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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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## DOMESTIC.

From the Warrenton Reporter.

**Shocco Springs.**—This pleasant and delightful retreat is I understand now open for the reception of company under the superintendence of its former occupant, Mrs. Ann Johnson, whose qualifications are undisputed, and whose knowledge of the business, together with her desire to please, renders her house an agreeable retreat. The Springs are situated nine miles south of Warrenton, a delightful village. The sick can find relief in the pure and balsamic influence of the water, the efficacy of which has been tested by the most experienced judges. The old may enjoy themselves in quietude and contentment, while the young and gay can participate in the pleasure of dancing and other amusements calculated to instruct and amuse. From a personal acquaintance with Mrs. Johnson, I feel fully justified in recommending her house as a pleasant and comfortable retreat. *A Visitor.*

**Editorial Change.**—Burton Craige, Esq. has relinquished the editorial management of the Western Carolinian; which is hereafter to be conducted by John Beard, Jr. Esq. In assuming the editorial duties of the establishment, Mr. Beard issues a well written address to his patrons, declaring the principles by which he will be guided. He is in favor of "a strict adherence to the plain intent of the Constitution; and, on the subject of State policy, he observes, that he is decidedly in favor of internal improvements, and of a system of elementary schools for the extension of education."—*Raleigh Star.*

**Cholera.**—After a lapse of a fortnight, in which no case occurred, this disease reappeared in Nashville, Ten. on the 29th ult. in a fatal form. Upwards of 20 persons were reported dead on the next day. It is said to be making dreadful ravages amongst the negroes on the plantations in the vicinity of New Orleans. Upwards of one hundred have died on one plantation. On the 31st ult. it was raging in Maysville, Ky. to an alarming extent, attacking and sweeping off many of the most temperate and exemplary citizens; and the city is literally depopulated; all who could procure carriages, wagons, carts or horses having left it. Accounts from Wheeling to the 1st ult. state that the pestilence was making fearful devastations at that place, seizing indiscriminately, as its victims, the old and young, the rich and poor. A letter from that place says "death surrounds us on all sides; business is at a complete stand; and it is said by the people here that it is worse than it has ever been in any other place thro'out the United States according to the number of inhabitants." The disease has made its appearance at Mount Pleasant and St. Clairsville, and is spreading through other parts of Ohio. It has also appeared at Montgomery, Alabama, having been carried there by the steam boat *Sou*, from Mobile. A negro, who visited the boat, was attacked and died after a short illness.—*ib.*

Edwin R. Harford, late Cashier of

the Branch of the Darien Bank at Macon, Georgia, has been convicted of the charge of embezzlement, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six years.

**The Indians.**—Capt. Thompson, of the steamer *Arkansas*, which arrived yesterday from Cantonment Gibson, informs that there has been a conflict between the Pawnees and the Osages, about thirty six miles from that place, in which the former were defeated. The Pawnees entered the settlement of the Osage tribe, and stole away some horses, which, it is supposed, was the occasion of the battle. *New Orleans Courier.*

**Infidelity in the United States.**—We were not before aware that the immoral & infidel principles of Robert Owen and Fanny Wright had made such progress in this country, as to be supported by twenty periodical publications. This is a startling fact, and one which requires of the friends of virtue, piety, and good order, to look about them and see whether they have not a duty to perform.

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien,  
As to be hated, needs but to be seen."  
Let, then, these doctrines be stript of their false coloring; let their inevitable tendency be clearly understood; let them stand out to public view in all their native deformity, and we trust there will be found a strength of moral principle in this country sufficient to starve them out of it.—*Salem Observer.*

A Law of Virginia allows the retailing of spirituous liquors at "proper places," in the different counties. In one of the counties the magistrates have decided that there is no proper place within their jurisdiction for such a purpose.

**Trial of Clough.**—It is said in the Philadelphia papers, that on Friday, 7th inst. in the case of *Clough*, the murderer of Mrs. Hamilton, after an hour's absence, the Jury returned at 2 o'clock into Court with the verdict, which was *Guilty of Murder in the first degree.*

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette gives the following particulars:

Gentlemen—The scene is closed—the die is cast—the jury have pronounced *Clough* to be *guilty*, and I am sure a verdict was never returned in more complete accordance with public opinion. At 12 o'clock today Chief Justice Hornblower delivered his charge to the jury; about two the ringing of the court house bell announced the jury were ready to come in with their verdict. The rush to obtain seats was really dreadful, the ladies continued to attend even to the close, in as great numbers as ever. Silence being called, the foreman of the jury pronounced the anticipated word which sealed the fate of the culprit; a murmur ran through the vast concourse that thronged the building; I turned my eyes towards *Clough*, but his countenance shewed no change whatever—his inflexible features gave no evidence of his being the least interested in the result. His counsel remaining silent, the Chief Justice demanded of the prisoner if he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. *Clough* made no reply, whereupon Judge Hornblower addressed him, reciting the most prominent part of the testimony—when he was interrupted by *Clough*, who commenced an attack upon all the evidence, both for and against him. He said that he disclaimed every plea of insanity—that he stabbed Mrs. Hamilton deliberately, knowing what he did; that he intended to kill her, but that after he had stabbed her the first three or four times he lost all recollection of what he was doing.

He then paused, and the Judge continued—*Clough* again interrupted him, and commenced an appeal to the mercy of the court, and the sympathy of the audience. Several ladies fainted away and

were carried out of court, and it was not until near 5 o'clock, that the sentence was finished. *Clough* was recommitted to prison, where he is so closely ironed as to place the commission of suicide entirely out of his power; as some fears had been entertained that he would make away with himself, in case of being found guilty.

