing to all true Democrats to sacrifice personal preferences if necessary to secure the ascendancy of principles, and concluded by submitting the following Resolutions for the action of the meeting, which were unanimously adopted.

1st. Resolved, That the Chair nominate three persons from each precinct of the county, a Committee to report suitable persons to be nominated as Democratic candidates for seats in the next Legislature of the State.

2d. Resolved, That it shall be the privilege of any member of this meeting to object to any or all the nominations of the Chair, and to propose other names if there are others who, in his judgment comport better with the wishes of the meeting; and it shall be the duty of the Chair, on any such second nomination, to submit the matter to a vote of the meeting—and that the committee shall be constituted agreeable to the result of said vote.

3rd. Resolved, That the Chair appoint five persons a committee to draft general Resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

In pursuance of the first resolution the Chair nominated the following persons to constitute said committee, to wit: District No. 1, N. B. Mariner, Wm. L. Mizell, and Harmon Griffin. District No. 2, Harmon Eason, S. B. Williams, and Wm. Duggan. District No. 3, Wm. Daniel, John Perry, and Robert Lanier. District No. 4, Dr. Wm. S. Woodard, John Watts, and McGilbry M. Staton. District No. 5, Davis B. Harrison, David Gurganus, and Abram Green. District No. 6, Alfred Moore, James Bullock, and Jesse M. Ewell. District No. 7, Arnold Whitfield, Simon T. Everitt, and W. Rogers. District No. 8, F. G. Cobb, Pembroke Ward, and Jarrad Cloman. District No. 9, T. W. Ward, William Pollard, and Daniel Lilly.

The nominations of the Chair being unanimously confirmed by the meeting, the committee after a short retirement, returned and reported through their chairman, (Doct. Wm. S. Woodard,) the names of Col. Asa Biggs, for the Senate, and Doct. George Cobb, for the House of Commons,—which were unanimously concurred in by the meeting.

And in pursuance of the 3rd resolution, the Chairman appointed Doct. Wm. S. Woodard, John Watts, Col. Joseph G. Caraway, Wm. L. Mizell, and T. W. Ward, who reported the following preamble and resolutions—which were adopted.

WHEREAS, It is believed that the approaching political contest in this State promises to array more distinctly, than in many years, the prominent principles which divide the Federal and Republican parties of this country; and we trust our opponents will not hereafter attempt to evade the issue.

They now contend for a National Bank with a capital of \$50,000,000, irrevocable by Congress for twenty years, permitting foreigners to own stock, and exempting from responsibility the private property of the stock-holders—for a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States—for a protective tariff, and for an alteration of the Constitution by the abolition of the Veto power, and by their acts show that they are in favor of an ill-digested and unjust Bankrupt law to wipe out old debts, while they make new ones by the creation of a national debt, which by many of them is esteemed a national blessing.

The Democratic faith is directly the reverse. We declare opposition to a National Bank as fraught with danger to our free institutions and to the liberties of the people, from its necessarily great and controlling power over the general currency and business of the country. Opposition to the present banking system as defective in principle and unsafe in practice, and requiring a radical reform. A total separation of the fiscal concerns of the government from all banking institutions as the best guarantee for the preservation of our National independence. Support to no Bank but such as are based upon sound principles, with the ability and disposition at all times to redeem their bills in gold and silver. An express provision in all Bank charters requiring ample security to be given to the state for the redemption of their issues in specie on demand, and the subjection of all acts of incorporations to the control of the Legislature. Opposition to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands as unauthorized and highly inexpedient, and ultimately subjecting the States to become mere beneficiaries of the general government and peculiarly reprehensible, now when the government is in debt and in need of every source of revenue to meet current expenses. Support of a Tariff adjusted for the purpose of revenue to maintain the government economically administered; and unceasing hostility to a protective tariff which imposes burthens upon the many for the benefit of a privileged few. A deep and abiding opposition to the attempt of the federal party to lay violent hands upon the Constitution, that sacred palladium of our liberties to suit the caprice of reckless partisans. Thus arrayed upon measures, is not the broad line distinctly drawn, showing the federal or whig party of this day, advocating the same principles which distinguished them in the early days of the republic? an enlargement of the powers of the federal government, its consolidation and splendor, at the expense of the rights of the States,—the restriction of the power, influence, and prosperity of the great body of the people by a course of legislation for the special benefit of individuals and classes.

