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WARRIORS.

Corn from China has been introduced into New York, which they call China Corn. It is a wonderful article; they say it "strangles" all in several branches like a small tree, and each branch produces an ear at the top—grows 8 or 10 feet high, and produces an abundance of fodder. It was introduced in May, it will produce a raising by the 10th of July. Mr. Thornburn says the Dutton is an excellent corn, but his new produce will double it. We wish Mr. T. would pass a few of the seed over the way. If we don't get a more fruitful corn than that at present cultivated, we'll have to invent some mode of raising corn by steam. Then some of the high pressure which our folks apply to their wives will have to be divided with agriculture; & there won't be so much talking and walking, wrangling and jangling, bashing and slashing, smuggling and juggling, puffing and yawning, lying and sighing, toiling and sweating, writing and fighting, and scrambling and scrambling for our good will. Let Sam's loves and fishes, —illers and damoggers and mere politicians will do their vocation. And wot'n't that be a pity?—*Raleigh Mic.*

Wonderful Leap.—A young lady, in the paroxysms of a burning fever, lately threw herself from one of the highest windows of the Hotel Dieu, and fell into the Seine, a distance of about 120 feet. The motion produced by this violent shock operated favorably, and she is considered in a fair way to recover.—*ib.*

New Discovery.—Mr. Waldie says Dr. Caldwell, of Philadelphia, has discovered the mode of cutting a ligament at the neck of the tooth, which binds it in its socket, which may be done with less pain than lancing the gums, any tooth may be extracted, without pain with the fingers! Wonder if they won't next invent some plan of dissecting the whole body, joint by joint without pain.—*ib.*

Misconception.—As a canal boat was passing under a bridge, the captain gave the usual warning, "look out," when a little Frenchman, who was in the cabin, obeyed the order by popping his head out of the window, which received a severe blow by coming in contact with a pillar of the bridge. He drew it back in a great hurry, and exclaimed, "Dese dam Americans say look out when dey means look in, by gar!"

Attempt to Murder Gen. Atkinson.—The Louisville, Ky. Journal of the 4th, has the following:—We are informed, that, as Gen. Atkinson and his family were recently returning to Jefferson Barracks from St. Louis where they had been on a visit, the carriage in which they were riding was attacked by two ruffians, one of whom seized the reins of the horses whilst the other placed himself immediately in front to stop the carriage until the arrival of several accomplices who were close at hand. The driver, who fortunately had a pistol, shot the person who held the reins, and, putting his whip to his horses, succeeded in extricating the party from further peril.

It will be recollected, that, a few weeks ago, Judge Dougherty, one of the most respectable citizens of St. Louis, was murdered upon the same road, and no doubt the General and his family were preserved from a similar fate by the presence of mind of his carriage driver. A number of the citizens of St. Louis visited the place of attack next morning, but were unable to trace the assailants. Considerable blood was discovered upon the spot, but the accomplices, to avoid detection, had carried away, the body.

Romance in Upper Canada.—A Miss Strange, niece of the late member of Parliament of that name in Upper Canada Legislature, was engaged to be married to a Mr. Ducent, merchant residing at the head of Lake Ontario. A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat thus tells how the enamored swain sped in his wooing: "The day was fixed for the union of the happy pair. By previous arrangement,

they were to be married early in the morning, and immediately take passage for New York on their way to Scotland to visit their friends. The Scotch Minister in Kingston then being absent, Mr. Ducent brought a favorite parson with him, and arrived at the lady's house in the evening, anxiously waiting for the dawn of day, when he was to become the husband of the fair, the accomplished Isabella Strange. The trunks & band boxes were all packed and ready, in one of which was deposited by the Ladies' uncle, for her special use, five hundred pounds.

"Being thus arranged, and just before the parties retired to rest, a young gentleman of Kingston stepped up to the intended bride and bid her good bye, remarking at the same time, that he supposed this was the last time he should have the opportunity of saluting Miss Strange!" and immediately left the house. Morning came, and every thing was in readiness for the solemnization of the nuptial vows, when it was observed that Miss Strange did not make her appearance. The servant was despatched to the lady's room, and returned with the astounding information that she was not there, and what was still more surprising, "her bed was not ruffled!" A letter was found on the table which disclosed the whole mystery. She had been induced by her friends, contrary to her own free will, to engage herself in marriage to Mr. Ducent, but had given her heart to the young man above alluded to, and they, that night, with the trunks, five hundred pounds, and all fled to Gravelly Point in this state, and by five o'clock in the morning, she who was to have been Mrs. Ducent, had become Mrs. McLean!"

