

## Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Saturday, May 4, 1839

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#### The Tarborough Press, BY GEORGE HOWARD,

IBBOR

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Advertisements not exceeding a square will be Advertised at Oac Dollar the first insertion, and 25 retisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until therwise ordered and charged accordingly.

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

CHEAP-21 New and Fashionable SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, At the Cheap Cash Store. JAMES WEDDELL,

HAS received and is now opening his spring sapply of RICH FANCY AND STAPLE Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes,

China, Glass, Earthenroare, Hardware, Groceries,



And other seasonable Goods, which in point of style, quantity, quality, and eve ry requisite which will recommend them to the attention of his customers and the public, he feels confident that no such in ducement has been off, red in this market as he can now present. He will not at tempt to enumerate the many desirable ar ticles of which his Stock consists, but res peetfully solicits those who wish to obtain Tusty, Neal and Fushionable Goods

At Low Prices, To pay him a visit. Tarboro', April 19, 1839.

### REMARKS Is published weekly at a advance-or, Three On Mr. Stanly's Address to the People of the Third Congressional District of N. C.

As an unpreten ling citizen who is common with the rest of his fellow citizens feels and knows the value of possessing a share in the government of his country, I propose to offer a few remarks for the consideration of my countrymen, on a pamphlet which has lately made its appearance among us, under the imposing title of "An Address to the people of the third Congressional district of North Carolina." An address of the Representative to his constituents I admit is neither extraordinary nor uncommon, and is appropriate enough to the relations subsisting between them. It is considered reals for every continuance. Longer advertise-tents for every continuance. Longer advertise-the act of a public servant ren lering an act ou it of the solemn and sacred trust confiled to him back of a public servant ren lering an act ou it of the solemn and sacred trust confiled ments in like proportion and in what minner he has fulfilled their expectations and discharged the duties of his office. Such an address however should at least possess the merit of good taste, should be emphatically of a business character. should exhibit an undeviating devotion to the peculiar interests of the people he repre-sents, should be respectful to his constituents, and marked by ability-candor-dignity and decorum. Does the address before us conform to this character? Is it such a piper-such an account of the performance of his duties as the freemen of this district had a right to expect from their public servant? Does it prove that he really understood the nature of his functions, or if understood that he has shown a proper regard to those interests-that he was appointed to cherish, to protect and defend? Far from it. It is an insult to the understanding of his constituents-it is a tissue of misrepresentation -disingenuous casuistry, unwarrantable assertion, slanderous invective, cunning and dissimulation. It is the puerile petulance of a spoiled child, baulked in the perpetration of some wanton and mischievous act, and desp iring of the accomplishment of his irrational design. But the "address" is before you, fellow citizens-it is for you to letermine whether he has merited your approbation-or your decided condemnation.

Before I proceed to consider any of the topics of the "address," a few preliminary observations will be appropriate and necessary, and they shall be as brief as is consistent with perspicuity. Without attempting to trace the origin of parties in the United States, it will be sufficient to remark-that immediately after the adoption of our excel lent constitution and the organization of our government under it-two political partie only were distinctly recognized contending for the administration of affairs-one designate I by the name or title of Federalists-the other by that of Republicans. They were then the uncompromising antagonists of each other on the theory and practice of our government. Euch contended with the most zealous devotion for their principles, and whatever error might be on either side-candor must acknowledge-that the contests between them were conducted with a strong conviction of the obligations of patriotism and love of country. The strength of the Federalists, preponderating over that of the Republicans, (which could easily be accounted for if the occasion required it,) unaided as they now are by the most perfect party discipline - they had not then sought to increase their political power, by an amalgam tion with self-created societies - few of which in that day had indeed any existence. Their unlimited and indiscriminate affiliations with

the heterogeneous parties of the present day under the thousand and one names of Fed. eralists-Federal Republicans-even Democratic Federal Republicans-Whigs-Conservatives-Antimasons-Abolitionists-Hoco Pocos, &c. is the work of modern politicians and tacticians. Much less had it ever occurred to that party to take shelter under the sacred name of Whigs. Whiggery was in those days a term of reproach, contemptuously and freely abandoned to the Republicans, who were considered then as now-a possessing but a small proportion of the wealth, talents and decency of the community Well, fellow citizens-the same political parties are in reality the only existing parties of the present day--stripped of the mockery of mere names-and I may fairly predict that-to the end of time, they will be the only real parties--ever known in the politi cal history of our country. The Federalists have always been and will ever be the friends of a splendid-costly and energetic government-instead of a simple, cheap and mild one and consequently must ever be essentially hostile to the just rights and interests of the people. The Republicans-diametrically opposed to such notions of government-must be the assertors and vindicators of those rights and interests. These two parties I repeat-which lived and moved and had their being at the establishment of our government--still meet in stern and fierce contention on the polit-

