

Saturday, and the whole of that day, and so continued until one of the mails arrived in the evening. The office was then kept open until 9, and frequently until 10 o'clock. I have further known him go to his office at any time when called upon; and I have even known him to leave his house after he had retired at night, to deliver letters and papers.

PETER T. GOELET, M. D.  
Greenville, N. C.

I am a student of Dr. Goelet, and, being constantly in his office, can testify to the correctness of the Doctor's statements, as my opportunities have been equal to that of any other individual of knowing Mr. Hoyle's attention to the duties of his office; and must think that any charge against Mr. Hoyle must proceed from his personal enemies. As regards his prying into letters, those who know him, without hesitation, would pronounce it base slander.

JOSEPH MASTERS.  
Greenville, N. C.

Greenville, N. C. March 20, 1839.

I have been engaged in mercantile business in this place during the whole period that James R. Hoyle has been postmaster, and I have no hesitancy in saying that the office has been conducted properly under his management, and that the charges preferred to the Department are incorrect, and proceeded from either personal or political hostility.

THOS. HAMAHAN.

Greenville, N. C. March 18, 1839.

The undersigned states that the firms of Tison & Co., Tison & Shepherd, and Sherrod Tison & Co. with whom he is connected in business, receive more letters and papers than any other two mercantile establishments in Greenville; that he never found any difficulty in obtaining his letters and papers, even when applied for on a Sabbath or night; that he occupied a store and dwelling during the last year the house immediately south of the post office, and he believes the duties of the office have been as properly transacted by the present postmaster as by any of his predecessors; that, while the mail passed through without stopping, (only to be opened,) he has requested the postmaster to open his letters and forward the bills of lading which he might find directed to the firm of which he is a member; and further than this, he knows of no "prying into letters to ascertain their contents," and that he has no hesitancy in declaring his opinion that the charges made against the postmaster were made through political hostility.

LAMBERT P. BEARDSLEY.



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1840.

Democratic Republican State Rights Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

THE ELECTION.

On Thursday last, the Polls were opened in this county, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the people for Governor, members of Assembly, and Sheriff. The aggregate is as follows: For Governor—Romulus M. Saunders, 1298; John M. Morehead, 111. General Assembly—Senate: Louis D. Wilson, 588. Commons—William S. Baker, 1124; Joshua Barnes, 1108; Ralph E. Macnair, (not a candidate,) 196. Sheriff—William D. Petway, 1177. There being no opposition to either of the county candidates, the vote was not quite as full as usual, on the part of the Democracy; but we think they may confidently claim the praise of having nobly done their duty, and given the Federal whigs a "promise" that may be relied on, of what they may expect in November.

\*OFFICIAL STATEMENT of the Polls in the several districts in this county.

Districts.	Saunders.	Morehead.	Wilson.	Baker.	Barnes.	Macnair.	Petway.
1. Tarboro's,	65	10	21	52	46	15	50
2. Brake's,	86	15	46	59	84	36	91
3. Armstrong's,	122	1	67	116	111	8	116
4. Barnes's,	124	1	56	103	111	0	116
5. Sharpe's,	54	0	28	45	52	1	49
6. Saratoga,	151	25	61	136	147	1	156
7. Barterfield,	74	0	38	46	66	14	67
8. Sparta,	81	5	27	67	68	10	77
9. Pender's,	71	1	17	60	25	41	63
10. Bulluck's,	66	0	32	58	50	14	58
11. Harrell's,	42	0	23	34	15	23	32
12. Harper's,	37	12	22	35	32	5	33
13. Bradley's,	78	0	56	77	72	2	62
14. Logsboro',	44	3	16	44	44	0	39
15. Cherry's,	66	17	41	60	60	10	38
16. Maner's,	44	10	26	42	36	10	45
17. Gardner's,	93	11	31	90	89	3	85
	1298	111	588	1124	1108	196	1177

A question for whig arithmeticians.—

If the Federal whigs had a "promise" of 300 votes in Edgecombe county in the election for Governor, and obtained about 100—how many electoral votes may they proportionably expect to receive, when they have the "promise" of about 200? The solution of this question, in our opinion, will furnish a more correct estimate of the result of the ensuing Presidential election, than any we have as yet seen in the Federal whig papers.

