



The "Tarborough Press,"  
BY GEORGE HOWARD.

Published weekly, at Two Dollars and Five Cents per year, if paid in advance—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 16 lines, will be inserted at 50 cents the first insertion and 25 cents each continuance. Long 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.

**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

It has fallen to the humble lot of the undersigned to have presented to the American People, a third edition of the Biographies of the two above named highly distinguished patriotic citizens, whose constant devotion to the best interests of our Government has led to their designation, as a testimony of the estimation in which their services are regarded by the People whom they have served, as candidates for the two first offices within the gift of a FREE, FAIR, AND REVENGING NATION. The tokens of respect given to the world—additional points that faithful service shall be rewarded.

The object of this appeal to the republicanism of our fellow citizens, is to obtain their co-operation in the circulation of an edition of 100,000 copies of the joint Biographies of MARTIN VAN BUREN & RICHARD M. JOHNSON, enlarged, revised and corrected, so as to be valuable to every lover of his country, and alike honorable to the distinguished citizens whom the People intend still further to honor, by their elevation to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, in the election of 1836. Thus we will perpetuate the principles of Jefferson, which have been so signally revived, not only acted upon, and triumphantly carried out by ANDREW JACKSON, who, spurning all flattery, knew nothing but the People, the whole People, and their rights, whether rich or poor; thus rendering his name and renown as durable as the EVERLASTING HILLS.

The arrangement of the volume will be as follows:

**1st. Portrait of Andrew Jackson.**

To whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher.

**2d. Portrait of M. Van Buren.**

To be followed by his Biography, enlarged, including several valuable documents, illustrative of his public character, and examining the magical powers of his gigantic mind, which has ever been devoted to securing the rights of his country, and the glory and prosperity of his fellow citizens.

**3d. Portrait of R. M. Johnson.**

To be followed by his Biography, enlarged, including various Speeches, SENATE REPORTS, and other documents illustrative of his long continued public life, which has ever been devoted to the good of his country; including an authentic account of the fall of the renowned Indian Warrior, RED JACKET, on the ever memorable 5th of October, 1813—with an engraved view of the battle field.

The work will be complete in one volume, of about 400 pages. The price to be fixed at the moderate sum of One Dollar, neatly bound with cloth backs, or calf and gilt, with the additional expense of binding. The work, which is now in a state of preparation, shall be such as to give entire satisfaction; as it is in the hands of gentlemen who have for nearly forty years, been personally and intimately acquainted with the private and public life of the above named distinguished citizens.

The celebrated address of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, bearing testimony to the high character of Martin Van Buren; and the eloquent speech of the Hon. James Barbour, of Virginia, in the U. S. Senate, portraying the civility of Col. Johnson on the field and in the councils of the nation, will be appended to the work.

As there is among our republican citizens, an extensive population of German origin, the work will appear simultaneously in both the English and the German languages. It will, therefore, be necessary for subscribers who wish to have the work in the German, to signify the same on the subscription book.

It will, in order to give prompt and extensive circulation to the work, be indispensable for all subscribers to pay at the time of subscribing—all money to be at a proper time forwarded with the lists of signatures to the publishing committee—which will be duly made known by a notice in the Washington Globe.

Democratic editors disposed to encourage this work, will confer a favor, when will be gratefully acknowledged by the Subscriber, in giving publicity to the above and receiving subscriptions at their respective offices, to whom a reasonable per centage will be allowed.

The People's obedient servant,  
**WM. EMMONS,**  
Washington City, June 1, 1835.

## DOMESTIC.

**Hon. R. M. Johnson.**—The Globe contains a letter from one of Col. Johnson's nearest neighbors, dated Scott county, Ky. June 22, 1835, from which the following is extracted. The Globe says it is a "plain statement of one of the most respectable, venerable, pious men in the whole west,—and who has been intimated with him for more than 20 years. His statement can be vouched for by the whole neighborhood in which Colonel Johnson lives, and will be, we have no doubt, if contradicted by any person having the slightest claim to respectability."

