



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1843.

FOR CONGRESS,

A. H. ARRINGTON.

Election on Thursday, 3rd Aug. next.

“Justitia,” and “A Whig of 1840,” will appear in our next.

Mr. Stanly said in his speech in this county, “that nothing was more nauseous to him than the Tarboro’ Press, except some of the pills it advertises.” Ah, Mr. Stanly, you must endure it awhile longer—however grievous the affliction, you must groan under it. We did not expect so much sensitiveness in such a hardened offender. You have flattered yourself that you were skillful in applying the torture, you can now appreciate the pain you imagined you were sometimes inflicting on others, in which operation you have manifested such unfeeling delight. If the wrongs you have committed, moral or political—the injustice you have done your constituents, the violence of misplaced confidence, have any terrors for a public servant, then should your conscience be haunted by the exposure of your public acts. How painful is the light which exposes our deformities, and how much the wicked prefer darkness for their deeds. An honest discharge of duty should invite the strictest scrutiny, and not deny as you did your opponent at Greenville, the right of examining your votes.

It is our right and intention to give your public conduct a full investigation, and should we in that bring to light what you are trying to conceal, or correct misrepresentations which are industriously thrown around your acts, you must bear the exposure with what grace you can. The reign of Adams and of the alien and sedition law is passed, and your admiration of the first, or desire of the latter, are vain to protect your public career from the freest expression of opinion. You and your adherents may buy a press and hire an editor to puff you and extol all your conduct, but there is one press you can neither buy nor muzzle, but which will continue a faithful sentinel over the people’s rights, and give the alarm for every dangerous movement of open foes or pretended friends.

Mr. Stanly’s Circular.

We had just concluded Mr. Arrington’s Circular, when we received the reply of Mr. Stanly. We would ask for no greater triumph to the Democratic candidate, than that these two Circulars should be read together, and compared by every man in the district. Mr. Arrington’s contains an able exposition of the doctrine and conduct of the Democratic party, and of the measures and policy of the Whigs. It is free from all personalities, and its strictures and comments on the Whig measures and their means to accomplish them, are severe but courteous and addressed in respectful sentiments and language.

On the other hand is Mr. Stanly’s reply, filled with personal ridicule and attempts at vulgar wit, with a vainglorious display of his own personal conscience. He misrepresents Arrington’s Circular as a personal attack on him, though there is not a line or word in it he can torture to that meaning. In the coarsest and most abusive style he resorts to the low expedient of nicknaming his opponent—says he has not sense enough to write or speak a speech: that he is not fit to represent the people: that he is afraid of him: that he has insulted him with impunity: and finally, that he does not consider him as an opponent. Now if the warmest admirer of Mr. Stanly in this district had said all this, we might look on it with some allowance as the effect of blind zeal and excessive admiration. But to be all-sided by Mr. Stanly himself is too bad. There is a degree of egotism, boasting, low, and puerile abuse, which if he is silly enough to put forth for himself, the good taste and correct feelings of the Whig community will frown into contempt.

Luckily the people are judges of Mr. Arrington’s qualifications and abilities, as well as Mr. Stanly’s. On that point, they will make up their own judgment. They will not ask Mr. Stanly if he is the smart man, and Mr. Arrington the fool; and even

if Mr. Stanly volunteered to give his opinion about the matter, as he has in his Circular, they will not allow him to testify in his own behalf, particularly when the \$8 per day, and the heavy mileage besides is the stake he is contending so hard for.

Who would believe that a Representative in Congress should be allowed to violate the will of his constituents, to vote on some of the most vital questions of Southern interest not only in opposition to the generally received wishes and interests of his constituents, but in direct opposition to every North Carolina Representative in Congress, and then come home (where he had not been a long time before) and coolly tell his confiding constituents that he knew their interests better than they did, that he understood the matter better than all the members of Congress from North Carolina, and that his opponent in this district has not sense enough to know what he is about, and only votes in Congress as he is told!! (Is that an assertion of yours, or a fact, Mr. S?)

