



The "Tarborough Press."

BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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DOMESTIC.

The following is Mr. Van Buren's reply to the letter of the Committee appointed by the National Convention to inform him of his nomination for the Presidency. We invite attention to the sentiments avowed therein, which cannot fail to gratify the members of the Democratic party throughout the Union.

Washington, May 29, 1835.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant. The nomination you have been deputed to announce to me presents the only contingency, upon the occurrence of which, I could consent to become a candidate for the high office of President of the United States. When my name was first associated with the question of General Jackson's successor, more through the ill-will of opponents than the partiality of friends, I determined to wait for the development of the views of the Republicans of the Union, and to pursue that course only which their unbiassed judgment should recommend. I deemed that course to be due to the Administration, of which I was a member—to the best interests of the country—and to the indivisibility of a political party, by the original organization of which the overthrow of Republican principles in the United States was prevented, and upon the ascendancy of which, we can alone depend for their preservation. To the offers of support which were at that period occasionally made to me from different quarters of the Union, I respectfully replied, that the public good, in my opinion, required the services of General Jackson for a second term,—that the agitation of the question of his successor, at that early period, must of necessity embarrass the Administration—and that it was my desire that my name should not be connected with the subject.

From that time to the present, I have neither solicited the aid nor sought the support of any man in reference to the high office for which I have been nominated; unless my replies to interrogatories from my fellow citizens upon public questions, and my sincere endeavors to make myself worthy of the respect and confidence of the American People, are liable to that construction. For the truth of this declaration, I can safely appeal to the hundreds of honorable men who

composed the recent Convention—to the numerous editors and politicians throughout the Union, who have distinguished me by their preference, and to my private correspondents and intimate friends, not excepting the considerable number of persons, once my friends and associates, whom the fluctuations of political life have converted into opponents. In none of these classes, nor in any other of our community, is there a man who can truly say, that I have solicited his political support, or that I have entered or sought to enter with him into any arrangement, to bring about the nomination which I have now received, or to secure my elevation to the Chief Magistracy of my country.

The liberal men of all parties, I trust, and you and those you represent, I am sure, will pardon me for having thus spoken of my own conduct in reference to a point upon which I have been the sole object of attack, as causeless as it has been violent and unremitted; especially, as I alone can answer for it in relation to all my countrymen, although thousands may be ready to answer in relation to themselves.

Under these circumstances, the Democracy of the nation in Convention assembled, having, as you inform me, with a degree of unanimity that I cannot too highly appreciate, pronounced me worthy of so great a trust, I cannot hesitate in making their wishes the rule of my conduct. I do, therefore, with a deep, and I hope abiding sense of the honor conferred upon me by their preference, accept the nomination which has been tendered to me by the Convention.

I am not aware that there is any point of interest in the general policy of the Federal Government, in respect to which, my opinions have not been made known by my official acts—by my own public avowals, and by the authorized explanations of my friends. If there be any such however, you may rest assured of my ready disposition to comply, on all suitable occasions, with the wishes of my fellow citizens in this regard. I content myself, on this occasion with saying, that I consider myself the honored instrument, selected by the friends of the present Administration, to carry out its principles and policy; and that as well from inclination as from duty, I shall, if honored with the choice of the American People, endeavor to tread generally in the footsteps of President Jackson—happy if I shall be able to perfect the work which he has so gloriously begun.

It cannot be denied, that there is no country in the world, whose inhabitants are so well secured in their civil and religious rights, and enjoy so large a share of prosperity and happiness, as the

people of the United States. For this, they are indebted less to salubrity of climate and fertility of soil, than to our excellent system of Government; by which, more than by any other, every man is protected in the application of his power and faculties to his own benefit. That dissatisfaction should nevertheless occasionally arise, even under the best administration of a system capable of producing such happy results, is not to be wondered at. Until the wit of man shall be able to devise some plan of representative Government, by which all who think themselves qualified, may be, at the same time, admitted to a participation in the administration of its affairs, we must not expect to be relieved from the spirit of complaint, nor even surprised to find it most vehement at a period of the greatest prosperity. But between partizan complaints as to the management of our Government, or even diversities of opinion in relation to the wisdom of supposed improvements in the details of its construction, and a desire to undermine and overthrow it, there is an immeasurable difference.—Whilst the one can, at worst, but produce partial and temporary obstructions in the public service, success in the other would inevitably plunge our country, from its present lofty eminence, into an abyss of anarchy and ruin.