In contrast we find the democratic party asking only an honest government, controlled by the people under the provisions of the Constitution. We look upon freemen as equals, entitled to an equal influence in public affairs and to equal protection in their private walks. We look upon government not as designed to raise the few above the many, or to make some rich and others poor, but to give equal security to all in their rights of person and property and their lawful pursuits.

We repudiate institutions and laws which designedly give one man or class of men advantages over others, while we accord to all the right to use for their own benefit, without injury to others, the mind and the strength with which the great creator has endowed them; therefore,

1st. Resolved, That in the coming contest we will earnestly advocate our cherished principles, and give political support to those only who will zealously maintain their ascendancy.

2d. Resolved, That this meeting concur in the appointments made of delegates to the Baltimore Convention by the District Convention held at Gatesville, on the 6th May, 1843.

3d. Resolved, That twenty delegates be appointed by this meeting to represent this county in the Electoral Convention for this Electoral District, to be held at Tarborough in June next.

4th. Resolved, That the Chairman appoint Democratic Committees of Vigilance in each Captains District, who are requested to disseminate political information and to urge upon Democrats the importance and necessity of attending the polls, and to make arrangements in each District to procure every Democratic vote to be polled at the election in August, and the Presidential election in November next.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the Chairman appointed the following

## COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE:

District No. 1.—Cullen Ange, Joseph L. Waters, Thomas L. Holleday, Gabriel Ange, Malicha Ange, Zachariah Gherkin, James Mizell, jun., Wm. Sennitt, Wm. Ward and Alfred Everitt.

District No. 2.—Harmon Eason, Otis Andrews, Noah Reddick, Martin Reddick, Wm. Duggan, jun., John C. Catsinger, Jordan Campbell, S. B. Williams, Thomas Cullipher and William B. Perry.

District No. 3.—Robert Lanier, William Daniel, Jesse Hardison, Jesse S. Stallings, Joshua G. Robason, James Hardison, Noah Peal, Jasin Tice, Redding Perry, John Perry, and Hyman Robason.

District No. 4.—McG. M. Staton, Stanly Duggan, Doct. Peter E. Maddera, Capt. Hardy G. Cobbs, Allen F. Osbourne, Levi Pippin, Spire Groves, Daniel Ward, Jno. H. Brown, Edward Harrell, and William R. Whitley.

District No. 5.—Davis B. Harrison, John B. Harrison, Abijah Peal, James Caraway, John Woolard, Stanly Peal, David Gurganus, Abram Green, Benjamin Leggett, Jordan Mizell, and Simon Gurganus.

District No. 6.—Anthony Burroughs, Jas. Bullock, Arnold C. Beel, Wm. D. Caraway, Alfred Moore, Randolph Ewell, Zachariah Haddock, Jesse Moore, Capt. Wm. Cooper, Joseph Peal, Turner E. Barnhill, Romilus S. Cherry, and Lawrence Williams.

District No. 7.—Wm. Rogers, Simon T. Everitt, Arnold Whitfield, S. B. Powell, Drewry Teal, Cotton Powell, Abner S. Coburn, Capt. John A. Manning, James B. Robason, Dennis Rawls, and Thomas Carson.

District No. 8.—Doct. Abner Williams, F. P. Ward, A. S. Cotten, Robert Johnson, Joshua Taylor, K. Taylor, Stephen Outerbridge, F. G. Cobb, William Pollard, Wm. Alsbrooks, and Dan'l Ward, sr.

District No. 9.—John P. Turner, Wm. B. W. Sherrod, T. W. Ward, Benjamin C. Mayo, A. F. Hooker, John H. Bryan, Wm. Jones, L. R. Brown, Ebenezer Hyman, Peyton T. Boyett.

In pursuance of the 3d resolution, the Chairman appointed the following Delegates:

F. W. Ward, J. S. Yarrel, Doct. Abner Williams, Col. Joseph G. Caraway, Daniel Ward, sr., Doct. P. E. Maddera, Jno. Watts, Benj. C. Mayo, M. M. Staton, R. S. Cherry, A. H. Coffield, Lawrence Johnson, Joshua Taylor, Wm. L. Mizell, Harmon Eason, A. S. Mooring, Col. Briggs Langley, Dr. Wm. W. Watts, A. S. Cotten, and William Alsbrooks.

On motion of Dr. Wm. S. Woodard, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting urge upon our Democratic brethren in this county, the necessity of union, harmony and vigilance, in sustaining the nominees of this meeting, while we pledge ourselves to give them a zealous and earnest support, confidently believing that they will fearlessly bear aloft the Democratic banner to victory and triumph.

