



TARBORO', SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1835.

On Sunday last, a meeting of the citizens of this place was called by the Magistrate of Police, to take into consideration the contents of a letter received at the Post Office—when the following Circular was immediately distributed in the different districts in this county, and sent to several persons residing in other counties:

CIRCULAR.

Tarboro' 6 Sept. 1835.

Dear Sir: To-day's mail brought to this place a letter of which a copy is hereunto annexed. That you may know all the particulars, we hasten to communicate with you immediately.

The citizens of this place met this afternoon and resolved to appoint a committee of vigilance, consisting of Joseph R. Lloyd, Benj. M. Jackson, Solomon Pender, Lewis Bond, George Howard, and Francis L. Daucy, and recommend to the districts in the county to appoint a like committee in each—That these committees communicate to the Central Committee at Tarboro', from time to time, all information they may receive, and adopt such regulations as they may deem most advisable.

J. R. LLOYD, Chairman Committee of Vigilance.

Smithfield, Sept. 2d, 1835.

Dear Sir:

The following is a true copy of a letter found in this village on yesterday, written in a bad hand. The citizens of the town now assembled, have authorized me to address you the copy, that you might take such measures as you might think best at such a time as the present on the authority of such a letter. We here are making preparations to protect and defend ourselves.

Yours respectfully, DAVID THOMSON.

COPY.

Tarborough, August 12th.

These lines is to let you know that we had a splendid meeting on the 9th instant and they all gave their consent to join us and say that they glad to think that the bloody work is close at hand and we say to you that we intend to loose our lives in the attempt or gain all freedom we want you to have your meetings regular and take care to let none know it that you cant have confidence in and dont in companies at meetings do it will be suspected meet in the woods that in the thickest place you can find the time is drawing nigh and when you start go in companies of ten until midnight and the have a certain place to meat and then take your two little towns and then we can go and kill all as you go leave none as big as your fist Major S Black right to us as quick as possible how you come on Major and let us know how many you got on your list we have about two thousand in our different counties that we have heard from and a great many of the free blacks People going with us and they am our officers nothing more at present but don't let them drink a drop.

The above is the copy—it has no signature attached to it. We have advised by to-day's mail the people of Raleigh, Waynesboro', and Stantonsburg—sending to each a copy.

DAVID THOMSON.

The Central Committee of Vigilance beg leave to submit to their fellow citizens the following REPORT.

The Central Committee of Vigilance entered upon their duties immediately after its formation.

They have been in almost constant session for four days and have patiently and dispassionately investigated every matter of the least suspicious character that has been communicated to them. And from this thorough examination they are unanimously of opinion that there are no concerted plans for insurrection. They have discovered, however, that the slaves of different neighborhoods have been drawn together on Sundays, by some of bad and immoral character, for the purpose of gaming. If these leaders contemplated insurrection, it does not seem that they had ventured to communicate their views to others. The Committee have caused corporal punishment to be inflicted on all those who attended the meetings for gaming. They have discovered very few offensive weapons in the hands of the slaves, and only such as they might have had without any mischievous intent. No abolition tracts or incendiary publications of any kind have been discovered among the free negroes or slaves. The Committee recommend to their fellow citizens, however, to be vigilant, and that the Committees for the different districts be considered as standing committees, whose duty it shall be to investigate all reports and suspicious matters, and to communicate to their fellow citizens any information they may deem necessary for the public peace & safety. The Central Committee entertain the belief if this course is pursued, and the District Committees discharge their duties, we shall never have any thing to fear from the slaves.

J. R. LLOYD, Ch'm'n. Sept. 11, 1835.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

The good citizens of district No. 2, of Edgecombe militia, having assembled for the purpose of consulting upon such measures as the present circumstances of their county require, organized the meeting by calling Col. Benj. Wilkinson to the Chair, and appointing Benj. D. Battle and James G. Barnes, Secretaries. After due deliberation, the committee appointed to that duty reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:—

Resolved 1st, That in the opinion of this meeting, the present excitement throughout the Southern country, has been produced by the seditious proceedings of Northern fanatics.