We hold an immense stake for the weal or woe of mankind, to the importance of which we should not be insensible. The intense interest manifested abroad in every move here, that threatens the stability of our system shews the deep conviction which pervades the world, that upon its fate depends the cause of Republican Government. The advocates of monarchical systems, have not been slow in perceiving danger to such institutions in the permanency of our Constitution, nor backward in seizing upon every passing event by which their predictions of its speedy destruction could be in any degree justified. Thus far, they have been disappointed in their anticipations, and the circumstances by which they were encouraged, however alarming at the time, have, in the end, only tended to show forth the depth of that devotion to the Union, which is yet, thank God! the master passion of the American bosom.

Thoroughly convinced that the overthrow of our present Constitution and the consequent destruction of the confederacy which it binds together, would be the greatest sacrifice of human happiness and hopes that has ever been made at the shrine of personal ambition, I do not hesitate to promise you, that every effort in my power, whether in public or private life, shall be made for their preservation. The

Father of his Country, foreseeing this danger, warned us to cherish the Union as the palladium of our safety; and the great exemplar of our political faith, Thomas Jefferson, has taught us, that to preserve that common sympathy between the States, out of which the Union sprang, and which constitutes its surest foundation, we should exercise the powers which of right belong to the General Government, in a spirit of moderation and brotherly love, and religiously abstain from the assumption of such as have not been delegated by the Constitution.

Accept, gentlemen, my thanks, for the kind manner in which you have performed the duty assigned to you, and believe me to be, very sincerely,

Your friend and obedient servt,

M. VAN BUREN.

To Andrew Stevenson, Esq. President, and James Fennner, Edward Condit, Upton S. Heath, Robert Strange, J. B. Nevitt, and Franklin Cannon, Esqrs. Vice Presidents of the late National Convention.

Cherokee Treaty.—We learn from authentic information received in this city, as well as from the Milledgeville papers, that the Indian council held by John Ross and his party, at Red Clay, on the 11th ult. resolved to reject the late treaty proposed by the President of the United States, providing for the removal of the Cherokees to the west of the Mississippi. It appears that the conduct of Ross has been most perfidious. He gave a written pledge to abide by such treaty as the U. S. Senate should believe proper, which he now violates on the ground that it was only given to try the strength of his party in the Senate. At the council, he used various artifices to excite the fears of his tribe, and to deceive them with regard to the provisions of the treaty; and laid before them false statements, made by Indians of worthless character, relative to the new country offered to them, which he would not suffer to be contradicted by those of good character who were present. He has great influence over his followers, and will greatly paralyze and retard, if he does not entirely defeat the efforts of Ridge and the other Chiefs favorable to emigration. The State of North Carolina, as well as Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, is interested in the final adjustment of this question.

Rat. Star.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.—By an advertisement inserted in a subsequent column, it will be seen that this institution has declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. for the six months ending on the 23d ultimo, being the first that has been made since it went into operation.—ib.

Distressing Fire.—On the night of the 7th instant, the dwelling house and two kitchens of Mr. Alexander Burridge, of Montgomery county, together with their contents, were consumed by fire. The family with difficulty escaped from the flames. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—ib.

Bank Robbery.—The vaults of the Bank of Darien, Ga. were

forced open on the night either of the 6th or 7th inst. and robbed of upwards of 100,000 dollars, between 6 and \$7000 of which is in specie. The Bank has offered a reward of \$5000 for proof to conviction of the robbery and recovery of the amount.—ib.

Marriage Extraordinary.—Married, at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 25th ultimo, Mr. Walter B. Wright to Miss Pauline Snyder. The bride has no arms, and has been exhibited throughout the country as a curiosity in consequence of that deformity.—ib.

Gin.—A man in Philadelphia swallowed a pint of strong gin at once, which soon deprived him of the powers of locomotion and of speech; and, though attended by three physicians, he died in twelve hours.—ib.

Fatal Affray.—On the 15th ultimo, a rencounter took place at Courtland, Alabama, between Alfred Gibson and Henry P. Joyner; in which the latter received a pistol shot from the former, and died almost instantly. The deceased was formerly a resident of this city, and emigrated to Alabama when quite young.—ib.

Another Warning!—On Saturday evening last, about two miles south of this place, a man by the name of James Russum, was found dead in the road. A coroner's inquest was held over him on Sunday morning, whose verdict was, that he came to his death by drunkenness.—Greensborough Patriot.

