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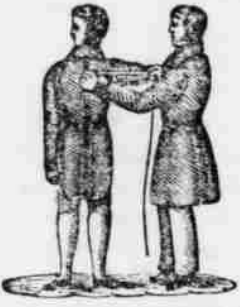
The Tarborough Press,

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. Advertisements 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, 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.



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.

From the Washington Republican.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Meeting of the Republicans of Beaufort County was held at the court house in Washington on the evening of Friday the 8th of March 1839.

On motion of John W. Latham, Esq., Colonel John W. Williams was called to the chair, and George Houston, Senior, appointed Secretary.

The Meeting being organized, Henry L. Toole, Esq., rose, to explain the purpose for which the Meeting had been convened. Mr. Toole referred to the Republican Meeting held in Greenville recently, at which resolutions were adopted, published in the first number of the 'Republican.' This Meeting had been called for the purpose of responding to those resolutions, and recommendations of our Republican brethren of Pitt. Mr. Toole said he was happy to avail himself of the occasion to exhibit briefly the views of the party and (if he might be allowed) to define his own position.

Mr. Toole said, the opinions of the Republican party were correctly and happily set forth in the Greenville Resolutions. They first asserted, that there now exists a great crisis in our public affairs, and that it was necessary for the Republicans of the South to forget past feuds and unite. It is very common (said Mr. T.) for excited politicians to dignify small party issues with the name of 'great crisis.' He knew no party so apt at this, as the federal party, whose chief political capital consisted of 'crisis' and 'panics.' But he thought with our friends in Pitt, that the present was truly and emphatically 'a crisis,' a portentous crisis in our national affairs. He really considered it little, if at all, inferior to the great Republican era of 1798, when federalism attacked the most sacred guarantees of the constitution; but under the auspices of Jefferson and his compatriots, was driven to the wall. There was a singular coincidence between the two epochs.—in Mr. Jefferson's time, the federalists attacked the *liberty of the Press*. During the recent session of Congress, the same party had attacked the *liberty of Speech*. He would not dwell upon these points. So thinking, he concurred most heartily in the sentiment of the Pitt Meeting, that it is necessary for the Republicans of the South 'to forget past feuds and unite.' Yes, it was necessary for the Republicans of the *whole union*, of the North as well as of the South, to unite—heartily to unite,—to unite in counsel—to unite in action.

There had been (said Mr. T.) feuds in the party. He should allude to them more particularly. He did so, not for the purpose of opening anew old wounds, but for the purpose of healing them. All were familiar with the controversy which arose between the general government, under General Jackson's administration, and the State of South Carolina. He should not discuss the merits of the controversy, nor even narrate its earlier events. He should start with the *proclamation* of the President; a document bearing the signature of a Republican President, and which revived all the exploded federal heresies of 1798. The day which ushered forth that document, was the darkest day in the history of the Republican party. A large portion of the republicans of the South, who had for some time thought that they perceived as much of personal feeling as of patriotic motive in the controversy between their President and the sister state, hesitated no longer. Finding the general government sustaining its action, by the extreme federal fictions, they had no choice but to abandon the party in power, and take sides with the gallant little state of South Carolina. The speaker was among them. He should not dwell upon the struggle which ensued. He would say, however, that the struggle was sustained by that sovereign State with a spirit unsurpassed in Roman or Grecian story, and under a leader (Mr. Calhoun) whom he considered in point of pure intellect, (not to speak of his other qualities) superior to any man to whom the Republic has given birth.—All this, however, was a family quarrel—and possibly in that case, as in all like cases, the fault was on both sides. The consequences, however, were unfortunate. The *strict* Republicans of the South, by the compelling force of political events, were driven into a temporary and most unnatural alliance with the federalists under Messrs. Clay and Webster. *Alliance*, was too strong a word—there was no alliance, but simply a concurrent political action. But he had no little satisfaction in remembering these things, he should pass on. Events were on the wing. The constitutional period for the election of a successor to the then President approached. The strict Republicans of the South entertained for the nominee of the Republican party strong objections: perhaps prejudices were a better

