

TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No. 678.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Saturday, February 23, 1839.

Vol. XV—No. 8.

The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or, Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, Twenty-five Cents per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements in like proportion. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.

H. Johnston,

BEES leave to inform his customers and the public, that he has

Received his Fall Supply of GOODS,

Of all the most Fashionable Articles, Suitable for Gentlemen's wear.

SUCH AS

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings, Beaver cloth and Lion skin, for overcoats. Camlet for cloaks. Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, and black silk Cuffs, Suspenders, of superior quality.

He also has a few

Fine black beaver Hats,

Of the latest fashion. Gentlemen wishing to purchase Goods in his line, will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as he is determined to sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Tarboro', Nov. 15th, 1838.

COFFIELD KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received his

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Consisting of superfine blue and black Cloths, Invisible green and brown do. Striped and corded Cassimeres of various colors, Plain black and figured Vestings, do black and figured Velvets, Plain and figured Valenciennes, do do Marseilles, Plain black and fancy Stocks, Umbrellas, Bosoms, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

All of which he will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. He trusts by due attention to business, and his long experience therein, to give due satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders.

He also will keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Ready made Clothing,

Tarboro', Nov. 5th, 1838.

At the cheap Cash Store.

JAMES WEDDELL,

HAS now on hand a large and general assortment of

Groceries, hardware, cutlery,

China, Glass and Earthenware, Cotton Bagging Rope, Twine, &c. &c. Which he offers cheap for Cash, country produce, or on a short credit to punctual men.

Nov. 24th, 1838.

State of North Carolina,

MARTIN COURT OF EQUITY.

Sophia Griffin vs. James Griffin, Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

M. JAMES GRIFFIN: Sir, you are hereby notified personally to be and appear before the Judge of our said Court at the Court House in Williamston, on the last Monday in February next, then and there to answer the several allegations of the petition of the said SOPHIA. And it is ordered, that you be restrained and enjoined from transferring, assigning, or in any way withdrawing from the hands of Asa Robason, adm'r of John Robason dec'd, any estate or effects to which you may be entitled by virtue of your marriage with the said Sophia, unless you enter into bond and security in the sum of one thousand dollars to answer and abide such order and decree as may be had in the aforesaid cause.

Witness, C. B. HASSELL, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, the 1st November, 1838.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

Price adv \$10 00. 45 3m

POLITICAL.

REMARKS OF MR. STANLY.

The following remarks were recently made in Congress by the Representative from this district, in the debate on a motion to print 20,000 copies of the document relating to the defalcations of public officers:—

Mr. STANLY said he should vote for printing these documents, for the reason that they will give light to the people of his district. It is light only that the People of our country want, that they may be induced to assist those who are now struggling to wrest power from the hands of the 'spoils-men.' I took these documents home with me, after the adjournment in July last, and read extracts from them to my constituents, and they listened to them with surprise. Even those who had heretofore supported this Administration, and that which immediately preceded it, resolved hereafter not to believe men who could so shamefully abuse their confidence. They had heard charges of this sort before from Whig newspapers, but were told they were false. But now the evidence came from the Secretary of the Treasury himself; they could doubt no longer. There are six counties in my district, Mr. Speaker, and there is but one copy of Document 297 in the district. I appeal to the generosity of the gentleman from Maryland, and ask him not to refuse to so large a portion of the People of this country the information which this document will give them. There are some in my district who still think General Jackson was sincere and correct when he told the country that he 'turned none but knaves out of office, and put none but honest men in.' I want these men to see how these 'honest' receivers have taken care of the People's money, and how much mistaken the old General was.

Mr. Speaker, there was much said by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Thomas) which called for reply, but which has been answered by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) who has just taken his seat. That gentleman (Mr. Thomas) has said, sir, that there were defaulters of all political parties. It may be, sir, that there are Whig defaulters, but how they came into office under this Administration is matter of astonishment to me; for, sir I have been repeatedly solicited, since I have been a member of this House, to sign recommendations for applicants for office, (and recommendations, too, written by some who hold seats in a body said to be higher and more dignified than this,) and the reason assigned, above all others, in favor of the applicant, has been, that he is a 'genuine Democrat.' 'Defaulting Whigs,' therefore, must have obtained office before this form of recommendation became fashionable, and are probably defaulters in some office worth about ten dollars a year—the emolument being so small none of the 'genuine' wanted it.

