

on that bloody occasion were driven to the direful necessity of fighting for their lives and for the lives of their bleeding wives and infants. Yet Mr. Stanly is the very idol of the Whig party in this district. "He is true to the South"—the champion of Southern rights—say they, and all the truths that have been recorded or spoken of his words and deeds in and out of Congress by the Democrats, are "lies" & nothing but "lies"—the journals of Congress, and the ears of more than a hundred men to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Stanly may refuse to vote for anti-abolition resolutions, having for their primary object the prevention of a second Southampton massacre, the desolation of North Carolina in common with the rest of the Southern States; the conversion of the green and delightful fields of the entire South into one common grave yard by the Abolitionists of the North thro' the agency of negroes, set upon us like so many hell-hounds with torch and with knife, to burn and to butcher without mercy and without discrimination. Yet Mr. Stanly "is true to the South" "a Southerner"—strongly attached to Southern interests, "a slaveholder" to boot, (strange to tell!) and therefore how dare you, you "east away intemperate wretch," to "charge" Mr. Stanly "with being an Abolitionist," in the "character" of a "drunken Loco Foco" as you are. Mr. Stanly may abuse the Republicans, the farmers, the laborers, on whom the perpetuity of this Republic depends, with "his biting sarcasm and withering invective," and "consign" them (no doubt would if he could.)

"To their grave,
To bitter scorn a sacrifice,
And to grinning infamy."

And in the same breath may defend old John Quincy Adams, the peerless Prince of Abolitionism, and enulge him to the very skies in the adorable language of a worshipper of the Deity, thus: "His latter days are his better days"—because of the zeal which he manifests in the emancipation of the African tribe of the South. What else can constitute the "latter days" of this old wretch, his "better days" in the estimation of Mr. Stanly? And yet Mr. Stanly is said to be the most fit individual in this district to represent the people composed chiefly of Republican farmers, laborers and slaveholders. Here then, Mr. Editor, is a sort of what shall I call it? heterogeneous comminglement of contrarities, either of folly, of knavery, or both combined in the political conduct of Mr. Stanly, which in my humble opinion constitutes such a splendid *Salmagundi* of abolitionism, that even a Tappan or a Garrison could sit down to a dish of it with no lack of appetite.

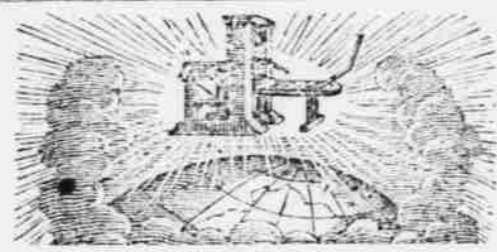
It really does seem that Mr. Stanly can do "no wrong" in the eyes of the Whigs. Why not then, O ye would-be lords and nobles dub him "His Majesty, the King," at once? He has proclaimed himself "a Conqueror," it now devolves on ye to stick a crown of some sort (if it be of African wool,) on his would-be regal pate as a reward for the invaluable services he has rendered ye. Yet, I think I can discern in this most extraordinary, most unprecedented man-worship, on the part of the Whigs of this district, something not truly genuine, something not altogether "Simon Pure." There is no little pretence in their ridiculous homage. The fact is they do not, they cannot in every sense of the word "approve of Mr. Stanly's course" in Congress. His pitiful abolition provocations, his contemptible fawning sycophancy, cats-paw imbecility, marshy twattle, blustering, bullying milk and water tirade, showeth qualities in the "little would-be" again misrepresentative of the people of this district, so very different from those of a profound independent statesman, that the Whigs with all their pretended admiration of their "Conqueror," would very willingly shuffle him off for an humble "suppliant" in the character of some other Whig of less impudence and more common sense, provided they could do so with any sort of success to the cause of whiggery disrobed of abolitionism. But alas! the Whigs of this district will find it a difficult matter to disconnect whiggery and abolitionism without a serious curtailment of their power. The Whigs of the South and West are dependent upon the abolition Whigs of the North and East for success to the cause of Federal whiggery in general. They must necessarily be united, or a total wreck of the party will be the inevitable consequence. Abolition therefore is the *ligament* which unites these political Siamese Twins.

