



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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COFFIELD KING, MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received his

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Consisting of superfine blue and black Cloths, Visible green and brown do. Striped and corded Cassimeres of various colors, Plain black and figured Vestings, do black and figured Velvets, Plain and figured Valenciennes, do do Marseilles, Plain black and fancy Stocks, Umbrellas, Bosoms, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, &c. All of which he will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. He trusts by due attention to business, and his long experience therein, to give due satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders. He also will keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Ready made Clothing, Tarboro', Nov. 5th, 1838.

H. Johnston,

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public, that he has

Received his Fall Supply of GOODS,

Of all the most Fashionable Articles,
Suitable for Gentlemen's wear.

SUCH AS

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings. Beaver cloth and Lion skin, for overcoats, Gamblet for cloaks, Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, and black silk Cravats, Suspenders, of superior quality.

He also has a few

Fine black beaver Hats,

Of the latest fashion. Gentlemen wishing to purchase Goods in his line, will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as he is determined to sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Tarboro', Nov. 15th, 1838.

At the cheap Cash Store.

JAMES WEDDELL,

HAS now on hand a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, cutlery,

China, Glass and Earthenware, Cotton Bagging Rope, Twine, &c &c

Which he offers cheap for Cash, country produce, or on a short credit to punctual men.

Nov. 24th, 1838.

State of North Carolina,

EDGECOMBE COUNTY

Superior Court of Equity.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1838.

Martha and Zilly Scarborough

vs. Stephen Wooten & Richard T

Eagles, ex'rs &c. et al,

Origin at bill

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John R. Scarborough, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Tarborough Press, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the second Monday in March next, at the court House in Tarborough, and answer, plead, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Witness, ISAAC NORFLEET, Clerk of said court, at office, the second Monday in September, 1838.

I. NORFLEET, CME

Dec. 5th, 1838. 1 Price adv \$5 00.

POLITICAL,

From the Raleigh Standard.

ADDRESS

Of the Democratic Republican members of the General Assembly of North Carolina.

TO THE FREEMEN OF NORTH CAROLINA: In compliance with a resolution, adopted at a general meeting of the Democratic Republican members of the General Assembly, during its late session: We have been selected a Committee, to invite your attention to some of the matters upon which they were called to act, in discharge of their legislative duties; to explain the course they felt it their duty to pursue; and the considerations which influenced them, as the representatives of a portion of the free people of the State. The importance of the crisis, the situation in which those with whom it is our pride to act as a party, stand to the country; added to the extraordinary course of our political opponents—must be the apology for this address. It is due to the occasion, to refer you to the past conduct, and fair promises of our opponents; to their present action, and the manner in which these promises have been discharged; as well as to point you to some of the evils which, as we fear, threaten the peace and welfare of our beloved country—leaving to you, the high and responsible duty of applying the proper corrective. If in the discharge of the trust thus confided to us, we shall in common candor, expose the falseness of our opponents—the self-styled "whigs"—the fault rests with them. Our object is to act the part of faithful sentinels to the people, and to vindicate those cardinal principles of republican faith, which, as we trust will ever be held sacred by those with whom it is our pride and boast to act.

It will be remembered, that the Governor on first taking the oath of office announced himself as being "driven" into opposition to the administration of the Federal Government, because of its "abuses and extravagance"—that he was opposed to President Van Buren for his pledge to carry out the measures of his predecessor, and from the fact of his being a Northern man and not one of us. He then said nothing of a National Bank, but was favorable to an increase of State capital, as a means for effecting Internal Improvements. But whatever might be his personal feelings, he was to be "an officer of the State and not of a Party."—His political friends and supporters, avowed their opposition to the administration, because of its neglect of the State—its opposition to the State Banks, and when they dared make the avowal, their own preference for an United States Bank; its abuse of patronage, in the removal of partisans. They denied in the most unqualified terms the Right of Instruction—contending that our Senators as well as our Representatives in Congress, when elected held their appointments under a constitutional tenure, and were not to be affected by any legislative action, during the term of their service—and that whenever they should come into power, every branch of industry was to receive new life and energy; the neglect of past Legislatures was to be repaired; and the old State to be awakened from her apathy, and no longer remain the despised thing she had been. Such were some of the many loud professions, avowals and promises of our opponents, for the truth of which we appeal to your candor.

