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BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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VARIETY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

I HAVE LOV'D HER.

I have lov'd her, I have lov'd her,
Thro' change, thro' good and ill;
I have prov'd her, I have prov'd her,
Firm and constant still.

I love her—oh! I love her,
Like nothing else beside;
Her charms around her hover,
Like smiles around a bride.

I will love her, I will love her,
"Until my latest day;"
I will never prove a rover,
'Till life shall pass away.

To-morrow, and to-morrow,
Shall "find no change in me;"
From the morning beams I'll borrow
New hues of constancy.

In the hours, in the bright hours,
When spring like a sweet child,
Comes with her dewy flowers,
In these I'll see her smile.

In the breezes, in the breezes,
As they come in whispers by;
I'll hear a sound that pleases,
Like the murmur of her sigh.

Dewy morning, dewy morning,
Rising pure and bright;
Earth adorning, earth adorning,
Will beam her sweet eye's light.

We are parted, we are parted,
But for awhile, my sweet;
The true, the faithful hearted,
Will they at length not meet?

We were parted, we were parted,
(But yet I bless the name;
Of her my best hopes thwarted,)
She, she was not to blame.

FORTITUDE.

From the Washington Whig.

ESCAPE OF B. B. MITCHELL.

Williamston, 27th May, 1843.

Pursuant to a call made by the magistrate of Police, a meeting of the citizens of Williamston was held this day in the Court-House, at 5 o'clock, P. M., to enquire into the causes and express their sentiments in relation to the escape of Barney B. Mitchell from prison.

Joseph D. Biggs, Esq., was called to the chair, and C. B. Hassell appointed Secretary.

Col. Asa Biggs explained the object of the meeting, and on his motion it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the jailer, Mr. Stephen Long, and investigate the causes of the prisoner's escape.

The Chair designated William J. Ellison, D. W. Bagley and Asa Biggs to compose that committee; who immediately withdrew and waited on the Jailer. After considerable intermission, they returned and reported through their chairman, Mr. Ellison, that they could obtain no satisfactory account of the escape of Mitchell; that the Jailer denied having any knowledge of the causes or manner of his escape; altho' it was admitted by and apparent to every one that said escape had been made through the doors without any violence on the part of the prisoner. And the committee begged leave to add their belief that said escape was made in consequence either of the gross neglect or wilful corruption of those having the management of the jail.

Whereupon, on motion of Col. Biggs it was Resolved that a committee of ten be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions indicating the sense of this meeting in relation to the escape of said prisoner and the manner thereof.

The following named gentlemen were appointed to constitute said committee, viz: Lyman Whitteley, John Hyman, John Watts, Brigs Langley, S. M. Smithwick, Jeremiah G. Respass, D. W. Bagley, Wm. J. Ellison, Asa Biggs, and C. B. Hassell.

After retiring a short time the committee bro't in the following preamble and resolutions, which were twice read & unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the citizens of this place have been apprised this morning of the escape of Barney B. Mitchell, a prisoner committed to jail for an alleged atrocious murder, perpetrated in Louisiana, and awaiting the requisition of the Governor of that State; In consequence thereof, a meeting has been called on the subject to ascertain the circumstances of his escape and to express their sentiments of this community thereon, and upon investigation it is unanimously resolved by this meeting,

1st. That the prompt apprehension of said prisoner reflects great credit on our civil authorities, for their vigilance and energy, and particularly on those engaged therein.

2nd. That his escape meets with our most indignant reprobation.

3d. That in the opinion of this meeting his escape was made through the gross negligence [to say the least of it] of the jailer, Stephen Long, and entitles him to, as he deserves, the universal reprobation of a law-abiding and honest community.

4th. That this meeting cannot find words adequate to convey our utter detestation of any person who can be accessory to the escape of a prisoner, and particularly one of such alleged bad character, and we will use all honorable means to bring such to justice, that he or they may be exposed to the execration and indignation of a virtuous public.

5th. That this meeting feel it due to themselves and the cause of justice to repudiate in the most unequivocal terms, the negligent or corrupt disregard of the laws which may be evinced by any officer whose solemn duty it is to bring offenders to justice. And that it may not be thought that this action arises from hasty or malignant feeling, we do not hesitate to declare that it is the universal sentiment of this community; and it becomes our duty to vindicate our Town and County by marking with public reprobation one who has been so recreant to his trust and the offended laws of the country.

