

from the tax levied upon importations for its support. But carry out this protective policy—manufacture every thing we want within our-elves, and by prohibitory laws, cut off importations, and direct taxation will be the only resort. Therefore, I am opposed to protection and in favor of a tariff for revenue and revenue alone, as the only mode of averting the evil of direct taxation. An increase of prices and destruction of revenue is not the only loss you sustain by prohibitory duties; for if the tax imposed upon importation is so high that the importer can not afford to bring his goods here to sell to you, he can not buy of you, and your surplus produce would accumulate upon your hands as so much worthless trash. Such will be the effects of this protective policy, and if persisted in, will finally sacrifice, at the feet of manufacturing capitalists, that agricultural and commercial prosperity, which gives strength to the nation and supplies your government with revenue.

(Remainder in our next.)



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1843.

FOR CONGRESS,

A. H. ARRINGTON.

Election on Thursday, 3rd Aug. next.

Mr. Arrington's Circular.

The reader will find in the preceding columns the admirable Circular of Mr. Arrington. It presents a striking contrast, in its direct, correct, and unvarnished statements of facts and arguments, to the slang-wang, wishy-washy, zig-zag, mystified productions of Mr. Stanly.

Mr. Stanly in Edgecombe.

Tuesday last was the day appointed for Mr. Stanly to be at Stantonburg, in this county. For some time Mr. Stanly declined coming to Edgecombe, whether from contempt or dread we can't determine, as his words and deeds are at variance on this point. However, through the persuasion of his friends he went to Stantonburg and addressed the people. He had heretofore in all his public meetings challenged any body to reply to him if they could; a defiance which the high spirit of Edgecombe was not disposed to brook, and he was there met and successfully met by Wm. Norfleet, Esq., who is a close observer of the political movements of the country, and particularly understands the "crooked ways" of Edward Stanly.

Mr. Stanly opened the discussion in a speech of two hours, full of broad denunciations of Democracy, abounding with assertions, but very scarce of argument; and sought to divert public attention from his political course, by retelling the same hackneyed jokes which he has spoken and told in all his speeches in the district—about the "big ship sailing in a mill-pond," the man who woke up in church and accused the preacher of telling Whig lies," and the fashionable "lady who dressed her piano legs in pantaloons."

Mr. Norfleet replied with force and effect, arraigned him for his political associations with Abolitionists, and uniformly supporting their movements—his support of a high Tariff and the burdens he was imposing on the industry of the poor—his efforts to fasten on the country another Bank, subjecting us and our property to the control and caprice of a monster, whose ruling passion was avarice and its most powerful means oppression—his squandering away the public funds by unwarranted extravagance—his proscriptive policy, and the general violation of all the promises of his and the Whigs for reform and retrenchment.

This was a fearful account for a faithless public servant to answer; but Mr. Stanly tried in his usual manner of bare assertion and evasion to answer. He had supported the movements of the Abolitionists, he said, to bring the matter to a speedy issue. The course he adopted in opposition to the views and wishes of his Southern friends, Whigs and Democrats, might have brought it to a speedy end; but it might have been a very unfavorable one to his constituents. Rash and thoughtless conduct, to array himself, young and reckless, against the dictates of age and prudence and the example of his colleagues—dangerous conduct in any Representative.

His vote on the Tariff he was compelled to admit, notwithstanding his constructions

and high colorings elsewhere, was an increase of taxes; but said, the salvation of the country depended on it. How does it happen that none of his colleagues, Whigs or Democrats, though the salvation of the country so small a matter that it was overlooked by all of them, and he alone had the sagacity and patriotism to preserve his country at its last gasp. 'Twas party and not rotury for whose salvation he voted, while the disinterested patriotism of his colleagues supported their country.

Wednesday was Mr. Stanly's appointment at Rocky Mount, and the Whigs were proclaiming his advent with their boasts and pomp, and that his opponent Mr. Arrington was afraid to meet him. But to their chagrin and mortification, Mr. Arrington was the first on the ground, in high spirits from his visit to the lower counties, which he left in haste to meet Stanly in Edgecombe and Nash. The discussion was carried on with spirit on both sides, and closed after three speeches from each. The result was highly gratifying to the Democrats, and the high spirits and animation of the Democrats with the silence and depression of the Whigs, told too plainly who had the advantage of the discussion. And you will never hear the Whigs in that region say, that Mr. Arrington is afraid to meet his opponent, or to arraign the political conduct of Edward Stanly.

Mr. Stanly's Circular.