[*Clough* was sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 26th July next.]

**Trial of Mr. Avery.**—The closing scene of this remarkable trial is said by those who witnessed it to possess surpassing interest. After the Court had re-assembled to receive the verdict, an interval occurred of ten or fifteen minutes, on account of the absence of the prisoner's counsel; and although the court house was crowded to its utmost capacity, the audience preserved a profound silence and all were fixed in a gaze of eager and intense curiosity. Mr. Avery himself, says the Editor of the Boston Advocate, "during this trying moment of suspense and uncertainty, when his life or death hung on the breath of the jury, maintained the same steadiness of nerve, and immobility of countenance, which distinguished him throughout the whole trial. The wonder is, that, innocent or guilty, he has been able to sustain this awful pressure with such fortitude and equanimity. At one period when the Attorney General was minutely describing, in thrilling language, the probable mode in which the fatal deed was done, the prisoner fixed his large eyes upon him, and scarcely moved them till the fearful picture was finished."

After the verdict was recorded, and the Attorney General observed as a matter of course the defendant was now entirely discharged, he became suddenly but slightly affected, and a tear started to his eye. He passed his right hand deliberately under his glasses, and held it over his eyes for a moment, and in the next, with great composure received the congratulations of his friends who were present.

It is stated in the Boston Atlas, on the authority of one of the jury, that ten out of twelve found no difficulty in coming to a verdict of not guilty; the other two were opposed to it for some time. All the jury, except these two, were citizens of Newport. On the question of suicide, it is understood, the jury were divided about equally in their opinions; but on the general question of his guilt, they stood as above related.—*Phil. National Gazette.*

An anti-Tobacco Society has been formed at N. Haven, Con. It goes upon the principle of total abstinence. At the organization of the society, Professor Silliman made a powerful speech against the noxious weed, describing its poisonous qualities and giving examples of its pernicious effects.

A person has been apprehended in Washington City as a mendicant and vagrant, sleeping many nights successively in the market house, upon whose person was found, on his commitment, money to the amount of 2325 dollars! The greater portion of the money being in large notes, renders his right to it questionable, and it will therefore be withheld from him until a further investigation of the matter.

**The Piper.**—We extract the following from the New York Journal of Commerce: If this "wandering piper" is going to travel through the United States "in disguise," as he has begun, we think it high time that the American public should be prepared to give him a proper reception. We will take it for granted (which, however, we do not know) that he is no impostor, but a *bona fide* Scotch Highlander, an ex-officer of the British army, a

gentleman of extensive information, &c. &c. If such a man is disposed to descend from the respectability of his condition, and play the part of a strolling musician beggar, (one of the most contemptible characters, by the way, that infest our cities) we have no particular objection, though we think he might be in better business. But that the American press and the American people should so far degrade themselves as to encourage his nonsensical undertaking, is humiliating in the extreme. What does he propose to do? Why, to ascertain, in connexion with his co-fiddler, whether the hospitality of Great Britain, Ireland, and the United States, is greater or less than that of France, Belgium, and Italy. And what is the standard by which their hospitality is to be measured? Why, the encouragement they afford to strolling pipers and fiddlers! a set of beings who, instead of being fattened at the public expense, deserve to be taken up and lodged in the poor house. And how does he propose to ascertain the degree of encouragement afforded to such characters? Why, by acting their part "in disguise," i. e. by making his real character known wherever he goes, and inducing a too gullible press to trumpet his coming before hand, and exhort the people to meet him with money in their hands, and rescue the country from the degradation of being pronounced inhospitable—strolling musicians. "Oh, he does not ask for money, he only receives it when offered him." We never knew a strolling musician that did. They do not ask in words, but in the more expressive language of looks and gestures. They do not *ask*, but if you do not *give*, their sneering grimaces will follow you with all the woes of the Apocalypse. Why do they not beg in words? Because it would expose them to the almshouse or the penitentiary. But this gentleman beggar gives all his receipts to benevolent societies. Who knows that? He may give something to benevolent societies, but who knows that he gives all, or even a tithe of what he collects? And supposing he did, have our intelligent citizens so little confidence in their own judgments, that they need the aid of a foreign street piper to choose for them the objects of their charity? Charity indeed hides a multitude of sins, but it is new to us that its folds are so ample as to cover such egregious folly as this.

If our reputation for hospitality depends upon the report which this piping beggar gentleman shall carry back to Europe, it must be in a very precarious condition indeed. Europe has already had sufficient proof of our hospitality, in the friendly reception we have given to thousands and hundreds of thousands of her oppressed and miserable population; and if she wants further evidence, let her send us men who will at least keep up the forms of decent society. We have no hospitality to bestow upon vagabonds of any sort; and if the gentleman so much cajoled and applauded, "down east" comes to this city, he need not be greatly surprised if we afford him hospitality in some of the numerous institutions provided here for those who "have no visible means of support."

**Sunrise Bells.**—The city authorities of Boston ordered the Church Bells to be rung at sunrise.—This is a good regulation, and the Traveller remarks "it has already given a sensible impulse to business—aroused the laborer at a regular and early hour—and invited the indolent to behold the beauties of the morning, and to enjoy the delights of health."

*Ohio Repository.*

The Circuit Court of the United States lately held at New-Haven, decided that the law prohibiting unnecessary travelling on the Sabbath, was unconstitutional.