

# TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No. 911.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Saturday, August 19, 1843.

VOL. XI. No. 33.

## The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or, 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.

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Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they may not be attended to.

## VARIETY.



From the Mississippi Guard.

### THE GRAVE.

By ROBERT JOSSELYN.

Why should the good go there?  
'Tis a cold and dark abode,  
For the holy men of praise and prayer;  
Who have dwelt so long in the pleasant air  
And sunshine of their God.  
Why go the learned and wise  
To a house so close and damp?  
They can gaze not there at the mystic skies,  
Nor watch the stars as they fall and rise.  
Nor read by the midnight lamp.

Why go the rich and gay  
To a hut, so mean and small?  
No chance is there for a proud display:  
There is scarcely room in the walls of clay  
For the busy worms to crawl!

But for him who is struggling on  
In wild ambition's race,  
Who feels that the goal cannot be won—  
That his spirit droops and his strength is gone,  
'Tis a quiet resting place.

As for him who has weary grown,  
Of a world that loves him not,  
Whose joys have vanished and hopes have flown,  
Whose only wish is to be alone,  
Indeed, 'tis an envied spot!

From the Madisonian.

### MR. CALHOUN'S LETTER.

We copy from the Intelligencer an interesting letter from Mr. Calhoun, in reply to some strictures by the editor on a recently published volume of his speeches, which we commend to the reader:

Port Hill, July 28, 1843.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I have just received from a friend the National Intelligencer of the 12th and 15th instant, containing your remarks on a volume recently published by the Harpers of New York, entitled "Speeches of Mr. Calhoun," delivered in the Congress of the United States from 1811 to the present time. Your remarks are headed, "Political History—Suppressed Speeches of Mr. Calhoun."—"Suppressed" is a strong word. The highest authorities define it to be, put down, destroyed, concealed; and your remarks leave no doubt that you intended to use it in the strongest and most offensive sense—that is, that they have been intentionally omitted in the compilation in order to give a partial and false view of my opinions; and, for that purpose, a false title was given to the volume. To the truth of this you pledge indirectly your word by heading your remarks "Political History." The charge is a grave one, and made in an imposing manner, and if true the imposition would deserve the public reprobation. The question, then, is, Is it true? Let facts answer.

The title is, indeed, false—false every way. It covers much not included in the volume, and omits much that is—reports, letters, and other writings. You have noticed the former, and called public attention to it, but not the latter, though equally obvious and very material in determining whether the falsity of the title is a mere error or a fraudulent attempt at imposition. The one might, with some plausibility, be construed to be an attempt at imposition; but it is impossible for any ingenuity so to construe the other. It is impossible to assign to it a fraudulent object. But if the one is an error why not the other? In fact the very grossness of both can leave no doubt that they are merely errors. It is not possible to open the volume without detecting them. The title covers all the speeches of Mr. Calhoun from 1811, when he entered Congress, till the present time, while the volume contains but one speech prior to 1839. Again: it omits to mention

anything but speeches, when of the first four of his productions of which the compilation is composed, only one is a speech. To make its grossness more palpable, all these are headed "Speeches." Has fraud ever been known to do its work in so clumsy a manner? It is idle to waste words on a thing so plain. The whole title is a gross blunder, of which I have much greater reason to complain than any one else. It looks much more like an attempt to injure me than to impose on the public. I, however, can suspect nothing of the kind. How it happened I know not; nor is it material, so far as it relates to the object of this communication; but I deem it due to myself to state all that I know about it.

It so happens I have never yet seen the volume. I saw the title and the advertisement not long since for the first time. I was, as may be imagined, indignant at the blunder. I wrote immediately to a friend, who took an interest in the publication and corresponded with the publishers, and pointed out the blunders in the title and the objections to the advertisement, and suggested the corrections that should be made, which I requested him to have done forthwith. It was too late. I received his answer a few days since. He informed me that he had perceived the blunders before he got my letter, and had prepared a correction, but, owing to some delay in the transmission, it was not received in time. It may be proper to add, that the title I suggested (as well as I can recollect) was, "A selection from the speeches, reports, and other writings of Mr. Calhoun, subsequent to his election as Vice President of the United States, including his leading speech on the late war, delivered in 1811." It was drawn up to make it full and accurate—to cover the whole, and no more. So much for the title.