One hundred and sixteen famished chimney swallows recently committed suicide at Kinderhook, by drowning themselves in a hog-head half filled with water, (says the Kinderhook Sentinel.) Were there no martins among them? *New York Star.*

Caution to Bachelors.—The statistics of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania show that of the 160 prisoners that were confined during the last year, one hundred and ten were unmarried.

From the Milton Spectator.

DEMOCRATIC DINNER.

Complimentary to the Senators and Republican Members of Congress from North Carolina.

Agreeably to arrangements previously made, a sumptuous dinner was furnished by Capt. William Graves, proprietor of the Village Hotel at Yanceyville, on Friday the 23d ultimo: a day which will long be remembered by the citizens of Caswell. At 20 minutes past 12 o'clock, Gen. Bazilat Graves, the President, took his seat at the centre wing of the immensely long table, which was richly and beautifully supplied with every good thing the market affords. Majors William A. Lea and James Kerr assisted as Vice Presidents, and being seated at the right and left ends of the main table, at the centre of which and fronting the President, were placed the invited guests. The assembled crowd selected their own seats, and in a few minutes the clattering of knives and forks told that nearly all the plates were occupied. After partaking freely and plentifully of the sumptuous viands and an interchange of civilities, and social conversation, the company dispersed for a short time. On resuming their seats, the cheerful company, decorated here and there with the appearance of a veteran hoary headed soldier of the revolution, found in exchange for the eatables an abundant supply of choice wines and other good liquors; which made no small show on a lengthy table, at and round which were to be seen a company now augmented to between four and five hundred by the arrival of those who had been detained by the morning rains and fogs, which no doubt kept hundreds from the festive board.

The following sentiments were read in an audible tone at each end of the table by the Secretaries—Dabney Rainey and George W. Graves, Esqrs.

1st. Our Country.—The home of the free, the asylum of the oppressed, may her republican institutions be co-existent with time.

2nd. Martin Van Buren, President of the U. States.—The firm and elevated stand which he took in favor of the true constitutional standard of value after the late suspension of specie payments, by the Banks, saved the nation from the evils of an irredeemable paper currency, saved the constitution and laws from total prostration, and successfully defeated the bold attempt at Federal and Bank domination: The democratic party will again award

him the highest civic honors which can be bestowed on a citizen by his re-election, and a just and an impartial posterity will place him high in the ranks of those who have defended the rights of the people and the States.

3d. The patriotic State of Maine.—A bright star in the East, her late democratic triumph points the friends of constitutional liberty to the final success of true principles.

4th. Federalism.—It pretends that ours is the worst governed country in the world while all the world besides believes it to be the best governed. If Bank Federalists should obtain the ascendancy then we will agree to the truth of their declaration.

5th. Caswell county.—Unanimously whig in the revolution; unanimously in favor of the war of 1812, with the exception of 13; she now presents an almost undivided front in favor of the principles of democracy.

6th. Our Senators in the Congress of the U. States—Hons. Bedford Brown and Robert Strange.—The able and independent advocates of the rights of the people; the fearless defenders of the true principles of the Constitution; the uncompromising antagonists of monopolies and aristocracies—may their talents and their labors in the cause of their country be duly appreciated by American freemen.

When the above sentiment was read and brook Col. Brown rose and in his usual style of eloquence addressed the meeting to an able speech of considerable length, during the delivery of which the arrival of the Hon. Jesse A. Bynum was announced, who was conducted to a seat on the right of the Colonel, under the gaze of many a sparkling eye and recollections of his able defence of the public expenditures—Col. Brown concluded and affirmed the patriotic sentiment which was received with loud and long continued cheers:

The cause of the People and the success of the Administration.—Identified in the present great struggle which is to determine the fate of our political institutions.

7th. North Carolina.—Unconquered and unconquerable: her proud banner of liberty is yet triumphantly floating in the pure breeze of republicanism.

8th. Andrew Jackson.—The soldier and statesman; in the capacity of the former he conquered the conquerors of Earth's greatest potentate; in that of the latter by bold and successful measures he maintained and subdued the insolent and daring invader of the people's rights, the Bank of the U. S.; his memory will live when that of his adversaries will be forgotten.

