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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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POLITICAL.



MR. HAYWOOD'S SPEECH.

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, Sept. 4.

THE BARBECUE.

Last Tuesday was a proud day for the Democracy of old Mecklenburg. Although the barbecue was hurried in its preparation, we believe it gave general satisfaction; for it was evident the large assembly came there not so much to eat a dinner, as to give a hearty welcome to one of North Carolina's most gifted and patriotic sons—to see, greet, and hear the eloquent, long tried and faithful friend of their rights. And in this all were more than gratified. The Speech of Mr. Haywood (an imperfect sketch of which we publish to-day) is worthy of its gifted author. It struck deep into the hearts of his hearers of all parties. And how could it do otherwise? A calm dispassionate recital of facts well known to all, no empty declamation or unkind abuse of political opponents, it appealed directly to the reason, patriotism and good sense of the people, and held up before their minds truth in all its beauty. We are glad Mr. Haywood has made this visit among us. Our people have seen him and heard his eloquence; and they feel a just pride in greeting him as "North Carolina's Senator" in the councils of the nation.

PUBLIC BARBECUE.

The Hon. William H. Haywood, one of the Senators in Congress from North Carolina, having in making a visit to the western part of the State, stopped to remain a few days in Charlotte, his Democratic friends invited him, as a mark of their respect for the man, as well as the politician, to partake of a public entertainment. He accepted the invitation; but as he was compelled to leave in two or three days from the time the invitation was given and accepted, it was impossible to prepare more than a plain substantial barbecue; and Mr. Haywood having left it to his friends to designate the day for the entertainment, they named Tuesday last. Accordingly, on that day, at 3 o'clock, the tables (which were spread in the pleasant grove of the Presbyterian church yard,) were surrounded by at least fifteen hundred persons, all eager to see and welcome their distinguished guest, and to partake of the good things provided by the committee. Col. William J. Alexander presided with his usual grace and dignity, assisted by Dr. Stephen Fox, and Captain John Walker, as Vice Presidents. As soon as dinner had been despatched, the cloths were removed, and the President announced the following toasts, which (all but the first, which was drunk standing and in silence) were responded to by the whole company:

1. The memory of Washington.
2. The rights and the union of the States.
3. The Constitution of the United States.
4. The signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.
5. The President of the United States.

Before announcing the sixth and last regular toast, the president delivered a few prefatory remarks, saying he felt sure every patriotic heart in the vast assembly before him would respond cordially to the sentiment he was about to read. That he knew personally (and his friend, Colonel Hoke, of Lincoln, who was present as an invited guest, could corroborate his statement) that our distinguished guest had ever been a warm and decided friend of Western rights and had been the main agent in obtaining a reform of our State constitution, by which we obtained equality of representation in the State Legislature; and that he had ever been characterized in his public course by an enlarged and patriotic public

spirit. The president then read the toast, as follows:

6. Our guest, the Hon. William H. Haywood; North Carolina's Senator.—We of the west welcome him as our long and faithful friend.

Having been alluded to by Colonel Alexander in his remarks, Colonel Hoke rose and delivered a few eloquent remarks, cordially welcoming Mr. Haywood among us, and testifying to his long and ardent devotion to equal rights—the pure spirit of Democracy. As soon as Col. H. took his seat, Mr. Haywood rose and addressed the assembly in nearly the following language: (His remarks have been hastily prepared, from the notes of the speaker, and therefore may be somewhat imperfect. Mr. H. said, in substance, that,

In rising to address this assembly, his first impulse was to speak of the people around him as a concourse of strangers; but the feelings naturally inspired by the circumstances accompanying this call upon him to speak, had repressed it, for kindness to him by all he had met with, the compliment of this flattering notice, and the relation in which he stood to them—all as one of North Carolina's representatives in the Senate of the United States, constrained him to feel, not so much like a stranger, as a son of the venerable grey-headed men his eyes rested upon, and as a brother of those who were his equals or below him in years. To each and to all he expressed his grateful thanks for such a reception, which should stimulate his zeal hereafter in their service at the high post he had been assigned to occupy, as it now gratified his pride personally to receive the notice by such a crowd of North Carolinians.