Col. Biggs now, in answer to a call from the Chair, having accepted his nomination as candidate for the Senate, entertained the meeting with one of his happiest efforts, exhibiting in lucid contrast the principles of the two political parties as they now exist in our country, and in a manner the most clear and conclusive, proved them to be identical with the principles of the old Republican and Federal parties of the days of Jefferson and Adams.

On motion of A. S. Mooring the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will cordially support Col. Michael Hoke, the nominee of the Democratic party for Governor, and we should be pleased if he would visit this section of the State; for we are assured that it is only necessary for the people to see and hear him, to ascertain the affability of his disposition, the amiability of his character, his undoubted capacity for the gubernatorial chair, and his undeviating firmness and faithfulness in the advocacy of sound Democratic doctrines.

On motion, it was Resolved, That Dr. W. S. Woodard, John Watts, and A. S. Mooring be appointed a committee to inform Doct. Cobb of his nomination, and request his acceptance of the same.

On motion, Ordered, That the Secretaries of this meeting forward its proceedings to the Editors of the Washington N. C. Republican, and North Carolina Standard, with a request that they publish the same.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties, and

The meeting then adjourned, sine die.

LAWRENCE CHERRY, Ch'n.

WM. W. WATTS, } Secretaries.

T. W. WARD, }

(The North Carolina Standard will please copy.

From the Madisonian.

## HON. R. M. SAUNDERS' LETTER

Washington, May 5th, 1844.

My Dear Sir: I have seen, with pleasure, that a public meeting has been held by the people of Mecklenburg, composed of nearly an equal number of Whigs and Democrats, and adopted a strong preamble and resolutions in favor of annexation, with only three or four dissenting voices. I am the more gratified at this result, both for the place from which the proceedings came, and from the fact that it shows what are the real sentiments of the People, unswayed and uninfluenced by the arts and calculations of the political partisan. It is such an expression as I should have expected from the people of that county, where was first proclaimed the bold and daring truth—"That these Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." I regard this question of the annexation of Texas, as the most important and vitally interesting of any since the announcement of the great truth which made us an Independent Nation. This question of Texas is no longer one for speculation, but for action. A treaty is now pending before the Senate for its immediate annexation to the United States. It is asked that that portion of the Executive branch of the Government shall, by its ratification and approval, sanction what the Chief Executive has already accomplished, and what, as I believe, a majority of the People's Representatives are prepared to sustain. In 1803, this interesting territory was acquired by Mr. Jefferson, in the Louisiana Treaty, from France. In 1816, it was, by some strange and unaccountable blunder, ceded by the United States to Spain. And thus was this noble acquisition of Jefferson severed from our country, deprived of the blessings of a free government, and thrown back into that wretched condition of colonial vassalage which has since caused her delightful plains to be deluged with blood. In 1820, after the ratification of this ill-fated treaty, Mr. Clay, then Speaker in the House of Representatives, boldly declared that, by the treaty-making power, the President had no authority to cede any portion of the American soil. In 1825, this same Mr. Clay, then Secretary of State under Mr. Adams, who had not then been unanimously rejected by the Southern States, sought, in the most pressing terms, to regain this interesting country. Again, in 1827, he renewed the application to Mexico without success. So, in 1829, General Jackson's Secretary, Martin Van Buren, made a similar effort under an offer of five millions of dollars, with the same result. These offers were all made to Mexico, although we then had treaties pending with Spain, and long before the latter Power acknowledged the independence of the former. And yet, strange to say, this same Mr. Clay, now the Whig candidate for the Presidency, considers it neither politic nor safe to accept of this very territory, which, in a former day, was of such immense value to the People of the United States. And this same Mr. Van Buren now considers it a violation of good faith and of treaty stipulations with Mexico, to accept of a country whose independence as a nation this Government has recognised more than eight years ago, and which is certainly more independent of Mexico now than was Mexico to Spain, when he offered his five millions. I shall not stop to inquire what strange revelations have brought about this strange revolution in the opinions of these eminent men. And yet, I may ask, why is it that we hear the voice of the Northern Abolitionist raising the cry against Annexation, and the Southern politician responding to the sound? Because, forsooth, it may add "other slaveholding States to the Union." So it may strike our People with some surprise to hear it resolved at a great public meeting in the great city of New York, "without distinction of party"—"that Texas should in no case be annexed without proper guards against slavery." Remove this, and you will hear no more about treaty faith, and Mexican war. Texas is now a slaveholding country, and whether she continues such, as an independent nation, or as a State of this Union, can make no difference with the philanthropist, who is, in principle, opposed to slavery. What, then, is the great objection to annexation, with those who claim and profess to be the friends of the measure? That it is a violation of our treaty faith, and a declaration of war against Mexico. I have already shown that it could not have been so considered by Mr. Clay, in 1825, nor by Mr. Van