6th. That we are not of that number who believe that "might makes right;" but we rely upon the faithful administration of wholesome laws to protect the weak and govern the strong; and as in the escape of the said prisoner the laws have failed to exercise their benign influence through negligence of one of its officers, [and it is strongly suspected through the base corruption of some accessory] we pledge ourselves to furnish to the proper authorities what information may be obtained, to bring to justice all who may have aided, abetted or connived at the escape of said prisoner; and we will endeavor by all proper means to have him arrested.

On motion of S. M. Smithwick, Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Washington and Raleigh papers.

On motion adjourned.

JOS. D. BIGGS, Ch'm'n.

C. B. HASSELL, Sec'y.

From the Raleigh Register.

Awkward.—A man has recently returned to Louisville, after a twenty years' absence, to find that his wife supposing him dead, had married and buried, in the interim, two other husbands, and was in her mourning weeds waiting for a fourth applicant. They were mutually rejoiced to see each other, and forthwith called in the parson to "hitch" them again, which was done in due form.

A Swindler.—A man calling himself Wm. S. Wright was last week arrested at Baltimore upon the oath of Edward Dyer, Esq. Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of the United States, charged with obtaining from him \$250 under false pretences inducing Mr. D. to endorse a note for him to that amount upon the representation that he was a brother of the Hon. Silas Wright, & temporarily destitute of funds. Wright, his wife Hannah H. Wright, and their baggage, were brought before Justice Gray, and an examination entered into, which resulted in the discovery of a large bundle of letters, supposed to be, from a cursory glance, generally from the victims of the financier, and indicating that he had traveled in his present capacity nearly all over the Union.

A number of letters, professing to be introductory, from various distinguished men were also found in his possession, and one addressed to him from General Van Ness, of Washington, apparently an answer to one from Wright, in which the worthy General had sent him \$30, expressing a regret that it was all the funds he had about him. Wright appears to have come last from Washington, Norfolk, Accomac county, and Richmond. Wright and his wife were committed to jail to await a further examination.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The above worthy gentleman and wife were in this city about two months ago,

and walked into our affections to the amount of \$5, by representing himself as a high-minded gentleman in distress, whose sensibility was so shocked by disclosing his humiliating situation, that he actually shed tears! He only wanted to get to Petersburg then, where he had friends and funds! And to effect this purpose, he diddle the worthy President of our Rail Road out of a double ticket, giving his note, and promising to remit on his arrival at Petersburg.

Raleigh Register.

Stop the Rascal.—We stated a short time ago that a man named Richard N. Avery left Andover on the 29th ultimo, taking with him \$800 in money belonging to a boarding association of students at the Theological Seminary; and he took with him also a lad of sixteen years of age, the son of a respectable gentleman of Boston. Nothing has been heard of either party since they left Andover, nor has any clew been obtained to their route. Avery is a man of liberal education, pious professions, prepossessing manners, about twenty-five years old, dark hair, dark eyes, and rather under the middle size, and would hardly be suspected of being a sharper and a swindler, as he has proved himself to be—and, far worse, that of a kidnapper, in enticing a youth of a generous spirit, ardent temperament, and an adventurous disposition, from his parents, for some selfish, and, doubtless, evil purposes, known only to himself.

One hundred dollars reward has been offered to any person who will return said Avery to Boston or Andover, or give such information as will tend to his detection. It is the duty of every citizen to aid in bringing such a dangerous and insidious rascal to justice.—*Boston Mer. Jour.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Money.—There never was before a time in our country when money was so plenty among all classes of merchants as now. A house which a few days ago made a sale by auction to the grocers, amounting to \$150,000, and offered to make a discount at the rate of seven per cent. for cash, received but twenty thousands dollars in notes. The rate of discount on lists of good notes, without endorsers, is five per cent., and for selections, four per cent.

Effects of Enterprise.—Several years ago the Germans purchased considerable tracts of worn out lands in Virginia, which they set to cultivating, and restored to excellent farms. We are told that several farmers from Westchester county have sold their fine estates at thirty to forty dollars an acre, and some of them a good deal higher, and removed to Virginia, where they have purchased land, some of it as low as one dollar an acre. They make this movement quite equal to going West, and probably better, for they are sure in Virginia of finding a ready market for all their produce, and without its whole value being exhausted in transportation. Some of the finest farms in the State of New York are constructed upon land which a few years ago was sand, blowing about in the wind, or at best, capable of bearing only bushes. The worn out Virginia lands are not in so bad a condition as this by a great deal, and with a fine climate they can be quite as readily restored. One peculiarity of importance marks this movement; no slave labor is employed in resuscitating land. That can only be afforded on good land. The Germans and the Westchester farmers go to work themselves, with their sons and hired men. No one can tell what this movement may grow to, in any of its tendencies.—*ib.*

DEBATING SOCIETY.

