

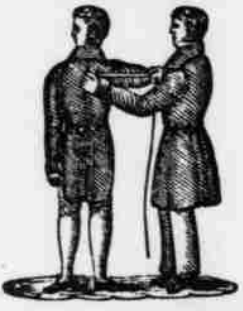


**The Tarborough Press,**  
BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or, Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, Twenty-five Cents per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements in like proportion. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Additional insertions must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.



**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, Invisible 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, Camblet for cloaks, Socks, Collars, Bosoms, and black silk Coats, 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 Baggings, Rope, Twine, &c. &c.

Which he offers cheap for Cash, country produce, or on a short credit to punctual men.  
Nov. 24th, 1838.



**Cotton Yarn.**

THE subscriber has just received a quantity of Cotton Yarn, different numbers, from the factory at the Falls Tar River, which he will sell on reasonable and accommodating terms.

GEO. HOWARD.

Tarboro', February 27.

**POLITICAL.**

**MR. DUNCAN'S REPLY TO MR. STANLY.**

From the Globe.

On the 16th and 17th January last, I made some remarks in the House of Representatives on the resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout, which remarks were soon after published in the Globe, and have since been published in pamphlet form. Mr. Stanly of North Carolina followed me in reply. At the commencement of his remarks, he insinuated that I was an Abolitionist. I promptly pronounced the insinuation a base falsehood, and a foul detraction, whether it dwelt upon the lips of the unprincipled calumniator, or floated on the breeze in the corrupt, poisonous, and slanderous, Federal sheets of the day. My intention at the time was to insult the member. So he understood me. So all who heard me understood me. My meaning was that the member was a base liar and a foul calumniator; and the only reason that he was indirectly thus denounced, was because the rules of the House prohibited me from doing it directly, without laying myself liable to its censure. All this, too, was well understood at the time; and for this intended and well understood insult, I held myself in readiness to give the member any satisfaction which he might have the moral courage to seek. But no disposition to seek for redress was manifested within the time I had a right to expect it, or within the time it might be expected, from a man who had any regard for his honor or reputation. So I was disposed to let the member go for what I believe him to be, a mean poltroon and a base liar; and which I believe he may at any time, and in any place, be pronounced with impunity.

Some ten or twelve days after making the remarks to which I allude, I saw a communication in the National Intelligencer, occupying the space of four or five columns of that paper, purporting to be "the reply of Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, to Dr. Duncan." I was surprised to see a reply of such length. I was not present all the time the member was speaking. I was present, as I have stated, when he finished, and his last remark was, "I have detained the House no more than fifteen minutes." I thought he was correct as to the time he occupied the floor—a short time in which to make a speech occupying four and a half columns of one of the largest newspaper sheets.)

Leave is sometimes asked of the House to write out a speech which there may not be time to make, and the privilege is generally granted. This is an accommodation to the country, whose business is permitted to progress. But, in all cases of this kind, leave of the House ought to be obtained, and a notice of the fact ought to accompany the written speech. It is mean and basely dishonorable, and it is a falsehood and a fraud practised upon the community, to promulgate a speech purporting to have been delivered on the floor of Congress which never was there spoken, on any other conditions than by the leave and with the notice which I have named.

I say that the speech published in the National Intelligencer of the 4th instant, purporting to be "the remarks of Mr. Stanly, in reply to Dr. Duncan," never was delivered in the House of Representatives nor any other place, except through the polluted columns of the corrupt, Bank bought, servile and degraded sheet, through which it makes its appearance; therefore, its very caption or title contains a falsehood, and a mean attempt at fraud and imposition upon the public. Its whole body is a tissue of misrepresentations, unmanly insinuations, and low vulgarity, worthy of the man that can be charged with base falsehood and foul detraction with impunity. In order to know that I could not be mistaken as to the time the member occupied in his attempt to reply to me, and to ascertain some other facts, of which I will soon speak, I addressed the following notes, to the gentlemen whose names are prefixed, to which I received the subjoined answers:

**House of Representatives,**  
February 9, 1839.

Sir: If you were present on the 17th January, 1839, when Mr. Stanly of North Carolina replied to some remarks made by me on the resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout, will you have the goodness to state what time Mr. Stanly occupied in making his reply? Whether Mr. Slade of Vermont did, or did not, hand him (Stanly) a paper containing my answer to some Abolition interrogatories, and whether Mr. Slade did, or did not, point out Mr. Stanly such passages of said answer as Mr. Stanly exhibited in his reply.

