

TARBOROUGH FREE PRESS.

Whole No. 502.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Friday, May 9, 1834.

Vol. X—No. 34.

The "Tarborough Free Press,"
BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or, Three Dollars, at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, Twenty-five Cents per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity. Advertisements, not exceeding 16 lines, will be inserted at 50 cents the first insertion, and 25 cents each continuance. Longer ones at that rate for every 16 lines. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered, and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they may not be attended to.

DOMESTIC.

Superior Court.—The week was occupied by several highly interesting cases, Judge Settle presiding. This is the first time the Judge has visited this section of the State, since his promotion to the Bench, and we speak the sentiments of our community, when we say, no Judge has ever given more satisfaction for his prompt and enlightened decisions as well as the urbanity of his manners. The criminal Elijah Hawkins, was put upon his trial for killing Green Mills, both free persons of color, and found guilty of murder in the first degree. Sentence of Death was pronounced upon him by Judge S. in a truly feeling and appropriate manner. The day for carrying into effect the sentence of law, is fixed on 23d May next.—*Halifax Adv.*

Late from Africa.—By the arrival of the ship Jupiter, at New York, thirty days from Liberia, letters have been received announcing the death of Mrs. Wright, wife of one of the Methodist missionaries, on the 9th February last; and also of Mr. Savage, the young gentleman sent out last year by the Presbyterian Church, who died of the fever on the 8th February. From the intelligence received by this arrival, it appears that the general health of the colony is good, & its affairs prosperous; that a wide field for missionary labors is opening in Africa, and that the prospect of success is becoming more and more encouraging. The natives in the different towns on the coast are, most of them, anxious to be instructed in our language. About one hundred miles in the interior, is a town of four or five thousand inhabitants, in the dominion of King Boatswain, who has put himself under the protection of the Colony, and requested that his people might be educated—saying he will do all he can to encourage a school, in the town, if white men will go there and establish one. The climate is very healthy there, and the country far more pleasant than at Monrovia—interspersed with mountains and valleys, with running brooks, and large streams, and numerous springs of clear fresh water—all of which are seldom seen on the coast; and when the people from thence visit the colony they take the fever like the Americans.—*Ral Star.*

George Stebbing, who, some months since, was arrested and committed to the jail at Port Deposit, on the charge of the murder of Miss Evelina Cunningham, in 1825, has been tried and acquitted. But the Cecil Republican states that the nature of the evidence was such as to leave on the minds of all who were present at the trial a very strong suspicion of his guilt; and almost immediately after he was discharged, he was again arrested and committed on a charge of stealing lumber.—*ib.*

Improvement in Orthography.—The Hon. Thomas S. Grimke, of South Carolina, recently delivered an eloquent forensic speech against the constitutionality of the Test Oath; and having prepared it for the press, he calls the attention of the editor, in an accompanying note, to his peculiar method of spelling, request-

ing, as he had the strongest conviction of its correctness, that it should not be altered. For, says he, "I am quite willing to meet ridicule, censure, and even angry abuse and contempt, because I conceive I am doing a duty. The only material, I believe the only changes, are 1. a single "l" for a "ll" not accented. 2. "e" omitted at the end of such words as "discipline." 3. the silent "e" omitted in such words as "suppressed," &c. I call them, you see, *misspellings* and *misorthography*, to accommodate others. I hold them to be the true spelling, and do not doubt they will ultimately be adopted."—*ib.*

The Polish Emigrants.—The Common Council of New York have taken steps to ascertain the circumstances of the Polish exiles, recently landed in that city from the Austrian frigates, and to advise measures for their relief, as far as they may need it. The New York American states that these unfortunate men have been brought to this country, not only without their consent, as it is understood, but protesting solemnly against being forcibly torn from Europe, and thrown desitute upon a land of whose language they are ignorant, and where they will be without any means of subsistence. It is stated that they were gathered together from different parts of Austria—passed from brigade to brigade down to Trieste, and there, being each furnished with a great coat, a pair of trowsers, and one or two other necessities, sent on board the frigates—and thus were brought away forcibly from Europe. They are each to receive here a sum of about \$22: there is only one female, seven or eight officers and the rest soldiers.

A Hard Case.—Amongst the petitions presented to the present Legislature, is that of an unfortunate husband for divorce from his wife, who appears to have left him almost before the honeymoon was over, because she could not love him. The young couple were married in July last, & according to the statement of the gentleman at whose house they were married, and in whose family the lady had previously lived, the bride accompanied her husband to his house about a mile and a half distant, but in four or five days returned in great distress, declaring that she had no affection for her husband, and that the thoughts of spending her life with him was painful and repulsive. All that could be said to her was of no avail to quiet her feelings; and soon after she declared that she had made up her mind to leave him, and accordingly her husband returned her with her goods and chattels to the house whence he took her, with the hope that time and the counsels of her friends might influence her to a different state of mind. He subsequently called once or twice but found no alteration in her feelings; and has therefore petitioned the Legislature to set him and his hardhearted fair one free from the bonds of matrimony. The petition is accompanied by the certificate of the Methodist minister of the circuit that at a class meeting on the 11th August, 1833, the lady alluded to, expressed her feelings towards her husband, and gave them as her sole reason for leaving him, declaring that he had used her well in every respect. Her husband is a member of the same church in good standing—The minister, after endeavouring in vain to bring her mind to a better state excluded her from the church.

