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REGULAR AGENTS. J. M. REDMOND, GEO. HOWARD, M. ROSS, Elizabeth City. January, 1840.



POLITICAL.

From the Raleigh Standard.

JUDGE SAUNDERS' LETTER.

The Editors of the Standard, will oblige me by publishing an early publication of Judge Saunders' Letter. This exposure of the misrepresentations of the 'whig' writers and petty electioneers, cannot fail to open the eyes of all who desire to see the truth.

SAMUEL R. HAYWOOD. G. GLENN. BALDWIN PERRY & others.

Raleigh, Sept 30th, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: Absence from home, and business engagements, have prevented an earlier reply to your communication, in which you request, that I should refute the many calumnies which the whigs have circulated against the present administration—expose the true principles of their candidate for the Presidency—his many inconsistencies—his early adherence to, and present supporters by, the old Federal party—

Upon the first news of Gen. Harrison's nomination by the Harrisburg Convention, the whigs in the slaveholding States every where, openly expressed their disappointment and disapprobation, and none supposed it possible to make a stand in the South on his behalf.

The Times and Expenditures! Defaulters and the waste of public money!! Standing Army and the Census!!! The Hooe case and negro testimony!!!!

And even have the unblushing boldness to claim in behalf of their candidate for the Presidency, not only an exemption from abolitionism, but that he is to be the defender of Southern rights, and the champion of our domestic institutions.

THE TIMES—They say have been rendered hard and money scarce by the putting down of the United States Bank—a measure, as Mr. McDuffee correctly remarks, for which the whole South, Whigs and Dem crats, were more responsible than Gen. Jackson, as their votes decided it.

That report shows these alarming facts: 1st of January 1840, a Debt due by the people to the Banks, of 462,000,000 A yearly interest received by the Banks, 32,000,000 With specie in their vaults, only 33,000,000

And Notes in circulation, 106,000,000 They make money plenty by their loans, in order to create a debt of thirty dollars a

head for every individual in the country; by which their profits are certain—they then make it scarce by withdrawing their notes, and refusing to pay specie—thus increasing the value of their stocks and interest—and then insult the community charging the hardness of the times to the administration. The Expenditures. Unable to agree as to the remedy—holding a U. S. Bank constitutional and expedient or not, like their chief, as may seem most politic—they unite to a man in denouncing the administration for its expenditures. Gen. Jackson is charged with an average increase of Five Millions a year above Mr. Adams—and Mr. Van Buren with a like increase of Twenty Millions over Gen. Jackson. Every payment is charged as an expenditure; and every appropriation whatever its object or by who never voted, as extravagant. These windy declaimers against expenditure and extravagance, take care to conceal the fact, that during the last four years of Gen. Jackson's administration—Thirty Million of dollars were paid, in discharge of Trust and Indemnities held under Treaties. In the purchase of Indian Lands and for Pensioners, the appropriations for which, were voted by their whig friends and approved by themselves. So they suppress the fact, that during the first three years of Mr. Van Buren's administration, against which they charge the average expenditure of Thirty-seven and a half Millions—Eighteen Millions were paid under Treaty stipulations for Indemnities, to our own citizens, and in the purchase of Indian Lands. (Saying nothing of the expense of their removal) and Seven and a half Million to Pensioners—for all of which these gentlemen and their friends likewise voted or approved. So they conceal the fact, or in their mad zeal display their own ignorance by denying it; that near 17 Millions of this sum, was paid within the last two years in the redemption of Treasury bills, issued under the act of 1837—with the view, says the President, to the indulgence of the Merchants on their duty bonds, and of the deposit banks, for the non payment of the public moneys held by them." So the account stands against Mr. Van Buren's three years, thus: In the redemption of Treasury Bills 1838 and '39, 16,785,000 Trust and Indemnities under Treaty, 8,917,000 Purchase of Indian Lands, 8,795,000 Pensions, 7,441,000 Making near 42 Millions for these four items, of which more than 25 Millions, cannot be charged as an expenditure—not the redeeming of Treasury bills, because charged when issued—nor the payment of Indemnities, because the money did not belong to the nation, but to individuals. Yet it is by this kind of whig arithmetic, in charging both the paying out, and the taking up and the handing over that which belonged to others, that these false accusers are enabled to make good their charge. Again these whig Orators forget to tell the people, that it is by turning State's evidence, they are enabled to make good their accusation of extravagance against the President; and that is, by taking every payment under an appropriation made by Congress, though voted for by their own party and carried against the wishes of the President and that of a majority of his friends. For example, the appropriation at one Session to Light-Houses, against which 40 democrats voted, and only 16 federalists—to the Cumberland road, against which 54 democrats voted, and only 24 federalists. To say nothing of the bonus of Fifty thousand dollars to Gates and Seaton for Books; and of a still greater sum to Clark and Force, whig men, for their trash, carried by whig votes.

