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The Tarborough Press,

By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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Prospectus of the Wilmington Journal.

Our Country, Liberty, and God.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.
ALFRED L. PRICE, Printer.

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HAVING been induced, at the solicitation of some of the members of the Democratic party, to take charge of the Republican Press in this place, we will hereafter, on every Friday morning, issue a Democratic paper, under the above title, at the office of the late "*Wilmington Messenger*," in the town of Wilmington.

As we have given a brief outline of the principles the "*Journal*" will advocate in our first number, we think it unnecessary again to reiterate the political doctrines it will be our constant and earnest endeavor to inculcate. On the present occasion, therefore, we will merely state, that the "*Journal*" will be the uncompromising opponent of each and every "link" in the whole of the "great chain" of Whig measures—a United States Bank—a Protective Tariff—the Bankrupt Act—Internal Improvements by the General Government, &c. &c.—While on the other hand, it will, so far as our humble abilities will enable us, be the firm friend and supporter of the Constitution as it was left us by our fathers; and of a strict construction of that Constitution, thereby ensuring the rights of the several States which compose Confederacy. But we set out with the idea of not going into details. It would be a needless tax upon the reader's time. Suffice it to say, that the "*Journal*" will be a DEMOCRATIC PAPER, and will always advocate Democratic men and Democratic measures.

Although the "*Journal*" will be a political paper, yet, in order that it may also be agreeable to the general reader, its columns will always be open to such items of intelligence as will be interesting to the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, &c. Agriculture, Trade, the state of the Markets, &c., together with a slight glance at polite literature occasionally, will receive our attention.

We hope we will not be considered too "personal in our remarks" when we offer a few suggestions to our friends touching the necessity there exists for keeping on foot a Democratic press in the town of Wilmington.

In the first place, Wilmington is a place of the greatest commercial importance of any in the State; it is situated in a Democratic district; there is a great deal of intercourse carried on by the citizens of the lower portion of the State with this place, and consequently a Press here would be calculated to do as much good, in diffusing information, as perhaps at any other point in the State. Again, there are, we believe, three Federal to every one Democratic paper in the State, and this we feel confident, is the reason why North Carolina placed a Whig in her gubernatorial Chair at our recent election; for we feel assured that it only requires a fair comparison to be instituted between the policy of the Federal and Democratic parties, to ensure for the latter the most triumphant success. Well now, it is impossible for a Press to be kept up unless our friends will patronize it by subscribing themselves and inducing others to "go and do likewise." For, gentle reader, we suppose you are aware, and if you are not, we will tell you, that Printers and Editors are so far like other mortals that they require something more than air to feed and kind wishes to clothe them. Therefore, we hope that every Democrat into whose hands this Prospectus may fall, will do all he can to insure the success of the "*Journal*" and the cause of Democracy.

DAVID FULTON.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 21, 1844.

POLITICAL.

From the Raleigh Standard.

AN ADDRESS

TO THE FREEMEN AND VOTERS OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

Fellow-citizens: We address you on the re-annexation of Texas to the United States—a subject of momentous interest, one which belongs to the whole country, and not to a party, such as our political adversaries have attempted to make it. It involves the peace, the happiness, and the prosperity of these United States; more—it lies as broad and deep as the foundations of the Union, and grasps the destinies of millions yet unborn! The subject has been too much discussed to offer you any thing new; we can only attempt to talk to you of facts and arguments already furnished, in a way so plain and natural as to make them comprehensible to the understandings of all men. With this pledge on our part, we conjure you, by that love which you must bear to your country's best welfare, to lend us an attentive ear.

We care not who, or what party, brought up this subject to the consideration of the senate and the people of the United States, nor what were the motives that prompted it; good and bad motives mingle in all great political actions; we only look to the subject itself, on its own merits, as it is to work *weal or woe* to our country.

The question we present to you is not whether Mr. Tyler's treaty ought, or ought not, to have been ratified. The Senate of the United States, the proper constitutional tribunal, has put that matter to rest. Many Senators who are the warmest friends of re-annexation (among them Senators Benton and Rives), voted against the treaty, not because they were opposed to its object, but because they objected to the *time, manner, and form* of the treaty. We now present to your serious consideration the *main question, the true question*: Shall Texas be re-annexed to the United States? That it is not a party question, nor a new question, but one which has been heretofore and is now considered of vast national concernment, is established by the single fact that every Administration of the Federal Government—Adams', Jackson's, Van Buren's and Tyler's—have, during the last twenty years, been endeavoring to re-annex Texas to the United States. Texas is a vast region of country, containing from three to four hundred thousand square miles; six or seven times larger than the State of North Carolina; admitted by all sides to have the finest land and the most delightful climate in the world, growing all the richest agricultural products, and suited especially to the habits, labor and constitutions of the southern and south-western people. Her territory is a part of the Mississippi valley—the Rocky Mountains, the Great Desert, and the Del Norte, constituting the western and southern boundary of both. This boundary, so well marked and defined by nature, shuts out Mexico, and will prove a security and barrier against border wars. Texas was peopled from the United States; hardly a settlement, neighborhood, town, or village in the West and South, but has some near and dear relation there. Her religion, language, laws, and form of Government are like our own. All her political, Christian and social sympathies are with us and she longs to be made one bone and one flesh with us, as a sister State in our glorious Union.

