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BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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NOTICE.

MR CALHOUN'S LETTER.

A barbecue dinner was given in the Richland district in South Carolina, on the 5th ult. to Mr. Elmore, the Representative in Congress, and Senators Calhoun and Preston. The Senators did not attend, but each sent a letter and a toast which were read. The following is the letter from Mr. Calhoun.

Fort Hill, Sept. 1st, 1838

Dear Sir:—I have received your note, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, inviting me to a Barbecue Dinner, to be given by the Republican and State Rights citizens of Richland district, in favor of a separation of Government and Banks, on the 5th inst. I feel a deep sense of gratitude for the honor intended, but the season of the year, the great distance, and other causes not necessary to state, prevent me from accepting the invitation.

As much as has been said on this great measure "of deliberance and liberty," it is not yet half exhausted, and I propose, in compliance with your request, to present a few hasty views on a single point, that has not hitherto received a due attention in the subject.

We must all feel a deep regret, that so many of our old friends, whose attachment to Republican, State Rights principles cannot be questioned, have separated from us on this great question. In this early stage, before it has become too late to retrace a false step, it becomes both then, and us, deliberately to review the bearing of the positions we respectively occupy, in reference to the great and cherished principles of the party, to which we both profess to belong. What I propose, then, is to throw out some reflections, which may aid those, who may be disposed to make this review.

The first step is to fix on the leading principles of the party; and here, fortunately, there can be no diversity of opinion. We have a living standard of the principles of our party, in which all who bear the name of Republican and State Rights men, are agreed, however they may differ in other respects. I refer you to the Virginia report, and the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98. The great and leading principles asserted in those documents are, that ours is a federative system of Government, to which the States, and not the individual citizens, are parties; that the Constitution ought to be strictly construed, and, as far as practicable, literally adhered to; and that consolidation, or the concentration of the powers of the system in the General Government, must necessarily lead to despotism. These being acknowledged to be the principles of the party, the question, between us, and our friends who have separated from us on the present occasion, is, which of the two, the separation or the union, of the Government and the Banks, conforms most strictly to them? Let us examine, taking the principles in the order in which they stand.

Which, then, of the two, is the most favorable to the federative character of our system? We may well leave this point to be decided by our old opponents, the Federal or National party, which under all changes of names, have been so true to their principles and policy. Which are they in favor of, the separation or the union? The answer is easy. On no other question, or any other occasion, have they ever been more united. From their leaders, down throughout the entire rank and file, there is no division in their ranks; all being bitterly hostile to the separation, and devotedly attached to the union of Government and Banks; and well may they be so. Of all measures, the union of Government and Banks has the most powerful tendency to consolidation, and is of course, the most hostile to the federative character of our system; and never did the great original leader of the Federal, or National party, Alexander Hamilton, display profounder

sagacity or greater boldness, than in consummating this unholy alliance, on his own responsibility, in direct defiance of law, by his treasury order of '89. It has done more to consolidate the Government, and destroy the federative character of our political system, than all other measures put together; and if it should become the established policy, it would in the end, inevitably draw all the powers of the system into the vortex of the General Government. Without going fully into the reasons of this opinion, I shall present two views that are in my opinion conclusive. The certain effect of the union, whether it be a league of State Banks, or a bank of the United States, is to throw the entire weight of the banking system (by far the most powerful interest in the community) on the side of high duties and taxes, extravagant expenditures, and large surpluses; and that, because, the greater these, the greater the profits of the Banks when united with the Government, but, when separated, the less.

The reasons for this are so obvious, and have been so fully explained on other occasions, that they need not be repeated here. It has never, indeed, been denied, or controverted. Assuming, then, the fact to be so, the necessary result of the concentration, is to cast the whole influence of the banking system, with its irresistible weight on the side that aims to enlarge the powers of the General Government, to draw within its vortex every object of expenditure, and to favor the policy best calculated to increase its revenue and disbursements, and keep up an overflowing treasury; or, in a word, in favor of consolidation, and against the States.