9th. The Bank of the U. S.—The Charbydis that would have swallowed the ship of State but for the masterly management of her indefatigable pilot. Eternal death to the dangerous monster.

10th. John C. Calhoun.—His bold, searching, and powerful mind, reaches at a grasp what others arrive by slow, toilsome degrees.

11th. The Hon. Jesse A. Bynum.—The able and eloquent representative of a free people; his vindication of the present virtuous republican Administration against whig charges of extravagance, merits the lasting gratitude of his countrymen.

Immediately after the above sentiments were given and drunk, with great cheer, Mr. Bynum rose and received from the President a polite introduction to the meeting. The marks of gladness now brightened up in every countenance and great unanimity of sentiment was obvious in all while they listened with profound silence to the orator, who delivered an unanswerable speech of two hours' length and closed in a shower of rain about half after 5 o'clock, by offering the following appropriate sentiment which was drunk with great glee and good feeling.

The Republicans of Caswell County.—Ever illustrious in the career of republicanism: they have struck the first blow in defence of the productive interests of the State, will not the republican brethren of the other counties follow up so glorious an example in quick succession?

12th. The Independent Treasury System.—It has constituted a crisis which has been met by our Representatives, Messrs. Bynum, Hawkins, Conner, McKay, Montgomery and Sawyer, like patriots. Their democratic brethren will award to them the meed of their patriotism.

13th. The Ladies.—We admire them for their beauty, protect them for their innocence, and love them because we can't help it.

[The subjoined letters, together with their sentiments, were received from Messrs. Calhoun and Strange. Those of the other invited guests will be given next week.]

Mr. Calhoun's Letter to the Committee. FORT HILL, SEPT. 6, 1838.

Gentlemen: I have been honored by

your note of the 27th of August, inviting me to participate, in a dinner to be given to your Senators and the members of your delegation in Congress, who have concurred with them, on the great and agitating question of the day.

The great distance and my engagements compel me reluctantly to decline your kind and flattering invitation.

It is difficult to over estimate the importance of the great measure, which now engages the public attention; and those who would hold it up, as a question of small magnitude, while they denounce it and all who support it in the most unmeasured and bitter terms, act neither sincerely nor honestly. In whatever light it may be viewed, it is a question of the first magnitude; even more so in its political and moral bearings, than its fiscal and commercial, the light in which it has been principally regarded. I feel that I hazard nothing in asserting, that the banking system, through its connection with the Government, is effecting, and if not arrested, will effect, one of the greatest revolutions in the political and moral condition of the world of which history has left any record; and, let me add, one of the most pernicious. If permitted to progress, it will elevate the money power above all others—above thrones and principalities, laws and constitutions. It has already acquired in our country an almost unlimited control over the fortune of individuals and the business of the community. By granting, or withholding favors; by expanding or contracting the currency, fortunes are made, or lost, and the whole business of the community, through every channel of industry, is made to prosper, or decay. Neither good, nor bad seasons—neither the smiles, nor frowns of Providence, exercise a more controlling influence for good or evil, over the fortune of individuals, or the community. It is in vain, that the bounty of Heaven shall bless the land with seasons of plenty and health, a sudden contraction, or a suspension of payment, spreads ruin and desolation around, and plunges into poverty thousands, who but a moment before, believed themselves to be in independent, or affluent circumstances.

No one, who has observed the operations of the last 20 years, can doubt the truth of this picture, and that the power, as great as it now is, has not reached the maximum of its increase. Now I would ask, is there a man so blind, as not to see the debasing consequences, which must follow, morally and politically, by thus elevating the money above all other powers, in the State, and giving it such overwhelming control? Can it be done without debasing that noble and independent spirit, which created our free institutions, and without which it is impossible to maintain them? Can it be done, without spreading over the land one all-absorbing spirit of gain, which shall extinguish all the more elevated feelings of our nature, and raise him, who may dispense the favors of banks in public estimation, over the philosopher, the statesman, the divine, the patriot, the warrior, or those engaged in the active and productive pursuits of society? Can this be done without inverting the order of the moral world, and bringing down, in the end, on the people who may have the folly and the weakness to permit it, unheard of calamities?

