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## The Tarborough Press, By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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## POETRY.

From the Raleigh Standard.

### POOR WHIGS.

See them now, in numbers flock,  
Under their banner "Coon and Cock,"  
And at decorum making mock,  
Poor Whigs.

Their god approaches, then oh! then  
Thundering shouts from boys and men  
To introduce the "Cock" and "Heu"  
To Whigs.

They deal in slander and in noise,  
Roaring aloud their vulgar joys  
(And many of them headless boys)  
Young Whigs.

They show their venomous tooth and fang,  
In low-bred impudence and slang  
Applauded by a motley gang  
Of Whigs.

Their motto "You can't come it quite,"  
They shout aloud with wrath and spite,  
But let them boast with all their might,  
Poor Whigs.

All will not do, 'twill fail at last—  
We see it all—the die is cast—  
This foolery their cause will blast,  
Poor Whigs.

Away! away! Such folly hence,  
Disgusting thus to common sense—  
But let us all in present tense  
Be Democrats.

We need not fear—each sober mind,  
Who not by prejudice is blind,  
Will in his heart be sure to find  
He is A DEMOCRAT.  
April 17, 1844.

## POLITICAL.

From the Washington Republican.

### DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CRAVEN.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democratic party of Craven County, held at Swift Creek Bridge, on Friday, the 3d of May, 1844, Col. Abner Hartly was called to the Chair, and Nathaniel H. Street appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting and in a plain and impressive manner addressed the meeting upon the leading points of difference between the two parties:—whereupon, on motion to that effect, he appointed Jesse Lancaster, Allen Anderson, Elisha Griffin, and David Lancaster, a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.—The committee after retiring for a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, a crisis, threatening the permanency of our free institutions, has arrived in the political history of our country; in which we see Henry Clay with his allies, the aristocratic banner, selfish manufacturers and bankrupt politicians, striving, by the most strange and unusual modes of electioneering to place themselves in office and power. And whereas, should they succeed, we have every reason to believe our federal Constitution would be so warped from its legitimate purposes to gratify their ambition and avarice, that our free government would become a bye word and reproach unto all people. And whereas, the policy advocated by the aforesaid corrupt junta, if once fastened upon the country, would be scarcely less baleful in its effects upon us and our prosperity, than the tyranny and oppression of foreign despots upon the people of the old World.

Be it, therefore Resolved, That we are opposed to Henry Clay's 50 million National Bank as an engine of financial tyranny and political corruption not less odious than Spanish inquisition.

Resolved, That we are opposed to Henry Clay's plan of buying up Western votes with money and land, the property of the whole people, and denounce his Distribution Bill as a gross violation of our rights and the rights of our children.

Resolved, That Henry Clay's proposition to take from Virginia and other dissenting States their share of the Land money and to bestow it upon other States possessed of less unbending integrity, proves him to be a dangerous politician.

Resolved, That the prosperity of the

country, demands that our foreign Commerce should be placed upon the most extended and liberal basis; that with the world for a market, with freedom to sell where we can get the highest price, and buy where we can buy the cheapest, we ask of Banks and Manufacturers no odds, add that any tariff law, taking the consumers of the country for the benefit of producers, is obviously unjust and oppressive to the farmer, & as such, is a gross & palpable violation of the 3d section of our Bill of Rights.

Resolved, That Henry Clay's attack upon the Veto clause in the federal Constitution proves that there is no barrier or obstacle so high or sacred, his vaulting ambition will not attempt to overleap, in order to gratify his own love of power and the cupidty of his friends. That Gen'l Jackson's and Mr. Tyler's Mayesville and Bank vetoes have arrested the federal Government in its career of injustice and corruption, and for them, they deserve the lasting gratitude of a free people.

Resolved, That in the passage of the Bankrupt law we see developed, one of the malign influences brought to bear in the elections of 1840, and in the language of the last General Assembly, we believe that that law impaired the obligation of contracts, destroyed credit and confidence, and encouraged frauds and reckless speculation.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as Henry Clay is identified with the above system of odious measures, it becomes the duty of every man who loves his country and is desirous of preventing our free government from degenerating into a selfish manufacturing and monied oligarchy, to resist by all honorable means his elevation to power.

Resolved, That Henry Clay's electioneering tour through the Western and Southern States, is an indecent departure from the mode established by Washington and Jefferson in their aspiration to the Presidency, and a gross insult to the sense and understanding of the Southern people.

