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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.



Important Notice.

To the Democracy of the Union.

The Democratic Associations, the Hickory and Young Hickory Clubs, and other Democratic Clubs and Associations now organized throughout the United States, are most respectfully and earnestly solicited, if they have not already done so, to report themselves, without delay, by letter, post paid, to the Executive Committee of the Democratic Association in Washington city, D. C. They are requested to give the names of their members, &c. &c. &c. It is important that this step should be taken to secure a more thorough and efficient organization of the democratic party than now exists, for these reasons:

1st. That each association shall keep the other well informed of the condition of parties.

2d. That authentic and correct information may be disseminated far and wide.

3d. That the returns, whether of State or federal elections, may be circulated in a form authentic and official, and which can be relied upon by our friends for any purpose, especially to counteract the false impressions which may be created by the publication in the whig journals of the results of elections.

It is already ascertained that that party have a well organized system of falsehood, not only in the publication of erroneous returns of elections, but by the publication of tracts and documents. The whig and some of the neutral papers in every section of the Union attend to the first branch of the fraud, and the congressional whig central franking committee at Washington are attending to the latter, by publishing and disseminating one set of opinions by Mr. Clay for the South, and another set for the manufacturing and abolition districts of the North and West; also documents for the North making Mr. Polk a free-trade man, and documents for the South making him a tariff man. These frauds have been detected in this city; therefore we warn our friends to guard against them. Discredit everything coming from a whig source, until substantiated by information derived from those whose effort will be not to deceive, but to enlighten with the truth. We do not hesitate to say that the election returns which have been, and are being published in the Globe can be relied on by our friends for any purpose. They are as accurate as unofficial returns can possibly be, some of which, from necessity, being copied from whig papers. The official returns will be published in the Globe as soon as they are received. When the organization proposed by this notice is complete, the facility for getting the correct returns will be such as is desired. We appeal to the democracy in those sections of country where no associations exist to forthwith organize and report in accordance with the above. We make this appeal not from any doubt of the strength of our cause, or that we have not the numbers to carry it on to victory. We must not despise the enemy however corrupt or weak they may be; but knowing them to be weak and corrupt should make us more vigilant and active to guard against the unfair and unjust means to which they will from necessity resort to cover their weakness. We can assure our friends that that we have no doubt Polk and Dallas will be elected. We must, nevertheless, do our duty. We make the appeal with another view; that channels may be established through which we can develop to the American people one of the most corrupt and villainous schemes ever concocted by any party which has been set on foot by whiggery to subjugate republican liberty, and bring our institutions down to the footstool of the tyranny of the Old World. We do not fear the scheme. Its exposure will not only defeat its object, but will overwhelm the men and the party who conceived, and are attempting to mature it, in infamy so deep that the friends of civil and religious liberty throughout the world, to the remotest generations, will execrate their very names. When the organization is complete, the exposure will be made, and their plan rendered

abortive. Therefore organize—organize forthwith—North, South, East, and West.

P. S. This is to give notice to the democracy, that the whig central committee in this city are publishing documents purporting to show the votes of Mr. Polk, which, in fact, if they do not in all cases actually falsify his votes, suppress some of the facts connected therewith, and thus give a false aspect to them. It will be the duty of the democratic party in every section of the country to discredit these documents, denounce them as vile whig slanders, as they are, ask a suspension of public opinion, and write immediately to Washington to the executive committee of the democratic association to send the real facts in each case, to be derived from the Congressional archives, as authenticated by the clerk in charge of them.

The associations throughout the Union will be pleased to pay the postage on all communication sent to the executive committee of the democratic association at Washington, whose communications will, in all cases, be postage paid.

The democratic papers throughout the United States will subserve the cause of the democracy by giving the fullest publicity to the above, until it shall be seen in the remotest parts of the Union. They are earnestly requested to do so.

By order of the executive committee.

JAMES TOWLES, CHA.

C. P. Sengstack, Sec'y.

POLITICAL.

From the Democratic Signal.

AN ADDRESS

To the Freemen and Voters of North Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

A solemn conviction that the lasting interest of our beloved country is in a great degree dependent upon the approaching Presidential Election, forms our apology for this address. The contests of parties have driven the leaders of that one which advocates the cause of Mr. Clay, to a position which is dangerous to the safety of the Republic; and they are fast forcing their followers into a course which the actual people surely do not realize, or in North Carolina, the "Southern land of steady habits," there would hardly be a division of opinion as to the propriety of making resistance to Mr. Clay and his party before it is too late. Those questions of mere policy, in which the theory of today may yield to the experience of tomorrow, without any permanent injury, are not the only questions about which the candidates for President are disputing, and upon which the vote of the people will be regarded as decisive of their will. Such questions, though some of them are confessedly important in themselves, yet sink into insignificance, when contrasted with the momentous consequences of ALTERING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—consequences which no human wisdom can foretell.