In what manner have these fair pledges to the public been redeemed? The Governor, in his message to the Legislature, denounces the administration in the most unmeasured terms—charges all the disasters of the country upon the man for whom you had on three several occasions, given your suffrages for the highest office within your gift—abuses the administration for what it had done for the State, in the establishment of a Mint and Arsenal within its borders—charges the neighborhood post offices for the accommodation of the people, as an attempt to influence our politics, through officers three-fourths of whom are of his own party—reads us a lecture on the Independent Treasury, which he either does not understand or chooses to misrepresent—declares himself in favor of an United States Bank, but advises a State Bank with a capital of Ten Millions, as a link in the great chain, which is to supply a National Bank—a panacea by which every disorder in the community is to receive a radical cure—recommends a system of Internal and External Improvements, from the banks of the Cape Fear "to the shores of the Mississippi"—a system for its extravagance, unsurpassed by the mad visions of the wildest enthusiast—and by way of shewing himself an "officer of the State and not of a party," in his last inaugural, denounces the democratic party as disorganizers—a mob, seeking to excite murmurs and discontent amongst the people, with the view of breaking down the banks,

uprooting society, and reducing every thing to one common ruin. Such is the interesting attitude in which His Excellency stands before the country, and if we mistake not, his followers will be found in a situation not much less to be envied. On organizing the two Houses it was found in the election of Speakers, the "whigs" with the aid of a portion of those claiming to be State Rights men, had a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Under this state of things, it was to have been expected the Governor's message would be referred to appropriate committees, and measures reported in conformity thereto, or otherwise, calling for the early and prompt action of the Legislature.—The sceptre had now passed into other hands; a new era had arrived in the history of the State, the federal party for the first time being in the majority—the business of legislation was alone to be attended to—no abuses, no waste of the public money—nothing calculated to mar or disturb the regular transaction of the public business—no questions of party or national politics to be mooted—merit alone was to be rewarded. Such was the promise, what the performance? Day after day, week after week elapsed, and no response to His Excellency's recommendation. But night after night is spent in secret caucus, with the aid of ex-Governors—when lo! a series of political resolutions are introduced, with their men pledged not only to their support, but against all and every amendment, however proper.—These resolutions are designed not to effect any public good, but to force our Senators to resign, without the candor on the part of their supporters to avow it, in order to make room for others, who in profession shrink from the very name of office. So indelicate were these proceedings, that men were found electioneering for stations not yet vacant, and about which there was no little difficulty in reconciling the claims of these patriots. These proceedings as you may suppose, met with the united opposition of the republican party, in both branches of the Legislature. To enable you to decide on the propriety of this course, it is necessary to give you the true character and bearing of the resolutions themselves. They involve: 1st. The propriety of the expunging resolution of the Senate of the United States. 2nd. The Independent or Sub-Treasury bill.—3rd. The Public Lands. 4th. The expenditures of the present administration.

Without stopping to inquire how far these matters were calculated to promote harmony and advance the public interest, we shall call attention to a brief, but distinct exposition of these several points.

1st. *The expunging resolution.* In order to a proper understanding of the subject it is necessary to recur to a few facts and events, connected with the history of this matter. It is to be recollected, at the session of 1833-'34 properly designated the *panic session*—the Senate of the United States, passed a resolution, declaring in substance, the conduct of President Jackson in regard to the United States Bank, had been "in derogation both of the Constitution and laws."—That upon this resolution of censure, the Senators from 12 States voted for and 9 against it—three States, Maine, Ohio and N. Carolina being divided. Our Senators, Mangum voting for and Brown against it, each claiming to vote according to the views and wishes of a majority of the people of the State. In this way, the matter came directly before their constituents. The subject was freely discussed in the canvass of 1834; the people were made fully acquainted with the whole matter; and decided accordingly.—The result was, a majority was returned to the Legislature friendly to General Jackson, and Bedford Brown was re-elected Senator by a decided vote in both Houses. This result, so expressive of the opinion of the public, as it was thought at the time, would lead to Mr. Mangum's resignation. The matter does not rest here. But resolutions were introduced affirming the Right of the Legislature to instruct, and directing Mr. Mangum to vote for the expunging resolution. These resolutions passed both branches of the Legislature by decided majorities. The subject again went before the people, and a majority was again returned to the Legislature of 1835, in favor of Gen. Jackson. In the fall of 1836, finding a majority of the Legislature still opposed to him and the State having voted for Mr. Van Buren as President, Mr. Mangum then resigned his seat. Thus, after three successive elections, was Mr. Mangum forced to yield obedience to the express will of the people, and Judge Strange was elected as his successor. In the mean time, the political character of the Senate of the United States had been changed. The three divided States had returned members in favor of the administration and others had changed or were instructed, so that a larger majority was found in favor of expunging the resolution than had voted for its passage. From these facts we ask any candid man to say if our Senators were not acting in conformity to

