



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per year, if paid in advance—or, *Three Dollars* at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, *Twenty-five Cents* per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at *One Dollar* the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements at that rate per square. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered and charged accordingly.

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

POLITICAL,



MR HAYWOOD'S SPEECH.

From the *Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*, Sept. 4.

(continued from last No.)

Mr. H. said he should like to have the ear of every Whig voter in western North Carolina, to a calm review of this land-money question. The Whig law to distribute it was not a law to distribute according to Federal population; but it was a law to give to nine new States about five millions of the lands, to be chosen by the States, and then to divide. It was not even so good as that. These five millions of lands being picked out first, the new States (North Carolina not being one of them) were to take one-tenth of the net cash produced by the sales of the residue; then this residue was to be divided among all the States, both new and old. The Whig politicians said to the Whig people of N. Carolina, Let us go for the land money alike to all the States, old and new; for all the lands are the "common property of all the States." The Whig people endorsed this draft upon them, and no other. And what had they gained? A full share?—North Carolina's just share? No; nothing like it. And even that diminished share which was promised had been withdrawn by the very men and the identical Congress who promised to give us our whole share!

But it was still worse than this. The law to distribute the land money, passed in August, 1841, contains a condition that the distribution should cease, in case the tariff taxes were ever increased above *twenty per cent.* (See acts of Congress, at extra session.) Under the operation of this law, the Whig people of N. Carolina might have got a part of the land their politicians promised; but rather than let it come, they themselves increased the taxes beyond 20 per cent., by act of Congress of 1842, thereby committing upon their Whig voters a double robbery: *First*: In taking back their share of the land money; *Second*: In doubling their taxes. Instead of filling both pockets, as had been promised the people, they took two dollars out of one pocket, and thereby prevented one dollar from falling into the other pocket! It might not be easy to anticipate what a shrewd tactician could invent as an apology for it; but, in the eastern parts of North Carolina, such an operation was regarded by plain men as "gaining a loss." He left it to the west to exercise their common sense, and determine upon it for themselves. But this distribution law was still worse.—The pre-emption, and the gift of five millions to the new States, were UNCONDITIONAL. It has been plausibly insisted upon, that the 10 per cent. gift to the new States is also unconditional, and it may be so; yet the distribution of the residue, it had been shown, was upon a condition, and by virtue of that condition had been since nullified. Then, said Mr. H., these politicians had made a distribution law to give to the old States less than right, then took it back and added new burdens to the people; whilst they gave the new States magnificent donations which they cannot revoke, and to pre-emptioners they gave privileges which they cannot suspend, or have not suspended.

Some person in the crowd remarked: "Is it possible?"—upon which Mr. H. responded: He knew that such revelations must appear incredible; but they were true, certain, and capable of proof by a reference to the acts of the last Congress, which he had procured that morning; and though he had not time to read them to the people, he pledged his veracity that he had stated the facts as he understood them—and he believed he understood the facts correctly.—The press, he hoped, would take care to circulate them, and let the Whig people of the west read them, in their log cabins at home. This was the question

upon which the Hon. James Graham, and the Hon. A. Mitchell, and the Hon. A. Rencher, Whig members of the last Congress had refused to vote with their associates; and tho' he had not heard and did not know their reasons, it was certain that the first named gentleman had been turned out by his own party, and the last named had been denounced by the Whig politicians as a deserter.

What had the Whig people of the west gained by all this?

The politicians had done and undone, passed laws and repealed them, until they adjourned Congress, and left little of their measures behind them but "double taxes and a quadrupled debt!"

The pretext that Mr. Tyler proved treacherous to them cannot avail, if it had been true.

The veto was not used to defeat their tariff act, but President Tyler sanctioned it. It was not used to defeat their bankrupt law, but he sanctioned it. It was not used to defeat the repeal of the bankrupt act, for he sanctioned that too. It was not used to defeat this distribution, for he sanctioned that also. It was not used to defeat the tariff act, by which the distribution was nullified, for this too he sanctioned. The President's party treachery, had it been practised was upon a bank, of which (if time allowed) he would have something to say. Then there was no excuse for the politicians to the people!

Before he had entirely exhausted the patience of his hearers, and consumed his own strength, he would desire to present another inquiry to the people of the west: What had they gained by the political triumph of their party politicians in North Carolina? One or two short statements should suffice to answer. Unfortunately our people, and even our public men, had been so clogged by national politics that it was not easy to present an intelligible narrative of facts on our home affairs, without some detail; but he would be as brief as possible.