I come now to the selection or compilation; and here I take all the responsibility. It was done by me, and if there be any fraud or concealment, I am chargeable. In order that your readers may judge, I shall state the reasons which governed me in making the selection.

It is proper to premise that I have been urged from various quarters, in the last six or seven years, to have my speeches collected and published, and have during the same period received numerous applications for copies of my speeches in pamphlet form, with which I could not comply, because I had not spare copies. Since my name has been presented to the people in connexion with the Presidency, application for copies have increased, and I have been more frequently urged to collect and publish my speeches, reports, and other writings on political subjects. I finally consented to the publication, because I believed it to be due to the people, in the position I occupy, to afford them the means of ascertaining the opinions and sentiments I entertain on all political subjects, particularly on those which have agitated the country of late and on which the Presidential election will probably in a great measure turn. That I believed could best be done by publishing what I had said and written on those questions in a form which would make the work accessible to the People. It would give my opinions and sentiments in the fullest and most authentic form, and in a manner much more consonant to my feelings than by popular speeches made for the occasion, or a personal canvass.

To effect the object, it was not only necessary that a selection should be made, but that it should be made from the later and not the earlier of my speeches and other discussions on political subjects. To publish all I have said or written in the long period of thirty years, in which I have been without intermission in public life, would make the work too bulky and expensive to be accessible to the great body of the community; and to publish those of an early date instead of those of a late, would not give the information intended. Accordingly fixed on the termination of Mr. Monroe's administration, when I became Vice President, as the period from which to make the selection. That may be fairly regarded as the point of time in our political history which marks the end of an old and the commencement of a new order of things, in the midst of which we still are. From that to the present time is a period of eighteen years, being more than half of that in which I have been in the service of the Union. During the whole I took a prominent and responsible part on all important questions. Such was my leading motive for selecting the period I did from which to make the compilation.

There were others of a subordinate character which had their influence. It was the portion of my public life in regard to which information (as I believed) was most desired. I infer so, among other reasons, from the fact that the applications I have received for copies of my speeches were almost exclusively confined to it. There was another still stronger. It is the period in which my speeches and other publications contain my mature and settled opinions on the principles and policy of the Government; adopted after long experience and much reflection, which have

been modified, or changed, if you prefer, in many particulars, my earlier and less matured impressions. About the commencement of the period, my mind settled down in the views of the principles and policy of the Government I now entertain, and to which I have ever since adhered, regardless of personal consequences and uninfluenced by party considerations; thus giving the strongest proof possible of my deep conviction both of their truth and vital importance.—By them I desire to be judged, and by them to stand or fall.

Guided by these motives, I compiled the volume in the first instance exclusively from that period; but afterwards yielded to the persuasion of friends, against my judgment, to include the speech already referred to, delivered in 1811. They urged it upon the ground that it was my first effort in Congress and on a subject of lasting interest, it was desirable it should be inserted, although a departure from the principle on which the volume was compiled.

But even within this period a selection became necessary to effect the object in view. To publish all my productions on political subjects during the period would make the volume still too bulky and expensive to be acceptable to the general mass of readers. Here, again, the leading reason which governed me in selecting the period, governed also in making the selection for the compilation. It is accordingly full on the subject of banks, sub-Treasury, currency, tariff, distribution, State rights, and the principles and policy which should control in the administration of the Government. Those which discussed subjects of a more isolated character were for the most part omitted. But, after the compilation was first made within these restrictions, the work was thought to be still too bulky, and many were struck from it which it would have been desirable to retain.

Such are the facts in reference to the compilation. They show conclusively that the charge of suppression against it, is entirely unfounded as that of fraudulent imposition against the title. The very charge is absurd. How could the speeches be destroyed or concealed? They are to be found not only in the files of the Intelligencer, but in those of many other journals and publications of the day, where they are just as safe and as open to inspection as if placed among the public records. To attempt to keep them from the public eye would only cause them to be more greedily sought after. The very speeches you have published, as if they were new and unknown to the public, are the very ones which have been republished divers times, and have again and again been repeatedly referred to in Congress, in political harangues, and by newspapers; and that for the very purpose for which you now republish them. They are the very last which any one who was base enough to resort to a fraud would think of concealing. But why speak of them as being suppressed when they are referred to in the biographical sketch to which you allude, and which it would seem from its index, was intended to be included in the work? Again, why speak of them as suppressed when all the speeches which I made during the war to rouse and animate the country to the defence of its rights and honor, and to sustain the burden and privations of the war with fortitude, and which are now unanimously applauded, are in the same predicament except one? Are they, too, suppressed or designedly concealed?

