



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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DOMESTIC.

An Unusual Scene.—Mr. Brooks, of the Portland Advertiser, has given an admirable description of the scene presented by the assembling in the United States Senate, of Clay, Jackson, Adams, Buchanan, &c. &c., almost in personal contact, while waiting the delivery of the eulogium upon La Fayette.

"The spectacle, to witness which, I have said, that I deprived myself of the pleasure of hearing the eulogy, as it cannot be printed, of course cannot well be described on paper. A painter alone could do it justice, and the most eminent of painters could do it but faint justice. I felt a curiosity to witness the assembling and the meeting of all the very prominent men of the nation in a single room, and that not a very large room, where there could be but little dodging. I went into the Senate chamber at 12 o'clock, when the Senate met; not six spectators were present, and of course there was but little noise, such as comes from the bustle of a multitude, and soon after when the Journal was read, out went the committee of arrangements in behalf of the Senate, headed by Mr. Clay—and immediately after, under this escort, came in General Jackson, then the whole Cabinet, then Mr. J. Q. Adams, and the committee of arrangements in the House—all seating themselves in the narrow area of the chamber, between the Senators' seats, and just under the Clerk's desk.

"Here was the spectacle I desired to see. On the right was Jackson, then, in the same row, in regular order, Forsyth, the Secretary of State, Woodbury of the Treasury, Dickerson of the Navy, Cass of the War, Barry of the Post Office Departments, and Butler, the Attorney General. Fronting these, on the extreme left, was J. Q. Adams, the Ex-President, then the Committees of Arrangements for the House, then Henry Clay, with his feet quite touching Gen. Jackson's, directly in his front, then Hugh L. White, then Daniel Webster, then John C. Calhoun, and then James Buchanan. Here was an Ex-President who had defended Jackson in the most doubtful hours of his life. Probably a man of more varied acquirements than any other man in this country, the model of the intense and devoted scholar, now within a very few feet of the man who had rivalled him in popularity before the people, and with whom, now, on account of political conflicts, he was not even on speaking terms. Here was Henry Clay, fronting the man whose measures he had so often reprobated, with a countenance ever expressive, now more expressive than ever—his lip curling in pride, as it were, his brow elevated, his face glowing with a satisfaction that seemed to say 'I might have had your place if I would have used your means to win it.' Then there was White, with his patriarchal look in the Chair, between Clay and Webster—then Daniel Webster himself, the illustrious expounder of the Constitution, who, as an Orator and a Statesman, will go down to posterity with a fame more dazzling than any other

American, the Edmund Burke of this country, whose efforts the coming student will read with the same glow of enthusiasm that we now read Cicero and Demosthenes—then John C. Calhoun, the brilliant thinker, the dazzling statesman, a man full of thought, with which, if I may be allowed the expression, he ever seems to be boiling over, a man who strikes off axioms in sentences, and who will say more in an hour than any other man in this country can say in three hours—and last of all in the line, came Mr. Buchanan, the famous witness between Jackson and Clay, whose story, I dare say, your readers will remember.