The Legislature of North Carolina in 1836 was Democratic—the State at that time devoted to the Literary Fund, to accumulate for the benefit of Free Schools, about two millions of Dollars, the income of which was to be afterwards paid to the Counties according to the number of white children in each.—This rule of division was an old one—a just one. It was a rule, however, by which the Western Counties were entitled to the largest share of the fund, for the obvious reason that they had the most white children to educate, and of course more need for the means to do it with. The first year the Whig politicians got a majority, though the Western people elected that majority, the law was altered, and the rule prescribed was to distribute according to territory, and there the West gained another loss. But in 1840 the Whig politicians got an increased majority, and the rule for distributing the School Fund was again changed, so as to *Federal* population, and there the west gained a still further loss. If they should consider such subjects worthy of their care, the Whig people of the west may inquire into them. He had no occasion to pursue the discussion.

What did the West gain by this party triumph on the score of Internal Improvements? The Legislature of 1836, he knew, had been laid to his charge; and if he were to bear the responsibility, he surely might lay claim to the honor of its paternity. Such as it was, Mr. H. confessed his responsibility for it. That he was a State Improvement man then, and he was a State Improvement man still. He would never condescend, after giving a vote to advance the honor and welfare of the State, to go before the people and shrink from it because it was not popular. He believed the Legislature of 1836 was right. He believed so at the time, and thought so now—and if the principles of that year's policy (1836) had not been violated, but faithfully persevered in, he would be meeting competition everywhere for the honor of its paternity, and not hear of those who strive to cast odium upon him for it. What, said he, in a few words, was that policy? To appropriate out of cash already on hand, a half million in stock to secure the creation of *one Rail Road* across the State from our chief sea-port to the Virginia line, and so to apply the residue as might *unite our Eastern market to your Western counties. To do one work at a time. Never go in debt beyond the amount in hand to pay it with, without a resort to taxation.* If experience proved that Rail Roads did not suit our condition, (as it would soon do) to apply the Funds reserved for WESTERN Improvements to some other kind of Roads. He did not ask any man to agree with him on these points now, and therefore he did not defend these propositions by argument, but he deprecated censure. At all events, he deprecated western censure for such votes as these? That this home policy of 1836 was altered, had not been his fault.—The experiment of Rail-Roads to the West failed. He had stated in his place in the Leg-

islature in 1836, that he did not believe the stock for such a Rail-Road would be subscribed, but others thought it would and he was willing to try it. His policy was, and still is, to connect the East and West together, and holding the means, *without any resort to Taxes*, he staked himself, and his popularity to preserve and to apply them to that object. He did not regret it. He gloried in it. He even voted against subscribing to the Rail Road which runs from Raleigh to Gaston, though he represented Wake county! because it violates this safe, economical policy of 1836. But what had become of the Internal Improvement Fund which the policy of the Democratic Legislature of '36 looked to preserving for Western Improvement? Have the West gained any thing by the Whig majority of 1838 becoming liable for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company to the amount of \$500,000; and in 1840 for \$300,000 more? The payment of these Debts will so far exhaust the States' means as to postpone Western Improvements a long while. He did not complain of the \$500,000 loan. Perhaps it could not have been said to have *subverted* the Western Improvement policy of 1836, as a security was exacted for the return of the money and really an honest advocate of Improvement should be slow to censure the Legislature for not being "wiser than men." But the act of 1840 did overturn the policy of 1836, \$300,000, by giving it to the Rail Road Company, *without any security*, not for the purpose of creating a public work, (for the Road was in operation) but in effect to pay the DEBTS of AN INSOLVENT CORPORATION! What did the West gain by this?—What, said Mr. H., if he had been in favor of all this? How did that make up any part of the loss or gain of the West? But, Mr. H. added, though an Internal Improvement man, he was not responsible for this altered policy. Whilst he was a private citizen and nothing more, he had heard of charges against him and the policy of 1836, but remained silent; now that he was a public man, he wished to be correctly understood, he thought it quite fair to bear the burdens of his own errors, but not be obliged to share those of his political opponents. What have the Whig people gained by the triumphs of the Whig politicians, therefore, in the nation or in the State? What but fresh taxes, more debt, and renewed strife? True, he said, they repealed the Independent Treasury because they said it put the purse in the hands of the Executive! But they had passed no substitute for it, but left the purse in the hands of a President of their own choosing, but whom they have denounced as neither competent nor honest.

And for what did they denounce Mr. Tyler as a traitor and a dishonest man? The Whig politicians passed a bank bill and he vetoed it, and herein he offended. Had Mr. Tyler pledged himself to his party not to do it? On the contrary, it had been averted upon respectable authority, that he wrote a letter before his election declaring his hostility to a National Bank.

