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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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## DOMESTIC.

From the Globe.

The following article is from the pen of a true hearted, just man, and puts some home questions to the consciences of Mr. Stevenson's persecutors.

Mr. Blair: I have read in the *Intelligencer* of Thursday, what purports to be a vindication of the Senate for their rejection of the Hon. Mr. Stevenson as Minister to London. I am not a little surprised at this, as well as other contemporaneous expositions of the motives of that honorable body for an act which will be viewed by all honest men as an outrage not only on the American People as a nation, but an insult to a highly important foreign power. I say, I was not a little surprised at reading the article above alluded to—because it is universally admitted to be the production of Mr. Clay.

As to the bitter denunciation it contains against General Jackson, no man need feel surprised. It is like the thousand anathemas he has had for the last fifteen years, poured forth against him; and which in effect have been something like Don Quixotte's tirade against the windmill. But what does excite my wonder and surprise is, that Mr. Clay should charge on General Jackson the fact of his appointing members of Congress to office. Now, who does not remember the circumstance, that this same Henry Clay once voted as a member of the House of Representatives for John Quincy Adams as President, and that as a reward for the same he was made Secretary of State. I do not say there was any *personal understanding* as to this matter, though I believe the American People thought so.

I have ever been one of those who believe that there is no just reason why members of Congress should be excluded from participating in Executive patronage, and therefore, I do not criminate Mr. Clay for receiving office under John Quincy Adams, after he had made him President, and particularly when it is considered that for ten years before he voted for him, they had been not only political, but personal enemies. But, I have no doubt General Jackson thinks the constitution ought to prohibit it for reasons not necessary here to mention; not that he deems them unworthy in point of capacity—but to prevent corruption in elections, should the election ever again devolve on the House of Representatives. If there could be a plan devised whereby the election of President could always be made by the People, I suppose neither General Jackson nor any other man would deem an amendment to the constitution, to exclude members of Congress from Executive appointments advisable. So long as the constitution remains as at present, what right has any President to disfranchise those whom the constitution makes eligible to office?

But, Mr. Editor, my principal object in taking up my pen was to notice the objection raised against Mr. Stevenson on account of his conduct in appointing committees. I suppose we are to understand by this that because he appointed the principal committees of the House to consist of a majority in favor of the administration, he has been guilty of a great dereliction of duty.

Now, admitting the fact to be true, that

such a course of conduct is wrong, it comes at least from some who voted against him with a bad grace. Whoever will take the trouble to look over the *National Intelligencer*, of, I think, the 10th of December, or there about, will find reported the proceedings of the Senate relative to changing the rule about the appointment of the Committees of that body. In the debates on that proceeding, it will be found that Messrs. Calhoun and Poindexter supported the change on the ground that committees should always be so formed as by a majority to represent the principles of the majority of the body. And what is the fact? Why, there is not one committee of the Senate of any importance, a majority of which is not opposed to the administration. And all this is right in the immaculate Senate, yet Andrew Stevenson, who has given the committees of the House on the same principle, is to be sacrificed. This flimsy pretext may do for those unfaithful servants who have thus violated public confidence, but it is an indignity and insult to the sovereign People which they will not submit to.

But the most glaring of all the inconsistencies is not brought to view, as respects Mr. Clay and some few Southern Senators. Mr. Clay charges Mr. Stevenson with packing committees. Now it will be remembered that Mr. Clay was once Speaker of the House, and that during a period of great political excitement, Will Mr. Clay point us to one committee he organized during the war which did not consist of a majority of his party, and does he not know that such has been the course under all administrations? Does he not know that through the medium of committees all business comes before the House, and that unless the administration, or the dominant party, have them so formed as to mature their measures, they can't be brought before Congress! Let Mr. Clay look to his own conduct while Speaker of the House of Representatives, and let those speak who served under his own grasp of tyranny. Let the feds speak. But how can Calhoun, Preston, and Mangum reconcile their conduct. Mr. Stevenson is not only a Southern man, but is anti-tariff and anti-internal improvement. His whole public career has been one in support of those principles which the South cherish. Yet these men join in proscribing him, when only a few days ago Gov. Dickerson, who is the advocate of the tariff and all those principles which the South deprecate, was by their votes confirmed and that without division. It is true Mr. Stevenson is now languishing, and in his feeble state the blow may be received as a finishing one. But a wise and bountiful Providence may yet be pleased to raise him up, that his countrymen may reward his just merit for his past eminent services.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

**Fire and dreadful accident.**—On the 1st instant, a four story brick building on Pearl street, New York, was consumed by fire. Two of the firemen were killed, and three others severely wounded, by the falling of the gable end of the building.

**Divorce.**—The House of Representatives of Connecticut lately granted a divorce to a petitioner—113 ayes, 50 nays. It appears that the wife was in the habit of throwing hot water upon the applicant, beating him on the head with the tongs, endeavoring to pick out his eyes with a fork and the like. We think the decision was a righteous one—how would the 50 gentleman who voted against the divorce, like to live with such a piece of devilishness! They said if divorce were allowed on the ground of *quarreling*, the Legislature would be inundated with petitions! This is a very uncivil charge against the wives of Connecticut. We do not believe that they are in the habit

of quarreling, at any rate, to the extent described above. We believe it would be well to provide by law for the protection of females, who are oftener "sinned against than sinning," in the matrimonial connexion. A law granting a divorce, when a female shall prove her husband has failed to provide for his family, (having the ability) for a specified time, is demanded by impositions which have become scandalously numerous. The effect of this worse than brutal neglect is to increase the number of destitute widows and helpless children, whose prospects are clouded with despair and guilt.—*Wilmington Press.*

The Eastern papers give a curious account of the position of the inhabitants of the town of Madawaska, which is situated in the disputed territory, between the State of Maine, and the British province of New Brunswick. The town has been incorporated by the Maine Legislature, yet the British authorities have possession, built a court house, and levied a tax, which they collect with much rigor. A memorial, which the inhabitants were preparing to the United States Government, asking for protection and assistance, was forcibly suppressed and destroyed. A delegate has been despatched to the Governor of Maine, to ask his interposition in their behalf. The result of the mission is not known.