I became acquainted with Col. Richard M. Johnson, and his amiable and pious old father and mother, early in 1812, twenty-three years ago. Col. Robert Johnson, the father of Col. Richard, was a wealthy farmer, and highly respected citizen, devoted from an early period of his life to the cause of christianity, and so continued to the day of his death. He gave to each of his children, as they became of age, respectable fortunes, consisting chiefly of land and negroes. Col. Richard received an equal proportion with the rest, with which, by prudent economy and industry on his farm, and close attention to the profession of law, he in a few years became rich.

He never married, though he frequently had some respectable family to live in his house; for many of the first years of his life his only sister, Mrs. Ward, and family, lived with him in the same house; his overseers and their families have mostly lived in the same houses, or in an adjoining one.

Since my first acquaintance in 1812, I have mostly resided within a few miles, and during the last ten years, within a few hundred yards of Col. Johnson. I believe I can safely say, that no brother of his has been in greater habits of intimacy with the Colonel than myself; neither do I believe that any one of his friends has had greater opportunity to understand and know more of his domestic concerns and his disposition generally than myself.

As to his servants, I have often thought, from the kind and indulgent treatment received at his hands, that they were an expense rather than a profit; and although humane and kind treatment has been uniformly extended to his black people, yet no one has ever been more rigid to maintain good order, obedience, and decorum, than himself. I have been intimate with Col. Johnson through all the vicissitudes of fortune; in moderate respectable condition in life; in more favorable circumstances, surrounded by wealth; and also under the iron hand of pecuniary embarrassment, brought on himself by the frank, open goodness of his own heart, in becoming responsible for others. Through all these changes of fortune, I defy the most inveterate enemy to say, and speak the truth, that any other than a high minded, honorable, and dignified course has marked his conduct throughout.

As to his patriotism, talents, and usefulness as a great statesman, and his bravery as a soldier, the world is too well informed to need information; and as to the unparalleled kindness, shown to the widow and orphan, and to the poor of his own neighborhood, it has only been necessary to be made acquainted with their suffering condition.

The great matter of slander and abuse is the circumstance of two female raised by him, the children

of a colored woman, and said to be his—whether true or false I know not—however, be that as it may, he is entitled to much credit, at least for the kind and tender manner in which they have been treated in their raising. They are the creatures of God, and had no agency in bringing themselves into the world, and therefore, admitting that they are his children, he is certainly entitled to more credit, in the sight of heaven, to have raised them as he did, rather than to have turned into a negro quarter, or sent them to a cotton farm; and if they are the children of some other person, he is entitled to the approbation of his own conscience, in the sight of God, for not placing two such girls as they are in some degraded condition, so common in our country.

What I know about those children, I am willing to state to the world, regardless of either its frowns or smiles.

Shortly after I first took charge of the Choctaw Academy to instruct Indian youth, under the patronage of the Baptist Board of Missions for Foreign Missions, by the authority of the General Government, the subject one day between Col. Johnson and myself, turned on the necessity of imparting sufficient learning to colored people to enable them to read the Bible; and finding that I was much in favor of it, he asked whether I would be willing to engage in a task of that kind; observing, at the same time, that he had always very much desired to have all his people instructed at least sufficiently to read the Scriptures; consequently I engaged on evenings, after the ordinary duties of the Academy were over, to give lessons to about six or eight servants and the two female spokes of before. I soon discovered such uncommon aptness in these two girls to take learning, and so much decent, modest, and unassuming conduct on their part, that my mind became much enlisted in their favor. At that age, nor even now, a stranger would not suspect them to be what they really are—the children of a colored woman.

I continued to give them lessons until their education was equal or superior to most of the females in the country. Their mother, about whom so much has been said, was one, among others, that fell to the Colonel, by gift, in the distribution of his father's estate; she had been raised by his mother—one of the most exemplary and pious of women. She was a good servant, faithful, obedient, and humble; and appeared to know her place and her business both at home and abroad, as such. She always, so far as I could ever discover, filled her place faithfully as a servant, with others, in waiting in the house, and performing the necessary business thereof. All the difference that could ever be discovered between that woman and other servants was, that she, from her age, experience, and skill, seemed to be at the head and was the chief manager of the domestic concerns of the house. From my earliest knowledge in the Colonel's family, he has had his house crowded with company, on visits and business, while at home. Two years of his time, since I first knew him, were spent in the late war; during which time, he was scarcely ever at home; since that, nearly one half of his time has been spent in Congress; and while at home, to my own knowledge, his time has been almost exclusively taken up, day and night, in the transaction of business for the public; so much so, that it has been, on many occasions, impossible to enjoy the society of his friends and acquaintance on visits.