Why, indeed, should I attempt to conceal them, or any of my early speeches not contained in the volume, even those which contain opinions different from those I now entertain? What is there about them that I should repudiate them? Do they not breathe lofty sentiments and devoted attachment to country, and evince foresight and firmness? Were they not applauded by the Republican party at the time? And are they not now eulogized by you and other political opponents? Why, then, should I be ashamed of them, or cast them away because they contain opinions in several particulars which now, after more than a quarter of a century, I do not approve? Should I be ashamed to acknowledge that I have lived to improve, and have had the sense to see and the firmness to correct errors? No; I am far from repudiating these, my more youthful efforts. Their very errors lean to the side of the country. They belong to the times, and grew out of ardent feelings of patriotism. The danger which then threatened the country was from abroad. The overthrow of Napoleon was followed by a combination of the great sovereigns of Europe, called the Holy Alliance. Its object was hostile to popular governments, and it threatened to turn its power against this continent in order to suppress the free states which had sprung out of the old Spanish possessions. There was then no knowing at what moment we might be involved in a contest far more terrific than that which had just terminated. It was in this state of things that Congress was called on to settle the peace establish-

ment, on the termination of the late war with England. My attention was intensely turned to what I believed to be the point of danger; and I was anxious to put the country in a condition to meet whatever might come. The opinions I expressed in reference to manufactures, internal improvements, and a permanent system of revenue, kept constantly in view my leading object—preparation for defence—is much so as what I then said in reference to the army, the military academy, and the navy, as the speeches themselves show.

The danger from without fortunately passed away, and that from within began to disclose itself. I was not slow to see the strong tendency the Government was taking towards consolidation, and that many of the means which I had regarded as necessary to defend against external danger, contributed not a little to increase the danger within. That led to a reinvestigation, and that to the modification or change of opinion which took place.

So far from casting away or desiring to conceal or keep out of view my early speeches, I have long intended to collect and publish them. I see you promise to publish freely from them. You cannot do me a greater favor, and I hope you will not halt till you have published all. I was so careless as to neglect to preserve copies of my speeches or other publications prior to my election as Vice President. Since then I have been more careful. Your republication will give me copies in a much more convenient form than that of manuscripts, and save me much time and trouble in collecting and some little expense for copying. I shall preserve carefully the two contained in the Intelligencer sent by my friend, and I shall take care to get such others as you may publish.

Let me, in conclusion, say, I wish you to understand that I make no complaint. So far from it, I feel rather obliged to you than otherwise. By your motives what they may, you have afforded me an opportunity of giving an explanation made necessary by the awkward manner in which the volume has been introduced to the public, and in which I have been compelled to state much that ought to have appeared in a preface to the volume.

With respect, I am, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

**The armed occupation of Florida.**—The Florida Herald of the 17th instant says: "The whole number of permits taken out at the Land Office at St. Augustine up to the 14th instant, was 217; and from the latest information received from the office at Newnansville, the number taken was near 700, and about 100 applications were then pending, it is, therefore, probable that the number now actually issued from that office must be near, if not more than 800. The applications have actively increased at the St. Augustine office, within a few days, and the same must have been the case at Newnansville; so that we may now estimate the number of permits taken at 1,000; a sufficiently clear indication that the whole 200,000 acres of land will be taken up and that the law itself need not remain long in force or require the suspension of the law by the President. East Florida will, under this law, acquire a permanent population, ere the expiration of the present year, of upwards of six thousand to be added to that which existed previous to the passage of the act."

**Arrest of an English Forger.**—The Philadelphia Chronicle says, that William G. Knight, a member of the London Bar, who, in January, 1841, forged several bills of exchange, amounting to \$27,000, for which he obtained the money, and fled to Scotland and subsequently to this country, has been arrested in Iowa, by officer Young, of Philadelphia. Ninety-one of the forged bills of exchange, uttered and passed by Knight, are in this country, and it behooves the public to be on their guard against any future action of one of the most adroit and consummate swindlers that ever landed on our shores.