Fellow-Citizens of North Carolina, are we mistaken in supposing that thousands of you have been led into error or are kept in ignorance of the design of Mr. Clay and his party TO ALTER YOUR CONSTITUTION? We cannot believe that party exponents have so blinded you to the peril of tampering with the sacred Charter of our Union and our Liberties, that a serious warning will be censured, and a candid appeal to your understandings despised; and if we did, it should not prevent us from making one more effort to reason & to demonstrate with such of our countrymen as own no fealty to party that supersedes their allegiance to the Constitution. We approach you upon the subject with a manly sincerity, and shall address you in that plainness of speech which the occasion requires.

To the various propositions which have been made from time to time for more than 40 years past, to alter the Constitution of the United States, North Carolina has heretofore replied: 'No, it is very good as it is, and we do not wish to change the Charter of our Union.' And are you ready to reverse that answer now, by electing Mr. Clay President, when he stands pledged to exert all the powers of that high station to effect an object you have hitherto so constantly and so wisely deprecated?

If you would, under circumstances more favorable to harmonious and wise counsels, give your countenance to this spirit of innovation, will it be quite prudent or entirely safe to disturb the holy bonds of our Union—to touch the sacred legacy of our fathers with the rule hands of Party? Think you the leaders of the Clay-Party of 1844, or the leaders of any party maddened as they are by political animosities, will be exactly qualified to Reform the noblest work, of the Whig statesmen of 1776, and to 'amend' the Constitution which WASHINGTON and their compatriots bequeathed to us with

their blessing? True it is a human work, and of necessity therefore, it must partake of the imperfections belonging to all that man can do. Still the 'amendments' to it must also proceed from human hand, not more infallible than those which formed it. The illustrious body of Patriots who framed the instruments were as wise if not wiser, and as pure if not purer, than the Partizans of our time. American Statesmen of the past age loved each other, and their whole country as well, if not better, than the politicians who have succeeded them. Happy would it be for our common country, if the present generation felt the same affection and practised the same loyalty to the Union and the Constitution that our Fathers felt and practised.

With the exception of an amendment made with the concurrence of all the States in 1803, and a clause introduced in 1793, to prohibit suits against STATES, so as to prevent collision between them and the Courts of the Union, the Federal Constitution remains just what it was when it was adopted by North Carolina. So let it be. We have lived under it a free, united and happy people, for FIFTY years. During all that time, as well as man's wisdom can do it, it has guarded popular rights against the encroachments of Power and protected the rightful authority of Government from the turbulence of unregulated liberty. What more could we expect? What more can we want? We have the best Government in the world, and why should it be altered? Let not the ambition of Demagogues nor a restless desire for change, nor the frantic delusion of a Party struggling for offices, though backed by the strength of associated wealth tempt you to put in peril all or any of the blessings we enjoy under it, by making experiments upon your CONSTITUTION. We had better bear the ills we have, than fly to others—we know not of." You had better say at once, to any and every aspirant for the high offices of Government, when they solicit your support, that they cannot win it by these attempts to alter the organic law of the Union. You had better teach the young men who enlist in their service as partisans, that the first duty of an American patriot is to revere the 'CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.' And should time and experience point out the necessity any for amendments, let the necessity be such as men of all parties see, and men of all parties first feel to be indispensable, before you give your assent to them. The present point of attack is the Constitutional VETO of the President. Let it succeed and no man knows what may or may not be the next. It is the Clay-party who are striving to attain power now, by making war upon this point of your Constitution. Another election may find some other party, stimulated by Mr. Clay's success, to make further and greater inroads upon the Charter of your liberties!

The VETO of the President is a negative power. It was designed as a check upon Congress, the servants of the people, and not the people themselves. It may prevent incalculable mischief. It cannot do harm. It may occasionally intercept the passage of laws, of which by universal consent we have too many rather than too few. It cannot do more. It does not empower the President to touch in the slightest degree the privileges of property of the people, but it only enables him to forbid such interference by others, where he has good cause to apprehend it, he assigning his reasons for it at the same time. And more than all, his VETO falls harmlessly to the ground, if after a reconsideration, two thirds of Congress should pass the Act, his Veto notwithstanding.

