

# TARBORO' PRESS.



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## The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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

## POLITICAL.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Tarborough, July 19th, 1843.

When an individual has been elevated by the voice of the people, to an office of high responsibility and trust, it is not only the right but the duty of those interested in his public acts to scrutinize them with an eye that never winks; and should he so far forget his own self respect and the dignity of his station as to use it for unworthy purposes, accompanied with circumstances evincing deliberation, or an opportunity for it, to stamp upon his conduct the seal of their indignant reprobation.

Such an act as the writer conceives was committed by the Hon. Edward Stanly, in removing or causing to be removed James M. Redmond, Esq. from the office of Postmaster at this place.

In support of his opinion, "nothing extenuating nor setting down aught in malice," he respectfully submits the following facts and arguments drawn from them, to an impartial public.

Just before the meeting of the Extra Session of Congress, convened by the late President of the United States, Gen. Harrison—Mr. Danford Richards, then residing here, a gentleman whose veracity has never been questioned, and a member of the Whig party, being on a visit to Washington, N. C., met Mr. Stanly there. They got into a conversation, in the course of which Mr. Stanly, without any prefatory remarks on the subject, abruptly addressed to him the enquiry, "whether Mr. Samuel Moore was qualified to fill the office of Postmaster at Tarborough?" Mr. Richards not having heard any complaints against Mr. Redmond connected with the discharge of his official duties, was fairly taken by surprise; and before he had sufficiently recovered from it to enable him to answer, Mr. Stanly asked him, "whether he would accept the office himself?" Mr. Richards replied that he had given no thought to the subject, that he did not suppose any vacancy would occur, as the citizens of Tarborough and all those interested in the office so far as he knew or believed, were perfectly satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Redmond had performed his official duties. Whereupon Mr. Stanly emphatically declared his determination to have him removed.

Immediately on his return to Tarborough, Mr. Richards related the conversation above set forth to Mr. Redmond and others, whereby a general publicity was soon given to it. Thereupon certain gentlemen of the Whig party, (whose names are not given, because the writer has no desire unnecessarily to drag them before the public,) the majority if not all of them known to Mr. Stanly as such, and also known by him to be among the most prominent citizens of Tarborough, without any solicitation from Mr. Redmond, addressed a letter to Mr. Stanly, in which they protested against his removal, to which the following answer was received.

Washington City, June 7th, 1841.

Messrs. J. W. CLARK, JAS. WEDDELL, and others.

Gentlemen,—Your memorial, expressing a desire that the Postmaster at Tarboro' should not be removed, has been received, and will receive respectful attention.

I have no unkind feelings towards the present Postmaster, and if I had, should not indulge them at the expense of the community. I have refrained from informing against any man, and shall continue to pursue this course, while a sense of duty will permit. If the Postmaster at Tarboro' has not interfered in elections, or otherwise acted improperly, he will not, I presume, be removed.

It will give me great pleasure to comply with your wishes, as far as I can, and I assure you, no step shall be taken with my

consent, which public opinion does not require, and a sense of duty dictate.

With high respect your obt. st.

EDW. STANLY.

In connection with this part of the case it is proper to state, that the signers of the letter to Mr. Stanly embraced all the Whigs resident in Tarborough except three, (Mr. Moore being one of this number,) who have disclaimed any agency whatever in Mr. Redmond's removal.

On the 21st day of July, just forty-four days from the date of the above letter of Mr. Stanly, Mr. Redmond was waited on by Mr. Moore, who exhibited the evidence of his appointment and demanded a surrender of the books, &c. of the office. The following letter explains at whose instance, this work of proscription was done.

(COPY.)

H. R. July 13th, 1841.

Sir: I am compelled by a sense of duty, to say, to the Postmaster General, that I do not think the present Postmaster at Tarboro', No. Ca. ought to be retained in office. I have been informed, by respectable persons, of his bringing the patronage of office in conflict with the freedom of elections; and while I should regret the dismissal of any worthy officer without cause, I hope no one who has interfered in elections will be allowed to retain his place.

I have also been informed that the present Postmaster, has spoken, publicly, of the correspondence of persons residing in Tarboro', and I know that letters are sometimes mailed in other offices to avoid his scrutiny. The present Postmaster is named James Redmond. I recommend Mr. Sam'l Moore of Tarboro', as a competent and proper person for the office.

(Signed,) EDW. STANLY.

Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER, P. M. Genl.

Let us now calmly and dispassionately consider the foregoing facts, which cannot be gainsayed in any material point, and see to what conclusions they legitimately tend.

