

Communications.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Reading and the difference of style and character of different kinds of writing and publications.

No. 2.

Justice to my own feelings, justice to you, friends and neighbors and the community generally, and justice to the Editor of the "Press" requires that newspapers should have the first consideration in my remarks.

Probably most are aware that the first newspaper that ever was printed in the world, was published in England about two hundred years ago; and the first one published in the United States about one hundred and thirty years ago. That the common newspapers have contributed more than any other class of publications, to the rapid advances the civilized world have made within that time in knowledge, arts and human prosperity, needs no argument to prove. We may, with much propriety, on most any occasion speak of the wonderful benefits that have resulted to the world, and more particularly to this country, as their numbers have increased. Well may we say that newspapers have been of more value to this community than were the early and latter rains to the ancient Jewish country. Though they have not enriched the soil, they have picked up and spread abroad in all parts of this land the wisdom, arts and inventions of individuals and communities in the one and the other part and corner of the earth—they have laid before our eyes knowledge and discoveries relating to the tilling the earth and extracting its various treasures in various ways from its bosom—they have been the lever by which our fathers gained and maintained the independence of our country, and they are still the lever by which its freedom is preserved—and in truth, they are the only one by which we can maintain so valuable a boon, if it can be maintained at all; when they cease to be such, the last prop and the last hope of liberty will be gone forever.

On the style of newspapers in general little or nothing can be said; they contain a little of every thing. If there is any thing of any style, character or nature to be found in print, that will meet your approbation, suit your taste, or attract your attention, it may occasionally be found in the newspapers of the day. You have in them news of all kinds, both foreign and domestic, moral, religious and political; you have controversies and discussions, and public and individual opinions; you have puns, enigmas, candid arguments and solid reasoning and instruction; and last and not least, you have an opportunity of collecting an immense amount of information in relation to the vital interest of individuals and the country in which you live, from that part called the advertisements.

It may be remarked, that the editorial matter of newspapers has something peculiar in its style. Although the style is often much varied to suit circumstances and occasions, yet there is something peculiar remains to all editorial writing. On whatever subject the editors write, they feel themselves under the necessity of giving their ideas, or the called for information, in the most concise and comprehensive language, and in such too as shall attract the attention and please the fancy of all persons and dispositions, and be fully understood on the first reading. This being the case, together with the fact that their remarks are frequently upon subjects of importance only for the time being, they are generally familiar and attractive; light yet profound; important yet seldom worth preserving or being read the second time. Editors feel themselves under the necessity of not only pleasing but benefiting their readers, and of doing it in such a way as their readers may be induced to benefit them in return, which is unquestionably the hardest part to perform of the whole. It is due to the occasion and to the publishers of newspapers general-

ly to say, so dull and regardless of truth and sound reasoning are people in many instances, that they are often under the necessity of neglecting the solid principles of individual and public prosperity, and devoting their papers to trifling subjects and principles often adverse to the general good. It is for this reason that papers devoted to miscellaneous matter, and subjects of general interest, often become the exclusive instruments of a party or a firm. Do any pretend to say that there are too many newspapers in this country, then they are mistaken; there never can be too many, so long as distance prevents verbal conversation, or the knowledge of any one man, or any one community, is of any consequence to any other man or community; or so long as fresh air is necessary to preserve the health of mortals. If you would know a little of what is going on in your own country, and occasionally have a correct taste of the world abroad, read the newspapers; if you would know a little of the spirit of the times, read them; if you have a neighbor who takes no paper, and you would do him a favor, and would open his eyes so that he may do you and your neighborhood one in return, and above all do his children a kindness, prevail on him to subscribe for one without delay. A scrap of information in this corner, and a word of news in that, and a few words of instruction in another place, may occasionally meet the eye and fasten the attention of the most dull and unconcerned mind, and be to that mind as seed sowed on good ground, that shall at length spring up and bear fruit in abundance. The active and sensitive mind needs but to become accustomed to reading the matter contained in newspapers, and it will ever after require it as the body requires food.

COMMON SENSE.

Errata.—In the first number on the above subject, in the theme the word "nature" should have been "character."

FOREIGN.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

Recall of the French Minister—the American Minister politely ordered out of France.