One thing I have often remarked—that when his house has been crowded with gentlemen and ladies of the highest rank, who had visited for the sake of visiting, and the poorer classes, together with the suffering old soldier, widow, and orphan, on business, that they all alike received the same courteous and friendly treatment.

No house, within my knowledge, has been more frequently opened for religious purposes, and for preaching the gospel by different denominations; and no one more liberal than Col. Johnson in giving support to the gospel and the promotion of pious and religious purposes.

If he stands charged with keeping a disorderly house, I have, as a constant visitor for twenty-three years, and living for the last ten nearly in the yard, never been able to discover it.

Through all the changes of adversity and prosperity, one uniform, high minded, and dignified course governed him. When rich, he was not proud and haughty, but social, friendly, and easy of access; neither did adversity, under pecuniary embarrassment, drive him to that miserable alternative—dissipation—to which it has driven so many of our friends; neither did I ever know or hear of a card having been thrown in his house. When at home, during the time of his misfortunes, I have known him to fall in the ranks of his few remaining servants, to perform labor in the corn field.

I never saw nor heard of his being intoxicated with ardent spirits; although he has usually kept it in the house for the use of visitors, yet the most uniform temperance has marked his life, to my own knowledge, during the long acquaintance of twenty-three years.

The most profound order, decorum, and strict discipline, are the order of his house, be the charges what they may; and as to those two children, I do know that no attempt has ever been made to impose them on society; and although they are well educated, they never entered a school house for that purpose. They are now married to respectable men, and independently situated.

The mother, who was a regular member in a large and respectable Baptist church for many years with myself, sustained a good character as a pious, humble christian, to the day of her death. She is now dead and gone; and why all this slander, at this late day, is a matter of some surprise.

I suppose all the charitable deeds and acts of benevolence and kindness, all the patriotic exploits in the field, and the indefatigable zeal and labor in the councils of the nation, together with a lifetime worn out in the service of his country, in other respects are to be forgotten, looked over, and passed by, for a supposed impropriety of his youthful day?

Well, if it must be so, and he is to be destroyed in this way, when he is dead and gone, his fame, like the immortal Jefferson, will live and shine on the pages of history, when the foul breath of slander will tarnish his reputation no more.

I make not these remarks so much because Col. Johnson is my friend, but to do justice to an injured patriot, who has merited different treatment. I am not the only one capable of making these statements from personal knowledge; but hundreds, and perhaps thousands, can testify to the same. Most respectfully.

THO. HENDERSON.

The State Convention adjourned on Saturday last, the 11th inst. at about 11 o'clock, A. M. after a session of 38 days. The

closing scene was an interesting and impressive one: each of the members took a last and affectionate leave of the revered President, on his quitting the Chair; when many an eye was moistened at the reflection, that, in all human probability, most of them would never again enjoy the privilege of meeting him in this world.

Just before the adjournment, Gov. Swain being temporarily in the Chair, Judge Gaston rose, and after some appropriate remarks, the following resolution, offered by him, was read:

Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby respectfully and affectionately tendered to the Honorable NATHANIEL MACON, their venerable President, for the distinguished ability, dignity, and impartiality, with which he has discharged the duties of his station.

At the suggestion of Mr. Carson of Burke, this mark of well deserved respect for their venerable friend, was testified by every member of the Convention instantly rising to his feet.

The President having resumed his Chair, addressed the members of the Convention, as follows:

"Gentlemen: The merits which you have ascribed to me in the performance of my duty in the Chair, belong to you. I have been for a long time engaged in public business; and, though no one will charge me with being a flatterer, I must say, that I have never witnessed so much good order and decorum of conduct in any public body with which I have been connected. When I entered upon the important duties to which the Convention in their kindness called me, I was fearful that I should not have been able to discharge them with any satisfaction to myself or to the Convention, nor should I without your attentive aid and assistance. To you, therefore, my thanks are due for all your kindness.