has been so long accustomed to use banks as political instruments-in their efforts to bankrupt and prostrate the Government, by the management of panies and suspensions of payment-that they become desperate from the idea that in withholding the credit and revenue of the Government from the use of these soulless corporations-a wholesome reform and regulation of them must follow and that thus no longer being able to lend their aid as political instruments-the Federal party will lose the great lever-by which they expect to overturn the order and prosperity of the whole community-to create confusion, dismay and ruin in all ranks of society-and to uproot the foundations of a Government reverenced and cherished by the people-and admired by all but the enemics of social order and happiness, who call themselves Whigs! save the mark! Mr. S. therefore would refuse the people the right of disbursing their own mo-ney, by their own officers, for the support of Government; because forsooth, the banks could not otherwise seize upon the revenue, discount upon it and clese their vaults upon it, when the government should demand it, for the disburgements necessary for its support-for the preservation of its faith and the honorable discharge of its engagements. And here fellow citizens permit me, at the visk of a little digression, to predict that before 1840 passes away, you will witness another bursting of banks, another panic, another suspension of payment, all this being necessary according to Federal tartics; to revolutionize public opinion and put down the Van Buren administration, by making the people feel the pungency of discress-(which they will of course ascribe to the

Government)-& the danger of longer opposition to the wishes & designs of the Whigs. Bat there is another charge against our Representative, (quære Representative) for which the people will hold him to a heavy responsibility. It is a subject on which no trifting will be tolerated. It is the countenance direct or indirect which he has rendered to the advocates of Abolition, and their infamous pretensions during the last session. He seems to have forgotten the peculiar sensitiveness of the Southern people, on this subject of all others the most deficate and impracticable; the very contemplation of which is sufficient to lash the mildest tempers into stern and fierce resentment-fix ference of Abolitionists upon the peculiar structure of Southern society, has been deeply considered and keenly but calmiy surveyed. The opinions of the people on this exciting subject are not to be shaken by dexterous management, ingenious shifts, or puny arguments. A searching scratiny into Mr. S.'s course on this subject will not be easily parried, nor will the attention of the people be diverted from it, by his abuse of the Administration, or the offi ers of the General Government-nor by the ebullition of his wrath against other members of Congress. On this subject the people will fix on him a calm but vigilant gaze-reject his sophistry and judge him severely. The subject is too dangerous, too painfully interesting to treat with levity or indulgence.

We now approach the "Address" and invite you, fellow chizens, to accompany me in it's examination. It commences by abruptly announcing that on the 11th Dec'r Atherton's resolutions were presented to the House of Representatives. The first circumstance that strikes us as not a little remarkable is, that not a syllable of that conventional suavity, which denotes a courteous intercourse between the Repfesentative and his constituents, introduces this "address." This in the severity of inference would prove, rather a deliance of his constituents, than a desire to set himself right in their opinion. But let that pass. The temper of the very first paragraph is openly rancorous, unamiable-nay turious. He leaps into the arena of discussion, like an euraged bully, burling a general defiance, and ormanding the combat; and with whom does he seek to do battle? Why, with the Republicans, whom he mocks and seers at as abstract Republicans-loco focos, and dough f. ce-, &c. ! and in whose defence does this champion rush to the encounter? Strange, strange indeed! why in defence of Abolitionists and Whigs, against whom you hear not one word of abuse or reproach in this whole address! Here is the last sentence of this first short paragraph of eight linesf "The Van Buren party in and out of Congress claim to be the devoted, if no: the exclusive friends of the South; they take great merit for the introduction of these resolutions, and point to those who sustained the a 's worthy of the thanks of their country for their self-sacrificing patriotism, and for their nobly standing by the South in the assertion of their rights.'

After reading the resolutions, let us pause reader and ask, if any man of sound patriotic feelings, a man of true Southern feelings, could have penned such a sentence on such an occasion. Here are the resolutions:-

Atherton's resolutions as they passed the The same resolutions except some slight ical arena at the present day. Of this truth none of you are uninformed-nor can our House of Representatives, which Mr. S. alterations. Mr. S. says these could have



#### Mrs. A. C. HOWARD,

NFORMS her customers and the publie, that she has received her spring comprising the usual variety of Bonnets, Ribbands, Flowers, Silks, Satins, Loces. Edgings, Insertings, &c. &c. adapted to the

#### MILLILLEY And Manua-making business. She invites an inspection of her Goods, is she is confident they cannot fail to give alisfaction as respects quality and price.

Tarboro', April 17, 1839.