Your attention to this, will much oblige your friend,  
A. DUNCAN.  
Hon. H. L. Turney.

**House of Representatives,**  
February —, 1839.

Sir: I have received your note of the 9th of this month, and in answer thereto have the honor to state, that I was in my seat in the House of Representatives on the 17th of January last. I heard your speech delivered in the House on that day, on the subject to which you refer, and the reply thereto of the Hon. Mr. Stanly of North Carolina, on the same day. I did not tax my recollection with the precise time occupied by Mr. Stanly in making his reply, but my impression is it did not exceed fifteen or twenty minutes.

In the course of Mr. Stanly's remarks, I understood him to make allusions to a letter which he alleged had been written by you on the subject of Abolitionism. He regretted that he had not the letter to read to the House. In a few seconds after this, my attention was directed to Mr. Stanly by some gentlemen who sat near me, and who called my attention to the fact, that Mr. Slade was prompting Mr. Stanly, by pointing out to him certain parts of your letter, to be read by him to the House. I have no knowledge how or from whom Mr. Stanly received the letter above referred to.

I am, sir, respectfully yours, &c.

H. L. TURNEY.

Hon. A. Duncan.

**House of Representatives,**  
Feb. 9, 1839.

Sir: Were you in the House on the 17th January, 1839, when I made some remarks on the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout, or were you present when Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, replied to me? If so, will you be so good as to state, first, if Mr. Slade of Vermont did, or did not, hand him (Stanly) a paper containing my letter in answer to some Abolition interrogatories? Second, state whether Mr. Slade did, or did not, stand by him (Stanly) and prompt or point out such passages of said letter as were exhibited in his reply? Third, will you state what time Stanly occupied in his reply, and whether or not the greater portion of that time was occupied in reading portions of the letter above alluded to?

Your attention to this, will much oblige,  
Yours, &c. A. DUNCAN.

Hon. J. A. Bynum.

**Washington City,**  
10th Feb. 1839.

Sir: In reply to your note of the 9th instant, and the questions therein contained, I can only say that I was present, and heard the concluding part of your remarks on the occasion alluded to; after which, I saw Mr. Stanly rise, and heard his reply. I did not see Mr. Slade hand Mr. Stanly the paper containing your letter on the subject of Abolition. Mr. Slade has informed me since, however, that he did hand Mr. Stanly such a paper at the time alluded to by you.

While Mr. S. was speaking, I saw Mr. Slade standing by, or behind Mr. Stanly, pointing, as I thought, at different paragraphs in the paper held by Mr. S. As to the last question, I think I heard Mr. Stanly say, in concluding his few remarks, that he had not addressed the House more than fifteen minutes, and I think that about the time he did speak.

With respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,  
J. A. BYNUM.

The Hon. A. Duncan.

**House of Representatives,**  
Feb. 9, 1839.

Sir: Were you in the House on the 17th January, when I made some remarks on the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout, or were you present during the time that Mr. Stanly replied to me? If so, will you be so good as to state the time, as near as possible, or as well as you can recollect, that he (Stanly) occupied in his reply. Your early answer will much oblige your friend,  
A. DUNCAN.

To Hon. Ely Moore.

**House of Representatives,**  
Feb. 12, 1839.

Sir: In reply to the interrogatories contained in your communication of the 9th inst. I will state that I was in the House at the time referred to, and heard the remarks both of Mr. Stanly and yourself. The time occupied by Mr. S. in his reply to you did not, to the best of my recollection, exceed fifteen minutes.