Addressed to the people in March last, has just come into our hands. It contains such extraordinary statements we are compelled to notice it. And if it seems late, it is because he has not furnished this portion of his constituents, with any Circular or account of his public transactions. The copy we have was lately sent by a friend from below.

Mr. Stanly commences by saying that "hitherto at the end of each Congress I have had opportunities by personal intercourse of giving an account of what has been done."

Now what "personal intercourse" has Mr. Stanly ever had with his constituents? Though professing to be our Representative, his "personal intercourse" with this portion of his constituents has been none at all; neither seeking or desiring any "intercourse personal," or otherwise, except some occasional unkind or contemptuous speech. And his only public act of representing the large county of Edgecombe, was when his party got in power, the immediate proscription of a Postmaster, the only officer he could proscribe. And that, so far from representing his constituents, was made in direct opposition to their instructions. His own political friends, who ventured to interpose in the matter, were treated worse; for they were cheated into a belief that he would respect their wishes, then disposed of with the coolest contempt. With this specimen of his ideas of representation, or his "personal intercourse," we ought to be thankful we had no more of it.

He claims Beaufort as his residence, yet for the last four years he has not spent six months in the district. But we hear from the papers of his great "personal intercourse" with the North and East; seeking their favor and studying their interests, as we may infer from his votes on the Tariff and Abolition questions. From his constant absence from his district, he may be fairly considered an alien in feeling and in fact, and his statement of "personal intercourse" is an error.

The Extra Session

Is next introduced by Mr. Stanly in his Circular; saying, it was called, to "raise revenue," "provide for the public debt," and "prevent the bankruptcy of the Government." And if this was its object, history has proved it a most signal failure; for the public debt was largely increased, no revenue law was passed, the Government became bankrupt and its credit depreciated below par. And all this catastrophe happened before the Government was one short year in the hands of the Whigs.

It was at this Extra Session they repealed the law regulating and guarding the public treasury, and placing it in the hands of the President, whom they now tell you is a traitor and unworthy of any confidence—what inconsistency!

They attempted to put on the country two tremendous banking institutions, in the face of all the evils brought on the country by excessive banking.

They passed a distribution law, giving away one of the main sources of Government revenue, at a time too when the Government was in debt, and without the

means of paying its ordinary expenses. They passed a Loan bill, which they could not get taken at par.

And then, to cap the climax of this outrageous legislation, they passed the Bankrupt act; enabling those who chose, to nullify and avoid their honest debts. This law also contains some compulsory process against traders, which they exempted the banks from—they were protected in their exclusive privileges.

It is needless to discuss the merits of these questions, they have all been condemned by public opinion; and the very Whig Congress which passed them have, under the condemnation of their constituents, been compelled to repeal them. Yet this is the Congress Mr. Stanly boasts of, and desires it recorded on his tombstone that he was a member of it.

The Bankrupt law deserves perhaps more particular notice. Mr. Stanly voted for it, and still says it is an admirable law, protecting characters of persons disposed to be dishonest by upsetting deeds of trust and fraudulent conveyances. Surely Mr. Stanly makes these assertions to gull the ignorant. If Congress have any power over "deeds of trust," or the "characters" of honest or dishonest people, we have never seen the grant; and he knows, that during the operation of the bankrupt law and since, deeds of trust were made and can be made. It did not and could not prevent a conveyance by trust, to secure favorite creditors or favorite kinsmen. Then why seek to recommend it with statements and praises it was not entitled to. But Mr. Stanly was compelled to admit, with all its embellishments and advantages, that the people would not submit to it, and he was forced to yield his convictions to public opinion. We are glad he has done so, but we fear that submission to public opinion is not principle with him. It must be from interested views for some selfish motive, because it is the only time he has yielded to public sentiment, or admitted the principle of instruction. In voting for the Tariff he openly defied it. His votes on Abolition questions are a constant violation of the feelings and wishes of his constituents. Then how inconsistent to claim instruction of his constituents as his excuse for changing his vote on the Bankrupt law; and while he votes to repeal his own doing, he still recommends it to an offended constituency.

Stanly's Abolitionism.

When John Quincy Adams claimed the privilege of introducing a petition from negroes, on the question of order, Mr. Stanly voted with Adams and his abolition crew, against the vote of every Southern man, Whig or Democrat. Was Mr. Stanly right and all the rest of the South and a large portion of the North and West wrong?