the sentiments of the State, in the vote they gave? If any one is justly liable to the charge of "party servility" and of degrading "the character of the Senate," by the act complained of—it is the Legislature of 1834 and the people of the State, by whom that Legislature had been elected. The resolution censures not only our own people and Senators, but denounces the Senators of other States, for acting as did ours, in carrying out the express wishes of their constituents. In this, it violates the great principle of representative government, obedience to the will of a majority. But the inconsistency of the supporters of this resolution, does not rest here. To the resolution of 1834, affirming the right to instruct, an amendment was offered denying to the Legislature any such right, and declaring that "the people in their primary assemblies or in delegates elected for that purpose, belonged the right of instructing our Senators, and for this amendment every "whig" member voted. Now admitting the right of the people to select delegates for any purpose, what are members of the Legislature but delegates, charged with the views of those by whom elected? But we appeal to every candid man in the State, to say—if the question of instructing our Senators, to restore the resolution of censure on Gen. Jackson, was ever discussed in their presence, during our last summer's canvass? We ask emphatically, if the people of Sampson, Johnston, Bertie, Northampton, Orange, Yancey, Haywood or Stokes, gave any such instruction? Yet it was by the votes of a part of the representatives of these counties, that the resolutions were passed. We affirm, that this resolution, has not been passed in obedience to the known wishes of the people, and they have been betrayed by a portion at least of those, who claimed to represent them. We go further and say, such a resolution could not be carried in a majority of the counties in the State. The people of North Carolina retain too grateful a sense of Andrew Jackson, and venerate too highly his declining years, to lend their sanction to any act, calculated to tarnish his fame, much less to bring down his "gray hairs with sorrow to the grave."

2. *The Independent or Sub-treasury.* This we admit to have been a legitimate subject for action, and one upon which it would have been perfectly fair for a majority in the Legislature to have instructed, had they felt so inclined. But we say the resolution as passed, affirms that which is not true in point of fact, and fails to declare what our opponents were bound to have done, had they been disposed to have acted with common fairness. It charges upon the Independent Treasury "the derangement of the currency and the prostration of our commercial credit"—and affirms that its passage into a law—"will augment executive power, unite the purse and the sword in the hands of the executive, and destroy the credit system by the exaction of specie." These assertions, we venture to say, are contradicted by argument, reason and facts. The banks suspended specie payments in May, 1837, and the Independent Treasury bill, was first recommended to Congress at the called session in September following. The whole number of State Banks at that period, was 829, of this number the Secretary of the Treasury, reported to Congress, in December, 1837, upon the condition of 713. The amount of their discounts at the time of the suspension, exceeded "five hundred millions"—whilst their specie funds were less than *forty-five millions*. Again, the Secretary says—"Perhaps a stronger illustration could not exist, of the extravagant over-trading during 1836, than the fact, now officially ascertained, that the impost, which in a natural condition of business should be less than those of 1837, were fifty millions larger." It is further stated, that in seasons of common crops, when the industry of the country was directed to the cultivation of the soil, the United States were accustomed to export grain and flour, to the amount of near five millions annually. But that in the year ending with September, 1837, the exports fall more than a million, whilst the imports amounted to "more than four and a half millions." Here, then, are facts officially communicated, sufficiently astounding, to establish the overflowing tide of speculation, of bank issues, together with the mercantile revulsions which followed, to account for all the evils and disasters of our commerce as well as the "derangement in the currency," without resorting to a measure not then in existence. So as to the assertions in the resolution, about executive power, the purse and the sword, and putting in peril, the liberties of the people—these will be found on examination mere idle declamation, words calculated to mislead, and partisan like, to render the measure odious, without disclosing what is desired as its substitute. The President can draw not a dollar from the Public Treasury, except in execution of appropriations made by Congress. If there be too much discretion under the existing system, given to