Resolved, That, in order to carry out our views in the county of Craven, (be it remembered that States are operated on by counties,) the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint ten Delegates to meet at New Bern, on Tuesday of our May Court, for the purpose of nominating some suitable person to run on the Democratic ticket as Senator, and two suitable persons for the House of Commons; and that this meeting recommend to the consideration of the Democrats of Craven Dr. E. R. Hubbard as one of the Democratic candidates for the House of Commons.

The preamble and resolutions being read and submitted to the meeting, they were unanimously adopted.

The Chairman appointed as Delegates, Messrs Elisha Griffin, Levy Wayne, Lewis Gaskins, James Clark, David Lancaster, Daniel Gaskins, John Jackson, Church Chapman, Young Laughinghouse, and Bishop E. Dudley.

On motion of David Lancaster, Esq.,

Resolved, That relying upon the written evidence, published to the world in 1828, of Governors Dudley and Morehead, Judge Badger and other leading Whigs, we believe that Gen'l Jackson, the man of the people was, at the election of 1824, defeated not upon any consideration of comparative merit between Mr. Adams and himself, but that Mr. Clay might be Secretary of State, and now to give the said Clay the highest office in the country would be to "offer a reward to treachery and thus set an example fatal to the fair and equal operation of our Constitution."

On motion of Dan'l Gaskins, Esq.,

Resolved, That Henry Clay's refusal to vote for the repeal of the Bankrupt law in direct opposition to the wishes of the people of Kentucky, proves that he is an enemy to one of the fundamental and most vital principles of a Republican government; viz: the duty of the Representative to obey the will of his constituents.

On motion of Capt. Allen Anderson,

Resolved, That in Col. Michael Hoke, the Democratic Candidate for Governor, we see an able, talented and patriotic defender of Republican principles, and pledge him our most zealous support.

On motion, it was ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Editor of the Republican for publication, with a request that the Editor of the North Carolina Standard copy the same.

The meeting then adjourned.  
ABNER HARTLY, Ch'n.  
Nath'l H. Street, Sec'y.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

### TEXAS—GEN. HAMILTON.

The invidious distinctions made by Mr. Webster, between those States of the Union in which domestic slavery exists, and those in which it has been found expedient or profitably to discontinue that institution, we hope to see rebuked and denounced, at least by the universal voice of the slavehold-

ing States. We take pleasure, therefore, in inserting the eloquent remonstrance against the unjust and unpatriotic sentiments of Mr. Webster, and the earnest appeal from them to the pride and self consideration of the South, which will be found in another column. The distinguished gentleman who makes this protest and appeal, as well as the Senator to whom the letter is addressed, is a native of the South, and a champion of Southern rights, not to the exclusion, but as a part of, American rights. He takes boldly and while the South will rally to as a man, that the existence of this or that institution in its limits shall not prejudice a State in the estimation of the Confederacy; that if other slaveholders are not fit to come into the Union, we, as slaveholders are not fit to remain in it.

Let us not be misunderstood. We entertain no apprehension of a dissolution of the Union. We believe that in all parts of the country, and with the great mass of the people, love and reverence for the Union and the Constitution are an abiding sentiment, too deep, too earnest, to be easily uprooted. But if any thing can destroy the attachment of the States to the confederacy in which they are bound, it is the frequent expression of such doctrines as those Mr. Webster indulges—doctrines which assume a condescending and patronizing, and at the same time, insulting and contumelious air, to one-half the existing States, and attempt to impress into the clause which empowers the admission of new States a condition not known to the Constitution, a principle not recognized in our national policy, and inconsistent with the perfect equality which attaches to the States, and with the right which belongs to each of them to regulate its domestic affairs.

Let every statesman who loves the country and the Union, and who hopes for a national reputation and appreciation, beware of the unjust, illiberal and unpatriotic ideas on which Mr. Webster has wrecked himself.

To George McDuffie, Esq.,  
Senator from South Carolina.

My Dear McDuffie:—You must find my apology for this public communication in the relations of our old and valued friendship, and the interesting subject which constitutes its sole topic.

On reaching this place last evening from Texas, I read for the first time, the following extract of a recent letter from Mr. Webster, to some of his friends in Massachusetts:

"I frankly avow my entire unwillingness to do any thing which shall extend the slavery of the African race on this continent, or add other slaveholding States to this Union \* \* \* We have slavery already amongst us. The Constitution found it amongst us: it recognized it, and gave it a solemn guarantee. To the full end of these guarantees we are all bound in honor, in justice, and by the Constitution \* \* \* But when we come to speak of uniting new States, the subject assumes an entirely different aspect. Our right and our duties are then both different. \* \* \* In my opinion, the people of the U. S. will not consent to bring a new, vastly extensive and Slaveholding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, into the Union. In my opinion they ought not to consent to it."