At half past 9 o'clock last evening, we received London papers of the 16th, and Liverpool of the 18th January, by the Packet Ship *Orpheus*, Capt. Bursley—by which we are placed in possession of the very important information, that M. Serrurier, the French Minister to this country, has been ordered home, and our Minister, Mr. Livingston, apprized that the passports which it was expected he might require in consequence, were at his disposal. In other words, he was politely ordered out of France, and was to have left on the following day, Thursday, the 15th January.

We are indebted to the politeness of Captain Bursley for the London paper of the 17th—the latest received—our own files being only to the 16th inclusive. Despatches for the Secretary of State were brought up by our news schooner, and forwarded to Philadelphia by this morning's mail.

The very important intelligence by this arrival, is contained in the London Morning Chronicle of the 16th, under head of

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

Morning Chronicle Office, Friday Morning.

"The following important announcement appeared in the *Menteur* of Wednesday:

The King has recalled M. Serrurier, his Minister at Washington. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has made known this resolve to the Minister of the United States in Paris, informing him that at the same time, the passports which he might require in consequence of this communication, are at his disposal. In consequence of the engagements entered into by France, the project of law relative to the American debt will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow. A clause will

be added, the purport of which will be to guaranty eventually those French interests which may chance to be compromised."

The "engagements entered into by France" here referred to, are no doubt the solemn pledge of the King that the Bill of indemnity should be presented to the Chambers.—This will be done, but it will doubtless be rejected *instantly*. In the mean time the recall of the French Minister and the prompt order (for such it is in effect,) for the American Minister to quit Paris, leaves no doubt of the determination of the French Government to withhold the indemnity and prepare for War.

The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle*, remarks upon the article in the *Moniteur*, as follows: It appears, however, that the opinion in Paris, as to the effects of this measure, and the intentions of the Government, very materially changed in the course of the day; for, at 3 o'clock, he wrote a postscript as follows:

Bourse.—Paris, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Half-past three.—The market has to day been depressed, in consequence of the announcement of the recall of the French Minister in the United States, and that passports had been offered to the American Minister at this Court. The highest price for the Three per Cents, for the Account, was a very little time at 77f. 10c. but they stood for a long time at 77f. and 77f. 05c., but after three, they declined to 76f. 90f. 95c., and left off at 76f. 90c., buyers. It is understood that Mr. Livingston, the American Minister, will leave Paris for London to-morrow; to this becoming known may be attributed the fall below 77f., for the general opinion is now that hostilities will follow. The American packet which has arrived left the United States 12 days before the one which brought the Message. Mr. Ardoin left Paris for London yesterday. The Dutch two and a half per Cents. 54f. 99c.

"This spirited reply to the offensive paragraph in the President's Message is considered in Paris as published more with a view to satisfy opinion, and induce the Chambers to vote the 25 millions with less repugnance, than as expressive of any really indignant or warlike feeling entertained by the French Government. The official part of the *Moniteur* being dated the 13th, its expression, to-morrow, led the people to expect the presentation of the project to the Chamber on Wednesday. There was no sitting, however, on that day, and it was understood that it would be presented on Thursday."

There can no longer remain a doubt, then, that we are on the eve of serious difficulties with France; and we think that now even the *Star* and *Journal of Commerce*, will agree that it is incumbent upon Congress at once to declare a non-intercourse between this country and France. France has, in effect, done so already, by ordering our Minister home, and recalling M. Serrurier; and he who will now stop to inquire how this state of things has been brought about, is recreant of his duty to his country. We believe, most religiously, that this state of affairs is entirely owing to the threat of the Executive; but this is no longer a subject for consideration. We are on the eve of a rupture with a powerful nation, and every man who loves his country, will stand by her in the hour of danger, instead of gratifying his party feelings, by indulging in idle reflections on the folly of those who have produced this calamity. Again, we call upon Congress to act with firmness, but discretion, and we are sure we speak the sentiments of the public generally, when we say, that a non-intercourse is the safest; and, under all the circumstances, the best policy that can be adopted. But we repeat, that come what may, we, at least, shall make our party prejudices subservient to our patriotism, and, under any circumstances, support

the Government in whatever honorable course may be adopted towards France.—*N. Y. Courier.*

London, January 14.—We have received Monday's Paris journals with a letter from our correspondent.

The sittings of the Chamber of Deputies had been suspended; lest the excitement occasioned by President Jackson's angry message might aggravate the difficulty of the question pending between the two countries.—Some excitement was caused by General Bertrand being ahead of the Ministerial candidate for the seventh district of Paris.

The following are from Paris of a date preceding the above:

London, January 16.

