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BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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## DOMESTIC.

**Defence of the Revolutionary History of North Carolina.**—The volume by this title, which has just issued from the press, is from the pen of Joseph Sewell Jones, of Shocco, North Carolina, and is highly creditable to his talents. It was occasioned by a letter of Mr. Jefferson, in reply to one from the late John Adams, in the year 1819, giving him an account which he had lately met with in one of the public papers, of the citizens of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, having declared themselves free and independent, on the 20th May, 1775, more than a year before the Declaration of Independence by the Congress of the United States. Mr. Jefferson, in his letter, considers this account as "spurious; and an unjustifiable quiz," and treats it very lightly.

The "Defence" of the claims of North Carolina against this impeachment of them which is now before us, is divided into three parts. The first comprises a history of the Revolution in North Carolina to the period of the Declaration of Independence. The second contains the most indubitable evidence of the truth of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The last part is devoted to the defence of the character of William Hooper, of that State, who is denounced by Mr. Jefferson as the rankest Tory in the Congress of 1775.

All who feel an interest in this subject, and North Carolinians especially, will be gratified by a perusal of this production. It is severe upon Mr. Jefferson, however; in justification of which, Mr. Jones, in the conclusion of his work, says:

"I have endeavored to defend the character of North Carolina from the abuse of one, the popularity of whose name, with many, gives a sanction even to the fiction of an impossibility. The character of Mr. Hooper, and the truth of the Mecklenburg Declaration, are important points in the estimate which posterity will make of the character of the State. I feel confident that I have fulfilled my promise, and that the character of the former has been vindicated, and the truth of the latter established, beyond the reach of controversy. In the course of my labors, I studiously shunned all equivocation of language, and have not hesitated to write with a bitterness of reproach correspondent to the malignity of the charge of Mr. Jefferson. The enormity of the calumny, while it demanded a patient investigation, has justified the severest denunciation."—*Nat. Int.*

**A Foreign State.**—A case was lately decided in Delaware, involving the question whether one of the States of this Union is or is not to the others, a Foreign State. The facts are these: A vessel owned in Delaware, was fitted out with masts, sails, anchors, and cables in Philadelphia, without which she could not have proceeded on her voyage. By the laws of Pennsylvania, the Mechanic who furnished these outfits, had a lien upon the vessel, but before any process was issued, she left the port, and proceeded to sea.—After her return to the State of Delaware, she was pursued by the mechanics and was libelled, and the case coming before Judge Hill, the District Judge, the question presented was,

whether the vessel was liable, under the laws of nations, to the same process that an English or French ship would be liable, under similar circumstances, and it was decided in the affirmative, thus adding a new evidence that the States of the Union, are not mere corporations, standing to the United States, in the same relation, that counties stand to a State. It is well known that the Supreme Court has long since decided that a bill of exchange drawn by an inhabitant of one state upon an inhabitant of another state is a foreign, not a domestic bill of exchange; and that process against the goods of a citizen of one state, found in another State, must be by a writ of *forcign* attachment. And yet with such judicial authority before their eyes, there are people who really believe that the government of the United States is a consolidation.—*Raguel's Examiner.*

The Alexandria Gazette in commenting upon the indications given in some of the late elections, of a disposition to permit religious, or rather sectarian views and feelings to enter into political contests, justly remarks:

"There is no excuse in this country, for the mingling of politics and religion. It is illiberal and unjust to do so. It will be seen that it is disputed in New Jersey, whether the fact is as stated, or not. In Ohio, there can be no doubt, but that unworthy prejudices of this nature were enlisted against the Whig candidate. We care not, by what party, or sect such a course is pursued, we reprobate it as highly improper. The thing is radically wrong. Let us keep Church and State matters, as far asunder as the poles."

Robert Temple, President of the Bank of Rutland, Vt. whose death, by being shot, was noticed, it has been discovered committed suicide, fearful of exposures, which would have stamped him with infamy and dishonor.—From the Globe we learn, that it was discovered that for some time he had been practising frauds to a large amount on the pension office, by drawing allowances for fictitious individuals and others who had been dead for a number of years, to the amount of \$40,000. The discovery was made through his own fears; alarmed at the prospect of a publication of the pensioners names, he repaired to Washington and attempted to bribe a clerk in the office to alter the books, he pointing out upwards of sixty names to be so altered. The clerk then made a disclosure to the department, and was immediately despatched with a companion to apprehend Temple, who became informed of it, by the return of a letter containing a bribe from him the clerk. He obtained the letter from the post office promising to deliver it, opening it and discovering its object, which was explained by a note from the pension office; he took his gun, repaired to his stable, where he shot himself—leaving an amiable wife and family to mourn his untimely and unfortunate end.

**Duff Green's Washington Institute or Manual Labor School,** has been abandoned by him on the requisition of the journeymen printers, who had combined against him, and resolved at a meeting of the craft not to enter his employ. Against this opposition he was unable to sustain himself, and has been obliged to give up for the present the establishment of the institution, which for many years has been with him a theme of great consideration. In his correspondence with the committee of printers, he expresses a hope of their ultimately becoming friends to the proposed institution, and void of prejudice and convinced of the beneficial results which will accrue from its establishment. As an example he intends educating his son as a practical printer, on the plan which has caused the excitement,

in company with a certain number of youths of his age, whom he will select from the number of respectable applications that he has already received.