The next effect is not less clear, that it will most certainly in the end lead to the establishment of a great National Bank to control the State institutions. This, the National, or Whig party, as they are now called, themselves clearly see, and have the candor to acknowledge. They know full well, that the State Bank system must fail, however modified, as a fiscal agent of the Government. It has twice failed already, and the causes, which render it incompetent, are daily increasing in force; and it is now supported by the National Bank—a measure so favorable to their principles and policy, and therefore so ardently desired by them. That such an institution is, and has ever been, opposed to the State Rights and Republican creed, we have the high authority of the Virginia report itself, a large portion of which is intended to prove its unconstitutionality and dangerous tendency.

But it is said by some of our friends, who have separated, that the Independent and Constitutional Treasury must fail, and that its failure, would lead to the same result, and that it is on that account they oppose it. It is a sufficient answer to this, to state, that such is not the opinion of the two great parties, who support, or oppose that measure. The former, is known to be as hostile to a National Bank, as the latter is ardently in favor of it; and it may with confidence be asserted, that the zeal of the one for the measure, and the ardour of the other against it, would speedily abate, if either thought it would fail and lead to the result supposed.

The next inquiry is, which of the two conforms the most closely to the principle of strict construction, and a rigid adherence as possible to the letter of the Constitution. On this point there can be no doubt. No one ever has, or can pretend to raise a constitutional objection, to the separation of Government and Banks.—That the former has the right to collect its dues in the legal and constitutional currency of the country, and keep and disburse its revenue, by its own responsible officers, appointed for the purpose, is beyond possibility of a doubt. Far different is the union, whether we regard it with a National Bank, or an organized league of State Banks. Either is full of constitutional objections, and neither can be maintained on the principle of strict construction. On that principle where will the right be found to charter a National Bank? Or, if that difficulty did not exist, where to constitute it, as the agent to regulate the exchanges, and the credit of the community? What power has the Constitution delegated to the Government over either; and how can such power be inferred, but by the boldest construction? The banks are state institutions, created by their authority, and there is no construction of the Constitution, that would enable the General Government to regulate, or control them, that would not equally authorize it to regulate or control any other of the domestic institutions of the States, including that in which we of the South have so deep an interest. I might greatly extend these questions, and ask what right has the Govern-

ment to give the Banks the public money

in the treasury, to be loaned out or used as they may think proper, till wanted for disbursement; or to receive the notes of local banks or any other medium, except the legal currency, in its dues? But, enough has been said, to show beyond all controversy, that as far as the strict construction of the Constitution is concerned, the measure we support is decidedly more conformable to State Rights, than that which is supported by the friends who have separated from us.

That a departure from a system of strict construction, must, in the same degree, lead to consolidation, and that in turn, to the overthrow of our free Republican institutions, and the establishment of despotic power, is so fully established in the celebrated Virginia report, as to render it unnecessary to say more in addressing those, who profess to belong to the old State Rights party of '98. I might indeed greatly enlarge on this point here, and show, that of all unconstitutional measures the union of the Government and the Banks, is the most directly subversive of Republican principles, by destroying that equality between citizen and citizen, and the pursuit of which lies at the bottom of all Republican Governments. It clearly gives great and decisive advantages to those engaged in banking, and to the business of banking, over all other pursuits, and those engaged in them. This, no one would doubt, if the same advantages were conferred on an individual.—Suppose for instance, that the Government should select any individual, and contract to give him the exclusive advantage of having his notes received in the dues of the Government, and to give him the use of the public money from the time it was collected till it was disbursed; is there a man so dull as not to see the immense advantages it would confer on him, compared to the rest of the community—that it would give him, to a vast extent, a control over the exchanges, the credit and commerce of the country, and through them, over all other pursuits? Is it not also clear, that a similar advantage conferred on any combination of individuals, would tend to increase the power, by adding their individual influence, to that bestowed by the Government? And is it not equally clear, that the conferring of such powers on chartered companies of large capital, and possessed of important chartered rights, with all the means of prompt union and concert of action, would be but to render it still more formidable, and destructive of all equality between them and the rest of the community; and of course, destructive of the very basis of our true Republican institutions? But all this is so clear, as to require no illustration, and to supercede the necessity of dwelling longer on it.