## To Printers and Publishers.

SINGLE man and Practical Printer. who has a thorough acquaintance with the routine of business in

A Newspaper Establishment, Is desirous of making an engagementwould be willing to superintend the Mechanical department of an office, or be come a partner in the business, (having a small capital.) Would have no objection to go to the South or West.

N B-Having Presses, Types, and all fixtures necessary for publishing, would be willing to engage in getting up a new (Democratic paper, with the prospects of making it a permanent business. Address (post paid) "Baltimore Republican." March 19.

# Botanic Medicines.

-:ý:-OBELIA, in half and quarter pound papers, prepared by E. Larrabee, Baltimore.

and and 3rd Preparation of do. Composition - crude & pulverized Myrrh, Nerve Powder and Nerve Ointment, African Cayenne, Spice Bitters, Bitter Root, Golden Scal, Cholera and Dysentery Syrup. Rheumatic Tincture, Woman's Friend, Strengthening Plaster, Svringes, No. 6, Thompson's Guide and Narrative, Robinson's and Hersey's books, Sleam Engine, &c. &c. For sale by GEO. HOWARD. Tarboro', April 17th.

late Representative himself pretend ignorance of it.

It will be useful to inquire in this place-to which of these parties Mr. STANLY belongs-and whether we are to place him in the ranks of these politicians hostile to popalar rights-or in the ranks of those who are the friends and assertors of them. To do ment of limited powers; and that, by the constitu- eroment of limited powers, and that, by the constituthis we must direct our attention to the best evidence the case admits of. Let us then resort to the open and public declarations of the gentleman himself. From his public speeches—and the public avowal of his opinions—there can be no hesitation in pronoun-2. Resolved, That petitions for the abolition of 2. Resolved, That petitions for the abolition of speeches -and the public avowal of his opinions-there can be no besitation in pronouneing that he is a Federalist-that he stands in those ranks, hostile to the rights and insupply of Goods, which with her former tcrests of the people. As a Federalist, he must be considered as the advocate of all the Stock makes her assortment complete, opinions and principles of that party. He is the avowed advocate of a National Bank, and this is an institution pronounced by Mr. Jefferson to be in deadly hostility to our institutions. That he is a latitudinarian in the construction of our constitution necessa- thus indirectly to distroy that institution within tation within their limits. rily follows, because the power to incorporate a Bank is not to be found among the enu- their limits.

merated powers granted to Congress-neither is it incidental to any of those powersnor is such power to be found in any part of the constitution. It must therefore depend upon a latitudinarian construction -it is to all intents and purposes an arbitrary and vagrant power-an imaginary creation-resting perhaps upon some of the favorite visions of Mr. J. Q. Adams-or the beautiful hypothesis of the "general welfare." But thank heaven-it is neither the constitution-nor the law nor the prophets. We are constrained to consider Mr. S. a Federalist from his votes in Congress, especially on those questions which go directly to mark and distinguish the party. I will not say in the parlance of the day that he is a whole hog Federalist-or that he is an advocate for Internal Improvement by the general government-or of a paper circulation in opposition to a metallic currency-or of the policy of taxing the people for collecting arevenue to distribute among the States-or of a national debt-or of the American system -or of the protective system in all its extent-or of a high tariff-or that he is the eu- of the States and another, with a view of abolish- of the States and another, with a view of abolishlogist of the sedition law--or of Mr. Crittenden's gag law, to deprive the subordinate officers of government of the right of speech--though as at present informed, I am inclined to believe it -- but I do say that these are some of the essential and vital principles of the party to which he belongs. He is of course the advocate of monopolies and exclusive privileges-the friend of associated wealth-the friend of the rich-and minate between the institutions of one portion of discriminate between the institutions of one porhow extensively the friend of the poor, it is not difficult to conjecture. It must be the country and another, with the views aforesaid, tion of the confederacy and another, with the views also presumed, that he coincides with the often expressed opinion of the Federal party are in violation of the constitution, destructive of aforesaid, are in violation of the constitution, des--- that the people are incapable of self-government-as well as in another sentiment----that the people are incapable of self-government-as well as in another sentiment--that the Federal party possesses or lays claim to all the decency and all the talents of the Congress; and that every petition, memorial, res-diction of Congress; and that, as such, no peti-

country. In thus designating the party to which Mr. S. belongs, I have not sought to do him or his party injustice. "I nothing extenuate, or set down aught in malice." It will be necessary however, to advert a little further to the political opinions of Mr. S., and to his course of action since he became a servant of the people. It is notorious that he is imbued with the most inveterate hatred of the late and present Administration-that he is the slave of the most bitter and irrational prejudices against the President of the people's choice, that he has exhausted the vocabulary of invective and abuse in refer-

