

been scourged with scorpions. Let him beware. The public eye is upon him. He may yet be made to tremble, until the very hair shall fall from his head. And now let the decency Whig gentleman "to dinner with what appetite he may."

In my next number I may possibly reach the subject proposed, though I cannot promise, that I will not give a passing notice to Mr. S.'s most extraordinary, and memorable speech, at Edgecombe court.

A COUNTRYMAN.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Mr. Editor: The Washington Whig of June 12th, presents its readers with an editorial effusion spiced to perfection with that happy disregard for truth so peculiar to Federal whiggery. True to their faith that the people are fools, these Whigs no sooner prate themselves into difficulty in one part of the district, than they deny themselves out of it in another part. The Whig denies that Mr. Stanly used the language, "I come not here as a supplicant, but in the spirit of a conqueror." The Editor must take care, or he may tread on some kindred decency Whig toes: for a Federal Whig leader gave these to the Press as the precise words of Mr. Stanly.

"Face to face—hilt to hilt" is also denied, for the Whig says, that "no one who knows Mr. Stanly will believe it." Now we say, every one who does know Mr. Stanly will not doubt it. But as the Whigs break all sorts of "creturs" to harness, perhaps they have among them some animal with ears longer than those of a common "wheel horse," who can tell what he did say. While these things are denied in some parts, the Whigs hereabouts are singing glorification to the gallant heroes of Mr. Stanly, and to his "bursts of eloquence which made the loco fores wink with unprecedented velocity—and shake in their shoes," as P. G. says.

Among other things, Mr. Stanly was understood to declare, as he is said to have done on other occasions, that he did not want the votes of those who did not approve of his course. What say you to this, ye States Right men and others who are neither out and out Federal Whigs, nor well with the Administration? You cannot fully approve his course, mind you he does not want your votes. Come back then, ye rovers, come back to your first love. The unfinching Democratic old Doctor does not pursue you as "a conqueror," but "as a supplicant." Come back then to your own true hearts, and rove no farther.

The Whig says that, "those malignant men hate the excellence they cannot reach, and with demon-like efforts determine to pull down those who are more successful." We can only laugh at men who are too foolish to see their folly; but "when ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." There is great "excellence" truly in a Representative of this district joining in the cry of "poor Indian," and throwing his weight against the removal of the Cherokees from the territory of N. Carolina, when such an act was to redeem a pledge made to the State forty years ago? Did Mr. S. sustain the Government on this measure? Let his friends define his position on the Cherokee question. There is great "excellence" in voting in a minority of 37, on a question of order touching abolition and Texas, in support of that old sore headed abolition bear J. Q. Adams: this vote was given in Co. with those of Adams, Slade, and other eminent fanatics, and is believed to be the only Southern vote cast on that side the question. There was great "excellence" in his "dagger of lath" tilt with Toucey in defence of the same renowned abolition chief, whose "better days" are "his latter days," illuminated with the fires of abolition and glorious with hostility to Southern rights. There is great "excellence" in refusing to vote on Atherton's resolutions, but against which he dared not vote. There is great "excellence" in astonishing the natives of the third district, and conquering its freemen with a tin-pan Circular all about abolition and Sam Swartwout; and in fact it is astonishing, that a Southern Representative should appear to feel any necessity for setting himself right on such a subject before a Southern people. There is great "excellence" in a Federal Bank candidate exerting every nerve to dupe the people into the election of Henry Clay, the pledged supporter of every measure odious and oppressive to Southern interests. These are some of the questions about which Mr. Stanly's friends should define his position. These are the "excellences" which the "malignant men" of "proud, haughty Edgecombe hate and cannot reach;" and "who will pull down" if they can, those "who are more successful" in possessing them.

The Whig complains that "Mr. Stanly's expressions are misrepresented by those who did not have confidence in their own abilities, or in the truth of their cause, openly to contravert the arguments which they now endeavor to misrepresent." The Press can take care of itself, but the "wheel horses, generals, captains, and doctors," of "proud haughty Edgecombe," had supposed that Mr. Stanly's string of newspaper slang had been answered too often to require them to perform the easy task of demolishing them for the hundredth time. Besides, these personages are accustomed to more than Whig courtesy, and as the yeomanry of Edgecombe had just been in-

formed that they were at the mercy of "a conqueror," they humored the conqueror's vanity by a polite silence. They felt no necessity for stooping to refute tin-pan circulars and Paetolus echoes, every time a Whig candidate or his friends choose to parrot them about the district; but left them to jingle with the brass kettles of the Whig and his friend P. G.