**Extraordinary Deformity.**—The third number of the Baltimore Medical and Surgical Journal contains an engraving which represents a singular deformity in a young woman, now twenty years of age, living in Asheville, N. C. She was born completely destitute of both arms and legs, the situation of which is merely indicated by small round projections, thus being in fact, a mere human trunk, surmounted by a head. She possesses however, a remarkable power of locomotion, and can transport herself over the floor with ease, by submitting her body to a kind of rotary motion alternately from right to left, and contrary. By confining the handle of a broom between her chin and shoulder, she can sweep the floor with considerable dexterity. She can also sit erect, lean back, or rock herself in a chair as well as any other person, and when any thing is given her, she makes a sign for it to be placed on her shoulder. If it be any solid article of food, she eats it from this situation. She is of a full and plump habit, healthy, and possesses a remarkably lively disposition.

The above statement is true in every particular, as we can well attest, having seen her several times, and conversed with her.—*Rutherford Spec.*

**Cholera.**—It is announced that a certain cure of the Cholera is now known. Dr. McCaig, of Toronto, gives Sugar of Lead in doses of five and even twenty grains in solution with water. He tried the experiment on two persons who were in the last stage of the disorder, and cured them. This treatment is becoming general at Toronto.

A number of negroes have been committed to prison at Jacksonville, Miss., supposed to be connected with a case of poisoning committed on the plantation of Mr. Briggs, of Beatty's Bluff, under the most diabolical circumstances. It appears the cook of the family obtained the heads of a rattlesnake and scorpion, and had them boiled in the coffee prepared for breakfast. Mrs. Briggs swelled and died in a few hours after drinking of it, and Mr. B. was in a dangerous state.

An old man of seventy-two named Winchell, was tried on Tuesday last at Hartford, (Conn.) for the murder of his son, and a verdict of manslaughter was returned against him. During the whole trial he betrayed the utmost indifference, but was displeased with the verdict and begged the sheriff to intercede with the court and endeavour to obtain sentence of death against him.

**A Female Lawyer.**—A lady by the name of Bradstreet, has for some years been prosecuting claims, for land in the neighborhood of Utica, N. York, with a zeal and ability which have won for her the admiration of the disinterested, and the dread of the occupants of the property in dispute. She claims in right of her grandfather, who held under grants from the proprietary government. The estates are of great value, and embrace many of the most beautiful seats in and around the place above named. For many years, she and her daughter occupied a hut on some of the wild lands comprised in the grants of her grandfather, with a view of retaining their legal possession. While thus situated their sufferings were great, as the neighbors, in order to rid themselves of such unwelcome residents, refused to sell them even the common necessaries of life. Indeed, it is said their lives were frequently threatened and more than once the humble

domicil was fired upon with the view of ousting them. Driven to the utmost extremity, she offered to compromise her entire claim for \$30,000, the proposition being rejected, she persevered, and being too indigent to employ counsel, she prosecuted her suit herself arguing dry law points before courts and juries, with a force and ingenuity which excited the admiration and wonder of both bench and bar. Her efforts at last have been successful; and now, forsooth, the persons in possession, have offered a much larger sum in the way of compromise, than they had scornfully rejected; but she in turn has spurned the tender, and determined to trust to the justice of her cause and skill in the law, to assert and vindicate her rights. Resistance to what she conceived to be justly her due, the oppression of those who withheld her property from her, and the indomitable courage of a woman's heart, have made her not only a successful suitor, but a profound ejection lawyer, and special pleader. The pleadings in the various cases are said to be drawn up by herself, and evince a perfect knowledge of all the forms and intricacies of the most difficult art.

The entire property claimed by her is said to be worth one million of dollars.

*U. S. Telegraph.*

**Mathias, the Impostor,** now in prison waiting his trial, is daily attended by a young artist, who is busily engaged taking his portrait, which is to be graved for publication. We were yesterday informed of a circumstance in relation to his business, which serves to exemplify the extreme vanity of this knavish lunatic. When the painter first began his task he only intended sketching a portrait of the face, but this Mathias would not permit, and insisted that the artist should draw his figure in full length, robed in his pontificals; which was accordingly done. The picture represents him in his fine embroidered coat studded with stars, and a large silver sun on the left breast; the sword of Gideon by his side, the long rule for measuring Paradise in his right hand, and a large cocked hat, covered with a variety of strange devices, on his head. Our informant further stated, that Mathias placed himself in a variety of positions, before he could determine on one which would shew his person to most advantage.—*Alas, poor human nature! N. Y. Courier.*

There was a serious riot in Columbia, (Lancaster county.) Pa. on Thursday night. A large mob attacked the residence of the blacks, and nearly destroyed four houses. The new cause of tumult was the reported marriage of a black man to a white woman. A black man was greatly injured.

Mr. John C. Stevens, of New York, has bet one thousand dollars, that on or before the last of April next, he will produce a man who will go on foot at any gait, "ten miles in one hour." But Mr. Stevens has not seen his man yet, and he therefore gives notice, that if any person will come forward and perform the feat, he shall have the whole money, while he, Mr. S. incurs the whole risk of loss. If three persons should apply, the first shall have \$500, the second \$300, and the third \$200.—*Alex. Gaz.*

The Huntsville (Alab.) Advocate says:—"We regret to learn that the crops in this and the adjacent counties, which a short time since were considered very promising, have sustained a very serious injury from the storm. It is said that the planters will not make one half, and in some places not one third of a crop."

**Order.**—Let all things have their places; let each part of your business have its time.