The reader is referred to the first page, for some further details respecting Mr. Stantley's charge against the late Postmaster General.

We learn verbally from Pitt county, that the entire whig ticket has succeeded, and that Morehead's majority over Saunders for Governor is about 100.

The steamer North Carolina, belonging to the Wilmington Rail Road Co. was totally destroyed on Saturday night last, by coming in contact with the steamer Gov. Dudley. She sunk in 15 minutes after receiving the shock. No lives were lost, but not more than half the bags of the great Southern mail, and only a small portion of the passengers' baggage were saved. There were but 13 passengers on board. The accident is attributed to the ignorance or strange fatuity of McQuade, the mate of the North Carolina.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Observations on Mr. BADGER'S Greenville Speech.

No. 3.

I shall proceed now, fellow citizens, to notice the different topics of the learned orator's speech; but they are so various and so numerous, that the review must necessarily be very brief and concise. Does the gentleman intend to assert that "the eleven years administration" ever did make "experiments on the banking and credit system"? Nothing can be more untrue. Was it an experiment on the banking system by Genl. Jackson, when in his message, he submitted the question of the re-charter of the U. S. Bank to the people? Or, when he issued his "specie circular," thereby checking the robbery and plunder of the "public domain"? Perhaps the learned orator calls all these acts "experiments on banking." Nothing can be more untrue. But if he has given them the name—it is enough. Names are things in Whig philosophy. Hear that learned but not wise politician and a sort of half poet, J. Q. Adams, one of the great whig abolition party, and of course of paramount authority with our learned orator:

"And if we cannot alter things, By G-d we'll change their names, Sir."

As for the "credit system," as exemplified in the splendid career of speculation in 1835 and 1836, it may be defined to be "a system of fraud by which a scoundrel without a cent of capital by good backing, to obtain the spurious and irredeemable paper of swindling banks, may carry his speculations on the property of honest men, to the amount of millions, without at any moment of his career, being able to discharge the hundredth or the thousandth part of what he owes." But perhaps this banking and credit system may come under future consideration.

There are few persons so ignorant as not to know, that the changes which the learned orator has rung, in the pure cant and slang of whiggery, upon "hard currency," "specie humbug," "one currency for the government and another for the people," &c. are pure deception and misrepresentation. The Democratic party desires a wholesome reform in banks, a solid equal and stable mixed currency; that banks shall be the subjects not the masters of law, or superior to it; that the paper circulation shall be founded upon a specie basis, and at all times convertible actually (not in name) into specie at the will of the holder without loss or depreciation. He must be little less than a madman, who acquainted at all, with the habits of trade of this country, could expect an exclusive metallic currency in this our day, or that it were even desirable. These are Democratic opinions, all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding.

On the subject of the "extravagant expenditures of the government," it is unnecessary to do more to prove the falsehood of the charge, than to refer to the triumphant vindication of the government, by the chairman of the committee of ways and means, Mr. Jones, in his late speech in the present session of Congress.

