



## 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.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 37.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, that is to say:

For the pay of the army, one million five hundred and thirty-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars;

For the subsistence of officers, four hundred and seventy thousand seven hundred and fifty-four dollars;

For forage of officers' horses, one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars;

For payments in lieu of clothing to discharged soldiers, and to officers, in lieu of clothing for their servants, fifty-nine thousand four hundred dollars;

For subsistence, exclusive of that of officers, one million one hundred and twenty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars;

For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipage, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture, four hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars;

For the medical and hospital department, twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars; For the regular supplies furnished by the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage, straw, stationery, and printing, two hundred and forty-five thousand five hundred dollars;

For barracks, quarters, store houses, embracing the repairs and enlargement of barracks, quarters, store houses, and hospitals, at the several posts; the erection of temporary cantonments at such posts as shall be occupied during the year, and of gun houses for the protection of the cannon at the forts on the seaboard; the purchase of the necessary tools and materials for the objects wanted, and of the authorized furniture for the barrack rooms; rent of quarters for officers; of barracks for troops at posts where there are no public buildings for their accommodation; of store houses for the safe keeping of subsistence, clothing, and other military supplies, and of grounds for summer cantonments, encampments, and military practice, one hundred thousand dollars;

For the allowance made to officers for the transportation of their baggage when travelling on duty without troops, sixty thousand dollars;

For the transportation of troops and supplies, viz: transportation of the army including the baggage of troops, when moving either by land or water; freight and ferrage; purchase or hire of horses, mules, oxen, carts, wagons, and boats, for the purpose of transportation, or for the use of garrison; drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay department, expense of sailing a public transport between the posts on the Gulf of Mexico, and of procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it; the transportation of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops; of subsistence from the places of purchase, and the points of delivery under contracts, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance from the foundries and arsenals to the fortifications and frontier posts, and of lead from the western mines to the several arsenals, the sum of two hundred and five thousand dollars;

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on public letters and packets, expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the compensation of judge advocates, members, and witnesses; extra pay to soldiers, under an act of Congress of the second of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen; expenses of expresses from the frontier posts; of the necessary articles for the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers; compensation to clerks in the offices of quartermasters and assistant quartermasters at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid, and to temporary agents in charge of dismantled works, and in the performance of other duties; expenditures necessary to keep the two regiments of dragoons complete, including the purchase of horses to supply the place of those which may be lost and become unfit for service and the erection of additional stables, one hundred and two thousand dollars;

For contingencies of the army, seven thousand dollars;

For two months' extra pay to re-enlisted soldiers, and for the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, thirty thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars;

For the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars;

For the armament of the fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars;

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars;

For arsenals, hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For new machinery at the Springfield armory, twenty thousand dollars;

For purchase of land at the Allegany and Watertown arsenals, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For the expense of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery, and for other supplies in the Ordnance Department, three thousand eight hundred dollars;

For arrearages prior to the first of July, eighteen hundred and fifteen, per act of the first of May, eighteen hundred and twenty, payable through the Third Auditor's Office, three thousand dollars;

For surveying and opening of the western frontier military road, being the balance of an appropriation carried to the surplus fund, fifty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents.

SEC. 2. *be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the preservation, repairs, and construction of certain fortifications and incidental expenses for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, viz:

For preservation of Castle island, and repairs of Fort Independence, at Boston, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, at Boston, forty thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, at Newport, ten thousand dollars.

For the fort at New London harbor, five thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, at New York, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs of Castle Williams and Fort Columbus, and officers' quarters, at New York, two thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, ten thousand dollars. *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be applied till the title of the said fortification shall be decided to be in the United States.

For Fort Monroe, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, fifteen thousand dollars;

For Fort Caswell, five thousand dollars.

For fortification in Charleston, South Carolina, and for the preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Pulaski, at Savannah, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Marion and sea-wall at St. Augustine, ten thousand dollars.

For Forton Foster's bank, Pensacola, five thousand dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, ten thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses attending the repairs of fortifications, and for the purchase of additional land in the neighborhood, fifty thousand dollars;

For the fort at Grande Terre, being the amount of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, fifteen thousand dollars;

For the preservation and repair of Fort Niagara, thirty thousand dollars;

For repairing and rebuilding the old fort at Oswego including the construction of the necessary barracks, twenty thousand dollars.