The gentleman from Maryland says, speeches will answer as well as this document. Now, Mr. Speaker, if any Whig member of Congress should make a speech, embodying the facts set forth in these documents, and one of these speeches, perchance, should find its way in that gentleman's district, what would the Administration papers say of it? Would not the Globe and the thousand bought up presses of the country say, in their usual language, that it was all a 'Whig lie'? Why, sir, no Loco-foco would read it. But a public document comes to them in a different form—from the Administration party, from an executive officer, the People cannot but hear it; and 'out of their own mouths,' will they be condemned.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Atherton) said, in reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Mississippi, that there was no need buying a starling to teach him to cry 'corruption, corruption,' in the ears of the People of this country; and the gentleman from New Hampshire seemed to intimate that those who thus cry out 'corruption' were but starlings taught to use words without meaning.

Mr. Speaker, this may be so; but, sir, there are various kinds of political starlings. Those who cry out 'corruption, corruption,' are starlings for the great body of the American People; these corruption crying starlings were taught by respectable constituents to sing this note. They are starlings, sir, for a noble lion. But, sir, there is another class, whose office is not quite so respectable. These are starlings of a party, whose constant occupation has been to sing that they were the true Republicans, and all opposed to them 'Aristocrats.' Yes, sir, there are starlings of a caucus, too; of a midnight caucus, whose office it is to introduce resolutions upon slavery, which may be interpreted one way at the South, and another way at the North; which condemn abolition when it comes with one 'view,' but justify it when

it has not 'the views aforesaid; resolutions which

"alter with us in a double sense; That keep the word of promise to the ear, And break it to the hope."

resolutions which come in the spirit of Job, when he said to Amasa, Art thou in health, my brother? and stabbed him under the fifth rib; resolutions which agree to lay petitions for the abolition of slavery on the table, but which yield the question of reception. I see you are uneasy, Mr. Speaker. You may save yourself the trouble of calling me to order. I have said all I intend to say upon abolition.

But, sir, the starlings. There are, sir, other starlings than those I have mentioned. I do not intend to be offensive in my language to any gentleman; but only to repel the charge that those who cry out 'corruption' against this Administration are merely repeating words without meaning, and making charges without sufficient evidence. Our Secretary of the Treasury may have his starlings, too; and if he has, sir, I can only say with Pope, 'What must be the priest, when the monkey is a god?'

As a quotation has been made from something that has been formerly said in the British Parliament, I suppose it is lawful to quote what has been said on this floor as an offense. At the last session, Mr. Speaker, an eloquent gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Biddle) said something about starlings. You remember it no doubt, Mr. Speaker, for few here have heard that gentleman without wishing to remember what he said. I intend only to apply his remarks to that race of politicians who are crying out abolitionists against all who differ from them politically. He told us, sir, that the starling was a 'gentle and interesting bird.' Rather are we reminded of a filthy parrot, hung out in front of a sailor boarding house, taught by its master to utter exclamations at each passer by, and never joyous or happy unless when engaged in screaming out rogue or strumpet. So am I reminded of this parrot whenever I hear this cry 'abolitionist, abolitionist, aristocrat, aristocrat,' against all who think for themselves, and dare to differ with this Administration.

We are told, sir, that there has been no corruption in this Administration. I am at a loss to conceive what gentlemen call corruption. I ask those who say there has been no corruption, if they heard the speech of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) the other day. The gentleman's presence restrains me from speaking of that speech in the language of commendation which it merits. I ask the Representatives from New Hampshire if any of them heard that speech, when the House was considering the motion of the gentleman from New York, to appoint a committee to examine Mr. Swartwout's defalcation? (By the way, Mr. Speaker, I suspect we have heard the last of that for this session. I do not believe the party intend to have any examination of that matter.) I ask those who say there was no corruption, if they heard the remarks of either the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) or the powerful speech of the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Prentiss?)

Few of the party would listen to speeches of this character, sir, I know—speeches not merely abounding in biting sarcasm and galling invective, but well supported by facts, undenied and undeniable facts, from public documents. There were a few who listened to the speech of the gentleman from Virginia; for, after candlelight, I thought I saw some behind your chair, sir, in the dark, gnashing their teeth.