During the three last sessions of Congress, John Quincy Adams attempted at various times and in various ways to repeal the 21st Rule of the House, which forbids the reception of Abolition petitions; and we always find Mr. Stanly voting with Adams and the Abolitionists, against every member from North Carolina, Whig or Democrat, and against the entire Southern delegation, except Botts and one or two others.

Is Stanly the only man who understands our interests and wishes, and all the rest of the South, Whigs and Democrats, traitors to it? The people of Virginia have decided the matter as far as Botts and Stewart are concerned, (who voted with Stanly,) by turning them out; and it remains to be seen whether North Carolina is to be humbugged by Edward Stanly, and betrayed into the hands of Abolitionists and incendiaries.

How does it happen that Stanly, representing a Southern district, is always found voting on the Abolition question with the Abolition party? He says he is no Abolitionist. He abuses Abolitionists who are Democrats, but praises them when they are Whigs, which embraces three-fourths of them.

His words are nothing without deeds. And there stand his votes recorded with the Abolitionists on all test questions; while we are embraced with honeyed speech, the secret weapon is thrust into our vitals; while we are assured our sentinel is vigilant on the watch-tower, we see him in constant and intimate intercourse with the enemy.

If Stanly's votes on Abolition speak the voice of his constituents, then are we the only Abolition district in the whole South or West. If we are not, why are we not faithfully represented in Congress, like ev-

ery other district in the State? We find their members voting always together and alike, and Stanly alone arrayed against them.

Stanly's wit.

When charged with voting for the tax or duty on salt, Mr. Stanly said he did not know what salt they meant, unless it was some salt in Edgecombe he understood was worm eaten.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF EDGE-COMBE!!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The argument is nearly exhausted and the time for action is at hand. The momentous question is presented, are you ready? The occasion brooks no delay, and the temper of the times admits of no doubt or indecision. Republicans of Edgecombe, are you ready for the contest? If not, make haste to be ready. Let no time be lost. The crisis demands union and concert of action—yes, action is the word; prompt, decisive, and unremitting action. Without it you may be defeated—with it, a glorious triumph awaits you. Arouse, then from your fitful repose! Think of the gallant deeds of your revolutionary sires. They fought to obtain liberty—we fight to perpetuate it. The issue is scarcely less important. They fought against the military power of England—we fight against the allied powers of money and braggart Federalism. They battled against the king and taxes—we battle against the Bank and Tariffs. They struggled for free trade and sailor's rights—we struggle for the same. Bestir yourselves then, I beseech you! Recollect that eternal vigilance is the price of Democratic liberty. What! shall this proud old county, the keystone of the Republican arch, the standard bearer of the 8th Congressional district, strike her flag in this contest? No, it must not—it cannot be. The eyes of the district are upon you—the hopes of Democracy rest with you. Disappoint them not, we pray you. Leave nothing undone with which to upbraid yourselves; and should the gallant barque go down, despite all your efforts, you will have the animating consolation to know you have discharged your duty. Are you indifferent spectators to the scenes that are transpiring around you? Can you fold your arms in listless security, while the enemies of your peace and prosperity are battering down the very barriers of your Constitution? Arouse then, ere it is too late—strike while the privilege yet remains to freemen. Let no idle fears of the result paralyze your energies. Listen not to the braggadocio strains of an insidious foe—'tis the siren's voice, which will lull you into fatal security. Recollect that they brag loudest who are worst scared. The prospect of certain and inevitable defeat renders them desperate. Shall Edward Stanly again rule over us? To you, Republicans of Edgecombe, I appeal. The power is in your hands, exercise it, while you may. Let nothing deter you from the exercise of your rights at the ballot box—give one day to your country. Call out your neighbors. Inspire the active with new zeal, encourage the faint-hearted, strengthen the wavering, and place the seal of your reprobation on this faithless public servant. Teach him his first lesson in the horn book of politics, that "all political power is vested in and derived from the people only"—that you are the "conquerors" and he the conquered. Cast back in his teeth the scorn and rebuke just, with which he attempts to blacken your fair fame.

Has Edward Stanly one feeling in common with you? No! He is an aristocrat of the first water. His connections and associations are aristocratic. His dear friend and "cousin," Geo. E. Badger, is the very pink and personification of Federal aristocracy—a man who is imbued with the deepest malignity against Democrats and democratic principles—and whose contempt for the "odoriferous Democracy" is as notorious as his reputation for chivalry is extensive.

