



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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



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, lustrous green and brown do.

Striped and corded Cassimeres of various colors,

Plain black and figured Vestings, do black and figured Velvets,

Plain and figured Valentines, 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. 5 h, 1838.

H. Johnston,

BEGS 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,

Camblet for cloaks,

Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, and black silk Cravats,

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.

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.

Turner & Hughes's

NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANAC,

FOR 1839,

For sale at this Office at the Raleigh price, viz: 10 cents single, 75 cents per dozen, \$3 50 for half a gross, and \$6 per gross.

Nov. 1838.

Printing neatly executed,

AT THIS OFFICE.

POLITICAL,

REMARKS OF MR. STANLY,

On the motion for an inquiry into the late defalcations of Public Officers.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1839.

Immediately after Mr. Duncan (of Ohio) concluded his remarks, Mr. Petriken moved the PREVIOUS QUESTION, but upon Mr. Stanly's solicitation withdrew it upon Mr. Stanly's promising to renew it before he sat down.

Mr. STANLY then rose and said he was not about to detain the House as long as the Representative from Ohio had done.

It is now 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, (said he.) We have been consuming time by listening to remarks upon all sorts of subjects. We have had much upon extravagance and economy—a most extravagant oration upon matters and things in general, from the battles of Cesar and Pompey down to the recent democratic disturbance in Pennsylvania. Yesterday the House adjourned for the gratification of the Representative who has just finished his oration against "Henry Clay," "corporations," "associated wealth," and what in his elegant language he calls "whigery." The House has listened to all this with commendable patience, to the abuse of Whigs, and to the high praises upon the new Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Tappan,) Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Woodbury. I claim the right for a few minutes to reply to part of the speech just delivered. In the remarks I shall make, I will not attempt to answer the arguments of this defender of the Administration upon all the matters he referred to; I should consume too much time, and could not avail myself of the same helps. He is so great a favorite at the Treasury Department, he can call on his "Dear Sir," Mr. Woodbury and get all the information he wishes. If a Whig should apply, as one did last session, he would meet with a refusal.

Sir, he has had the utmost liberty, the most unlimited indulgence, yesterday and to-day. I cannot, in courtesy or justice, be denied the right to say a few words upon one subject to which he has alluded; I mean abolition. I shall not discuss this subject, but I wish to call attention to some part of the gentleman's language in reference to this, and the celebrated letter written by him when he was a candidate a few months ago.

It will be recollected, Mr. Speaker, that when I called the gentleman to order for irrelevancy when he was reading letters from his "DEAR" AMOS and his "DEAR" LEVI, showing how many Whigs and how many Democrats were in office in the Departments, the Chair decided (Mr. Conner, of North Carolina, was occupying the chair at the time) that the gentleman was in order. I submitted most cheerfully to this; and I took the liberty of interrupting the gentleman, and asking him how many abolitionists there were among the democrats in office. To which he replied, with a pompous elevation of tone, and with a confidence which evidently defied contradiction, that they (abolitionists) did not "belong to that family."—They were all among the "Federal Whigs," as he calls them. Well, sir, I was glad to hear the assertion made on the floor, and I witnessed with a smile the self-satisfactory whimpering of some slaveholding democrats at this declaration from the Sampson of locofocoism.

But I have the evidence in my possession to drive away this pleasing delusion. This declaration but affords additional evidence of the attempt which the Administration party are making to impose upon the Southern People.

But, sir, as far as I can, I will awaken the attention of the people of my district and my State to the doings of their self-constituted democratic friends.

But to the letter, the letter.

I hold in my hand, Mr. Speaker, a letter dated at Montgomery, Hamilton county, Ohio, signed "A. Duncan," in which the writer gives his views of slavery. I wish to read some extracts to the House, and respectfully solicit the attention of the slaveholding democrats—of the caucus resolution-making democrats—to the opinions of their trusty well-beloved brother in democracy upon the subject of slavery. I want to show them what a democrat in Ohio, who is no abolitionist, thinks of their country and their constituents. Towards the latter part of the letter the writer says: "There is no man living, perhaps, who is more deadly hostile to slavery than I am. My feelings, my education, the circumstances that have surrounded me through life together with my principle of what I believe to constitute the natural and political rights of man—all conspire to make me abhor it as one of the greatest evils that exists on the face of the earth."