Resolved 2d, That the Constitution of each State, as well as that of the United States, has guaranteed to every citizen the quiet enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

Resolved 3d, That in the Constitution of the United States, slaves are recognized as property in the hand of the owner.

Resolved 4th, That the people of the South, in the disposition of that property, are amenable only to taxes made by themselves.

Resolved 5th, That the iniquitous measures of the Northern fanatics are unconstitutional, ruinous to the cause they propose to promote, treasonable in their results, and if persisted in, will surely prove destructive to our happy Union.

Resolved 6th, That from the late expression of public sentiment in the Northern cities, our confidence in the friendly disposition of our intelligent brethren at the North is still unimpaired.

Resolved 7th, That we will use every lawful means in our possession to preserve inviolable the rights secured to us by that compact, under the genial influence of which we have enjoyed unexampled prosperity.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, the committee reported rules and regulations, which were also adopted, to be observed by the Committee of Vigilance in the performance of the duties imposed upon them.

Benj. Wilkinson, Chairman. Benj. D. Battle, } Secretaries. James G. Barnes, }

In reply to the query of the Raleigh Standard, relative to the politics of the members of the next General Assembly, we state that "now" we are satisfied the Whigs have been defeated—and truly gratified at the prospect, that Senator Mangum need not look for relief in that direction from his present awkward position. We shall publish the Roll of the members in our next.

We find in the last Washington Whig, an article containing in our view several flights of fancy, which we do not distinctly comprehend—among them, we are charged with having practiced numerous manœuvres to cover our late political defeat in this Congressional district, and represented as having been one of the members of the Jackson Van Buren Convention held in that place some months past. Being wholly unconscious of having practiced any manœuvres on the occasion referred to, and withal unambitious of political distinction, we courteously request the Editors of the Whig, to state the facts upon which the above assertions are founded.

The same article ascribes to us the paternity of the communications signed "A," and "A Planter," which appeared in our paper two weeks since, and several sage speculations are set forth relative to their contents—we conceive, however, they are sufficiently expurgated in the subjoined reply by one of the parties concerned.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Mr. Howard: I am extremely sorry that my request in your paper of 29th, should have placed you in such an unenviable situation. I perceive the Whig evades complying with the request, but promises to do so, if you will publish Dr. Hall's speech, delivered in Washington a few years ago. This he knows is impossible. But why the Whig should have got in such a rage, I am at a loss to divine; for surely those friends of Mr. Pettigrew, who were not in Washington, ought to be furnished by some means with copy of his "grateful acknowledgments"—and as the Whig has lately been possessed of so much "glory," I thought nothing could please it better than to have an opportunity of adding another laurel on the brow of their distinguished statesman. What would Messrs. Webster and Calhoun say, if one of their organs refused to publish one of their great efforts, especially when requested to do so? And why the Whig has thought proper to abuse you, for merely publishing a communication, (which every paper in the State would—except those belonging to a company,) I cannot conceive; unless by your publishing the request it has deprived the publishers of selling some four or five hundred copies of the speech, at a shilling a piece, as they did a celebrated "Song composed by a man who could neither read nor write." Or it may be, that they expect "the next Congress in the third Congressional district" will be held at Washington, and they perhaps be elected printers. But if they pursue the course they have adopted in this case, they will most assuredly have opposition; for the people would not leave their homes and go to Washington every time a "great speech" was delivered, even though they were promised a plenty of "whole hogs." In conclusion, the Whig spouts considerable concerning the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, &c. Now, as a set off to that, if the Whig will only be kind enough to publish the credentials of the delegates who attended the Caucus at Washington last December, I will be willing to let the people judge whether or

not all of that pure assembly acted by authority. A PLANTER.

Mr. Alex. J. Lawrence has retired from the Raleigh Star, and Mr. Thomas J. Lemay has become sole proprietor of that paper. Mr. Lemay observes:

"The change of proprietors will not be followed by any change of the principles upon which the Star has hitherto been conducted; nor shall it lose any portion of its lustre, if devotion to the best interests of my native State, and increased diligence and attention to business can prevent it.

