



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD, published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year...



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 38.] AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine...

purpose whatever, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated, three thousand dollars; For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and subsistence of the officers of the marine corps, one hundred and seventy-four thousand three hundred dollars; For the provisions for the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates serving on shore, servants, and washerwomen, forty-five thousand and fifty dollars; For clothing, forty-three thousand six hundred and sixty dollars; For fuel, sixteen thousand two hundred and seventy dollars; For keeping the present barracks in repair until new ones can be erected, and for the rent of temporary barracks at New York, ten thousand dollars; For the transportation of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and expenses of recruiting, six thousand dollars; For medicines, hospital stores, surgical instruments, and pay of matron, four thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars; For contingent expenses of said corps, freight, ferrage, toll, wharfage, and cartage, per diem allowance for attending courts of inquiry, compensation to judge advocates, house rent where there are no public quarters assigned, incidental labor in the quartermaster's department, expenses of burying deceased persons belonging to the marine corps, printing, stationery, forage, postage on public letters, expenses in pursuing deserters, candles and oil for the different stations, straw for the men, barrack furniture, bed-sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, and carpenter's tools, seventeen thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars; For military stores, pay of armorers, keeping arms in repair, drums, fifes, flags, accoutrements, and ordnance stores, two thousand dollars; For completing the hospital at New York, twenty thousand dollars; For conveying Schuylkill water to the naval asylum at Philadelphia, and for all necessary repairs, nine thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars; For current expenses of the hospital and its dependencies near Norfolk, one thousand five hundred dollars; For completing the hospital buildings at Pensacola, and building a wharf for landing the sick, four thousand dollars; Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President, to make preparations for, and to commence, the construction of three steam vessels of war, on such models as shall be most approved, according to the best advices they can obtain, or to complete the construction of one such vessel of war, upon a model so approved, as in the opinion of the President shall be best for the public interest, and most conformably to the demands of the public service; and that to enable the Department to carry into effect this requirement, a part of the sum already appropriated for the gradual improvement of the navy, equal to the sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars, shall be, and is hereby, directed to be subject to the disposition of the Department for this object, in case that amount can be diverted from that appropriation without a violation of existing contracts, and if that cannot be done consistently with the rights of contractors and the public interests, then so much of the said sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars as can be so diverted to this object, from the appropriation referred to, shall be subject to the disposition of the Secretary of the Navy for this purpose; and the residue of the said sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, and shall be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the said sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars, to be expended in the manner in this section prescribed, shall be in addition to any materials now on hand, applicable to the construction of the said steam vessels of war. JAMES K. POLK, Speaker of the House of Representatives. R. M. JOHNSON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. APPROVED, March 3d, 1839. M. VAN BUREN.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Mr. Howard: I saw in the Washington Whig a few days since, a hard trial and sweeping push made, in defence of Mr. Stanly's speech, delivered on Tuesday in the town of Tarboro', at Edgecombe Court, the town of Tarboro', with a view to give it another dress, completely opposite from that which it was delivered in. But we need not expect better things of