The British Government is opposed to the re-annexation of Texas to the United States, from a natural jealousy of the spread of our democratic institutions; from the wish to monopolize her trade; to maintain her as a rival to us, thereby to control the price of our agricultural products; and as a point whence her plans of abolition may be carried on with secrecy and effect, on our southern borders, which unite with Texas like the borders of two neighboring plantations, dividing the water courses, swamps, hills, valleys, and the very roots and grass of the fields.

Mr. Clay, also, is opposed to the re-annexation of Texas, as his Raleigh letter shows; so are the northern Abolitionists and the great leaders of the Clay party. Mr. Polk and the Democratic party are in favor of it. It may surprise you, however, to hear that a portion of the Clay leaders were in favor of annexation, until Mr. Clay issued his letter of April last against it. After that, they renounced their independence of opinion, and shouted to their idol, "GREAT IS DIANA OF THE EPHESIANS!" or, as in the days of King Herod, "IT IS THE VOICE OF GOD AND NOT OF MAN!"

Should this party succeed in electing Mr. Clay, President, Great Britain will be encouraged to new efforts to plant her policy and interests into Texan soil; she will be encouraged to *estrangle* Texas from us, and to raise her up as a jealous rival to the United States, until at last, fully committed to Texas, in her pride, interests and

policy, war must come with England, as sure as the night succeeds the day. Texas annexed is a sure guaranty of *peace* with England; Texas disannexed, as sure a harbinger of *war*. Our danger is in procrastination, which will give England time to weave her schemes of policy, to obtain a dominant political influence over Texas and Mexico.

A war with Mexico, without England for her ally, is too absurd to deserve any consideration. Youthful Texas, single handed, conquered her more than eight years ago on the plains of San Jacinto, and she has reason to fear that another war may plant the banner of Texas on the towers of the city of Mexico. We have no enemy to dread in this matter, but Great Britain. She intrigues where she can, and wars where she dare. Has she not announced lately to our Government at Washington, with *cool impudence*, that she does not like one of our political institutions; that it ought to be reformed; and that she will exert her steady efforts to abolish it, wherever it is to be found? And is this less arrogant, less insulting and less ominous, than if our Government were to give Great Britain notice that we did not like Lords and Bishops, and that we should use our efforts to reform such institutions, in all places where they existed? or, if one were to give notice to his neighbor that he did not like the way he managed his family affairs, and they ought to be reformed?—Surely, it would be the same arrogant assumption of authority and superiority, in the one case as in the other. This announcement, like the shadow of coming events, ought to warn us to receive Texas whilst she is young, pure and free, and before she is seduced into the embrace of England.

But, Clay leaders will tell you that England has disavowed, to our Government, all intention of interfering with the affairs of Texas.—But who can confide in her sincerity or benevolence, when the pressure of her population, her manufactures and merchants demand further markets for her commerce? We point you to her bloody track over India, China, and other Asiatic countries to force her trade upon unoffending nations, and to extend her empire. We point you to bleeding and oppressed Ireland. We point you to her cruel practice of impressment. We point to the starving, naked, drivelling women, boys and children, deformed in body and mind, and worked to death in her mines and factories. We point you to her effort to unite, by treaties, all the nations of Europe in a holy crusade against African slavery. We point you to the late servile insurrections in the Island of Cuba, which were instigated by her Consul at Havana, David Turnbull, a distinguished abolitionist. We point you to the late efforts of her affiliated abolition societies in Texas, to her perfidy in the Washington treaty, whereby she obtained a large part of the territory of the State of Maine, when she held in her possession at the time, and concealed it from our Government, a map containing a line, traced by the hand of George the Third, which showed them the territory was ours. We point you to the wrongs which brought the Revolution of '76, whilst she was always disavowing the intention to oppress us or to deprive us of our liberties. We point you to her disavowals before the war of 1812, while she was committing every aggression upon our neutral rights. We point you to the millions of slaves that she holds in India, while she is hypocritically denouncing slavery in the United States. Is she not now encompassing the globe with her armies and navies, and interfering with the concerns of every nation, savage or civilized? Whence does she derive this *omnipotent prerogative* to dictate to the world? No where but in her insatiable appetite for dominion and gain! President Monroe, more than twenty years ago, in one of his annual messages to Congress, denounced all claim on the part of European Governments to colonize this continent; and the people responded to it with acclamation. Nor will the American spirit ever brook the idea of bending the knee at the footstool of Great Britain, to sue for the privilege of treating with Texas, or any other member of the American family of nations.

