

# Communications.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

## MASONIC.

**Mr. Editor:** I happened last Sabbath to be present at the funeral of *Starke W. Smithwick*, which took place at the town of Jameson, on Roanoke river, Martin county, near the late residence of the said deceased.

About 11 o'clock the steamboat arrived from Plymouth, laden with a great number of gentlemen and ladies. Perhaps a more numerous concourse of people than we often see in this section of country had assembled, some probably to witness the Masonic ceremonies, some to hear the expected preaching, and some to pay the last mark of respect to their departed friend and brother. The weather in the morning was clear, about 8 o'clock it began to be a little changeable from clear and sunny to cloudy vapors floating in the air, though it proved to be a very pretty day. About 11 o'clock the Masons repaired to Mr. Merriner's, where they all dressed, and about 12 o'clock they marched in silence down to a large and commodious church, where they all took their seats. When preaching commenced in a few minutes by the Rev. Wheeler Martin, his discourse was taken from the first ten verses of the 25th chapter of our Lord's Gospel recorded by St. Matthew, of the ten virgins which took their lamps, and went forth to meet the bridegroom. And five of them were wise and five were foolish. They that were foolish took their lamps and took no oil with them. But the wise took oil in their vessels with their lamps. From which he made a wonderful sermon, and the discourse delivered was very appropriate on the occasion.

After preaching was over, the company of Masons commenced their exercises about half after one o'clock, and after marching in procession about a quarter of a mile in profound silence to the grave of their deceased brother, and there went through with their forms usual on such occasions. Their appearance was attractive and pleasing without splendor, their ceremonies orderly and graceful without pomp or parade, which was delivered by their brother Henry B. Smithwick with such feeling and sympathy as did honor to the fraternity. The silent march, the measured steps, their slow move to the grave, and their twice or thrice compassing the grave of the deceased, all had an air and cast of solemnity that seemed to comport well with the occasion. The square, the level, and the rule, referred us to the beginning of the world, the temple of God, to David, Solomon, and other ancient and illustrious dead. The wide spread volume of truth carried in front, bespoke reverence to God and respect to virtue. The forms of invocations and supplications delivered at the grave, seemed to have a deep and lasting impression on the mind; and at last the enunciation—we have now performed the last solemn act for our deceased brother—appeared to leave the sure and necessary reflection on the mind of each one present: He has gone to the eternal world, and thither I must soon follow—it is the unalterable doom of all the earth.

## A Friend to moral and religious solemnities.

August the 8th day, 1835.

**Great Fire in the city of New York.**—The New York papers give a melancholy account of a destructive fire which occurred in that city early in the morning of the 12th inst. The Evening Star says:—

There has not been such a fire in thirty-five years!—There were 30 or 40 valuable large buildings destroyed. Twenty-one of the finest printing offices in town—eleven binderies, including thirteen publishing establishments of newspapers—five of which were large, and eight penny papers have been

among the property destroyed.—At least 500 girls, employed in binderies, and in the shawl business, have been thrown out of employ, and also 500 men, employed in the same and in the printing and publishing establishments. The scene this morning was heart-rending, when the poor girls came down and to their astonishment saw the heap of ruins, which was unexpectedly presented to them, whereby they were suddenly thrown into a state of temporary indignance. Many of them were frantic with grief.

The total damage sustained is estimated from 1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. In Fulton street, two journeymen printers were burnt to death. Their names are said to be Platt and Carlisle. A master bookbinder, Mr. Blanchard, after being severely burnt, jumped from the fourth story, and was so injured that he expired shortly after."



## TARBORO',

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1835.

### ELECTION RETURNS.

**Halifax County**—Andrew Joyner, *Senate*. Sterling H. Gee and Wm. M. West, *Commons*. Town of Halifax—R. C. Bond. State of the Poll: *Senate*—no opposition. *Commons*—Gee 724, West 655, R. H. Barton 550, C. Hays 537. *Congress*—W. L. Long 699, J. A. Aynum 614. **Northampton**—Wm. Moody, S. R. B. Gary and Wm. Crump, *C. Congress*—Long 463, Bynum 444. **Martin**—Jesse Cooper, S. R. Roebuck and A. M. Slade, *C.* **Bertie**—A. W. Mebane, S. John Leigh and Thomas Speller, *C.* Poll: *Senate*—Mebane 341, Wm. Cherry 205. *Commons*—Leigh 569, Speller 561, David Outlaw 461, Jas. V. Reed 341. *Congress*—Bynum 610, Long 402. **Beaufort**—J. O. K. Williams, S. Henry S. Clark and Samuel Smallwood, *C.* **Hyde**—William Selby, S. R. M. G. Moore and John L. Swindell, *C.*

