



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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Robert Norfleet,

THROUGH this medium returns his sincere thanks, for the very liberal patronage received since his commencement in business. Gentlemen wishing to procure a suit of clothes, equal in every respect to the best that can be made in the United States, can do so by giving him a call.

Always on hand,

A good Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of the newest styles,

And an assortment of stocks, cravats, hosiery, gloves, silk and wool shirts and drawers, hats, pumps, boots, umbrellas, &c. &c.

Tarboro', Feb. 1, 1842.

Notice.

MRS. A. C. HOWARD informs her friends and the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of Goods suitable for the season, viz: Bonnets, Silks, Satins, Ribbands, Flowers, Curly, &c. which makes her assortment complete. She has also received some new and beautiful patterns for dresses, &c.

Tarboro', Dec. 3, 1841.

Notice.

THE subscriber informs the merchants and farmers of Edgecombe county, that he has just finished a new and complete FLAT, and intends giving master of her himself, and hopes by punctual and strict attention to the business to share a liberal patronage, from that quarter. All persons wishing to employ him, will be so good as to call on the subscriber in Greenville.

JOHN H. BROOKS.
Greenville, N. C. Feb. 16, 1842. 7 3



Cotton Yarn.

THE subscriber has just received a quantity of Cotton Yarn, different numbers, which he will sell

At Reduced Prices,

On reasonable and accommodating terms
GEO. HOWARD
Tarboro', Jan. 14th, 1842.

State of North Carolina, EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
Nanny Edwards }
vs. } Petition for re-
John S. Edwards, Wil } probate of Siley
liams Edwards and } Edwards's
others, } Will.

IN this case affidavit being filed, that two of the defendants, to wit, John S. Edwards and Williams Edwards, are non residents: Notice is therefore hereby given, to the said John S. Edwards and Williams Edwards, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Edgecombe, at the Court House in Tarborough, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead or demur to said petition, or answer the same; otherwise, it will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

JNO. NORFLEET, Ck.

Tarboro', January 17th, 1842. 4

Turner & Hughes'

NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANAC,

For 1842,

Just received and for sale at this Office at the Raleigh prices, viz: 10 cents single, 75 cents per dozen, \$3 50 for half a groce, \$6 for a groce, &c. Oct. 1841.

Constables' Blanks for sale,
AT THIS OFFICE.

POLITICAL.



From the Fayetteville Journal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Between Louis D. Henry, Esq., the Nominee of the recent Democratic State Convention, assembled at Raleigh, and the Committee appointed to inform him of his nomination.

(concluded.)

INCREASED EXPENDITURES AND ENORMOUS PUBLIC DEBT.

The Whigs promised the people to *lessen expenses*, and to administer the Government with fifteen millions of dollars per year. Let us examine how they have redeemed their pledge of *economy*. Mr. Woodbury, one of the ablest and most faithful Secretaries of the Treasury we have ever had, states that the expenses of the Government, the last year of Mr. Van Buren was about twenty-three millions of dollars. The President, Mr. Van Buren himself declares, in his annual message to Congress, Dec. 1841, from which I now quote, as follows: "The expenditures of 1839 were reduced six millions of dollars. Those of 1840, exclusive of disbursements of public debt and trust claims, will probably not exceed twenty-two and a half millions, being between two and three millions less than those of the preceding year, and nine or ten millions less than 1837." Here then we have the evidence of the President of the United States, when under his official oath, in Dec. 1840, corroborated by Secretary Woodbury, that he had reduced the expenditures in three years, about ten millions, and that when he quit office, they did not exceed *twenty-two and a half millions*.

The whig leaders told the people in 1840, that the *expenses* of the Government under Van Buren's administration had amounted to 39 or 40 millions. This was *false*, because they spoke against the Book, which was *before their eyes*. For on the 4th of May 1840, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury reported to the Senate (see Senate's documents 26th Congress 1st Session 450 pages 2 and 6) that the expenditures for the year 1837, (independent of payments on account of the public debt, funded or unfunded) amounted to \$37,243,214 24, from which the sum of \$6,186,428 38, on account of trust funds, indemnities, claims of States, for war debts, three per cent. on lands sold, is to be deducted, and it leaves Mr. Van Buren's highest year chargeable for *expenses proper*, the sum of only, \$31,056,784 84.

