



## TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1833.

### CANDIDATES.

Election on Thursday, 25th July next.

For Congress.

THOMAS H. HALL.

General Assembly—Senate.

GRAY LITTLE.

PESANTON SUGG.

House of Commons.

JOHN W. POTTS.

MOSES BAKER.

TURNER BYNUM.

Clerk Superior Court.

JAMES W. CLARK.

Clerk County Court.

MICHAEL HEARN.

JOSEPH BELL.

From the north, west, and south, we hear continued complaints of the extensive injuries occasioned by the heavy rains which for the last three weeks it appears have generally prevailed. The crops in this vicinity have suffered severely. Our water courses have been swollen to an unusual height, and the roads, bridges, low grounds, &c. much injured. The Roanoke, we are told, has not been so high for the last forty years.

*John Randolph is no more!*—The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, of the 25th ult. says: "The Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke, celebrated for his abilities, his eloquence, and his eccentricities, died yesterday, about noon, of consumption, in the 60th year of his age, at the City Hotel, in this city. He continued sensible until the hour before he died. He was on his way to Europe, intending to sail in the Montezuma; but arrived too late. We learn that he manumitted all his slaves, amounting to more than one hundred, by his will."

A public meeting of the citizens of Newbern was held on the 18th ult. at which several resolutions were passed expressing regret and indignation at the late assault committed by Mr. R. B. Randolph upon the President of the United States.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Fayetteville Journal, dated Poplar Hill, May 14:

Gentlemen: I wish to correct an extract which I saw in your paper of the 1st inst. taken from the Tarborough Free Press. The verdict of the Jury of Inquest was that James H. Cook, came to his death by the improper use of laudanum, administered to him by one Wooten, on the 18th day of April, 1833. From the general bad character, which was represented to the Jury, of Wooten, they did not pretend to know with what intent the laudanum was given. The Jury wished to have Wooten before them, and I sent the sheriff in search of him, but he could not be found. I should have committed him, as I view it a wanton act, and one that shows a disregard for the life of his fellow man. It was owing to the illness of my family, that I could not give that attention to the inquisition that it demanded from me.

Your obedient servant,

Jer. Benton, Coroner.

From the Raleigh Star.

May 21, 1833.

Messrs. Editors,—The Tarborough "Free Press" of the 18th inst. informs me, that the Washington "Globe" has published an extract of a letter written by me to a friend in that city, as its authority for saying that *Badges* or "*Medals*," such as are described in said extract, had been made in South Carolina. This information surprises me, as no part of that letter was intended for publication, or expected to be so used; but was written in the course of a friendly correspondence, in which I was requested by my friend to communicate whatever of interest might transpire within the circle of my acquaintance and coupled with said request was a question in which Major Hinton's name was mentioned. In replying to that question, the *Badge* conversation between the Major

and myself being still on my mind, I alluded to it in the manner stated in the said extract. To day, Major H. and myself compared reminiscences of that conversation, and he answered me I misunderstood him in some things—that he spoke of some of these from reports only, and not from his own knowledge; and that I improperly confounded the *western part of this State*, where he had been, with the matters spoken of, and which were referable *elsewhere*; and that as to those *Badges*, he intended to be understood as saying, that the passing about in *South Carolina*, as it was said, of *persons with such Badges*, was the subject of *conversation* in the part of this State where he then was,—not intending himself to vouch for the main fact. I can readily see, from the nature and circumstances of the aforesaid conversation and its various topics, how I fell into the misapprehensions referred to; but the bare word of Major Hinton is sufficient for my making the correction; and beside, I am unwilling that any misconception of mine should for one moment disquiet so valued a friend. I therefore cheerfully rise from a sick bed to make the correction. If he were my enemy, I would not do less. It is also proper to remark, that *most* of the residue of the said extract are my own deductions from the general scope of that conversation, and the spirit of a portion of the public press, and that of certain political leaders—and what appeared to be visible on the surface of things growing out of the Proclamation, Force Bill, Tariff, U. S. Bank and slavery—and the probable effect of all these upon the next elections in this State, and on the future condition of the country generally: all of which subjects were discussed between us at that time. Major H. however thinks that some of the expressions I used, were stronger than he would have employed, and particularly in reference to the *feeling* in Western Carolina respecting the "taint" mentioned in said extract—and that however some in that section may think and speak and act upon that subject, he is confident that the attachments to the *Union* of the *great body* of that people are too deeply fixed to be shaken. I gladly mention this, because it is creditable to our people. I need not say that both Major Hinton and myself very much regret that our names have been so unexpectedly and unpleasantly brought before the public.

