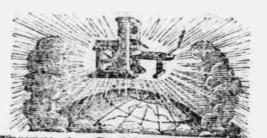
## RBORO?



1) hale No. 567.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Saturday, August 15, 1835.

1 ol. XI - No. 33.

The "Turb rough Press,"

perisencers must be marked the numred warit otherwise ordered, and

all arther may not be attended to.

## DOMMBARAG.

The Experimental Rail Road Company, at this place, has dedured a dividend of 25 per cent. for the half year ending on the 16th issunt -Raleigh Star.

Melancholy Casualty .-- On the sili ultimo, Mr. Edmond Thompson, son of Capt. Thompon of Tyrrell county, N. C. fell rom the stern of the boat, commanded by his father, into the over at Norfolk, Va. and was immediately drowned .- ib.

Packer's Cement, or Artificial Stone .- A Mr. Parker, of New York, has made an important disevery by which he makes a mortarthat, after a few weeks, becomes as solid nearly as granite, having a dense, clear, and sonorous sound, like a metallic subsance, perfectly water-tight, and deed, hardening more and more cast of iron! Without seam, or 1800 subscribers. sure, or crevice! Yet three eeksagoit was shapeless mortar! inton granite. - ib.

A detailed account is given the New Orleans papers of an lair between the U.S. Revenue erican schr. Martha had been 1834, was \$123,248.280. plured by the Montezuma, and passengers imprisoned. On eiving this information, Capt. hre, and made chase, continufor six hours to pursue and occasionally at the Montema. The latter finally got inthe harbor, where the boats of e lugham followed, and on land-\* lorce of the Mexican.

butes, and is to keep perfect portant doctrine.

cavity of the lower jaw,"

Elizabeth City, July 25.—Melcountry. They had rode about careless driving, or the horse tak-Wilson, was almost instantly killed. The horse then ran off and words:broke the gig entirely in pieces.

New Religious paper .- The mer water, and soon becoming, tist paper, of which he has issued mern? They certainly would."

Fayetteville Obs.

deintends to erect a street of Served Right .- Hon. James ese editices, of larger dimen- B. Kay, ex-Governor of Indiana, us at his own cost, and as a it is said lost his election on acsofthat they are better and count of the "unconscionable ther, and far more rapidly length" of his messages. This and more durable than any displeased the printers. They col brick or marble, or even had no idea of existing under such a press of matter, and accordingly made a case of him.

N. Y. Star.

The official valuation of ber lagham, Capt. Jones, and real estate in Philadelphia, up to Mexican Schr. of War Mon- July 1st, is \$115,040,967. In tuma. It appears that an A- New York, the valuation for

Hon. Jesse A. Bynum.-We desimmediately started in pur- find the following observations on and on arriving at Santiago, the doctrine of the right of instrucere the Montezuma was at an- tion, and on the subject of the t, the latter bore down and next Presidency, in a Circular reed at the lagham, who returned cently addressed by Mr. Bynum "to the Voters of the Congressional district composed of the counties and Halifax."

It was not my intention to ad-Ediscover'd that the imprisoned dress you on the many subjects meetings; but as I find that my po-Belgian Government:-"The deem it not amiss, to submit to samerer is to press the tip of you in writing, a brief explana tongue as hard as he can a- tion of the position assumed in that ust the upper row teeth, is to speech, and explicitly to avow aw in a deep breath every six my opinious in relation to this im-