No it cannot be possible that any man or set of men, who are native born citizens of the South (however whiggish they may be) can "approve of Mr. Stanly's course in Congress," however much he was actuated from necessity or from fear of the Northern Whig lash. Those who say they "approve of his course," cannot be sincere. They cannot tell the truth; unless it be that kind of truth peculiar to Whiggery, a "lie." But Mr. Stanly is a "true blue" Federal Whig, and that is a consideration with the party which overwhelms every other. He is in favour of Banks "in general," and in favour of all matters and things" connected with Banks. He is in favour of all Whig contrivances and machinations to cheat labor out of its just reward. He is in favour of monopolies, exclusive privileges, and for aught I know to the contrary, Crittenden's, "Gag Law." He is in favor of Henry Clay

for President, in lieu of Martin Van Buren. He is in favor of Clay's Mammoth Bank of \$50,000,000 capital, his odious American System, the Tariff upon the back of that. In short, he is in favor of every thing pertaining to Henry Clay, another avowed abolitionist. He is in favor of every enemy of the poor and every measure calculated to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. He is opposed to the National Treasury (nick-named the Sub Treasury,) consequently opposed to the people's using their own money for their own purposes. He is for subjecting the people to the government of banks, instead of a government of their own. In truth he is for riveting the bank yoke upon their unwilling necks and convert them into mere beasts of burden for the convenience of the aristocracy of wealth and education. These are virtues in Mr. Stanly more than sufficient to counterbalance all his faults and foibles," in the eyes of the Whigs. They expunge from their memories every political folly and transgression of which he has been guilty, and for which he stands "solitary and alone" without a rival. His abolition sins are all blotted out of the Whig calendar by his predominant aristocratic virtues, and "A Beaufort Voter" and the Whig organ at Washington are shamelessly endeavoring to blot them (together with his electioneering vagaries at Tarboro') out of every other calendar by their mighty process of truth-telling in the shape of "lies" and denials.

Mr. Stanly may go to Edgecombe and insult its democratic citizens in a braggadocio tirade "face to face, eye to eye, and hilt to hilt," "in the spirit of a Conqueror," still the fact must not be published in the Tarboro' Press. It is a "little misrepresentation"—it is a "lie," the testimony of more than a hundred listening "winking Loco Focos" of strict veracity to the contrary notwithstanding. And moreover Mr. Stanly may go to Edgecombe and propose bets to the people of "\$1000 to \$500," on his own election, either for himself or in behalf of his black leg brethren below, and have the money staked, (not having it himself,) and his treat bill cashed besides, by the Aristocracy of the "Regency" county. Still these facts must be kept in the dark. They must not be suffered to cross the line of Edgecombe. If they do, the Whig organ instantly strikes up to the tune of a "lie" in the loudest deepest thunders of the bass or rather baseness of that discordant instrument, echoed back in the accordant harmony of "A Beaufort Voter." Mr. Stanly is among the loudest in crying "wolf, when there is no wolf." He is among the boldest in barefaced falsehoods in regard to the expenses of Government under Mr. Van Buren's administration, swelling the amount by a process of misrepresentations from about \$15,000,000, the actual expenses of Government, to the enormous sum of \$38,000,000, for the purpose of deceiving the people and benefitting his corrupt party. And yet we are told that this great deceiver this prodigious falsifier and "conqueror" withal, is the man above all other men in this district, better qualified and more fit to represent a free and virtuous people in the Congress of the United States of America. "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ascalon."

A VOTER.



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1839.

Republican Candidates.

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

["A True Democrat" will appear in our next paper.]

THE ELECTION.

Our readers will bear in mind, that on Thursday the 25th inst. the election for a member of Congress will take place in this district. As some misapprehension exists in relation to the qualifications of voters, we have deemed it advisable to insert the constitutional provision on that subject, (the qualifications of voters for members of Congress being the same as for members of the House of Commons) which is as follows:

Section 8. That all freemen of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any county within this State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which he resides.

And inasmuch as there are gross misrepresentations in circulation respecting the actual expences of the Government, we have also determined to republish the following brief statement in regard thereto:

The amount appropriated for all purposes ordinary and extraordinary is \$38,000,000,

from which must be deducted the following amounts, viz:

For the expected war with England, now not wanted, no war taking place,	\$10,000,000
For the Post Office, not one dollar to be used,	5,000,000
For the Florida war, Government not responsible for it,	1,850,000
For removal of Indians west of Mississippi,	1,765,000
For Pensioners, increased four-fold since Adams's adminis'n,	2,500,000
For protection of Northern frontier and Western and military road,	630,000
For Survey of the Coast,	90,000
For Public Buildings, Treasury Office, Post Office, Custom Houses N. York & Boston,	405,000
	\$22,760,000

Leaving for the actual expenses of Government, \$15,240,000.

The Editor of the Washington Whig passes unnoticed our confirmation of the statement we made respecting the language and conduct of Mr. Stanly in his Speech at our last Court—and has neither the magnanimity to acknowledge that we did not "misrepresent" said speech—nor the effrontery to call in question the testimony we produced to substantiate it. But we do not intend to let him off in this manner. We have proved that our statement was substantially correct, and now we intend to prove that the statement of the Editor of the Whig was not "a little misrepresentation," but very incorrect—hoping that "A Beaufort Voter," will be enabled to discover where the "lie," and the father of it is. For this purpose we will introduce the following testimony:—

Edgecombe county, July 8th, 1839.