On the contrary, I hope to be able to improve this journal, and aid in elevating the character of the press in North Carolina. If I can succeed in obtaining the requisite patronage, the dimensions and typographical execution of the Star shall, in a short time, be equal to that of any paper in the Southern section of the Union."

Appointment by the President.—Charles Shaler, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Territory of Michigan, vice Stephen T. Mason, superseded.

The reasons for this change are given at length in the Globe of Monday—they refer to the delicate and interesting relations at present existing between the Territory of Michigan and the State of Ohio.

Ohio and Michigan.—A letter from a respectable attorney, dated Detroit, April 27th, says, "We are on the eve of a border war with Ohio. Blood must be shed. I am this moment under marching orders." We trust the writer's apprehension will not be realized. It must indeed be a dreadful infatuation which could induce two neighboring communities, members of this great Confederacy, to mingle their arms in deadly strife. We cannot believe that either of them have so far forgotten the duties which they owe to the country, and to the cause of universal liberty. But apart from this, if the order of the President, dismissing Governor Mason, of Michigan, shall arrive in time, it will soothe the pride of one party, and confound the zeal of the other. Both of them ought to be ashamed of their warlike preparations, especially when they know that in three months the controversy will be put to rest by the action of Congress.

Jour. of Com.

Death by Lightning.—Two negro women, the property of Mr. Powell, near Haysville, Franklin county, were struck by lightning on Sunday evening, 16th ultimo, and instantaneously killed. They were returning from the Camp-Meeting at Plank Chapel, each with a basket on her head, containing plates, knives and forks, &c. and as they were in an open field when struck, it was supposed the metal attracted the electric fluid, and caused the explosion in that particular spot. Some of the knives were melted, and every thing else about them, including even their clothing, shivered and torn into atoms.—Ral. Star.

Public meetings have been held at Warrenton, Wilmington and Long Creek, New Hanover county, relative to the movements of the Abolitionists and Incendiaries; at which strong resolutions were adopted.—ib.

Mr. Robert Brockett, of Camden county, was killed by lightning on the 17th ultimo.—ib.

Greensborough, Aug. 29.—Horrid Murder!—We have just received information of a murder committed in the north west part of this county, which was attended with the most aggravated and revolting circumstances.

On Wednesday last, John Colhoun, who had been drinking freely, perhaps to drunkenness, the day previously, took his jug and started after more liquor. His wife Elizabeth entreated him to desist. He swore if she did not

hold her tongue he would kill her. He immediately rushed upon her with his knife drawn, & stabbed her in the abdomen. His daughter attempted to interfere and rescue her mother. He immediately turned upon her, and threatened to serve her in the same way. She snatched up a small child and ran half a mile, to the house of a neighbor, for assistance. When that assistance was afforded, and came to where the horrid deed was perpetrated, they found, that in addition to the first wound inflicted, the demon had cut his wife's throat.

Search was immediately made for him, and he was found perhaps two hundred yards from the house with his own throat cut, from ear to ear, and partly through the wind-pipe. He was not dead, however, as he ought to have been, but was brought to this place on Thursday morning, and is now in jail. The doctors sewed up the cut place in his neck the better to enable the sheriff to hang him.—Patriot.

Mark the Hypocrites!—In the Palmyra (N. Y.) Sentinel of August 7, we have the proceedings of a meeting called for the purpose of—doing what, does the reader suppose? Why, of taking measures for "ridding that place of the vagabond Negroes by whom it is at present infested to an alarming extent, or for advising in regard to some other efficient and legal steps of security against their nocturnal depredations and demoralizing influence." Who could have been prepared for such language as this from a village in the interior of New York? Where are the tender sympathies of Tappan, Leavitt & Co. Why are they not endeavoring to elevate the character of the "vagabond negroes" that already infest their State, before they seek to augment their number? Out upon you, hypocrites!