As concisely as I have presented my reflection, I have said enough, I trust, to establish, beyond all controversy, that if there has been any departure from the principles of the party, we, who advocate the separation of the Government and Banks, cannot be charged with it. Our friends, who have separated from us, may think, that the measure we support is inexpedient, inconvenient, weak, or impracticable; but I do think, that on a review, they must concede to us, strict adherence, at least, to the old landmarks of the party. This is a strong position to occupy. When we reflect how much depends on maintaining the Federal character of our system, how much on a rigid adherence to the Constitution, and a successful resistance to consolidation, and all attempts to destroy that republican equality, which is the pride of our institutions, we may well bear many such objections to our measure, even if well founded; for what are these, in comparison to the maintenance of great fundamental principles? The same kind of objections might, in fact, be urged against free institutions, generally, compared to despotic, which, for convenience, promptitude, and simplicity, far exceed the former.

In conclusion, permit me to offer the following sentiment:
The present crisis—In many respects similar to that of '98, but vastly more important, as to the question immediately involved, and the magnitude of the consequences to follow.
With great respect, I am, &c. &c.
J. C. CALHOUN.

Col. R. H. Goodwyn, Chairman, &c.

Mr. Biddle's speculations in Cotton confessed.—It has been stoutly denied that Mr. Biddle had violated his charter by dealing in merchandise. The statement of his cotton purchases are declared by Federal papers to be false. We now have proof.
The London Times has recently commenced an exposure of Mr. Biddle's Bank,

and has pushed it so hard as to compel its friends in London to defend it against the charge of "insolvency," openly made by the Times. A writer, evidently Mr. Jaudon, the Bank agent affirms—

"There is in England alone, as known to every merchant in Liverpool, a stock of Cotton little under 50,000 bales, held by the agents of the Bank, and which could be sold, in case of pressure, for probably £600,000. But the parties have not only shown no symptom of compulsion to make sales, but have been principally instrumental in effecting the late rise in the price of Cotton."

Here is an open avowal, and a boast that the United States Bank has been trading in the market, and monopolizing the business of merchants to the extent of three millions of dollars in a single operation. A merchant from the South, the other day said he must pull up stakes, for Biddle was doing all the business.

Boston Daily Adv.

Flour Speculation.—There can be little doubt that the recent advance in the price of Flour has been brought on by the machinations of certain Flour dealers in New York, who monopolize the trade in breadstuffs. When the price of flour is low, they buy up large quantities, and store it in their warehouses, refusing to sell, and keeping it out of the market, in order to create a fictitious scarcity. Next comes rumors of short crops, famine in Europe, &c. and when by those means they have enhanced the value of the article, they sell out, and net an enormous profit by the operation. At this present moment there are warehouses in New York filled with thousands of barrels of flour, and 30,000 barrels are stored in Albany, S. Benedict, &c. Through the crops throughout the Union have not averaged the standard of years of extraordinary plenty, the produce will be such as to yield a fair profit to the farmer, and afford flour to the consumer at a moderate price, provided the breadstuffs do not fall into the hands of forestallers and speculators.

Baltimore Sun.

Long Copartnership.—The articles of association of the North American Trust and Banking Company, (formed under the New York Bank Law,) provide that the association shall commence on the 14th of July, 1838, and terminate on the 1st of November, 2,301.

Nylocster's N. Y. Rep.

Yankee Shrewdness—coming it over the fifteen gallon law.—We understand that previous to the Division Muster at Dedham, yesterday, a shrewd one hit up on the following novel expedient to evade the license law. He made application to the Selectman for a license to exhibit a striped pig during the parade day, which was granted. He accordingly procured a pig, and with a brush painted some stripes on his back, and yesterday morning he had a tent erected on the field, with due notice on the exterior, that a striped pig was to be seen within: price of admission, six and a quarter cents. The rate being so low, numerous visitors were induced to call upon his swinish majesty, and every one on coming out appeared highly gratified with the kind and courteous reception he met with from the keeper of the remarkable pig, for each corner was treated to a glass of brandy and water, or gin, or whatever liquor he might prefer, without any extra charge. Some were so well pleased that they were induced to take a second look at the animal, and were as kindly and liberally treated as at their first visit. At the last accounts the exhibitor was driving a brisk business, and was likely to make a profitable day's job in exhibiting his "striped pig."

Boston Daily Adv.