Now mark the contrast! President Tyler and his Secretary Mr. Forward, declared to the present Congress, in the Message and report that the last year's expenditures of the government amounted to more than thirty-two millions of dollars, which includes a payment of about five and a half millions of the public debt; so that Mr. Van Buren brought the expenditures down to about twenty-two and a half millions, his last year, at an average diminution for three years, of three millions a year, and the whigs in one year, 1841, increased them over four millions of dollars.

Thus, President Tyler in his message, and Secretary Forward in his report to present Congress, December, 1841, say the expenditures of 1841,

were \$32,025,070 70
Secretary Forward in said report, says the payments in 1841, on account principal and interest Treasury notes, and public debt, are as follows:
Treasury note redeemed principal and int., \$5,027,811 13
Public debt 27,080 64
3d quarter, interest on loan 70,000 00
3d quarter, principal & int. on Treasury notes, 503,183 95
—5,628,075 72

Nett expenditures of whig year 1841 \$26,396,994 98

Document No. 31, House of Reps. 27th Congress, 2d session—statement laid before House by Mr. Fillmore, chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, contains Secretary Ewing's letter to said chairman, dated July 7, 1841, in which letter Mr. Ewing reports to him statement No. 8 of said document, showing

expenditures for last 12 years—at page 26 we have the aggregate nett expenditures of Mr. Van Buren's last year, 1840, independent of Treasury notes and public debt—to be \$22,389,350 31

This balance is whig increase of expense in one year, \$4,007,638 67

This statement then, (as it shews,) is made up on the authority of President Tyler, and the two Whig Secretaries, Ewing and Forward. The Whigs cannot question it!

Having shown how the whigs have increased the expenditures of the Government, I'll now show how much they propose to augment the public debt.

Mr. Woodbury states in a late speech in the Senate, that the public debt left by Mr. Van Buren was between 5 and 6 millions, for the issue of Treasury notes. Mr. Forward the present whig Secretary of the Treasury, reported to the Senate on the 10th Jan. 1842, that the debt for Treasury notes issued under Mr. Van Buren, was on the 3d of last March, \$6,607,361 54—and that the public debt for Treasury notes and loans, on 23d of Dec. 1841, was \$12,959,504 51. They differ in these statements, from about one-half to a million of dollars, in respect to Mr. Van Buren's debt. I will take Mr. Forward's statement, merely because, it is most against us, and therefore cannot be impugned by our adversaries.

Whig debt, on 23d Dec., 1841, \$12,959,504 57
Van Buren's administration, on 3d of March, 1841, 6,607,361 54

Increased Actual debt Add the balance of the loan, authorized by the act of 21st of July, 1841, 6,422,524

12,774,667 03

Add the following items on account of extraordinary expenditures, proposed by the Secretaries of the Whig Cabinet, and for objects *strongly recommended and approved* by President Tyler in his late Message:

Mr. Forward, Secretary of Treasury, a new issue of Treasury notes, 5,000,000 00

Postmaster General, to purchase partnerships in Rail roads, 8,000,000 00

Secretary of the Navy, to increase our Navy to half the size of the British Navy, say from 66 to 4 or 500 vessels of war, the annual expenditure for which, is variously estimated from 15 to 25 millions, say, however, for two years, 20,000,000 00

Secretary at War, proposes, among other things, to increase the standing army, and extend a chain of military posts to the Rocky mountains. This cannot be estimated at less than 2,000,000 00.

The President, besides approving the foregoing objects, proposes a Government Bank, with power to create a debt, by certificate, notes, and loan, the further amount of 35,000,000 00

82,774,667 03

Here then we have an *actual and proposed* debt by the whigs in less than ten months after they got into power, of more than 82 millions of dollars. But this is not the worst. We are taxed under the new whig Tariff, upon the necessities of life, according to their own estimate at the Extra Session \$5,774,000 00

Secretary Forward, in his late annual report proposes, a further tax of \$4,718,570 00

Total taxes 10,492,570 00

Add to this the public debt as above 82,774,667 03

Also one year's interest on public debt as above. 4,966,480 00

Total of taxes and public debt actual and proposed \$98,233,717 03

Here we have in *one year*, the whig year 1841! in taxes, and public debt, *actual and proposed*, the enormous sum of NINETY-EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. More than six dollars, per head, for every white man, woman and child in the United States.