I ask the gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. Atherton,) who won for himself last session the name of 'Advocate General' of the Secretary of the Treasury, what he has to say to all these charges? Once, I remember, a gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Pickens,] who is now considered as an ally of the Administration, said on this floor, the Secretary of the Treasury ought to have a schoolmaster to teach him grammar and arithmetic, and his countryman [Mr. Atherton] raised himself in my estimation by his gallant and patriotic defence. Now when a well-supported charge is brought, the simple answer, is, 'there is no corruption.'

I want to call the attention of the House to another fact. When the gentleman from Virginia had finished, a representative from New Hampshire rose in haste, and I thought, to make some defence for the Secretary of Treasury; when, lo and behold! he actually asked leave to offer a resolution that the Speaker appoint a committee on enrolled bills? I hope yet to hear the gentleman [Mr. Cushman] defend the Secretary with his accustomed ability. I hope, for the sake of the country, to hear some explanation of Harris's case, of Linn's case, and of Boyd's case. I hope to hear some excuse to justify the Secretary in allowing Swartwout to be a defaulter for six or seven years, and keeping it concealed, or some excuse for not discovering the defalcation. But, when I return home, I will take this document in my hand, and will tell the honest men whom I represent, that the defen-

ders of this Administration say that there was no corruption in this Secretary's allowing, knowingly, partisan office holders thus to use the public funds.

HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican members of the General Assembly of North Carolina, favorable to the present administration of the General Government held on the 2nd January, 1839, the following resolutions were adopted—to wit:

"Resolved, That the fearless, disinterested, and patriotic course of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, in the Senate of the United States, upon the great measure of separating the General Government from Banks and Bank influence, commands our admiration and confidence.

"Resolved, That the chairman and other officers of this meeting, are directed to communicate to Mr. Calhoun, the sentiments of this meeting towards him, in any terms which are becoming to freemen in expressing their approbation of a public servant.

W. N. EDWARDS, Chairman.

M. Hoke, } Secretaries.

M. A. Wilcox, }

(A true copy.)

To the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN:

Sir—As a committee of 'the Democratic Republican members of the General Assembly of North Carolina, favorable to the present administration of the General Government,' we have the honor to forward to you certain resolutions, adopted at their meeting on the 2nd instant.

In executing the duty assigned us, we believe we cannot so well accomplish the object of our appointment, as by inviting your attention to the resolutions themselves, adding our own testimony, individually, to the sincerity of the sentiments they contain. There is no measure to which the Democratic members of the General Assembly look with more intense interest, or a more earnest desire for its success, than 'the great measure of separating the General Government from Banks and Bank influence.' And we are sure we speak truly their sentiments, when we say they greet you as a fearless, disinterested and patriotic adjunct in that good work.

For the assurance of the pleasure we take in being the organ of this communication, we beg leave to add the high and respectful consideration, with which we are

Your obt. serv'ts.

W. N. EDWARDS, Chairman.

M. Hoke, } Secretaries.

M. A. Wilcox, }

Washington, 24th Jan., 1838.

Gentlemen: I have been honored by your communication, covering a resolution adopted by the Republican members of the Legislature of North Carolina, approving my course on the great measure of separating the Government and the Banks.

That my conduct, in so important and trying a juncture of my life, should receive such distinguished notice from a quarter so respectable, is a source of high gratification, which I shall not soon forget.

I do not deem it necessary, on this occasion, to renew the discussion in favor of the great measure to which the resolution relates. It has already been amply vindicated, under every aspect, moral and political, by arguments unanswerable, and, I might add, unanswerable. But permit me to say, that it would be a fatal delusion to suppose, that any force of reason could terminate, at once a contest involving so many and such vast interests, ramified thro' the entire body politic. So far from terminated, the contest has only fairly commenced. The connection between the Government & the Banks, instead of being dissolved, is almost in as full force, as before the late suspension of specie payment. That event, as is well known, was followed by a suspension of the connection between the Government and the Banks, through the operation of the laws that forbade the receiving of the notes of any but specie paying Banks, or to use any other, as the depository of the public money. The struggle during the extra and late sessions, was, to make this forced suspension, originating in the act of the Banks themselves, permanent, and to substitute in the place of the Banks, as the fiscal agents of the Government the Independent & Constitutional Treasury. In this great object we failed; and the subsequent restoration of specie payment again revived the connection, which the suspension had superceded during the period of its continuance. It is thus, that the state of things, as they existed prior to the late suspension, and which lead to it, is again revived, to be continued till another suspension follows, unless, indeed, the intelligence and virtue of the community shall, in the mean time, terminate a connection, which has proved, and ever will prove, a curse to all concerned, Banks, Government and People.

