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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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VARIETY.



THE JOYS OF EARTH.

By Augustus Snodgrass.

The joys of earth,—the beautiful, The lovely and the fair; Which glow within the kindling heart,

Those faded joys—the beautiful, The lovely and the fair! O may they ever be as now,— Like stars in evening air.

THE SUITORS.

By G. P. Morris.

Wealth sought the bowyer of beauty, Dress'd like a modest beau; Just then, Love, Health and Duty Took up their hats to go.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE LETTER!

Calls are multiplying upon us, like Pelicans upon Ossa, for Mr. Van Buren's letter, to which we have again recently alluded.

"The handkerchief, There's magic in the web of it."

Fortunately for us, we are better off

than was the suspected wife. The handkerchief was stolen from her by the machinations of Iago—but the letter is now before us

We have had amusement enough out of the matter. We have sufficiently tantalized the curiosity of the pack, and the letter itself must at last see the light.

The language of Mr. Van Buren in this letter, as quoted by the Enquirer, runs in these words: 'I have at no time or any where hesitated to express my decided disapprobation of this Tariff of the last session, as well in respect to the principle upon which it is founded, as to its details.'

The quotation from the original letter is literally correct,—saving only that the word 'act' has some how or other dropped out in the process of republication.

We therefore, publish the letter, (THAT letter, as some of the editors have more emphatically called it)—but as we have said, it was not originally addressed to ourselves—but sent to us by a friend, and addressed to HIM by Mr. Van Buren. If we stake the responsibility of publishing it, without asking the consent of Mr. Van Buren or his correspondent in Virginia, we hope they will excuse us.

"Albany, Feb. 28, 1843.

"My Dear Sir:—I thank you very kindly for your friendly letter. I have at no time, nor any where hesitated to express my decided disapprobation of the Tariff Act of the last session, as well in respect to the principle upon which it is founded, as to its details.

"Very sincerely,

"Your friend and ob't serv't

"M. VAN BUREN."

The reply to the Indiana Committee is, we presume, the paper to which Mr. Van Buren refers—and as we said at the time we published that reply, this letter, short but significant as it is, sheds a clear light upon the doctrines of THAT.

We seize this opportunity of laying also another letter before our readers, which we have never yet published. We mean Mr. Calhoun's reply to Mr. Nicholas, of Louisiana, upon the duties of Sugar. This letter was published by various presses several months ago—and one of our correspondents was then desirous of offering some comments upon it—but it is now called up by the following note from Mr. Calhoun, which has recently appeared in the 'Spectator,' and some other presses, and was addressed to a gentleman in Charlotte, North Carolina:

"FORT HILL, Sept. 24, 1843.

"Dear Sir: You are right in reference to my opinions on the Tariff. I deny the right of imposing any duties, but for revenue, or to make any discrimination, but on revenue principles. I, also, deny the right of raising revenue, but for the constitutional and economical objects of the Government.

I have recently expressed the same opinions in an answer to a letter from Louisiana, that I see has been published. You will find them fully and strongly expressed in my speeches, of which a volume has been recently published by the Harpers in New York.

"With great respect, I am, &c.

"J. C. CALHOUN."

We presume, the following is the letter referred to in the above—and we republish it, precisely in the form in which it appears in the 'Warrenton Reporter,' (N. C.) of the 18th July last:

Letter from Mr. Calhoun to Robert Carter Nicholas, Esq., [Late Senator from Louisiana.]

Washington, May 7, 1843.

"My Dear Sir: You do not state so strongly the danger to which the South, and in fact, the whole country is exposed. Never, in my opinion, has the country been in more danger, than at present. The administration is powerless, and the Whigs

infatuated—and if the object was to ruin, instead of saving the country, it would be scarcely possible to take a more effectual way than that which has been pursued.

"I concur in most of your views and reflections on the identity of interest [fairly considered] between cotton and sugar; and as my principles will admit, will see full justice done to the latter, to the extent that it can be effected by my exertions. I can, however, agree that to no duty but such as the revenue may require, and none so high on any article as will push it beyond the greatest amount of revenue that can be derived from the article.—These are the limits within which I may act, and with them exercise a sound discretion— But, in determining the amount of revenue required, I shall expect the economy and retrenchment on the part of those having the control, as far as public policy may permit; that no part of the public revenue shall be given away. Observing these rules, and with the scope they will admit, I shall take pleasure in PROTECTING your great staple against the machinations of the opponents of slave labor. They are ever on the watch, and stand ready to seize every opportunity to render our labor worthless, and to weaken our title to our property.

J. C. CALHOUN."

From the Rutherford Republican.