Mr. Stanly called Mr. Arrington’s Circular his “same old little speech,” out of his “little book,”—paid wit this. Now Mr. Stanly has written two Circulars and made divers speeches, yet what few arguments and comments appear in one, appear in all. Upon examination it is found that his too is a “single speech.” Even his attempts at wit and anecdote are all repeated—yet he has the vanity and conceit to say, “he feels as if he had no opponent.”

We will advert for a moment to his statements about the United States Bank. It has formed the burden of his speeches and addresses for several years, that because Washington signed a bank charter, and that Madison had signed one, therefore we must have one, notwithstanding all the light which experience has since shed on this subject. We must recollect these distinguished men acted under different and peculiar circumstances, none of which now exist; that the woful experience of years has satisfied the American people of the danger and corruption of too much banking. And although Mr. Stanly uses their names and has for years, in support of his notions of banking, yet he can show none of their opinions or messages favoring a bank under present circumstances. He is wrong in his statement that James Madison ever admitted the constitutionality of a Bank—he was a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution, denied the right there, and on the first attempt to charter a bank he resisted it in a most able speech, concluding his speech with the strong assertions—

“It appeared on the whole, he concluded, that the Bill was—

Condemned by the silence of the Constitution.

Condemned by the rule of interpretation arising out of the Constitution.

Condemned by its tendency to destroy the main characteristic of the Constitution.

Condemned by the expositions of the friends of the Constitution, whilst depending before the public.

Condemned by the apparent intention of the parties which ratified the Constitution.

Condemned by the explanatory amendments proposed by Congress themselves to the Constitution.

And he hoped it would receive its final condemnation by the vote of this House.”

These were constitutional opinions of Madison which he never altered. He signed the charter in 1817, under the strong plea of necessity; and yielding to precedent and not to any change in his own mind of the correctness of his views and reasoning above alluded to. Then Mr. Stanly should never again say, that Madison was in favor of the right of Congress to charter a bank (per se.)

He equally errs in saying, it has been twice declared constitutional by the Supreme Court. The decision of the Supreme Court was this, that Congress had power to pass laws necessary and proper to carry into effect the granted powers of the Constitution; and that Congress must judge of the necessity, and not the Court. The Supreme Court never decided that Congress could incorporate a company for banking purposes, so Mr. Stanly is again wrong, and these are the main grounds upon which Mr. Stanly is urging a bank, against the facts themselves and the lights of experience.

All together we feel encouraged by the displays of ill-tempered wit in Mr. Stanly. It is a true saying, that when a man loses his argument he loses his temper; under this rule, we have abundant evidence that he is sadly worsted in the argument.

Among the first acts of the Whigs of the famous Extra Session, for which Mr.

Stanly voted, was to give away to Mrs. Harrison \$25,000. Mrs. Harrison was rich, and having no claim on the Government, she did not even ask it. Congress had no power to grant such donation, and besides the usurpation of power it was a dangerous example. The public money is collected from the working and industrious portions of the people, and if it is thus, without license, to be squandered on the rich and aristocratic, we shall have taken a fatal step toward that luxury and corruption which will overthrow the liberties and constitution of the country. Yet Mr. Stanly votes for it, and has the assurance to preach reform and retrenchment at home. It is to support this extravagance he votes for high tariffs and taxes.

Stanly, the artful dodger.

The Whigs went into power at the Extra Session full of promises of relief and retrenchment, and how have they performed them? They very soon with the aid of Democratic votes passed a law reducing the price of public printing 20 per cent. and elected Gales & Seaton, the Whig organs, as public printers.

Very good, so far. But the Whigs either intended it for a cheat, or they could not hold on in a good cause; for by a strict Whig vote, they gave an additional extra allowance to the same public printers of 20 per cent. thereby gratuitously voting away 30 or \$40,000. A very pretty donation to these Whig Editors—repealing their own boasted bill of retrenchment, and voting away the public money to their favorites.