The whigs are estopped from questioning the principle of this calculation. They

promised to administer the Government with 15 millions a year—to *economise, retrench and reform*. Is this *retrenchment*, to propose expenditures and taxes which cannot under any view, fall short of the sum of one hundred millions of dollars? The best way to make prodigals, is to talk of expending millions, when sober men, would only talk of hundreds. It begins a contempt for economy in small sums, and is sure in the end, to corrupt the minds of men in public and private life. But above all, the principal is more than warranted by the whig charge, in 1840, that Mr. Van Buren proposed to raise a standing Army of 200,000 militia.

What a signal contrast between the democratic and whig administrations!!

The two democratic administrations paid off the old war debt of 1776 and 1812—stopped leaks in the Treasury, which would have carried off \$200,000,000, to mad schemes of Internal Improvement by the General Government (as was estimated at the time, Gen. Jackson vetoed the Mayville road Bill)—carried on two expensive wars with Black Hawk, and the Seminole Indians—removed Indians, and purchased from 50 to 100 millions of acres of Indian lands—paid state claims for war debts—finished the public buildings—paid double the amount of Pensions, to soldier-ince dead—levied no new taxes—created no loans—but the Tariff taxes were biennially diminishing under the act of 1833—all this too, at a time, when the supplies of the Government for the army, navy, &c. were double the price they are now, and after discharging all these extraordinary expenditures, deposited 25 millions of dollars with the States.

More than this! brought all foreign nations to settlement and payment, who owed us for spoiliations upon our Commerce; and exalted the national honor and credit abroad, to a height which caused other nations to look upon us with wonder and admiration.

Now turn your face to the picture of the whig year 1841! You there behold, the national credit tarnished, and the nation itself, covered with a pall of deep foreboding gloom! Trade depressed—the profits of the plough diminished—the laborer and his family turned out of employment—the people dispirited with low prices and large debts—mortified and deceived with whig promises of better times—the nation disgraced by the frauds and failures of the GREAT BANK—the Federal Treasury bankrupt—the avowal before the world that this whig administration cannot borrow money upon the honor and credit of the country—the expenses of Government increased in one year to over four millions of dollars, and taxes and a proposed public debt together, of ninety eight millions of dollars. As a republican, proud of my country, I look upon this picture, more in sorrow than in anger.

In summing up millions upon millions of whig extravagance, I cannot condescend to notice such small sums as \$6,000—to enhance the gorgeousness of the President's house, called by the Whigs in 1840, "the palace of Royal magnificence"—nor, the sum of nearly half a million of dollars for the expenses of the useless Extra Session—nor, the sum of \$25,000 paid to Mrs. Harrison—these, I agree, are contemptible sums in a long catalogue of millions. It were ridiculous, to complain of the sting of a viper, when a Giant is strangled by the folds of the Anaconda! I do quarrel, however, with the principle of the appropriation to the widow of the President—because it is the commencement of the horrible policy of civil pensions. Jefferson died poor and Monroe died poor, both, I believe, insolvent, and no pension was given by Congress to their families. No men deserved it more, because they were among the fathers and founders of the Republic. Make a beginning and where will you end? You must extend it to Judges, Governors, Senators, Members of Congress, Secretaries, Ministers, &c., until it may amount to a standing army of horse leeches sucking the blood of the PEOPLE. The policy of civil pensions, is the very essence of the British Monarchy—which is supported by giving the lands to the oldest son, and taxing the bread of the laborer to enhance his profits, and promoting to office the younger sons of the nobility, and taxing the people to support their families.

THE TARIFF.