Though this question of a National Bank had been frequently decided by the popular voice, it would seem to be an endless subject of party controversy. When they ventured to acknowledge their wishes, or it therefore the politicians were not for an "old fashioned Biddle Bank," they went for a "new fashioned Bank," one that should be incapable of mischief. It might be supposed by a people who heard it, and did not know any better, that the Bank our Whig friends meant to be in favor of, was to be a "Bank to pay off all our debts and charge nothing for it." This would indeed be a "new fashioned Bank," one for which all the people would vote.—One for which he (Mr. H.) would vote for *with all his heart.* But party deception had spent its power on this subject, and the political advocates of a Bank of the United States deserve credit for their candor, in admitting that they are in favor of "an old fashioned Bank." The new fashioned Bank that would pay off the debts of the people, was given up as chimerical. Mr. Tyler's "new fashioned Bank" had been repudiated by his own trumpeters of 1840, and the Bank party are all for "an old fashioned National Bank"! Now, he did not quarrel with his countrymen for being Bank men, they thought for themselves, and he was free to think for himself; yet surely the Whig people of North Carolina will never follow their politicians; for an "old fashioned United States Bank" excluded the People's directors from a full participation in its proceedings, or a full knowledge of its operations. It gave to the Bank President (Mr. Biddle) unlimited direction to use its money as he pleased for the purpose of enabling him to oppose the government that created it, under the pretext of a provision to defend the Bank. It loaned large sums to members of Congress and to Editors of influential public papers, privately, and under circumstances to justify suspicion of a design to operate upon their faithfulness to the public. It close-

the door against investigation by a committee of the House of Representatives, [contrary to express law in their charter,] unless the bank might prescribe its own limits to the investigation. It is generally admitted to have purchased a new charter from Pennsylvania, by bribing her legislators. And, finally, the whole concern had fallen to decay, and presented, to the astonished surprise of friends and foes, the most disgusting carcass of corruption and dishonesty the world had ever seen. Unable to pay its debts, its stock-holders and creditors, men and women, widows and orphans, cities and States, have been defrauded of millions, either by its errors or its crimes. Such was the old fashioned bank! Were the people—the Whig people—the Whig people of the west—in favor of another old-fashioned bank? **GOD FORBID IT!**

Here Mr. H. concluded his speech.—We have omitted much of it, though the main points are preserved. Many illustrations and warm appeals to the patriotism of the people, [which we cannot repeat, nor he recall, for they were *ex tempore*,] are necessarily omitted.

On the subject of the Presidency, Mr. H. said he had his opinions and his preferences; but he had not & should not express them, because he was the Senator of his party—Some preferring one candidate and some another, and he was anxious to see them harmonize for the sake of their triumph. He did not aim to lead the people on such a subject; the President was their President was not his only; and he thought it best they should act more for themselves, and not leave the choice to political managers. If the Democratic party were finally divided upon this point in North Carolina, the fault should not be his. He would do all he could to harmonize, and avoid any thing that was likely to create discord. It was much more embarrassing to him to preserve silence on such a subject than it would be to speak out; yet he had deliberately adopted that course, and he must pursue it until he changed his opinion. Up to that day, he said he had neither written to another, nor received himself, a letter upon this subject, from any human being.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. H. was cheered with "three times three" by the crowd, and the assembly then dispersed in the very best state of feeling. It was too near night, when the speech was finished, to permit of offering voluntary toasts. A few have been handed us for publication, but, as it has not been generally done by those present, we decline publishing any.

From the *Raleigh Register*.

A Tutor Stabbed.—We mentioned in our last, the death of Mr. Dwight one of the Tutors in Yale College, produced by wounds inflicted by a Student, named Fassett, who is now under arrest. The circumstances of the case are as follows: About three weeks since, the usual ceremony of "Smoking the Fresh," was in progress in one of the rooms of the College building. Either the smoke or the noise attracted the attention of some members of the Faculty, & they entered to suppress it, when those engaged in the process escaped by the windows, and being disguised, got off undetected. This affair had about subsided, when some of the Tutors, whose attention had again been directed to the same room, hearing the breaking of glass, rushed forward and seized such as did not succeed in making their escape. Among these was Lewis Fassett, of Philadelphia, a youth about 16 years of age, who was caught by Mr. Dwight. Fassett struggled hard to liberate himself, and in the contest the Tutor was stabbed with a bowie knife three times, when he relinquished his hold and the young man escaped.—The weapon entered the groin once, near the femoral artery, and although blood was profusely discharged, no danger was apprehended from the wounds, for they soon were nearly healed. In fact, Dr. Dwight walked a little on the subsequent days, although his nervous system was greatly excited. Some little time had elapsed when an inflammatory fever set in, but, up to Thursday, his Physician saw no alarming symptoms exhibiting themselves; on that evening, his disorder suddenly assumed a new aspect, and before morning he expired. Mr. Dwight had recently been appointed Tutor in Yale College, and was highly esteemed by all the Students who had been under his instructions. His father formerly resided in Richmond, Va. but now lives in New Haven, and his heart is deeply lacerated by this untimely death of a beloved son. Mr. Dwight was 21 years of age, a graduate of Yale in 1840, and a grandson of President Dwight, who presided so many years with such faithfulness over this venerated institution. Young Fassett's parents reside in Philadelphia. His father is an estimable man, and is deacon of Rev. Albert Barnes' Church.

