

# TOWN ORDINANCES,

Adopted by the Commissioners of Tarboro', May 5, 1835.

AGREABLY to the several laws of the General Assembly of this State, vesting in the Commissioners of the town of Tarborough the power to make such laws, regulations and restrictions, not inconsistent with the State laws, as they may think proper for the good government of the same:

Be it enacted by the Commissioners of the town of Tarborough, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the date hereof, the following laws shall be in force in this town:

**ORDINANCE I.** In future it shall not be lawful to fight cocks, play at ten pins, cards, ball, bandy, cricket, or any other game whatsoever, within the limits of this town, on the Sabbath day, under the penalty, if a person over the age of twenty-one years, other than a slave, the sum of ten shillings; if a person under the age of twenty-one years, the penalty to be recovered from the parent, guardian, or master; and if a slave, to receive not more than fifteen lashes, at the discretion of the proper authority.

When I have erred in deed or word,  
And tears arise and blind my eye,  
My heart and lips with prayer are stirred,  
Till I forget to sigh.

When softly on my downy bed  
I wake and find the morning there,  
I think whose smile that morning made,  
And speak to God in prayer.

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**ORDINANCE II.** No merchant, trader, or shop-keeper, or retailers of spirituous liquors or wines, (tavern-keepers who afford general entertainment to travellers and others excepted,) shall keep open or permit his, her, or their store or shop to be kept open within the limits of this town, on the Sabbath day; or shall sell or permit to be sold on that day, any kind of goods, wares, or merchandize, wines, or spirituous liquors, except in cases of pressing necessity when the object is to afford relief to the sick, or accommodation to strangers, under the penalty of forty shillings for each and every offence; and all hawkers or peddlars who shall sell, or expose for sale on the Sabbath day, in any tavern or other house, street, or other place within the limits of said town, any goods, wares, or merchandize of any kind whatsoever, shall incur the like penalty; the penalty in either of the before mentioned cases to be recovered by warrant from the Magistrate of Police with cost, and applied one half to the use of the informer and the other half to the use of the town.

**ORDINANCE III.** Henceforward no merchant or other person shall load or unload any flat or boat, on the Sabbath day within the limits of the town, except in cases of obvious and pressing necessity, under the penalty of ten dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered and applied as above mentioned.

**ORDINANCE IV.** The Commissioners of this town, considering the great danger in firing guns and pistols, and running horses in the streets or elsewhere within the limits of said town, do hereby ordain and declare, that from and after the date hereof, it shall not be lawful to shoot or fire any gun or pistol, or to run or strain any horse, mare or gelding, in any of the streets or in any other place within the limits of said town; and if any person, other than a slave or servant, shall be guilty of any breach of this Ordinance, he, she, or they, shall upon conviction, forfeit and pay for each and every offence the sum of thirty shillings, to be recovered by warrant from the Magistrate of Police, whose duty it shall be to issue the same upon information that such an offence had been committed, and on conviction, to give judgment with cost of suit, to be applied to the use of the town: Provided, that if the offender be under the age of twenty-one years, the parent, guardian, or master of said offender, as the case may be, shall be held and deemed liable to the payment of said forfeiture, and execution may issue against them accordingly. And if any servant or slave shall offend against this Ordinance, he shall upon conviction receive fifteen lashes on his bare back at the public whipping-post, unless the master, mistress, or employer of said slave or servant, shall request that the punishment of whipping be commuted by a fine in money, and tender the payment of thirty shillings for each and every offence whereof the offender shall have been convicted, besides cost of suit; and in that case the Magistrate may, if he shall think proper, accept the money as a commutation of the corporal punishment, and account for the same with the Treasurer of the Board.

**ORDINANCE V.** It is hereby forbidden to the inhabitants of this town, to throw or cause to be thrown into the streets, any kind of filth or washings from their kitchens or shops, or other places, under the penalty of twenty shillings for each and every offence; and the penalty of ten shillings for every twelve hours that any such nuisance so thrown into the streets shall be permitted to remain, after receiving due notice thereof.