The English elections and the President's Message, each continue to occupy a large portion of the attention of Parisian politicians. The latter of these, it is anticipated, will lead to some changes in the present cabinet. The Constitutionnel states that Ministers have determined on again introducing the indemnity measure to the Chamber of Deputies, and that the 17th inst. is the day fixed on for making the attempt. The *Quotidienne*, speaking on the same subject, recommends the adoption of a new treaty, in which America shall somewhat modify her demands, and so far reduce it in amount that the Chamber of Deputies may feel themselves in a situation again to entertain the subject and discuss it.

Opinion of English Journals.

After recapitulating the contents of the President's message, the *Morning Chronicle* observes:

London, January 13.—We regret to see a nation like the French, which ought to set an example of justice and moderation to the rest of the world, conducting itself towards America in a very ambiguous, not to say discreditable manner. What might be overlooked in a poor and barbarous country, becomes of immense consequence in the case of so powerful a country as France, of which the inhabitants, from their high civilization, and the position they occupy, set an example to the rest of the world. The tone of the French journals, in their comments on the American President's speech, is not such as we can commend. A nation should never consider itself above being just; and there is far more magnanimity in atoning for wrong, than in relying on power for security against being compelled to afford redress. Whether the Congress will actually vote reprisals against France, may be doubted; but there can be no doubt that, if France allows matters to come to this extremity, the opinion of mankind will be loudly pronounced against her.—The moral loss will far outweigh the paltry saving derived from the injustice perpetrated against the United States.

London, January 13.—The speech of the American President has been the sole topic of conversation here; and the tenor of his observations respecting France has excited much interest among our commercial circles. It is evident, unless the French Government is able to induce the Chambers to pay the citizens of the United States the million awarded, that retaliatory measures will be adopted, and French property to the amount will be seized, at least such is the opinion here. It is impossible to imagine this can end in any thing but a war between the two nations, in which case, doubtless, thrice the amount of the non-produced money will be spent by each party, and a hetacomb of human life be offered up to the juggling proceedings of the Government of France. As the American President has, however, spoken plain English, it is not impossible that the amount demanded and admitted to be due will be paid.—*Morning Ledger.*

Liverpool Cotton Market, Jan. 16.—Although there has been an enquiry by the trade, the arrivals have been so large, that many have been induced to postpone their purchases, in the expectation of making them shortly on terms

more favorably; holders have already conceded to them, sale having been made in the better qualities of American at 1-8, and in the lower qualities at 4 below the prices of Friday last.

From Smyrna.—We have received a Smyrna paper of Nov. 22d, a week later than the dates mentioned in our last.

The plague was reported to have broken out at Metelin and Chisme. Several deaths had occurred on board the vessels in port.

The plague at Constantinople, which had been declining for some days previous, was again on the increase.

An Alexandria date of Nov. 1st, says, "There is no longer any apprehension as to the coming crop of cotton; it will be abundant. Agents of the Government talk of 300,000 bags, but this is too high. It will not probably exceed 200,000."—*Jour. of Com.*



TARBOROUGH,

SAURDAY, FEB. 28, 1835.

We are authorized to state that Turner Bynum, Esq. member of the late House of Commons, will not be a candidate for re-election.

On Tuesday last, Robt. H. Austin was elected County Trustee, on the fourth ballot, by our County Court. The ballottings were as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Robt. H. Austin,	14	12	15	17
Solomon Pender,	8	8	11	12
Isaac B. Brady,	7	6	4	with'n.
Scattering,	1	2	0	0

And, on same day, Jos. Jno. Pippin was unanimously elected County Ranger.

We insert to-day some interesting items of foreign intelligence, which render it almost certain that the friendly relations which have so long existed between this country and France, will soon be broken up. What course our Government will pursue under the present aspect of affairs, is still mere matter of conjecture—be it what it may, however, we feel no hesitation in expressing the belief that our citizens are prepared to "come up to the scratch," in any manner that the present Administration may deem compatible with the honor and dignity of the nation. The following remarks from the *Globe*, however, seem to indicate that the general impression that "war is inevitable," may not be correct:—

The news from France.—An express, yesterday, brought the New York *Courier & Enquirer*, from which we extract such details of foreign news as are given in print. They are taken from the London prints.

The editor of the *Courier & Enquirer* endeavors to make the impression, (by mixing up his crude opinions with the news,) that war is inevitable. It must be recollected, that he is a stock jobber, and no doubt accommodates his political to his pecuniary speculations.

