

TARBOROUGH FREE PRESS.

Whole No. 514.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Friday, August 1, 1834.

Vol. X—No 46.

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.

A Warning.—Public sentiment runs so strongly against the Fanatics in New York and elsewhere—and especially the riots in that city, speak a prophetic language to them, which is sufficient to warn any but madmen. Much as the attacks on African Churches, and on the persons of fanatic ministers, and of the negroes of N. York, are to be regretted, yet the Abolitionists should look to themselves as the first movers of these attacks. The Citizens of the South cannot see without satisfaction the strong sentiment which has been provoked by the Anti-Slavery Society. May they not trust to this sentiment for the means of putting down the Fanatics—of keeping bright the chain of fellowship that binds the North and South together—and of saving the Union itself!—Without such a sympathy and fellowship, this blessed Union must inevitably split into pieces.

The effect of the excitement in New York has been, to induce Williams (a colored minister) to resign his membership of the Abolitionists Society—to compel Cox (another minister) to disclaim ever having declared from his pulpit that the Saviour of man was a negro—and to induce Arthur Tappan, and six others, members of the Executive Committee of the A. S. Society, to address Mr. Lawrence, the Mayor of N. York, explicitly renouncing any claim to interfere with the "exclusive right" of any State "to legislate in regard to abolition in said State."—Yet we warn A. Tappan and his associates further. They have no right, whatever, to meddle with the South upon the subject. Let them put down their Anti-Slavery Society, in any form or modification, altogether. They are quacks, who know but little or nothing about the disease they profess to remedy—We consider their conduct as the effect of a troublesome and impertinent spirit—and only calculated to do mischief among our slaves, and to create heartburnings between the citizens of the North and ourselves. If A. Tappan & Co. do not choose to give their money to the Colonization Society, be it so. We have no right to complain of this—*Thus far and no farther* is it right, and politic, and decent for them to proceed, but we beg them in all other respects to let us alone. They are absolutely blind, and are not aware of the mischiefs they are doing both to the North and to the South.—*Rich. Enq.*

The infuriated mob, during their attack upon Mr. Tappan's house on Wednesday night, were for a moment arrested in their work of destruction upon the furniture by the discovery, that they were about committing to the flames the "likeness of Washington"—a general cry was sent forth; "it is Washington; in the name of God don't burn Washington." It is unnecessary to add that the painting was borne off in triumph by the populace.—*N. Y. Merc. Adv.*

Riot at Newark, N. J.—It seems that the Rev. Mr. Weeks, who has been recently inoculated with the amalgamation infection, introduced a colored man into his pulpit on Friday evening, against the previously ascertained will of the people.

When the populace found this out, they entered the Church in great numbers, took the latter forcibly from the pulpit, conveyed him to the jail, threatening to tear it down if the jailor did not receive him, locked him up, and then returned to the Church, broke the windows, tore down the pulpit and pews, and reduced the edifice to a shell.—*N. Y. Comm. Adv.*

Another Abolition Riot.—On Thursday night last, a riot took place at Norwich, Connecticut. It appears that some person from Boston had the evening previous preached an abolition sermon in the Rev. Mr. Dickerson's First Presbyterian Church in that city, which passed off quietly. The next evening he made a second attempt when a mob, headed by a band, marched to the church, proceeded up the broad aisle, took the parson from the pulpit, and forced him to march before them, at the same time playing the rogue's march, till they actually drummed him out of the place, threatening if ever he returned again, to "give him a coat of tar and feathers."—*Gazette.*

It appears, from the American Republican that the name of the white man in Chester county, who advertised a short time ago for a black wife, is Isaac Sheen, of Uwellan township. He is an Englishman by birth—a stocking weaver by trade; has never been naturalized, and has been heard to say he never would be.

Mr. R. H. Madra has issued proposals to publish at Morganton, Burke county, a periodical, to be entitled the "Mountain Sprout." Our intimate knowledge of Mr. M. enables us to say that his talents and skill will render the proposed publication an ornament to the periodical press of the State. The politics of the paper will conform to the Republican standard of '93.—*Oxford Exam.*

A Mormon Battle.—We learn from Missouri, that a body of well armed Mormons, led by their great prophet Joe Smith, lately attempted to cross the river into Jackson county. A party of the citizens of Jackson county opposed their crossing, and a battle ensued, in which Joe Smith received a wound, of which he died a few days afterwards. The Mormons were obliged to retreat.—*Ral. Star.*

The wall and roof of two brick tenements, fronting the basin, in Richmond, Va. occupied as a grocery and warehouse, fell in on the 14th inst. burying under their ruins several individuals, who were in them at the time of the unfortunate occurrence; all of whom, however, except a negro boy, were extricated alive. The accident was produced by an attempt to let down the lower floor to a level with the street, which had been recently cut down.—*ib.*

Mr. Thomas Allen, of York county, Va. was shot through the heart in the streets of Hampton, on the 16th instant, by Maj. John B. Cooper, and instantly expired. The unhappy affair grew out of a difference which had long existed between the parties respecting the Hampton Academy.

The scene was rendered peculiarly affecting by the circumstance that the deceased had just arrived in town with his family, with the intention of taking a trip in the steam boat, which was going on a party of pleasure to the capes; that the tragical affair took place within 80 yards from the house at which he had just left his wife; & that his two little sons were standing by, and as soon as the pistol was presented, uttered a cry of terror and ran off exclaiming, "Oh! he is going to shoot father!"—*ib.*

Richmond, July 15.—Thomas C. Powell, keeper of the Eagle Hotel in this city, and late of Petersburg, absconded

a few days ago, having forged, as we learn, the signature of his father, Mr. Edwin Powell, of his brother Mr. Wilson Powell, and of Messrs. William R. Johnson and Peterson Goodwin to negotiable notes, which he got shaved in this city. The loss will probably fall on gentlemen very capable of sustaining injuries of the same sort.