**ORDINANCE VI.** That no slave shall be permitted to keep a dog within the limits of this town, and that the Town Constable shall give such slaves, owners of dogs, twenty-four hours notice to remove the same; and if such dog or dogs are not removed, they shall be destroyed by the Town Constable, for which he shall receive in every instance fifty cents. Also, further resolved, that no bitch or slut, while in heat, shall be suffered to run at large in the streets of said town, under the penalty of five dollars and costs, to be recovered by warrant from the Magistrate of Police, in like manner as prescribed in the 3d Ordinance.

**ORDINANCE VII.** It is hereby ordained, that if any owner or keeper, or any other person, shall allow or cause any stud horse, or jack ass, to be let to a mare within the limits of this town, they shall forfeit and pay, if a free person ten dollars, if a negro slave to receive twenty lashes on his bare back, to be taken by warrant from the Magistrate of Police, and shall be subject to the payment of all cost of said warrant if a free man; if a slave the master or owner shall pay all cost. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of Police, in case of a violation of this Ordinance by a slave, to receive from the owner of such slave the sum of ten dollars, in lieu of corporal punishment. Be it further resolved, that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, to lead or ride any stud horse or jack ass through the streets of said town, or cause the same to be done for the purpose of exhibiting the same, under the penalty of five dollars if a free person, and a corporal punishment of ten lashes on his bare back if a slave; the above fine to be recovered, or the aforesaid punishment to be inflicted, by warrant before the Magistrate of Police, with cost; and it may be

discretionary with the Magistrate of Police, to receive from the owner of such slave the sum of five dollars, in lieu of corporal punishment.

**ORDINANCE IX.** That in future when any animal of any kind shall die within the limits of this town, it shall be the duty of the owner of such animal to cause it to be removed at least one hundred and fifty yards, to a sink over the Beating Dam Run towards the river. And be it further resolved, that in case such persons shall fail to remove or cause to be removed, such animal to the place above described, within six hours after being duly notified thereof, shall forfeit and pay for every offence the sum of five dollars, to be recovered by warrant from the Magistrate of Police, to the use of the town.

**ORDINANCE X.** That hereafter any person or persons wanting dirt or sand, for any other purpose than house use, they shall call on any one of the Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to point out and designate the place and manner of getting the same; and any person digging or removing, or causing dirt or sand to be removed from any other part of the town, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for every offence, to be recovered as prescribed in the 3d Ordinance.

**ORDINANCE XI.** That as great danger frequently arises to the inhabitants and property of the town from the imprudent use of stoves, and the improper erection of wooden chimneys and blacksmith's shops in populous parts of the town, that hereafter no stove, wooden chimney or blacksmith's shop shall be erected or used in the town of Tarborough without the written permission of the commissioners, specifying the place and manner of using and erecting the same; and for every offence against the provisions of this act, the offender shall pay not less than three, nor more than twelve dollars for every month's continuance of the same; and for every less period than a month, at the above rates, at the discretion of the Magistrate of Police, before whom said penalty shall be recovered on information lodged by the commissioners.

**ORDINANCE XII.** It shall not be lawful for any person to sell spirituous liquors in the town of Tarborough, by the small measure, without a written permission from the Board of Commissioners, under a penalty of forty shillings, to be recovered by warrant before the Magistrate of Police, with cost.

**ORDINANCE XIII.** It shall not be lawful for any negroes to assemble either at night or during the day, for the purpose of preaching, without permission first obtained from the Board of Commissioners.

**ORDINANCE XIV.** That the Town Constable shall be entitled to forty cents for every warrant, and for every witness summoned twenty cents, to be taxed in every instance for which the Magistrate shall give judgment.

SPENCER D. COTTEN, Clk.

JOHN H. MATHEWSON, Clerk.