The sentiment which had been proclaimed by the president, and responded to by his fellow-citizens, had such a direct reference to his humble agency in the Legislature in passing the convention bill of 1834, that he must not permit it to pass without saying something of it, though self was a topic always difficult & sometimes embarrassing to a speaker, and commonly tedious to his hearers. It is just 12 years (continued Mr. Haywood) since the people of Wake, who had resisted a change of our State constitution for 30 years, and whose representatives had uniformly persuaded them that the demands of a majority for equal representation were both unreasonable on the part of the west, and dangerous for the State at large, honored him by sending him to the Legislature to oppose it. He was but a tyro in politics, and not many years past the age of manhood, when he accepted the trust, and went to the Assembly, chosen by the people of Wake, for the very purpose of resisting the west. He entered upon the subject with the zeal of a young politician, and the prejudices of his association, and of his principles which he had endeavored both before and since that time to adhere to—to do right, if he knew it; to respect justice, though at the expense of encountering prejudices. Seated in his own study, to prepare himself for the work he had been selected to perform; and with all predilections of an advocate for the other side, he yet became convinced that the western people (who formed a majority of the State) were not fairly represented under the old constitution; that, in a Republican Government, this majority of the people had the right to elect a majority of the lawmakers of the State; and that resistance to their demands for this right was anti-republican and unjust. It cost him no violent struggle, under such circumstances, to do his duty to himself, and to those he represented without surrendering the great interests of North Carolina. His conscience pointed, with unerring certainty, to the way of his duty; and he pursued it because it was his duty—not because it was the cause of the west. His judgment allowed of no doubts that such a reform in our State representation as might restore harmony every where, by doing justice to the demands of a majority of the State, was the true interest of the whole State; and he did not long hesitate.

To reconcile this duty with his obligation to the constituents whom he represented, he voted against the convention in 1831; but as soon as a fit opportunity offered, he laid his commission at the feet of the people of Wake, retired from the Legislature, and disclosed to his own constituents, before he had made it public to any others, that he ought not and would not again represent them to oppose a convention. In doing this, he had now the gratification to remember that he believed he was then making a final surrender of his ambition to a sense of duty and his own conscience. The struggle had been going on for 30 years; local parties had arisen upon it, and every year seemed to draw them further from a compromise of this family State dispute. Many doubted if it were ever to be settled; few believed it would happen in his lifetime. In 1832 and 1833, however, the friends of reform—the representatives of the west—placed him upon committees to write addresses to the people of the State; and, by persevering honest appeals to the

understanding of the people, and especially their love of the great republican doctrine of the Revolution—that in a State the majority ought to govern—there was created, much earlier than had been anticipated, a spirit of forbearance on the part of the majority, and of concession on the part of the minority, which promised success to the effort for compromising this vexed question in the Legislature of 1834. Time and study had only strengthened his conviction that such a result was necessary to the peace and prosperity of the whole State; and that such a result was due to the west, where a majority of the people resided, and who demanded their right to be equally represented in the Legislature. Encouraged by the belief that this happy consummation might be brought about, and "holding fast without wavering," to the political faith that a public man who feared to differ from the people, lest he might lose their favor, was a practical repudiation of the doctrine that they are capable of self-government," he offered himself as a candidate to represent the Democracy of Wake county in 1834, tho' he knew there were but 100 out of 1,600 voters in the county who did not oppose the convention. Appealing to the common sense and patriotism of the people, they elected him though they did not agree with him upon that great point, and confided to him the responsible but honorable trust of compromising a controversy that had disturbed our State councils for thirty years and more. I point to it; (exclaimed Mr. Haywood,) because it is first alluded to by you as a living instance of the practical truth of Democratic principles.—Let it be remembered with advantage, where there is any cowardly hesitation by a public servant to disclose his sentiments without reserve—where a dread of popular distrust shall tempt a selfish representative to seek the favor of his constituents by deluding them, rather than ask their confidence by frankly opposing error, or what he believes to be an error of the public mind. His kind friends (Messrs. Alexander and Hoke) had ascribed to his agency the success of the convention question in 1834; and he believed he might accept the compliment without blame. He had borne all the responsibility of such a position where it was unpopular at the time; & it would be affectation on his part to put away the honor of it since it had been generally approved and universally acquiesced in. But, my countrymen, (said Mr. H.) though it was peculiarly the cause of the west, this was my motive for upholding it. I advocated, sustained, and aided to give triumph to the question, because it was right—because it was just—because it was Democratic! That the west should thus express to him their recollection of his services, he sincerely thanked them.