It was engrafted upon the Constitution by those who knew what liberty was worth, and how it might be shielded, and who suffered much to gain it for themselves and their children. And to denounce it as 'MONARCHICAL' and 'anti-republican,' (after the manner of many,) is an insult to your understandings, and an ungrateful censure upon the Convention of '87 who formed the Constitution—the wisest, purest, and most illustrious body of Republican Statesmen that the world ever saw!

The facts in relation to the introduction of the VETO in the Constitution are at once remarkable and instructive when put in contrast with the combined efforts of ambition, selfishness and party spirit, in our day, to decry and to destroy it. On 4th June 1787, the Convention "Resolved that the National Executive shall have a right to NEGATIVE any legislative Act, which shall not be afterwards passed unless by TWO-THIRDS of each branch of the National Legislature." This is the Veto of the Constitution.

Against it there were only two votes in the Convention, and on the 21st of July, after nearly two months for consideration and debate, it passed UNANIMOUSLY in the AFFIRMATIVE. (See Journals of Convention of '87, pages 56, 107.)

It may therefore be asserted upon the evidence of the Journals of the Convention which first framed our constitution

that the VETO was passed by a UNANIMOUS VOTE.—And whatever may be our respect for the individuals who favor it, it is difficult to treat with courtesy the proposition that it is an odious feature of Monarchy unwisely introduced into the charter of American Liberty.

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The circumstances which have contributed more than every thing else to suggest this experiment of a Party upon the good old Constitution, are in themselves, still further calculated to alarm into vigilance the jealousy of the people. General Washington exerted the Veto power under the Constitution, and so we believe did the elder Adams, and Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, during their several administrations, without serious complaint. None of them however, with the exception of Mr. Madison, vetoed a Bank bill; and Mr. Madison's Veto gave a clear intimation simultaneously that by remodelling the Bill his Veto might be evaded, and that intimation having been acted upon, he finally approved and signed the act. Wherefore neither General Washington nor Mr. Adams nor Mr. Jefferson, nor Mr. Madison nor Mr. Monroe, was at any time constrained to put a Veto upon and favorite privilege to Bankers, Brokers and other Capitalists. Their VETOS conflicted with no peculiar measures of the Money-Party;—no interested schemes of associated wealth. And it was fortunate for their own repose that it was so.

But whilst General Jackson was President it so turned out that he put his VETO upon a bill to re-charter the Bank of the United States. We say nothing at present of the expediency of a National Bank. It is sufficient that the bill thus vetoed by General Jackson, was one which would have enriched the owners of the Stock (foreigners and natives) to an immense amount, besides giving to them other valuable privileges.—And what followed this exercise of a Constitutional power by the President of the Nation? Then for the FIRST TIME in our history, you heard the strong language of denunciation against the VETO power. Then for the FIRST TIME, the tones of indignant reprobation, real or affected, were raised against it as a "one man power." Until it had been thus exerted upon the tent per cent interests of associated wealth, you heard nothing of its being "anti-Republican"—until a corrupt irresponsible, heartless money corporation staggered under the blow which Jackson's veto let fall upon its guilty head, and Bank corporators and their ambitious party allies saw the privileges of monopolies about to give place to the higher privileges of the people, there had been no party organized, and so far as we know, not an eminent Statesman of America, who had ever proposed to abrogate this power of the Constitution. Immediately after that time however, the Bank of the United States became an undisguised party organ, and with Mr. Clay for its leader, this contest has been carried on ever since with a degree of violence and corruption unknown before, in the political controversies of the country. The Union has had no repose, and the order of the government has been disturbed, and the current of business in the Nation has been interrupted by the very madness of party spirit ever since! Wise men of every shade of political opinion must perceive the prevailing cause of all this in the basileum ambition of Mr. Clay, who has been struggling for 20 years to be the Chief Ruler of the Nation, and the determination of the LEADERS of the party in alliance with him to accomplish their schemes at every hazard to public liberty. Rule or ruin seems to be their maxim.