Jiggs vs. Jewkes.

"I move that the question be read." Secretary reads—"Which is the truest science, mesmerism or phrenology?"

"Mr. President: the question has neither negative nor affirmative."

President. "No matter—Dr. Jiggs for mesmerism—Captain Jewkes for phrenology."

Mr. Stunder. "I would ask, Mr. President, if the question does not intrinsech itself against the constitution? We are not to discuss religion nor politics in this society: now, free knowledge is a sectarian pint, and if we are again to discuss that, I shall withdraw from this society."

President. "The word has a different meaning in the question, an allusion to the protuberant devil openiments of the cranny um."

Stump. "All this is outer order; there aint no question afore the meetin'."

President. "Dr. Jiggs, will you open?"

Dr. Jiggs. "Mr. President: I have not entered these walls this evening, prepared to speak on this question; I ur rah—am ur rah in favor of mesmerism, as I understand it. Mesmerism is a kind of somnolence, and is mentioned by Tycho Brahe, when he said, 'Blessed be the man who invented

sleep' Under the magnetic influence of mesmeric sleep, man has travelled through the abstruse regions of—of—Mr. President—the chimerical atmosphere of the most unbounded metaphysical incongruities; he has analyzed time and space, and soared into the mysteries of the esse and existere, like—like—like—any thing! My opponent will no doubt extend his ferocious mouth against my argument; but, sir, my argument is based on the experiments of Collyer and the philosophy of Dods! Sir! I say, sir! mesmerism is the key which oversets the dipnet of time, and discloses to human visiology the intricacies of miraculous interpositions. But phrenology, sir, what is it? the child of gall and bitterness. It maps out the human skull like a terrestrial globe, and its professors, to keep good the resemblance, have whirled their brains on their axes, and equanoek (tiazed) their exuberances on the oxsipital and piratical bones. I reserve my remaining remarks for the rejoinder."

President. "Captain Jewkes?"

Jewkes. "I aint prepared to say nothin' on this question—at least—no—but then sense I hear the doctor, I would say a few words on the ideas chalked down here on my hat. Phrenology is the science of the knowledge box, and knowledge is free: hence phrenology. But mesmerism is the science of sleep. It says that one man can put another to sleep; so can opium. It deduces man then to the level of a pyzono-drug. My antagonist has made use of a great many long words, and his speech would go twice round the world and tie."

Stump. "I call the cap'n to order for personalities."

Jewkes. "Did'nt the doctor call my mouth ferocious?" Retaliation is the first law of nature. He need'nt say nothing about mouths! Just look at his, Mr. President; it goes clean round, and makes the top of his cranny um, as he calls it, an island. Mesmerism and its supporters are humbugs, sir; yes, sir, humbugs, sir. They pick out a sleepy headed fat boy, who drops asleep of himself, and pretend that they willed it, when they could'nt help it, if they tried. I conclude, sir, by moving the question."

President. Those in favor of mesmerism, hands up, 14; Phrenology, hands up, 14; a tie. Gentlemen, you have decided that one science is just as true as the other. The society is adjourned.—*Boston Post.*

From the Baltimore Sun.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

The celebration of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, which takes place on Saturday, the 17th, will be one of the greatest displays ever presented in this country, and Boston will that day see thousands of persons from the neighboring States mingling with her own citizens in the commemoration. It is estimated that half a million of persons will be congregated on that day. A few words concerning the work itself, whose completion is the occasion of this celebration, will not be amiss at this time.

The imposing structure which now rises upon the Heights of Charlestown marks the summit where the small redoubt was thrown up by the American patriots, on the night of the 16th of June 1775. The battle has so long associated with the name of Bunker's Hill, that it seems now almost vain to attempt to make the correction. Previous to the erection of the granite monument on Breed's Hill, the summit was distinguished by a small column in honor of Major General Warren, who was regarded as the most eminent and deserving of the martyrs of liberty who fell there. The remains of that distinguished patriot himself were found on the morning after the battle which occurred on the 17th of June, 1775, and afterwards buried within the cemetery, beneath St. Paul's church, Boston. The column alluded to was erected in 1794, by a Lodge of Free Masons; Warren being the Grand Master, at the time of his death, of the Free Masons of North America. It was composed of a brick pedestal, eight feet square, rising ten feet from the ground, and supporting a Tuscan pillar, of wood, eighteen feet high. This was surmounted by a gilt urn, bearing the inscription—"J. W., aged 35," entwined with masonic emblems. This column stood without the redoubt, and on the spot where Warren was believed to have fallen. It remained for forty years, and was so much defaced by time that it was removed when the present granite structure was contemplated. The remembrance of it will be cherished by those who were familiar with it from a distance, or near at hand.