In a few weeks we shall probably have returns from all the counties, when we will give an entire list of the members elect, together with their politics, so far as ascertained: The last Raleigh Register classes the members from 31 counties and 5 towns, as follows: for White 57, Van Buren 45. The Standard, gives returns from 13 counties and 1 town, as follows: Republicans 31, Whigs 9, and remarks that "there has been a Republican gain since last year, of one member in each of the counties of Wayne, Pitt, and Bertie; and a loss of one in Granville, and one in Hyde." The Fayetteville Journal gives returns from 40 counties and 5 towns, thus: for Van Buren 64, White 61. The Journal's statement does not include Martin county, which returned 3 Van Buren members, making 67 to 61 Anti's.

**Congressional Election.**—Gen. Jesse Speight is re-elected in the Newbern district, by a majority of 767 votes over Col. John McLeod. The polls in the different counties stood thus:—

	Speight.	McLeod.
Johnston	728	343
Wayne	775	248
Greene	394	129
Lenoir	319	284
Jones	62	293
Craven	520	543
Carteret	219	410
	3017	2250

In the Halifax district, Jesse A. Bynum is re-elected by a majority of upwards of 300 votes.

In the Wake district, Wm. Montgomery, of Orange, is elected by 380 majority over Daul. L. Barringer, of Wake, the late member. This gratifying intelligence reached our village on Tuesday last, and produced no little excitement among our citizens, who testified their joy at this unexpected triumph of correct principles, by firing cannon, &c.

In the Fayetteville district, Mr. Deberry is re-elected by a majority of 456 votes over Mr. Bethune.

We shall probably be enabled to give the official statement of the vote in this district in our next paper, as the Sheriffs were to compare the Polls at Washington the day before yesterday.

A correspondent of the Warrenton Reporter announces the death of Mr. Robert B. Somervell, on the 12th inst. in the 23d year of his age. Mr. Somervell was shot with a pistol, sixteen days previous to his death, in the affray between Messrs. Green and Bragg, in Warrenton.

The Petersburg Constellation contradicts the statement of the Norfolk Beacon, that an Englishman by the name of Robertson had been hung near Lynchburg, in consequence of being detected in circulating incendiary publications.

**Disturbance in Washington.**—It will be seen by the annexed accounts from the Washington Globe, that that city has been threatened with a serious commotion. The exciting cause appears to have been the detection and apprehension of a distributor of incendiary publications, and the impudent expressions of a free negro. The vile fanatics will thus see some of the early fruits of their nefarious attempts to disturb the peace and quiet of their Southern neighbors.

**From the Washington Globe of Tuesday.**

A man named Crandell, said to be a brother of Miss Prudence Crandell, who teaches negroes in some of the Eastern States, was taken up in Georgetown, in this District, night before last, by the Police officers of this city, and put in jail, under the charge of circulating Tappan, Garrison, and Co's papers, encouraging the negroes to insurrection. Yesterday morning there was such a concourse of persons around the office where he was to have been tried, that it was thought prudent not to bring him out, for fear that he would be taken from the officers of justice. We are informed that it is the intention of the justices, as soon as the excitement has subsided a little, to go before him in jail, and there try him.

Those friendly to themselves and to humanity, will do well not to bring any of the Company's papers this side of 'Mason and Dixon's line.' This is the opinion of a great majority here of those who are opposed to slavery.

**From the Globe of Friday.**

It is with extreme regret that we have to state that our wide spread and hitherto peaceful City, has been the scene of riotous excitement ever since Tuesday last, when Crandell was committed to jail for having in his possession some incendiary publications. A great number of persons were displeased because he was tried in jail, which we believe was the only place where he could have been tried, without endangering his life.