We cannot misunderstand this remarkable manifesto. Whilst it asserts broadly, that no slaveholding State is again to be admitted within the pale of the Union, it leaves by necessary implication the door open without limit, to the admission of those in which domestic slavery does not exist. In other words he tells us; When we adopted the Federal Constitution we permitted you to come into the Confederacy with the taint of moral leprosy. We must stand by our bargain. We will, however contaminate our household no further with such associates!!!

The meanest white slave who crawls in his cowardice and servility among us can give no other interpretation to this anathema. It must come to this complexion at last.

When this doctrine is avowed, when this brand of Cain is put upon our foreheads, what is, and what becomes of our situation? Remember, too, this language comes from a man of mark. From a "voice potential"—from one who is at once regarded as the Nestor and Demosthenes of that part of the Union which lays claim to the largest part of the virtue and intelligence of the country.

For one, however much I may be satisfied of what the United States must lose by rejecting the proposition for the annexation of Texas, yet, if she should be repulsed from considerations of political power, on which parties may fairly take antagonistic ground, I should be content that this question, like other public questions, should be decided by the arbitrament of the public will, with a due regard to that spirit of

compromise which formed the Constitution. But the principle of exclusion, as avowed by Mr. Webster, (and doubtless he speaks for a party which has taken its stand) involves insult and defiance to us at the South. In one word, that we belong to a morally degraded caste.

I ask, my friend, as men can we stand this? Even if we have a craven willingness to remain in the house of our fathers, insulted and reviled as long as we are permitted to abide, what security have we that we shall not at last be kicked ignominiously out of doors, and sink to the level of our own slaves? With all possible moderation allow me to ask—if this is the ground on which Texas is to be excluded from the Confederacy, have we any other alternative but ANNEXATION OR DIS-UNION? There are times and occasions in which the best discretion is to be found in the highest courage, and if slaveholders are not fit to be admitted into the Union, we are not fit to be there. The argument can have no other extent but this.

Humble an individual as I am, I desire my position in relation to this subject not to be misunderstood. I have hitherto taken no part in the battery of this question. To the best of my recollection, I have neither written to Mr. Calhoun, yourself, nor a single member of the South Carolina Delegation on the topic. I do not even know your opinion, intimate as our relations have been. I have been restrained by considerations of peculiar delicacy. I have large pecuniary claims on the Government of Texas, and desired no distrust of my motives. Besides, I procured the recognition of Texas from the first and most powerful nation on the face of the earth, and from two of the second rate powers of Europe, and co-operated in obtaining that of the King of the French. After assuming these powers that Texas desired to be a sovereign and independent State, it was not for me to take a prominent part in measures which were to place her in a subordinate sphere, by contributing to a reversal of my own assurances.

But, if the ground on which Texas is to be excluded from the Union, is the ground assumed by Mr. Webster, the question of Annexation itself sinks absolutely into comparative insignificance. The Union is, in fact, dissolved, if the principle assumed is allowed to bear the bitter fruit of its insult and injustice. That is to say, if the sordid cultivation of cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, has left one impulse of manly pride and courage in our bosoms.

I indulge in no feelings of resentment towards Mr. Webster. As a Northern man, he is quite at liberty to entertain and express the opinions he does. We have an equal right to entertain our own. I have much personal kindness and consideration to acknowledge at his hands, and a large tribute to pay to his incomparable genius, and to an intellect whose vigor gives both simplicity and grace to his extraordinary elegance and accomplishment. His opinions, for aught I know, may suit New England, but they will not suit us.

On this question of State pride and national honor, I disdain to enter into any sordid calculations of profit.

I will not tell you what a star Texas will be in the galaxy of this Union. I will not tell you of the marvellous fertility of her rich river alluvions and boundless plains—of her ability to sustain the finest population on earth—of how much vastly more in the sum of the security of this fine city, and the valley of the Mississippi, it would be, to have her peopled by the hardy riflemen of the West, under our own glorious banner. "Bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh," than to have the lazar houses, stews and penitentiaries of the old world vomiting forth their inmates on her fertile shores. I will not tell you that our trade with this young and growing country is fast waning—that amidst 12 or 14 square-rigged vessels in the port of Galveston, three days since, I saw the flag of our country hoisted at the mast head of but one! I will not tell you that the manufactures of New England are heavily driven out of the country, and those of Europe substituted in their place. I will not recount these things, because I will not dishonor a question of pride with the base traffic of profit.