The Legislature adopting the principle on which our laws are based, that there is but one crime which will justify divorce, refused the prayer of the petitioner—and no doubt decided wisely for the good of the community, though, perhaps, unhappily for the parties. It is worthy of notice that the lady ex-

pressly declares that she was induced to marry by the advice and influence of others; and the result may serve as a salutary caution to those (and they are not few in number or over modest in their intermeddling) who are disposed to judge what is for the happiness of others, and to place their judgment above that of the parties themselves. No doubt there is a just and necessary right in parents and guardians to use a certain degree of influence to prevent ill assorted marriages; but when they or any other persons exercise power or influence to form connexions against the free and unbiassed inclinations of either party, they assume a responsibility of which they know not the weight, and to which they can have no pretence of claim.—*American Adv.*

A meeting was held at Chapel Hill, on the 5th ult. at which Resolutions were passed, expressing a determination not to support for the Legislature any Candidate opposed to the State taking shares in incorporated Companies for the purpose of Internal Improvement; and proposing a County Convention, to be held at Hillsborough, for the purpose of nominating suitable Candidates for the next Legislature.

A serious riot (says the Boston Post) took place among the labourers on the Railroad, in Mansfield, on Monday. About four hundred of them struck for higher wages, armed themselves with clubs, and attacked one of the contractors, whose life was put in imminent peril. The High Sheriff of Norfolk, with the assistance of a company of militia, succeeded in arresting nine of the ringleaders, who were lodged in the jail at Dedham.—Mr. L. Sweet, a Deputy Sheriff of the county, also called a company of militia, and arrested six of the rioters, who were also committed to jail on Tuesday. The militia remained under arms until Tuesday, when order was fully restored.

A black fellow having been arrested in Albany on Tuesday week, on a claim that he was a slave, about a hundred blacks assembled and rescued him from the constable. They secured the black fellow, placed him in a wagon, and drove off.

Horrible Barbarity.—The conflagration of the house occupied by Madam Lalaurie in Hospital street, has been the means of discovering one of those atrocities, the details of which seem to be too incredible for human belief. We would shrink from the task of detailing the painful circumstances connected therewith, were it not that a sense of duty, and the necessity of exposing and holding up to the public indignation such a wretch as the perpetrator, renders it indispensable for us to do so.

The flames having spread with alarming rapidity, and the horrible suspicion being entertained among the spectators; that some of the inmates of the premises where it originated, were incarcerated therein, the doors were forced open for the purpose of liberating them. Previous however, to taking this liberty, (if liberty it can be called) several gentlemen impelled by their feelings of humanity, demanded the keys, which were refused them in a gross and insulting manner. Upon entering one of the apartments, the most appalling spectacle met their eyes.—Seven slaves more or less horribly mutilated, were seen suspended by the neck, with their limbs apparently stretched and torn from one extremity to the other. Language is powerless and inadequate to give a proper conception of the horror which a scene like this must have inspired. We shall not attempt it, but leave it rather to the reader's imagination to picture what it was!

These slaves were the property of the

demon, in the shape of a woman, whom we mentioned in the beginning of this article. They had been confined by her for several months in the situation from which they had thus providentially been rescued, and had been merely kept in existence to prolong their sufferings and to make them taste all that the most refined cruelty could inflict.—But why dwell upon such aggravating and painful particulars! We feel confident that the community share with us our indignation, and that vengeance will fall, heavily fall upon the guilty culprit. Without being superstitious, we cannot but regard the manner in which these atrocities have been brought to light, as an especial interposition of heaven.

Since the above was in type, the populace have repaired to the house of this woman, and have demolished and destroyed every thing upon which they could lay their hands. At the time of inditing this, the fury of the mob remained still unabated, and threatens the total demolition of the entire edifice.

New Orleans Bee.

A Counterfeiter.—Thomas D. Condy, Esq. U. S. District Marshall, arrived in this city yesterday, from Greenville, via the Rail Road, having in custody a person named David Twitty, charged with counterfeiting Bills on the Bank of the United States. Twitty will be brought up for trial before the Federal Court, which commences its session in this city, on the 23d June next.

We were favored with a sight of two of the counterfeits, one a \$10 Bill of the Branch Bank at Nashville, (Tenn.) the other a \$10 Bill of the mother Bank at Philadelphia, both of which were well executed, and calculated to impose upon any who were not good judges.

Charleston Courier.

An individual named Williams was recently tried in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, for sending a written challenge to Capt. John Charles, of the same county, to fight a duel with pistols. It appears that Williams, who is a man of not very good character, was at the time somewhat excited with liquor, and had hung about a Justice's office nearly all day, for the purpose of intercepting and fighting Capt. Charles, who was expected there to enter a complaint against him for another offence. Towards night he sent the challenge, and was arrested and bound over to Court. The evidence against him was so clear, that the jury could not avoid returning a verdict of guilty; and the Court sentenced him to one year's confinement in the penitentiary, to pay a fine of 500 dollars to the Commonwealth, and the costs of prosecution. By the law, the Court could not sentence him to a less severe punishment.

A daring outrage was committed at Columbia (Tennessee) on the night of the 11th instant, on the person of P. W. Porter, Esq. Cashier of the Union Bank. About ten o'clock on that night, when but a few steps from the bank, he received a violent blow on the head and a stab in the side, which rendered him insensible. The keys of the bank were then taken from his pocket, the vault entered, and \$19,600 taken therefrom. Mr. Porter was accidentally discovered, a short time afterwards, and when spoken to thought himself sick, and was not conscious of having been seriously hurt until he was brought to the light. He could recollect nothing of being knocked down.

Cure for a film in the eye of a Horse or Ox.—Put into the ear opposite the injured eye, a table spoon full of soft lard. This has it is said cured several in 24 hours time.

Undertake not what you cannot perform; but carefully keep your promise.