The following specimen of the christian spirit which animates some of the religious disputants of our country, is an extract from the "Literary and Catholic Sentinel," a Roman Catholic Journal published in Boston. It is a religious paper, and is speaking of the Boston Recorder, another religious paper:—

"The Recorder.—The allusions which the 'clerical traducer,' who is the wretched spelling-book scribe of that vile and vulgar Journal, made to us on Sunday last, in relation to that base and hypocritical confederacy, the Bible and Temperance Societies, we unhesitatingly pronounce to have been prompted by the envy of an ignorant mind, and by the malice of a depraved heart. We fling back, therefore, the groundless imputation of the wretched and slandering dunce, whose poor, paltry, and spiteful style of diction, shows the low baseness of his anger and the wild desolation of his mind. It is, indeed, come to a poor pass with the Methodists—although they certainly are the most irreligious, fanatic, and ignorant of all Christian Sects in this State, when they cannot send able champions into the field of controversy than the literary charlatans, who write the misspelled paragraphs in the Recorder and Zion's Herald. But they, mistaken fanatics, have no gentleman of literary ability, of historical knowledge, or of expansive mind amongst them. The unfortunate Methodists are submerged in the stagnant pools of ignorance, delusion and immorality. Their ministers, utterly destitute of a common education, as well as gentlemanly feelings, are a living disgrace to the literature, liberality, and intellect of the age. We believe their unlettered preachers to be one and all religious, philanthropic, and moral impostors."

**The Mar Claim.**—Our readers in this vicinity have lately heard considerable about the Mar Claim, and there is a Mar stock in the market, in which it is said considerable speculations have been made. The following account of the origin and nature of this claim is given in the Limington Recorder, and probably comes from a gentleman at that place who has paid some attention to the investigation of the subject.—Portland Advertiser.

**The Earl of Mar.**—This nobleman who commanded the army of the Pretender in the Scottish rebellion of 1719, is said to have left a son and a daughter at Newcastle upon Tyne, when he and the unfortunate prince, made their escape into France, soon after the son, quite a boy, came to America and landed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he lived a short time and finally married in Kittery, in this county. After the British government granted a pardon to the Earl, with permission for him to return to his estate at Newcastle, he sent for his son who went to England and had an interview with his father. It was agreed that the son should return to America, and accompany his wife to England, but circumstances of an extraordinary nature detained him for two or three years in this country; at last he was suddenly taken sick and died.

He left six children, who settled in different parts of Maine and New Hampshire, from whom originated nearly all in this part of America who bear the name of Mar. The heirs have lately taken measures to recover the immense property left by the Earl of Mar in England, and have sent an agent to Newcastle upon Tyne for this purpose. The property is said to amount to the enormous sum of sixty or eighty millions of dollars.

**The Bermuda Slaves.**—The Bermuda papers treat very lightly the threats put forth in several of our U. S. journals, concerning the manumission, by the Bermudian authorities, of the slaves on board the American brig Enterprise, which touched at the islands, in distress. It is intimated that the details of the transaction have been laid before the British Government, and that the decision of the Bermudian Courts or Magistrates will be sustained, leaving the owners of the slaves to their resort against the underwriters, if they have any, and to put up with the loss as they best may, if they have none.



TARBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1835.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Tarboro', May 5, 1835.

George Howard, Esq.

Sir: Having seen in the Tarboro' Press last evening the proceedings of a meeting held in this place on the 30th ultimo, by a number of the citizens of the county, for the purpose therein set forth, at which, several gentlemen were nominated and voted for, as suitable candidates to represent the County in the approaching State Convention, among them myself, I have to ask the favor of you, and do hereby authorize and request you, to make known through the same medium in which the proceedings were published, that from the impaired state of my health at the present time and for several months past, I am forced to decline the honor of the nomination. The movement being entirely voluntary on the part of my friends, has excited in me the strongest feelings of gratitude to them for the confidence they have manifested in my honesty and integrity, and nothing but the ill state of my health, could discharge me from the obligation of acquiescing in their decision: believing however, as I do, that (if elected) I should not be able to attend the Convention without great bodily pain, much less discharge the duties attached to the appointment, and knowing that it is vastly important the County should be fully represented in the Convention by men of sound heads and honest hearts, I have decided thus early not to be in the way of others more talented and better able to discharge the arduous duties of so important a trust. I have the honor to be very respectfully,  
Your obt. servant,  
FRANCIS L. DANCY.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