For barracks and other buildings at Sackett's Harbor, ten thousand dollars;

For barracks and other buildings at Plattsburg, twenty thousand dollars;

For the construction of barracks, quarters, store houses, hospitals and stables and the necessary defences of the posts it may be

deemed proper to establish for the better protection of the Western frontier, eighty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, viz:

For pay of officers, cadets, and musicians, fifty-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars;

For subsistence of officers and cadets, forty thousand and four dollars;

For forage of officers' horses, three thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars;

For clothing of officers' servants, three hundred and ninety dollars;

For defraying the expenses of the board of visitors at West Point, two thousand dollars;

For fuel, forage, stationary, printing, transportation, and postage, twelve thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars and forty-five cents;

For repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, roads, wharves, boats, and fences, seven thousand two hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty cents;

For pay of adjutant's and quartermaster's clerks, nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For increase and expenses of the library, one thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty cents;

For the department of engineering, three hundred dollars;

For the department of philosophy, twelve hundred dollars;

For the department of mathematics, ninety-seven dollars and fifty-four cents;

For the department of chemistry, eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents;

For the department of drawing, two hundred and eighty-five dollars;

For the department of tactics, three hundred and sixty dollars;

For the department of artillery, two hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For a reservoir, three thousand one hundred and eighteen dollars;

For two fire engines, with hose complete, one thousand nine hundred dollars;

For the completion of the buildings for the library and the engineering, philosophical, and chemical departments, in addition to the appropriation of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, sixteen thousand six hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That payment shall be made under the directions of the Third Auditor, to the Missouri volunteers, whose horses were lost, or cast away at sea, or which perished or died in consequence of suffering at sea, in the voyage from New Orleans to Tampa Bay, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven; and that the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, to make said payments.

And when it shall appear that erroneous valuations have been made of such property, with a view to defraud the Government, the Secretary of War shall suspend payment therefor until a satisfactory investigation can be made, and it shall be made to appear that such valuation was made in good faith.

JAMES K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
RH. M. JOHNSON,  
Vice President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.  
APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.  
M. VAN BUREN.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

### Thoughts on the approaching Congressional Election.

No. 2.

Having now dismissed a Turpentine Wisher to chew the cud of his impertinence and folly, I ought to address myself to the subject proposed; but I am sure, fellow citizens, that you will pardon me for postponing a little longer that desired object, in order to offer some critical comments on Mr. Stanley's letter to the National Intelligencer; which I could not lay my hands on when the "Remarks" went to press, but which was subsequently obtained and appended thereto. My purpose now is to solicit your particular attention to that letter, and to invite your admiration of its beautiful inconsistencies, and of the stupendous, statesman-like qualifications, talents and wisdom of its accomplished author. This memorable letter has, I know not how, escaped animadversion, and comment; but it is time that it should be exhibited in its true colors. By reference to it, it will be perceived, that the resolution of that arch fanatic scoundrel Slade, (Mr. Stanley's friend,) was introduced for the purpose of annihilating Atherton's resolutions—these very resolutions which Mr.

S. refused to vote for, and the passage of which he and his Whig and Abolition confederates did all in their power to obstruct and defeat. Slade's insidious resolutions then proposed, to rescind or repeal so much of the fifth (Atherton's resolution) as prohibits the action of Congress on "every petition, memorial, proposition, or paper, touching the subject of slavery." Now any person would have supposed, that Mr. S. would gladly have seized an opportunity, to repeal resolutions which he detested, which he did all in his power to obstruct and defeat, and which he refused to vote for. No such thing. Why did he not support Slade's repealing resolution? He was afraid and dared not. He thus indirectly therefore supported Atherton's resolutions, i. e. he would not repeal them. He is thus compelled to render that homage to these resolutions by his acts, which he denies to them in words. He would and he would not—like a whipt sullen school boy. Observe the ridiculous dilemma into which he was thrown by his double dealing and his prevarication. Truly, honesty is the best policy. But it was necessary that he should flounder out of his unenviable position by "hook or by crook," and this he did ridiculously and stupidly enough, by raising "a tempest in a tea pot," by flourishing and vaporing, which resulted in one of the finest, most inimitable and amusing theatrical nothings that he ever enacted. How? Why (don't laugh, reader, if you can help it,) he invented an amendment—an amendment which meant just nothing at all. And what is more amusing, he made a flourish about his intended amendment, to a resolution which was not in possession of the House. Fortunately, Atherton's despised harbinger humbug resolutions, as Mr. S. calls them, came to his relief, nailed Slade's insidious resolution to the table, and condemned it to its merited infamy, obscurity and impotence; and Mr. S.'s poor, single ideal amendment fell with it, and would no more have been heard of forever, but for the overweening vanity and folly of its author. He has himself dragged it to the light and given it notoriety by thrusting it before the public eye. This amendment which was intended to be offered, but which never was offered, consisted of two resolutions, containing little more than a single idea, and is one of the finest specimens of the "ridiculous," which could possibly be presented. They shall presently be examined, meanwhile let Mr. S. speak for himself:—

"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 my indignation."

Now it will be seen, that this irrepressible indignation turned, all at once, into smoke, under cover of which, the gentleman floundered, out of the dilemma, of either voting for the repeal of Atherton's detested harbinger resolutions, or virtually supporting them. Observe then this beautiful illustration of "much ado about nothing." Certainly Mr. S. did hear the words "outrageous violation of human rights;" certainly he heard the word "disgraceful;" certainly these words did apply to the slave holding States and to North Carolina as one of them; certainly (if we can believe him,) he could not repress his indignation; certainly his amiable indignation was mollified; certainly he makes a practical apology to his friend Slade; and certainly he was satisfied, that no offence was intended by Slade's abolition resolution. But leaving this mystification, this confusion of intellect, so worthy of a Whig Representative, to the contempt and indignation of a discerning public, let us turn to an examination of Mr. S.'s intended amendment. It consists of two resolutions, please read them attentively, they are unique, curious and amusing. Here they are:—

"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."

