



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,
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Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.

CHEAP

New and Fashionable
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,
At the Cheap Cash Store.

JAMES WEDDELL,
HAS received and is now opening his
spring supply of

RICH FANCY AND STAPLE
Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes,



China, Glass, Earthenware, Hard-
ware, Groceries,



And other reasonable Goods, which in
point of style, quantity, quality, and every
requisite which will recommend them to
the attention of his customers and the
public, he feels confident that no such in-
ducement has been offered in this market
as he can now present. He will not at-
tempt to enumerate the many desirable ar-
ticles of which his Stock consists, but res-
pectfully solicits those who wish to obtain

Tasty, Neat and Fashionable Goods

At Low Prices,

To pay him a visit.
Tarboro', April 19, 1839.



Mrs. A. C. HOWARD,

INFORMS her customers and the pub-
lic, that she has received her spring
supply of Goods, which with her former
Stock makes her assortment complete,
comprising the usual variety of Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, Satins, Laces,
Edgings, Insertings, &c. &c. adapted to the

MILLINERY

And Mantua-making business.

She invites an inspection of her Goods,
as she is confident they cannot fail to give
satisfaction as respects quality and price.
Tarboro', April 17, 1839.

To Printers and Publishers.

A SINGLE man and Practical Printer,
who has a thorough acquaintance
with the routine of business in

A Newspaper Establishment,

Is desirous of making an engagement—
would be willing to superintend the Me-
chanical department of an office, or be-
come a partner in the business, (having a
small capital.) Would have no objection
to go to the South or West.
N. B.—Having Presses, Types, and all
fixtures necessary for publishing, would
be willing to engage in getting up a new
(Democratic paper, with the prospects of
making it a permanent business. Address
(post paid) "Baltimore Republican."
March 19.

Botanic Medicines.

LOBELIA, in half and quarter pound
papers, prepared by E. Larrabee,
Baltimore,
2nd and 3rd Preparation of do.
Composition—crude & pulverized Myrrh,
Nerve Powder and Nerve Ointment,
African Cayenne, Spice Bitters,
Bitter Root, Golden Seal,
Cholera and Dysentery Syrup,
Rheumatic Tincture, Woman's Friend,
Strengthening Plaster, Syringes, No. 6,
Trompson's Guide and Narrative,
Watson's and Hays's books,
Steam Engine, &c. &c. For sale by
GEO. HOWARD.
Tarboro', April 17th.

REMARKS

On Mr. Stanly's Address to the People of the Third Congressional District of N. C.

(continued from our last.)

He then quotes Mr. Atherton's speech to show that the word "read" was omitted to favor the reception of abolition petitions. Mr. A. said, "that his constituents were too intelligent to be misled by the idle and unfounded pretence that the adoption of such a resolution is a denial of any petition." Neither is it a denial of any petition. But Mr. S. knows upon the presentation of a petition on "slavery," it will be instantly laid on the table "without any farther action thereon." His next paragraph (very smart perhaps) has nothing tangible in it, or any thing to the purpose; it is founded upon an if. If it was so, &c. "what a humiliating thought," says he, and then flies off with an exclamation of some five or six lines which (as we do not contend with shal-lows) we will let pass. He next attacks some distinguished gentleman, nobody knows who, who writes from Washington a letter to a N. C. Editor. He suspects that this gentleman has proclaimed to the country his inability to understand English. Prob-ably est, of course, if he suspects. He accuses this gentleman of some falsehoods. He informs the editor it seems, that it was declared by one of these same Southern Whigs that the resolutions were Northern resolutions, when they were drawn up by Mr. Rhett, of S. C. He even suspects, that this gentleman attended the meeting which agreed upon the resolutions; and finishes the paragraph with his elegant rhetorical fig-ures of dough-faces, slavery-aborring democrats, &c.

He next makes an attack upon Francis E. Rives of Va. who it seems mentioned his name in a letter to a Va. Editor; but with what object it is difficult to conceive. Mr. Rives says, "The first four resolutions that were introduced by Mr. Atherton were ab-stract in their character, but made to bear in their effect on the powers of Congress, so as to exclude the conclusion, that Congress could interfere in the relation between mas-ter and slave. This was as much as Southern members could desire; and there was not a Republican from the Southern States that did not hail them with delight as the har-binger of peace and the security of the South." Mr. Rives then gives an account of the fifth resolution, which he says is "practical in its effect;" and further, "that there were fifty-six members from the non-slaveholding States who voted for this resolution, which was considered a test vote, and that of these fifty-six, you will not find one single Whig voting with us. Mr. Stanly then again hazards the assertion, that these resolu-tions admit the right of the people of New Hampshire to petition for the abolition of slavery. This has been shown (satisfactorily I hope) to be untrue. It is needless to pursue the subject farther.

