



The "Tarborough Press,"
BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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SELLING OFF AT COST, CERTAIN.

King & Edmondson

Have now on hand a variety of Spring and Summer GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

All of which they are willing to dispose of At cost for Cash,

Or at a very small advance on a credit to punctual customers. All persons wishing to avoid paying a large profit on Goods, should not fail to avail themselves of this Great Opportunity

We would further say to our customers, we do this for the purpose of making room for

A larger Stock of Goods

In the Fall. Call at the sign of H. King, where the bargains may be found.

King & Edmondson.

Tarboro', July 1st, 1836.



H. JOHNSTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Is now receiving from New York,

A Splendid Assortment of

GOODS,

IN HIS LINE OF BUSINESS,

Suitable for the approaching Season.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase the most fashionable and best goods, at a small advance on the cost, will do well to call and examine his Stock, as he is determined to sell very low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Among them are—

Superfine blue, black, and brown Cloths, 2d quality do. of all the most fashionable colors,

Sup'r corded and plaid fancy Cassimeres, White corded & drab drills for pantaloons, Crape Camblets and Bombazines for thin coats,

A superior assortment of Vestings, of every description,

Plain brown Linens for summer jackets and pantaloons,

Plain black and fancy Stocks, (a large assortment),

Fancy silk Handkerchiefs,

Black silk Cravats, linen Collars,

Plain and ruffled linen Bosoms, a new and superior article—Suspenders,

Silk Shirts for gentlemen, a new article, Also, most every other article comprising gentlemen's wear.

He also keeps on hand (of his own make) a small assortment of

Ready made Clothes.

He has on hand a few best white beaver Hats, which will be sold at New York cost.

Gentlemen furnishing their own Cloths can have them made and trimmed in the most fashionable manner, and at the shortest notice.

Tarborough, April 14th, 1836

State Bank

Of North Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the

Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits—Debitos, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before

The first Monday in December next,

Otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a final dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, Pres't.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836.

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Printing neatly executed, AT THIS OFFICE.

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Scotland Neck Female Seminary.

THE public are most respectfully informed that the Examination of the above named Seminary will take place on Friday, the 16th inst. at the residence of the subscriber, at which time Parents and Guardians are particularly invited to attend. The Exercises of the institution will recommence on

Monday, the 16th of January next,

Under the direction as heretofore of Miss Rowan, of New York—Miss Hanks, of New York, will superintend the Music Department.

The following will be the course of studies—Reading, writing, geography, grammar, spelling, composition, arithmetic, ancient and modern history, history of the United States, rhetoric, logic, natural philosophy, astronomy, moral and intellectual philosophy, natural theology, elements of criticism, chemistry and botany;

For the above branches per session of five months, \$10
Latin, - - - 5
Drawing, - - - 5
Flower Painting, - - - 8
Painting in oil colors, - - - 10
French, - - - 10
Music, - - - 15
Board, per month, - - - 7

Lem. L. Parker.

Dec. 9, 1836.

For Sale.

A likely young negro Girl,

Aged about eight years, is offered for sale on accommodating terms.

Apply at this Office.

February 6th, 1837.

TO

MERCHANTS.

WE have imported by the ships Hark Away, Marmora, George Washington, and Hibernia,

The heaviest and best assorted

STOCK OF EUROPEAN

GOODS,

Ever in our possession. Our assortment of American Goods,

is very extensive and complete. These Goods we will sell WHOLESALE, we verily believe as low, and in some instances lower than similar Goods can be bought in any Northern Market, and on as liberal terms, thereby saving to the Country Merchant, Insurance, Freight, and other incidental expenses.

Paul, Mollan & Co.

Petersburg, Va. Sept. 12, 37

Notice.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale, an

Assortment of

SUGAR AND

MOLASSES,

By wholesale or retail

APPLY TO

Isaac B. Brady.

July 7th, 1836.

NEEU

Chinese Mulberry.

THE subscriber has for disposal several hundred rooted trees and cuttings of the noted Morus Multicaulis, or

New Chinese Mulberry;

Found doubly advantageous for silk culture, and one of the most beautiful ornamental trees, of moderate size, the eye can rest upon. Of the ease of propagating this tree and its rapid growth the public may judge when informed that from a small rooted plant, for which a dollar was paid at Baltimore about four years since, the subscriber has disposed of a large number, and has yet as above stated, and that his first propagated trees are near twenty feet high and beautifully proportioned. The leaf is a dark green color and often 16 inches long and 11 broad.

The price, (now reduced) is 50 cents each for plants upwards of 5 feet high, and proportionate for those of a smaller size & when a number are taken at a time.

SIDNEY WELLER.

Brinkleyville, Halifax county, N. C. }
Dec. 15, 1836. }

P. S. Mr. Geo. Howard is my Agent for vines and trees at Tarborough and vicinity, and those desirous of any plants would do well to make early application, so that they may be included in a box about to be sent to Mr. Howard.

S. W.

Printing neatly executed,

AT THIS OFFICE.

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Miscellaneous.

Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun.—The following is copied from an article in the Globe. We regret that our limits will not permit its insertion entire; but we have condensed the substance of the article.