expression. The speaker shared warmly in those prejudices. He had always attributed to Mr. Van Buren, the unfortunate family quarrel, to which he had just alluded. He had also concurred in the general charges of intrigue, &c., and especially he believed him destitute of the political energy, necessary to the times. He opposed his election with zeal. He was elected. Shortly after the commencement of his term of office, his firmness was exposed to a severer ordeal than had happened to any former President. He alluded to the suspension of specie payments, and the general derangement of the currency of the country. The occasion forbade a discussion of the great and kindred questions of finance, currency, and banking which have agitated, and are now agitating the country. Nor was it necessary: for a flood of light had been shed upon these subjects by the Republican press, and Republican statesmen of the country, which would drive Error into her dark hiding places. The President had the sagacity to perceive, that a general and strong reform was necessary in our currency, and in the financial policy of the government. The country was flooded with irredeemable paper, and the National Treasury was bankrupt. Unobserved, the wide face of the Republic had become dotted with more than eight hundred banks. They held the common weal in their hands, and they had abused the power. Having the sagacity to perceive the necessity of a reform, Mr. Van Buren had also the boldness to propose a measure as strong as was the necessity. He alluded to the Constitutional Treasury, mis-called the Subtreasury. The very boldness of the measure startled many of his friends, some of whom have not yet recovered from their apprehensions. This was natural, as the question was new. But to those strict Republicans who, from a distrust of the firmness and principles of the President had opposed his election, the policy of the President on this subject, his firmness especially, gave no less astonishment than pleasure. The speaker was of that number. He admitted that his preconceptions gave way slowly. He still distrusted. He feared when he saw the public mind startled and timid Republicans giving way, that the President would shrink from his position. He did not shrink. He has found himself equal to the crisis. He has staked himself before the country upon a great question of *reform* in the currency. The necessity of such a reform, Mr. Toole said, he thought no man could doubt who had attended to the events of the last two or three years, or who would even consult a common Bank List, as published in the newspapers, if he would give his reason fair play. Look at the little State of Rhode Island, not much larger in territorial extent than the county of Beaufort, with her 70 banks! Look at New York, whose banks are increasing faster than the press can record correctly! Look at Michigan, at Massachusetts. Look at the whole North! The evil was of tremendous extent—almost too extensive, Mr. T. feared, to be corrected by any action within the constitutional competency of the General government. It was most fortunate for the south, and especially for North Carolina, that her system was comparatively sound. But we of the South were acted upon by the unsound system of the North.

Mr. Toole said, when he considered that the President, in assuming his position, must have done so with a full knowledge that he should encounter the hostility of eight hundred banks, with the mass of their stockholders and debtors, embodying a very large portion of the wealthy and influential citizens of the Union, and that he was compelled to admit the former mistakes of his own party he could no longer withhold his support.

Mr. Toole said the Republican party formed a *strict construction* of the Constitution. He had never known a firm Republican who did not maintain this principle, and he had never known a Federalist who did sincerely maintain it in act and profession. He considered it the best test of political orthodoxy. This principle of strict construction was the foundation of state-rights. The original division of parties in this country into Federal and Republican was based upon this principle of strict construction. The Federalists had always sought to enlarge the constitutional power of government by construction. It was natural the people had capacity to govern themselves, and hence they considered it right to admit them to the smallest possible share in government—to strengthen the government itself. Mr. T. dissented from this view. He thought it violated the fundamental principle of our form of government, which recognised the capacity, as it did the right of the people to govern themselves. He went for a strict construction, the *strictest*.—A departure from this principle had been the root of all the great errors committed in the legislation of the Federal government. To this might be traced the Alien and Sedition laws, which assumed that Congress might abridge the

liberty of the press and of speech, although forbidden so to do by the constitution. Hence also, the tariff of protection, which, by favoring the North at the expense of the South, was well nigh bringing the Union to a bloody end, by introducing the dominion of the bayonet. Mr. T. thought that this great principle of strict construction (or state-rights) was the surest safeguard of our national Union. Embracing so great a diversity of interests as the Union did—a diversity of interests as great as the diversity of climate, it was impossible that its legislation could be impartial and just if it enlarged its powers and sought to regulate those interests. But if it should confine itself to its *delegated* powers, which chiefly respected our foreign relations, and leave our domestic interests to the regulation of our State legislatures, which were the appropriate authorities, he saw no reason why the Union might not be perpetual.

The occasion was propitious for a reunion of the Republican family, so long and so unhappily divided. It was their duty to unite. If they did not, they must be defeated. If they did, they would march to an assured victory. The great question, the great reform before the country, ought not, must not be periled by divisions. The broad Republican banner must be flung freely to the breeze—a banner, consecrated by the blood of the revolution of '76, and the services and talents of the illustrious Jefferson, in the great revolution—the civil revolution of 1798.

Mr. Toole continued. He could not dwell upon the various opinions expressed in the Pitt resolutions. However, he would for himself, and for every Republican whose opinions he knew, concur in the disclaimer of hostility to a sound banking system. It had been attempted to present a false issue to the people. It had always been common to charge those who sought political reforms, with a design to subvert and destroy, instead of reforming. So the friends of a constitutional treasury had been charged with general hostility to the whole banking system.—the charge was untrue, and was made for the purpose of presenting a false issue to the people. The question was not banks, or no banks; but *sound* banks, or *unsound* banks; reform or no reform.

It would be perceived, observed Mr. T., that the Pitt meeting recommended that the Republicans of the District should meet in Convention, and nominate a Republican candidate for Congress, and that they had appointed delegates to attend the same from that county. Mr. T. said, that his personal and professional relations towards the present member were such as to make it very unpleasant to offer opposition to his re-election. He respected him as a gentleman, and indeed, he could add that the member enjoyed an uncommon share of the personal regard of those who dissented from his opinion and course as a representative. If this question were personal, he should act on personal grounds; or even if the times were quiet, he might surrender political to personal considerations. If such were the case, he knew few persons he would support in preference to the present member. But such was not the case. Great questions are before the country, and both parties confident of victory. He had made up his mind, reluctantly, to concur in the opposition proposed. We should give a temperate, respectful, but hearty opposition. He dissented from Mr. Stanly on nearly all questions which now divided, or were likely, for the next two years, to divide the country. Thus situated, in the present posture of parties and affairs, he should act on the approved Republican maxim, 'Principles, not men.'