Something New.—A man was tried lately at the Court of Assizes, Canada West,

for stealing a trunk and its contents. The theft was committed on a boat that plies between Lewiston and Kingston. The trunk was stolen at some time while the boat was on her way from Kingston to Lewiston, and the trunk was found in the prisoner's possession; but the Judge stopped the case, because there was no evidence to prove that the theft was committed while the boat was on the Canada side of the boundary line; of course, if committed on the American side, the Court had no jurisdiction.

All this is clear enough, but now comes the pinch of the case. The owner of the trunk applied to the Court that it might be restored to him, but this the Court refused, saying that the prisoner must be first convicted; the prosecutor must apply to the Governor of New York for a requisition on the Governor of Canada, to have the thief surrendered for trial in New York, and then he must be prosecuted to conviction in New York before the property could be restored.

The owner did not choose to take all this trouble, so the prisoner was discharged—taking the trunk with him of course. This seems to be rather a crooked course for justice to run.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Casius M. Clay, who had the altercation with Samuel Brown, near Lexington, Ky., was tried and acquitted by the jury. The Hon. Henry Clay appeared as his counsel, the first time he had been in the Court for fourteen years.

How Slaves are Liberated.—The following is an extract from an article in the *Sierra Leone Watchman*, giving an account of matters and things in that colony:—

"The manner of recruiting for this regiment, the third West Indian, as it is called, is sometimes very summary. In July 1842, there arrived in the harbor of Sierra Leone a vessel with 184 re-captives. They had been obtained, not from slave ships, but from slave factories on the land.

They were much pleased, and exhibited enthusiastic joy when the ship came to anchor. They deemed their deliverance at hand. I visited them immediately as they anchored; this was at eleven o'clock A. M. At two P. M. of the same day the governor sent an officer on board, who selected 75 of 80 of the most portly and well conditioned, and had them landed and marched directly to the barracks, where they were enlisted in the regiment to be trained, and in due time will be sent to take their turn in the West Indies."

Mr. T. A. Bryan brought down yesterday, on the Huntsville, an enormous skeleton which he found in Benton county, in this State. He has nearly all the parts, and is taking it to New Orleans, and from there to the eastern cities. This skeleton is different from any that has been yet discovered and weighs about 4,500 lbs. *St. Louis Rep.*

Courageous Women.—A black man having broken into the house of two young ladies, named Smith, residing in Brooklyn, was caught in the act, and grappled by one sister, while the other held a lamp during the struggle. After a fight, the fellow escaped.

Melancholy Suicide.—This morning, about half past four, Lieut. Geo. C. Wyche, of the Navy, was found in North Market street, having, in a state of partial intoxication, fell into a box. He was taken up by the watch, and removed to the watch house under the new court house.

Officer Stratton saw him at half past eight, and found him lying down; but on visiting the cell again at nine o'clock, he found him hanging lifeless from the grating over the door, having hung himself with his handkerchief. The act was undoubtedly prompted by the deep mortification which his incarceration must have produced.

Lieut. Wyche was a native of Virginia, but resided in Alabama. He was about 35 years old, [other accounts say 28 years,] and had been in the navy fifteen years. He was a generous, noble-hearted man, and his death cannot but be deeply lamented by all who were so fortunate as to know him.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Curiosity.—The Boston Post records that a chicken with four legs attracted much attention in the market on Saturday. The owner refused \$60 for the bird, which strutted about, using all its legs, as though conscious of its importance.

A pail full of ley, with a piece of copper half as big as a hen's egg boiled in it, will produce a fine nankeen color, which will not wash out. *[Western (Ohio) Farmer.]*

Novel Export.—Among the exports from Boston to Calcutta, last week, were one hundred dozen peaches, carefully packed in ice!