[Mr. Duncan here rose and asked to explain.]

Of course, Mr. Speaker, I will hear him explain, said Mr. S.

Mr. Duncan then said, that when he was

asked the question, whether there were any abolition democrats, he meant to say, they did not belong to the Democratic party, particularly in his district and State. The letter was in answer to interrogatories put to him before the election. I can read it, said he. (Cries of No! no!) I will then briefly state the contents.

Here Mr. Stanly said; Mr. Speaker, I cannot consent to yield the floor to allow the gentleman to "state the contents." I will do that for him, sir. I only gave way for explanation. The short extract I have read, sir, ought not to make the gentleman uneasy. It is mild, compared with what follows. But listen attentively, ye exclusive guardians of the South, ye only good democrats, to the declaration, that slavery is one of the greatest evils on the face of the earth, and that this democrat is "deadly hostile" to slavery. The gentleman's uneasiness, I presume, is on account of his Southern friends. They, in North Carolina, as I was told by one of them, denied the authenticity of this letter; yes, sir, they pronounced it a forgery! The People had been taught to believe that Mr. Van Buren had no abolition friends—no friends opposed to slavery. But here, sir, we have, from the pen of the Representative from Hamilton county, O-h-i-o, the outpourings of more abuse, more hellish slander, deliberately conceived on slave owners, than it has ever been my lot to hear from any avowed abolitionist.

Yet, sir, this same abhorror of slavery, so "deadly hostile" to it is, of all other democrats, the chosen advocate of the Globe—the chosen champion of this Southern-loving Administration. Another extract. I want to give my constituents some information of the opinions of this personal and political friend of Martin Van Buren. The letter says in continuation:

"Yes, greater in its moral effects and corrupting tendencies than all other human evils put together. It is not only a moral and political evil within itself, or intrinsically so of the darkest and most damning character, but in all its bearings and effects calculated to produce the most fatal effects on both the moral and the political institutions of our country."

[Here Mr. Duncan asked leave to explain again. Mr. Stanly yielded for explanation; and Mr. Duncan said he was "not an abolitionist; and any individual or newspaper that floats on the breeze, that said he was an abolitionist, was a vile calumniator."]

[Here Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, rose, and called on the Speaker to enforce the rules, and see that a gentleman who was occupying the floor should not be thus frequently interrupted.]

Mr. Stanly continued. I have yielded the floor with pleasure to hear any explanations, but not to hear speeches of defence. I must insist upon my right to the floor, and will not again be interrupted for speeches of this character.

Sir, I am not acquainted with the kind of newspapers to which the gentleman refers. I have never seen any that floated on the breeze that charged him with being an abolitionist. Sir, it would better become the assumed gallantry of the distinguished democrat from Hamilton county, O-h-i-o, who carries a rifle for personal defence, to wait until he is charged with being an abolitionist, before he throws out such bold denunciations. I have not charged him, and do not now charge him, with being an abolitionist. I am willing to admit that he and his newly elected Senator (Mr. Tappan) whom he has bepraised "as sound a democrat, and as pure a patriot, as ever honored the name, and withal, of the first order of talents, and of the most unexceptionable deportment!" are neither of them abolitionists. I am willing to admit that they are both as good friends of the South as any Van Buren caucus democrats, who voted on the resolutions of the 12th of December last.

I will take this letter as proof of their affection for the South; or, if he pleases, I will take the reputed declaration of the "democrat and patriot," (Mr. Tappan,) about the time of the Southampton insurrection, as proof of his "sound democracy and pure patriotism."

I am willing, I say, sir, to believe they are not abolitionists. I do not know what signification they attach to the words democrat and abolitionist. But, sir, I charge him with being the author of this letter, and he cannot deny that. I charge it in presence and hearing of my democratic or Van Buren colleagues, and wish them no longer to consider this a forgery.