silence for three days, during Mr. Fisher, then a member of the House of Commons, introduced publican party. I have shaped my course according to the best which this pressing of the tongue, a preamble and series of resolutions, one of which proposed to instruct and the deep inspiration, are to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, not to attend a meetbe continued witthout intermis- ing, which, it was said, was about to be held by the members of Con-During the night small gress, for the purpose of recommending a suitable candidate for the a year, Tuenty fice Cents per month. rolls of linen are placed under the Presidency. This meeting it was known, was about to be held by tongue, in order to give it the re- the members of Congress, as private individuals, and not as members quired direction even during of Congress; and nothing done at it, could have any binding force sleep. When the three days have upon the people-they would be at liberty to regard, or disregard its expired, the patient is to read a- proceedings, as they might think proper. Regarding the members of loud slowly to his physician for an Congress, so far as the anticipated meeting was concerned, as private and 20 cents each continuance. Long. hour. During this exercise, care is individuals, I then believed, and do now believe, that the Legislature to be taken that the stammerer is had no more right to instruct them not to attend such meeting, than insertions required, or they will be never in want of breath, and he it had to instruct a parcel of private men in Northampton, or any must therefore, be made to stop where else, not to attend any proposed meeting. For although mem-Leurrenddressed to the Editor must be frequently, and inspire deeply. bers of Congress, (and when acting in their legislative capacity, so The patient is to be admonished far as the Senators are concerned, subject to the instructions of the to keep the tip of the tongue float- Legislature,) they nevertheless, possessed all the rights and privile ing when he speaks, and never to ges of other free citizens, which the resolution in question, directly allow it to sink into the anterior attempted to abridge and control. Viewing the resolution in this light, I considered it as arbitrary, dictatorial, and despotic, and at varance with the genius and principles of our free institutions. It is true, one of the resolutions proposed to instruct our Senators, &c. in ancholy Casualty. On Tuesday regard to a subject, within the scope of their legislative duties; but it last, two lads, a son of Dr. Samuel will be recollected, that the preamble and resolutions were offered as Mathews, of this place, and a son one series, or entire proposition; and as an entire proposition, could of Mr. Willis Wilson, of Camden not be supported, without sacrificing those essential principles of free-County, left town in a gig for the dom, which it is the boast of our institutious to secure and cherish. When a bill containing several provisions, some free from, and others eight miles, when, either from hable to constitutional objection is proposed, it cannot be supported, on account of those provisions which conflict with the Constitution, ing an alarm, one of the wheels Just so with Mr. Fisher's resolutions, as one entire proposition. Became in contact with a stump on ing opposed to them, chiefly on account of the obnaxious resolution the side of the road, by which the in question, I moved their indefinite postponement, and in support of gig was capsized, both of them that motion, made the speech which my adversaries have attempted thrown out and the latter, Stephen to construe into a denial of the right of instruction.

That part of the speech upon which they rely, is in the following

"Besides, said Mr. B., I would inquire what right has this House to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress! Has our Constitution given us any such privilege? If so, I would be glad that gentlemen would joint it out. If indeed we have a right to instruct our Representatives in Congress, they have the same right to instruct us, for we derive our au-Rev. John Monroe, at Montpelier, conduct. But how would such instructions be received by this House? thoraty from the same source, and are both amenable to the people for our N. C. proposes to publish a Bap- Would they not be treated with that contempt which they most richly

fact, so dense in texture, as to a specimen number, in 8 large. Now it is a rule both of common law, and common sense, that a mit sparks like flint, when struck imperial Svo pages, to be publish- man's meaning whether in a written speech, or verbal conversation. the piece of iron. He has an ed semi-monthly. His object is is to be ascertained by considering the whole of what he says in coneneusive yard, where he con- to promote the cause of religion, nection, and in reference to the subject matter of his remarks; and mets beautiful and commodious by disseminating information, par- not in detached parts, and unconnected with the subject matter; for sterns, &c. &c. The most re- ticularly in regard to the mission- by that method, there is scarcely a speech of any man's, in which some parkable specimen of his work, ary cause, to which all the pro- part, when detached from the rest, may not be made to mean what ays the Ev. Star, is a perfectly fits are to be devoted. The was never dreamt of. For as I before remarked, altho' the series conormed and elegant building, 18 price is only 50 cents per annum, tained a resolution proposing to instruct our Senators, &c. in relation thy 20 in height, breadth and and out of this he proposes, should to their legislative duties, yet the obnaxious resolution in relation to the epth, with doors, windows, por- he obtain 1000 good subscribers, contempted meeting rendered it objectionable, as an entire proposicoof superb columns, and dome, to give \$100 to the printing of the tion, and against that, as the most vulnerable point in which the resoadcornices, and walls, all stand- Scriptures in the Burman lan- lutions could be assailed, was the whole of my speech directed, as there, complete and solid, as guage; or \$300 should be have well the words above quoted, as those which precede, and those which follow them. Immediately after the words quoted, the speech, proceeds in the same paragraph:-

"What benefit do gentlemen expect to derive by defeating the old course of recommendation by a majority of our friends at Washington," &c.