Horrible.—A mother in Washington, Maine, murdered her own child last week, by cutting its head with an axe. Being afterwards shown the axe, she said it looked pleasant! She labored at the time under a religious mania, and believed that her child would go to heaven, if despatched on that day.

Female Rashness.—A circumstance occurred at Newport (says a correspondent of a Bristol paper,) on Monday last, which shows how unbridled are the passions of some ladies, when thwarted in their inclinations by their husbands. A woman, by the name of Philips, wished to attend a fashionable bazaar, given for the benefit of the new church; but her husband objected, on account of her services being required at home; upon which she declared, she did not allow her to go she would immediately chop off her finger. The threat was of course treated with con-

tempt, but strange to say, she carried her intention into effect, and no sooner was one off than a second shared its fate; when, with the most extraordinary perseverance, she exclaimed, "here's to go at the hand." The hatchet, for that was the instrument used, fell just below the wrist, and severed the whole of the tendons, but without injuring the bone. Mr. Harry Fry, a surgeon, was sent for, and the lady was destined to undergo a second infliction, by having both the stumps amputated, and her mutilated hand was dressed. She declared in the presence of that gentleman, although she regretted the loss of her fingers, she would do the same thing again rather than any restraint should be put upon her reasonable inclinations.

A Sheriff and a Mayor cowhided.—A correspondent of the Louisville Ky. Journal, relates the following amusing affray which is said to have recently occurred in Mississippi:—

"An affray also came off recently, as the same correspondent writes us, in Raymond, Hinds county, Mississippi, which, for a serious one, was rather amusing. The Sheriff had a process to serve on a man of the name of Bright, and, in consequence of some diffidly and intemperate language, thought proper to commence the service by the application of his cowskin to the defendant. Bright thereupon floored his adversary, and wresting his cowhide from him, applied it to its owner to the extent of at least five hundred lashes, meanwhile threatening to shoot the first bystander who attempted to interfere. The Sheriff was carried home in a state of insensibility, and his life has since been despaired of. The Mayor of the place, however, issued his warrant, and started three of the Sheriff's deputies in pursuit of the delinquent; but the latter, after keeping them at bay till they found it impossible to arrest, surrendered himself to the magistrate, by whom he was bound over to the next Circuit Court. From the Mayor's office, his Honor and the parties litigant proceeded to the tavern to take a drink by way of ending hostilities. But the civil functionary refused to sign articles of peace by touching glasses with Bright, whereupon the latter made a furious assault upon him, and then turned and flogged "mine host" within an inch of his life, because he interfered. Satisfied with his day's work, Bright retired. Can we show any such specimens of chivalry and refinement in Kentucky?"

Refined barbarity in a negro woman.—A black woman named Sarah Fullerton, jealous of her husband, went to a house in Wooster street, to the supposed cause of her trouble, a young mulatto girl, who resided there as a servant, and immediately on encountering her, took from her pocket a bottle of oil of vitriol and poured it over the girl's face, producing the utmost agony, and in a few minutes literally separating all the flesh from the bones. The demon who did this act was immediately committed. A similar case happened in Paris some years since, and made much talk.—N. Y. Star.

Wretched Superstition.—The schoolmaster is far from being abroad, and the liberties of the country far from being secured by education, when such events as are related in the Abington (Virginia) Statesman of the 8th, can take place among our population. An unfeeling free mulatto named Yates, near that town, while riding home on horseback, was brutally shot down and killed by an old white man named Marsh, (since arrested,) on the plea that Marsh, who was suffering from King's Evil, imputed it to a spell, or charm, put upon him by Yates.—ib.

A Rare Hen.—Mr. Wells, of Roxbury, has a hen which last year laid an ordinary egg on Mondays Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, but on Saturdays she laid one of double the ordinary size, containing two yolks, and omitted laying altogether on Sundays. This year, for the last five weeks, she has commenced in the same remarkable manner.

Boston Trans.

A Joke for the Ladies.—The Editor of a paper in Providence lately informed his readers, that the ladies always pull off the left stocking last. This, as may be supposed, created some little stir among his fair readers, and, while in positive terms, they denied the statement, they at the same time declared that he had no business to know it, even if such was the fact, and pronounced him no gentleman. He proves it, however, by a short argument. "When one stocking is pulled off first, there is another left on; and pulling off this is taking the left stocking off last."