the Federalists, who say one thing & do another. Nothing speaks louder than actions, and by their fruits we know them. What then would this third Congressional district think of a man who comes among us with a name, and under it dishonors himself, then to hide his deformity assumes to himself, a new name? Would he not be a violator of law and good morals? I say he would. Then, sir, look at the Federalists, they have changed names time after time, and for what? To deceive. But, sir, this is a time when they are put to their wits end to find names enough to hide their deformities. We begin to see a search made for the good old way, I mean the first principles on which this Government was founded. From that source we see the Republican ranks filling every day, and their motto, "Principles and not men." The people are not to be gulled always by Federal leaders; no, sir, they are up and I believe by the next election will show Mr. Stanly whether the servant is greater than his master. This Government is a Government of the people—the people are the sovereign. But Federalism says, the people are not capable of self-government. What a farce! What better testimony do we need, than just to view their course? We almost every day have calumny, abuse, and numbers of reproachful names, the people and their Administration are ridiculed with. Sir, this bespeaks the badness of their cause. Since the people are awake and coming to the rescue of their injured constitution, the Federalists rage, and threat: calumny and abuse follows, and the last resort after supplication will not do, behold "spirited conquerors" in the field. Shall we not meet them, or shall the people bow down to these conquerors? No, fellow citizens, you are too patriotic to be intimidated by these conquerors. Then take your arms, come to the contest—we have nothing to fear, the badness of the enemy's cause makes them weak. Then gird on the whole armor of Republicanism, and flock around your flag of liberty, "the ballot box," and then you will slay these conquerors, these Juliuses. Do not be idle, the crisis of the times calls on you to come to the rescue. But some may say, I thought we had men before us as candidates for the next Congress, and they, we always believed, were servants of the people, and the people the sovereign. Your belief is right. But, sir, this is not the case before us at this time, as it appears from one of these candidates, to wit, Mr. Stanly; he says to the citizens of Edgecombe, "I come not here as a supplicant, but in the spirit of a Conqueror." Now, fellow citizens, which will you support? There are but two before you. One is a servant, a tried servant; the other "a conqueror." Then you must have a servant or a conqueror. As for one, I protest against conquerors in a free government like ours, or in any other nation. But, sir, we cannot be conquered until our constitution is destroyed. If this is the meaning the spirited Conqueror had allusion to, I say, God save us and our constitution from such conquerors. Now, sir, when we look at these Federal conquerors, what principles do they support? They do not support our constitution, if they did, you would not see them with Henry Clay and his Fifty Million Bank at their head. This man is their leader, and a consistent one they seem to think. Look at his consistency a few years back. He saying a United States Bank was unconstitutional—what next? Give us a National Bank of \$50,000,000—this is constitutional. Fy. This I suppose they call consistency. Now the question is, shall the Banks govern the people, or shall the people govern Banks? Fellow voters, this is for you to determine. If you say the people shall govern, then spirited conquerors are slain, and your constitution saved. Thomas H. Hall is before us, who is a servant, a tried servant, and faithful. He stands by the constitution and people's rights, and opposes every breach of their constitution and rights; and the Federalists go for a great Clay Bank of \$50,000,000, and want it to be the agent of these United States, which the constitution knows nothing about. And this is not all, they are in favor of monopolies of almost every description, which the framers of said instrument never intended. Shall we support these ruinous monopolies always and sport with our constitution, and stretch it as if it was nothing but a piece of India rubber to suit all their speculating schemes for the purpose of making the rich richer, and the poor poorer? No, sir, I protest against them all. But I am in favor of collecting the Government money and keeping it in the hands of its officers according to law, and the same to be used in no other way. I am opposed to collecting any more revenue than the wants of Government require; any amount more I conceive to be a violation of that sacred instrument. Yes, sir, when we see a rich Government, a poor people; then give me a poor Government, a rich people. Knowing Dr. Thomas H. Hall to be a faithful

servant, a supporter of the constitution, and a firm Republican in principle, I feel glad to know that we again can come to the ballot box and support our constitution by giving him our votes. A FARMER. FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS. Thoughts on the approaching Congressional Election. No. 3. The omission to notice the Speech of Mr. Stanly at Edgecombe Court, would be a source of exultation to the Whig friends of their admired conqueror which I cannot allow them to enjoy, however unpleasantly truth may sound in their ears. I therefore ask your indulgence to a brief consideration of it. I feel authorized by general opinion to say, that it was usurped in folly and extravagance by anything in the annals of stump oratory, since the days of the father of demagogues, Absalom; if indeed we except a certain oration enacted in Washington "long time ago" by one John Holland of eccentric memory who was also an aspirant for public favor. I had almost said, that it claimed no likeness to anything in the heavens above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth. Insolence, boasting, misrepresentation, undignified scolding, abuse of the Government, vaporing and defiance of absent persons, formed its principal characteristics. While the Congressional election was pending two years ago, it was understood that Mr. S. was wonderfully exasperated with the Edgecombe people, and that very pretty saying was attributed to him, that "the people of Edgecombe would vote for a dog sooner than for a down country man." The nomination of Mr. Kennedy, has falsified this declaration. At Greenville he was heard to say, that "he would not thank the people of Edgecombe for their votes." But it was at Tarborough that his folly arrived at its climax, when in the commencement of his speech he told the people "that he came not as a supplicant for their votes, but as a Conqueror"—or, according to the Whig version—"in the spirit of a conqueror." Why this is worse than vanity or stupidity. It is moonlight madness—it is insanity—idiotism. A conqueror! Heaven preserve the man's wits. Does he mean to say, that he has conquered and like a second Sesostris, bound to his Whig and Federal chariot wheels, the sovereign people of Pitt, Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrell and Washington? Does he mean that he subdued and bound to the Federal car, those who voted for him at the last election? Has he the folly to insult both friends and opponents? He despairs of conquering Edgecombe, "hand to hand and hit to hit," except a handful of Whigs, whom he has enrolled as a forlorn hope, to precede him in his future conquering campaigns. Some of these Whigs, I am sorry to say, are worthy wrong-headed men, who (I did hope) would have disdained subjection or vassalage to Mr. S. or any party. But there is no disputing about tastes. If this band of Whig subjects in their misguided zeal are willing to offer their limbs to the fetters of the renowned Marquis of Quashpampo, even let it be so; verily they deserve the distinction of the "Quashpampo band." Let them drink from the fountain of the wisdom of their leader; let them imbibe his hatred of Republican principles; let them exult over the wreck of Southern rights, of Southern institutions; let them gloat over the horrors of a prostrate Government, a dismembered Union; let them sing paeans to the triumph of Federal, Bank, and Abolition despotism; they will learn too late, that they have blindly and ignorantly lent their agency, to the diabolical and suicidal destruction of the most free, happy and admirable political institutions, ever presented to the wondering attention of mankind. They will learn too late, (should the demoniac plans of the Abolitionists succeed,) that by their own co-operation, they have annihilated the value of that property, on which is based Southern prosperity and wealth, on which rest the pursuits of Southern industry; that they have made themselves, their children, and children's children beggars; and that their broad smiling lands, now so beautifully and profitably cultivated, are destined to present a picture of ruin and desolation. But this is not a proper subject of discussion. We will not despair of the South, if a few Whigs do join themselves to its unnatural enemies. We still believe that the destiny of the Southern States will be bright and glorious, though it can be accomplished only by the patriotic union of Southern men, devoted to the preservation of the rights of the States at all hazards and consequences, and by the firm and undeviating assertion of the perfect equality of rights, guaranteed by the constitution. It would be a task as endless as unprofitable, to follow Mr. S. through all the "matters and things in general," about which he so eloquently discoursed. It was entirely owing to its unworthiness of attention, that his speech did not receive a

