

THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No. 955.

Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Saturday, June 22, 1844.

Vol. II. No. 25.

The Tarborough Press, By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

Is published weekly at *Two Dollars* per year, if paid in advance—or, *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* at the expiration of the subscription year. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time on giving notice thereof and paying arrears. Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at *One Dollar* the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements at that rate per square. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise directed, and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they may not be attended to.

POETRY.

"TWO DOLLARS A DAY AND ROAST BEEF."

In the year eighteen hundred and forty,
The song of promised relief,
Which was sung to the poor by the haught-
y,
Was "two dollars a day and roast beef."
Then the banners were flying and stream-
ing,
To reason the people were deaf;
They went through the universe screaming
"Two dollars a day and roast beef."
Medals, sashes, and badges now flourish'd,
With portraits betokening grief;
The wearers hop'd they should be nour-
ish'd
With "two dollars a day and roast beef."
The woodchuck, the skunk, and the coon
too,
And the Fox, that inveterate thief,
Lent their skins to the Whigs with his
tune, too,
"Two dollars a day and roast beef."
They swigg'd and they gozz'd hard cider,
In masses beyond all belief,
Mid the fumes their mouths opened wider,
"Two dollars a day and roast beef."
The star then above the horizon
Was soon overshadowed with grief—
For the people have never set eyes on
"Two dollars a day and roast beef."
The pledges were broken, truth was ban-
ish'd,
Where now was the promised relief?
The dream of "two dollars" had vanish'd,
And also the hope of "roast beef."
The medals are gone; and the banners,
Where now was the promised relief?
The masons have ceased their hosannas,
For "two dollars a day and roast beef."
We will now ask the Workies one ques-
tion,
And we promise them it shall be brief—
Have you ever yet hurt your digestion
By eating of "cash or roast beef?"

POLITICAL.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The following is a statement of the vote on the first ballot for President, at the recent Democratic National Convention:

	FIRST BALLOT.				
	Van Buren.	Cass.	Johnson.	Woodbury.	Buchanan.
Maine	8	0	0	1	0
N. Hampshire	6	0	0	0	0
Vermont	5	1	0	0	0
R. Island	4	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	8	1	0	0	3
Connecticut	6	0	0	0	0
New York	36	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	3	2	2	0	0
Pennsylvania	26	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	3	0	0	0
Maryland	2	4	0	1	0
Virginia	0	17	0	0	0
N. Carolina	2	4	5	0	0
Georgia	0	9	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	6	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	1
Tennessee	0	13	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	12	0	0
Ohio	23	0	0	0	0
Indiana	3	9	0	0	0
Illinois	5	2	2	0	0
Michigan	1	4	0	0	0
Missouri	7	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	3	0	0
	146	83	24	2	4

Com. Stewart received 1 vote from Maryland, receiving no other during six successive ballotings.

We published the result of seven ballots, on Tuesday—the 5th ballot on Wednesday resulted as follows:

For Martin Van Buren—Maine, 8; R. Island, 4; New York, 36. New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 22; Maryland, 1; North Carolina, 2; Ohio, 21; Indiana, 1; Illinois, 1; Missouri, 7—104.

For Lewis Cass—Maine, 1; Vermont, 6; Massachusetts, 5; Connecticut, 6; New

Jersey, 5; Pennsylvania, 1; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 17; North Carolina, 8; Georgia, 9; Mississippi, 6; Kentucky, 12; Ohio, 2; Michigan, 6; Indiana, 11; Illinois, 8; Arkansas, 3—114.

For James K. Polk—New Hampshire, 6; Massachusetts, 7; Pennsylvania, 2; Indiana, 1; Alabama, 9; Louisiana, 6; Tennessee, 15—44.

For James Buchanan—New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 1—2.

For John C. Calhoun—North Carolina 1; Georgia, 1—2.

Mr. Butler of New York, chairman of the committee to prepare an address to the people of the United States reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted; and, on motion, leave was granted to the committee to prepare the address at their leisure.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the American democracy place their trust not in factitious symbols, not in displays and appeals insulting to the judgments and subversive of the intellect of the people, but in a clear reliance upon the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American masses.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to falsify the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, *therefore*, That, entertaining these views, the democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people, the declaration of principles avowed by them when, on a former occasion, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:—

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power shown therein, ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of person and property from domestic violence of foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practise the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people.

7. That Congress has no power, under the constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution: that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

9. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the declaration of independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to the law lately adopted, and to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill, whose merits cannot secure the approval of two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has thrice saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States.

Resolved, That our title to the whole of the Territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other power; and that the re-occupation of Oregon and the re-annexation of Texas, at the earliest practicable period, are great American measures, which this convention recommends to the cordial support of the democracy of the Union.

