

# THE TARBORO' SCÆVOLA.

REPUBLICANISM: THE PALLADIUM OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

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From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.

MR. CALHOUN'S LETTER.

PORT HILL, Nov. 3, 1837.

GENTLEMEN: It is with very great reluctance I decline your kind invitation to partake of a public dinner. From no quarters and on no occasion could an expression of approbation be more acceptable; but so short is the interval between this and the next regular session of Congress, and so indispensable is it, that I should devote it exclusively to my domestic concerns, preparatory to decline the honor intended.

In saying that on no occasion could an expression of your confidence be more welcome, I intended no unmeaning common place. During the long period of my public service, never have I seen a more important crisis, than the present; and in none have I ever been compelled, in the discharge of my duty, to assume a greater responsibility. I saw clearly on my arrival at Washington, at the commencement of the late extra session, that our affairs had reached the point, when, according to the course we might take, we should reap the full harvest of our long and arduous struggle against the encroachments and abuses of the General Government, or lose the fruits of all our labor. I clearly saw, that our bold and vigorous attacks had made a deep and successful impression. State interposition had overthrown the protective Tariff, and with it the American system, and put a stop to Congressional usurpation and the joint attacks of our party and that of our old opponents, the National Republicans, had effectually brought down the power of the Executive, and arrested its encroachments for the present. It was for that purpose we had united. True to our principle of opposition to the encroachment of power, from whatever quarter it might come, we did not hesitate, after overthrowing the protective system and arresting legislative usurpation, to join the authors of that system, in order to arrest the encroachments of the Executive, although we differed as widely as the poles on almost every other question, and regarded the usurpation of the Executive, but as a necessary consequence of the principles and policy of our new allies. In joining them, we were not insensible to the embarrassments of our position. With such allies, success was difficult, and victory itself, without a change of principles and policy on their part, dangerous; and, accordingly, while we united with them against the Executive, we refused all participation in the Presidential contest. But with all its embarrassments, it was the only practicable course left us short of abandoning our principles of the country, by retiring altogether from the field of contest. In this embarrassing position, we waited the development of events, with the fixed determination, that let what might come, we would inflexibly pursue the course, which a regard to our principles, and the success of our cause demanded.

Such was the position we occupied, from 1834, when our contest with the General Government terminated, to the commencement of the late Extra session; when it became manifest a great change has been effected, which could not but have a powerful influence over our future course. It soon became apparent after the meeting of Congress, that the resistance of ourselves and our late allies in conjunction, with the course of events in reference to the currency, had brought down the lofty pretensions of the Executive Department. The union between the Government and the money power, which had so greatly strengthened those in authority at first, had not only ceased, but they were forced to take ground against the re-union of the two, and to make war against those very banks, which had been the instruments of their power and aggrandizement. Forced to take this position, and divested in a great measure of patronage and influence from the exhausted state of the Treasury, they were compelled to fall back, as the only means of saving themselves, on the principles of 1827, by which we had rejected from office the National Republican party, and to which our portion of the old party of '27 have inflexibly adhered, but from which, the other, adhering to the Administration, had so greatly departed in practice. As soon as I saw this state of things, I clearly perceived, that a very important question was presented for our determination, which we were compelled to decide forthwith; shall we continue our joint attack, with the Nationals, on those in power, in the new position which they have been compelled to occupy? It was clear, with our joint forces, we could utterly overthrow and demolish them; but it was not less clear, that the victory would ensure, not to us, but exclusively to the benefit of our allies and their cause. They were the most numerous and powerful; and the point of assault on the position, which the party to be assailed had taken in relation to the banks, would have greatly strengthened the settled principles and policy of the National party, and weakened in the same degree ours. They are, and ever have been, the decided advocates of a National Bank, and are now in favor of one, with a capital so ample, as to be sufficient to control the State Institutions, and to regulate the currency and exchanges of the country. To join them, with their avowed object in the attack to overthrow those in power, on the ground they occupied against a bank, would, of course, not only have placed the Government and country in their hands without opposition, but would have committed us, beyond the possibility of extrication, for a bank, and absorbed our party in the ranks of the National Republicans. The first fruits of the victory would have been an overshadowing National Bank, with an immense capital, not less than from fifty to an hundred millions, which would have centralized the currency and exchanges, and with them, the commerce and capital of the country, in whatever section the head of the institution might be placed. The next would be the indissoluble union of the political opponents, whose principles and policy are so opposite to ours, and so dangerous to our institutions, as well as oppressive to us.

