



TARBORO' PRESS

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR,

LOUIS D. HENRY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Election on Thursday, 4th Aug.

"FREE TRADE—NO TAXES FOR PROTECTION—NO MONOPOLIES, OR EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES—BANK REFORM"

L. D. Henry's letter to Com'tee

Masonic Celebration.—The Anniversary of St. John the Baptist was celebrated in this place yesterday, by the members of Concord Lodge, No. 58. A Procession was formed at the Masonic Hall, and marched to the Old Church in this place. where a large and attentive audience assembled. An impressive Address to the Throne of Grace was made by Rev. Wm. Pearce, a suitable Ode sung, and an eloquent and appropriate Oration delivered by Dr. S. Cooper Benjamin. The Procession then returned to the Hall.

Congress.—The Apportionment bill has passed both Houses of Congress. The ratio adopted is 70,860, giving the House 223 instead of 242 members, and reducing the delegation of this State from 13 to 9 members. It has been conjectured that President Tyler may veto the bill, in consequence of the provisions giving representatives to large fractions, and making it indispensable to vote by districts.

The Tariff and Naval Appropriation bills are the principal subjects now under discussion.

Messrs Wise and Stanly.—The National Intelligencer contains the Correspondence which led to the amicable adjustment of the personal differences between Messrs. Wise and Stanly, published at the request of Mr. Wise. There are a number of preliminary documents first presented, from Messrs. Willie P. Mangum, K. Rayner, W. H. W.—W. Cost Johnson, Rob't B. Campbell, and Jno. M. McCarty, relating to Mr. Wise meeting Mr. Stanly in Baltimore, personally or by his friend, "to open the discussion" of their personal matters; after which, the first letter from Mr. Stanly appears. This novel and unprecedented Correspondence then proceeds and terminates as follows.

Baltimore, May 18, 1842.

Sir: On Saturday, the 7th of May instant, while I was coming from the race course, you were riding on horseback, in company with a gentleman whom I did not know. I was about to pass you, and in the act of doing so, the horse that I was riding became frightened, and without my being able to prevent it, notwithstanding my efforts to do so, brought me against you. I endeavored to stop him as soon as I could. I had scarcely recovered my stirrup, before I think I had been able to stop the horse, and while I was in the act of turning round towards the right side, where I presumed you were, for the purpose of making an apology for the apparent rudeness, by saying that it was the result of an accident which I could not possibly prevent, I received a severe blow on the right side of my head, which for a moment deprived me of all consciousness. Without pretending to narrate what passed, (for I was suffering great pain from the blow,) it is enough to say I have received no reparation or atonement for this outrage.

The only course, therefore, which remains for me to adopt, is to demand from you that satisfaction which a gentleman has a right to expect for an injury inflicted under the circumstances above mentioned.

My friend, Mr. McCarty, is authorized to make proper arrangements on my part, with the understanding, however, that Mr. McCarty is not to act on the field.

I have the honor to be, &c.

EDW. STANLY.

Hon. Henry A. Wise.

Barnum's, 7 o'clock P. M., May 18, 1842.

Dear Sir: I have just received through your hands the letter of Mr. Stanly of this date addressed to Mr. Wise. I have read the same, and before I take definite action on it or submit it to Mr. Wise, I deem it proper to say that, although Mr. Stanly has given an explanation which under other circumstances would merit consideration, the hostile bearing of the latter portion of it prevents my considering the letter in any other light than a call to the field, which would be accepted; yet, before that final step is taken, I will delay either handing it to Mr. Wise or giving such an answer as I am authorized to

make, by suggesting for your reflection the propriety of such modification or withdrawal of the letter as may render mutual explanation practicable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. COST JOHNSON.

Col. John M. McCarty.

Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore,

May 18, 1842—4 of 12 o'clock P. M.

Dear Sir: The communication which I handed to you this morning from Mr. Stanly to Mr. Wise states distinctly the circumstances under which he (Mr. Stanly) considered himself justified in making the demand therein contained upon Mr. Wise.

Mr. Stanly therein disavowed any purpose of insulting Mr. Wise in the accidental contact which gave rise to the personal difficulty between them.

As the friend of Mr. Stanly, however, I feel perfectly authorized to withdraw, and do withdraw, that communication for the present, in conformity with the suggestion of your note of this date, for the purpose of receiving such an explanation as may lead to a peaceful adjustment of this difficulty.

You will allow me to express my anxious hope that this correspondence may lead to that desirable result.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JNO. M. McCARTY.

To Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson.

Barnum's, Baltimore,

May 19, 1842—11 o'clock A. M.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to return you (retaining a copy) Mr. Stanly's letter of the 18th instant, as desired by your letter of 4 of 12 o'clock last night withdrawing the same, I will give a fuller answer at an early hour.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

W. COST JOHNSON.

Col. Jno. M. McCarty.