Resolved, That this convention hereby presents to the people of the United States JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, as the candidate of the democratic party for the office of President, and GEO. M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, as the candidate of the democratic party for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That this convention hold in the highest estimation and regard their illustrious fellow-citizen, Martin Van Buren of New York; that we cherish the most grateful and abiding sense of the ability, integrity, and firmness with which he discharged the duties of the high office of President of the United States, and especially of the inflexible fidelity with which he maintained the true doctrines of the constitution, and the measures of the democratic party during his trying and nobly arduous administration; that in the memorable struggle of 1840 he fell a martyr to the great principles of which he was the worthy representative, and we revere him as such; and that we hereby tender to him, in his honorable retirement, the assurance of the deeply seated confidence, affection, and respect of the American democracy.

Resolved, That an address to the people of the United States, in support of the principles of the democratic party, and of the candidates presented, as their representatives, by this convention, be prepared by the committee on resolutions, and be published by them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by its officers, and published in the democratic republican newspapers of the United States.

MR. VAN BUREN.

The following letter from Ex-President Van Buren was read at the recent Democratic Mass Meeting in the Park:

Lindwood, June 3d, 1844.

Gentlemen—I had the honor to receive by the hands of Mr. Gansevoort Melville, your communication requesting me, in behalf of a convention of delegates from the several wards of the city and county of New York, to preside at a Mass Meeting of the Democracy to be held on the 4th inst., to respond to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention.

Upon retiring from the Presidency, I thought it would best comport with the respect which was due to that high station, and to those by whose favor I had been raised to it, to restrict my participation in the political contests of the day to the faithful exercise of the right of suffrage, with unreserved expressions of my opinions upon public questions to those who deemed the latter of sufficient importance to call for them. The adoption of this rule was at the time publicly announced to my political friends, and has ever since been scrupulously observed. Subsequent events have only confirmed the propriety of its continued and permanent observance. It is therefore with unfeigned regret, that I find myself constrained by circumstances, which I cannot and ought not to disregard, to decline the request to preside at a meeting of a portion of my fellow citizens, than whom no men possess stronger claims to my respect, my confidence and my esteem.

But let no one for a moment suppose that, in thus yielding to the proprieties of my position, I am in the slightest degree

influenced by lukewarmness, much less hostility to the success of the nominations to which it is the purpose of those you represent to respond. Far, very far is that from being the true state of my feelings. I have known Messrs. Polk and Dallas long and intimately. I have had frequent opportunities for personal observation of their conduct in the discharge of high and responsible public duties. The latter has by appointment, represented the country abroad with credit and usefulness. They are both gentlemen possessed of high character, of unquestioned and unquestionable patriotism and integrity, able to discharge the duties of the stations for which they have been respectively nominated with advantage to the country and honor to themselves. Concurring with them in the main in the political principles by which their public lives have been hitherto distinguished, I am sincerely desirous for their success. I am by no means unapprised of the occurrences remotely connected with these nominations which have caused pain and mortification in the breasts of many sincere friends throughout the Union, who have honored me by their continued and disinterested friendship.

But I am very sure that I can also rely on their past fidelity and honor for a ready concurrence in the saving principles of our political creed, that no personal or private feelings should ever induce us to withdraw our support from nominations, the success of which would be conducive to the permanent interests of the country. Those, therefore, who think as I do, that its future welfare is in a great degree dependent upon the success of these great principles in the administration of the Federal Government, which we have hitherto espoused, and in respect to which the two great parties of the country have for years been divided, cannot, I am sure, fail to merge all minor considerations, in sincere and undisguised efforts to promote the success of the candidates of the Democratic party.

Having now said all that the occasion calls for, in regard to the general objects of the meeting, I must be indulged in a few parting words to the lion-hearted Democracy of the city and county of New York. Never before has a public man been honored by the support of truer, firmer, or more disinterested friends than they have been to me. In prosperity I have scarcely known where to find them; in adversity they have been with me always. Thro' evil & through good report, I have found the masses of the New York Democracy the some unobtrusive, but unshrinking friends. The happiest, by far the happiest day in my whole political career was that on which, on my return from Washington, they met me on the Battery, in the midst of a storm of wind and rain, which would have kept fair weather friends at home, and extended to me, a private citizen like themselves, their hard hands and opened their honest hearts in a welcome as cordial as man ever received from man.

They need no assurances to satisfy them that I shall be forever thankful for their unsurpassed devotion to my welfare—they know that I can never cease to cherish with grateful recollections the honored relation of Representative and Constituent which has existed between us for so long a period, in such various forms, and which is now forever closed.

I have the honor, gentlemen, to be very respectfully, your friend and obed't serv't.

M. VAN BUREN.

To Gansevoort Melville, Richard B. Connolly, Wm. A. Walker, and Wm. McMurray, Esqrs., Committee.

ACCEPTANCE OF MR. DALLAS.