refutation on the spot, and this would have required but little effort. The forbearance of the people, had been severely tried, and it was properly suggested, that their intelligence would sufficiently mark the value of what they had heard from him. He rebused Mr. Van Buren, for not obeying the Whig New York committee who went to Washington in spring 1837, to instruct him in his duty, and to urge him to call a meeting of Congress "to relieve the suffering people." Now you must know, that those whom the Whigs call the people, are the bankers, stockjobbers, merchants, brokers, speculators, &c. &c. These were the suffering people. But it gave Mr. S. unfeigned pleasure, to state, that although Mr. Van Buren refused to listen to the Whig committee then, the Government was brought to the verge of bankruptcy, (by the intrigues and hostility of banks and Whigs, he ought to have added,) and he was obliged to assemble Congress in September following. "He then proposed," says he, "his specie humbug." He meant, that at this extra session, Mr. V. Buren proposed in his able message, "the Independent Treasury, and to break off all connection of the Government with the banks." It is this patriotic and wise proposition that Mr. S. abuses and insults by the term "specie humbug." He condemned the issue of Treasury notes. What made this issue necessary? Why the banks had closed their vaults upon thirty millions of dollars, belonging to the people, taken from their pockets by taxation for the support of Government, and refused to pay it in order to bankrupt the government. Treasury notes were therefore issued to give these banks time, and to indulge them still longer, to pay the balances due by them. He then spoke of Jackson's Veto of the United States Bank bill, which he and his party can never forgive; the renewal of the charter by Pennsylvania—but he said nothing of the villainous bribery and corruption by which it was obtained—the bonds of the U. S. Bank held by Government, the sale of them to Bidle, and exalted that Nick Bidle had to come to the relief of the Government. This is not true. It was the interest of this Bank to purchase up these bonds in market, and it did it; but could it have ruined the Government, it would have bought them at double their value. But the public know all this as well or better than Mr. Stanly, and all about the labor and fuss of the Whigs and Conservatives, with their armed neutrality and Abolitionists to show, that the Government used Bidle's bank as an agent—the whole is a falsehood. It is waste of time to say any more about it. But the land bill. He said, that by the opposition of the President to this bill, North Carolina has lost several millions of dollars. Most sapient statesman! This cunning, deceitful proposition for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, is the offspring of the most prolific and intriguing brain in the Senate of the U. S. and like all his iniquitous projects is dressed in the fairest seeming and plausibility. It is one of the rounds of the ladder by which Mr. Clay attempts to mount to the Presidency. It is one of the means by which he hopes to revive his odious tariff, in 1842, (a measure in which Mr. S. no doubt stands ready to give him his vote in Congress if elected,) and by means of which Mr. Clay expects to effect that object nearest to his heart, the oppression and prostration of the South. But this is an interminable subject, the discussion of which would require days and weeks instead of minutes. Mr. S. of course will always be found the advocate of this measure of his patron saint Mr. Clay. He denounced the government as guilty of waste and corruption in the public expenditures. He took care not to tell the people that it was not the President but Congress who were guilty of these profligate appropriations. He knows or ought to know that the Executive, Mr. V. Buren, only executes the orders, or laws for appropriations passed by Congress. All that proceeded from him on this subject, may fairly be set down to ignorance or deception. The fiscal affairs of Government form a subject of much complexity even for well informed men, and I doubt much whether Mr. S. is really any better acquainted with this subject, than many well informed and intelligent farmers, who have read with attention and interest the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the various newspaper essays relative to it. The subject is pregnant with peculiar and inherent difficulty, and can be mastered only by patient and profound examination. Hence on minds, little familiarized to problems so complex and always anxious to escape from severe attention, deception is easy. Hence vociferous ignorance (especially when uncontradicted,) utters its bold and absurd assertions, and imposes statements with the impudent intention to deceive, unsupported by the semblance of truth or probability. I will just give you an instance of the cunning, knavery and fraud practised by honorable Whigs, to deceive honest well-meaning