And how did Mr. Stanly vote on this question? His name a’int there, though the Journal shows he was present that day. Is this performing the duties of a Representative? Can you support a man that dodges so important a bill, who sits by quietly and sees thousands voted away, without a word or a vote?

But the next day, a motion was made to reconsider this vote and undo it; and then Mr. Stanly is drawn from his concealment, and had to show his favor for the bill by voting against any attempt to reconsider or repeal it. The “artful dodger” of one day was exposed on the next. Yet in his boasted reports of the committee of public expenditures, he is silent as the grave on this subject. The money was appropriated to pamper his own favorites, and though the Representative of a free people, he dared not expose. This is a specimen of his boasted independence, vigilance, economy, and Republican virtue.

Election in Louisiana.—By the last mail we learn, that the Democrats have succeeded in electing every Democratic member of Congress, a triumph never before achieved there. Besides its bearing on the general politics of the country, this election is a severe rebuke to the last Whig Congress, for refusing to refund the fine unjustly imposed on Gen. Jackson, for his noble defence of that gallant State. Whether disregard of patriotism and justice may have actuated the Whigs in their course on this question, the voice of Louisiana will now be heard, and the claims of gratitude and long withheld justice will now be granted.

The same sentence of condemnation seems passed on the Whigs in every election now going on, whether North, South, East, or West. Louisiana was one of their footholds, which they had maintained through every reverse. And notwithstanding Mr. Clay, the great Whig leader, had spent nearly the whole winter among them, feasting and speaking, yet the ballot boxes show that the gallant Louisianians have repudiated him and his Whig doctrines.

FOR THE TARBORO’ PRESS.

Mr. Editor: I send you the following communication to publish in your columns, for the purpose of denying some falsehoods raised against me, I presume by the Whig party. I hope I am a man who has always sustained a good character, and you will have no objections in publishing my letter. I regret very much that I am under the necessity of ever having to defend myself through this medium, for I am a poor and illiterate person, not calculated to pen down my ideas correctly; yet I wish to sustain my reputation equally as much as if I was high learned and rich. My occupation is that of a saddler, and my political faith is that of a Democrat; and neither I am confident will detract any thing from my merits, for I shall ever remain as such, unchangeable so long as I am able to draw breath.

I will now proceed, Mr. Editor, to set forth some of the false charges raised against me. I have been accused and wrongfully accused of secretly supporting

that “conqueror” and reckless politician, Ed. Stanly, and that I am going to support him again at the approaching August Elections. Now, Mr. Editor, I pronounce the whole of this false, entirely false; and the promulgator a bold downright liar—let him be rich or poor, big or little. I am willing to acknowledge that I am a poor man, with a house full of little children depending upon my daily labor for support; but I am too much of a uniform and consistent Democrat to be driven (like a few of my poor neighbors who are Democrats in principle and always have been,) to the polls, and made to vote against my will by such aristocratical lordlings of the common Federal ranks. Yes, Mr. Editor, these poor men have thus been made, either to vote for the “conqueror,” Ed. Stanly, and other Federalists, or to be turned out of house and home upon the mercy of the world, to seek shelter when and wherever they could for themselves and poor hungry children. Yes, some have actually been turned out of house and home, at the season of the year when a poor man’s opportunity is any thing but good.

These are facts, sir, which have taken place in my own neighborhood, by the now called Whigs, and for which I have proofs fully to establish the facts in bright colors, easily to be seen with the naked eye. It makes my heart ache to the very bottom to know that I have such cruel neighbors, as to use such diabolical means to compel men to vote. Whigs, blush to be guilty of such British principles; it is enough to bring scandal and reproach upon yourselves and your generations. These are the very principles of the British, a nation I have not yet forgot, who are ready at any time to deprive us of our blood-bought liberties, if they believed it possible. I have been living in this happy land, flowing with milk and honey, for upwards of forty years, and have never deviated to the best of my knowledge from the good old Republican principles of ’76; these are the principles that I have always found combined in the Democratic party, and when I vote contrary to these principles, I am well worthy to bear the name of Tory.