The allusion to his political relations with the State demanded some notice from him. Were he to consult his own feelings, he would have avoided the present occasion to speak on that topic. But to decline it, would give room for false inferences. His visit to the west had already, of itself, been made the ground of unjust suspicion. It was a mistake to believe he was in the service of any one party-leader, who was aspiring to high station. It was a mistake to believe he would come here as the agent of a particular presidential candidate. He was no man's partisan pedlar. Circumstances which he had no agency in producing—events which he could not control—had induced the representatives of North Carolina to elect him a Senator in Congress. The period when his active duties in that station were to be commenced, was near at hand; and having never seen the State he was appointed to serve in the National Legislature he believed it was his duty to see it, as he had long desired to do; and for this purpose he came hither, and for this purpose he should go further, hoping, at the same time, to lay in, these western hills, a fresh stock of strength to invigorate his constitution, which had been greatly shattered for several years. If life was spared to serve out the term of his office he expected to renew the visit; for it was full of instruction, profit and pleasure to him.

Unexpectedly, the Democratic people of Mecklenburg had asked him to meet them here to-day; and, though he did not have much opportunity for preparation, the occasion demanded an expression of some of his views and opinions upon political questions; which he could not slight if he would.

Nothing was more common than to denounce and abuse political opponents to an assembly of political associates—thereby exciting acrimony, and perpetuating party prejudices. He would abstain from all personal attacks, as it was his habit to do, and address the attention of the people to public measures, leaving the men to the tender mercies of the people themselves. A fairer method of discussing such points, he would endeavor to present the acts of his political opponents, and then test their patriotism and policy by their own principles and their own professions.

Every party consists of the politicians, who lead it, and the people who sustain them. The former, when in office, are desirous to keep in; and if they are out, they strive to get in. It is very different with the people. Their interest is not promoted by these perpetual feuds. Their interest (no matter what party they belong to) is that their Government shall be well administered, no matter who is the Captain. Looking to the last three years, and addressing himself especially to that portion of the people (not the politicians) in the assembly before him, he would plainly and earnestly ask, them what had they gained by the triumph—the log-cabin triumph of 1840? Mr. H. here drew a vivid picture of the high excitement of that period; and after remarking that he meant no offence by this faithful history of facts, that were well remembered by all who were present, and even by their wives and children, he proceeded: Well, my countrymen the Whig people of the west! when you followed this political party, it led to a perfect triumph, and a complete overthrow of Van Buren and the Democratic majority in Congress.

A Whig President and Vice President, or "Tippecanoe & Tyler too!" a Whig majority in the Senate! a Whig majority in the House of Representatives! a Whig majority in the State Legislature! These were ALL that the Whig politicians asked the Whig people to give them. Give us these, said they, and "we will do you good!" They were given all they asked, and now, three years after it, Mr. H. appealed to the Whig people of the western counties of North Carolina to answer what THEY have gained by it? To enable them to decide upon it, as far as any such were present, he would exhibit to them a picture of what the Whig politicians had done, and then undone, and how they left matters in the nation and State! It would then be in the power of the Whig people of the west to say how they liked the change.

First. He said it would be recollected that the tariff of 1828 had so far excited popular resistance, that, in 1832, all the perils of dis-union, violence, and civil war were about us, and men every where were excited with fearful apprehensions! [After speaking with great animation of the state of the country at that period, M. H. proceeded.] But Congress, in 1833, COMPROMISED THIS TARIFF.

General Harrison, Mr. Clay, Mr. Tyler—all the Whig politicians of North Carolina avowed, upon all occasions, their determination, in 1840, to adhere with unflinching firmness to the TARIFF COMPROMISE.

The politicians, the people, and the candidates of the log cabin party were all of them openly committed in favor of this compromise, by which the taxes of the people were not to exceed 20 per cent. But now look at the statute book, and in 1842 will be found a law to violate and nullify the compromise, to revoke the honorable compact of 1833, limiting the tariff tax to 20 per cent., by substituting a new one to increase it to more than an average of 40 per cent. Thus doubling the taxes and likewise reviving all the strife and bitterness of the country upon this agitating topic.—Did the people of western North Carolina gain by this?

Second: The whig politicians of 1840 proclaimed that the public Debt was growing too fast, and that they would pay it off by economy and retrenchment of expenses. He referred the Whig people to the fact, that the public debt was quadrupled, and asked if they had gained any thing by this? Their Taxes doubled and their debt quadrupled, he imagined might well be regarded as gaining a loss—if they had gained anything.