Mr. Howard: I this day for the first time, had the Washington Whig of the 12th ult. put in my hands, stating the circumstances of a bet between Mr. Stanly and myself, made and closed at our last May Court. The circumstances were open and known to many persons, and I merely wish to set the matter right as it should be; hoping the Editor of the Whig will have the candor to correct his misstatement, which misstatement is as follows:

"Mr. Stanly was addressing the people, a crowd in which he had not a dozen acquaintances,—and he remarked, that if elected he would again refuse to vote on such resolutions as Atherton's. An individual in front of him—one of the self-styled wheel-horses of Edgecombe democracy—with a courtesy becoming the domineering spirit of the regency politicians, rudely and uncivilly said, in an audible tone, "there is no danger of that—you will never go back there again." Excited by this rude interruption, from the effervescence of feelings already roused, it is true Mr. Stanly offered to bet the man who made the remark. Three or four hours afterwards a party of gentlemen led on by a would-be "wheel-horse, came up to Mr. Stanly with solemn march, & in all the "pride, pomp & circumstance" which becomes such a man, with his right hand aloft extended, and said, "We come, sir, to take the bet." Then some forty or fifty persons, from whom the money had been collected, looked like "conquerors." They expected a "back out," and were waiting to get their money, go home & brag. But sad disappointment! Mr. Stanly said, "you shall be gratified, gentlemen," and a friend loaned him the money. The bet was made after various attempts on the part of those who were more largely interested to break it off. Mr. Stanly distinctly told the company before making the bet, that he had no intention at the time he spoke of making a bet; he had never done so, and never intended to; and further, that he would have all interest of his own transferred and in no possible event would he consent to receive one cent from the bet."

When Mr. Stanly was addressing the people at our Court, he stated that his course upon Atherton's resolutions was the proudest act of his life, and if elected, he should certainly pursue the same course again. Whereupon an old man standing within reach of me, whose name I did not know, in a low tone not intended for Mr. Stanly's ear, observed, that he would not go there again he hoped. Mr. Stanly said he would bet \$1000 to \$500, that he took his seat in Congress on the first Monday of December next.

After closing his speech, some fifteen or sixteen individuals placed \$500 in my hands, and requested me to stake it with Mr. Stanly for them. I went to Mr. Stanly and told him I had understood he had proposed to bet \$1000 to \$500, on his own election against Doct. Hall. He replied he did. I told him then the bet was taken. But, if he proposed the bet in the heat of debate, or in a moment of excitement, the bet was not taken; or, if he was not perfectly prepared, or did not wish to bet, that it would not be urged—but if he was desirous of making such a bet, he then had an opportunity, and upon no other terms would it be taken. To which he replied, that the bet should be taken; but he would have me to understand, that if he won the money he should transfer his interest to others, for he would not receive one cent—but if he lost, he was responsible for the whole of it—and if I wished it, upon his return to Pitt, I should have the chance of twice, thrice, yea, ten times the amount upon the same terms; and if I would attend to them, I would have letters addressed to me from different parts of the district, offering me the same opportunities.

As to those who interfered to break off the bet, Messrs. R. Pittman and James S. Battle were the only persons that I recollect of that spoke to me about doing so,

and they were not interested in the bet at all; but spoke of the bad effects of betting on elections—to which I replied that I did not wish to bet at all in any way, but the money was put into my hands for Mr. Stanly's accommodation, and that Mr. Stanly had taken the bet, and I had no control of the matter, but by consent of all parties and as they were mostly absent, that I could not drop the bet—and there the matter ended.

This is to certify, that at our last May Court, \$1500 were placed in my hands, as a bet on the Congressional election in this district; the parties to which were, Mr. Stanly on the one part, and Dr. Sugg in behalf of himself and fifteen other persons, (named on a list which accompanied the money,) on the other part; which list, together with the money, I deposited in the Branch Bank at this place for safe keeping, where it now is. July 11. 1839.

JOHN MERCER.

From the N. Y. Eve Post, June 19.

It having been understood that the President of the United States intended to visit his native State this summer, our General Committee have been making arrangements for his reception. In answer to a communication in behalf of that committee, the following letter has been received from him:

Washington, June 14, 1839.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter, in which, on behalf of the Democratic General Committee, you ask to be informed of the probable period of my arrival at New York, with a view to a public expression of regard for myself and approbation of my official conduct.