If the South, however, after listening for one hour (yea, a stated hour) per diem for the last four years to reproaches and insult, in an assembly which ought to be blessed by the spirit of fraternal concord; should put up with this indignity, not gently intimated but flung slap in her face, why I do not see, my dear Mar, that you and I have any other fate but like the rest to be contented and infamous, and make cotton and rice as long as our masters will permit us to do so.

But if, on the other hand, the Southern delegations should rise to a level of the spirit which once distinguished our fathers, and they sound the tocsin after Congress shall have declared its authentic sense—**THAT NO MORE SLAVE STATES ARE TO BE ADMITTED INTO THIS UNION—why, then, humble and stricken**

as I am, I promise to re-echo the blast in at least three States in this union, which I touch in social sympathy and contact. I think we may count on all of them. As to that noble old State to which we both owe, with our loyalty and affection, so much gratitude, as among the favored of her sons, shall we doubt her? No. "She knows how to die, but never to surrender."

Sincerely, your friend,  
J. HAMILTON.  
St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, April 11th, 1844.

From the Camden (S. C.) Journal.

**Fanaticism.**—From the last South Carolina we learn that the State, vs. John L. Brown, for aiding a slave to escape from her master, and the sentence of the law pronounced against him, have created quite a sensation among our own, and foreign Abolitionists. The news of this trial which took place in Winnsboro', a small inland town in Fairfield district, during the past winter, has already found its way to benevolent and philanthropic England, and has been brought to the notice of the House of Lords, by one of her great statesmen, Lord Brougham. Now we were present at said trial and after it was over and sentence passed, we heard little or nothing of it, until lately, when we learned that the Governor had pardoned Brown, and this being expected, as the prisoner was a young man, and sought not to abduct the slave through any design unfriendly to our institutions, we paid not much attention to the matter. In the Carolina we find a letter from Judge O'Neal, who tried the prisoner, in reply to a Mr. Loysl Fireman of Indiana, who had addressed Judge O'Neal, mentioned the excitement which this case and its result had created in that quarter. We learn also, that a short time after the Governor had pardoned Brown, the Executive Department was flooded with petitions (still they keep coming) denunciatory of our institutions, accompanied by warnings, threatenings, and demands for Brown's pardon. How much further fanaticism may carry the deluded individuals, signing and sending these petitions, we may not venture to say, but at all events, this mode of procedure, is enough to stop the door of mercy, and stir up within the breasts of Southern men, an undying spirit of revenge, against the instigators of such unrighteous interference with the laws of a sovereign State. How this particular case came to awaken such an interest as it has apparently done, amongst foreign and domestic fanatics we know not; but it behoves the people of the South to watch closely all such manoeuvres of these hollow-hearted philanthropists, and to keep a bright look out around them, for, from the fact of this case being so much hoisted abroad, there must be amongst us "wolves in sheep's clothing."

P. S. Since the above was in type, in the arrival of the Acadia, we find that Lord Denham, in the House of Lords, adverted to the above case and hoped that the expression of the feeling in England and over Europe, would reach this country, to prevent the infliction of the punishment!—Brown ought to go to England at once, the British government would no doubt do something handsome for him.

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The Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter says that a child was found dead in the woods in that vicinity, on the 11th inst. It had been strangled to death by some person, as yet unknown and unsuspected.

**Mormons.**—A steamer lately arrived at St. Louis, Missouri, having on board 216 emigrants, all Mormons, bound for Nauvoo. A large portion of them were women, boys, girls, and small children. Three children were born on the boat, on her way from N. Orleans to St. Louis.

**Dwarf in England.**—An American Dwarf named Charles Stretton, who sustains the nickname of Gen. Tom Thumb, is creating quite a sensation among the aristocracy of England. He has visited the royal family and has been visited by several noblemen; and is making by the operation nearly two thousand dollars each week, which arise from presents which are lavished upon him. The Dwarf is about twenty-five inches high, and is very handsome and elegantly proportioned. He has much amused the Court by his Yankeeisms, and we see enacted in real life the farce of "Tom Thumb." To be sure there is no Queen Huncamunca, in whose smiles "the General" may sun himself; but there is Queen Victoria in whose favor he is basking, while he is taking in no small amount of "the ready," a thing that neither the dramatic Tom Thumb nor the "pluck-back" of Gulliver were able to do in their day. The London Punch says that General Tom Thumb has made his appearance at the stock exchange, and was universally allowed to be the smallest American stock ever known there; Pennsylvania dividends, of course, excepted.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.