### Hampden Whig.

**Gold.**—A vein of this precious metal has been discovered in Lancaster County, Penn. An incorporated company is said to have commenced operations with every prospect of success. The *Pittsburgh Advocate* expresses its regret at the discovery, and hopes their expectations may never be realized, as he considers the abundant wealth of the country in its agricultural labor and industry far more preferable.

**Something new.**—We must no longer talk of the ingenuity of the Yankee; their fame is now being eclipsed by the West. A gentleman of Cincinnati has invented an aerial steamboat, with which he was to have made a trial at that place yesterday; it is said he places the utmost confidence in his ultimate success, having made several successful experiments in private. *Nous verrons.* The boat is thus described in a Cincinnati paper:—"It is about ten feet long; the ribs being covered with silk, in order to render it very light. The engine, of two horse power, is placed in the middle, and turns four vertical shafts projecting over the bow and stern, into each of which are fixed 4 spiral silken wings, which are made to revolve with a sufficient velocity to cause the vessel to rise. Over the whole is fixed a moveable silken cover designed to assist in counteracting the gravitation force, at the same time tending to assist in its propulsion forward. The whole boat, including the engine, weighs 60 pounds, and has cost about \$300."—*N. Y. Star.*

The Boston Police decides that sneezing in a man's face, with malice aforethought, is an assault.

From private information, the police officers at Boston lately repaired to several stores in the city and seized a vast collection of prints, snuff boxes and other articles containing pictures of an immodest nature. The vendors were bound over for trial.

A correspondent of the *New Orleans Bee*, details the particulars of the horrid butchery of two unknown individuals, in the parish of West Feliciana, on the margin of the Mississippi, near the habitation of Mr. Moore, on Cat Island. From their description, it appears they were genteelly clad, and supposed to be

from Kentucky, or the neighborhood. One of the victims had thirteen stabs in the back and breast; the other twelve stabs; both their heads were so horribly cut and disfigured that no remains could be discovered which could lead to their recognition. The tracks of five individuals were traced as coming and returning from the river.

At the marriage of a Mr. Sears to Miss Palmer, at Clarkstown, N. Y. during the performances of the ceremony, a Mr. Levi Phillips became so enamored with the sister of Miss Palmer, that after a few minutes conversation, during which they seemed highly pleased with each other, they desired the Dominie to tie them in wedlock's holy band.

The laborers on the Washington Rail Road have again commenced hostile operations, and the militia were once more called out to check the rioters. One man reported killed, and several injured. These continued acts of violence are disgraceful.

At Providence a small dwelling house, occupied by a number of disorderly blacks, was razed to the ground by the enraged community.

**Wonders of the Universe.**—The circumference of this globe is computed to be 25,000 miles, and it revolves once on its axis in 24 hours; consequently any one spot is carried round 25,000 miles in that space of time, which is upwards of 1,040 in an hour, or 173 miles in one minute. Vast as this may seem, and in comparison of which the utmost degree of velocity which man has been able to produce by the most ingenious contrivances sinks almost into nothing, yet when put in competition with the amazing velocity of the earth in its orbit, this of its diurnal revolution on its axis (though indeed astonishingly great) is comparatively trifling and insignificant. The distance of the earth from the sun is 95,000,000, which being the radius of the earth's orbit, we shall have its diameter 190,000,000. Now, as the earth revolves around the sun once in 365 days, it would travel about 1,440,000 miles in one day, or sixty thousand miles an hour. By this calculation, we find that the earth is whirled through the immense regions of space at the amazing, the inconceivable velocity of 6000 miles in a single minute of time.

A Copper Coin (a cent) was recently dug up in a garden which bears a curious relation to a part of our American history. It has on one side a head of George III. and the words "Georgius III. Rex" around the edge. On the opposite side, are represented the coats of arms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Virginia, quartered; and on one edge, are the word and figures "Virginia 1773."

The following historical facts are here distinctly referred to. During the usurpation of Cromwell, the colony of Virginia refused to acknowledge his authority, and declared itself independent. Shortly after finding that Cromwell threatened to send a fleet and army to reduce Virginia to subjection and fearing the ability of this feeble state to withstand this force, sent a message in a small ship to Charles II. then an exile, at Breda, in Flanders. Charles accepted the invitation to come over, and be king of Virginia, and was on the eve of embarking, when he was recalled to the throne of England. As soon as he was restored to the crown of England, in gratitude for the loyalty of Virginia, he caused her coat of arms to be quartered with those of England, Scotland and Ireland, as an independent member of the Empire.—The above coin is clearly confirmatory of these facts. Hence the origin of the phrase, "Old Dominion," frequently applied to Virginia.—*Washington Rep.*