We give below the President's letter to Mr. Calhoun, written with a view to set right certain misrepresentations by which (as it was understood by persons in the galleries, as well as by the reporters) the ex-vice president sought to implicate the President in the land speculations.

Washington, Feb. 7, 1837.
SIR: In the Globe of the 6th inst. I find the report of a speech made by you on the 4th upon the Land bill, which contains the following passages, viz:

"Was it not notorious that the President of the United States himself had been connected with the purchase of the public lands? Yes, the 'experiment' (Mr. Calhoun delighted in the word) was the cause of speculation in public lands, and if this bill should not be passed, speculations could not go on, and the price of the public lands must consequently be reduced. He contended that every man could not but see that it would be utter ruin to those who had borrowed money to speculate in lands, if the system was not to go on." In a former part of your speech, as reported, you say: "The speculation which a particular state of things had given rise to, had been produced by those in power. They had profited by that state of things; and should this bill be passed, it would only consummate their wishes," &c. &c. &c.

Knowing the liabilities of reporters to err in taking down and writing out the speeches of members of Congress, I have made inquiry in relation to the accuracy of this report, and have been furnished with certificates of gentlemen who heard you, affirming that it is substantially correct.

You cannot but be aware, sir, that the imputations which your language conveys are calculated, if believed, to destroy my character as a man, and that the charge is one which, if true, ought to produce my impeachment and punishment as a public officer. If I caused the removal of the deposits for the base purpose of enriching myself or my friends by any of the results which might grow out of that measure, there is no term of reproach which I do not deserve, and no punishment known to the laws which ought not to be inflicted upon me. On the contrary, if the whole imputation, both as to motive and fact, be a fabrication and a calumny, the punishment which belongs to me, if guilty, is too mild for him who wilfully makes it.

I am aware, sir, of the constitutional privilege under which this imputation is cast forth, and the immunity which it secures. That privilege it is no degree my purpose to violate, however gross and wicked may have been the abuse of it. But I exercise only the common right of every citizen, when I inform you, that the imputations you have cast upon me are false in every particular, not having for the last ten years purchased any public land, or had any interest in such purchase. The whole charge, unless explained, must be considered the offspring of a morbid imagination, or of sleepless malice.

I ask you, sir, as an act due to justice, honor and truth, to retract this charge on the floor of the Senate, in as public a manner as

it has been uttered—it being the most appropriate mode by which you can repair the injury which might otherwise flow from it.

But in the event that you fail to do so, I then demand that you place your charge before the House of Representatives, that they may institute the necessary proceedings to ascertain the truth or falsehood of your imputation, with a view to such further measures as justice may require.

If you will neither do justice yourself, nor place the matter in a position where justice may be done by the representatives of the people, I shall be compelled to resort to the only remedy left me, and, before I leave the city, give publicity to this letter, by which you will stand stigmatized as one who, protected by his constitutional privilege, is ready to stab the reputation of others, without the magnanimity to do them justice, or the honor to place them in a situation to receive it from others.

Yours, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

To the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, United States Senate.

Mr. Calhoun, in reply to the letter, rose in his place in the Senate, and spoke his speech over again. As we have heretofore reported these remarks, we now submit only so much as varies the allegations in regard to the facts put in issue by the President's note.

"The experiment commenced by a transfer of the public funds from where they were placed by law, and where they were under its safeguard and protection, to banks which were under the sole and unlimited control of the Executive. The effect was a vast increase of Executive patronage, and the opening a field of speculation, in describing which, in anticipation, I pronounced it to be so ample, that Rothschild himself might envy the opportunity which it afforded. Such it has proved to be.

"The administration has profited by this vast patronage, and the prejudice which it has excited against the bank, as the means of sustaining themselves in power. It is unnecessary to repeat the remarks, in illustration of this. The truth of the statement is known to all the Senators, who have daily witnessed the party topics which have been drawn from this fruitful source. I then remarked that, if rumor were to be trusted, it was not only in a political point of view that those in power had profited by the vast means put in the hands of the Executive by the experiment,—they had profited in a pecuniary, as well as in a political point of view. It has been frequently stated, and not contradicted, that many, in high places, are among the speculators in public lands; and that even an individual connected with the President himself, one of his nephews, was an extensive adventurer in this field of speculation. I did not name him, but I now feel myself called upon to do so. I mean Mr. McLemore."

And why did not Mr. Calhoun name him before? Why did Mr. Calhoun leave it to be inferred by those who did not know the family of the President, that he alluded to the son of some brother or sister of the President? Why did he leave to the inference even of those acquainted with the fact that the President has no blood relation in the world—that the person alluded to was some of those adopted nephews of his wife, who, as allied to her by consanguinity, have a place in the affections of the President? Why did he not name Mr. McLemore to the Senate at the threshold; and instead of

saying he was the President's nephew, tell the body that he was a gentleman (as he well knew the fact to be) connected neither with the President nor his deceased wife by the ties of blood, but had married a lady who, while living, was the niece of Mrs. Jackson, but that death had long since dissolved the remote alliance, which made Mr. McLemore, as the nephew-in-law of Mrs. Jackson, in some sort the nephew-in-law of General Jackson, but that this relation has never subsisted between President Jackson and Mr. McLemore? Every body will see the motive which induced Mr. Calhoun, under these circumstances, to cover his charge under the name of a nephew, without giving the name of the individual.