"This, I expect, will be the last scene of my public life. We are about to separate, and it is my fervent prayer that you may each of you reach home in safety, and have a happy meeting with your family and friends, and that your days may be long, honorable and happy.

"While my life is spared, if any of you should pass through the county in which I live, I shall be glad to see you."

Ral. Standard.

**Important law decision.**—In a recent case in South Carolina—State vs. M'Leone, for the murder of Col. Myers—the jury being unable to agree on a verdict, were discharged by the Court at 12 o'clock on the last day of the term. The prisoner being remanded into custody of the Sheriff, applied to the Court of Appeals for his discharge; the application has been refused by the Court, and the prisoner ordered to jail, to stand another trial. On a similar case in this State, (from Anson county, we believe) a decision the reverse of this was made by our Supreme Court.—ib.

**The President of the U. States** is now on a visit to the Rip Raps, (Fort Calhoun) in the midst of the Chesapeake Bay, where he arrived on the 9th inst. in good health, accompanied by Andrew Jackson, Jr. Esq. (his adopted son) lady and children; Mrs. Donelson, and children; Mr. and Mrs. Blair, and daughter; the Secretary of the Navy, and others. The advantage of sea bathing; the refreshing sea-breezes of the Bay, &c. will be a grateful relaxation to our venerable Chief Magistrate.

from the toils and cares of office.—ib.

**Mr. R. H. Madra** has associated with Mr. T. J. Holton, in editing the Charlotte Journal; which under the new arrangement, is a decided opposition print, it having previously affected neutrality.—ib.

**Emigration.**—We had the pleasure of an hour's conversation, a day or two ago, with an intelligent gentleman from the Eastern part of the State, who has been to the West and South, to explore the country, with a view to removal in case he were pleased.—He has returned, thoroughly satisfied to stay where he is. He speaks of the land as fine, of the productions of the plantations as abundant, and of course of the facility for money-making as very great; and says that if to make money were the only object of life, he would not hesitate about a removal. But the rich portions of the country are not healthy, the people have few of the comforts of life, and many of them are dissatisfied—of the ladies, especially, he did not see one who was satisfied. He represents the whole South-western world to be wild with speculation; nothing being talked of but land, negroes, and cotton. Every man's land is in the market; the proprietor being ready, at a moment's warning, to make another move.

This may be a country to suit some people, but how a man can carry his wife and children to it, provided he can make out to live here, is matter of surprise to us.

Fay. Obs.

**West Point Academy.**—The Globe contains the report of the Board of Visitors to West Point, accompanied by the reports of the various committees on the different branches of the studies and affairs of the Academy. The board testify in the strongest terms to the ability and conduct of the Professors of the institution, and to the result produced by the course of tuition and discipline directed by them. They recommend enlargements and improvements in several departments, and the addition of a new branch of military instruction. Cavalry Tactics have never been taught in the Academy. The board suggest the propriety of procuring forty horses for the double purpose of aiding in the artillery exercises and of instructing in Cavalry Tactics.

The annual expense to the U. States of this institution, is on an average one hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred and sixty six dollars; that is for the pay of Professors, and pay and subsistence of Cadets, \$93,566, and academic purposes, \$25,000.

**Mexico—Great News.**—By an arrival at New Orleans, dates from Vera Cruz to the 12th, have been received. An entire change has taken place in the Mexican government. It is no longer a republican government. It is a limited Monarchy, with Santa Anna at its head, and the Catholic is the established religion.

The change commenced at Toluca, the chief city of the Province of Mexico, and has been adopted in most of the States. The present authority not opposed to the new plan of government, are to continue in office until the government is organized.

**Texas.**—The Franklin (La.) Republican has received information, that a difficulty having occurred between the Mexican troops, stationed at Galveston, and some citizens of the United States, there were six men killed, whether Americans or Mexicans, it is not stated.