Such clearly would have been the inevitable result, if we had joined in the assault on those in power, in the position they had been constrained to occupy; and he must indeed be blind—all past experience must be lost on him who does not see, that so infatuated a course would have been fatal to us and ours. The connection between the Government and the bank would, by necessary consequence, in the hands of that party, have led to a renewal of that system of unequal and oppressive legislation, which has impoverished the staple States, and from which we have escaped with such peril and difficulty. The bank, when united with the Government, is the natural ally of high duties and extravagant expenditure. The greater the revenue and the more profuse the disbursements, the greater its circulation and the more ample its deposits.—This tendency on the part of that institution, and the known principles and views of policy of the party, would have co-operated, with irresistible force, to renew the system we have pulled down with so much labor, with an aggravation of its oppression far beyond any thing we have ever yet experienced, and thus the fruits of all our exertions and struggles against the system, would have been lost—forever lost.

By taking the opposite course, the reverse of all this will follow, in our State Rights party be but firmly united, and true to their principles. Never was there before, and never probably will there be again, so fair an opportunity to carry out fully our principles and policy, and to reap the fruits of our long arduous struggle. By keeping the banks and the Government separated, we effectually prevent the centralization of the currency and exchanges of the country at any one point, and of course, the commerce and the capital, leaving each to enjoy that portion which its natural advantages, with its industry and enterprise, may command. By refusing to join our late allies in their attack on those in power, where they have sheltered themselves, we present the complete ascendancy of the party and their principles, which must have followed, and again the only opportunity we could have of rallying anew the old State Rights party of 1827, on the ground, they then occupied, as an opposing power, to hold in check their old opponents, the National Republican Party. It would also give us the chance of effecting, what is still more important to us, the union of the entire South. The Southern division of the Administration party must re-occupy the old State Rights ground. They have no alternative; and unless we, who have so long and under so many difficulties adhered to it, shall now desert our stand, the South must be united. It once united we will rally round the old State Rights party all in every section who are opposed to consolidation, or the over-action of the Central Government; and the political parties will again be formed on the old and natural division of State Rights and National, which divided them at the commencement of the Government, and which

experience has shown is that division of party most congenial to our system, and most favorable to its successful operation. As obvious as all this must appear, I felt that I assumed a heavy responsibility in taking the course I did. It was impossible that all the circumstances and motives under which I acted, could at once be generally understood; and, of course, the part I was compelled to take was liable to be misconceived and grossly misrepresented. We had been so long contending against the abuses and encroachments of the Executive power, as to forget, that they originated in the prior abuses and encroachments of Congress, and were accordingly exclusively intent on expelling from office those who had acquitted and exercised their authority in a manner so dangerous, without reflecting into whose hands the power would go, and what principles and policy would gain the ascendancy. With this state of feelings on the part of our friends, I saw it was impossible to take a position, which, by consequence, was calculated to cover those in power, however urgent the cause, without occasioning a shock, in the first instance, and the imputation of unworthy motives, to meet which, however transient the misapprehensions might be, required some resolution and firmness. But there were other, and far greater causes of responsibility, to which this was as nothing. Of all the interests in the community, the banking is by far the most influential and formidable—the most active, and the most concentrated and perogative; and of all the points, within the immense circle of this interest, there is none, in relation to which the banks are more sensitive and tenacious, than their union with the political power of the country. This is the source of a vast amount of their profits, and of a still larger portion of their respectability and influence. To touch their interest on this tender point is to combine all in one united and zealous, with some exceptions in our portion of the community, where the union of the two powers acts injuriously to the banking, as well as to the commercial and other great interests of the section. To encounter so formidable an opposition, supported by a powerful political party with whom I had been acting for some years against entire power, and who regarded the union of the Government and the banks as essential to the Union of the States themselves, was to assume heavy responsibility, under the most favorable circumstances; but to back and sustain those in such opposition, in whose wisdom, firmness and patriotism, I have no reason to confide, and over whom I have no control, is to doubt that responsibility. This responsibility I have voluntarily assumed.—Desiring neither office nor power, and having nothing to hope personally from the movement; no motive, but the disastrous political consequences, and which I clearly saw must follow from any other course to the country and its institutions generally, and our section in particular, and a deep sense of duty, induced me to take the step I did. That it has met the approbation of so respectable a portion of my old constituents and friends, to whose early and steadfast support, under every trial and difficulty I am so much indebted, is a source of deep gratification which I shall long remember and acknowledge.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

