



The "Tarborough Press,"

BY GEORGE HOWARD. Published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance...

Miscellaneous.

AN ADDRESS

To the Freemen of N. Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The term for which General Jackson was elected President will expire on the 4th of March next...

To whom the vote of North Carolina shall be given on that occasion, is a question important to our welfare and to our consistency.

It becomes an interesting inquiry amongst those who have supported and still approve of the present administration, how far the support of Judge White is calculated to carry out the measures which General Jackson so wisely began...

In prosecuting this inquiry, as our only ambition is to be understood, we shall make no attempt at the embellishments of rhetoric...

Judge White.

That Judge White is supported by the party opposed to the present administration, for the purpose of subverting its principles and elevating into power those who have resisted its measures...

Is it denied? Then we appeal to every candid man in the State to look and see if every anti-Jackson man among us...

He was elected to the Senate as a friend of General Jackson, and from the year 1828 until he himself was nominated as a candidate of the opposition...

He supported the administration, advocated the measures, approved the views, and upheld the doctrines of General Jackson.

What General Jackson did, he approved. What General Jackson opposed, he resisted.

they know that Judge White has altered his? Do they support his election with the expectation that he will oppose their principles...

But further. A convention of Nullifiers in Georgia nominated Judge White and he is now running as their candidate, Governor Tyler, as their candidate for Vice President...

They are laboring to identify the administration candidate with abolitionists without proof and against the directest evidence.

What! Judge White an apostate? The "honest Judge White," a deserter from the administration, and his former friends!

Let facts answer if we have too harshly characterized his course.

He supported the administration, advocated the measures, approved the views, and upheld the doctrines of General Jackson.

But as soon as Judge White became a candidate, and his claims were overlooked by the President and his party; and were espoused

by the Nullifiers, and all the other old enemies of the President; then for the first time, he began to differ from the administration; to approve measures which he had before condemned and to resist nominations that he had previously voted for.

Take these facts and then determine for yourselves, Fellow citizens! Whether it be uncharitable to suspect him of having changed his politics to gratify his ambition?

Judge White's inconsistencies.

We all know how reckless some are in denying the most incontrovertible facts. Many of you know how artfully (in some parts of our State) the opposition have concealed their assault upon the measures and principles of the government...

Before Judge White accepted a nomination from the Nullifiers and the Opposition—

- 1. He voted against Mr. Clay's resolution to expunge from the Journals of the Senate the resolution of removing the Deposites. 2. He voted against Mr. Clay's Land Bill, and approved of Gen. Jackson's Veto. 3. He was in favor of Judge Taney when Gen. Jackson nominated him to the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court...

The reasons, then, why Judge White is so earnestly pressed upon the people by the Nullifiers and other leaders of the opposition, are obvious.

Gen. Jackson's Administration.

Are you prepared, Republicans of North Carolina! Can you reconcile yourselves to incur all the risk—to hazard all the danger which a revolution in the civil administration of the government may produce?

War, which at one time threatened us, and which the violence of a factious opposition had well nigh produced, has been averted by the stern virtue and inflexible integrity of our venerable Chief Magistrate...

Peace with all foreign nations has been preserved, without any sacrifice of independence, and it

is now established upon a sure basis, by an adjustment of all our claims upon them, and of all their demands against us.

Our Foreign Relations have been conducted with eminent success. Justice has been demanded, and though for a long time withheld from others, it has been obtained by the present administration.

Our Domestic Relations are equally secure. The RUIN which was predicted in consequence of a removal of the deposits from the United States' Bank, has not befallen the country—the evils which were foretold as a necessary result from the other prominent measures of the government, have not overtaken us.

But will it advance the honor of the nation abroad, or increase her prosperity at home? Can it better the condition of the People, to revolutionize the domestic or foreign policy of the government? On the contrary, we fear, it might produce disorder, confusion and danger.

Sectional Parties.

There is another reason for opposing Judge White which we feel bound to urge. We are sensible that the task is a delicate one, and nothing but a stern sense of duty impels us to its performance.

Just so you will recollect it was the practice of the Hartford Convention party, in New England, to vilify the republicans of that section as enemies to the North!

The language of experience and the voice of Washington concur in admonishing us that the dangers

of disunion are to be averted only by opposing sectional parties in their first formation.

The "Southern party of 1832" commenced its organization to nullify the Tariff, they denied any intention to dismember the Union.

After the leaders have organized another Southern party under the banners of Judge White, will he be its real head? Will they all with one consent follow his will and yield to his advice? Will they depend on him or on them? Even admitting that a dissolution of the Union is not contemplated...

"Above all things, hold dear your national Union. Accustom yourselves to estimate its infinite value to your individual and national happiness."

Let none delude you by the false accusation that we are alarmists! We are not. Already is it the case that they who cannot concur in supporting Judge White are denounced as traitors to the South...

If these things are so in the green tree, what may we not look for in the dry?

Just so you will recollect it was the practice of the Hartford Convention party, in New England, to vilify the republicans of that section as enemies to the North!

Danger of electing President by House of Representatives.

We shall now proceed to enquire if it is expected to elect Judge White by the people and the solution of this question will magnify the importance of the objec-

tion we have have just been considering.

Have we any just reason to indulge the expectation that Judge White's obtaining the vote of North Carolina will effect any more than prevent an election of President by the people...

The party opposed to General Jackson in the western States have nominated General Harrison against Mr. Van Buren, and there is no ticket formed for Judge White in either of those States.

The same party in the North have nominated Mr. Webster against Mr. Van Buren, & there is no ticket formed for Judge White in those States or either of them.

The same party have nominated Judge White in the South, and in the South only, against Mr. Van Buren. All of the States choose 294 electors and unless some one candidate obtains a majority (viz: 148 electors) there cannot be an election...

How strongly does the solemn appeal of the father of his country to the patriotism of our people? How ruinous to our peace, how fatal to liberty may be the consequences of disregarding it!

If there were no other objections to Judge White, this one it seems to us ought to be conclusive.

Bank of the United States.

In connection with the preceding objection to Judge White's obtaining the vote of North Carolina, is it not worthy of enquiry how far it may be the means of creating a National Bank.

The opposition run three candidates, Mr. Webster in the North, General Harrison in the West, and Judge White in the South. Mr. Webster and General Harrison are in favor of a Bank. Judge White it is true has heretofore voted against that measure...

Moreover he is supported by the almost unanimous voice of the Bank party in this State and throughout the South, and we all know there is no question upon which public men have heretofore so frequently and unexpectedly altered their course as upon this one of the Bank!