Showing conclusively, that the words quoted were used as an argument against the right of the Legislature to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress, not in their legislative capacity, but in their private capacity as citizens, not to attend the contemplated meeting.

Had I not witnessed the attempts of the Opposition to impose upon the people to accomplish schemes of reckless ambition, I should be somewhat astonished at this shallow and pitiful effort to pervert the meaning of my speech, and make me say that which I never intended to say.

No, I have never denied the right either of the people to instruct their immediate representatives, nor of the Legislature to instruct our Senators in Congress. It is provided in our Bill of Rights that the people shall have a right to meet together to instruct their representatives, meaning representatives in the Legislature. The Constitution of the United States is shent on the subject. The doctrine of instruction results from the nature of representative government, and I regard it as the corner stone of our political fabric; and neither the man nor the party who denies it directly or indirectly, deserves the support of the people for any office of profit, honor or trust. For discard the doctrine, and the weight and influence of the people in the operations of this government will be no longer felt. And now let me ask, what party is it that has manifested its disregard of this important doctrine? Have not Ewing, Frelinghuysen and Southard. Leigh and Mangum, all belonging to the Opposition, treated it with contempt? And are they not encouraged in their course by my politof Northampton, Bertie, Martin ical opponents, both in this district and throughout the Union. Have not most of the leading papers in the cause of the Opposition taken the ground, that it is unconstitutional for the Legislature of a State to instruct its Senators in Congress, and bitterly declaimed rengers had been liberated. agitated in the pending election against the doctrine; if I mistake not, the Roanoke Advocate, the higham mustered about half for this Congressional district, month-peace of my political opponents, has joined in the cry against otherwise than at your public the doctrine of instruction, and yet that paper has been made the organ for republishing my speech. Has not my competitor acted as Cure for Stammering.—The litical opponents are actively en-Athenaum gives the fol- deavoring to produce the impress candidate for the Vice Presidency; a man who has spurned with consing as the secret of Mr. Leigh's sion, that I am hostile to the right tempt the instructions of our Legislature. With what grace then can for stammering, stating, at of instruction, by perverting cer- my opponents charge me with hostility to the right of instruction by same time, that it has been tain parts of a speech delivered by a pitiful attempt to pervert my speech, who themselves stand convic-Thased and made known by me in the Legislature in 1823, I ted (by their acts) of that sin which they impute to me. If I was really opposed to the right of instruction, so far from its being an objection with them, I doubt not but it would be at heart a recommendation.

I will avail myself of this opportunity of placing before you in a true light, but one other subject to which your attention has been called in the pending election. I mean the question of the Presidency, From my first entrance into public life I have sided with the Re- produced such happy results.

light of my understanding with a view to sustain the principles and promote the success of that party, which is most likely, in my opinion, to preserve our civil institutions, and perpetuate that liberty transmitted to us by our ancestors. That the principles of the Federal party are at variance with the genius and spirit of our government, and unfavorable to liberty, we know by experience. For the Federal party in the administration of John Adams, styled the Reign of Terror, attempted a system of policy, which had it not been overthrown by Mr. Jefferson who succeeded him, would ere this, have changed the whole character of our government. The amalgamating policy of Mr. Monroe facilitated the elevation of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency, who soon evinced some of those high toned doctrines cherished by his father. During these two administrations the principles of the grand American System, were so cherished that it threatened to become the settled policy of the government. But as Mr. Jefferson superceded the policy attempted to be established by the elder Adams, so General Jackon has shattered to pieces that misnamed American System, which the younger Adams was desirous of rivetting upon the country. Under his administration the Foreign relations of the country have been put upon the most favorable footing. Some difficulty has occurred it is true, in our negotiation with France, but it will, it is believed, soon be settled consistently with the honor and interest of both nations. The Indian tribes have been removed beyond the Missis-ippi, thereby acquiring a large quantity of land to the United States, and obviating the danger of a collision between the general goernment, and State authorities, in extending their jurisdiction over the territory possessed by the Indians; the Tariff has been reduced; the doctrine of Internal Improvement, has received a salutary check; and the Bank of the United States, is now quaiting beneath his noble, magnanimous, and patriotic efforts to prevent its recharter, and thereby preserve the purity of our civil institutions from the contaminating influence, of a monied monopoly; and the whole country presents a scene of unparalleled prosperity and happinesss; the predictions of the panic orators and of the Opposition to the contrary notwithstanding.