On Tuesday night the enraged populace were informed that Beverly Snow, a free mulatto, who kept a drinking and eating house at the corner between Brown's and Gadsby's hotel, had spoken in disrespectful terms of the wives and daughters of mechanics. In a very short time he had more customers than both

Brown and Gadsby—but the landlord was not to be found, though diligent search was made all through the house. Next morning the house was visited by an increased number of guests. But Snow was still absent. They then determined to search the house of his associates for him. The house of James Hutton, another free mulatto, was first visited. In looking for Snow, some abolition newspapers were found. Hutton was immediately seized and taken before a magistrate. In a few minutes there were several hundred persons around the magistrates office, hallooing, 'Bring him out! Bring him out!' The magistrate soon decided that he must go to jail, which decision was undoubtedly a merciful if not a lawful one. With some difficulty the officers got him to the jail.

As soon as he was safely lodged in jail, some persons halloed, 'Now for Snow's house!' The crowd immediately moved off at a quick pace, and in a few minutes were there, and in a short time cut down the sign, and broke and destroyed most, if not all the furniture in the house, not forgetting to crack a bottle of 'old Hock 'now and then.' By the time all this was done, the other houses intended to be searched, were vacated. The crowd then went to the centre Market House, where some speeches were made, and a committee of twenty-four were appointed. We could not get near enough to hear the purport of the speeches, nor the object of the committee. In the mean time the City Council held a meeting, and passed some resolutions authorizing the Mayor to adopt such measures as he might think best to allay the excitement, &c. Whereupon, the Mayor issued his Proclamation.

And then Major General Jones, of the militia, issued orders for his forces to arm to put down the disturbances; Some fifty or sixty persons appeared at the City Hall about sundown, armed with muskets and fixed bayonets. About the same time some three or four hundred persons near Snow's house, two or three hundred yards distant. Both parties maintained their ground till some time in the night, when the armed force marched into the City Hall, and the unarmed force marched to the west end of the City, where they burnt a negro hut, and broke the windows of a negro church, and dispersed in squads of ten and twenties, and nothing more was heard of them during the night. After this was done, the armed force marched towards where the house was burnt, and marched back again.

**Baltimore mob—order restored.**

—We give below from the Baltimore American of Tuesday and Wednesday, further accounts of the recent disturbances in that City, together with the gratifying intelligence of the restoration of perfect order.

**Baltimore August 11.**—The excitement in reference to the persons connected with the affairs of the Bank of Maryland was manifested to a still greater extent on Sunday night.

At eight o'clock the house of Reverdy Johnson, in Monument Square, was attacked and entered, the furniture thrown into the street and burnt, the interior of the house demolished, and the front partly torn down.

A short time before eleven o'clock, the house of John B. Morris, in South street, was attacked, the furniture thrown into the street and burnt and the interior demolished.

About the same hour an attack was about to be made on the newly erected dwelling of Hugh McDerry, in north Calvert street, but it is said that a representation that the property was yet in the hands and at the risk of the contractor, induced the party to retire.

The residence of Jesse Hunt, Mayor of the city, was next visited, and the furniture thrown into the street and burnt.

The house of Captain Bentzinger was also assailed. The Store of Captain Wiley, Franklin street, was about to undergo a similar visitation, but the representation by Mr. Lynch that the property was his and not captain W's. was the means of its preservation. The house of Dr. Hintze was assailed; but his lady making her appearance and declaring that the property was her own, she having received it from her father's estate, they listened to her appeal and departed without doing any injury. These citizens were active in supporting the civil authorities on Saturday night.

A little before day-break on yesterday morning the residence of Evan T. Ellicott, in Pratt street, was attacked, the furniture thrown into the street and burnt.

In all these cases the assailants carried on their proceedings without hindrance or any attempt at it.

**Baltimore, August 12.**—Order is restored in our city. Roused by the excesses committed on Saturday and Sunday, the citizens turned out on Monday, and under the direction and authority of the Mayor and Council were organized in armed bodies for the protection of their lives and property. From fifteen hundred to two thousand, independently of the Fire Companies, were under arms all Monday night. No attempt was made to continue the lawless proceedings of the two preceding evenings. The supremacy of the law is fully re-asserted, and confidence completely re-established.