Mr. Rives further stated, "of those who refused to vote, (namely, Wise, Stanly, Un-derwood, Jenifer, Biddle, Pope and Chambers.) I am glad to have it in my power to say, none were Republicans." But says Mr. Stanly, "I shall not grieve much that Mr. Rives does not consider me a Republican, but I must refer that question to my constituents who are Republicans, who having confidence in my republicanism, sent me here." Mark this passage, fellow citizens, mark it well. What is its import or meaning? It cannot be mistaken. Mr. Rives knows him to be a Federalist alias Whig, opposed to the Republican party, and thus is he known in Congress. He does not say he is a Republican, but implies that his constituents believe him to be a Rep-ublican, that they have confidence in his republicanism. His constituents then labor under deception, and he takes advantage of it. They believe him a Republican, while he knows he is the political enemy of Republicans. He says they are Republicans. If so, would they knowing him to be a Whig opposing their political interests in Con-gress instead of supporting them, would they I say choose him for their Representative? This little sentence is a biting sarcastic insult, uttered by Mr. S. to the very faces of his Republican constituents. Why did he not tell the truth to Mr. Rives as he believed it? Why did he not tell him as he believed, that the majority of his constituents were Whigs, not Republicans; or did he believe it? Let him choose either horn of the di-lemma. It is to be hoped that the scales have fallen from the eyes of the people of the third district, and that they will teach Mr. S. that he can no longer boast their con-fidence, and that they will repair the error under which they have labored at the next election.

Mr. S. next makes some remarks on "a motion made by Mr. Cahoon of Kentucky to suspend the rules, that he might afterwards offer a resolution on the subject of fugitive slaves, to be referred to the judiciary committee, with instructions to report a bill, &c. On this motion to suspend, the vote was Yeas 90, Nays 107. So the rules were not suspended. His purpose is to prove that the fifty-six Northern Republicans who voted for Atherton's resolutions, voted all but six against the suspension, and that he and all his other friends except Biddle who refused to vote for Atherton's resolutions, being six voted for it. He insinuates that the Republicans would not vote for such a law, but his insinuation is not worth one farting. What does it prove? nothing more than that the House would not suspend its business then before it; but it does not prove that the resolution would not have been entertained at a proper time and occasion.

Mr. S. must excuse me if I cannot enter into all the minutiae of the vote on the Nan-tucket petition praying Congress to recognize international relations with the Republic of Hayti. His purpose is evidently recrimination, and I do not perceive that the dis-cussion of this petition has any bearing upon the object of his address which he professes to be, "to give some reasons for the course he has pursued." I am willing to allow, that what he has said about the Marquis of Ashburpampo, the fancied minister plenipotenti-ary from the black Republic of Hayti, is all very imaginative and clever; and I abandon to him all the advantage he can make of these two paragraphs.

I have characterized this address as an extraordinary production. Is it not without parallel or precedent? Who would have believed that a member of Congress from the South would have addressed his constituents exclusively upon the subject of abolition, without scarcely adverting to the history of the many interesting transactions of the whole session? What information has he really given to his constituents? None, liter-ally none. Has he shown any prospective practical use or advantage to their inter-ests, to be derived from this abolition address? What inducements then could have gov-erned him? It must be presumed, that he was conscious of the reprehensible course he has pursued in Congress, that he had opposed the known wishes and interests of his constituents, that he had merited their indignation and contempt, for associating in the labors of Abolitionists, for aiding their cause, and for having become their apologist in the face of the whole American people. Fearing their displeasure and its consequen-ces, he has ventured to enter on his defence, before the people of the third Congressional district. It is this defence, which I have attempted to review. It shall now be dis-patched with all possible brevity.

The few remaining pages of his *Abolitioniana* are devoted to objects of little interest; or variety. On the eternal subject of abolition he discovers and displays an all-absorbing sensitiveness. He manifests a deep concern, to show—First, That all the Abolition-ists are not Whigs. Secondly, that the Whigs are not Abolitionists. Thirdly, that some of the Northern Democratic Republicans are Abolitionists. And fourthly, that there is no danger from Abolitionism. He tells us that he deems it necessary to pub-lish some facts that he has collected. One of his own colleagues (says he) has travelled to the North, and associated with all classes of the people. He asserts that there is dan-ger from these fanatics. In Massachusetts both parties court them. In Maine and New Hampshire they are opposed to the Democrats. In New York the Whigs have elected a true blue Abolitionist for their Lieutenant Governor; and in Pennsylvania the Whig candidate for Governor was an avowed Abolitionist. But Mr. S. says his information is very different, and that he derives it from persons of intelligence and from newspapers. He ransacks the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Mas-sachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New York, in order to draw from the ranks of Democracy and even from the ranks of the clergy, a list of Abolitionists friendly to Mr. Van Buren. If I were to admit every thing that Mr. S. states upon the subject, he would gain little by the admission. It is mere recrimination and neither justifies, nor defends him. But I will not admit what I believe to be untrue. In the charges at issue Mr. S.'s evidence, his naked assertions cannot be admitted, and yet perhaps, they are more worthy of confidence than the other sources, whence his information is deriv-ed, the Albany Evening Journal, the infamous Courier and Enquirer, the Emancipator, and perhaps an hundred other affiliated papers of the same polluted cast; and after all his researches among these receptacles of filth and abomination, how small and insignif-icant are the numbers of Abolition Democrats favorable to Mr. Van Buren has he exhib-ited, even if we were disposed to admit all his assertions compared with the host of thousands and hundreds of thousands of true blue murderous fanatics, who have bound themselves to the political interests of the Whigs, and the Grand Lama of whiggery Mr. Clay at the head of them. But it must have been remarked, that the especial ha-