I will declare in the presence of an Almighty God, that if I was a modern Whig, I would prefer voting (with the exceptions of one or two Whig neighbors) for any other man or boy of the Whig ranks, in preference to that braying “conqueror” & high tariff man Ed. Stanly. If any of my neighbors after this are laboring under any doubts as to how I shall vote, let them follow me to the election in August next when and where I shall vote as I always have done with an open ticket which will be given this year for Arch. H. Arrington. If I do not vote for him, then I am a fit subject for the severest reproach. Arch. H. Arrington is a Democrat and a poor man’s friend, and he will certainly triumph in August next by a large majority over the Whig party. His election is certain, battling for the good cause. His march will be onward, in spite of all the calumny that can be raised against him by the Whigs. He has hoisted the true flag for his country, and let it wave over me and my humble thatched cottage.

Arch. H. Arrington possesses truly genuine Democratic principles of old ’76, which convinces me that he has sympathies for the poor mechanics and others who get their bread by the sweat of their brow. He is a farmer, and his interest is connected with ours; and there is no doubt but that it will be faithfully represented in our national councils by him. Now, Messrs. Whigs, if you will please to let me and my name alone, I will return to my saddlery, for you will begin to guess by this time that I am not one of your youthful converts, nor never have been, nor never will be; but to aid you, I intend to rebut with all my feeble energies, your false misrepresentations.

THE SADDLER.

Two hundred wagons, and about 1,000 persons, left their rendezvous at Elm Grove a few days ago for Oregon. They had no less than two thousand five hundred head of stock with them.

Western Missourian.

A Lucky Man.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington, says: “Mr. John Dade, the Warden of the penitentiary of this county, has, I learn, received information from Lord Astuburton, through the hands of the President, that he is now the Marquis of Townsend, with an income of £60,000 per annum. Mr. Dade is a genuine old Virginia gentleman, and will know exactly how to enjoy such an income.”

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. Scrape, 70 cents. Fish—shad, ocean, \$8; Herrings, cut, \$3 50; whole do. \$5.—Rep.

COMMUNICATED.

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 Potecasi; 5th and 6th, at South Quay; 8th, at Primitive Potecasi.

DIED.

In this county, on Saturday last, Mr. Josiah Freeman, leaving a wife and one child to lament their loss.

Prices Current,

At Tarborough and New York.

	JULY 22	per	Tarboro’	New York	
Bacon,	lb	7	8	4	5
Brandy, apple,	gallon	30	50	40	50
Coffee,	lb	13	16	9	13
Corn,	bushel	60	65	47	52
Cotton,	lb	6	7	6	8
Cotton bagging,	yard	20	25	15	16
Flour,	barre	\$5	5 1/2	\$5	5 1/2
Iron,	lb	5 1/2	6	3	4
Lard,	lb	7	8	7	10
Molasses,	gallon	27	35	18	20
Sugar, brown,	lb	8	10	6	9 1/2
Salt, T. I.,	bushel	50	55	32	33
Turpentine,	barrel	170	180	225	238
wheat,	bushel	65	75	130	130
whiskey,	gallon	35	40	20	25

Notice.

THE subscriber having at the May Term of the County Court of Edgecombe for 1843, taken letters of administration on the estate of BENJ. SHARPE dec’d, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the said estate will also make payment immediately.

JOHN P. SHARPE, Adm’r.
July 18th, 1843. 29 4

(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, } Execu-
T. A. MACNAIR, } tors.
July 11, 1843. 28 5

\$25 Reward.

RAN AWAY about twelve months since, a negro woman named MARIA, about 32 years old, chunky built, quick spoken, and rather black complexion. Maria formerly belonged to the estate of Dr. Daniel, in right 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 conducter pipes. For further particulars enquire of GEORGE HOWARD, Tarboro’.
May 25, 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 Surv 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 a few friends, I now propose to enlarge, for which purpose competent Teachers are engaged. Every attention will be paid to the morals 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