

features present but a faint picture of the alarm and confusion which prevailed. Consternation had almost seized upon the republican ranks, thinned by desertions and harassed by distracting doubts and fears. But the stern resolve of him whose iron arm guided the helm of state, conducted the perilous conflict to a successful issue. Nor should we forget the eminent services of the individual who presided over the Committee of Ways and Means. His coolness, promptitude, and abundant resources were never at fault. His opening speech in vindication of the President's measure, contains all the material facts and reasons on the republican side of the question, enforced with much power, and illustrated by great research. To this speech, almost every member of the opposition who spoke upon the question, attempted to reply; but the arguments which its author brought forward to establish the power of the President under the constitution, as elucidated by contemporaneous or early exposition, to do the act, which had been so boldly denounced as a high-handed and tyrannical usurpation, could neither be refuted nor weakened. Mr. McDuffie, the distinguished leader of the opposition in this eventful conflict, bore testimony, in his concluding remarks, to the "boldness and manliness" with which Mr. Polk had assumed the only position which could be judiciously taken. The financial portion of his speech, and that in which he exposed the glaring misdeeds of the bank, were no less efficient. When Mr. McDuffie had concluded the remarks to which we have alluded, a member from Virginia, after a few pertinent observations, demanded the previous question. A more intense excitement was never felt in Congress than at this thrilling moment. The two parties looked at each other for a space, in sullen silence, like two armies on the eve of a deadly conflict. The motion of Mr. Mason prevailed, the debate was arrested, and the division proved a triumphant victory for the republican cause. The bank then gave up the contest in despair.

The position of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, at all times a most arduous and responsible one, was doubly so at this session, which will form an epoch in the political annals of the country. Mr. Polk occupied it for the first time. From its organization and the nature of its duties, this committee must be at all times the chief organ of every administration it was, for obvious reasons, peculiarly so. To attack it, then, was to strike at the government; to embarrass its action was to thwart the course of the administration. Extraordinary and indiscriminate opposition was accordingly made to all the appropriation bills. It was avowed in debate, that it is within the scope of legitimate opposition to withhold even the ordinary supplies until the deposits were restored to the bank of the United States; that this restitution must be made or revolution ensue. The bank must triumph, or the wheels of government be arrested. The people should never forget the perils of a contest in which they were almost constrained to succumb. The recollection warns them not to build up again a power in the state of such formidable faculties. The tactics which we have just described, threw great additional labor upon the committee, and particularly upon its chairman. Fully apprised of the difficulties he had to encounter, he maintained his post with sleepless vigilance and untiring activity. He was always ready to give the House ample explanations upon every item, however minute, of the various appropriations. He was ever prompt to meet any objections which might be started, and of quick sagacity to detect the artifices to which factious disingenuousness is prone to resort. All the measures of the committee, including those of paramount importance relating to the bank and the deposits, were carried in spite of the most immitigable opposition. The true-hearted republicans who conducted this critical conflict to a successful issue—among whom Mr. Polk occupies a distinguished rank—deserve the lasting gratitude of the country.

Toward the close of the memorable session of 1834, Mr. Speaker Stevenson resigned the chair, as well as his seat in the House. The majority of the democratic party preferred Mr. Polk as his successor; but in consequence of a division in its ranks, the opposition, to whom his prominent and uncompromising course had rendered him less acceptable, succeeded in electing a gentleman, then a professed friend, but since a decided opponent of the President and his measures. Mr. Polk's defeat produced no change in his course. He remained faithful to his party, and assiduous in the performance of his arduous duties. In December, 1835, he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and chosen again in September last, after an animated contest. The duties of this difficult situation, it is now conceded, he has discharged with rare fidelity and fairness. In the beginning, unusual difficulties were thrown in his way by an animosity which was sometimes carried to an extent that called forth general animadversion. During the first session in which he presided, more appeals were taken from his decision than had occurred in the whole period since the origin of the government; but he was uniformly sustained by the House, and by many of his political adversaries. Strangers of all parties who visit Washington are struck with the dignity, promptitude, and impartiality with which

he presides over the deliberations of the House. It was with great pleasure that we heard, but the other day, an eminent member of the opposition in that body bear the same testimony. Notwithstanding the violence with which he was assailed, Congress passed, at the close of the session in 1837, a unanimous vote of thanks to its presiding officer, from whom it separated with the kindest feelings; and no man, now, enjoys its confidence and friendship in a higher degree. His calmness and good temper have allayed the violence of opposition, in a station for which his quickness, coolness, and sagacity eminently qualify him.