Yours, JOS. B. HINTON.

We learn that *R. M. Saunders*, of this city, has been appointed a Commissioner, in place of Mr. Williams resigned, under the Convention between France and the United States. We take it for granted, as this is a temporary trust, it will not interfere with the duties of his present station, and of course he will not resign the office of Attorney General of the State, which he has discharged so much to the satisfaction of the public.

Raleigh Constitutionalist.

*The President's visit to New England.* The Philadelphia Pennsylvaniaian says:—With deep regret we learn from Washington that the health of our venerable President is not, at this moment, so robust or so vigorous as usual. The fatigue growing out of the last session of Congress, and the incessant and remarkable attention which he has paid to the faithful discharge of his various public duties, could not fail to affect a frame which had, ere he was called to the Presidency, endured more hardships, for the honor and glory of his country, than that of any man now living.

We learn, however, that the President is fully determined to make his intended visit to New England, if his state of health will at all warrant the fatigue of the excursion. In such case he will leave Washington sometime after the 26th inst., accompanied by the Honorable Mr. McLane, then probably the Secretary of State, and the Honorable Mr. Cass, Secretary of War. Mr. Duane will probably be appointed to the Treasury Department about the same time, Mr. Woodbury will have returned from the south, and both he and Mr. Duane will remain at Washington during the

absence of the President, and the other members of the administration. On reaching New York, the President and his two secretaries will be joined by the Vice President, and the whole party will then go down to New England, as far as Portland, in Maine. The institutions of that interesting section of the country will be an object of much curiosity to the President, having never before had an opportunity of forming an opinion of them from personal knowledge.

*Notions from Connecticut.*—The Hartford (Conn.) Daily Review says—"From a rumor set in motion, by the Middletown Sentinel, it would seem that our worthy President has some other motive for visiting 'down East,' than merely to see our spinning jennies and power looms,—to wit, the sparkling eyes of some 'bonnie lassie,' or 'jocund widow,' in Litchfield county. Names are not given, nor does it appear when the old General is to surrender."

To which a New Haven paper rejoins: "We do not answer for facts, but the lady referred to is now in this city, and is altogether worthy of the diadem."

The companies of U. S. Troops that were, a short time since, ordered from Charleston, and marched through the Cherokee country within our limits, have been stationed, we understand, on the borders of North Carolina and Tennessee. This was done, we learn, at the request of the Indians and the Governor of North Carolina, to prevent intrusion upon the Cherokee territory within the bounds, but out of the organized jurisdictional limits of those States.

Milledgeville Jour.

*Another Disaster.*—The schr. Oriole, Capt. Boyd, sailed from this port on the 15th inst. with a cargo of corn and tar bound for Boston. On Tuesday last, while beating out of Teach's Hole, went ashore on the S. E. point and bilged.—Washington Union.

*The Swash.*—We are gratified to learn that the operations at the swash are progressing under the most favorable circumstances. The large & new Dredging boat has been at work more than a month, and the old one having undergone thorough repairs, left this place yesterday for the purpose of resuming her station. This undertaking was at first regarded as an experiment of doubtful character; but, from the depth of water already effected at the most difficult points, and from the permanency of the work already accomplished, notwithstanding its exposure to severe gales, it is now acknowledged to be perfectly feasible and the certainty of its early completion may be confidently expected. The difficulty of procuring the necessary vessels and machinery, and the delay consequent upon an undertaking of such magnitude, having been overcome, the skill and energy of the Engineer will henceforth be directed to the successful prosecution of the enterprize. There is, we are informed, every reason to expect that by the month of October next, vessels drawing from 8 to 8 1-2 feet water, will pass from Pamlico Sound through the new channel, directly to sea.—Newbern Sentinel.