the President and Secretary of the Treasury, in the management of the finances the fault is not theirs but with Congress. If the public money can only be rightfully used, under the authority of law—how can it be urged as an objection to a measure, as tending to "augment executive power," when the very object is, to place its custody under additional guards & higher penalties. The plan for an Independent Treasury, with all its checks and guards, is intended to diminish the number of risks and to strengthen the public security. Such being the avowed object of its friends, let its opponents see that these ends are fairly attained. It is the use and not the mere possession of money, which confers power.—The privilege of selecting a number of banks, as depositories of the public money, with the liberty of using it at their pleasure, is a much more dangerous power, and more likely to increase the executive patronage, than the mere selection of some fifteen or twenty officers, with moderate salaries and under heavy bonds for their good behavior. And as to uniting the purse and the sword, whilst the funds of the nation remain under the guards of the law, and the right of using the sword belongs to the discretion of Congress, no fears need be indulged on that score. The President of the United States is not likely to dirty his fingers with the public money, or to call to his aid the military power, unless the people themselves shall become corrupt, and their representatives lost to all sense of honesty & patriotism. As to the destruction of "the credit system, by the exaction of specie"—which seems to carry such terror to the friends of the banks—the bill now pending before Congress provides, that officers charged with the collection, safe keeping, transfer or disbursement of the public money, shall not deposit the same with any bank for the purpose of loan, discount, or for any other use by the bank whatever. This is intended to assert the great principle for which the democratic party have contended, and for which they have been branded, as enemies to the banks, and that is, "that the money of the Government ought not to be used by the banks as capital, and that they should not be allowed to loan or discount on the public funds." That such a regulation would have an important influence upon the business of the banks, is not denied. We admit the fact, but say the influence will be a beneficial one, for the public. It might lessen the amount of dividends, by imposing additional checks on over-issues, and stronger limitations to excessive discounts. It would take no means of their own for business, but only the funds of the Government, to which the banks have no claim. It would thus lessen these expansions and contractions, by over-issues to-day and heavy curtailments to-morrow, which tend so greatly to influence the value of labor, as well as the whole property of the country. In this respect, by confining the banks to the use of their own means, the public would certainly be the gainer. Again, the estimated amount of specie in the United States, exceeds eighty millions of dollars, of which the Government in its fiscal operations, cannot require the active employment of more than ten millions. Besides, it should be the policy of the Government only to exact from the people such sum as might be necessary to supply its actual wants. If this policy be acted on, the amount collected for the Government would be limited, kept in active use, and not hoarded up for any purpose, much less for the use of the banks. It has often been urged as an argument in favor of a United States Bank, that it was necessary to check and control the State Banks. In what way, except by confining them to the use of their own means? This could only be done by forcing them to pay specie according to their promises. But this control of 829 State Banks, would of itself be such a power, as would be dangerous to entrust to any single institution. Besides, if this check and control be so important, it can be used more effectually and with less danger, through the means of the Independent Treasury. It required the United States Bank, three years to coerce the State Banks into a resumption of specie payments; whereas the late suspension only lasted one year, under the power given to the Secretary of the Treasury not to receive the paper of any non-specie-paying bank. But what legal right or claim, have the banks, to the custody of the public money? They are State institutions, deriving their existence from charters granted by State Legislatures. They give to the State a bonus for the privilege of banking. But they neither give or stipulate to receive, any thing from the federal government. The dues of the Government are collected for public purposes, and should be held subject to the wants of the public. Yet it has been found by late experience, that with upwards of four millions in the custody of the banks, the government has been forced to grant them indulgence, to issue Treasury bills bearing interest to answer its immediate demands. This objection of uniting the purse and the sword, like that of creating two kinds of currency, the one for