tried of Mr. S. is reserved for and directed upon the heads of those he denominates Ab-stract Abolitionists, against the true blues you never hear a syllable of reproach. It may be useful therefore to define an Abstract Abolitionist, a term by the by, which is a solecism, as there are none such in existence. There are certainly men who hold the abstract opinion that slavery is an evil in itself, and these men are true-Republicans, who are opposed to any overt act to hasten the abolition of slavery, believing that the South is the best judge of the time and mode of accomplishing what they would be glad to see, the emancipation of all slaves. They are the friends & defenders of Southern rights, and pronounce all interference with Southern institutions a violation of moral and constitu-tional law. Such is an abstract Abolitionist in reality, if such indeed exist. Would to heaven we had none other. Then might we lay our heads in safety on our pillows at night, fearless of the stealthy approach of the midnight assassin, instigated by those fan-atics (who Mr. S. says mean no offence to the South) and into whose hands they are exerting every effort to thrust the torch and the sword.

Let us now turn to the next subject to which Mr. S. directs our attention, and which seems to afford him unalloyed gratification and delight. This is the abuse and vituper-ation of Mr. Van Buren. He revives the exploded insinuation that the President is an Abolitionist, and presents as a proof of it, that he has not noticed the subject in his mes-sage. This charge most of the Whig party, and Mr. Clay at their head has renounced, and is a proof at least of good sense as well as good taste. This last gentleman on the floor of the Senate said, that he did not believe that Mr. Van Buren ever was or is an Abolitionist, and Mr. Clay is the Magnús Apollo of our Representative. But Mr. S. thought he could impose the stale fabrication upon his simple-minded and forbearing constituents, knowing it to be untrue. He then continues to utter his flippant nothings against the President, with all the rancor and invective of which he is master. To all this my reply is, that Mr. Van Buren's patriotism, his virtue, his sound Republicanism, his unquestionable excellence as a statesman, as an accomplished gentleman and Chris-tian, require not the aid of an ephemeral production like this, for his defence. The un-warrantable assertions, the foul and slanderous aspersions of Mr. S. directed against him "will fall like pointless arrows shot from broken bows."

We have now arrived at the last move which Mr. S. makes upon the chess-board; with a view and with the hope of checkmating the Administration of the people's choice; and I have no doubt you will be struck, fellow citizens with the same conviction as my-self, that it is precisely because he knows, that it is the Administration of the people's choice that he hates & reviles it. This last move is nothing more than a hurried annunciation of the defalcation of the Collector of New York, and the fact of his having absconded and gone to England, with a large sum of money belonging to the people. Of course he ascribes all the blame to the government. It was certainly the most high-handed and villainous robbery ever perpetrated on the treasury. Would this have happened, if the independ-ent treasury bill, opposed and defeated by Mr. S.'s party; had been in operation? cer-tainly not. But it is admitted that Swartwout was a coadjutor of the Whigs; a Conser-vo called; no cringing vassal of the Administration. As a proof of this, Swartwout was nominated for the Vice Presidency in Western New York: Mr. S. tells us, that the House would not trust the Speaker; as usual, to appoint a committee to examine into this defalcation; but takes care not to give the history of its appointment. A propo-sition was made to elect this committee by a viva voce vote, but was voted down by the united votes of Whigs, Abolitionists and Conservatives. They then by ballot, packed a committee of seven Whigs and Conservatives, and two Republicans. This committee proceeded to New York, entered upon their duties with closed doors, in their own pure way & manner like the Spanish Inquisition returned and reported just in time to pre-vent any action on the report by the House, with a view of using this exparte evidence, without the means of receiving the exposure and contradiction which it merits, for elec-tioneering purposes, to turn the tide of the State elections, which the Whigs know, is setting powerfully against them in every quarter.