To guard against these, it is clear, that something must be done to prevent mere private corporations from exercising such unlimited control over the currency of the country, and, through it, the fortunes of individuals and the community. To effect this I can imagine no measure more simple, effectual, and practicable, than the entire and final divorce of the unholy and unconstitutional connection between government and banks—"the great measure of deliverance and liberty," as happily expressed by the able and patriotic statesman (Gen. Gordon) who will have the lasting honour of having first proposed it in Congress. This once adopted, the whole system may be gradually and safely reformed, as experience and reflection may point out, and the country saved from unnumbered woes.

Permit me in conclusion to offer the following sentiment.

The great and leading measure of the age.—It rests upon the imperishable foundation of truth, and though it may be defeated at first, its final triumph, if supported with energy and perseverance, is certain.

With great respect, I am, &c. &c., J. C. CALHOUN.

Calvin Graves, Esq., and others of the Committee.

Mr. Strange's Letter to the Committee. WADESBOURGH, SEPT. 18th, 1838.

Gentlemen: Your polite and kind invitation to par-

take of a public dinner to be given by a portion of the Republican party of the county of Caswell to their Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the U. States, at Yanceyville, on the 28th inst., reached me at this place on the day before yesterday. I avail myself of the first mail to reply, apprehensive that my answer may not reach you in time.

It is with sincere regret that I must decline availing myself of your invitation, on account of the interference of professional claims. My gratitude is, however, as warm, and my wishes no less sincere, that your convivial meeting may be productive of good not only to yourselves but to our country.

In times like the present, when party rancour spares nothing to prostrate every man whom fortune may have placed in the public service—when motives and conduct alike are misunderstood or misrepresented—any expression of kindness is felt like balm upon an irritated wound; and but for occasional encouragement of that or a like kind, there are very few public servants whose strength would prove sufficient to sustain the burthens daily laid upon them. Nothing more need be said to express how fully your invitation is appreciated.

Some of those who differ with us in politics, are strangely wanting in charity or in sincerity, in the wholesale denunciations which they make against us as a party. In the former if they believe us as bad as they represent us, and in the latter if not so believing they so declare. I am sorry that in some instances the example set us on the other side has been followed by some on ours; and I could most sincerely wish that malevolence too frequently exhibited on their part had been oftener met and rebuked by dignified forbearance on ours. Every man of sense and observation must have seen and felt the effect of political difference in magnifying the faults and concealing the merits of those opposed to us; and thus seeing and feeling every good man ought studiously to guard himself against such influence. Passion never yet aided in the ascertainment of truth, and if we are sincere in our professions we cannot fail to perceive that what is best for our country can be much more speedily and surely ascertained by calm discussion of facts and principles than by mutual impassioned denunciations of individuals. I doubt not that a large majority of all parties are sincere in their professions of patriotism—and all that is wanting, in my opinion, to produce more unanimity among our citizens in their political views is to depose passion from the throne of reason which she has so boldly and impudently usurped. But while personal charity should be scrupulously observed and passion, invective and denunciation carefully avoided, there should be no compromise of principle; truth should be sought for with diligence, and when found firmly maintained. I expect as little deference for my opinions as any man. Such as they are, I have endeavored on all occasions to express them frankly and fearlessly. If I have not done so with ability, I can with confidence appeal to Heaven and my own conscience, that I have done so at least in most unfeigned sincerity. Whether the opinions so expressed by me on the great question more immediately agitating the country meet the concurrence of a majority of the citizens of the State which I have the honor in part to represent, is, I confess, reduced in my mind to a matter of much doubt. I do not feel the confidence that I felt a few weeks since, that a majority is with me. Yet I feel very far from being convinced that a majority is against me. This last, I am well aware, would appear to be a startling declaration.—Those who believe me wrong in my views, and therefore feel a very natural desire that others should think so too, are thoroughly convinced that the majority is against me, and would no doubt wonder that the same facts which have as they imagine led them to this conclusion have not wrought the same convictions upon me, and would perhaps be so uncharitable as to pronounce my incredulity feigned. Of such I would ask, does the evidence which satisfies the Roman Catholic of the real presence in the Eucharist produce that conviction upon their minds? Or do they believe with the Musselman, not only that there is one God, but that Mahomet is his prophet? Even honest men see things differently according to the lights in which they view them, and no man can claim entire exemption from the misleading influences of prejudice. But whether so fortunate as to have the concurrence of a majority or not, my public course has been dictated by the deepest conviction that it was the course most consistent with the institutions and welfare of our country.—Very many I know think upon almost