In the first place, Mr. Stanly at the time of the conversation with Mr. Richards, either did or did not have information of one or both the specifications of official misconduct set forth in his letter to the Postmaster General. If neither of them were known to him, then it is insisted, his emphatic declaration that Mr. Redmond should go out, evinced a proscriptive spirit of so ruthless a character, as to exist, it is to be hoped, in the bosom of but one man. But if on the other hand both or either of them were known to him, and the intention to remove Mr. Redmond had been formed upon such knowledge, all will agree, that considering the character and standing of the gentlemen who addressed him—that they were known by him to belong to his own political party—that they resided in Tarborough and therefore had the very best opportunity of being acquainted with Mr. Redmond's official conduct—that Mr. Redmond's accusers did not reside in Tarborough or the vicinity, or if it shall turn out that they did, (a thing the writer will not believe until it is proved,) how completely their feeble testimony was overborne or at least neutralized—with all these reasons staring him in the face, it is repeated, all will agree that Mr. Stanly, had he been disposed to act candidly and fairly either towards those gentlemen or Mr. Redmond, should have frankly apprized them of the nature of the charges or charge against him, the proofs on which they were based, and of his purpose to have him removed unless they were shown to be groundless. But instead of pursuing such an open and manly course, he writes them in the true diplomatic vein, professing for them high respect and "no unkind feelings towards Mr. Redmond"—conceals from them and him the charge or charges which had been preferred against him, and leaves them to infer that what he had previously determined to do and so emphatically declared to Mr. Richards, was now abandoned.

But, in the second place, it may be said that the statement of Mr. Richards is untrue, and that Mr. Stanly acted on information received between the date of his letter to the Postmaster General. Let this position be granted and what will it avail him? Was it not his duty before taking a final step in the matter, to inform those gentlemen of the charges made against Mr. Redmond, (let it be remembered that they were not made by persons immediately interested in the conduct of the office,) and to hear what they had to say in his defence? Most assuredly, it was, for his sake, if on no other account, especially, if he entertained such repugnance to the removal of "a meritorious officer without cause," as he asserts in his letter to the Postmaster General, did he owe it to himself not to proceed, until every "loop, on which to hang a doubt," as to the propriety of his course, had been entirely removed.

But it may be said, that Mr. Redmond's "interference in elections" was the main

accusation against him and that, that alone, according to Whig professions, was sufficient ground for his removal; and that this charge was not denied by him, and therefore it was unnecessary to investigate it—and that the other charge of "speaking publicly of the correspondents of persons residing in Tarborough," was simply thrown in by way of good measure.

If by "interference in elections" is meant the free and unrestrained exercise of the rights and privileges of a citizen, by voting and taking honorable and fair means to advance the cause or principles which he supported, Mr. Redmond did not then nor does he now deny the charge—but if it be meant that he abused the patronage of his office (it is ridiculous to talk about the patronage of an office worth about three hundred dollars per annum) to promote political or party ends, he then denied and now denies the truth of the charge; and once for all, let it here be said that Mr. Redmond invites the most rigid scrutiny of his official conduct.

The writer is willing to concede to Mr. Stanly, that he was sincere in expressing the hope, that "no one who has interfered in elections will be allowed to retain his place," and that he was governed by principle alone, in using the influence of his position to effect Mr. Redmond's dismissal, because he was confessedly obnoxious to the charge of "interference in elections."

Let us see whether his act tally with his professions. If the writer has not been misinformed, the Postmaster at Pactolus, Pitt county, was an ardent supporter of Mr. Stanly and of Gen. Harrison, and actively exerted himself for both; it is not intended to censure his conduct, or to charge that he used any unfair or improper means to promote the election of either, or that he brought the patronage of his little office in conflict with the freedom of elections; but it is believed, as the Democrats think he had a right to do, that he boldly and fearlessly exercised the privilege of a free citizen, in using fairly and honorably all the influence he possessed to promote the cause of his party. Why was he not removed? It may be, that by some unaccountable good fortune he managed to escape the keen optics of Mr. Stanly, while watching for game of a different political color. Be that as it may, it will be for the Hon. Edward Stanly to explain, how it happened that official delinquency in Edgecombe, a county in which he had but a limited acquaintance, alone came within his observation, while in the county of Pitt, where he had a much better opportunity of exercising his praiseworthy vigilance, it escaped his notice altogether.

JUSTITIA.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Mr. Editor: I will give you my reasons for not supporting Mr. Stanly for Congress. 1st. he told the people, in 1839, he was in favor of reducing the expenditures of the Government, and he said, turn the Democrats out of office and it would be done; for they were too extravagant with the public money, and the longer Van Buren remained in office, the deeper the government, would get in debt. We turned out the Democrats, expecting we would have better times. But alas, we got deceived.