Three observations necessarily arise from a careful perusal of these resolutions: 1st, that they are directed against the language only, the mere phraseology of Slade's resolution. 2nd, that they do not condemn or strike at the purpose, object, or substance of Slade's resolution. 3rd, that the obtuseness and sterility of Mr. S.'s intellect could not perceive the point at which to direct his blow against Slade's resolution. The truth of the first observation requires not a word of demonstration, the resolutions speak for themselves, whether it was design or ignorance imports little. The truth of the second is also unquestionable, but admits of several inferences. If we consider

the erratic, and reprehensible course of Mr. S. it would not be unfair, to infer, that he approved of Slade's resolution, and was pleased with it; but though he had opposed and endeavored to defeat Atherton's resolutions, and might satisfy his own mind that he was guilty of no infidelity to Southern rights—still to sustain an abolition resolution for repealing them was a different and more serious matter. It would probably be considered, downright treachery, to his constituents. He dared not then sustain Slade's resolution. Another inference is, that he approved in his heart Atherton's resolutions, and perceived their full value, and the necessity of their application, though his subservience to party, and the lash of discipline suspended over him, kept the abuse of them constantly on his tongue. The last inference is, that his mental incapacity, and poverty of intellect, was the cause of the inefficiency of his resolutions. In either of these cases we are compelled to admit, that Mr. S. is either unfit for, or unworthy of a seat in Congress. Here is a Southern Representative who upon a vital question on Southern rights, palts with his constituents in a double sense, who will not act, or is unequal to the task of shielding and guarding Southern interests—is afraid to vote openly against them and yet keeps fair with the worst enemies of the peace, welfare and safety of the South, for political purposes. No school boy, or smart plough boy of twelve years old, could have embodied more stupidity and sterility in two resolutions. Observe the first resolution of one sentence, consists of five members, distinctly punctuated: The first member, employs the idea of (Slade's) disrespect; the second involves the same idea, "disrespect;" the third still the same idea, "disrespect;" the fourth involves still the idea "disrespect," and closes with the conclusion that this "disrespect" may "tend to weaken the bonds of our Union!" In the second resolution, the epithet "disgraceful," applied to Slade, involves much of the same idea, "disrespect." But did these indignant, these childish, half-witted resolutions produce any collision between Mr. S. and Slade? Not at all. Every thing is conciliated, forgiveness mutually exchanged, and the arch fanatic Slade, expects as surely and certainly Mr. Stanley's vote and exertions to give us an Abolition President, as you, my Republican friends, expect to vote for Dr. Hall. Wonderful, wonderful, thrice wonderful statesman! To what a point of humiliation does Mr. S.'s intellect appear degraded, by his self abuse of it!

Odious and painful as is the task; I must not yet dismiss this letter without exposing a sly and cunning insinuation of Mr. S. against the Speaker of the House of Representatives, unworthy of the merest A. B. C. politician. He insinuates that the Speaker is guilty of prejudice and injustice towards him, in pronouncing his amendment out of order, though he did give the Speaker's reason, viz: "that the resolution (Slade's) was not yet in possession of the House." He again harps upon this theme. It was under this influence, says he, &c. when the Chair said, "it is not now in order." Again in the last sentence but one of this notorious letter he repeats his harping. "But the rules of order," says he, "different at different times, prevented me from offering this amendment." Is this true? Did he not know the absurdity, the impossibility of offering an amendment to a resolution which the House did not possess? Was it necessary for the Speaker to tell a member, of half an intellect, that it was impossible? Was Slade's resolution in possession of the House? No. What prevented it? Atherton's resolutions—and of course Mr. S.'s wise intended amendment, (for as yet Mr. S.'s teeming brain had not brought it forth—it was afterwards written for the benefit of his constituents—an afterthought,) died with it; if any thing could die which never had existence. No, the rules; properly speaking, did not prevent his offering his amendment, but the application of Atherton's South-sustaining resolutions. This is the wise, the only panacea;

It is painful thus to drag to the light, the petty acts and inconsistencies of a gentleman, who whatever may have been his political aberrations, seems to have been considered estimable in private life. It would have been fortunate for him to have remained in that quiet retirement, he affects to love and desire so much. But if urged by the flattering huzzas of the giddy multitude, (as the Whigs call the people,) and goaded by ambition and overweening vanity, he oversteps the modesty and propriety prescribed to the aspirant to the honors of a public station, more especially if he surrenders himself to the most unbridled license and intemperance in writing and speaking, he must not expect to escape the lash of censure and satire. If he will give an unrestrained course to his political action and conduct, until even the security and perpetuity of our admirable institutions are brought into peril, by his mismanagement, he must not expect to go "unwhipt of justice." As yet he has not