Few public men have pursued a firmer or more consistent course than Mr. Polk. Upon several emergencies, when the current of popular opinion threatened to overwhelm him, he has sternly adhered to the convictions of duty, preferring to sink with his principles, rather than rise by abandonment. This, we have noticed was the case after his bank report in 1833, and he incurred the same hazard when, in 1835, he avowed his unalterable purpose not to separate from the democratic party in the presidential election. On each of these occasions, the popular excitement in his district, would have appalled and driven back a timid and time-serving politician. Had he been governed by selfish motives; had he consulted his own personal ease and looked to his re-election alone; had he, in short, regarded success more than principle, he would have yielded his own convictions to the indications, not to be mistaken, of popular opinion. But he took counsel of nobler sentiments, and with a fearlessness characteristic of his whole public course, avowed and persisted in his well-matured determinations. He succeeded in carrying truth home to an enlightened constituency, was sustained by increasing majorities, and is now so strong in the good will of his district, that at the last election no opposition was attempted. Nothing can be more false than the charge of subserviency which has been brought against him, in common with the prominent supporters of the late administration. It is true that, despising the cant of *no party*, which has ever been the pretext of selfish and treacherous politicians, and convinced that in a popular government nothing can be accomplished by isolated action, he has always acted with his party, as far as principle would justify. Upon most of the prominent measures of the late administration, however, his opinions were not only generally known, but he had actually spoken or voted, before the accession of General Jackson to power.

Mr. Polk is a ready debater, with a style and manner forcible and impressive. In discussion, he has been always distinguished by great courtesy, never having been known to indulge in offensive personality, which, considering the prominence of his course, and the ardor of his convictions, is no small merit. As a proof of his exemplary assiduity, he is said never to have missed a division, while occupying a seat on the floor of the House, his name being found upon every list of the yeas and nays. His ambition was to be a useful member as well as a prominent actor, and accordingly he always performed more than a full share of the active business of legislation. In person he is of middle stature, with a full, angular brow, and a quick and penetrating eye. The expression of his countenance is grave, but its serious cast is often relieved by a peculiarly pleasant smile, indicative of the amenity of his disposition. The amiable character of his private life, which has ever been upright and pure, secures to him the esteem and friendship of all who have the advantage of his acquaintance.



**TARBOROUGH:**  
SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1844.  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**James K. Polk, of Tennessee.**  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**George M. Dallas, of Penn.**  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**Michael Hoke, of Lincoln.**

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.  
*Nomination of POLK and DALLAS.*  
*The Democratic party thoroughly united—the rainbow of peace!*  
"Hang out your banners on the outer wall,  
Our castle's strength will laugh a siege to scorn."

We have never penned a political editorial with more buoyant feelings than we do on the present occasion. Never have we felt so sanguine of success, so confident of victory in the approaching struggle. The Baltimore Convention have nomina-

ted **JAMES K. POLK**, of Tennessee for President and **GEORGE M. DALLAS**, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. We hail the nomination with unalloyed satisfaction, as the signal for a thorough reunion of the party and the harbinger of a glorious triumph. The Republican party is now thoroughly united, from Maine to Louisiana, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and what can stay its onward march?

Notwithstanding the result was somewhat unexpected, yet we were not wholly unprepared for it. For several months past the heart burnings and jealousies in the democratic ranks, among the friends of several prominent individuals whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, have convinced us that the only alternative left the Convention, would be to set aside all such aspirants and nominate some man who could harmonize the conflicting elements of the party and unite every shade of preference and opinion. This the Convention has happily effected in the nomination of **POLK** and **DALLAS**, and in the name of the Democracy of eastern N. Carolina, we tender them the homage of a grateful heart. Since the result of the nomination was made known we have conversed with Democrats of every variety of preference, and we have yet to hear the first murmur of dissent or disapprobation. All—all unite in the expression of opinion that it was the only course the Convention could have adopted, compatible with the safety and harmony of the party and all unite in sustaining the nominees—with such a spirit who can doubt the result?—For one we do not. The great mass of the American people are with us, and the election this fall will teach federalism a lesson long to be remembered.

Our motto has ever been *measures not men*, and by it we will stand or fall. Democrats of North Carolina! be up and a doing! Now is the time for action, heretofore our strength has been dissipated in a wordy war about men—in idle debate about the leader of the Democratic party. That leader has been chosen. The Democratic legions are now standing in close column, ready and eager for battle. One united and decisive charge along the whole Democratic line, and the Federal squadrons—like Falstaff's ragged corps—will be seen flying in every direction!

**Baltimore Convention.**

In our last paper, we gave a condensed statement of the proceedings of the Convention on Monday.