But to the letter. The gentleman told us that he dealt in figures, and from this letter I can prove that he does deal as largely in figures of imagination as any member on this floor. Hear a little more from this patent democrat, this herald of

"Mr. Tappan said, if a man was such a fool as to keep a fellow-being in bondage, the slave has an undoubted right to cut the throat of his d—d master. And if his son should go into Virginia, to assist the whites in such a contest, he would disinherit him!

anti-abolition, of Tappan democracy. Hear a little more of what he says about slavery:

"It is an evil that has, does now, and will in all time to come while it exists, involve in it, as well in its present possession as in its future operations, *crime, fraud, theft, robbery, murder, and death.*"—For the truth of what I say, as to its present effects upon the institutions of our country, I have only to refer you to a view of the slave States in our Union, and a comparison between the relative condition of the improvements of them and the free States. You see the free States happy and flourishing, to the admiration and astonishment of all who see them.—Public improvements and private prosperity are swift and head and head in the race; while, on the other hand, poverty, lean and hungry sterility, and squalid wretchedness, seem to cover the face of the land in many parts where slave institutions have a residence."

Would to God, sir, that those who entertain such opinions could go into my district, or into yours! How different would be their opinions could they visit the western part of our own North Carolina—one of the most beautiful and prosperous, tho' almost unknown, parts of the world; "that good land, a land of brooks, of water, of fountains and depths, that spring out of valleys and hills;" a land whose stones are iron, and out of "whose hills thou mayest dig brass." Would to God, sir, that some reasonable creature, if any such there be, who entertains such sentiments, could visit my district! Instead of "lean and hungry sterility and squalid wretchedness," which this democrat says "covers the face of the land," he would find a happy, independent, and intelligent people; he would pray heaven to make the laboring classes in other parts of the world as free from want, as contented as our slaves. Instead of barren deserts, perplexed with thorns, he would see countless thousands of acres in a high state of successful cultivation. He would see fields of beautiful green, in spots which, a few years since, were untrodden save by the wild beasts of the forest, who roamed in undisputed sway. He could find cultivated fields on the borders of lakes, in my district, yielding as abundant crops as the choicest land on the mighty Father of rivers, and vieing in beauty with the most enchanting scenery on the island of Calypso. And all this, too, was brought about by slave labor. Yes, sir, there he would see, in our negroes, the happiest population on the earth—well fed, well clothed, and well treated. "Content, and careless of to-morrow's fare," they perform their labor with cheerfulness—labor

"Made the pledge Of cheerful days, and nights without a groan."

Instead of finding a country upon which the "anger of God and the vengeance of Heaven seem to rest," as this democrat says is the case where "slave institutions have a residence;" instead of seeing men who are cruel "murderers, robbers and pirates," (as abolitionists sometimes call slaveholders,) he would find (in the language of the sacred volume I have just quoted) "a land of wheat and barley, and pomegranates; a land in which we eat bread without scarceness," inhabited by men remarkable for hospitality, plain, unassuming habits, and indomitable attachment to republican institutions.

But, sir, remember, I beseech you, this slander comes from a democrat, who is no abolitionist! Yes, sir, from one of the friends of those who go into a midnight caucus, and prepare Janus-faced resolutions for the protection of the South; this comes from a Van Buren protector of the South—a whole hog Van Buren democrat. A little more of this democratic letter.

[Here Mr. Gallup, of New York, rose to a point of order, but the Speaker decided that Mr. Stanly was not out of order.]

Mr. Stanly continued. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I am inflicting pain upon any member of the party, but the gentleman from New York must bear it. Sir, he cannot save his friend from Ohio from having this shameful letter published to the world. I am rejoiced, sir, that the rules of order this time are construed as liberally for me as for the representative from Hamilton county, Ohio—rules, sir, which, like the inscriptions on the sabres of Vathek, hold another language to-day from that they yesterday held, and, like those sabres, can only be deciphered by one man—the usual occupant of that chair.

Another extract, sir, from this letter: "Cross the line that separates the free from the slave State, or stand upon it and look across the former; you will see comparatively all life, all happiness, all prosperity, both public and private; but turn your eyes upon the latter and survey it; every thing material, (except a few of the wealthy proprietors,) bears the impress of poverty and dilapidation; all look as if pestilence and famine had been making their sad innovation."