A Strange Scene.—The Philadelphia *Spur* of the *Times* gives the following amusing account of the acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Vice Presidency by the Hon. GEO. M. DALLAS:—

"It was arranged to be announced to him by the Eastern Delegation on their way home from the Convention. Accompanied by Senator Walker, of Mississippi, a personal friend of Mr. Dallas, the delegates, 60 in number, arrived in this city on Friday morning about 5 1/2 o'clock. Of course almost every body was yet asleep. The party soon reached Mr. D's house, and Mr. Walker ascended the steps, rang the bell. After a pause, Mrs. D. put her head out of the window, and seeing Mr. Walker, conjectured that some misfortune had happened to her daughter, resident in Washington. Mr. Walker's remark, 'I wish to see Mr. Dallas immediately,' confirmed her suspicions, and she hastily awakened her husband, communicating the said conjectures. He ran down stairs half-dressed and bare-footed—opened the door—when to his utter amazement, in walked sixty or more gentlemen, two by two, with the tread of soldiers, passing him by and entering his front parlor as though to make him a captive. Not having the slightest conception of their object, he stood thunder-struck at the scene. Mr. Walker led

him into the back parlor. "My dear Walker," said he in amazement, "what is the matter?" "Wait one moment, if you please, Dallas—wait one moment, if you please." The folding doors were then thrown open, and the whole delegation stepping forward, gave three deafening cheers for POLK and DALLAS! Mr. D. stood paralyzed. Mr. Walker enjoyed his discomfiture. Gov. Fairfield, of Maine, then stepped forward, and in the name of the delegation, solved the mystery in a brief and appropriate speech.

Mr. Dallas having by this time collected himself, made a very short speech. He said—I feel honored on behalf of the Keystone State in this nomination. If the party ask it, I must yield all private and personal considerations to their wishes—especially as it was unelicited and unsought.

Mr. Walker and several of the delegates then spoke, after which they gave 26 cheers for Polk, Dallas, Muhlenburg and Texas.

Cheer after cheer were then given for the nomination, which effectually awakened not only the family, but all the neighborhood, the street being by that time alive with a crowd of anxious inquirers.

COLONEL POLK'S LETTER.

Columbia, Tenn. April 23, 1844.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 30th ult. which you have done me the honor to address to me, reached my residence during my absence from home, and was not received until yesterday. Accompanying your letter you transmit to me, as you state "a copy of the proceedings of a very large meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, assembled on the 29th instant, to express their settled opposition to the annexation of Texas to the United States." Your request from me an explicit expression of opinion upon this question of annexation. Having at no time entertained opinions upon public subjects which I was unwilling to avow, it gives me pleasure to comply with your request. I have no hesitation in declaring that I am in favor of the immediate re-annexation of Texas to the territory and Government of the United States. I entertain no doubts as to the power or expediency of the re-annexation.

The proof is clear and satisfactory to my mind, that Texas once constituted a part of the territory of the United States, the title to which I regard to have been as indisputable as that to any other portion of our territory. At the negotiation with a view to acquire the Floridas, and the settlement of other questions, and pending the negotiation, the Spanish Government itself was satisfied of the validity of our title, and was ready to recognize a line far west of the Sabine as the true western boundary of Louisiana, as defined by the treaty of 1803 with France, under which Louisiana was acquired. This negotiation, which had been first opened at Madrid, was broken off and transferred to Washington, where it was resumed, and resulted in the treaty of Florida, by which the Sabine was fixed on as the western boundary of Louisiana. From the ratification of the treaty of 1803 with France, until the treaty of 1819 with Spain, the territory now constituting the republic of Texas belonged to the United States. In 1819 the Florida treaty was concluded at Washington, by Mr. John Quincy Adams, (the Secretary of State,) on the part of the United States, and Don Louis de Onis on the part of Spain; and by that treaty this territory lying west of the Sabine and constituting Texas, was ceded by the United States to Spain. The Rio Del Norte or some more western boundary than the Sabine could have been obtained, had it been insisted on by the American Secretary of State, and that without increasing the consideration paid for the Floridas. In my judgment, the country West of the Sabine, and now called Texas, was most unwisely ceded away. It is a part of the Mississippi, directly connected, by its navigable waters, with the Mississippi river; and having once been a part of our Union, it should never have been dismembered from it. The Government and people of Texas, it is understood, not only give their consent but are anxiously desirous, to be re-united to the United States. If the application of Texas for a re-union and admission into our Confederacy shall be rejected by the United States, there is imminent danger that she will become a dependency, if not a colony of Great Britain—an event which no American patriot, anxious for the safety and prosperity of this country, could permit to occur without the most strenuous resistance. Let Texas be reannexed, and the authority and laws of the United States be established and maintained within her limits, as also in the Oregon Territory, and the fixed policy of our Government be, not to permit Great Britain or any other foreign power to plant a colony or hold dominion over any portion of the people or territory of either.

These are my opinions; and without deeming it to be necessary to extend this letter, by assigning the many reasons