True policy dictated that the public lands should be applied to the purposes of the Treasury, and all useless offices and expenses abolished; this would probably, bring the expenses within the means of the Government. Instead of which, the whigs have resorted to loans, and taxes for protection. Taxes on the necessities of life, to protect the manufacturing interest, is a war against agriculture and commerce; and if you extend the principle, it will totally degrade the one and destroy the other. These three interests, left to compete with each other, upon the principles of free trade with all the world, without monopolies or exclusive privileges to

either, will flourish best. They will live and let live. But the moment you tax one for the benefit of the other, you destroy this wholesome balance, displace violently vested capital, and derange the whole system. The essence of a tariff tax for protection is this: 1st, to make the planters, farmers and laboring classes, pay higher for the necessities of life, salt, sugar, iron, &c. for the benefit of the manufacturer—for if it were no benefit, he would not ask it. 2d, to deprive us of one of the greatest privileges of freemen—the right of free trade, of selling or buying of whom we please. For if we tax out the products of foreign countries, they will soon begin to look to other markets than ours to buy cotton, tobacco, flour, rice, &c., and by encouraging them will finally shut us out of the best market for our produce. Thus the candle is made to burn at both ends, taxes at the one end, and the loss of a market at the other. Carry it out, and you cut off the main source of the revenue of the Government—you ruin the planters, farmers, and those dependent upon agriculture, by depriving them of a foreign market, you destroy commerce, and revert to a state of barbarism. Free trade and sailor's rights ought to be the motto of every democrat.

SPOILS OF OFFICE.

The Whigs denounced us as "the spoils party." They condemned "proscription for opinion's sake," as execrable and tyrannical, and made the most solemn promises, to "proscribe proscription." How have they redeemed this pledge? Why we are told upon the highest authority that they have removed more officers in six months than the Democrats did in 12 years. Proscriptions, with a ruthless and savage spirit has been practised every where. Neither gray hairs, youth, want, nor revolutionary services, could stay its vengful stroke. Look around you! and not a place, but presents some poor democrat, who has been the victim of Whig proscription. Old soldiers with large families, depending upon a little salary of \$300, have been turned out upon the charity of the world, and "in New York, a boy of thirteen, a messenger (in the custom house,) only because his father was a democrat, was ousted from office." Even in your own State, this party has cast every democrat from power or place within their reach, down, down, to the poor door-keeper of the Assembly, and the keeper of the Capitol. Revenging themselves upon the hardworking, uneducated laborer and his family, because, he had exercised the privilege of a republican, in voting against the Whigs. Was ever proscription more fiendish and persecuting than this! Its grasping and sordid rapacity, knowing no bounds, could not spare the poor man's humble meal, but with a wolfish spirit hunt up the miserable crumbs of the treasury!!

We complain of this, because it was done in the teeth of the most solemn pledges, and because of its downright hypocrisy and deceit. The money, bonds and stocks of the State, amount to between two and three millions of dollars,—in the literary fund, Internal Improvement fund, Banks &c. This immense money power, so capable of being abused, is now under the sole and exclusive control of whigs, not one democrat allowed to remain, to watch, and check, and report to the people, (whose money it is) when any abuses occur. The fact is, that the people of the State have been kept in the dark upon this subject; it was the duty of the Whig legislature of 1840, through Committees appointed expressly for that purpose, to have instituted the most rigid enquiry, on actual personal investigation under oath, into the condition of our Banks, rail road companies, and the Boards of loans and Internal Improvement. No party can safely be trusted, with so great money power in times like these! Paper checks and paper reports, such as the whigs gave us the last two Legislatures, amount to nothing; they are worth no more than the flourishing reports we used to have from the United States Bank.

The Whigs also promised you, that their appointments to office, should be regulated by the rule, "as he honest, is he capable?"—What is the fact? In this State, they have generally appointed their very hottest partisans to office, holding up party services as the test of qualification. In the Federal Government, their course has been licentious in the extreme. For in numerous instances appointments have been made, of men, distinguished for their want of probity and qualification.

But, Gentlemen, my health admonishes me that I must close, although my subject is not half exhausted. There is however one remark, I have to make before I conclude.—The people were told that Van Buren's administration, was kept in power by a standing army of 100,000 office holders. How strange, that the Democrats should have been vanquished with such an army, in 1840! How much more strange, that with this army against them, in the elections of last summer and