The State of North Carolina abounds in Mines and Minerals; and many of its most valuable treasures, are at present unknown. For the purpose of developing the resources of this great State, so rich in Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Iron, and other Ores; as well as Marble, Limestone, Millstones, Grindstones, Whetstones, Coal and numerous other useful fossils, now hidden and buried in the mineral region of our State, I propose that there shall be a public meeting held in each of the Western Counties in N. Carolina, to adopt the best practicable plan to collect, deposit, arrange, and keep at the Court House of each County, curious specimens, and valuable pieces from all mines, minerals, quarries or banks, which are or may be found in each County, with the name of the person presenting it, and the place were found, inscribed on it or a piece of paper attached thereto; or number the specimen, and register that number and the name of the person presenting it, and the place were found; in a book kept for that purpose.

Such a Cabinet of Minerals collected & deposited at the centre of each County, would be an index to its mineral wealth, and tend greatly to develop the valuable resources, and the rich hidden Treasures of North Carolina.

Let each county form an Associate to collect, consider, and discuss the peculiar properties of different metals, and investigate and ascertain the distinguishing features and indications of each mineral substance. In that way, heads would work as well as hands for the good of mankind, and diffuse practical knowledge among the miners and the people.

A State cabinet of minerals might and ought to be collected and deposited at Raleigh, under the direction and guidance of some scientific and practical Mineralogist, who should be authorized by the Legislature to make a careful and accurate Survey and Report of the Geology and Mineralogy of this State.

JAMES GRAHAM.

From the Raleigh Independent.

The North Carolina University Magazine.—In a part of the Prospectus issued for the above periodical, it is not stated as it should have been, that orders for the work should be addressed to "Thomas Loring, Raleigh," by whom it is to be printed. Persons taking more than one copy of the Magazine will receive it at \$2 50 per annum, for each copy. Payable in advance.

The publisher is confident, from the talents and zeal enlisted in the work, that it will do credit to the University and the State.

Wilmington, November 8.—At the regular Term of the Superior Court for the County of New Hanover, held here last week by Judge Battle, Sandy, a slave, belonging to the John Cowan estate, was put upon his second trial for arson, in setting fire last winter to the store house of H. M.

Cowan, and convicted. Sandy was convicted of the same offence at the Spring Term of the Court, and a new trial was granted him by the Supreme Court. He will have the benefit of still another trial, it being allowed by the Judge upon representations made subsequent to his second conviction, that new and important testimony in his favor had been discovered.

William Scott, a free black, was tried for the murder last spring of Madison Johnson, also a free black, found guilty, and was sentenced to be hanged on the 24th of this month. His counsel took an appeal to the Supreme Court, so that the sentence will not be carried into effect at the time appointed.

Moses Skipper was convicted on two indictments; for retailing spirits without a license, and for trading with negroes, and on both sentenced to 25 days imprisonment, and the payment of a fine; an example which has long needed, and which will doubtless have a wholesome effect.

An extra Session is ordered, to meet on the second Monday in January.—Chron.

Nag's Head.—We learn that the Engineers at present engaged in making a survey of the Coast of North Carolina, stopped at Nag's Head a few days, and in course of conversation remarked that they thought the opening of the Inlet perfectly practicable, and that the estimate of the cost by Major Gwynn was a very liberal one.

Congress will assemble in a short time, and our citizens should force this subject upon the attention of that body. The opening of the Inlet is the only thing that will restore the prosperity of this section of North Carolina, and our citizens owe it to themselves and their children to make every effort to accomplish so desirable an object. Had this Inlet, with its promised advantages, been situated on the coast of New England, long before this would the Yankees have obtained an appropriation from Congress—but the people of Eastern Carolina are willing to see the fruits of their labor reaped by strangers, and will scarcely make an effort to stay the tide which is sweeping away from them their wealth and their independence.

Old North State.

The venerable Col. Trumbull died a few days since, at an advanced age in N. York. He has for the last thirteen years enjoyed an annuity of \$1000 a year from Yale College as the price of a Gallery of Paintings which he disposed of to that Institution, and which, by his death, becomes its property absolutely.

A remarkably distressing dispensation of Providence is recorded in the Shelbyville (Ky.) News, as having occurred during the past summer, in Shelby county, Kentucky. From the 31st of May last to the 7th of Sept., at different intervals, nine deaths occurred in one family. The persons who died were Mr. James Cooper and his wife, both advanced in age, one daughter—the wife of one of their sons—and six sons, all arrived to manhood except one, a boy of 10 years of age.

Fruits of Crime.—The "Bridgeport Standard" thus alludes to the fate of Eshon Husted, a wealthy farmer, a professor of religion, and but lately a highly esteemed man. Before the adjournment of the Superior Court, says the Standard, Eshon Husted of Greenwich, who had plead guilty to the charge of forgery, was sentenced to State Prison for three years. Not many months since, Mr. H. was regarded as one of the most respectable and influential citizens in the western part of this county—a few days since, he made his appearance in court, by the side of the negro burglar Gaul, and received a similar sentence. There is a moral in his career,—one that might be enlarged upon; for the benefit of a speculating generation.