*Newbern, May 24.*—A report has been for some time current here that Mr. Joseph W. Tisdale of this place, now a resident of Mobile, had killed a Mr. Brenner of that city, under circumstances unjustifiable and aggravated. It gives us great pleasure to state, from authentic information, that the latter part of the report is entirely groundless. In an affray which took place between a Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Holly, the gentleman by whom Mr. Tisdale is employed, and while Mr. T. was exerting himself to prevent the interference of O'Connell's friends, the deceased struck him on the head with the butt end of a heavy double barreled gun. As soon as Mr. Tisdale recovered from the stunning effects of the blow, he seized a loaded pistol which was in the store, and as Brenner again advanced towards him with a drawn dirk in his hand, he lodged the contents in his body. Mr. Tisdale immediately gave

himself up to the Mayor of the city, who admitted him to bail till the meeting of the Court. This took place a few weeks ago, and after a thorough investigation of the case, the bill of indictment was rejected by the Grand Jury.—Spectator.

*Raleigh, May 28.*—The Federal Court had not adjourned when our last paper went to Press. It was stated however, in a Postscript, that the important Land case which occupied so much time in its trial, had resulted in a verdict for the Defendant. Of the individuals indicted for counterfeiting Notes on the Bank of the United States, and ordered to this Court from Lincoln county, by his Honor Judge Seawell, only one individual was convicted; the evidence not being conclusive as to the guilt of the others. The person convicted, was indicted in the name of *John S. Smith* alias *John S. Scott*. He was sentenced by the Court to seven years imprisonment. *John B. Mills*, who was at the last term of this Court, convicted of advising the robbery of the mail, and whose case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

*Abel Turner*, who was at the same term, convicted of counterfeiting U. S. Bank notes, and whose case was also carried to the Supreme Court, was sentenced to three years imprisonment—all in the Jail of this City.—Reg.

A gentleman lately died in Massachusetts, who had held his seat in Congress for forty years in succession, having maintained his popularity throughout the whole of that long period, by uniformly voting in the negative. If a bad law was passed, his name was always found among the *nays*—if a good law, no inquiry was made as to who voted for or against it.

Our own venerable Mr. Macon voted for the declaration of War against Great Britain, but voted, we believe, against nearly all the bills (if not every one of them) appropriating money to carry it on—or declined voting altogether.—ib.

*Georgia Convention.*—This body has adjourned, after agreeing upon a basis of reduction. Hereafter, the Legislature is to be composed of 189 members, of which, 45 will constitute the Senate.—ib.

The indictment against the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, for having made a false return of votes at a recent election, was tried on Monday, and a verdict of *not guilty* was promptly rendered by the Jury.

*Cholera in Mississippi.*—We learn from the Vicksburg Advocate of the 1st inst. that the Cholera had reappeared in that town, 20 cases and 7 deaths having occurred from the 20th to the 29th of April. There had been no new cases for the two last days.

The Cholera is stated to have again broken out with violence at New Orleans.

*Boston, April 13.*—A few days ago two colored men gave information to some members of the Anti-slavery Society, that a negro slave from one of the southern States was on board a schooner in the harbor, that he was very desirous of escaping, and that he was watched for fear of his running away. The name of the vessel, as afterwards ascertained was the *Vienna*, her master's, Lorenzo Dow Morgan, and the slave's, Burton Spicer.—She is said to be bound to New York. A writ of habeas corpus was, on the petition of one of the members of the society, immediately obtained from the Supreme Court, and served upon the Captain; and Spicer was shortly after brought up to the Supreme Court Room.

Before the Judges would take cognizance of the case, it became necessary to show that Spicer was detained against his will. He was accordingly interrogated upon the subject by the council, and informed that he was free in Massachusetts, and that no doubt the Court would so pronounce him if the case was permitted to proceed. The poor fellow seemed very much agitated, and his whole frame