2nd, he told us, elect the Democrats and they would upset the compromise, and go for a high tariff; and it would bring a direct tax on the people, which he said he was opposed to, for it taxed the many to support a few rich manufacturers. Also see a speech he made in Congress, in 1840, that he was in favor of raising the duties on wines, silks, cloths, &c. &c. which the rich consume, and the necessities of life which the poor was bound to have he was for taking all duty off. But when he gave his votes, where do we find this inconsistent deceiving politician voting? right against every thing he told us he was in favor of—for the \$25,000 to the widow Harrison, the bankrupt law, the high tariff, and every other measure against the South; and worse than all, followed in the very footsteps of old J. Q. Adams whom the South has ever disdained. For all this he says he is in favor of the South. Who can believe him? Certainly no one can.

A 3rd reason for not supporting him is, I have always seen him trying to gain his election by bullying his opponent; no man with honest principles would try to get in office that way. But after all his bullying, whenever brought to a test, we find him to act a little cowardly. Any way, I never heard of his fighting, without he was hemmed up like a dog, and saw no chance to run.

This bully Stanly I must compare to a bull I have seen many times on the opposite side of a fence trying to get to another; and to see his actions it appeared he would give the other a hard fight; but turn them together, I have often seen one run than fight. Just so with Stanly, he sees no danger at a distance, but will side up and paw the ground as if anxious to get into action; but make at him, and he is ready to run. So if you want to fight him you

must out run him, as Wise did, and cane him well over the head. This is the only way I have ever heard of any one fighting him.

My 4th reason for not supporting him, he is in favor of H. Clay for President; and Clay is well known to be against our constitution. After all this, a great number of the people in the Eighth Congressional district will support him. It certainly must be more from prejudice than principle. Keep such men in our national councils, it will ere long prove fatal to our rights and liberty. I have always been a Whig, but I would not vote for Stanly, who told the people in New York that his constituents would sooner send the devil to Congress than him, for giving a high tariff vote, for it would damn him in North Carolina.

There is no doubt that Mr. Stanly expected when he arrived from New York, but that the people who elected him would treat him with contempt as they ought to have done; but instead of that, a great number say, you are right, Stanly, tax the South to support the North; and you are right to vote with old Adams as you have, free the negroes if you can, do as you please we'll vote for you; yet he tells the people in the North his high tariff would damn him in North Carolina. If a man does any thing he knows at the same time it will damn him, he ought to be damned, and the sooner the better for the people. And if the people will elect such a man to Congress, they will do it knowing his course; and the man who will damn himself will damn many, give him the power

A WHIG OF 1840.

From the Washington Republican.

Mr. Editor—The last North State Whig, in his different expedients to support the Tariff vote of Mr. Stanly, congratulates himself on his final success by citing Dr. Hall as authority. How long Stanly's imitation of Dr. Hall, as a justification of his course, or how far such an excuse will be palatable to the Federalists is not known. But the mere attempt is an acknowledgment of merit to Dr. Hall, from his political opponents.

But, unfortunately for the Editor and Stanly, the vote of Dr. Hall, on the tariff, was the very reverse of Stanly's. Hall's vote in 1832, was to lower the existing Tariff, Stanly's vote in 1842, to raise the tariff. In 1832, Hall found a high tariff in existence, voted to reduce it; and in 1833, voted for the compromise Tariff, which reduced it by 1842 to its lowest duties, when Stanly comes forward, to undo the work of years, and votes for the tariff of 1842, increasing taxes and burthens of the people. In the very face of these facts the Whig says Hall's vote is authority for Stanly. It cannot be believed that the Editor is so grossly ignorant, as not to know these things, and, if knowing, then he attempts to deceive the public by a false statement. The public should beware of such tricks to deceive them. Let them no longer credit the political fabrications which ingenuity is constantly weaving for their deception. The cause of truth and correct principles, needs no such acts to support it.

There is no part of Dr. Hall's political life, which can even be distorted into a precedent for Stanly. 'T would be like "the devil quoting scripture" for a political profligate to quote the sanction of one who had always walked the path of duty. The principle of Dr. Hall's public life, was a sacred adherence to the constitution, and his rule of action was devotion to the interest of his constituents! He never permitted partisan zeal or selfish consideration to move him from the line of duty. He palmed off no deceptions and resorted to no subterfuges to hide or palliate a vote. He openly proclaimed his doctrines and never deviated from them, and friends and foes alike knew where to find him on all the leading questions—pursuing a straight course.