Equally unfounded is the charge against the President of waste of the public money, by regal magnificence in the furniture of the White House—such as his having sent four thousand dollars to France, for the purchase of a golden Plateau, and the repetition of the Ogle slender about gold spoons, knives and forks, vases and cupids—as it now turns out, according to Mr. Lincoln's testimony and that of the vouchers themselves, these very articles were purchased during Mr. Monroe's administration; and that not a single article of furniture has been placed in the house at the request or suggestion of the President. But what will be the horror of my opponent and of his Log-cabin Orators, when they shall learn the Governor elect, will have to repose upon a bedstead of French pattern, similar to that of the President's, and which is to be found in actual use in our Governor's white house. Lo! what must be the holy horror of these economical whigs, who declaimed so loudly against extravagant waste of the departments at Washington, for the use of newspapers, books, horses, ice, tuzels and soap; when they shall learn from the accounts now on file, during Mr. Clay's being Secretary of the State department, as expended under his receipt:

To Maurin Trust, for a gold medal of John Q. Adams, 100 00

Paid Maurin Trust for taking President Adams' likeness, 1000 00 For a blue velvet post-folio with (oh! horrible) gold tassels, 100 00 16 Reams English gilt paper, 144 00 12 Silver pens \$2 50, and one platinum pen, 6 00 To Henry Clay for books, 52 00 Lives and Portraits of eminent Englishmen, 40 00 One copy Edmonson's Heraldry and Catlin's Pterage, 75 00 Horse expenses of State department, 1825, '26 and '27, 1340 88 Subscription for newspapers, 1623 09 If these things do not cause these gentlemen, the bly as he, it is because there is no virtue in these gold, horse and hard cider humbugs. The item of \$20 the cord for Wood for Florida, was another of these weighty charges, that too, now turns out to be an order by Gen. Jesup in 1836, and under circumstances, he says if a Jury of the country would not allow, he would agree to pay out of his own pocket. Thus much as to these charges of expenditures, false as to their amount and shamefully false as to their objects.

DEFAULTERS—That there have been defaults under the present, the late and past administrations, none can deny or will justify. But why this outcry by the supporters of Mr. Adams, when the official reports to Congress, shew a greater loss in proportion to the sums received and disbursed, both by Receivers and Disbursers, during his four than the eight years of Gen. Jackson—Mr. Van Buren's being less than either, with the exception of a single case, for which he is not strictly responsible. But what should silence these whig accusers is the fact, that bills three times passed the Senate, and were voted down by the opposition in the House, subjecting these very defaulters to the Penitentiary, who are now every where welcomed with open arms into the whig ranks.

THE STANDING ARMY.—This has been the fruitful topic of alarm and misrepresentation, of which these orators have conjured up "Hydra Chimera, and Gorgon's die," and in reviewing the facts all must feel astonished at the success of the falsifications upon which our opponents have so boldly ventured. As it now turns out, however objectionable may have been the Plan of the Secretary of War, it had neither the concurrence nor sanction of the President. The mere outline of the proposed plan, to which the President called the attention of Congress, was for re-organizing the Militia, a thing to be found repeated thirty one times in the Messages of his predecessors—that the Plan in detail was not matured, or called for by the House of Representatives, until near four months after the message. That so far from concurring in any proposition for carrying the Militia out of the State with a view to their being trained, the President says he thinks Congress has no such power; any more than they have the power of doing what Gen. Harrison proposed, of employing teachers for our old field schools. So, whilst he concurs with the plan of paying the privates as proposed by Mr. Poinsett, he does not agree with Gen. Harrison, that the commissioned and non commissioned officers alone shall be paid. That if it be an objection, that the Militia shall furnish their own arms, accoutrements and ammunition, when called out for discipline, it is now the law, and has been for fifty years. As to the objection of placing the Militia under the rules and regulations of the regular army, when called into service, it is the same thing as proposed by Gen. Harrison; but as Mr. Van Buren thinks can only be done, when the Militia are called upon "to execute the laws, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." I cannot bring myself to the belief, it is necessary to notice the electioneering absurdities which have been, and still are urged upon this subject. The people must see and understand these miserable attempts at imposition. The charge can now only be supported, by pronouncing the President "a liar!" language such as this held by two Representatives in Congress, one from Virginia and the other I feel ashamed to acknowledge from our State, is alone worthy of a party who in their Russian warfare, have violated every feeling of society. The Secretary of War, has affirmed upon his honor as a man, that the plan was not matured, and of course the President could not have seen it, until some four months after his Message to Congress. Whatever these gentlemen may think, they greatly deceive themselves, if they suppose, the people will approve of such language, or doubt the word of one, distinguished alike for his honor, and that chivalric bravery which impelled him to unfurl his country's flag, in a foreign land, in defiance of an infuriated populace, and to stand undaunted under the magic influence of its stripes and stars. None will doubt the word of such a man, nor can they question that of the President of the United States, without an