Evidently, nearly all were embarrassed.—As Jackson came in, he bowed to the Senate, and such Senators as were on speaking terms with him, returned the salutation,—but there was no response, I venture to say from Clay, Calhoun, and Poindexter. Here was the old Lion himself with his bristling grey hairs, in the very Chamber of the body whom he has denounced in his protest. The old gentleman was not easy. Now his eyes were upon the empty galleries, and anon he would be talking to Forsyth. King of Alabama, came to his relief; and then Judge White gave him a whisper. Clay sat in front playing with his cloak,—and in the midst of all this grave-like silence, for grave-like it had become, as if to ridicule the very gravity of the scene, sent the messenger boy 'Gratton' to bring him a pinch of snuff from the box of Senator Prentice, from whom he draws liberally for this favor. Webster was on socially good terms with all, and, therefore, unembarrassed.—Calhoun talked to Buchanan with all his might. Poindexter, who probably has warmer friends and bitterer enemies than any other man in the Senate, sat looking near, unutterable things. John Q. Adams had on his solemn, decisive, and somewhat obstinate face, and Forsyth his mingled look of pleasantry and scorn. Benton, the great architect of mischief, was busy writing in the distance. And over all, in the Vice President's Chair, was the little magician himself, with that everlasting smirk of his mouth—now more strongly marked than ever—having on his easy and happy, self-satisfied look, as if he were but a speculator in this extraordinary assemblage of so many opposite characters in one room all crowded in the small area of the Senate Chamber! I am no phrenologist. If I were, I think I could have seen more in the spectacle, but I do profess to believe something in Physiognomy, and I never before saw more powerful illustrations of the force of character as displayed in men's faces, thus having the opportunity of making immediate comparisons and seeing so many remarkable men, all of them under some degree of restraint.—How many were the thoughts that ran through all their minds! How many different careers each man had run to stand in his present position! How opposite were they all in their characters! For over twenty minutes the spectacle was to be seen, and all this time, in an extraordinary silence; but when it was over, I had just begun to see what was to be seen."

Explanation.—The absence of both the English and the French Ministers from the National Celebration in honor to the memory of Lafayette, has been noted in all the papers as a significant fact. It is understood that Sir Charles Vaughan and M. Serrurier addressed a joint note to Mr. Adams, requesting him to inform them whether there was anything in the discourse he was to deliver, which in his opinion, it would be improper or unpleasant for them to listen to. The terms of Mr.

Adams' reply are not known but they were such as to determine the gentlemen to whom it was addressed not to attend. Their course is not at all surprising.

The Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, and the payment of the National Debt.—This triumphant day was most enthusiastically celebrated. The Vice President and the Democratic members of the Senate—the Speaker of the House and the Republicans of that body—and all the members of the President's Cabinet, were present.—There were, besides, a great number of citizens from various quarters of the Union, who joined in the festivity. We believe such an interesting, impressive, and splendid celebration, was never before witnessed in this city.—*Globe.*

[We extract the following, from an account of the proceedings and the numerous toasts given on the occasion.]

Mr. Thomas H. Benton officiated as *President of the day*, assisted by the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents; James K. Polk, of Tennessee, William R. King, of Alabama, Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, Silas Wright, jr., of New York, J. M. Wayne, of Georgia, Isaac Hill of New Hampshire, Bedford Brown, of North Carolina, Thomas Morris, of Ohio, Rathiff Boon, of Indiana, John Y. Mason, of Virginia, E. K. Kane, of Illinois, Philemon Dickerson of New Jersey, and Joseph Hall, of Maine.

After the cloth had been removed, Mr. Benton, President of the day, being called upon by the Committee of Arrangements, addressed the meeting in a series of appropriate remarks, which were received with great and frequent bursts of applause from the company. To these succeeded regular and volunteer toasts, interspersed with speeches from several gentlemen.

After the second regular toast, a letter was read from the President of the United States, expressing a regret at not being able to attend the festival, but sending the following sentiment:

By the President of the U. States:
The payment of the Public Debt: Let us commemorate it as an event which gives us increased power as a nation, and reflects lustre on our Federal Union, of whose justice, fidelity, and wisdom, it is a glorious illustration.

After the fourth toast, the Vice President of the United States was called upon for a sentiment, and responded as follows:

By Mr. Van Buren, Vice President of the United States. Those great elements of power, an increasing population—ample and unencumbered resources, and a jealous regard for national honor.

By R. M. Johnson, member of Congress of Kentucky, (after an eloquent and appropriate speech.) **Gen. Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans:** He prevented booty, and he protected beauty.

By Mr. Brown, United States Senator, of North Carolina, a Vice President. **The Administration of the General Government:** That system is the most truly republican, which repudiates the doctrine of extravagant expenditures, and that a "public debt" is a "public blessing," and which exacts from its citizens a sufficiency alone, for its economical support.

By Mr. Bynum, member of Congress of North Carolina. **The union and sovereign rights of the Confederate States.** A just regard to each, is the surest preservative of the freedom of the people, and of the permanence of our republican institutions; who would sacrifice the one, at the shrine of the other?

