



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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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.



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.

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.



Cotton Yarn.

THE subscriber has just received a quantity of Cotton Yarn, different numbers, from the factory at the Falls Tar River, which he will sell on reasonable and accommodating terms.

GEO. HOWARD.

Tarboro', February 27.

POLITICAL.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Washington, February 1839.

Gentlemen: On the 20th instant, my attention was called to a publication in the Globe, signed A. DUNCAN, in which I am abused and denounced, in language almost as violent as all the people of the Southern States have been by the same individual.

This communication has created no other sensations with me than those of ineffable disgust and humiliation—disgust, to see such an article paraded before the world, in the official paper, (in the paper supported by Executive patronage,) and humiliation, that such a man should be a member of Congress. I do not wish the author of this article any other punishment than that the People should read his communication in the Globe of the 19th of February, 1839.

I had not been in the House, on the morning of the 20th instant, more than an hour before the annexed letter, signed by my friend S. S. PRENTISS and others, was handed to me. After the receipt of this, several other statements were offered me, and I requested several gentlemen to give me their opinions in regard to the correctness of the report of the speech.

I must ask the favour of you to publish these letters with this note. The letters are from gentlemen who advocate the sub-Treasury—from Whigs and from Conservatives.

Washington, February 20, 1839.

Dear Sir: Our attention has been called to a publication in the Globe of this day, signed A. DUNCAN, which denies that the speech as published in the Intelligencer, purporting to be your "Reply to Dr. Duncan, of Ohio," on the 17th day of January, 1839, was ever delivered by you in the House of Representatives. We were present when you replied to Dr. Duncan on that day, and heard your remarks through; and feel bound in justice and truth to tender to you our testimony that the said report of your remarks in reply to Dr. Duncan, on the 17th of January, 1839, is, according to our recollection, in which we are confident, more faithful and correct than reports of speeches in the House of Representatives are usually; that it is nearly, if not quite, verbatim correct; and, if incorrect in any respect, it is less severe than were your remarks on the floor. We add, also, that your remarks seemed to be extemporaneous and at the moment you regretted you had not a copy of Dr. Duncan's letter on the subject of abolition; and it was, we thought, from the expression of this regret that Mr. Slade (of Vermont) openly handed you a copy of that letter, from which you read several extracts.

We beg leave to express to you our individual respect and esteem, and are, most truly, your friends.

S. S. PRENTISS,
RICHARD CHEATHAM,
JOHN BELL,
CHARLES NAYLOR,
WM. KEY BOND,
T. J. WORD,
HENRY A. WISE,
JOHN CALHOON,
WADDY THOMPSON, Jr.
E. J. SHIELDS,
D. JENIFEEER,
F. MALLORY,
S. T. SAWYER.

Hon. Edward Stanly, House of Rep.

House of Representatives.

Feb. 21, 1839.

Dear sir: I listened very attentively to your speech in reply to Mr. Duncan, on the 17th of January last, and have since that time read the report of it in the National Intelligencer. It strikes me that speech is reported with the accuracy usual in Congressional debates, and especially in those portions of it which personally referred to the member from Ohio. Indeed, in regard to that portion of the printed speech I have remarked some mitigation of the severity of the phrases used.

If you consider it important that I should give my recollection of the time occupied by you in speaking on that occasion, I can say my impression is that you occupied the floor but little short of an hour. You spoke some time before a copy of Mr. Duncan's answers to certain interrogatories respecting abolition could be found in the House; and after a copy of them had been procured, you read large extracts from them, and commented upon them in the manner in which your remarks appear in your speech.

Truly, yours.

J. P. KENNEDY.

Hon. Edward Stanly.

House of Representatives,

Feb. 20, 1839.

Sir: In answer to your note just handed to me, I state that I heard your speech deli-

vered in the House on the 17th ult. in reply to Mr. Duncan, and have also read it in the National Intelligencer, and that it appears to me to be, in substance, correctly reported.

Respectfully yours,

S. GRANTLAND.

Hon. Edward Stanly.

House of Representatives,

Feb. 21, 1839.

My Dear Sir: I was in my seat in the House, during the delivery of your speech of the 17th January. I have endeavored to recall to mind my first impressions of the length of time you were on the floor, and confidently say that it was from three-quarters of an hour to an hour. As regards the fidelity with which the speech has been reported, I repeat what I have frequently said, that I have never seen a printed speech more true to the oral one than yours, and this opinion I know to be coincident with that of several other members of our House, who, like myself, had the pleasure of being present when you spoke.

As regards the communication between you and Mr. Slade, I considered it a mere incident, unworthy of particular remark. You, in the course of your speech, when commenting upon Dr. Duncan's letter, expressed a regret that you did not have it at hand. I then saw Mr. Slade (who happened to be sitting near you) proffer a paper to you, which I presumed was the letter, because you read extracts from it as from that letter. I observed no other communication between you and him; and I may be permitted to add that if any thing to your injury with your constituents can be manufactured out of such merely incidental circumstances, I shall be much mistaken in their character.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, yours,
J. JACKSON, of Georgia.
The Hon. Edward Stanly.