The following is a brief summary of their proceedings until Thursday morning, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*. In our next paper we will publish the Resolutions adopted by the Convention.

The rule requiring two thirds to make nominations for President, and Vice President, was adopted on Tuesday morning, 14S to 116.

Soon after the above vote was taken, the Convention took a recess till 4 o'clock P. M. at which time seven ballotings took place, as follows:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th
Van Buren	151	127	121	111	103	101	99
Cass	84	84	92	105	107	116	123
Johnson	24	0	38	32	29	23	21
Calhoun	6	0	2	1	1	1	1
Buchanan	4	0	11	17	26	25	22
Woodbury	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stewart	1	0	2	0	0	0	0

The Convention then adjourn till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A ballot was taken on Wednesday morning, the 29th ult. which gave Van Buren 114; Cass 114; Polk 44; Calhoun 2; Buchanan 2.

Another balloting took place, and **JAS. K. POLK**, of Tennessee, was unanimously nominated for the office of President.

The Convention met in the afternoon, and balloted for the candidate for Vice President, when Silas Wright received 258 and Levi Woodbury received 8.

Mr. Wright declined the nomination by telegraphic dispatch, and the Convention adjourned until next morning, when Mr. Dallas was elected on the second ballot, by the following vote:—

	1st.	2nd
Dallas,	13	220
Fairfield,	105	30
Woodbury,	44	6
Cass,	39	
Johnson,	26	
Stewart,	23	
Marcy,	5	

After the several States of the Union had cast their votes on the second ballot, the delegations from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Maine, having voted against Mr. Dallas, asked and obtained leave to change their votes.

The Hon. **GEORGE M. DALLAS**, of

Pennsylvania, was then, by resolution, declared unanimously nominated.

Read the article on our first page from the Democratic Review of May, 1838.

To the Republican party of the  
**SECOND ELECTORAL DISTRICT,**  
*Composed of the counties of Washington, Tyrrell, Beaufort, Hyde, Pitt, Martin, Edgecombe and Nash.*

Fellow Citizens: You will see by the proceedings of a meeting in this county, published in our last paper, that the electoral convention for this District will meet in Tarboro' on the *fourth Thursday* of this month, (the 27th) for the purpose of nominating an Elector for President and Vice President for this District and also two assistant Electors. We conjure you to be up and a doing. Hold meetings in every county and send on delegates. No time is to be lost. It is all essential that there should be a full representation. Only one county (Martin) with the exception of our own has yet acted. A committee has been appointed to invite Col. Hoke amongst us and he will doubtless accept the invitation. Again, we say, be up and a doing!

From the Raleigh Standard.

**Democratic National Convention.**

**ALL RIGHT! SKIES BRIGHT!**  
*Union and harmony—every thing has been given for the cause—nothing for men.*

It affords us inexpressible pleasure to announce to the people of North Carolina that the Democratic National Convention, which assembled at Baltimore on the 27th ultimo, nominated for President **JAMES K. POLK**, of Tennessee, and for Vice President the Hon. **GEORGE M. DALLAS**, of Pennsylvania. The friends of Mr. Van Buren, of Col. Johnson, of Gen. Cass, and indeed of all wings of the party have acted like men; and while we tender to each of these illustrious individuals, in their happy and honorable retirement, the assurance of the abiding confidence, affection and respect of the democracy of North Carolina, we nevertheless experience with peculiar satisfaction this result of the joint labors, efforts, and unrivalled harmony of the Baltimore Convention. **JAMES K. POLK** is a native of North Carolina. He was born in Mecklenburg county, and if there be any thing hallowed and time surviving in Revolutionary services and sacrifices, the name of **POLK** is among the proudest and brightest in the annals of the State. In 1775 the Polks were true to North Carolina, and in 1844 North Carolina will be true to their most illustrious descendant.