By Mr. Hawkins, member of Congress from North Carolina. The whigs of the Revolution, and of the Battle of New Orleans:

The true whigs of the country.

By Mr. Wheeler, of North Carolina. Old Rip may well be asleep amid the tumult and disorder of Nullification; but he is always awake when the contest is for liberty and republican principles.

The nomination of James M. Wayne, (now a Representative from the State of Georgia;) to be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. States, vice Wm. Johnson, deceased, was, we hear, confirmed by the Senate on Friday last.—*Nat. Int.*

The National Intelligencer states that John T. Sullivan, of Philadelphia, who was at the last session of the Senate rejected as a Director of the Bank of the United States, was on Thursday last, rejected by the Senate as a Paymaster in the Army, to which latter office he had been appointed by the President during the recess and recently nominated for confirmation.

Nomination of Judge M'Lean.—The Columbus (Ohio) Sentinel of the 30th ult. brings the nomination of Judge M'Lean for the Presidency. Fifty-eight members of the Legislature and thirty-one citizens have given their signatures to a paper, recommending Judge M'Lean to the People of the United States, as their next President.

Alabama.—The Flag of the Union of January 3d, says:—"The resolutions proposing the Hon. Hugh L. White of Tennessee, to the people of the United States, as a suitable candidate for the Presidency, were adopted, yesterday, in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 55 to 20."

The same paper also says:—"The resolutions offered some time since by Mr. Lewis, of Benton, instructing our Senators in Congress to use their exertion to have Mr. Clay's resolution of censure of the President, expunged from the journals of the Senate, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday last. Yeas 52, nays 25."

Martin Van Buren.—A little village situated on the east side of the Hudson river, eighteen or twenty miles below Albany, and containing about 309 inhabitants, is celebrated as the birth place of Mr. Van Buren, the second officer in the present, and designed for the first in the next national administration.

Mr. Van Buren's parents were poor, so much so, that when a thirst after knowledge prompted him to employ his long winter evenings in reading books loaned him by his friends, they could not furnish him with oil or candles, and he was forced to search the forest for pine-knots, which he split up and used for that purpose. After acquiring enough of the rudiments of science to appreciate its value and being prevented by pecuniary circumstances from obtaining a public education, he commenced the study of the law in his own native village, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-two.

He subsequently practised at Sandy Hill and at Albany, and has rapidly risen through the various grades of office to the distinguished station he now occupies. He is emphatically what has been said of Franklin, Rittenhouse and Roger Sherman—a *self-made man.*

The General Assembly.—Adjourned on Saturday morning last, having been in session fifty-five days,—lacking one day of eight weeks. A list of the acts, public and private, as well as of the resolutions, passed at this session, will be found in another part of this week's Standard. An inspection of these

will inform the reader what bills have become laws; and a reference to our legislative head, will enable him to determine what disposition has been made of the unmaturing business before the two Houses.

Had nothing more been done than to elect a Democratic Senator to Congress,—to vindicate the Constitution, by instructing Mr. Mangum to expunge from the Senate's Journals the censure of the President for a patriotic discharge of his duty,—and to settle the long agitated and distracting question of constitutional reform;—this Legislature would have done much, very much for the honor and interest of the State. The public measures which have been matured, and finally sanctioned during the session, are, it is true, few in number; but they rise in importance above those of ordinary sessions. Long will the old Republicans of the State, revert with pride to the session of *eighteen hundred and thirty-four*, as the important era when the Republican representatives of North Carolina redeemed her from even the suspicion of having embraced the heresy of nullification on the one hand, or been drawn into the no less dangerous current of consolidation and federal usurpation on the other;—when they asserted and sustained the democratic principles of the people, and rescued the character of the State from the claim so groundlessly made, and recklessly persisted in by the bank-whig journals during the whole of last year, that she had abandoned the Administration of Gen. Jackson, and separated herself from those republican States who continued faithful in their support of the democratic cause.—*Ral. Standard.*

Indiana.—A committee has been appointed in the Legislature of Indiana with instructions to report a bill providing for the raising a state loan of \$1,500,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent, and redeemable in not less than thirty years nor more than fifty, to be applied to the construction of works of internal improvement within the state. The proposition was carried by a vote of 56 to 19.