On Monday morning a feeling of indignation spread through the community at the sight of the devastations which had been committed the night before, and at the threats of further violence. A town meeting was called. Our venerable fellow citizen, General Samuel Smith, presided, and a call was made upon all such inhabitants as valued their rights and were disposed to protect them, to meet at noon in Howard's Park. Here, accordingly, a large concourse assembled and marched in order to the Mayor's office. Gen. Smith made to the assemblage a spirited appeal, the more impressive from the character of the speaker, who, after a half century of public service, now came forward in his eighty-third year to lead his townsmen in their determination to vindicate the authority of the law and defend their persons and property. The multitude assembled were requested to organize themselves in their respective wards, and re-assemble at the City Hall at six o'clock.—This was efficiently done, and before night the various bodies were well armed and distributed over the city, through which they patrolled during the whole night.

Regrets for what is passed are idle. The town has learnt a lesson from the doings of the last few days that will never be forgotten.—Feelings which should ever animate the government power, particularly in a republic,—a willingness to preserve peace by peaceful means and a reluctance to proceed to the last extremity, fatally misled the city authorities last week.—These dispositions diverted them from the adoption of the only means of effecting their object. Had the force which volunteered on Saturday to keep the peace been, as it was on Monday, organized as an armed force, not only would the designs of the violently disposed have been frustrated, but bloodshed would certainly have been prevented. Such a manifestation of power and resolution would have deterred them, and preserved the city from the horrors of the last few days.

Mr. Gouverneur, the Postmaster of the city of New York, has resolved not to transmit any of the incendiary publications deposited in his office for the Southern States, until further directed by the Post master General.

Petersburg Int.

Elder J. Gornto was appointed to preach at Oak Grove on the 5th Sunday in August, Monday, at the Meadow M. H. at Autrey's Creek; Thursday, at Town Creek; Friday, in Tarboro', before the first Sunday, September, at Union M. H. and Sunday, at Toisont. These appointments were made by Elder Gornto himself, before his decease, and to be filled by Elder Puckett, at the request of Elder Gornto.—*Memphis Int.*

**DIED.**  
At Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 15th ult. Dr. John W. Patton, of Tarborough, N. C. Dr. Patton was a gentleman of great talents and in his profession, and eminent in his own State as a leading member of her Legislature. His example and conduct through life is worthy of imitation, and secured to him a heart-felt esteem and admiration by all who knew him. He was succeeded by T. P. Hawkins, (his brother-in-law) who administered to his remains and rendered his situation as comfortable as possible.—*Memphis Int.*

**The Residue,**  
Consisting chiefly of  
**DRY GOODS**  
Hats, Boots & Shoes.  
Battle & Brothers' best Cotton, Lard, Farming utensils and Hardware, sorted—Glass, Crockery & Jugs, Jars, and Castings do. Rum, Sugar and Coffee. Gunpowder, Hyacinth, Black TEAS, Paints and Dye stuffs, Lamp and Fish Oils, Best Turks Island SALT, &c.  
Besides many other minor articles useless to enumerate, which are offered  
**At first cost**  
And of course will be found lower than can be obtained at any other place where the usual percentage is chargeable.  
The very low prices at which these Goods are offered, might induce persons to believe they are sold for cash alone; but they are nevertheless sold on a credit until the first of January next to regular customers, at which time all indebted will be expected and earnestly requested to make settlement, in order to close the present concern and recommence business upon a plan more to our own convenience and I hope to the advantage and entire satisfaction of the public.  
N. H. ROUNTREE  
Tarboro', 17th Aug. 1835.

**Notice.**  
AS I have not been known to the people, and they have not been acquainted with my work, I therefore will make some marks upon my business, for persons having any **Brick work or Luster** To do, or any kind of brick whatever, particularly such as brick walls, cornices, facades, arches, scheme arches, large valleys in tiling and water courses, all piers, pilasters, work, &c. would oblige themselves in employing me, as I got a form or architect, (printed in England,) superior to any ever has been seen here; the new form and the first one ever has been brought here, and with what I have learned from book, can execute any job in a neater style than ever has been done about here. As I am now capable of carrying on business, I would be very thankful to the people to employ me, and if my work does not prove to be better formed, stronger, or more durable than any that has ever been done by any brick mason in this section, I will not charge anything for my work, and will it on as reasonable terms as can be expected. On any large job I would wish to make the people for I know that I can make smoother brick than ever has been made any where here.  
I will warrant my work for bursting, smoking, or any other else that does not become work, and to be superior to that has ever been done here.  
All orders from any distance may be sent to Tarborough Office, or any person living at distance may come or send to Silas Everitt's, near Little neto Creek meeting house, combe county.  
W. M. J. P. BROWN  
August 17, 1835.