Third: Upon the subject of public expenditures, he remarked that there was no essential diminution, although the Florida war had closed, somewhat of its own accord, and thus stopped that outlet of expense, and although the various articles to be purchased for Government use had diminished one-half in their cost, and without wearing down their patience with lists of expenses that were exceedingly tedious in such a discussion, if he had time and the opportunity to prepare them, he repeated the inquiry to the whig people of the west, what have you gained here? And the general statement he had made furnished abundant means for answering it correctly.

Fourth: Proceeding with his picture, and still taking his views out of the published Statute Books of Congress from '40 to '43, he next placed upon the canvass the famous BANKRUPT LAW—a law by one part of which all debtors might be relieved from the payment of their debts without paying them off. By another part of which a Bankrupt Debtor was to be hereafter prevented from preferring one set of honest creditors over another set; but when he was unable to pay all of them, his property was to be applied pro rata amongst all. The former was sometimes called the "heating clause of the Bankrupt law, and they themselves have now repealed it. In

other words, they kept it in force until it had done a large part of the mischief and injury it was pregnant with, and at the moment when it might produce what little good there was in it, it was repealed—be-gotten and destroyed by the same Congress! And what did the whig people of the west gain by this?

Fifth: The Distribution of the Public Land money occupied a most conspicuous position in the politics of Western Carolina in 1838, 1839, and 1840, and before it.

The people of the west might be said to have abandoned the Democratic party, and fallen into the ranks of the whig politicians, that North Carolina might not be "robbed" of the public lands and land sales! To this one topic, more than any other, may be ascribed the changes which occurred in the western counties. The whig people and the Democratic people—the politicians and the voters—all, all know that it was hardly a figure of speech to say, the Whig politicians declare that the public lands were to build school houses, rear teachers, buy books, and teach the children—that the girls would get marriage portions, and the young men snug settlements to start upon in life, and all the people have money enough and to spare. En-listing, by party promises, the highest hopes and strongest excitement upon this topic, and proclaiming from the doors of log cabins (he meant those that are carried about on wheels) throughout the west, "the people are robbed of the land money, and Tip and Ty will give it to them." The Whigs are for dividing to North Carolina her share, and the politicians of that party drew to their support, the people of the west—beginning in 1835, and finally triumphing in 1840.

But, that there might be no deception on a matter of so much importance, let the Whig people of the west look to the Rayner resolutions of 1838, which were adopted by the Whig politicians of the Legislature; and behold, it was formally announced (amongst other things) as a part of their politics, that

1. Pre-emption laws are "unjust," and ought to be opposed in Congress
2. That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be distributed amongst all the States, "according to their Federal population"

These resolutions were the text of orators every where, & especially in the west. The people endorsed them, as they had a right to do; and Messrs. Brown and Strange were driven from the Senate.

The Whig politicians thus got two high offices vacated; but the Whig people of the west may answer for themselves as to what they had gained by the operation. The politicians got the offices, but the people never got the money!

Indeed, the Whig politicians themselves, in Congress, adopted and passed a pre-emption law, at their extra session. Though they also passed a distribution law, Mr. H. put the question home to every voter who had gone for the land money. Had he got any of it? No, no! These politicians had first passed the law to give it to the States, and then nullified it before the money got here! Doing, and undoing! What had it profited the people? What, he asked, had the west gained by this!

(Remainder in our next.)

Latest from Jamaica—Great Fire at Kingston.—The Wilmington (D.-I.) Republican has late dates from Jamaica, brought by the schooner Crescent, at that city. A great fire has taken place in Kingston, destroying James's foundry, Maxwell and De Caste's steam mills, and destroying 1,340 houses independent of out-houses attached to the dwellings. Besides which, 100 houses were pulled down, to arrest the progress of the flames—making, in all, say 1,400. The Royal Gazette says, over 7,000 individuals are left destitute and dependent on public sympathy for shelter. Several persons were injured. Philadelphia paper.

From late English papers.

Within the last fortnight (says a late London paper) the board of guardians of Marylebone parish have publicly offered a reward of two guineas each for the apprehension of no fewer than seventeen fathers of families, who have deserted their wives and children. More than one hundred individuals have thus become chargeable to Marylebone parish.

From an official report it appears that the Roman Catholics have in India, China, and the rest of Asia sixty-nine bishops, twenty coadjutors, 1856 priests, and 2,211,000 members.

On the 3d instant, at Torres near Jaen, in Spain, there was an avalanche which killed 200 persons, and destroyed 42 houses and other buildings.

The Herald of Madrid, of the 21st ult., says—Yesterday a woman died at St. Andre, at the age of thirty-three, after having given birth to five boys, who all died shortly afterwards.