The Whig says, "that the politicians of Edgecombe are willing to monopolize the candidate for Congress, and believes that there are men in Edgecombe who would deprive the people of the other counties of the right to vote." If the Editor be not a downright fool, he believes neither of these assertions. If however he is really, a half-witted poor body, we can only say, heaven help him and his readers. The whole district knows that Edgecombe cheerfully nominated a son of Beaufort, while other counties nominate Doctor Hall. But we too "want a representative of the district, the whole district," not one of a hypocritical faction of all colors, who give every evidence that they believe the people incapable of self-government; not one who, forgetting what is due to freemen, looks upon the minority (and perhaps majority too) "in the spirit of a conqueror." We want a Representative who at least knows which side the Potomac he represents; one who has some veneration for the constitution, one who feels and acts on the deep conviction, that a strict construction of that instrument is the only guarantee for the rights of the States, especially of the Southern States. Not one pledged soul and body to Federal Bank Whiggery, and who in case the Presidential election goes to the House of Representatives, will feel bound by honor and principle, to vote for any body against the States Right Republican candidate Martin Van Buren; even for one of the High Tariff Abolition Bank Federalists, Clay, Harrison, or Webster, the champions of the American System, against whose odious oppressions the South has battled for fifteen years.

Men of the third district, do you not remember the high tariff taxes which shook this union to its centre, and which South Carolina nullified? Mr. Stanly's friend Clay was their father. Do ye not remember the splendid schemes of internal improvements devised to squander these taxes? Mr. Clay devised them and called the plan "The American System." Do ye not remember the corruptions of a U. S. Bank, which required more heroism in Jackson and people to conquer, than it did to win the battle of New Orleans? Your "conqueror" Stanly, wants such an institution; so does Clay and all the Whigs. It is to bring back these odious measures, that the opponents of this Administration make such desperate efforts. If you want them brought back, elect Mr. Stanly and if the Presidential election goes to the House, he may, in one day, demolish your labors of fifteen years, by casting the vote of this district for your arch enemy H. Clay. If however you are determined to remain free and prosperous, let Messrs. Stanly and Clay stay at home.

In voting for Doctor Hall you can make no mistake, his veneration for the constitution is proverbial; strictly construed he knows it is truly the ark of our political safety, while a loose construction of its powers may convert it into an instrument of the most abominable oppression, even to plundering one portion of the people for the benefit of another. The very best means of effecting which are high tariffs, internal improvements, and U. S. Banks; with Clay, Harrison, or Webster to manage them.

Mr. Stanly and the Whigs are in favor of Clay's project of dividing the proceeds of the public lands among the States. Although this subject is worthy of a distinct examination, we cannot here let it pass entirely. The people of the South have every reason to fear any gifts offered to them by Henry Clay. They are gilded treacheries, and this land project is eminently so. It is a deliberate attempt not only to bribe the States with their own property, but to bring back and fasten upon the South and producing classes the corrupting oppressions of the protective tariffs, internal improvements, and U. S. Banks of the Clay and Adams dynasty. The least reflection will prove this. About half the merchandise now imported pays no duty at all, the other half pays but moderate duty, which by the compromise act will decrease every year till 1842. These duties do not, now furnish revenue enough for support of government; and certainly will not afford enough in 1842, when duties are reduced to their lowest point. It requires the money arising from duties on imports, and that from ordinary sales of public lands both united, to carry on the Government. Take away the money derived from the land sales, distribute it among the States as the Whigs advise, and what will you do for revenue? The Government must stop or these duties must be made high enough to support the Government. The South and producing classes must again be saddled with a high protecting tariff with all its train of curses, which may be shaken off only by the bayonet or disunion. This is the struggle contemplated by H. Clay and the Whigs, in 1842; and this distribution of the public land money is only a preparatory step for reinstating a high protective tariff at that time. Yet the poor Whig dupes of this district expect to dupe us into the support of this same Henry Clay, by the election of a Federal Whig Representative to Congress. Above all things then,

we want a Representative who will not bribe the States with their own money, nor be the blind tool of that political gambler Henry Clay.

INVESTIGATOR.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

"The wrong Sow by the ear."

Mr. Howard: The manner in which the Editor of the Washington Whig assails "the Aristocracy of Edgecombe" is somewhat astonishing. The "Conqueror" should have an eye to his organ, and keep it tuned to a different strain from that of denouncing his little knot of truly devoted friends in the "Regency" county. The Editor of Whig is well aware of the fact, that "the aristocracy of Edgecombe" are all loyal supporters of the "Conqueror" to a man, and of course are all Federal Whigs to a man; and none but this "little knot" (the glorious 75," a few "huge paws" in Whig gear excepted,) are worthy of being "supplicated," or "solicited," for their "votes" by so illustrious a personage as the "aid de camp" of that great chief of abolitionism, General "Quashpomp" Sambo Slade, of Vermont.