It thus appears, that, as yet, nothing beyond the argument and the intelligence, which it has so widely diffused among the

people, in relation to this vital subject, has been accomplished. We have not carried a single measure. Our opponents have voted down all our measures by small majorities; nor has the system for which we contend been, as yet, in operation. It is true, that a temporary and partial suspension of the connection between the Government and the Banks followed the late suspension of specie payment, as has been stated. I say partial, as well as temporary; for instead of collecting the revenue in the constitutional currency, during that period, the Government was forced to suspend the collection almost entirely, and instead of paying its debts in the same, it was forced to substitute irredeemable Bank notes in its payment to a large amount, or suspend payments altogether.

And yet, in the face of all these facts, our opponents, who have defeated our measures, and who boast of that defeat, and triumph in the death of the Sub Treasury, as they call it, regardless of every principle of justice, or fairness, attempt to hold us responsible for the present state of things, which, by their votes, they have forced on us, against our most strenuous exertions. The attempt will be in vain. On them, and not on us, the responsibility rests. Their system not ours, the system of Bank connection, and not the Constitutional Treasury, has prevailed. It is now in force and has been in force almost from the beginning of the Government, and to which of course, on every principle of justice, equity, and fairness, all our financial and pecuniary disorders, past, present, and to come, so long as it continues, must be charged, and not to ours, which neither is, or ever has been in force, except for a short period, when the Government went first into operation. It is indeed a fearful responsibility, not so much as to the past and present, as the future. Who is there so blind, as not to see the fearful expansion of the banking system at this time? The tendency of the times is to convert all property into credit, and all credits, through the agency of Banks, into currency—and can there be any so ignorant of the nature of currency, and the limits beyond which it cannot with safety go, as not to see the consequence? The system cannot go on. It must come to an end. An explosion, greater & more calamitous, must follow, and when it comes, let not those, who have defeated the Constitutional Treasury, and thereby restored the fatal connection between the government and Banks, shrink from the responsibility, and charge the consequence of their own acts on us.

In the mean time, our course is clear. Let us stand fast on impregnable ground we now occupy, strenuously and perseveringly contending for an entire a complete divorce, and resisting all temporary expedients, or half way measures.—The effects of all such are but to perplex and confound our friends, and to assume the fearful responsibility now resting on our opponents, without retarding or weakening the approaching catastrophe. We must wait the progress of truth, and the march of events, till the time arrives, when the great measure, for which we contend, shall gain the complete ascendancy, as it most assuredly will, if we, by our firmness and fidelity, shall prove ourselves worthy of such a cause. To this, let us add a spirit of kindness and forbearance towards friends who have separated from us on this great measure. When a question so novel and complex is first agitated, it is not to be expected, that all, who agree in general principles, shall at once come to the same conclusion. Much must be allowed in such cases to the diversity of the human intellect and the different aspects under which great and complex questions are almost necessarily viewed. But where the principles are the same, time and experience will almost certainly bring together those, whom reason alone, without their aid, could not prevent from separating; and such, I feel confident will be the case in the present instance, if we act with forbearance and kindness towards those who, on the present occasion, have separated from us. With great respect,

I am, &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

W. N. Edwards, Esq., Chairman.

M. Hoke, and

M. A. Wilcox, Esqs. } Sec's.

The bill granting Banking privileges to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company, has been rejected by the Kentucky House of Representatives, by a vote of 52 nays to 48 ayes.

Destructive Storm.—The Northern and Eastern papers are abounding with details respecting the disastrous effects of the dreadful storm which occurred on the 25th and 26th ult. The destruction of property is immense—conjectured to exceed several millions of dollars.

A colored woman, named Lee, has been preaching in the vicinity of Brownsville, Pa. and attracting crowded houses!