#### refused to vote for.

1. Recolved, That this Government is a Govern- 1. Recolved, That this Government is a Govtion of the United States, Congress has no juris- stitution of the United States, Congress has no ju-

slavery in the District of Columbia and the Terri- slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against the remo- tories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one State to another, are a part val of slaves from one State to another are intended of the plan of operations set on foot to affect the to affect the institution of slavery in the several institution of slavery, in the several States, and States, and thus, indirectly, to destroy that insti-

that indirectly which it cannot do directly and that that indirectly which it cannot do directly, and the agitation of the subject of slavery in the Dis- that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the triet of Columbia or the Territories, as a means District of Columbia, or in the Territories, or in and with a view of disturbing or overthrowing that any manner, with the view of disturbing or overinstitution in the several States, is against the true throwing that institution in the several States, is spirit and meaning of the constitution, an infringe- equally unconstitutional, and beyond its legislative ment of the right of the States affected, and a breach competency. of the public faith on which they entered into this

confederacy. 4. Resolved, That the constitution rests on the broad principle of equality among the members of the broad principles of equality among the members this confederacy; and that Congress, in the exer- of the confederacy, and that Congress, in the excise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to ercise of acknowledged powers, has no right to disdiscriminate between the institutions of one portion criminate between the institutions of one portion ing the one and promoting the other.

5. Resolved, therefore, That all attempts, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discri- the removal of slaves from State to State, or to the fundamental principles on which the Union of tructive of the fundamental principle on which the Jution, proposition or paper, touching or relating in tion, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper; any way or to any extent whatever to slavery, as touching or relating in any way, or to any extent aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the pre- whatever, to slavery, as aforesaid, or to the abolisentation thereof, without any further action there- tion thereof shall be entertained or considered by on, be laid on the table without being debated, this House, but, on the presentation thereof, shall, printed, or referred.

been tolerated. Would Mr. S. have voted f r them? Assuredly not.

3. Resolved, That Congress has no right to do 3. Resolved, That Congress has no right to do

4. Resolved, alco, That the constitution rests on ing the one and promoting the other.

5, Revolved, therefore, That all attempts on the of Columbia or in the Territories, or to regulate without being read, debated, printed, or referred be laid on the table, and no further action whatever shall be had thereon.

These then are the resolutions which have roused the indignation of our Representaence to Mr. Van Buren-the fixt and immovable friend of popular and State rights tive, on which he has discharged all his bile and venom and on which oh! shame to a -and the very antithesis of Federalism and Federal tactics. I would not go too far in Southern man! he refused to vote-and this very address is written and circulated saying that, regardless of those grave and important interests which the people in an among his constituents to palliate and excuse this open abandonment of sound constievil hour confided to his patriotism-his zeal and intelligence, his whole course in tutional ground, and these eminently true Southern principles. Is there a man among Congress-has been marked by an indecorous and slavish subserviency to a desperate you who loves his country, and especially the fair portion of the South, where he has faction in their efforts to obstruct the public business by the agitation of every subject cast his lot, determined to cherish and defend its institutions to the last drop of his promising undue heat and excitement, and calculated to render the government odious blood, is there a man among you whether Whig or Republican who will not solemnly to the people-by unqualified opposision to every useful measure-and in vain endea- place his hand upon his heart and say, I subscribe most heartily and religiously to these vors to revolutionize public opinion and to render it hostile to the Admininistration of resolutions and the principles they contain? Is there a man among you who will not the people's choice: Behold-the mighty labors of the Representative of the people. pronounce the men who supported and passed these resolutions the patriotic and devo-But Mr. S. has rendered himself obnoxious to a heavy accountability-which the ted friends of the South and its public benefactors? Is there one among you who will people of this district will keep steadily in view. He has exerted his most rancorous refuse them the thanks of their country, not for their self-sacrifice (for sacrifice there hostility against a measure-recommended by the President-for the safe keeping and was none except in the over-heated brain of Mr. S.) but for their actual nobly standing disbursing the public funds, for withholding the people's money and the credit of the by the South in the assertion of their rights. Will it be believed that Mr. S. is pre-Government from the rapacious hands of the banks-who have almost dared to claim pared to deny or refuse his assent to the principles contained in these resolutions? If it as a right to use the public revenue for their own special emolument-and that of their he dare do so, then is he utterly unworthy a residence among Southern men - then is stockholders. In these daring assumptions-the banks have uniformly received the he a traitor to the trust confided to him and deserves expulsion from the fair clime he countenance and support of the Federal party. This party to which Mr. S. belongs inhabits. Denying these principles will he dare to offer himself to the people for re-