Barnum's Baltimore,

May 19, 1842—11 o'clock A. M.

Dear Sir: Your note of 4 of 12 o'clock of yesterday, which was handed to me by Mr. Rayner, I have considered an authorized withdrawal of Mr. Stanly's letter. After giving in substance Mr. Stanly's statement of that occurrence in his letter to Mr. Wise, which is incorporated in this letter to obviate all misconception, and is as follows: "On Saturday, the 7th of May instant, while I was coming from the race course, you were riding on horseback in company with a gentleman whom I did not know. I was about to pass you, and in the act of doing so, the horse I was riding became frightened, and without my being able to prevent it, notwithstanding my efforts to do so, brought me against you. I endeavored to stop him as soon as I could. I had scarcely recovered my stirrup, before I think I had been able to stop the horse, and while I was in the act of turning round towards the right side, where I presumed you were, for the purpose of making an apology for the apparent rudeness, by saying that it was the result of an accident which I could not possibly prevent, I received a severe blow on the right side of my head, which for a moment deprived me of all consciousness."

I, as the authorized friend of Mr. Wise, have now no hesitation in frankly saying for Mr. Wise that Mr. Stanly's account of the occurrence is such as to authorize me to say for Mr. Wise that he was fully under the conviction that Mr. Stanly designed the collision which took place between them on the 7th instant as an assault; but for this conviction Mr. Wise would not have assailed Mr. Stanly; and that he, (Mr. Wise,) not understanding Mr. Stanly's situation at the time, regrets that his not being aware of Mr. Stanly's intention to apologize for the collision caused him to assail Mr. Stanly.

Allow me, in conclusion, to express the hope that this letter, prompted by an anxious desire to conciliate, may terminate the unpleasant controversy between Messrs. Wise and Stanly to their mutual satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obt. servt.

W. COST JOHNSON.

To Col. Jno. M. McCarty.

Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore,

2 o'clock P. M.—May 19, 1842.

Dear Sir: I have just received your note of this date, in reply to my last of yesterday evening, through the hands of General Campbell; and, as the friend of Mr. Stanly, I feel bound to consider it satisfactory.

You will allow me to unite with you in expressing my gratification at the termination and satisfactory adjustment of this unpleasant controversy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obt. servt.

JNO. M. McCARTY.

To Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson.

Barnum's Hotel,

2 1/2 o'clock P. M.—May 19, 1842.

Dear Sir: I have just had the pleasure of receiving your note of 2 o'clock instant, expressing your satisfaction with my last note to you.

I cannot refrain the expression of my heartfelt pleasure at the amicable adjustment of a controversy which must have

been as unpleasant to their friends as the parties themselves, and at your gentlemanly and polite deportment in conducting our negotiations and correspondence.

I have the honor to be, with great regard, your obt. servt.

W. COST JOHNSON.

To Col. Jno. M. McCarty.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Committee, appointed by the citizens of Tarboro' for making arrangements to celebrate the approach Anniversary of our National Freedom, ask permission to submit the following order of exercises for the day.

All the Bells will be rung from day light until sunrise.

At sunrise, a National Salute will be fired (the Bells continuing to ring during the salute.)

The citizens generally are requested to convene at the Court House at 10 o'clock, where a Procession will be formed subject to the direction of the Marshal and his aids, according to the following order.

- 1st, Music and Banners. 2nd, Citizens generally and visitors. 3rd, Revolutionary soldiers. 4th, Committee of Arrangements. 5th, Committee of Correspondence. 6th, Officiating Clergyman. 7th, Orator and Reader of Declaration.

The Procession thus formed will then march (with music) to the Baptist Church where the following order will be observed (Minute Guns are to be fired during the march from the Court House to the church.)

- 1. Hymn and Prayer. 2. National Declaration of Independence. 3. Star Spangled Banner. (by band) 4. Oration. 5. Hail Columbia.

A Federal Salute will be fired at 12 o'clock.

At sunset, one Gun.

The National Banner will be displayed on the Court House Cupola from sunrise until sunset. THE COMMITTEE.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

TO THE VOTERS OF EDGEcombe COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Having become a candidate for the honor of representing you in the House of Commons of our next Legislature, duty to you and to myself requires that I should make known my political sentiments. To this end I send forth this paper, and shall also avail myself of every occasion of communicating with you in person.