Buren, in 1829. The question of purchase then, was the same towards Spain, as is the question of annexation now to Mexico. Then, we recognised the great principle, that an oppressed People had the right to alter or abolish, and to institute new Governments, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their own safety and happiness—that we recognised the Government existing *de facto*, discarding the kingly cant of a Government *de jure*. But who fears a war with Mexico? When the threat was read from the President's message, at the opening of the present session of Congress, it excited no other feeling than that of derision and laughter. If war were to have, it will be at the instigation of England, and of those who now express their distasteful fears, in order to encourage Mexico to the contest.—It is, then, a British and an American question, and I well know on which side the people of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Catawba, and the other counties in your District, will be found. But it is objected this is a Tyler measure, and I see it sneeringly remarked, in the public meeting to which I have referred, that "it is only a Tyler trick." Now, whatever may be the feeling with some, that nothing, however much for the good of the country, if coming from John Tyler, is to be accepted, I cannot for a moment believe our People participat in any such feeling. Their patriotism has been cast in a different mould, and they stand as ready to award justice to Mr. Tyler as to Mr. Clay, Mr. Van Buren, or any one else.—And here I may be allowed to say, this negotiation originated with the lamented Upshur in the purest patriotism, has been prosecuted by a Calhoun in a like spirit, and, as I verily believe, sanctioned by President Tyler with motives alike honest and patriotic. It is also objected, that Texas annexation will impair the value of our lands—it so, which I do not admit, it will enhance the value of labor, and give security to our property. Such being the objections, you may ask what are the advantages? I answer, it did once belong to us—was purchased and paid for—and though that of itself may not give us a right to take it, it certainly forms a good reason why we should accept it when voluntarily offered. It will extend our territory, give a new impulse to individual enterprise, add to our markets, increase our exports and protect our revenue, enlarge our domestic and foreign trade, and give the blessings of a free Government to a people in whose veins runs our kindred blood, and who will be with us in peace and war. But above all, it will give us security. The Rio del Norte and the Rocky Mountains as a barrier not to be invaded by any foe. Shall we then hesitate? If the thing fails now, it is at an end; and those who talk of future success, upon any vain promise of general consent, know they are deceiving and intend to deceive.

You will ask, then, what is to be done? I answer, let the friends of Annexation to us as its enemies are doing—meet, speak, and act. And this brings me to the more direct object of this communication. As you know, you were selected as the Delegate to the Democratic Convention, and I was honored as your alternate—that you have informed me, that you cannot go, and have requested my attendance. At that time we were required to vote for Mr. Calhoun, as the first choice of the People of that District, for President. Since that time Mr. Calhoun's name has been withdrawn from the contest, and I have reason to know he does not wish to have it revived. It is proper, therefore, that we should know who is now the first choice of our People. That choice, if made known to me, shall be scrupulously adhered to, if I be their delegate. Let me not be understood as intending to intimate that I, for one moment, suppose our People, or that I myself, have not the same high confidence in the ability and well tried patriotism of John C. Calhoun, as we always had—notwithstanding the atrocious calumny recently revived against him, of a design to dissolve this Union, and establish a separate Southern Confederacy. This thing is well understood here, as the out-pourings of a dark and gloomy spirit of revenge, and of a Satanic ambition, which seeks to destroy and break up the Democratic party, unless its own unhallowed ends shall be accomplished. I desire to have a new expression of opinion from our People, that it may be known what are their views—that old pledges and instructions shall be revoked or renewed; that the Delegates may be left free to act, or so to act, as shall express truly the present opinions of their people. It is not the first occasion on which I have been placed under deep obligations to the patriotic people of your section of the State. And I desire to do nothing to forfeit this highly cherished confidence. Hence it is, that I wish them to know, if I go as their delegate, it shall be my purpose to select as a candidate a Democrat, who shall most likely command success, and who shall be known as a true friend to annexation. Whether such a candidate can be selected, and whether