In the name, then, of the Democratic National Convention, and by the august authority of the entire democratic party of the Union, we present to the people of North Carolina the name of **JAMES K. POLK** as the Republican candidate for President. There is no blot upon his bright escutcheon. His character is as pure, as lofty, as untarnished as that of the glorious County which gave him birth, and upon whose soil the great spirit of American liberty was born. He has no violated oaths to answer for; he has challenged no member for words spoken in debate; he never sold the vote of his State nor himself for base personal rewards, nor upheld and vindicated the black federal flag of John Quincy Adams; he has upon his hands no marks of the bribes of an irresponsible and corrupt National Bank, neither upon his brow the laurels which some men have won from lordly manufacturers at the expense of the honest and toiling millions. On the contrary, from the first moment of his entrance into political life he has stood up with the Republican party against the advances of a dangerous money power, and in behalf of good Government, of equal rights and equal laws. What the Baltimore Republican says, we say: "in those days which tried men's firmness—in the battle between the PEOPLE and the MAMMOTH BANK—when the CONSTITUTION of the country and the liberties of the people were fiercely assailed and in imminent peril, **JAMES K. POLK**, the nominee of the Democratic National Convention, stood side by side, lending his powerful aid to the illustrious JACKSON. The people viewed his exertions then with approbation, and they will soon give him his reward by conferring upon him the highest honor in their gift. With such a standard-bearer of our principles—the bosom friend of **ANDREW JACKSON**—we now go forth to battle, and are firmly convinced that, under the flag which he unfurls, there will be a rallying of the friends of Democracy in one unbroken, irresistible phalanx—the people will come forth, from city, town and hamlet. In the East, in the West, in the North and in the South, it will cause confidence, enthusiasm, UNION, HARMONY AND VICTORY!"

In **GEORGE M. DALLAS**, the democratic candidate for Vice President, the people have a gentleman long and favorably known for his arduous and able efforts in the democratic cause. His nomination ensures the vote of Pennsylvania, and the united ticket will sweep Pennsylvania, New

York, Maine, New Hampshire, and all the South and West, comprehending the mighty valley of the Mississippi.

**Council of State.**—Only three members were present at the late meeting, to wit: Messrs. Cameron, Fitts, and Watson. A quorum not being in attendance, they of course adjourned without appointing a Superior Court Judge.—ib.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina will commence its Summer Term in this City, on Monday the 10th instant.—ib.

The Delaware Gazette says, in speaking of the late National Convention in connection with the vote of North Carolina: "Gen. Saunders of North Carolina then rose to speak for his State. The power of this distinguished man as an orator is well known only to those who have heard him. He claimed the great Polk as a native of his State, and declared that the county which first started the ball of the revolution had the honor of being the birth-place of James K. Polk."—ib.

**Congressional.**—We find it impossible in the crowded state of our columns to keep up our regular Congressional dates. The bill of Mr. McDuffie to reduce the duties to the standard of the Compromise Act, has been postponed indefinitely in the Senate, by a vote of 25 to 18, and the Senate has agreed to the proposition of the House to adjourn on the 17th instant. We rejoice to see that Mr. McDuffie has submitted a joint resolution, proposing to admit Texas into the Union by the votes of both Houses of Congress. Further proceedings in our next.—ib.

We are authorised to announce **GEN. LOUIS D. WILSON**, as a candidate for re-election to the Senate, at the ensuing election for members of the General Assembly of this State.

We are authorised to announce **GEN. JOSHUA BARNES**, as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons, at the ensuing election for members of the General Assembly of this State.

We are authorised to announce **ROBERT R. BRIDGERS, Esq.**, as a candidate for the House of Commons at the ensuing election for members of the General Assembly of this State.

We are authorised to announce **WM. D. PETWAY**, as a candidate for re-election at the ensuing election for the office of Sheriff of this county.

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

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

**UNIVERSALIST PREACHING.**

The Rev. Jacob Frieze is expected to preach at Stantonburg on Wednesday, 12th of June next; Friday, 14th, at Upper Town Creek; and Sunday, 16th, at the Falls of Tar River.—Com.

**MARRIED,**

In this county, on Tuesday evening last, by L. D. Wilson, Esq. Mr. John P. Sharpe to Miss Nancy Bynum, daughter of Turner Bynum, Esq.

**Commissioner, &c.**

For the Territory of Florida.

**BENJ. D. BATTLE,**

Of Rocky Mount, HAS received from the Governor of the Territory of Florida, a Commission to take the acknowledgment of Deeds, &c. for said Territory in and for the State of North Carolina, and has duly and legally qualified himself to execute said Commission. 22 5 May 28, 1844.

**For Sale.**

THE subscriber offers for sale the Hotel at Rocky Mount Depot, No. Ca., now occupied by Major E. Gray. It is generally known to be an excellent stand for business; it is the House for travellers getting off and on the train, also the House for the Raleigh and Tarboro', and Louisburg Stages; it is also a convenient house for people travelling by private conveyance and boarders; and it is situated in a neighborhood where grain and pork are always cheap. T. NEWBY. 21st May, 1844. 22-3

**To Contractors.**

ON SATURDAY, the 15th day of June next, at the Court House in the town of Nashville, county of Nash, and State of North Carolina, will be let out to the lowest Undertaker, the rebuilding of

**A wooden Jail.**

In the town aforesaid. The particulars as to the plan and time of completion, will be made known on that day.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS. 21st May, 1844. 21-3