Then if the Editor of the Whig is aware of these facts, (for he cannot plead ignorance,) is it not passing strange and exceedingly illiberal in him to vituperate this little knot, embracing as it does, "all the talents, all the wealth, and all the decency" of Edgecombe, and of course, the devoted friends of his idol. This seems to be a sort of deviation from the track, a sort of nabbing "the wrong sow by the ear," an aberration of the Editor's mind, produced in all probability by the hope-blighting conviction that "the ideo of March" are near at hand, and that certain defeat awaits the *Casus of the age*, the "Conqueror" of the people.

A VOTER.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Whig Meeting in Edgecombe.

At a meeting of a portion of the Whigs of Edgecombe county, held at Rocky Mount on June 8th, 1839, Doctor *Jas. J. Phillips* was, on motion, called to the Chair, and *Benja. J. Spruill* appointed Secretary. After explaining the object of the meeting, the Chairman appointed a committee consisting of *James M. Battle*, *B. J. Spruill*, and *Benja. D. Battle*, who after retiring a few minutes, reported the following preamble and resolutions; which were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, in the opinion of this meeting, the condition of public affairs admonishes the great mass of the people of the necessity of increased vigilance and activity in detecting the abuses and mal-administration of the Government and applying the necessary correctives; the permanence of our free government depending upon the simplicity, cheapness and purity of our institutions.

And whereas, the abuse of powers entrusted to Congress and the Executive, can only be corrected by the virtue and intelligence of the people; and whereas, the unceasing efforts of the President, (through his party,) to control the revenue of the United States, which, with his growing patronage, is brought to bear upon the freedom of elections, give to every honest friend of his country just reason to fear the loss of our inestimable constitution and with it our liberty; Therefore,

Resolved, 1st, We hold that in a Republican government the will of the people should be law to their servants; that we are not so blinded by faction, nor so dead to all love of liberty, as to be willing to surrender our independence at the foot-stool of executive power, and adopt the dictates of one man as a substitute for the wishes of the people.

Resolved, 2nd, That the slow, insidious and unchecked accumulation of power in the hands of the Executive, has been the curse of all free governments, and the prominent cause of their overthrow. That we view the last forlorn hope of a sinking Administration, the sub-treasury system, as a scheme calculated to enlarge the powers by increasing the patronage of the Executive; we view it as the last great monster, called into being by the arts of the "Magician" to trample under foot the rights of the States, the fortunes and liberties of the people.

Resolved, 3rd, That we have no confidence in the honesty or patriotism of a party whose constant cry is, "economy, economy," while the expenses of Government have steadily increased under it from 13 to 39 millions of dollars, and which first promulgated the odious doctrines that "to the victors belong the spoils," and that, the patronage of the Government shall be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections"—doctrines at variance with the very first principles of free government, subversive alike of the integrity of our rulers and the morals of the people.

Resolved, 4th, That in despite of new lights and new discoveries in political science, our confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of our ancestors, embodied in the Federal Constitution, continues unabated; a constitution, if strictly adhered to, securing to us and to our posterity the inestimable blessings of union and liberty.

Resolved, 5th, That we concur fully in Mr. Rayner's resolutions as passed in our last Legislature.

Resolved, 6th, That we highly approve Mr. F. Hill's Land bill, as being founded upon equity and justice.

Resolved, 7th, That we regard any interference by the General Government in

the subject of Slavery, (except for purposes of security,) either the States, Territories, or District of Columbia, as inexpedient and unconstitutional; and believing that the Atherton resolutions do not recognize the right to property in slaves to the extent guaranteed by the Constitution, we therefore approve the ground taken by the Hon. EDWARD STANLY, in opposition to said resolutions, and pledge ourselves to support him in his opposition to the reception of petitions and memorials on the subject of the abolition of Slavery.

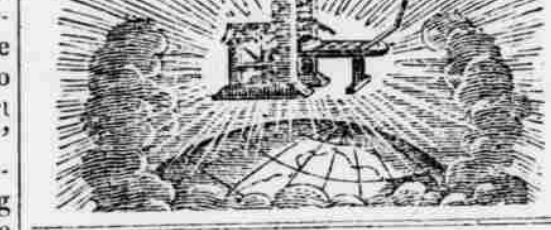
Resolved, 8th, That our confidence in the ability, firmness, integrity and patriotism of our former Representative Edward Stanly remains undiminished, and that no honorable effort, on our part, shall be left unexerted, to secure his re-election.

Resolved, 9th, That the above proceedings be published in the Tarboro' Press, and Washington Whig and other Whig papers generally.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

JAS. J. PHILIPS, Chairman.
Benj. J. Spruill, Secretary.



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1839.

Republican Candidates.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR CONGRESS,
THOMAS H. HALL.

"A Farmer" will appear in our next.