Mr. Toole begged to be allowed one more remark, entirely personal to himself, and he would detain the meeting no longer. He said he understood that some ill-natured persons, who were always ready to impute to others, motives, of the influence of which over their own minds they were conscious, had attributed his feeble efforts to organize the Republican party of Beaufort, to a design for his own elevation—it was untrue. He wished to place himself beyond suspicion. He declared therefore, what had always been his determination, that he would not accept a nomination from the proposed convention. Mr. Toole was apprehensive he had done wrong in noticing such miserable imputations.

After Mr. T. had concluded his remarks, the substance of which is given above, it was moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting whereupon, the Chair appointed MM. Henry L. Toole, Samuel Clark and Jno. W. Latham. The committee retired and reported the following:—

Resolved, that we concur with our republican brethren of Pitt, in the various opinions expressed in their resolutions adopted at their meeting in Greenville, on the 14th Feb. last. We agree that it is time that the republicans of the South should forget past feuds and unite—we agree that the divorce between bank and state, contemplated by the measure mis-called the sub treasury Bill,

is expedient, constitutional, safe and just. We agree in the disclaimer of hostility to a sound banking system. We agree that the Banks have no right in law or reason, to demand the keeping of the public monies, or the use of them; and especially that the people should not be taxed for the benefit of the banks.—We agree that the general government ought to collect no more revenue from the people than is necessary for an economical expenditure. We agree generally in the necessity of a reform in the currency of the country.

Resolved, that we assent to the recommendation of a district convention, to be held in this Town, on the third Monday of April next, for the purpose of nominating a republican candidate for Congress in this district.

Resolved, that the following persons be appointed delegates to represent this county in said convention, viz—

Washington.—Benj. Bunyon, Henry C. Hoyt, George Houston, Junior, William B. Rodman, John W. Latham, John Selby, W. T. Pratt, W. C. Copeland, and John Wiley.

Tranters' Creek.—Benj. F. Latham, D. H. Latham and John Hodges.

Upper Broad Creek.—Zachariah Judkins, and Jno. P. Baynor.

Long Acre.—Arnett Waters, Jno. Latham, and Geo. Harriss.

Bath.—Joseph Bonner, Esq., Dr. S. C. Benjamin, William H. Oden.

North Creek.—Robert M. Eborn, Thos. Barrow, and Jno. Satchwell.

Lower Broad Creek.—Thomas J. Latham, Jos. D. Satchwell, Richard Respiss, and Samuel Topping.

Log House.—Samuel Clark, sen., and Jas. W. Satchwell.

Pungo.—Richard Davis, and Reuben Allen.

Chocowinity.—W. A. Blount, Jos. Green Godley, and Charles Kinnin.

Blount's Creek.—John W. Williams, Lodowick Redditt, Thomas M. Adams, Jno. Jones, sen. and Charles W. Crawford.

South Creek.—Owen O'Neil, and Henry Carrow.

Goose Creek.—Noah Gaskill, Amos Ireland, and James Potter.

And, on motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that the Chairman and Secretary sign the proceedings of the meeting and that the same be published in the Washington Republican, and in all the Republican papers favorable to the views therein expressed.

JNO. W. WILLIAMS, Chm'n.

Geo. Houston, Sen., Sec'y.

Rules.—The Judges of the Supreme Court find it necessary, as well for the accommodation of those who have occasion to attend the Court, as for the efficient discharge of their own duties, to establish and publish the following RULES:

All applicants for admission to the Bar must present themselves for examination during the first seven days of the Term.

All causes which shall be docketed before the eighth day of the Term, shall stand for trial in the course of the Term. Appeals, permitted to be docketed after the first seven days of the Term, shall be tried or continued at the Term at the option of the Appellee. In all other causes brought up afterwards, either party will be entitled to a continuance.

The Court will not call causes for trial before 8th day of the Term, but will enter upon the trial of any cause in the meantime, which the parties or their counsel may be desirous to try.

On the eighth day of the Term, the Court will call over the calendar of all the causes, and then, but not afterwards, by the general consent of the Bar, a precedence may be given to causes, in which gentlemen attending from a distance are concerned, over causes on any of the dockets.—But unless this change be made, and subject to this change only, first with the State, next the Equity, and finally the Law Docket.

When causes are called for trial by the Court, they must be then either argued, submitted or continued, except under special and peculiar circumstances to be shown to the Court; and except that Equity causes under a Rule of Reference may be kept open a reasonable time for the coming in of Reports and the filing and arguing of Exceptions.—*Raleigh Register*.

A daily line of boats have commenced running from Norfolk to Baltimore, in connexion with the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. On this route, agreeably to the calculation of the Portsmouth Times, the time of transportation of mail and passengers from Charleston to New York, under ordinary circumstances, will be from 70 to 75 hours.—*Halifax Adv.*

The whig convention for the Craven Congressional District, assembled at Kinston on Monday the 1st inst. and selected Mr. Bidle, late State Senator from Craven, as the whig candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Shepard.