"Treasury notes," "loans in disguise," "loans to defray the expenses of government," are themes which one would think, the learned orator would have shunned as studiously as he would fly the imputation of "Quaker Demagogue." It would have seemed more amiable, to have told the people the truth; that his great whig party with the aid of the National Bank and Bank of U. S. of Pennsylvania, and all her affiliated banks, had labored by day & night for years to reduce the government to a state of bankruptcy; that in this attempt, the banks themselves became bankrupt and had suspended payment, after carrying ruin into all classes of society, by unheard of expansions and contractions, by encouraging a bloated state of trade, and a circulation of irresponsible and irredeemable paper to the amount of 150 millions, and the importation of foreign goods to an equal amount, &c. &c. &c.; but that in this traitorous attempt, they were arrested by the wisdom and vigilance of Mr. Van Buren's administration, which neutralized the blow and saved the country. He ought to have told the people, that the banks fraudulently closing their vaults with 28 millions of the people's money, which they refused or were unable to pay, and the merchants owing many millions on bonds for duties, which it was impossible in this condition of the country to pay to the government, Congress passed a law for the issue of Treasury notes to defray the expenses of government, and with a view to indulge the banks and merchants, with time to meet their payments. That such have been the actual and prospective deficiencies apprehended in the revenue, that Congress has since 1837 annually renewed the law for this issue, to prepare and guard against emergencies until order and regularity can be established in the financial affairs of the country. This would have shown some modesty, and some honesty, but perhaps on that very account rejected.

"Fluctuations in the price of labor and produce," will be noticed hereafter.

Sarcasm, ridicule, and sneers, are not argument; but it is in this manner that the learned orator has spoken of the deposit act. "It was concluded (says he) to ask the States to take charge of this surplus fund," &c. Without stopping to notice the obscurity of the learned orator's phraseology, it will be sufficient to remark that no real friend of government could see without uneasiness and anxiety, the accumulation of a large surplus in the treasury and that both Genl. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, have been always strict advocates for reducing the revenue to the wants of government, that no surplus should ever exist. The "deposit act," the merit of which was claimed by the whigs, was a measure supported by both parties; but was emphatically and technically as its title imports, a trust in the hands of the States; not "a distribution act," as his party would willingly establish. It is a sacred trust, upon which violent hands cannot be laid by the States, without infamous robbery and swindling; yet the whig party modestly clamored for the last instalment, in the well-known absence of funds in the treasury, nay when a great deficiency, rendered it indispensable to have recourse to the issue of treasury notes, to pay the expenses of government. In this we behold another basely unconstitutional article of the whig creed, viz: That Congress has the power to tax the people, for the purpose of raising revenue, to distribute among, lend, or give to the States. The only hope of success in their political views and unhallowed objects which the whig party has, is by deceiving the people and by filling the country with pecuniary distress, until they can force the people to cry out for a National Bank, without whose aid they despair of getting possession of the government.

"The Independent Treasury" has received the honor of the learned orator's special denunciation. This measure is the most simple as well as one of the most useful measures which Mr. Van Buren has ever recommended to Congress. It is merely a plan for collecting, safe keeping and disbursing the public monies, almost universally adopted by every government in Europe. (See report of the committee of finance to the Senate, &c. Jan. 27th, 1840.) It would be but a waste of time to follow the gentleman through the inaccuracy and incoherence of his statements. I refer to the bill itself, as the best reply to the misrepresentations and distortions of facts of the learned orator. It is its own best eulogium. A precious whig confession has very lately been made on the floor of Congress, viz: That the banks cannot exist, without the use of the money of the government. Ah! is it out at last? Banks cannot exist, unless they can periodically close their vaults upon 20 or 30 millions of the people's money! In God's name then, let them wind up, the sooner the better; and if the Sub-treasury had no other merit, it will at least have that of reducing the immense banking capital of the U.S. which reached in 1837, upwards of 440 millions of dollars. (See American Almanac for 1839.) Henceforth let us have a government of the people, not a bank and State government nor a church and State gov-

ernment, like the government of England, so much admired by whigs. But it is amusing to observe the sympathy with which the learned whig orator is suddenly seized—yes! the sympathy of G. E. Badger, Esq.!—for the poor man, and to hear the sad strains in which he sings the woes and distresses of the poor man's wife and children, if they should lose "the refreshment of a cup of coffee" or forego the enjoyment of those luxuries which use has made necessary. Say, oh! most learned Martinus Scriblerius, if thy profound invention hath ever exhibited a more beautiful illustration of thy favorite bathos! How will it joy the heart of the sympathetic orator, to learn, that not one cup of coffee the less has gone down the throats of the poor man, his wife and little ones, for all the measures of this weary administration. Cease then! oh, cease most learned and sensible orator, those melting strains! Compose the tender exhibition of your divine sympathy. Dry those amiable tears which flow so readily at your imaginary picture of the poor man's sorrows. Want is not known to the honest yeomanry of this happy land. A healthy plenty still smiles on the board of those hardy sons of toil, who force their happy sustenance from their mother earth.