An Indian Representative.—It is said that Greenwood Leflore, late chief of the Choctaws, has been elected to represent Carroll county in the next Legislature of the State of Mississippi.

Revolutionary Pensioners.—It appears from the documents accompanying the Secretary of War's report, that the number of Revolutionary Pensioners in the United States is as follows: under the act of 13th March, 1818, 10,566; under the act of 7th June, 1832, 27,978; invalid Pensioners, 3,940; total, 42,484. The amount required to pay these and other pensioners per annum, is \$3,116,768 53.

Sword, to President Jackson.—On the 5th of January, inst. the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, 62 citizens of Philadelphia forwarded to President Jackson, as a present, an elegant sword, manufactured by Mr. F. W. Windmann, of that city. Col. A. L. Roumfort, of Philadelphia, was the bearer of the sword,—which was intended by the presenters "as a testimony of their love and gratitude towards the benefactor of their country." In accepting the sword, the President expressed his thanks and gratitude to his fellow-citizens who had paid him this high honor.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Southern Literary Messenger.—We really owe an apology to our namesake in Richmond, Mr. Thomas W. White, for having hitherto inadvertently omitted to notice his elegant periodical, under the above title. Taking the Nos. before us, (1, 2, and 3) as a fair specimen of the work, its typography is superior, we feel perfectly free in saying, to any thing of the kind in the Southern country: And as to its literary merits, those more competent than ourselves, have spoken of the high order of talent displayed in the different original pieces,—of the classic taste, and pure morality which pervades the whole work. The form is royal octavo, 32 pages (besides the covering) each No.; and the price \$5 per annum. We shall take pleasure in affording our aid to any one desirous of subscribing to the Messenger.—*ib.*

Congress.—In the House of Representatives, among many other memorials presented, was one by Mr. E. Everett, from John Ridge and fifty other chiefs of the Cherokee nation, representing their determination to emigrate to the country west of the Mississippi, and praying the aid of Congress in effecting their removal and remuneration for the sacrifices attending the same. Mr. Everett stated the contents of the memorial, and remarked on the subject at considerable length. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A very important movement has been recently made among the Cherokees in Georgia, the particulars of which are given in the Southern Recorder. On the 27th November, a Council of the Nation, composed of the Chiefs and Head men who are opposed to State jurisdiction and are in favor of removing to another country, was held at Running Waters. Elias Boudinot, who is, we believe, the most influential man among the Cherokees, presided. The Council declared it to be their unanimous opinion—and a most sound and wise opinion it unquestionably is,—that their people "cannot exist amidst a white population, subject to laws which they have no hand in making, and which they do not understand." Nor could they long exist even with entire political independence, where they are surrounded by whites, and consequently subject to their social and commercial influence.

Among the reasons assigned, in the resolutions adopted by the Council, for the opinion that the nation cannot be re-established in its present location, is stated, "the repeated refusal of the President and Congress of the United States to interfere in their behalf." The Council declare, that though they love the land of their fathers, they regard the lot of the exile immeasurably more to be preferred than a submission to the laws of the States, and they are of opinion that a large majority of the Cherokee people would prefer a removal, if the true state of their condition was properly made known to them.

It appears that another Council, called the Red Clay Council, was held some time previous to this one, at which removal was not advocated. The Running Waters Council express their disapproval of the course there recommended and ordered that a delegation be sent to Washington to represent the views and wishes of those who prefer to remove to a country where the Cherokees can be preserved as a distant community. The Red Clay Council have also sent a delegation to Washington. Elias Boudinot, in a letter an extract from which is given in the Southern Recorder, writes—"the meeting will have a powerful effect. It seems already to have inspired a new energy in our people, who are determined to get out of the jurisdiction of the States."—*Balt. Amer.*