At a meeting held at James Bridges', on Thursday 30th ultimo, to take into consideration the subject of nominating candidates suitable as delegates—Michael Pettway was called to the Chair, and John J. Daniel elected as Secretary. After the meeting became organized, John J. Daniel by the unanimous request of said meeting, stated the objects for which the assemblage took place and then proceeded to business, by nominating Benjamin Sharpe, John W. Barnes, Moses Baker, James Barron and John J. Daniel as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz:

Whereas, the Legislature of North Carolina during its last session passed an act called the Convention Act, for the people of said State to meet together, for the purpose of voting for or against said act, and a decided majority having in the discharge of their duties and rights of suffrage declared themselves in favor of said Convention; We, a portion of the people of Edgecombe, having assembled together without previous notice, and holding the election of delegates to represent us in said Convention as a matter of vital importance, do think it wisdom and policy to adopt the following resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That we view it as essentially necessary to our interest as well as the future prosperity of the State, to withhold our suffrages from any man who maintained the necessity of altering the fundamental law of the State.

2. Resolved, That we do repose all confidence in the integrity as well as the ability of Gen. Louis D. Wilson and Dr. P. S. Sugg, and therefore believe them to be suitable men to represent us as delegates in said Convention.

3. Resolved, That we look upon the people of all Republican countries as the sovereign and that they alone should be privileg-

ed, after an amendment to the Constitution of the State, proposed by the members of the said Convention, shall be approved.

4. Resolved, That we thank to the Chairman and Secretary, for the liberal charge of the duties imposed upon them in this meeting.

5. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Tarboro' Press, and the Chairman and Secretary be their signatures thereon.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Michael Pettway, Chm.  
John J. Daniel, Secy.

James K. Green, of Edgecombe county, is announced, as a member of the Tarboro' Press, as a delegate to represent that district in the Congress.

**State Elections.**—The elections in Virginia have terminated, and although complete returns have not been received, it has transpired to exhibit the complete triumph of the Administration party. The Republican quire sums up the change, in favor of the Administration, as follows: a gain of eight members of Congress, and a loss of one—and a gain of two Senators and 16 Delegates to the State Legislature.

The Administration proposed for Governor of Rhode Island, also been elected, and some hopes are entertained that the position of Senator from this State will be superseded by the Administration.

**Extra Globe.**—We have directed attention to the Proprietor of another column of Messrs. Duff & Rives, for the publication of the Extra Globe, for the purpose of disseminating correct information among the people on the subject of the ensuing Presidential election. We shall take pleasure in receiving and transmitting the names of subscribers to the Publishers.

The Globe of last Saturday announces the following appointments by the President:

William T. Barry, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

Amos Kendall to be Postmaster General.

J. C. Pickett to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

**Bank of the State.**—A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, having been held in the manner presented by the Charter,—for the purpose of considering the expediency of establishing an additional Branch or Branches, Agency or Agencies of this Bank: Notice is given of the Cashier, that a general meeting of the Stockholders, in person or by proxy, will be held for the purpose aforesaid, at the Treasury Office in Raleigh, on the 28th Monday in July next.

**Branch Mint, at Charlotte.**—We learn, that the appointment of Commissioner to purchase site, superintend the construction of suitable buildings, and procure the requisite machinery, fixtures &c. for the Branch of the United States Mint at Charlotte, has been tendered to James M. Hutchins Esq. of that town, by the Secretary of the Treasury; but which Mr. H. has been induced to decline accepting, conceiving that the Republicans of Mecklenburg have a paramount claim on the services.—Ral. Standard.

If nothing else thwarts our good town, the distillation of turpentine "goes ahead." For many years we have had but few establishments of the kind, and in addition to these there are some of them extensive ones, just commencing. Whether General Jackson's French war has had influence in producing these new manufactories, we shall not stop to inquire, but believing that they will prove beneficial to our neighbors of the adjacent pine barrens, and contribute to the business of the town, we wish them success.

Newbern Spectator.

The Superior Court of Law for this County is now in session. The Hon. Judge Street