Has not Edward Stanly, in violation of the known wishes and feelings of his constituents, voted for a U. S. Bank—an institution which strikes at the very foundation of state rights—extending its Briarean arms into every State in the Union—in contravention of its authority and laws? Has he not voted for a Bankrupt law—which renders null and void the contracts between debtor and creditor, and enables every rogue in the Union to sponge out his honest debts and then laugh his creditor to scorn? Has he not voted for high taxes (in the shape of Tariffs) by which the Southern planter is rendered a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for the Northern manufacturer? Has he not voted for a Distribution of the public lands among the States, thus depriving the Government of a legitimate source of revenue, and creating the necessity for additional taxation to supply the deficiency?

And lastly, has he not aided and countenanced the mad-cap Abolitionists in their assaults against Southern slavery? Republicans of Edgecombe, are those your principles? No! No! is the responsive echo from every honest-hearted Democrat. See your position ere it is too late! Grasp a victory while it is within your reach. In the name of him who fought, bled

and died in defence of that Democratic liberty you now enjoy, I invoke you to

Strike till the last armed foe expires;
Strike for your altars and your fires;
Strike for the green groves of your sires,
God and your native land. IRWIN.

From the Madisonian.

We are authorized to announce, that the Cabinet arrangements have at length been completed, and that the Departments are placed under the administration of the under-mentioned gentlemen:

Hon. Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State.
Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. J. M. Porter, Secretary of War.
Hon. David Heahaw, Secretary of the Navy.
Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, Postmaster General.
Hon. John Nelson, Attorney General.

Washington Market, July 13.—Corn—wholesale, \$3 50 per barrel. Bacon—6 cents. Lard, 7 to 8 cents. Naval stores. New dip, \$1 90; Old, \$1 55. Scraped, 70 cents. Fish—shad, ocean, \$8; Herrings, cut, \$3 50; whole do \$3.—Rep.

COMMERCIAL.

Elder L. B. Bennett is expected to preach at Williams's m. h. on Friday, 21st of July; 22nd and 23rd at Lawrence's; 24th, at Cross Roads—at night, in Tarborough; 25th, at Little Creek; 26th, at Flat Swamp; 27th, at Spring Green; 28th, at Log Chapel; 29th and 30th, at Deep Creek; Friday, 4th of August, at Primitive Pottery; 5th and 6th, at South Quay; 8th, at Primitive Pottery.

(COPY.)

To all whom it may concern.

AT the County Court held for the County of Edgecombe in Feb'y last, the undersigned qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of the late E. D. MACNAIR. All persons owing any thing to the estate will please call and pay it as soon as possible. And those having claims against it are respectfully invited to present them in the time prescribed by law, or this notice may be plead in bar.

R. E. MACNAIR, } Executors.
T. A. MACNAIR, } tors.
July 11, 1843 28-5

\$25 Reward.

RAN AWAY about twelve months since, a negro woman named MARRI, about 32 years old, chunky built, quick spoken, and rather black complexion. MARRI formerly belonged to the estate of Dr. Daniel, in rig'd of his first wife, and was sold about two years since at Rocky Mount. She was purchased by Mr. Edwards, who gave her a pass to get her a master, and of whom I bought her. She has been seen in the neighborhood of Mr. Knight's Store, in this county, and I have heard that she is in the neighborhood of Tarboro' and has a child. I will sell her low, if any person will buy. The above reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to me at Vicksville, Nash county, N. C. or if secured in any jail in this State so that I get her again.

HENDERSON LEIGH.
June 29, 1843 28

Hyatt & Staples,
Tin Ware Manufacturers,
WASHINGTON, N. C.

ALL KINDS of Tin Ware manufactured at the shortest notice, including house tinnings and condenser pipes. For further particulars enquire of GEORGE HOWARD, Tarboro'.

May 29, 1843. 22

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Ely Porter & Son, are particularly requested to make payment, as soon as possible. No longer indulgence will be given after the year 1843.

J. J. PORTER,
July 3, 1843. 27 3/4 Sure Partner.

Female School.

THE SCHOOL kept at Woodley my residence, (four miles South of Warrenton,) for the last few years, for the Education of my own daughters, and those of my friends. I now propose to enlarge for which purpose competent teachers are engaged. Every attention will be paid to the moral and deportment of those entrusted to our care. The health of the situation is unquestioned.

The next session commences on the tenth of July. The Terms, per Session of five months, are for Board and Tuition in all the various English branches \$75; Music \$20; French \$5. Lessons in Drawing and Painting will also be given to those who may desire it.

Persons wishing to communicate with the Subscriber, will direct to WARRENTON, N. C. DANIEL TURNER.
Warren Co. N. C. June 5, 1843. 24 5