House of Representatives,

February 21, 1839.

Sir: Your note of yesterday has just been handed to me, and, in reply to it I say that I heard your speech delivered in this House on the 17th ultimo, in answer to Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, and have since read it as published in pamphlet form, and in the National Intelligencer; and whilst my recollection of particular remarks made in this House is perhaps not as good as many others, I must say that I thought your speech, as delivered quite as severe as the published remarks, and I think I have rarely seen a speech more faithfully reported according to my best recollection.

Very respectfully, I am your ob't servant,

G. W. HOPKINS.

Hon. E. Stanly.

I fully concur with my friend and colleague Mr. Hopkins, in the above statement. I recollect distinctly most of the striking remarks in the published speech.

A. STUART.

Being called upon by Mr. Stanly to say whether I heard his speech in reply to Mr. Duncan, and whether the report of it in the National Intelligencer is accurate, I state that I heard the speech and have read the report of it, and believe the report to be in substance faithfully written out, according to my best recollection. J. GARLAND.

Washington, February 21, 1839.

Sir: I see a publication in the Globe of the 19th February, 1839, signed A. DUNCAN, denying that you made the remarks in the House of Representatives, which were published in the National Intelligencer in answer to Dr. Duncan, on the appointment of a committee to investigate the defalcations at the custom-house in the city of New York. When Mr. Stanly began his speech, I was sitting near the fire-place in the southwestern part of the House, reading some papers, and did not then distinctly hear his remarks, but, after a short time, my attention was attracted by Mr. Stanly stating his intention to comment upon a letter in relation to abolition, which purported to be written by Dr. Duncan. I then left my distant position, and drew near enough to hear Mr. Stanly make his remarks on that letter, which I had seen and read in the newspapers. After I took my seat on the inside of the bar and near the vacant space in front of the Speaker's chair, I heard all the remarks of Mr. Stanly delivered in the continuation of his speech on that occasion. I attended particularly to the passages and extracts which he read from Dr. Duncan's letter, which he held in his hand, and to the comments and remarks of Mr. Stanly upon the opinions and sentiments expressed in that letter. When the remarks of Mr. Stanly in answer to Dr. Duncan's speech were published in the National Intelligencer, in the early part of this month, I read them. I believed then, and I believe now, that many of the very words and sentences found in the printed speech were used by Mr. Stanly in his verbal speech in debate; and that the speech published is substan-

tially the same which was delivered in the House of Representatives.

Respectfully, JAMES GRAHAM.
To the Hon. Edward Stanly.

Washington, Feb. 21, 1839.

Dear Sir: By comparing your speech published with our recollection of it as delivered in reply to the Hon. A. DUNCAN of Ohio, on the 17th ult. we feel no hesitation in stating, that it has been correctly reported; and by this we do not mean merely to say that the report embodies the thoughts and sentiments conveyed by you while speaking, but preserves throughout, with remarkable fidelity the very words and phrases in which you uttered them.

Very respectfully,

A. H. SHEPPERD.

EDMUND DEBERRY.

To the Hon. E. Stanly.

I did not hear the whole of Mr. Stanly's speech. I heard distinctly, I suppose, two-thirds, perhaps three-fourths of it; and I say that it is, I believe, so far as I did hear, very correctly reported in the printed copy—as much so, I think as any other speech I have heard or read.

LEWIS WILLIAMS.

From the distance at which I sat from Mr. Stanly's seat, I could not hear him distinctly, but from what I did hear, I have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion that the speech as reported is correctly given. I have never before heard its correctness questioned.

A. RENCHER.

I have read the foregoing statement of Messrs. Shepperd and Deberry, and fully concur with them in opinion.

JOHN W. CROCKETT.

Sir: You did me the honor to address to me a note, enclosing the rough notes of your speech, in regard to Mr. Duncan's letter on the subject of abolition, taken by me at the time, and from which you afterwards wrote out the speech as since published—with a request that I would compare the published speech with the notes, and then say whether it did not correspond with them, and did not follow the track which those notes indicated as having been taken by you when speaking. I have complied with your request, and feel no hesitation in saying that it does. Candor leads me further to say, that the speech very fully agrees with my recollection of it, as delivered; that it is much less extended than is usual when members write out their speeches from Reporters' notes; and that you have not inserted in the published speech all that was spoken in the House. As to the time occupied in its delivery, if you said, as I think you did, that you had occupied but fifteen minutes, I am persuaded you were unconscious of the lapse of time. My impression is that you spoke, in all, including the reading of extracts from the letter, at least half an hour.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of the above, which a sense of justice induces me to furnish at your request; but I pray, at the same time, that I may not be drawn into the very unpleasant controversy between yourself and Mr. Duncan further than sheer necessity shall demand.

With sincere regard,
I am, sir, your obedient servant,
ARTHUR JO. STANSBURY,
Reporter for the Nat. Intelligencer.
Hon. Mr. Stanly.