This view of the principles and effects of the two great parties which have so long divided the country, has sincerely attached me to the Republicans. And hence I have heretofore declared, at an eary period of the canvass, that I should as a private individual, give my support to that candidate who should be taken up by the Republican party; but in case I should be elected, and the election should go to the House of Representatives, I would vote for that candidate who should be the choice of a majority of the district. That if Mr. Van Buren, or any other man, should be taken up by the Republican party, and Judge White be run by the Opposition, with a view of dividing and defeating the Republican party, of which there are strong indications, I should vote for Mr. Van Buren, or the Republican candidate. Indeed the design of the Opposition in running Judge White to produce division, and defeat the Republican party, has been so clearly evinced, and has so withered his prospects, that it is said some of the Opposition prints have hinted at the project of a Caucus during the next Congress, in order to bring out some other candidate, Mr. Clay perhaps; while others insist, that the only chance of success for the Opposition, is to multiply the number of candidates, so as to defeat an election by the people, and carry it to the House of Representatives; where the gold of the United States Bank, may have powerful influence, and perhaps secure the election of its attorney and champion Daniel Webster. The New York Star, an Opposition paper, edited by Noah, says, "Our strength is in multiplying our Presidential candidates, so as to insure an election by Congress. We have with this view encouraged the nomination of Mr. Webster in the North, Mr. Clay and Gen. Harrison in the West, and Judge White in the South." The Boston Atlas, also an opposition paper, remarks that a Webster meeting was held at Worcester, Massachusetts, and that "A series of resolutions was offered by Mr. Kennicut of this town, which he supported in an able and efficient speech. Mr. K. spoke of the prospects of Mr. Webster as scarcely inferior to those of any other candidate for the Presidency. He did not believe any person would be elected by the votes of the Electoral Colleges, but that the choice would go into the House, where Mr. Webster would be safe." Mr. Burges, of Rhode Island, has avowed similar sentiments, and expressed the wish that an election might never more be made by the people, but always by the House of Representatives. Such indications as these, have caused Mr. Phelan, a member of the Alabama Legislature, who voted for resolutions conditionally nominating Judge White, and it is probable will cause the State of Alabama, to give up the Judge, in order to prevent the election from devolving on the House of Representatives, where the will of the people will be

defeated as in Adams's election. But the manner in which Mr. Van Buren has been nominated has been objected to. On this subject it may be remarked, that it is certainly as free from objection as the bringing out of Judge White by a Congressional Caucus of eleven of the Tennessee delegation. Besides the Tennessee friends of Judge White and Mr. McDuffie have beretofore been the advocates of such meetings as the Baltimore Convention, when friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson. Such men ought to be good authority with the Opposition.

Again it is said by the Opposition for effect, for they cannot believe it, that Mr. Van Buren is in favor of the abolition of slavery, and connected with the fanatics of the North. If the fanatics are in favor of either candidate, it is likely Mr. Webster; whose success the Opposition here are likely to promote by the course they are pursuing. The truth is, Mr. Van Buren and all good men both of the North and South, are opposed to the conduct of the fanatics, and to any interference by Congress with the question of slavery. In a letter to Mr. Guinn, Mr. Van Buren says, speaking of slavery, "The subject is, in my judgment, exclusively under the control of the State governments; and I am not apprized, nor do I believe that a contrary opinion to an extent, deserving consideration, is entertained in any part of the United States." This must be, with all frank and candid men a complete refutation of the attempt to connect him with the abolitionists and fanatics.

Most of the other charges againt Mr. Van Boren are equally unfounded. He was an able and energetic supporter of the last war, and has pledyed himself, if elected, to withhold his sanction from any bill rechartering the Bank of the United States-in a word, to carry out the leading measures of Gen. Jackson's administration, which has