"Office holders" is also a favorite theme of the learned orator, on which he dilates with more than ordinary complacency. So long as we have a government, so long must we have public officers or servants, to discharge its duties. The ostentatious clamor of the whigs is really pitiable. They enjoy now, only a large majority of the most profitable offices, but their bitter pangs arise, from not holding all of them; and from the impossibility, which they profoundly feel, of possessing the power to drive every democrat from office. Are they not to be pitied?

The limits of this address will not admit of a full reply to his reckless assertions, on the subject of the public lands. It is painful to observe the doublings, the windings, and deceptions which he attempts to palm upon the public attention. The public domain is, indeed, a trust, in the hands of the government for the common benefit of all the States. But a discerning public will scout his ad captandum appeal to their prejudices and to the cupidity of the States. A thinking people will never consent, that the whig faction, shall enter upon a profligate waste of this solid fund, set apart for the future emergencies of the Union. The learned orator and his party have seized upon the "public land" as a bone of contention, and aggravate it to the fullest extent. With the cunning and fraud of the serpent, they stimulate the States to plunder the government (which is the people) of this sacred fund, to pay for the mad and visionary schemes, which the States have projected, and for which they have created a foreign debt of 200 millions of dollars; and if not checked, in time may amount to 1000 millions. To pay this foreign debt the whig party, would scramble for, plunder and distribute the whole public domain. The object of Mr. Clay's bill, to distribute the proceeds of the public lands, was to embarrass the government, by diminishing the revenue, to revive the tariff, and produce necessity for his darling panacea a National Bank. The orator's slander on the motives of Mr. Van Buren, is as ridiculous and foolish, as it is disingenuous and unfounded. Mr. Van Buren in his message of 1838 says, (substantially, for I quote from memory,) "the time may come, when the public interest may require, that the remaining lands within the limits of certain States should be ceded to those States for a valuable consideration." Perhaps the learned orator has confounded Mr. Calhoun's bill "to cede the public lands" &c. with Mr. Van Buren's message; for he says, "Mr. Van Buren still insists on making the bargain." This language is stupid enough for any uninformed man, but how supremely ridiculous! What, Mr. Van Buren make a bargain to cede the public domain? Does he estimate the intellect of the people of North Carolina so low, as to think he can make them believe this absurdity? Are the people so ignorant as not to know, that Congress alone has the power to cede the public lands? Congress alone then, must bear the responsibility of passing such an act. But why all this abuse of Mr. Van Buren? Why, says the orator, "we must withdraw from Mr. Van Buren the support of the State, and bestow it elsewhere." Ah! Are you there, most learned and sapient orator? So, fellow citizens, it is out at last, and all this rhodomontade about the condition of the country, all this denunciation of the measures of this "eleven years" administration is at last only a prelude, to his kind offer, of Wm. H. Harrison to you as President of the United States.

It is notorious, fellow citizens, that Federalism is the great leader, the generalissimo, in this infamous crusade, against liberty and popular rights, the constitution and the people. The next in command is, the monied power, viz: the banks affiliated with the Bank U.S., & associated wealth in every form. This is indeed the most formidably ally of federalism, and federalism is the constant advocate of a National Bank. It is a truth as incontestible as holy writ, that liberty and a National Bank can never exist together in this Republic. The creature of a usurpation by Congress, it seizes the first moment that it is conscious of secure existence, to proclaim its independence, its omnipotence,