But, what does the reader suppose is the character of the measures adopted by these friends of "human rights," in New York, to rid themselves of the few free blacks among them? After declaring, in their preamble, that they had been seriously annoyed by the depredations of this class of people, who are, they say, "with few exceptions, lazy, dissolute, pilfering vagabonds, generally refusing to labor for any compensation but depending on their nightly thefts and the poor laws for the means of subsistence," (how characteristic of the race, every where!) they request owners of houses which they occupy to expel them forthwith, and hereafter to refuse to receive them as tenants! And this act of expulsion is done by men who lecture the people of the South on the duties of humanity, and who denounce us, because, instead of augmenting the number of "lazy, dissolute and pilfering vagabonds" by manumitting our slaves, we rather increase their happiness by keeping them employed, and giving them more and better food and clothing than they would earn for themselves if they were free, or even than the white slaves of the North at this moment enjoy! We say again, out upon ye, double dyed hypocrites, as ye are!

Lynchburg Vir.

Zekiel Bigelow's Mode of abolishing Slavery.—"But now to the notion I first started with, for this is the nub of this letter. As in this country there might be more danger in preventing free discussion on all matters, than in letting all have their say in most matters—the only course left in this nigger question, is to see that one set of folks don't use other folks' property in carrying out their plans of "philanthropy," as they call it. The meaning of this word "philanthropy" according to the dictionary, is "to love men."

Now, if any man loves a nigger more than his master does, he should love his master just as much, else there aint a jot of philanthropy in it. Now, according to the laws of the land, a nigger is as much the property of his master as my shirt is mine; if any man wants my shirt, and I chuse to sell it to him, it's a bar-

gain—but if he aint ready to give me a fair price for it, then I aint got no right to discuss the matter, particularly if the nature of his discussion is to deprive me of my shirt, without compensating at all.

Now, then, if the Abolition folks want to free a nigger, they must be ready to pay for him, and some-thing like this plan might work well. Let the Southern States fix a fair price for a nigger, and form a committee to take charge of the matter, & when an abolition man is so brain full of philanthropy that he can't find work enuf at home for it, let him send the amount of the fixed value of a nigger to this committee south, and simply say—"gentlemen, inclosed is \$—; please send me a nigger."

Now, this would be what I would call true philanthropy; and if the Abolition folks at home and abroad would just try it a spell, they would find at least the true difference between right up and down justice, and their kind of philanthropy, which is very apt to overlook it. Your friend, ZEKIEL BIGELOW.

Antiquities.—We were a few days since invited by a gentleman of this place to examine what was deemed a novelty in these parts. In digging out a cellar under his dwelling house, about four feet below the surface, was discovered what appeared to be a piece of timber hewed in square form, morticed, &c. in all respects resembling the bottom sill of a framed building. Whether this timber, may not be the remains of some building erected by a race of men more ancient and civilized than the copper-colored savages generally supposed to be the aborigines of America, we leave for the learned and cautious to determine.—Oxford Exam.

Come at Last.—By a card published in the New Haven Herald, we learn that the long expected Comet has at length made its appearance.—The honor of its first discovery (at least in this country) belongs to Professor Olmsted and Mr. Loomis of Yale College.

The cholera has made frightful ravages at Versailles, Kentucky; on the morning ending the 17th, in a population of nearly 1000 persons, there occurred in the space of 24 hours, 30 cases and 21 deaths! Among them many of the medical men, that a letter was dispatched to Lexington for medical aid, when three of the physicians of that town, Drs. Pawling, Bell and Blackburn, with a generous devotion, immediately proceeded thither. Russellville, where the disease has nearly disappeared, there have been 100 deaths.

Remarkable Cure.—A young gentleman in Greenfield (Mass.) had a finger cut off by the blade of a hay-cutter a few days since. It was divided between the first and second joints. Dr. Deane was called in about fifteen minutes afterward. The severed portion had fallen across the hay, and was then pale and cold; it was taken up, washed in warm water, secured on the stump by sewing and bandages, and is now entirely re-united. The fact should serve as a lesson in similar cases, to "save the piece." Greenfield Mercury.

At a late fire in New York it was discovered that a small story house contained thirty families, seven of which occupied the garret, in which there was a partition.—Mirror.

The manufacture of spurious coin for Hayti and South America, is carried on to considerable extent. A schooner arrived at New York from Belleville, Jersey, on Thursday week with 380 boxes of it—each containing \$1200, made entirely of copper—amounting to \$456,000. They were to be glossed over, prepared to exportation; it was seized