The erection of a more substantial monument, as a just tribute of respect to the patriots who, at that early day, made such sacrifices for their country, was then conceived, and means taken to carry it into execution. It was the general opinion that if any monument were to be erected, it should be a substantial one, which should do credit to its builders, and to their

fathers; and instead of being reared at the expense of a few wealthy men, or at public cost, should be a free-will offering from all the citizens of Massachusetts, and its sister Commonwealths, according to their means. The result has been such as to make it probable that there is not a structure in this country on which the free contributions of so many individuals have been expended as upon this. Subscriptions were first asked for in the year 1824. An association, called "The Bunker Hill Monument Association," was formed, membership of which was to be enjoyed by those who subscribed five dollars. An engraved diploma was their certificate, and their names were inscribed upon the parchment records deposited within the corner-stone. Some incident or circumstance which should connect an enthusiastic feeling with the commencement of the work, was felt to be necessary. And occasion and opportunity for this presented itself on the visit of the Marquis de La Fayette to this land, whose battles he had fought with the ardor of youthful heroism, and whose prosperity was dear to him to the last day of his life. It was thought most desirable that the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone should be performed by and in the presence of the guest of the nation.

Accordingly, on the 17th of June, 1825, it being the fiftyeth anniversary of the battle, this desire was gratified. In the midst of an immense concourse of people, the ceremonies were performed. They were eloquently and touchingly addressed by the Hon. Daniel Webster, the orator of the occasion. La Fayette standing as one of that group of survivors, and regretting that the honor did not of right belong to him; laid with his own hands the corner-stone of the projected monument.

Fatality—Fight in a Court Room.

We stop the press to announce the fact that a fatal rencounter has just taken place in our Court room, during the session of the Court, between Mr. Ellington, and T. C. Tupper, Esq. Mr. Tupper was addressing the jury upon the trial of a criminal case, in which Ellington was prosecutor, and was commenting legitimately and properly upon the evidence, when Ellington came up behind him, and struck him twice or thrice over the head with a huge stick. Mr. T. thereupon seized a sword case that lay near him with which he stabbed his antagonist under the left arm.

Mr. E. died a few minutes afterwards. Great confusion prevailed in the Court room, and his honor Judge Rollins adjourned the Court for a short time. All who witnessed the scene, concur in the opinion that Mr. Tupper's conduct was perfectly justifiable, if indeed it was not praiseworthy, and the fate of Ellington well deserved.—*Canton (Mi) Democrat, 20th ult.*

Murder of a Family—A Negro burned.

We learn from the Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer of the 6th, that a family by the name of Cox was recently murdered near the Choctaw line, on the Pottau river.

Mr. Cox (the Intelligencer says) was a blacksmith, and had been working in the Indian country, either among the Creeks or Seminoles, under the employ of the United States, and had lately moved into the State, and settled in Scott county, at the place where he and his family were murdered. An Indian and a negro, who were supposed to be the murderers, were pursued and arrested in the Indian country, and were brought back and delivered to the civil authorities of Scott co. They confessed that they committed the crime. It appears from their sentiments that the Indian shot Mr. Cox, and at the report of the gun Mrs. Cox ran to the door, and the negro knocked her down with an axe and killed her, and then killed a small child and cut its head off. They then robbed the house, and found something like a thousand dollars. They were placed in jail; but the populace became so much enraged that they went to the jail and took the negro out, tied him to a stake, and burned him to death.

Emigration to Texas.

Among the many projects for colonization which have lately been brought forward, it is interesting to learn that twenty four German princes and noblemen have subscribed several hundred thousand florins to a joint stock, (the shares at 5,000 florins,) and have purchased a considerable tract of land in the republic of Texas. Two of the shareholders have been sent to Texas, who have concluded the purchase with the President of the republic and are now on their way home. Count C—, in Mayence, who was in the Austrian service, has the whole direction of the affair. The humane object of this undertaking is to enable the shareholders to procure for their subjects who emigrate a sure means of subsistence in America. Should the plan succeed, as it is to be expected, it will be much enlarged by an increase of the funds.

German paper.