The editor of the Grand Gulf (Mississippi) Advertiser has a description of a real Kentucky giant, who visited that place a short time ago. His height was seven feet three inches; his weight 225 pounds and his age but 21 years. His residence is near Louisville.

Small Pox.—An opinion of no small importance if correct, was stated by Dr. Gregory, before the London College of Physicians, on Monday, the 27th of April, in the course of an essay which he then read, on the mutual relation between the vaccine and small pox virus. He considered the vaccine lymph to have lost much of its virtue from having passed through the systems of so many persons, 30 years having elapsed since matter was obtained direct from the cow, for the purpose of vaccination. He was led to this conclusion by the prevalence of small pox at this time in England, and the number of established cases in which the disease had been taken by persons who had been vaccinated. He thought it indispensable, to ensure the proper effect to this preventive process, that fresh matter should be obtained from its original source.

Council with the Indians.—We understand that the Secretary of War has appointed Gov. Stokes, Gen. Arbuckle, and Major E. W. Armstrong, Commissioners on the part of the United States to hold a Council with as many of the civilized and uncivilized Indians west of Arkansas as can be convened at the time which shall be appointed to hold it, for the purpose of effecting a general treaty of amity and friendship between all the various nations and tribes roving on our western frontier, including those in Texas, in the neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains, &c. This council can hardly fail to be a very interesting one, as we understand that several thousand of these untutored sons of the forest and of the prairie are expected to attend. It was not known, when the s. b. Arkan-

sas left Fort Gibson, on Thursday last, where the Council would be held; possibly at that post, but more probably at Fort Arbuckle, or perhaps somewhere in the prairies. Three Comanche Indians had been at Fort Gibson several weeks, and excited considerable curiosity. They were highly delighted with the Arkansas and Comanche, which were the first steamboats they ever saw. They were to leave, in a few days, under escort of a Company of Dragoons, for the purpose of inviting the various tribes or bands belonging to their nation, to attend the Council.—Arkansas Gazette.

Astor's mammoth Hotel, on Broadway, N. Y. occupying an entire block of lots, and 5 stories high, is progressing rapidly towards completion. The Messrs. Boyden's, of Tremont House, Boston, have rented it, and are to pay the enormous sum of \$40,000 annually.

The Crops.—The Norfolk Herald says.—"We learn that the wheat crop in the neighboring counties of North Carolina was never better in appearance than at present. In a few places, where the seed was sowed late, it came up thinly; but what grew is uncommonly luxuriant. The Indian Corn is coming on finely, and if the season continues favorable, the product will equal that of any past year."

Slave case.—A case of the deepest interest is now in progress of investigation before Judge Randall of this city. A mulatto girl, of a complexion so light, however, as to pass for white, was arrested on Saturday last, at the instance of a gentleman from Baltimore, who claims her as his slave. She is said to be about 18 years of age, and has resided in this city for the greater part of her life—indeed, she cannot remember when she was brought to this city. She is a modest and interesting girl, and her case being one of a very peculiar character, we shall endeavor to obtain all the important particulars of the trial. D. P. Brown, Esq. has been engaged as her counsel, so that she is sure of being ably defended.—Phil. Inq.

The ship Canton, which left Gravesend last month for Van Dieman's Land, had on board 240 female emigrants, all young unmarried women. This shipment forms the fourth that has been sent at the public expense, to the number of 800 females; and, moreover, it is altogether free of all expense to the passengers, each of whose cost is computed to be about £17. Great care was taken by the committee appointed, to have none sent but females of unexceptionable character. In July next, it is arranged that another vessel, the John Kerr, will sail with similar freight.

N. Y. Star.

American Flannels.—The great difficulty in regard to American flannels, is their liability to shrink. The texture of the fabric—the fineness and evenness of its thread—have long been as good as need be desired; but its shrinking tendency has induced good housewives to shrink from purchasing it. We are gratified at being able to state, however, that the evil has been obviated in "Howarth's Improved Flannel," which is warranted not to shrink. We have examined the article, which is in all respects equal to the best imported. Ample trial has made of it by some of our citizens, and it answers the purpose perfectly. The article can be obtained of Steele, Wolcott & Co. Pine street.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

He that hath a trade hath an estate; and he that hath a calling hath a place of profit and honor.