How unlike this picture, is the course of Stanly. His principle is men, not measures, and in his partisan zeal to promote them, disregards alike the constitution, and his constituents. His devious course claims justification sometimes by the example of a Republican, sometimes by a Federalist, one day pleading with his enemies, next day with his friends. And in following the lead of great men, he exhibits his natural propensity to copy their faults, rather than their virtues. Such has been his public career that posterity will be at a loss to know whether he was an abolitionist or not, as on that question his votes are oftener recorded with Adams, Slade, and the other abolitionists, than otherwise. 'Tis true he has cunning devices to explain his course, but there stand his votes, for the execration, we hope and not the imitation of posterity.

He voted for and against the great Bankrupt law. On which side will posterity adjudge him? But as there is no danger that his votes like Dr. Hall's, will be cited as authority hereafter, 'tis immaterial to decide.

He favors the introduction of particular projects into the appropriation Bills, there-

by claiming to be an internal improvement man with his Nags Head friends. Then votes against the Bill itself, to please the folks above. This political humbuggery finds no sanction in the open, manly course of Dr. Hall.

He makes a speech glorifying Gen. Jackson in Nash, and in the lower counties, abuses him to suit their taste. This species of demagogism will always lead to its own exposure. Whose example does his friends claim for this branch of his conduct. If Stanly will pursue the honest straight-forward policy of Dr. Hall, his friends may then shelter any bad votes he gives under his authority. But until then, whenever he decks himself in a borrowed plume, pluck it from him and expose his nakedness.

EDGECOMBE.

From the Washington Republican.

Mr. Editor:—Since the days of whiggery, coonery, buffoonery and tomfoolery, nothing could be more cheering to the democracy of "the old Edgecombe State" than to learn through the medium of your paper that "Old Beaufort is emerging from the thralldom of federalism, which has so long galled a portion of the 'Old North State.'"—That Clayism and Stanlyism, some of the spawns and heterogeneous progeny of the poisonous reptile, are routed from their strongholds of falsehood and flattery, and it is to be hoped, will ere long, submit to the peaceable reign of truth and equity; or be compelled to seek refuge in a clime more congenial with their nature, where tyrants, conquerors and nabobs rule with despotic sway and savage brutality; and that her democracy have buried their partialities for favorites, and are rallying to the democratic standard, and enlisting under its banner, bearing the motto "principles, not men." With the simple enquiry is he, whose name is inscribed thereon, honest and intelligent? This has been the motto of the much abused democracy of Edgecombe, who for honesty and consistency for first principles, have become a by-word and reproach, for dishonest politicians, blind zealots, bigots, demagogues, and stump orators of federalism, disguised in modern whiggery. But Mr. Stanly's former course, as the misrepresentative of original 3d district, has aroused the democracy of Edgecombe to a sense of their duty, and will in August next, present an undivided front; "for we have much people in this city," who have not kneeled to the self-styled "conqueror," and who will teach him that the path of duty is the path of safety; that when he shall be laid upon the shelf to repent for his sins, "his latter days will be his best days," if peradventure his conscience is not seared with a hot iron, and where he cannot again trammel the interest of the South.

Again: Edgecombe indignantly repels the charge of usurpation and dictation, or the predilection for selfishness; neither will she succumb to the "conqueror" though he prates until his locks shall have become as white as those of his old abolition favorite of the North, John Quincy Adams; nor will she support any individual who is not strictly honest, who has, in days gone by falsely charged the democrats of Edgecombe that they would vote for their candidate though he had stolen a horse; or as has recently, (in truth perhaps,) been said by one of the delegation federal party, that the whigs would vote for Stanly if he had stolen a sheep.

Edgecombe will, therefore, zealously, fearlessly, and honestly support the present nominee of the democratic convention, who is, in every sense of the word, a gentleman, able and willing, both in and out of Congress, fearlessly to vindicate, and zealously to support, the interests of the South; worthy of trust which she would repose in him, and capable of safely bearing the charge which may be committed to his care. Then to the democracy of the eighth congressional district of the Old North State, and in response to noble Beaufort, (the present theatre of action,) be it known, that never were the friends of liberty and the constitution more united and more impressed with a sense of duty, than at the present. Hence look for a glorious harvest in August next. The plain and unostentatious manner in which Mr. Arrington explains the different subjects which continue to agitate the councils of the nation; the manner in which he strips whiggery of its borrowed plumes, and exposes its deformity to the casual observer, has endeared him to his friends, with feelings which will not be soon forgotten.

Then to arms, democrats, victory is ours if we do our duty. You have it in your power to elevate to the next Congress of the United States, one who will not succumb to the caprice of the greedy votaries of mammon, or abolition incendiaries, under the garb of philanthropy and religion.

A WHEEL HORSE.

"Solitary and alone," as Mr. Stanly said when he found himself voting for the Tariff against all his colleagues.