We bespeak the patience of such of our readers as are not entirely absorbed with politics, for two or three weeks, as we wish to give full scope to the admirable and pungent pen of "A Countryman," and to the political opinions of such other of our Democratic friends as may feel disposed to make them known through the medium of the press.

We insert the proceedings of the "Whig meeting in Edgecombe," agreeably to request, and as a matter of courtesy and curiosity. The Federal Whigs abroad, will doubtless hail these proceedings with delight, and indulge a pleasing delusion until the election, when they will be sadly astonished and disappointed, that there should have been "such a great cry and so little wool."

The Washington Whig reiterates its assertion, "upon the authority of more than one letter from the county of Edgecombe," that we have misrepresented the remarks made by Mr. Stanly at our Court week, and a correspondent of the Whig, very wisely in his own conceit, has discovered "several direct contradictions," relative to the same speech, between our Editorial article and the communication of "A Voter" in this paper, and sagely concludes that, "there is a lie somewhere."

As the Editor of the Whig declines giving the names of his correspondents, we will endeavor in our next, to return the "lie" to him and he can either retain it himself or fasten it on his correspondents. And we defy "A Beaufort Voter" to point out any "contradiction" in the articles he refers to. We admit that there is a slight variation in the mode of expression, because as we have already stated, we published the words of Mr. Stanly, as given to us by a Whig; but the substance of the expression is the same—and we believe it is by this mean and paltry quibble, in keeping with modern Federal Whig tactics, that the Whigs hope to repel the odium which has attached itself to the reprehensible language and conduct of Mr. Stanly.

We have received the first number of the "North Carolina Democrat," published in the town of Halifax by Mr. C. F. Cloud. It is very neatly printed on a large sheet, and the editorial and selected articles give promise of its being an able and efficient advocate of the Democratic cause. It has adopted as a motto, the following correct political maxim: "The rights of the States, and the liberties of the people—one and inseparable."

We are truly pleased to learn from the Democrat, that the talented and indefatigable Representative of the Halifax Congressional district, the Hon. Jesse A. Bynum,

has returned from the South, "in fine health and spirits, and entered the canvass with an energy and zeal that give flattering earnest of his triumphant success."

No material change in markets.

COMMUNICATED.

The Revd. Robt. J. Carson will preach in this place on Monday night the 8th, and also on Tuesday the 9th July.

MARRIED,

On the 28th ult. the Hon. Jesse A. Bynum, of this place, to Mrs. Emeline Bray, of the parish of Rapide, La.
Halifax Dem.

Horse Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a good saddle and gear horse, for which he will give a liberal price
GEO. HOWARD.
Tarboro', June 28.

Notice.

I HAVE seventy-five barrels of Corn, which I will sell at Four Dollars and Fifty Cents per barrel cash, or Four Dollars and Seventy Five Cents, on a credit.
JOEL S. SUGG.
26th of June, 1839. 26-3

STONY HILL Academy.

The subscriber contemplating 4 or 5 weeks absence during the next session, takes pleasure in announcing to his Patrons and friends, that there will be no suspension of the Exercises at this School; but that it will be conducted by

James W. Lancaster,

A gentleman in whose qualifications and moral deportment, from personal acquaintance, I have the fullest confidence, and feel every assurance in recommending him as meriting their patronage, and thoroughly able to teach their sons and wards in all the branches heretofore taught in this Academy.

The next session begins 1st day of July, at former prices for board and tuition.
M R. GARRETT.
June 15th, 1839. 25-3

Notice.

The Subscriber having opened a Public House at



GROVE HILL,
Warren County, N. C.

Eleven miles from Warrenton, on the road leading to Halifax, is prepared to accommodate travellers or persons who may wish Board during the sickly season.—His charges will be moderate, and his table shall be furnished with the best he can procure. His stables will be attended by careful ostlers.

HENRY A. KEARNEY.

June 1, 1839. 23-4

Notice.

The subscriber still occupies the same place at

GROVE HILL,



Which he formerly has for the last five years, and is prepared to accommodate all who may think proper to call on him. His table will be furnished with the best the neighborhood can afford, and his bar with good liquors. He respectfully tenders his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received from them heretofore.

B. R. SMITH.

June 15, 1839. 25-3

State of North Carolina,
EDGECOMBE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
MAY TERM, 1839.

James G. Barnes }
vs. } Original Attachment.

John Andrews, }
Richard Hawes, Cad. Hawes, and James D. Barnes, summoned as garnishees.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Andrews, the defendant in this suit, 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 fourth Monday in August next, at the Court House in Tarborough, and answer, plead, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Witness, JOSEPH BELL, Clerk of said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in May, 1839.

JOS. BELL, C. C.
Price adv \$5 00. 25-6