The letter published in the Globe of the 19th instant, affords much material for comment. Besides the misstatements as to the correctness of the reported speech, others are very apparent. But I cannot deliberately condescend to expose this individual, who is already punished more than he can bear. I cannot believe he is in earnest in using such harsh epithets towards me. He no doubt intended to speak of me as he did of slavery, as it exists in "the slave States in our Union," merely, "in the abstract?" He has presented abolition petitions since he voted on the Atherton resolutions. He is a democratic Van Buren friend of the South, and of course he is willing to let slavery continue in this District and the States—he only wishes to abolish it "in the abstract."

Self respect, regard for the opinions of my friends, respect for my constituents—all forbid that I should condescend to notice the author of such a communication.

I owe an apology to the gentlemen whose respect I possess and prize, for having noticed this individual at all. I know it was a contest in which I could gain no laurels. But he had been constituted the defender of the Administration; the speech maker, "by authority," of the party; the libeller of Southern institutions. He had attended the caucus, with the Democratic Esau—the exclusive friends of the South—with the monopolizers of all the chivalry in our land; and I availed myself of the opportunity, I submitted to the disagreeable necessity of using the "bodkin and shears" upon him, for the purpose of exposing the

Southern humbugging chivalry democrats.

When he spoke of "Cresers and Hercules, Assyria, cleaning stables, hickory broom," &c., a friend of mine perceived me writing down what he said, and begged me not to notice him, asking me "Do you consider him, a gentleman?" I instantly asked, in return, "Do you consider me a candidate for admission into a lunatic asylum?" And then remarked I wished to say something in reply to his praises of Tappan; his denial that there were any Democratic abolitionists, &c.

In conclusion, let me assure the "deponent" of the Globe, that his malignant vituperation has not produced the slightest feeling of resentment; and wishing him many more pleasant rides with his friend and patron at the White House—wishing him much leisure to practice with the broad sword and the clarinet, I leave him to the judgment of an intelligent community.

EDWARD STANLY.

List of Lost Bills.—In another column will be found the bills (98 in number) matured in the Senate, which were sacrificed to partisan purposes by the majority in the House. Many very important measures, the result of laborious preparation in committees, and anxious deliberation in the Senate, were sunk, without a moment's consideration, in the turmoil created by such statesmen as Messrs. Wise, Prentiss, Graves, Bell, STANLY, Slade, &c. We will, hereafter, give the details of some of these lost bills, that the public may be able to estimate the compensation obtained in the labors to which these very distinguished personages, who commanded the majority of the House, directed its efforts during the last session. In the meantime, a mere glance at the titles of the defeated bills, will make it plain that the coalition in the House of Representatives has earned for it a distinction greater than that for which a certain Parliament of England was celebrated by Lord Coke, as most remarkable, because, "there was not one good law made thereat." The last House of Representatives will be remembered for the many good laws put down by its veto.

Every bill sent by the House to the Senate was acted on, and not a bill that had been reported on favorably by a committee, remained on their table at the close of the session.—Globe.

Mr. Clay—Abolition.—Some of the federal editors in this State insist that we ought to publish Mr. Clay's "great speech" against Abolition. Every thing of this sort will be done on our own motion, and not at the suggestion or dictation of federal whiggery—its impudence will be unavailing in this regard. For many years Mr. Clay heard the charge of Abolition against Mr. Van Buren, and as the Milledgeville (Georgia) Standard of Union justly remarks, "so long as there was a prospect of making it available in favor of Judge White, Mr. Clay was as silent as death, altho' he knew as well at that time as he does now, that it was a vile slander, intended for no other purpose than to create a false impression on the minds of Southern men." On this subject Mr. Clay uses the following language:

"Previous to the late Presidential election, Mr. Van Buren had been charged with being an abolitionist. He (Mr. C.) never participated or believed in this charge. No, sir, he is no ABOLITIONIST. He denied that Congress had any power to legislate upon the subject of slavery."

For the above paragraph the federalists would have the friends of Mr. Van Buren to be very grateful. Had it been produced in season to do justice to the injured party, Mr. Clay would have been entitled to the thanks of the people. But the people have done justice to Mr. Van Buren, and that high sanction requires not this tardy game of a political shuffler.

Raleigh Standard.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—A little lad, about nine or ten years of age, the son of Mr. C. C. Henderson of this place, died on Monday last, in consequence of the accidental discharge of a gun, which he held in his hand at the time. The accident occurred on Saturday last, about a mile from the town.—Lincolnton Trans.

Fatal Accident.—A few days ago, Mr. Casper, a Stage driver on the route between this place and Rutherfordton, fell from his seat on the box and broke his neck. How the accident happened, is not known, it is not supposed that the dec'd, was intoxicated, as he was usually a very sober man.

Another.—On Sunday last a Miss Whitener was returning from Church, when her horse took fright, ran away with her, and dashed her against a tree with such force as to cause instant death.

Lincolnton Rep.

It is stated that there are at present in the British North American provinces upwards of 15,000 regular troops, besides numerous companies of local militia.