its superiority over the laws and government of the Union—an imperium in imperio." The president of this National Bank is "par excellence" an absolute monarch, a money king, in whose hands are speedily concentrated, the 500 millions of the exchanges of this great commercial and agricultural community, which enable him to wage eternal war with the constitution, the government and the people, at home; while it moves, the puppet, at home; slave and instrument, of a far greater foreign power, the Bank of England! And thus is consummated substantially, a worse than colonial vassalage of this great country, to its ancient mistress, which the whole military and naval force of the British empire could not effect. Fatal and deadly as is the hostility of a National Bank to our free institutions and domestic interests, yet immeasurably more to be feared and deprecated, is her friendship. The union or intimate connection of a corrupt administration, with a National Bank, (itself the instrument of an immense foreign banking power,) in any political enterprise against our laws and independence, would leave us to sing a requiem over our departed liberties and rights, never to be recovered but by a bloody and hopeless resistance, against resources, powerful enough to subsidize a world in arms. Another National Bank would differ from the last, in nothing but the increased magnitude of its capital. As a monied power it would pre-empt at its feet, the agricultural and commercial capital and property of the country; as a political power, our laws, our institutions, our freedom of elections. Here the language of English newspapers on this vital subject:

"From its nature (i. e. of a National Bank) the influence of such a bank must be allied to the aristocracy of wealth, and not to the democracy of numbers; and this is more especially the case with great chartered banks having immense power. The late Bank of the United States was one of this description, and its political influence was prodigious." (See the London bankers' circular, Jan. 27th, 1837.)

Such is truly the character of a National Bank which the able administration of Mr. Van Buren, has succeeded in demonstrating to be "unnecessary to the successful management of our fiscal affairs."

But there is another ally of federalism high in command in this crusade still more hateful, if not more formidable to southern men. It is Abolitionism. The objects of this branch of the great whig party, are:

- 1st. To emancipate your slaves without remuneration to their owners, leaving the consequences to God.
- 2nd. To annihilate the just political influence of the South in the government of this vast Republic.

And yet, fellow citizens, with a full knowledge of these objects, southern whigs are found, shoulder to shoulder in the same ranks with abolitionists, and co-laborers in the magnificent scheme, of the great whig party, "to put down Mr. Van Buren." Why?

- 1st. Because Mr. Van Buren is pledged, to a strict construction of the constitution and stands opposed to the exercise of doubtful powers.
- 2nd. Because Mr. Van Buren is pledged, to veto any bill which Congress may pass, to charter a National Bank.
- 3rd. Because Mr. Van Buren is pledged, to veto any bill which Congress may pass to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or in any of the States or territories.

I leave to the various high contracting parties, in this great whig combination, to settle the respective interests they may claim in the reasons and motives here assigned for their co-operation in the grand scheme "to put down Mr. Van Buren," and shall proceed to enquire, the reasons of this great whig party for putting up, or supporting Wm. H. Harrison as President of the U. S.? These reasons, fellow citizens, are

- 1st. Because W. H. Harrison is a latitudinarian in the construction of the constitution.
- 2nd. Because W. H. Harrison is pledged not to veto any bill which Congress may pass to charter a National Bank.
- 3rd. Because W. H. Harrison is pledged not to veto any bill which Congress may pass, to abolish slavery in the U. States.

The plain meaning of all which is, that being a latitudinarian in the construction of the constitution, he, W. H. Harrison is pledged to approve and sign any bill which Congress may pass, to charter a National Bank, and abolish slavery in the U. S. "that the sun may no longer look down upon a slave in North America." The proof of all this is to be found in his speech at Cleveland, in which to gain the abolition party, he pledges himself not to veto any bill which Congress may pass. Thus sparing and throwing away, that conservative power with which the constitution arms a President of the U. S. on the exercise of which may sometimes depend, the very liberties of the people and the safety of the Republic.

But we are not quite prepared yet, for an examination of the pretensions of the general or generalissimo of the whig and abolitionists. I invoke your patience, fellow citizens, for a few words more, on the learned orator's contrast of the condition of the country "eleven years ago" and the present time; for which purpose, some details on banks and their effects will be necessary.