The New York American states that a cake baker in that city, named Gregg, has, within a few days, shipped a large quantity of his patent ginger bread to the following places, viz, China, Buenos Ayres and the coast of Africa. This ginger bread, adds the American, improves with age, and is actually better when a year old than when fresh.

Royal Plate.—Every one, perhaps, is not aware of the many useless expenses to which the people who exist under a monarchical Government like Great Britain, for instance, are exposed. It is said that the royal plate, at Windsor Castle, is valued at \$8,500,000. A single gold service of George 4th's contains all the utensils requisite to dine one hundred and thirty guests. There is in this collection a vessel which once belonged to Charles XI. of Sweden; another taken from the King of Ava; others were taken from the Spanish Armada, and others again were brought from China, Burmah, and India. There are also thirty dozen gold plates, worth \$130

each; besides splendid gold shields for snuff boxes, worth from \$30,000 to \$40,000

Trial and Sentence for Murder.—At Pickens Court last week, Martha Brown, formerly Martha Cannon, was tried for the murder of her husband William Brown. The evidence was entirely circumstantial; we are informed, says the Pendleton Messenger, but the circumstances were so very strong, that the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. He was shot whilst lying in bed at night, and it was supposed that the gun or pistol, was introduced through a crack within a few inches of his head. Previous quarrels and threats on the part of the wife were proven, and these with her conduct on the night of the murder, satisfied many of her guilt. She was sentenced by Judge Butler to be hanged some time in January next.—S. C. Chronicle.

Lynching in Mississippi.—The item subjoined is from the Raymond Farmer, Oct. 6: "We have before us a letter from Brandon, dated the 28th ult., giving an account of an outrageous act of lynching committed in that neighborhood on the 27th. A black fellow named Dave Gridley, had been for some weeks committing many depredations upon the property of the citizens, when he was at length caught with the assistance of dogs and delivered to a guard. Subsequently, he was taken from the guard in the night, dragged into the woods and hung. His body was then thrown into an old house, which was set on fire and burnt, together with the body. It is not known who the perpetrators of this outrage were."

A Question Settled.—Two years since, Mr. Morris applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Brown county, (Ohio) for a license to be granted to a colored preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to perform the marriage ceremony. The court were divided in opinion, and the application was rejected. Mr. Morris immediately laid the case before the Supreme Court, asking a conditional mandamus, directing the lower court to grant the license, or show reasons for not doing it. The latter course was adopted, and their reasons were laid before the Supreme Court, which, deeming them inconclusive; at the last term, sent down a peremptory mandamus, commanding the inferior court to grant the license.—Philanthropist.

Runaway Returned.—The Hannibal Journal says that the slave of Mr. T. K. Collins, of that place has returned to him from Canada. He found his situation in that province much more distressing than slavery in Missouri, and was forced to labor harder for the promise of money than he could earn it over and above his regular duties under his master.

St. Louis Repub.

Religious persecution in Denmark.—The Leeds Mercury states that a Baptist minister from England, Dr. Hoby, from Birmingham, and a Baptist minister from Hamburg, Mr. Oncken, have been expelled from Copenhagen solely because they were Baptists. They arrived in Copenhagen on a fraternal visit to their brethren, the former having a passport from the British Charge d'Affaires at Hamburg. Mr. Oncken was imprisoned; and both were expelled from the city by the same packet in which they had arrived. The particulars of this affair have been laid by Dr. Hoby before the British Envoy at Copenhagen, and the Baptist Union of England will immediately bring them under the consideration of the Foreign Secretary, to ascertain whether British subjects may not enjoy the same liberty in Denmark as Danes enjoy in England. Similar outrages upon foreign Christians were committed in Denmark two or three years ago.

Cure for the Consumption.—Take one quart of the first quality of Jamaica rum and one quart of clean tar, put both in one vessel and stop it tight, put it into a pot of water, boil it for one hour and shake it well together. Take one spoonful once in twelve hours until cured. The patient must live on light diet, and not drink liquor. I had this receipt published once before, and since that time I have made several firm cures. All who are cured by the above remedy, would do me a favor to have it published. Robert Blackwood, 4 miles west of Chapel Hill, N. C.

- To be wise—Drink Sage tea. Port Bul.
To be noble—Drink penny-royal tea. Lowell Herald.
To be comforted—Drink butin tea. Bos. Bee.
To dance lively—Drink hop tea. Museum.
To restore a fractured limb—Drink bottle set tea.—Philo. Forum.
To be new-ish—Drink cat-nip tea. Roch. Dem.