The moral sense of every man, savage or civilized, must condemn the deliberate violation of the faith of Treaties. Public opinion throughout Europe will, in due time, exert a salutary influence over the momentary excitement in Paris, and will, we have no doubt, induce the French Chambers to comply with the stipulations of the treaty. We conceive it almost impossible that that Government will rush into a war, at the sacrifice of national character, and of hundreds of millions, to save twenty-five millions of francs.

Several of our readers having expressed a wish to see the much-talked of Speech of Gov. Branch, on the Instruction resolutions in the last General Assembly, we have concluded to publish that and the Speech of Mr. Edwards, of Warren, which preceded it, as reported by a correspondent of the *Raleigh Standard*. We therefore, insert Mr. Edwards's speech in this paper, and in our next will give Gov. Branch's.

We had another fall of snow yesterday to the depth of several inches. We have heard but one opinion respecting the past winter, which luckily terminates this day, and that is, that there has been more

cold weather across the mountains than most snow, of any in recollection. We believe that "the cold wave" of 1834-5, will for sometime be borne in remembrance and of, whenever the severity of the weather is made the subject of conversation.

Congress will adjourn on Wednesday next, being the 4th of March—with the exception of passing usual appropriation bills, we believe that up to our last advice nothing of public importance had been acted during the present session. In the Senate, Mr. Benton submitted his promised resolution to expunge from the Journals of the Senate a resolution passed at last session, ensuring the President. In the House the bill re-organizing the Post-Office department has been taken up.

COMMUNICATED.

Comprehensive Commentary on the Bible.—Mr. Benj. R. Dole, Agent for the publishers of this valuable work, is now in this place, the purpose of obtaining subscriptions. The first volume is now published, and is a specimen of the execution of the work, editorial and mechanical. It is to contain all the great lights in the Christian Church, Henry, Scott, D. Address, Gill, Adams, Clark, Patrick, Pool, Lowth, Bunsen, and others; the whole designed to be a digest and combination of the advantages of the best Bible commentaries. On the whole, it is believed all will admit that the work is valuable in the writings of the great lights in the Christian Church. The publishers and editors pledge themselves their characters (and they can do more) that every effort shall be forth to make it, both in the literary and mechanical parts, lastingly useful, and worthy a liberal support. But to sustain them in so expensive an enterprise, the low price for the work requires that it should have an extensive sale, and no publisher would feel warranted in executing the work without a large subscription list; and, however popular such a course may be in respect to ordinary works, no hesitatingly felt in resorting to it in this case, manifestly necessary and proper. They appeal in confidence to the religious public, and to all who wish to see it circulate, for their aid and patronage.

Terms.—The work will be comprised in five volumes, averaging less than 800 pages per volume, at 8 v. handsomely printed on paper, and well bound in sheep, lettered with double titles, at 25 cents per volume. There will be several engravings, frontispiece vignette titles, and several new engraved maps, with other illustrative wood cuts, &c. Copies bound extra gilt, spring backs, \$4.50 per calf, \$3.75.

A specimen volume may be seen on application to Mr. James J. Garrett, in Tarborough, who will act as Agent for this section.

Public meetings have been recently held in Bladen, Moore, and Warren counties, at which preparatory steps were taken to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention. And in addition to the movements in New-Jersey and Missouri, it appears that at a meeting of the republican members of the legislature of Maine, twenty delegates were appointed to attend that Convention. We find the following article on this subject in the last *Raleigh Standard*:—

Baltimore Convention.—We perceive from a notice in the *Reporter*, that old Democrat WARREN is to make the move towards securing a delegation from the Republicans of North Carolina in the National Convention at Baltimore. A meeting of the citizens is to be held during court week, to consider of the propriety of appointing suitable persons to meet such others who may be selected from the other counties of that electoral district for the purpose of agreeing upon a delegate to attend the Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

From conversations held with several of the leading Republicans of this and some of the adjacent counties, we have ascertained that it is their determination to send a delegate from this electoral district. And indeed, it appears to be the general desire of our friends throughout the State, that the democratic republicans should unite in their efforts to give permanence to their principles, which so largely depend the prosperity of the country and the stability of our happy institutions, and we feel a confidence they will promptly embrace the proposition for appointing delegates to the Convention at Baltimore, in order that there may be a continuation of their views and wishes and harmony in their action, so important a matter as the election of a Chief Magistrate of the Nation.