All governments ought to be established for the happiness and benefit of the individual citizen. But this great and main purpose in the institution of all government is generally the very one soonest lost sight of; and a vain, pampered, and false national glory, founded on the sufferings of millions, is made to usurp its place by those in power, who too frequently succeed in making such glory the idol of the very people whom it crushes to the dust. Our governments are emphatically those of the people, who have established them with the single eye to the happiness of each individual citizen; so that he may do whatever he pleases to advance his own happiness, provided he injures no one else. Splendor in government forms no part of our purpose; and National or State glory must be of that true kind, which exhibits itself in the greatest amount of individual happiness and comfort among our citizens. Hence our maxim should always be, "a poor government and a rich people;" and, "the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of individuals." Even well meaning men when in power are apt to govern too much, and the corrupt are still busier in the exercise of power. "The world is governed too much." Hence the policy which will let the people and their rights alone, is in the main the true one, and therefore the favorite one with the people, who are fully able to take care of their own concerns. If man could live without government, he would possess all his rights and all his property without any diminution of either; but as his imperfections render this impossible, he has given up a part of those rights for the secure enjoyment of the remainder.

For the protection of these rights we have established a State and a Federal constitution. The State constitution is a compact, which the citizens of North Carolina have made among themselves, binding them to the observance of such principles in law-making as will best afford political equality and protection to every citizen in the community however humble. The Federal constitution is also a compact between the States of this confederacy, as sovereign States. Each State is a party to the compact for itself, and all are bound to abstain from the exercise of any power not plainly granted, or which may in the least impair the just rights of any State; which, like the rights of individuals, are generally best protected by letting them alone. While the State government is intended simply for the domestic municipal regulation of its own affairs, the main purpose of the General government is to regulate and manage the external relations of all the States with foreign governments, the commercial intercourse between the States, and with Indian tribes. The people have made these constitutions

for the express purpose of defining and limiting the power of their law makers, saying, "so far shall thou go and no farther." In the administration of both, therefore, a strict construction of those powers which the people have conferred on their representatives, and a scrupulous regard for the limitations to the exercise of those powers ought to be observed. In a word, the Democratic States Right doctrine of strict construction—the doctrines of '98—are the only principles which can perpetuate our noble institutions in their primitive purity. They are the only true spirits which can properly animate our forms of government. Take these principles away and these governments will become mere dead forms—animate them with opposite principles & instead of the beneficent agents which they are in the hands of the people, to work out their own high destinies, they would probably become the worst and most despotic governments under the sun.

On all the important questions of the day involving principle or expediency, either in State or Federal affairs, I am happy in the conviction, that my views coincide with your own. The late explosions in our rotten banking system, and equally fatal results of the various schemes of internal improvements, show the wisdom of the position which you have generally manifested to all kinds of monopolies, even when their promises of public benefit have been the most specious. As to our system of banking and currency, my limits forbid details; but suffice it to say, that it is the fruitful parent of most of the evils which fear the exertions of our people and governments—making the every-day business of life a gambling lottery, and ending in demoralizing and bankrupting both. It is a false system, transplanted from foreign governments, whose principles are antagonistic to our own; and its adoption here, could only have happened from a disregard of those sound principles which the people have placed both in their State and Federal constitutions. The sooner it is entirely exploded, or thoroughly reformed—if such a thing be possible—the better for the people. In Federal affairs—no national debt, no U. S. Bank, no protective tariff, no internal improvements by the General government—a specie currency, a constitutional treasury, independent of, and divorcing the government from, banks—and the right of instruction, which necessarily flows from the sovereignty of the people—are watch-words as familiar as household terms with the Democracy of the whole Union—and the principles which they convey, are most heartily mine.

Fellow Citizens: the next Legislature will be as important as any which will precede it. The duties which it will have to discharge, will require stern hearts and able heads to execute them faithfully to the people; and well may the representative contemplate with feelings of concern the responsibilities which the present juncture of our affairs impose upon him. A U. S. Senator to be elected—the representation both in the State and Federal Legislatures to be arranged, and many other local and general matters to be acted on, which may stamp the political character of the State for years to come. Should it please you, fellow citizens, to honor me with your favorable suffrages, I hope under the guidance of our principles, to discharge the high trusts you may confide to me faithfully and satisfactorily; but should I fail in any duty, be assured the fault will be in the head and not in the heart.