We hear of the arrest of another individual charged with similar offences.

Compiler.

Death by Lightning.—A Boston paper states that during a thunder storm on the 10th instant, the lightning struck the Roman Catholic Chapel in Charlestown, in which a school was kept, and killed three boys from 13 to 15 years of age, and stunted several others.

The Patriotic Bank at Washington City has resumed specie payments.

Tennessee Convention.—The Nashville Banner, of June 24th, says: "Several important principles have been virtually settled by the Convention, viz:—That free white population shall form the basis of representation—that a property qualification in representation shall be dispensed with—that no qualification of age (after twenty-one) shall be required—that the number of members in both Houses of the Legislature shall be gradually increased." The Republican, of the 26th, says the Convention rejected the proposition to give the Governor a Veto power.

Death by Lightning.—Mr. John Futch, of this county, was killed by lightning on the 10th inst. He was about 43 years of age and had no family.—*Wil. Press.*

A child was destroyed by Laudanum in this town, a short time since. The mother had gone out on some business and left the infant in charge of the nurse, who to quiet its complaining, administered laudanum.—We make this statement as a warning to the careless. Such accidents are frequent, and too much caution cannot be exercised, in placing medicine out of the reach of those unacquainted with their effects.—*ib.*

West Point Academy.—The Report of the Board of Visitors of the Military Academy at West Point, has been published. It comprises a short general Report, signed by the Board; four reports, from distinct committees, on internal police, course of studies, military affairs, and fiscal concerns, and a paper signed by John Hamm, Esq. a member of the Board from Ohio, and late U. S. Charge at Chili, stating his individual objection to the principles upon which the Academy is organized. Two other members, Messrs. Smyth and Scott, appear to entertain doubts on the same points. In giving their signatures to the general Report, they append a note, declining to express an opinion upon that part of it in which the Institution is commended as a valuable and essential part of the Army establishment of the United States.

The sub-reports are in the highest degree favorable to the administration and condition of the Academy.—Every thing is commended, in the discipline, deportment, and proficiency of the officers and cadets. Some deficiencies in the artillery are pointed out, and the inadequacy of the buildings in several particulars is noticed, with a recommendation for the enlargement of those used for the lodgings of the cadets, and the erection of a new fire proof building to contain rooms for the library, the philosophical apparatus, the chemical laboratory, and the museum, with suitable halls for lectures.

The erection of an astronomical observatory is one of the suggestions of the committee on the course of study. They also advise greater attention to the in-

structions in belles letters, and the addition to the present subjects of study, of a course of cavalry tactics.

The expenditures of the institution are drawn from two sources—the general appropriation for the support of the army out of which the pay and subsistence of the cadets and their officers are defrayed; and the specific appropriation for the Military Academy, which is applied to the particular objects of the Institution, including the increase of the library and apparatus, repairs, &c. of buildings and other contingencies. The average of the sums expended out of the first fund has, for the last four years, been \$93,566 52, and out of the second fund \$23,500. The whole average cost has therefore been \$117,165 52.

There is in the hands of the financial agents of the Academy, an unexpended balance of appropriations amounting to \$3,764 37½, a fact which the committee considers a strong evidence of the economy with which its affairs are administered.

It ought to be mentioned that Mr. Hamm, in his card, takes two specific objections to the principles which have prevailed, in respect to the Academy. He objects to the power of selection which resides in the Members of Congress, which he charges as a fruitful source of favoritism; and to the exclusive right to promotion in the army, enjoyed by graduates of West Point.—*Balt. Am.*

Distressing Accident.—We are informed by a gentleman who came off the steamer Lancaster last evening, (on her way up) that yesterday (the 20th, some time in the day, the passengers of that boat were called to witness one of the most awful scenes that could be imagined. By some mishap or other, a Mr. Wilson Watly, of the cabin, while passing through the engine house was caught by the fly wheel, and instantaneously severed in two by the irresistible force of that powerful machine; his head, arms and breast were found in the hold, and the other part of his body still hung above. This unfortunate man, we are informed, was on his way home to Evansville, Ia.

Illinois pr.

A Valuable Hint.—A writer in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Dr. Comstock of Lebanon, (Ct.) furnishes an interesting article on the mode of extracting foreign substances which have been introduced into the ear. He says that he once knew an instance of a lady in whose auditory passage a bug had flown, whose anguish proceeding from the motion and noise of the insect, was beyond all former experience or present endurance. She described the noise while the insect was in her ear, as exceeding the falling of a mountain, or the crash of thunder, whilst its motion gave pain unutterable. The writer recommends that the feather end of a quill from a raven, goose or eagle, smeared in honey, should be introduced into the ear, which will immediately stop the hum of a bug, or the buzz of a fly, and extract it. If the substance to be extracted is a cherry stone, or shot, or kernel of corn, candied honey may be preferable to that directly from the hive, because more tenacious and adhesive, and there may be cases where something more adhesive than honey can be used with propriety. But by dipping the feather end of a quill into the latter, introducing it into the ear, and turning it round, every substance which lies loosely in the passage may be extracted. This will supercede the use of forceps, and do away the barbarous term, and more barbarous operation, of auricular lithority.

The Cholera still prevails to some extent in the Western States, but its ravages are most severely felt on the lower part of the Mississippi.