assault to those who elevated him to that high station, and that of the Nation itself. This matter has been rejected by both branches of Congress, and there is no more danger of its being revived by the President if re elected, than there is of Gen. Harrison's renewing his proposition in regard to the Militia & Military instruction, should he become President.

THE CENSUS AND DIRECT TAXES—This too has been one of the means resorted to, of deceiving the people. The President was denounced for failing to re-nominate Gen Daniel as Marshal of the State. Yet every one must now admit the course pursued by many of his deputies, justifies the President in refusing to continue power in the hands of an enemy, to be used to his prejudice. At first, this matter was left to these deputy marshals and to the neighborhood politicians, but the success of the thing soon brought it before the public from the stump. The charge is, that the information sought, is to enable the President, to know how to regulate direct taxes. If such was the object, neither the President nor his friends are responsible for it. The bill for taking the Census was reported and would have been passed, without any reference to what is now so loudly complained of, but for one of the petty leaders of the opposition, Rice Garland, upon whose motion, was inserted the clause, under which these poultry and other statistical questions are now put to the farmers of the country. The bill passed without objection, and was voted for by every whig in Congress. Yet this Chairman of the great whig committee, whilst he has not the audacity to urge such an objection, has not the modicum to acknowledge himself as the author of the law. But there exists no necessity for a resort to direct taxes, and those who assert such a thing, know it is without foundation. The President and Secretary of the Treasury both say, a direct tax cannot be necessary, nor even an increase of duty upon any of the necessities of life, such as Salt, Iron or Sugar—as Wines and Silk will give ample means, should Congress exceed in its appropriations, what he may deem proper. The charge then is false as to the design of the measure, and still more false as to its origin.

THE HOOE CASE AND NEGRO TESTIMONY. This, of all others, is the most shameful charge that has been invented by the Opposition. Yet it has been urged with all the zeal of truth, and all the sincerity of a well founded fear of its being carried into execution. The President has admitted negroes to give evidence against a gallant Lieutenant of the Navy, and is in favor of allowing such testimony to be used in the Federal Courts against white men. Save us from the mercies of those who are willing to sell and to whip white men, but who have such a holy horror against the dangers of Negro testimony. But to the facts. Lieutenant Hooe is Court-Martialed, and tried by seven of his fellow-officers, a majority being Southern men, with a Whig Lawyer, also from the South, as the Judge Advocate. He is charged among other things, with whipping the sailors contrary to the rules of the Navy and the regulations of his ship, and with using contemptuous words against his superiors.—Two free negro sailors are offered as witnesses, and decided by the Court, with the aid of their Whig Judge Advocate, to be admissible. They testify to the whipping and to the speaking of the words. Eleven other witnesses, who are white men, swear to the whipping, but not to the words. The Court convict of the whipping, and acquit as to the charge of speaking the contemptuous words. The matter is carried before the Secretary of the Navy, and by him referred to the law-officers of the Government—the Attorney General and District Attorney of Columbia, both of whom say, the question of admitting the negroes as witnesses is not fairly raised, as the accused was acquitted on that part of the charge to which the free negroes were alone examined, and there existed no doubt as to the truth of the rest. The conviction is approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and on the President's being appealed to, he under these circumstances, declined to interfere. But the beauty of the thing does not stop here. The Whig Lawyers say, the testimony of the negroes was illegal, because the usage of Courts Martial has been against receiving it, for the last fifty years. The answer is, that in point of fact, the usage has been the other way—therefore Congress should legislate on the subject—so says the President, and so vote the Democrats—but so, do not vote the Whigs and Abolitionists.

Having thus reviewed the list of Whig humbugs, and exposed their many prevarications and misrepresentations, allow me now to place them to the laboring oar, by examining some matters touching the conduct of their candidate for the Presidency. General Harrison is brought before the country as a candidate, without the vote of a single Southern State. He