I had almost forgotten to mention, that Mr. Wise of Virginia, a Whig of the first wa-ter was placed at the head of this respectable committee. It is certainly known to many of you, that this Mr. Wise is one of the most violent opponents of the Administration, and the most turbulent, reckless and refractory member of the House of Representatives; who is notorious for having introduced more confusion and disorder in the House, and done more to annihilate all claim to order and dignity by that body, than ever John Quincy Adams, with all his septuagenary petulance and rude obstinacy, or any other man. This Mr. Wise I believe is generally considered vain, presumptuous and arro-gant, with talents scarcely above mediocrity; but values himself not a little upon his rhe-torical powers. It is believed that he apes the manner of the late John Randolph of Ro-anoke, who was a most eccentric character, a perfect gentleman, a finished scholar and most accomplished orator. Perhaps in his peculiar manner and style of eloquence, he was perfectly unique, and without a rival in the United States. Whether Mr. Wise in imagination, conceives, that he feels the well-earned laurels of Mr. Randolph incircling his brow, or whether he believes that, according to the Pythagorean system; the soul of the departed orator now animates his body, and that his delightful and fascinating elo-quence flows from his tongue, it is universally admitted that his imitations are so infel-icitous as to excite pity rather than admiration, nauseous disgust, and cool contempt. Certainly in comparison with his model, he is a pigmy to a giant, and we may be per-mitted to exclaim looking on this picture and on that in the classic language of the im-mortal bard, "Hyperion to a Satyr." Well it has been thought that our Representative has manifested a taste so exquisitely ridiculous, as to take Mr. Wise for his model and indeed when we consider, the violence; the petulance, the readiness of invective and illiberal imputation which have marked his speeches & writings since his acquaintance with this gentleman; there is reason to fear that he has not been able to resist the con-tagion from association. I will not be so illiberal as to suspect that he has been indebted to this gentleman, for the most of the beautiful conceptions of his address, especially the rhetorical beauties, or to Mr. Adams or his friend Mr. Slade of Abolition memory, for most of the information or delicate morceaux of his *Abolitioniana*; but still, as the Dutch-man says, nothing is impossible mit Got, a man may pite his own nose off. But whether this be so or not, or whether Mr. S. derived his information from the Abolition and Whig papers, of all calibres, and characters, I should humbly deem them, the worst sources, to which a Southern man could resort.

But it is neither impossible nor improbable that a key may be found to the othe-rwise inexplicable conduct of our Representative in the suggestion now pretty general, that the Federal alias Whig party in this State, though for the present keeping dark on the subject, are insidiously endeavoring to temper public opinion to receive and support Henry Clay's nomination to the Presidency. Yes! fellow citizens, Henry Clay to be supported for President of the United States! For it is certain, that one of three per-sons will be nominated in opposition to M. V. Buren, either the Abolitionist Harrison of Ohio, the Abolitionist Webster of Massachusetts, or the Grand Lama of the Whig party Henry Clay, who has been "every thing but nothing long"—the Abolitionist of forty years standing, the Anti-abolitionist of yesterday, who notwithstanding is to re-ceive the combined votes of Whigs and Abolitionists throughout the country. Does this explain the course of our Representative? Does it afford the true reason why Mr. S. insults Republicans and keeps the fair side of the Abolitionists? I will not say that a treaty of alliance has been sealed and ratified between the high contracting parties of Whigs and Abolitionists, but it is certain, that the alliance effectually exists between them, that the concert is perfect. Can you doubt the readiness of Mr. S. to co-operate in the grand design, to organize public opinion, to put down Mr. Van Buren, to elevate Henry Clay? Let us hastily sketch the character of this great Whig, and examine his pretensions to this high office. Mr. Clay it is generally believed started in life without the advantages of education. Possessing an ardent disposition and aspiring mind, he disdained the dull pursuits of private life, selected the profession of law, and after pre-paration, commenced the practice in Kentucky. While yet a young man he advoca-ted the abolition of slavery with all the ardor for which he is remarkable, or else his bi-ographer has played him false. I hope he was one of Mr. S.'s Abolitionists in the ab-stract, but that he was an Abolitionist is undeniable. He soon emerged from private to public life, and took his station in the great council of our country. Then it was his boast to be a Republican, perhaps you will enquire whether one of Mr. S.'s abstracts. He was both abstract and practical, and what Mr. S. would call a self-styled Democrat. With intuitive discernment the forms of legislation soon were rendered familiar to him. A ready and able debater, he very soon attracted public attention and rendered himself conspicuous as one of the leaders on the Republican side. He was called to preside over the deliberations of the House of Representatives, and for a number of years dis-charged the duties of the office with dignity and ability. The honors of his country fell upon him in such profusion, as ought to have satisfied a man of ordinary ambition; but to him they seemed to creep with lagging pace. But an adept in intrigue, he was too impatient to win his way to the highest honors, by slow, certain, and prudent steps. Incapable of self control, too eager to wait their ripening, he resolved to clutch those