Now, sir, all this is from one of your patent democrats, one of Levi Woodbury's "dear sirs," one of the select friends of

Martin Van Buren, and one of the friends of the South! and no abolitionist! Sir, let me ask the gentleman how he can be other than an abolitionist with these sentiments? If he believes that "slavery is an evil that has, does now, and will in all time to come, while it exists, involve in it, as well in its present possession as in its future operations, *crime, fraud, theft, robbery, murder, and death!*"—I ask him how, with a clear conscience, and as an honest man, who feels for what he calls "violated humanity," he can be other than an abolitionist? If, sir, he is "so deadly hostile to slavery," if he "abhors it as one of the greatest evils that exists on the face of the earth," if he thinks that the "anger of God and the vengeance of Heaven seem to rest" upon the slave States, if he believes that slavery has such "corrupting and corroding effects," if, sir, I ask, he is sincere in saying, "but the curse be on the head of those who sustain such an institution," how can he be other than an abolitionist? Is it because, as he says in the latter part of his letter, "the effects would be more fatal to the unhappy and unfortunate African than even slavery itself?" Or can it be that he wishes the "anger of God and the vengeance of Heaven, and the frowns and disapprobation of avenging justice," still to rest upon the Southern country? Now, sir, this democrat is in daily social intercourse with the Southern men who support Mr. Van Buren, and it is all right and proper; he goes no doubt, into caucus with them, strongly advocates the sub-Treasury, and they are, or would be, the exclusive friends of the South; while I, sir, am accused of acting with abolitionists if I vote with any of them on a motion to adjourn!

The representative from Hamilton county, Ohio, said there were no abolitionists in the democratic family. Has he ever seen the letter of the democratic sub-Treasury candidate for governor in Massachusetts, in which he says, "I deem slavery to be the greatest curse and the most portentous evil which a righteous God ever inflicted upon a nation!" and, like this good democrat, he is opposed to the admission of any new State whose Constitution tolerates slavery; for he says:

"In relation to the admission of new States with the power to hold slaves, I need do no more than to refer you to my recorded votes against the admission of Missouri with this power. That opposition, which required some firmness to persevere in, would doubtless have proved successful but for the extraordinary efforts of one man, (Henry Clay,) who was supposed by some to have resorted to extraordinary means to accomplish his purpose."

It is amusing to see how well these abolitionists agree with the gentleman from Ohio in abusing all slaveholders, and the distinguished statesman (H. Clay,) to whose extraordinary efforts, we are told, we are indebted for the admission of Missouri.—The Southern People, sir, will heed these things; they shall know how the abolition democrats, all the anti-abolition abhorrors of slaveholders such as this democrat from Hamilton county, Ohio, abuse this great man. Sir, I have no compliments to bestow, no eulogium to pronounce upon his (H. Clay's) character. He needs none.—The whole country appreciates his merits. I am not skilled "to paint the lily." I shall not attempt "to add another hue unto the rainbow." I will not enter into competition with the Representative from Ohio, either in plastering the characters of those I admire with fulsome eulogy, or in vilifying those with whom I differ in opinion.—Sir, he is a well-selected instrument to be spatter with praise Mr. Van Buren; his newly elected Senator, the pure patriot and good democrat, (Mr. Tappan) Mr. Kendall, and his dear sir at the head of the Treasury Department, and to vilify the favorites of the South.

(Remainder in our next.)

More "Whig" Abolition.—The elections in New Hampshire took place on yesterday. On this event the Emancipator remarks:

"Our abolition friends are preparing for the struggle, and we hope will give a good account of themselves. The candidates have been faithfully and seasonably interrogated. Of the candidates for governor only one, Gen. Wilson, Whig, has "seen fit to answer at all, and his answer is "so manly & honorable, that we presume all the abolition votes will be cast for him!"

Mark! Citizens of North Carolina! All the abolition votes in New Hampshire are to be cast for the "whig" candidate for governor in that State. And yet the Federal "whig" presses of this State will tell you that there is no alliance between the "whigs" and the abolitionists. We wonder what device will be resorted to by the federalists in this case, to deceive the people. They are, however, never at a loss—they will say any thing to promote a political object.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We learn that the average receipts of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Co., at this time, are \$1000 per day.—*ib.*