**A Converted Seminole.**—Husti-colucchee, a converted Seminole Indian, is preaching at Reading, Pa., to large audiences, in the German Reformed Church. The Gazette states that he is a nephew of Osceola, the late celebrated Florida warrior, whom he is said to resemble very strikingly; is about 19 years of age; tall, stout, and altogether of a fine appearance. He speaks English well, uses simple language, and is graceful in his gestures. It is his intention to return to his tribe, as a Missionary of the Gospel.

**Another Washington Monument.**—The New York papers speak of a monument to be erected in that city to the memory of Washington.—A description of it is given: "The upper lookout will be 400 feet from the base, making the whole height from the top of the crotch of the pinnacle 425 feet. The estimated cost of this magnificent structure is not to exceed \$400,000. This sum is to be raised by

contributions of one dollar and upwards from the people of the United States."

**EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.**—Mrs. Elizabeth House, died at her residence in Tradelphia, Virginia, on the 27th ult. having attained the extraordinary age of 110 years. She was born near Annapolis, Md., where she resided until 1788, when she removed to Jefferson county, Virginia, where she remained until the spring of 1804. She then, in company with her son-in-law, Mr. Lunford, removed to Kentucky, and in the fall of the same year went to Ohio County, Virginia, where she has resided ever since until the day of her death.

**CAST IRON BUILDINGS.**—A correspondent of the London Times, says buildings of cast iron are daily increasing, at a prodigious rate in England. A whole house is to be heated by a single stove in the kitchen. A three story house containing twelve rooms is to cost only \$5000. It may be taken to piece and removed to another place at an expense of about \$2%.

**DEATH FOR WANT OF FOOD.**—The Mobile Register has a report of a coroner's jury upon the death of a female, named Mrs. Ann Land. She was a poor widow, in bad health, having a sickly child of five or six years of age; both of them, it is supposed, having suffered from the want of proper food, as well as from exposure.—The poor woman, it appeared, had slept the night previous in an old mill in the lower part of the city, and her stomach was found, on examination, quite empty.—When she reached the house at which she died, was unable to articulate distinctly, and had been there but a short time before she fell from her seat and expired.

**From Upper Mississippi.**—The editor of the St. Louis New Era has been shown a letter from Mr. Miller, agent for the United States at Council Bluffs, giving a full detail of the battle between several hundred of the Sioux and the Pawnee Loups—at the village of the latter. The battle commenced early in the morning and lasted until 12 M.—the great object of the assailing party to get possession of the horses belonging to the Pawnees, and of the latter to protect them. It is said that 300 horses were taken by the Sioux, and about 40 were shot down. The Pawnees are said to have lost many lives by venturing from their lodges for the purpose of securing scalps whenever they saw a Sioux Indian fall. They thus became marks for their enemies, and were shot down whenever they appeared in view. The number of Sioux Indians killed is not known; the Pawnees represent that there were "plenty." Both parties carried off their dead. The official despatch does not state how many of the Pawnees were killed, but it is ascertained that the number was forty-six. Had it not been for assistances rendered by another band of Pawnees, the loss of life would have been greater.

It is said that the several bands of the Pawnees were to meet in council, to determine what should be done in order to protect themselves from their enemies. The Sioux manifested a hostile disposition to all the tribes in that quarter; and they can only be secured against their incursions by the locations of one or two military posts to keep them in check.

**Exemplary Damages.**—In the case of Maria F. Swank vs John B. Zimmerman, tried in the Supreme Court of this county on the 25th inst., the jury, after an absence of about two hours, returned a verdict of \$4,000 damages for the plaintiff; it was an action of slander. In the Common Pleas the plaintiff recovered \$5,000 damages, from which the Defendant appealed to the Supreme Court. The Plaintiff is a young lady about 15 years of age, and the Defendant a wealthy man residing in Hocking county. Upon the bringing in the verdict the Plaintiff by her counsel remitted \$2,000—the amount she had put in the bill. It is the most extraordinary case of exemplary damages for defamation of character ever tried in Northwestern Ohio.

Sandusky Democrat.

**Melancholy Accident.**—We learn from the Advertiser that on Monday last, at Swan Island, in Maine, Francis, a son of Thomas H. Perkins, Jr., Esq., of this city lost his life, instantly, by the accidental discharge of a gun while he was getting into a boat. He was a promising youth, and his premature death is most deeply lamented.—Boston paper.

"O, you are not beyond wet," as the wight said to his better half when she had just fallen head and ears in the swamp from the footway.

"They should paint it a sound color," as the youth said when asked what color they intended painting the church tower.