To Messrs. J. Baskett, A. Wigfall, J. P. Carroll, M. Larborde, J. Jones, F. H. Wardlaw, and J. W. Wimble.—Committee.

HUMANE AND PRAISEWORTHY.

Among the sufferers by the recent fire at New Haven was an industrious mechanic, W. C. Baldwin. After the fire, one Isaiah Gale, who rejoices in the possession of a head, but never heard of a soul, attached the small remnant of Mr. B's property to secure a debt of \$59. Such a man ought to be buried where the sun never rises.

Boston Transcript.

Lets pass him around and get the opinion of the press concerning him. We think he ought to be made to get his living by chewing paper rags of the dirtiest sort.

Eastern Argus.

We think Isaiah ought to experience a GALE five hundred miles at sea, in an Indian canoe, without compass or companion, or any thing to eat, except what our friend of the Argus is disposed to give him.

Traveller.

His raiment and food should be sack-cloth and ashes—the latter from the ruins of his victim.

Evening Star.

The first paragraph has been in the Sun before, but we republish it to record our opinion. He should be set where no extinguishment of the

fire will leave him space to put an attachment.

Baltimore Express.

The merciless varlet! give him into the hands of Judge Lynch, and we'll insure that he never prays another attachment, unless it be upon his own insignificant life.

Western Carolinian.

It would not be too violent, methinks to compel this GALE to live upon putrid water served up with bed bugs, flies, and mosquitoes, and mixed, to make the soup more palatable, with the filthiest ink-water from off the dirtiest hands of the nastiest DEVIL in a printing office.

Washington Whig.

This avaricious and inhuman conduct, is greater than that of the fabled Tantalus, and Thyestes (whose fables represent the condition of Misers.) And his punishment should be the same as Tantalus' who for serving up his son Pelops at a banquet of which he invited all the gods to feast; or, for divulging the secrets of the gods is punished with eternal hunger and thirst, in the midst of plenty, both of meat and drink. And his company should not be kept, and his person should be detested with indignation by the whole community where he resides. He should also share the fate of Thyestes for eating the children he had by Alope. The sun could not endure so horrible a sight, and turned his course back to the east. His neighbors should never suffer their ocular organs to view him again, for fear they may be converted into a Scilla, or a Charybdis, by the degraded brute who possesses such an indelible heart of adamant.

Tarboro' Scævola.

CURRAN.

When a boy I was one morning, playing at marbles in the village hall alley with a light heart and lighter pocket. The gibe and the jest went gaily round, when suddenly amongst us appeared a stranger, of a very remarkable and very cheerful aspect, his intrusion was not the least restraint upon our merry little assemblage. He was a benevolent creature in the days of the infancy (after all the happiest we shall ever see) perhaps rose upon memory. God bless him! I see his fine form at the distance of half a century, just as he stood before me in the little hall-alley in the days of my childhood. His name was Boyse; he was the Rector of New Market. To me he took a particular fancy. I was winning and full of waggery; liking every thing that was eccentric, and by no means a miser of my eccentricities; every one was welcome to share of them, and I had plenty to share after having freighted the company. Some sweetmeats easily bribed me home with him. I learned from poor Boyse my alphabet and my grammar, and the rudiments of the classics.