The Democratic party are for *peace* with England and the world; they seek the earliest practicable annexation of Texas to this Union to *avert a war with England*, before her interest and pride shall have become too deeply interwoven with Texan affairs.

The Clay leaders next say that Texas is not an independent nation; that it is a province or department of Mexico; and that annexation involves us in a breach of faith to Mexico. If that be so, we admit it would be wrong, and as Democrats we repudiate all dishonor to our country. But here we take issue with our opponents, and will proceed to show that TEXAS IS A SOVEREIGN STATE.

France acquired Texas by discovery and first occupancy, and the United States purchased it from France in 1803, as a part of

Louisiana. For this we have the authority of Jefferson, Madison, Pinckney, Monroe, Adams, Clay and Jackson, without, as we believe, one dissenting American statesman. In 1819 John Q. Adams, Secretary of State under Mr. Monroe, negotiated our treaty with Spain, and relinquished to her the territory of Texas. Texas thus became a Spanish province Spanish territory, not Mexican territory. About 1822, Texas, with Mexico and the other provinces of Spain in Central America, revolted from Spain and declared themselves independent. In 1824, Texas with Coahuila, as one State, established a Constitution and Government, a Judiciary, Legislature, and Governor, as a free and independent State. The same year she was received into the Mexican Confederacy of Independent Sovereign States, framed after the plan of our Federal Union. The Constitution of Texas, which was approved by the Mexican Confederacy, asserted "*that Texas was free and independent of the other Mexican States, and of every other power and dominion*;" and it also asserted the great republican principle that "*the sovereignty of the State resides originally and essentially in the general mass of the people, who compose it*." As early, then, as 1824, Texas, by her own Constitution and form of Government, and by the *consent and approbation of Mexico*, established herself, side by side with Mexico, in the great Mexican Confederation of States, as sovereign and independent State as Mexico herself. If then, Texas is not a sovereign State, neither is Mexico. Our own citizens were induced to settle in Texas, under the promise and expectation of being governed by laws made through representatives chosen by themselves, and under the guarantees of the Constitution of Texas for the protection of their lives, liberty and property. But in 1845 the tyrant Santa Anna overthrew the Federal Constitution of the Mexican Union by the sword, proclaimed the several State Constitutions as extinct, and expelled the Legislature of Texas from its hall at the point of the bayonet. But the usurper's military force and fraud did not extinguish the independence of Texas—no more than the occupation of Louisiana by the British army, and the proclamation of Gen. Packenham, extinguished the sovereignty of that State in 1815. Texas resisted the tyrant; and in the spring of 1836, against the odds of two to one, conquered his army on the plains of San Jacinto, in one of the most glorious battles recorded in history. Santa Anna was made a prisoner of war; his life, justly forfeited by the laws of war, for the cold blooded murder of five hundred Texan citizens at Goliad, was spared. As the Dictator and Supreme Head of Mexico, Santa Anna then made to Texas a solemn written acknowledgment of her independence as a State. The battle of San Jacinto only conformed, *by arms*, the independence of Texas as a nation. This she has maintained for eight and a half years, against the world, possessing and conducting with wisdom, justice and firmness, at home and abroad, on land and sea, all the functions of a sovereign State. The United States, France, England, Spain, Holland, Belgium, and, as the foregoing facts show, *even Mexico and Santa Anna*, have recognized her independence. No nation on earth can establish her title to independence on higher and nobler grounds than Texas. Like the children of Israel, unaided save by the God of battles, she has fought her way through the wilderness, to *independence*, rendered more *glorious* by the establishment of a republican Government, the arts of peace, Christian and literary institutions, and a quiet possession of more than eight years! Texas, therefore, *in fact and of right* is a free, sovereign, and independent State. Mexico never owned Texas for a moment; on the contrary, she confederated with her as an *independent State*, and when Santa Anna abolished that confederacy, Texas stood upon her former rights as a State, as fully as North Carolina would do were the abolitionists to abolish our Federal Constitution by the sword. Again, the third article of our treaty with France, in 1803, for the purchase of Louisiana, declares that "*the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States*." Thus our faith and honor are pledged to the people of Texas, to reannex them to this Union.