Unparalleled bravery of a woman—attempted murder.—One of the most daring acts of villainy that has been recorded for some time past was committed in this county, on Thursday night, the 4th inst. by a negro fellow belonging to Mr. John Matthews, living five or six miles south of this place. The outrage was so great, the circumstances so revolting, and the presence of mind, bravery, self-possession, activity, strength and skill of the lady on whom the murder was attempted to be perpetrated, so uncommon, and almost so unnatural in a woman, that we cannot forbear giving all the circumstances as related to us.

Mr. Matthews was absent from home, and his wife, three small children and the negro, composed the family the night this demon attempted to take the life of his mistress. Mrs. Matthews, unconscious of danger, was attending to her usual business, when, early in the night, a whistle was two or three times heard at the windows, the negro being in the house with his mistress, having just finished making a large fire. [We will here remark, that Mr. Matthews, is said to have a considerable sum of money at present, and there is scarce a doubt but his negro, in partnership with some other, either white or black, had made a plot to take the life of Mrs. M. to get possession of the money.] When the whistle was heard, the negro pretending to be as much alarmed as his mistress remarked that he would go out and get the axe to defend themselves with, if danger should approach them. He did so, and placed it against the side of the house. It a short time, while Mrs. Matthews was stooping to pick up something she had dropped, the negro caught her by the neck with one hand, & reached the other for his axe, swearing he intended to kill her. She rose from her stooping posture, broke his grasp, and threw him so far from her by her quick motion and strength, as to be able to get the axe first, which she did, and tearing he might take it from her, pitched it out as far as she could in the dark, where she thought he would hardly again find it. The negro, thinking he could accomplish his diabolical purpose without it, again rushed at Mrs. M. with the intention of throwing her in the fire. He threw her upon the hearth, but she rose, as she says, with renewed strength, and strange as it may seem, threw him on the floor. A scuffle for some minutes ensued, when the negro rather getting the advantage, got her out of the house & by the hair dragged her some distance in the direction of a pond, where he said he intended to drown her.

Having a gate or bars to pass through, she once more regained her feet, and determined to make another struggle for her life. Here thought of, and drew, a large

dirk-knife from his pocket, with which he thought to despatch her. She saw it, and immediately, fearlessly, and vigorously grasped it. Each endeavored to wrest it from the other, in which neither succeeded. Finally, however, she turned his own weapon upon himself, and although yet firmly grasped by each, she succeeded in cutting his throat. Thus it ended. He supposed his life was near enough ended and left her. She immediately gathered up her children, and set out for the nearest neighbor's, where she gave the alarm and a search for him was commenced. We learn, that he has since been found, and that the wound in the throat is not quite severe enough to cause his death.

The struggle lasted for a considerable time, and we have given the particulars as near as we can recollect them. Mrs. Matthews deserves a great deal of praise for her conduct. Where is the woman in a thousand, that would not, from the great alarm, have surrendered her life immediately into the hands of the demon? He told her, during the fight, that he had made a large fire for the purpose of burning her and her children in it that night, and at one time came very near putting her in it.—Columbus (Tenn.) Obs.

Cruelty to Children in American Factories.—A petition of more than 1400 of the citizens of the manufacturing town of Pittsburg, (Penn.) has been presented to the Legislature of that State in favor of ameliorating the condition of children employed in such establishments. We really did not imagine that we had advanced so far in the lamentable refinements upon cruelty in our mother country, which have sprung up from the insatiable thirst for lucre in this money-getting age, as to need these reforms in our factories already. If money, however, money only is to be the God we worship, cruelty to children and every other enormity moral and physical, must grow out of this criminal passion. The picture on the future is frightful to contemplate.

N. Y. Star.

A Dr. Stringfellow, of Macon, Geo. is said to have invented perpetual motion. It is on the cord and pulley principle, we opine.

The ground was completely covered with snow at Augusta, Geo. Jan. 26.

HINTS TO MECHANICS.

Avoid giving long credits, even to your best customers. A man who pays easily, will not thank you for the delay, and a slack, doubtful paymaster is not too valuable a customer to dun sharply and seasonably. A fish may as well attempt to live without water, or a man without air, as a mechanic without punctuality and promptness in collecting and paying his debts. It is a mistaken and ruinous policy to attempt to keep or get business by delaying his collections. When you lose a slack paymaster from your books, you only lose the chance of losing your money; and there is no man who pays more money to lawyers than he who is least prompt in collecting for himself.

Take care how you agree to pay money for your stock, your provisions, your rent, or your fuel, and take dog skins for your work. One hand must wash the other, as Poor Richard says, or both will go to jail dirty. Every man's trade ought to bring him money enough to pay all money demands against him, and no man can stand it long who does not get money enough from his business to pay the cash expenses of carrying it on.

Va. Con. Sent.