Very respectfully,  
ELY MOORE.

Hon. A. Duncan.

I think I am sustained in the fact which I have asserted, viz: that "the speech of Mr. Stanly of North Carolina, in reply to Dr. Duncan," &c. never was made in the House of Representatives, or, if made must have been made in the short space "fifteen

minutes!" But even all that time was not occupied in making the speech purporting to be the reply to "Dr. Duncan." When I charged upon the member a base falsehood, &c. for making the insinuation which he did, some part of the fifteen minutes was occupied in denying that he had insinuated that I was an Abolitionist. Here is where the member showed the white feather. That denial was but a squirming from under the responsibility of answering in an honorable way the charge of being guilty of base falsehood. A part of the balance of these precious fifteen minutes, (and a great part, too,) was occupied in reading garbled extracts from a letter which I wrote in answer to some Abolition interrogatories propounded to me shortly before my reelection. The member first regretted that he had not the letter in his possession; but it was soon furnished. Who furnished it? Mr. Slade of Vermont. Ah! Mr. Slade, I am happy to meet you on this board of exposition. I have been talking all this time about (to use a vulgar phrase) "the little end of nothing," a thing that requires the use of a telescope to see it if be at any considerable distance; hardly the ninth part of a man; a thing now out of time and out of place; a thing that the Almighty never intended for any other purpose than the use of the bodkin, shears, and thimble. But you, sir, are a man six feet five in your shoes. I feel a freedom in talking to you; and, in order to have a full and ample case, I will splice the member from North Carolina to you, and for a short time will consider you one person, or in "cahoot," and in that capacity I will hold myself responsible to you for all I say.

You profess to be an Abolitionist; religiously, morally, patriotically and civilly, a modern Abolitionist; even so. I have been told, to amalgamationism. You furnished the member from North Carolina, did you, with my answer to the Abolitionists, from which to read garbled extracts? You stood at his elbow, did you, prompting him, and pointing out suitable passages of my letter, to enable him to make an anti-Abolition speech, and attach to my name that of Abolitionism? Only think of this! A rank Abolition Whig from the North in "cahoot" with a rank anti-Abolition Whig from the South, in exposing the pernicious doctrine contained in a letter which deprecates slavery in the abstract, or, rather, a Northern Abolition Whig making a convention and a parrot of a Southern anti-Abolitionist, through which to expose the dangerous tendencies of an expression of hostility to slavery in the abstract, and its effects, without regard to time or place! What base sophistry! black hypocrisy! what political swindling for base and corrupt party purposes!

Yes, black hypocrisy, take it as you may. If I am an Abolitionist, why should the member from Vermont lend himself to make me odious to the slaveholding people? Or, if the member from Vermont is sincere in his profession of Abolitionism, why does he assist and prompt an anti-Abolitionist to expose opinions of mine, to the prejudice of the principles of his faith? If the member from North Carolina is sincere in his professions of anti-Abolitionism, why does he permit himself to be made the tool of an avowed Abolitionist? All this unnatural connection is well understood. Abolitionism and Whigery, like twin brothers, walk hand and hand here and every where else. There is not an *ism* on earth, however degraded, that Whigery will not take by the hand. Here we have the evidence of the submission and acknowledgement into which the member from North Carolina was either kicked or coaxed by party discipline, evidenced by the following letter, by which the member from North Carolina is made publicly to retract a charge which he had made against the member from Vermont, and to declare, publicly, that he [Stanly] believes that the open, avowed, and reckless Abolitionist, [Slade,] "means no harm to the South." But read the letter. Here it is:

**TO THE EDITORS.**

Washington, Dec. 14, 1838.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: In the Intelligencer of this morning I find the following report:

"Mr. Slade introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas there exists, and is carried on between the ports in the district of Columbia and other ports of the United States, and under the sanction of the laws thereof, a trade in human beings, whereby thousands of them are annually sold and transported from parts said District to distant of the country, in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States; and whereas, such trade involves an outrageous violation of human rights, and is a disgrace to the country by whose laws it is sanctioned, and calls for the immediate interposition of legislative authority for its suppression.