But, fellow Citizens, however you may act towards me, remember the importance of the coming elections; remember that a party is in power whose every principle and policy (daily developing) is every way adverse to the true interests of your country. Under the influence of the hard times occasioned by the explosion of our banks—with the insulting mummeries of log cabins, con skins and hard cider—by bribery, pipelaying and corruption, which would have disgraced Rome in her worst days—with honeyed promises on their lips, and a false policy in their hearts, which they dared not avow—by grossly deluding the people, the Federal Whigs have literally jumped into power—a party in whom no one has confidence, and who have no confidence in one another. The consequence is just what might have been expected—they have plundered the Treasury to bribe the bankrupt States, created millions of unnecessary debt—their protective Tariff likely to be more oppressive than ever—they have exhausted the treasures and credit of the government—are construing the constitution to mean just what they wish, and are violating it at every step. Some have even presented petitions for the dissolution of the Union: Thus bankruptcy, fraud, treason and violence to the constitution are careering through the legislative halls at Washington, and that too when our foreign relations are in a most critical condition. For these evils your only hope is in God and your principles. The great struggle is to place your government once more in charge of men devoted to the principles of '98. In this matter you have a stern duty to discharge. You must act—action, action, is the thing. Remember you have a Henry to lead you on. His hopes, the hopes and eyes of your countrymen are on you. In his hands you have placed the Democratic standard of the old North State. Never let it be said, that Democratic Edgecombe was wanting in the rescue. Let us on then to our duty, and the ship of state may yet ride in safety

with the flag of Democracy waving in triumph at her mast head.—We will do more than win success—we will deserve it.

Your friend and serv't.

R. E. MACNAIR.

June 21st, 1842.

Washington Market, June 22.—Corn—wholesale, \$2 60 a \$2 75. Bacon—6 to 6 1/2 cents. Lard, 6 to 6 1/2 cents. Naval Stores New dip, \$2 25; Old, \$1 90. Scrape, 70 cents. Tar, \$0 90. Fish, shad, 6 a \$7. Herrings, cut, \$2 75 a \$3 00; whole, \$2 25 a \$2 50.—Rep.

In consequence of the resignation of Brig. Gen. L. D. Wilson, we are authorized to announce B. D. BATTLE a candidate for Brig. Gen. in the 5th Brigade N. C. Militia.

We are authorized to announce Gen. LOUIS D. WILSON as a candidate to represent this county in the Senate of our next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce Col. JOSHUA BARNES as a candidate to represent this county in the House of Commons of our next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce RALPH E. MACNAIR as a candidate to represent this county in the House of Commons of our next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce W. M. D. PEW'WAY as a candidate for Sheriff of this county.

COMMUNICATED.

Elder George W. Carrowan is expected to preach at Tarboro', on the 15th July; 16th, at Old Town Creek; 17th, at Autrey's Creek; 18th, at Meadow; 19th, at Travel; 20th, at Jones's; 21st, at Beaver Dam; 22nd, at Salem, (or Meadow); 23rd and 24th, at Muddy Creek; 25th, at Richland Chapel; 26th, at South West; 27th, at Stone's Bay; 28th, at Yop m. h.; 29th, at Wardsville; 30th, at North East; 31st, at White Oak; 1st Aug. at Hadnot's; 2nd, at Newport; 3rd, at Slocumb's Creek; 4th, at Travel; 5th, at Swift Creek.

Prices Current,

At Tarborough and New York.

Table with columns: JUNE 18, per, Tarboro', New York. Rows include Bacon, Brandy, Coffee, Corn, Cotton, Flour, Iron, Lard, Molasses, Sugar, Salt, Turpentine, wheat, whiskey.

"Old Books" made New.

Book-Binding.

The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of this and the adjacent Counties, that he still carries on the Book-Binding business, in its various branches, from Plain to Ornamental, and at Northern Prices.

Great care will be taken to bind all Periodicals to pattern and match volumes.

Grateful for past favors, he still hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

His Bindery is back of the Raleigh Register Office, where all orders in the above line will be promptly attended to.

P. S. Blank Books, of every description, made and ruled to any pattern, and quickly done, and a liberal discount made on a large job.

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Raleigh, Wake county, N. C. 1842.

Books to be bound, left with Geo. Howard, Tarboro', will be forwarded free of freight charges. J. H. De C.

Notice.

ABOUT the 15th May last, was taken from me, my BAY MULE, and as I have not been able to learn where she is, I am under the impression that she was stolen, and am not able to say what course she is from me. I will give a reasonable reward to any person who will bring her to me, or will inform me where she is.

The mule is a bay mule, and across her fore shoulders a black stripe—she is a very large female mule. I have been informed, that she has been seen in the neighborhood of Tarborough.

LOUIS PICOT.

Plymouth, June 8th, 1842. 24-2

Notice.

The subscriber having opened a Public House at

Grove Hill,

Warren County, North Carolina, 11 miles from Warrenton, on the road leading to Halifax, is prepared to accommodate travellers, or persons who may wish board during the sickly season. Her charges will be moderate, and her table shall be furnished with the best she can procure. Her stables will be attended by attentive ostlers.

SARAH THRIFT.

May 28, 1842.

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