Intending to travel by private conveyance, I cannot with certainty name the day on which I shall reach there, but I hope to do so by the first of July. The interchange of personal civilities with my fellow citizens in the course of my journey, will afford me the most lively gratification, and the only sentiment in regard to it that I desire to express is the hope that it may be attended with the least formality that is consistent with entire respect to the wishes of my friends.

As your letter leads me to believe that the Committee design to invite me to a public dinner and as I have been apprized that similar kindness is contemplated in other places, I trust I shall be pardoned if I express, in advance of more formal offers, the obligation I shall feel myself under to decline such compliments.

I am not insensible of the apparent delicacy of thus anticipating the intentions of my friends; but I feel that in so doing, I may safely throw myself upon their indulgence. I need not assure them that I can never be unmindful of any manifestation of their regard or confidence.

Do me the favor to make these sentiments known to the Committee, and to accept for yourself my thanks for the obliging manner in which you have conveyed their request.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, Your friend and obt. serv't. M. VAN BUREN.

Drought in the South.—The Natchez Free Trader of the 14th ult. states that the country on Red River is suffering for want of rain. The Baton Rouge Gazette also complains about the drought in the Florida parishes. These are the principal cotton growing sections of Louisiana.

The weather in this section (says the Tallahassee Floridian of the 15th ult.) is excessively dry. In fact, throughout Middle Florida so great a drought has not been experienced for several years. In many sections not half a crop will be made; and unless we have rain in a day or two, the corn will be entirely ruined. Many of our planters will not make their bread. The cotton crop generally looks well, although if the drought continue it must soon feel the effects of the dry weather and hot sun. On some plantations, we learn, it is even difficult to obtain sufficient water for horses and cattle.

In a part of North Carolina, on the Roanoke we also understand that rain has been much wanted. Alabama has also suffered severely, but they have had some good rains lately.

In this section of Virginia we have had a superabundance of the "watery element." The farmers are complaining loudly.

Petersburg Con.

A perfect cure of Asthma, fifty four years standing, effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.—This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of fifty four years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief. Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved; and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS.
Prince George, co. Va., Nov. 10.

The sick are all taking Goelcke's Matchless Sanative, which is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty cures.

Notice.

WILL RENT, for the balance of the year, and give possession immediately, **The House and Lot,**



Whereon I now live. The place is well adapted for a private or public residence, having a good garden, two wells of excellent water, good stables, and other out houses. The situation is in a beautiful and healthy part of the town. Any person wishing to rent, would do well to call and see.

JOANNA W. ARRINGTON,
Nashville, Nash county, N. C.
5th July, 1839. 2S-2 }

Pittsboro' Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on the 8th July next, under the superintendence of the former instructor, Mr. J. M. Lowjoy.

TERMS:
Classics, \$18 } Per Session.
English, 15 }

The following are the branches taught in this Institution, viz: Latin, Greek, French, Algebra, Arithmetic, Geometry, History, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, Navigation and Surveying, Reading, Writing and Spelling.

In addition to the preparatory course in the Classics, Mr. Lowjoy will give unmitigated attention to young gentlemen, in Algebra, Geometry, History, Ancient and Modern Geography, and will permit no scholar to pass out of his hands without a competent knowledge of the above branches.

The Trustees of this Institution, under a deep sense of the great evil flowing from imperfect teaching in some of our Academies, hesitate not in recommending this School to the public, having had ample testimony, during a twelve months residence among us, of the ability, propriety and general intelligence of Mr. Lowjoy in all matters connected with teaching.

Pittsboro', June 1839. 2S 4

Oxford Academy.

THIS Institution, (incorporated in the year 1811) occupies an eligible and spacious edifice, and is situated in a village proverbial for the good health of its inhabitants. The last Session closed, by a public examination, on the 21st inst. The next session will commence on the first Monday in July, under the superintendence of

Mr. D. F. Robertson,

Who has had charge of the Academy during the past year. The Moral and Literary character of the Principal, his experience and success, as an instructor of youth, and the accurate proficiency in Classical and English studies, manifested by the students at the late Examination, do, in our opinion, commend this Institution to the confidence of the Public.

By order of the Board,
Thomas B. Littlejohn, Pres't.
James M. Wiggins, Sec'y.
Oxford, June 1839. 2S 2

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. 2S 3

\$50 Reward.

RAN AWAY, a short time since, two negroes named NED and HARDY, belonging to John S. Randolph, who recently removed from this county to Florida. These negroes are supposed to be lurking about Tarboro', and are so well known that it is deemed unnecessary to give a description of them. I am authorized to offer the above reward for their apprehension, or \$25 for each, if delivered to me or secured in any jail so that their owner can get them again. All persons are forbid harboring or carrying off said negroes, under penalty of the law.

D. RICHARDS.
Tarboro', March 14, 1839. 11