"Therefore, to the end that all obstacles to the consideration of this subject may be removed, and a remedy for the evil speedily provided,

"Resolved, That so much of the fifth of the resolutions on the subject of slavery, passed by this House on the 11th and 12th of the present month, as relates to 'the removal of slaves from State to State,' and prohibits the action of this House on every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching the same, be, and hereby is rescinded."

After which, it is reported that "Mr. Dawson called for the reading of the resolution: which having been again read, Mr. Stanly said he wished to introduce an amendment. The Chair said it was not now in order, the resolution not yet being in the possession of the House."

When Mr. Slade's resolutions were read, and I heard the words "outrageous violation of human rights" and "disgraceful" applied, as I thought, to the slaveholding States, and to North Carolina as one of them, I could not repress the indignation I felt at such language. It was under the influence of this excitement that I wished to "introduce an amendment," when the "Chair said it was not now in order."

The amendment I wished to introduce was in the words following:

"Resolved, That said resolution is disrespectful in its language, and outrageously insulting to the Representatives of the slaveholding States; that it is calculated to provoke and irritate the members from said States; and that the consideration of said resolution would be an 'outrageous violation' of the respect due to the slaveholding States, and would necessarily tend to weaken the bonds of our Union.

"Resolved, That said resolution is 'disgraceful' to the member who presents it, as it evinces a total disregard of the feelings of the Representatives of the slaveholding States of this Union, and does not deserve to be considered by the House."

But the rules of order, different at different times, prevented me from introducing this amendment, and I do not now regret it, as the resolution was not considered by the House, and as I have been since satisfied that, though the language sounded harshly to the ears of a Representative from the South, nothing offensive was intended. And I write this note now, that my constituents may know what my amendment was; waiting for an hour of leisure, when I will inform them more fully why it was that I did not vote upon the resolutions recently offered by a member from New Hampshire.

I have good reasons for refusing to join in the miserable farce which has been played by the instruments of party in the House of Representatives during Tuesday and Wednesday last.

Oblige me by publishing this note.  
Very respectfully, yours,

EDWARD STANLY.

Comment on this letter, it would seem, is unnecessary. The resolution of the member from Vermont not only strikes at the root of every interest the Southern States have in the institutions of slavery, but it uses the most degrading and abusive language that a foul tongue could express, or a poisoned pen record; and so the member from North Carolina virtually expresses himself; but, either from being whipped into the traces by force of party discipline, or from cowardice unworthy a son of the South, whose heart ought to be in her interests, and her reputation his boast, he is forced to the degrading public acknowledgment that nothing offensive to the South was intended by the member from Vermont! I think, as the people of North Carolina will understand this matter, it is useless for me to expand upon it.

But a word in relation and in justice to myself. A few days prior to my reelection, several interrogatories were propounded to me on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and I, probably on the spur of the occasion, answered them without time for reflection, or opportunity for examination; but I am to say that, on mature examination, I have not one word, contained in that letter, to take back, as it regards slavery in the abstract or Abolitionism. When I wrote that letter I felt as I wrote. I wrote as I now feel, and I hope always to feel on the subject of slavery, in the abstract, and as thousands and hundreds of thousands of the best men the world ever produced, have thought, and now think, both in free and in slave States.

My remarks in that letter were made with reference to slavery in all time, present, past, and future, and without reference to any particular realm, kingdom, empire, or republic; and I now say, that the man who will otherwise express himself to this general view of the subject of slavery in the abstract, is no philanthropist, is no friend to human liberty, and would be unworthy the proud name of an American.

My objections to modern Abolitionism are strongly expressed in the same letter. I there deprecate it as disorganizing in its tendencies—in violation of the compact by which the Union was brought into existence, and, if persisted in, will endanger