He taught me all he could and then sent me to school at Middleton. In short he made a man of me. I recollect it was about five and thirty years afterwards when I had risen to some eminence at the bar, and when I had a seat in Parliament, on my return one day from Court, I found an old gentleman seated alone in my drawing-room; his feet familiarly placed on each side of the Italian marble chimney piece, and his whole air bespeaking the consciousness of one quite at home. He turned round—it was my friend of the hall-alley, I rushed instinctively into his arms, and burst into tears. Works cannot describe the scene which followed: "You are right sir; you are right. The chimney piece is yours; the pictures are yours—the house is yours. You gave me all I have—my friend—my father—my benefactor." He dined with me, and in the evening, I caught the tear glistening in his blue eye, when he saw the poor little

Jock the creature of his bounty, rising in the House of Commons to reply to a Right Honorable. Poor Boyse! He is now gone; and no suitor had a larger deposit of practical benevolence in the Court above.

VIRTUE AND HABIT.—Socrates, in the Phædon, makes a great difference between virtue and habit, in regard to the allotments hereafter. He says that a person who behaves well from a moral principle shall be entitled to an infinitely higher reward than one who fills up the same measure of duty merely from use or exercise.

Col. R. M. Johnson, the Vice President, arrived in this City yesterday morning, (the 14th instant,) and has taken lodgings at the Washington Hotel Broadway. Notwithstanding the severe snow, a large number of our citizens, of all parties, called to pay their respects to the man who has poured out his blood in defence of his country, and devoted long life to the promotion of her glory.—[New York Daily News.

AN IMPOSTOR DETECTED.

A few days since, a well dressed man entered the Drug Store of Dr. Cooke, in this place, and presented a stereotyped certificate, signed and countersigned, in the most authentic and imposing manner, stating that the individual, whose name—represented by "four and twenty consonants all in a row"—bid defiance to articulation by any civilized being, had been a Polish patriot, and had suffered many hardships for liberty and national independence, and was now an exile from his ill-fated country. Dr. Cooke, on reading the brief, called from an adjoining room a young Pole, employed as an assistant in his store, who, glad to meet a compatriot, addressed the stranger in the language of his country. The stranger, however, did not seem to rejoice much at finding a countryman. The Polish accents seemed to grate upon his ear, his countenance fell, and his whole conduct indicated that he was an impostor. He could not utter a word of the language, and made his escape as quickly as possible. We regret that he was not handed over to the civil authority. He is, we understand, an Italian.

A lively business is still done by these sturdy beggars, armed with parchment, manufactured for the purpose, in large quantities.—Five Dollars each procure a set, signed by any number of official personages, and sealed with tremendous cakes of wax. The story used to be the Algerine captivity of some member of the family; or the destruction of a village by overflow of Vesuvius or Aëna. But the French, purely for glory's sake, occupy Algiers, and the volcanoes seem to have spent their revolutionary fury, and manifest a tendency to conservatism. New occasions of sympathy had to be sought for, and, fortunately, the unhappy fate of Poland has furnished them in abundance. They may be instances where the bearers of these papers are natives of Poland; but in nine cases in ten they are persons who never saw that country. A steady refusal to countenance any of these itinerant beggars, is a duty enjoined on every citizen by considerations of humanity and justice. The magistrates should interfere likewise and commit all such as cannot give an account of themselves.—Fredericksburg Arena.

A Pretty Superstition.—There is said to exist among the Russian girls the following innocent superstition. On the Thursday previous to Whitsunday, they try what is called "the prophetic swimming of the wreath." A wreath of flowers is plaited together and thrown into the stream, when, if the wreath swims on the surface of the water, they will, in the same year, exchange their maiden for a nuptial state; but should it sink they are to wait still longer for the happy change.

Absence of Mind.—A young sportsman having rode out on a "sniping" excursion, was accidentally knocked off his horse, and so completely absorbed was he in the pursuit of the snipe, that he jumped astride of his gun, shouldered horse, and set off in full tilt. He did not discover his mistake until he went to shoot, when lo and behold! his gun kicked him over and left the bird unstart. This is from the Licking Democrat, which pretty well picks up all previous accounts of that remarkable faculty called "absence of mind."

He drop, that to-day drips from the west mountain is on its way to the ocean; and not the less so because mingling with others and rushing on with the multitude, its progress is unperceived.