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Mr. Clay once opposed to the National Bank as inexpedient and unconstitutional, became the candidate of the Bank party for President. He himself upon the floor of the Senate before the election of 1832, distinctly made up the issue between him and General Jackson. That issue was made, and met, and tried upon Jackson's Veto. It was "Clay and a National Bank, or Jackson and No Bank." We speak to those, many of whom must remember this, and if any should deny it, the facts are indelibly recorded in the debates of the Senate. The panic and violence of that eventful period need only to be alluded to. Words could not portray to such as did not witness it, how the elements of party strife were stirred into a hurricane by the combined influence of associated wealth, perverted talents, unflushing bribes, and what were denominated "business transactions," aided it is true by honest advocates of a Bank, whose circumstances had for the time allied to the Bank party. To those who witnessed it, memory will supply our want of language to depict it. Time has since revealed, what many suspected before the disclosure was made, how political leaders and members of Congress had been accommodated with loans at the Bank upon slender security—how the purchaseable public Presses had been bribed, and the money of the People thereby applied to silence the sentinels of liber-

ty; how the debtors had alternately induced, and pressed coaxed, and alarmed. But the people of North Carolina, and the People of the United States nobly withstood the assault, and successfully met that crisis. They resolutely stood by the "Constitution as it is," and by the vote of an immense majority, sided with "Jackson and No Bank." And so ended the first appeal.

For a short period after it, there was an apparent apathy in that determination of the People. In 1836, all the candidates for President were presented to you as the opponents of a National Bank. Judge White and Mr. Van Buren (the only candidates in North Carolina) were both pledged against it upon CONSTITUTIONAL grounds, and consequently pledged to VETO any bill to charter such an Institution. There was no Anti-Veto clamor whilst Mr. Clay was out of the field, except from the ABOLITIONISTS, who, of course decried all pledges to veto their fanatical projects, and repugnant to republican principles and adverse to the cause of

Liberty and the People. But in the progress of the next four years, the Clay party allied themselves to others and by their joint efforts, Gen. Harrison was elected President. In respect to Gen. Harrison's opinions upon the Bank we shall remark only that his declarations and his votes in Congress were opposed to it, and so his supporters in North Carolina denied that he was in favor of it. His opponents however persisted in declaring that they apprehended the contrary, and the Democratic party of this State confidently predicted that the leaders of the Clay party would go for a National Bank. But that Gen. Harrison was in favor of the VETO is beyond all controversy. These were his own words as uttered in his Inaugural Address a few short weeks before his death.—Hear him:

"The negative upon the acts of the legislature by the Executive authority, and that in the hands of one individual would seem to be an incongruity in our system. Like some others of a similar character, however, it appears to be HIGHLY EXPEDIENT; and if used only with the forbearance and in the spirit which was intended by its authors, it may be productive of GREAT GOOD and be found one of the best GUARDS to the UNION." (General Harrison's Inaugural Address.)

Wherefore it is deceptive to say that the election of Gen. Harrison weakened; and more so to assert that it reversed, the old decision of the people to stand by their Constitution as it is, and to sustain the VETO.

Gen. Harrison having died soon after his election, Mr. Tyler succeeded to his high station, and, in accordance with the predictions of the Democratic party, a Bill to charter a National Bank was twice passed thro' Congress by a majority less than two thirds, but it was often laid in the dust by the Veto of the President.

Mr. Tyler in his turn was bitterly denounced for it, and Mr. Clay again throwing himself at the head of the Bank party, upon the floor of the Senate again made an issue before the People against the VETO, and it was sent to the people for in the elections of 1842 to the Congress of 1843. We need not tell you how it terminated. A very large majority were returned to Congress in favor of the VETO and against Mr. Clay and his Bank party. So ended the last appeal. The first, it was pretended, had been indecisive of the question because Gen. Jackson was the candidate, and he had a strong party of his own. But the last decision of the People was made the same way when it was a subject of boasting then, and has been ever since, that Mr. Tyler had no party of his own.

And what has followed? Has there been an acquiescence in the popular will? Has Mr. Clay shown in any sense a Republican submission to the determination of the People? Has he not on the contrary put himself in array against your repeated decision; against all the eminent men who ever filled the Presidential office, beginning with Washington and ending with Harrison and Tyler; against the unanimous voice of the framers of our Constitution?

He has surely done all this, for he and his party are now making WAR upon the CONSTITUTION itself. He and they were not content to fight the question of Bank or No Bank over again; but they have now gone a step further and are distinctly pledged to go for ALTERING THE CONSTITUTION OF OUR UNION; and this is the more indefensible on their part, seeing that the same two-thirds which it requires to amend the Constitution (if the people will it so,) might pass a Bank act, the Veto notwithstanding, and yet more reprehensible in Mr. Clay, seeing that the President of the United States has rightfully no voice in altering the Constitution, and therefore he could not HONESTLY use his office to effect it. This plain narrative of undeniable facts leaves no room for doubt, that the scheme to change