Texas is, then, a sovereign State. Her people and her Government, with surprising unanimity, have been asking for admission to our Union, again and again, for the last eight years. The common ties of flesh and blood, as one family of people, of language, laws, political views, habits and dealings, bind us together in one bond of sympathy. Our honor and plighted faith to the people of Texas, by the treaty of 1803, demand her admission to the Union. The defence, the peace, the security and

welfare of the United States, and especially of the South, urge it with irresistible power. If there is one man in the United States, whose patriotism and sound judgment you may trust on this subject, it is Gen. Jackson. He declares, in letters he has written since February last, "*that it will be a strong iron hoop around the Union, and bulwark against foreign invasion and aggression*;" and that the opportunity of receiving Texas "*must not be lost, or she may be compelled to look elsewhere for protection and safety*."

Texas is part of the valley of the Mississippi; it lies in the very neighborhood of New Orleans; two of her largest rivers, the Arkansas and the Red river, empty into the Mississippi above New Orleans; this may give her, as a foreign nation, a claim to the free navigation of the Mississippi; this again must lead to border wars; and should a hostile nation obtain a foothold in Texas, or should Texas as a rival nation become hostile to us, with armies on land and vessels of war in the Gulf of Mexico, on the Sabine, the Red river and the Arkansas, by one simultaneous descent upon New Orleans that city may be laid in ashes—western commerce broken up—and the fires of insurrection lighted up on all of our Southern border!

Great Britain wants but Texas to check and overawe our commerce, to threaten our peace, and carry on her schemes of abolition and smuggling along a common boundary of land and river for nearly two thousand miles. Remember, she is jealous of the success of our democratic institutions, and that she views the United States as the only competitor whose rapid growth in commerce and manufactures, is like to shut her out from a monopoly of the markets of the world. At the North, she has Canada and the lakes for her armies and navies; on the West, Oregon and her ancient allies the Indians, whom she has always used against us, and who are now to the number of six or seven hundred thousand hovering on our western border; there are her Islands in the West Indies; give her a controlling power in Texas, and *we are completely at her mercy*. If Texas is not soon annexed to these United States, England will be driven to obtain a dominant influence over Texas, by motives of ambition, interest, jealousy, and her pledges to abolish slavery on this continent, *so strong* that like an overruling fate they must become *irresistible*.

Texas ought to be annexed to the United States, on account of her valuable markets for our manufactures, and the increase of our internal commerce and navigation. Her lands and climate are the best in the world for the cultivation of cotton, sugar and tobacco. The transportation of these heavy and bulky articles, in our own vessels and steam-ships, along our Atlantic coast, up the Mississippi and its various tributaries, (to supply our own wants,) and that of foreign countries, would vastly extend the *navigation* of the United States; and in the articles of timber and naval stores for building vessels, *especially* advantage the people of North Carolina. Here our own manufactures would find a ready market. In times of war, a vast internal commerce could be carried on with Texas, through our broad and numerous western rivers, free, independent, and safe from the aggressions of any hostile power. With Texas, our boundary would be rounded off; the valley of the Mississippi made entire, as the habitation of one great kindred nation; the risks of border wars would be diminished; the internal commerce between the States, in time, made to supply every want; what should prevent the United States from being the happiest and the greatest nation on earth? Let England, however, obtain this *cotton-growing* region, and we lose not only wealth, but the best chance of making her dependant upon us for that article, and thereby of keeping her at peace with us. Her very existence is almost identified with her manufactures, and cotton is indispensable to maintain these. In India and other parts of the world she has attempted to compete with the United States in the cultivation of cotton, and *has most signally failed*. Texas she hopes to raise up as a rival to the United States, and thus to control the price of our cotton and other staples. It is in the cheap cultivation of cotton, by slave labor, that she considers the United States are to become her formidable rival in manufactures; and here too lies the secret of her abolition philanthropy; or, if she can succeed in abolishing slavery in Texas, her next step would be to exclude our cotton, raised by slave labor, from her markets.

Texas ought to be annexed to the United States, to prevent great injury to our manufactures, commerce, navigation, our Atlantic cities, and the revenues of the Government arising from duties.

Texas extends nearly two thousand miles along the territory of the United States; part of the boundary runs along rivers, and part consists for many hundred miles of a mere geographical line through wild lands, inhabited on both sides by savages. British goods could be smuggled along this