

TARBOROUGH FREE PRESS.

Whole No. 470.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Friday, September 20, 1833.

Vol. X—No. 2.

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.

School Statistics.—About one-third of the population of this country are between the ages of three and sixteen or eighteen; and of course are the proper subjects of school education.

In Maine, the law requires that the inhabitants of every town pay annually, for the support of schools, a sum equal, at least, to 40 cents for every person living in it. That amounts to about \$120,000.—Their expenditures are more than \$140,000.

In New Hampshire, a separate tax of \$90,000 is raised for schools, besides an annual appropriation from a tax on bank stock, 9,000 or 10,000 dollars.

In Vermont, more than 50,000 dollars are raised for schools, from a three per cent. tax on the grand list, and as much more from district taxes, besides an income of nearly 1,000 dollars from banks.

In Massachusetts are nearly three thousand schools, supported by public taxes and private subscriptions. In Boston, the schools contain about 12,000 children, at an expense of about 200,000 dollars.

In Rhode Island are about seven hundred schools, supported by a legislative appropriation of 10,000 dollars annually, by taxes and by private subscriptions.

The Connecticut school fund is nearly two millions, but fails of its desired object. Children in the State, 35,000—schools, about 1500.

In New York are more than 9000 schools, and over 500,000 children taught in them. School fund, 1,700,000 dollars—distributed annually, 100,000 dollars—but on the condition that each town raise by tax or otherwise, as much as they receive from the fund.

New Jersey has a fund of 245,000 dollars, and an annual income of \$22,000.

In Pennsylvania, during the last year, more than 250,000 children, out of 400,000, were destitute of school instruction.

Delaware has a school fund of about 70,000 dollars.

Maryland has a school fund of 75,000, and an income for schools from banks, which is divided between the several counties.

Virginia has a fund of 1,233,000 dollars, the income divided among the counties according to the white population, and appropriated to paying the tuition of poor children, generally, attending private schools.

North Carolina has a fund of \$70,000, designed for common schools.

South Carolina appropriates \$40,000 annually to free schools.

Georgia has a fund of 500,000 dollars, and more than 700 common schools.

Alabama, and most all the western and south-western States, are divided into townships, six miles square, and each township into sections one mile square, with one section, the sixteenth, appropriated to education.

Mississippi has a fund of 230,000 dollars, but it is not available till it amounts to 500,000 dollars.

The Legislature of Louisiana grants to each parish or county in that State, \$2 62½ far each voter, the amount for any parish not to exceed 1,350 dollars, nor to fall short of 300 dollars—40,000 are applied to educate the poor.

Tennessee has a school fund of about half a million, but complaints are made that it is not well applied.

Kentucky had a fund of \$140,000, but a portion of it has been lost.

In Ohio, a system of free schools similar to that of New England, is established by law.

In Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, no legislative measures for the support of schools have been adopted. All the schools are supported by private tuition.—*Family Lyceum.*

University of North Carolina.—We understand that the Trustees of this Institution have appointed Mr. Walker Anderson, of Hillsborough, to the Professor's Chair of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, and have taken an *advisari* as to the appointment of Professor of Modern Languages.—*Ral. Reg.*

Fright.—A daughter of W. H. Rochester, residing near Bowling Green, Kentucky, aged 5 years and 5 months, died a few weeks since, in consequence of a fright she received from a rude boy. She had commenced going to school, and on the evening of the fourth day after her commencement, she was frightened and run, by some boy, who had on a false face or mask, into a pond of water. She was conveyed from that place to her father's house, where she remained confined near three weeks; sometimes seized with the most severe convulsive or apoplectic fits, until worn out nature had to yield.—*Ral. Star.*

Dear Peaches.—Peaches command a high price in the New York market. A basket, of less than a bushel, sells from \$1 25 to \$4. A man in Wall street gave \$16 for four baskets, which he sold in a few hours at from 2 to 12½ cents per peach; and five hundred baskets met a ready sale at 1500.—*ib.*

Mysterious Murder.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Intelligencer, some time since gave an account of a corpse washed upon the beach at Somers' Point, N. J. His arms were lashed behind him, and he bore the traces of a severe rencontre, and marks of great personal violence. No clue was found by which his name, his residence, or the circumstances of the mysterious and dreadful murder could be traced. All was profound and inexplicable mystery; and the only conjecture justified by the facts known was, that the deceased, a genteel, elegantly dressed, and handsome young man, had been robbed by the crew of some coasting vessel, murdered and thrown overboard, and was washed by the current upon the beach where his body was found.

The affair rested thus, until recently. The account given in the Intelligencer was extensively re-copied, and among others was transferred into the columns of a *North Carolina* paper. Here it met the eye of a lady whose husband had sailed from a port in that State to the north. His arrival at his port of destination had not been announced, altho' the vessel had got there safe. This, with the omission of letters, and the mysterious haste with which the vessel left the north on another voyage, all tended to feed her apprehensions. The account in the Intelligencer confirmed her worst fears. The description and the circumstances accorded with the conviction that the corpse was the body of her husband. An anxious correspondence ensued, and the fact was still further confirmed. Measures were accordingly taken to apprehend the lawless perpetrators of the mysterious and atrocious outrage. Agents have been sent to several different ports, and every means taken for the detection and apprehension of the murderers. Nothing further has been disclosed; but the facts ascertained are sufficient to render

the search eventually successful, unless indeed the crew of the vessel (a schooner) have left the country altogether, and added piracy to murder.—*Phil. Int.*

A Petrification.—Baron Steuben died of apoplexy at Steuben, Oneida county, New York, in November, 1795. Agreeably to his request his remains were wrapped in his cloak, enclosed in a plain coffin, and deposited in a grave without a stone. Many years after, as we learn by a memoir in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, his body was disinterred for the purpose of burial in another place, and was found to have passed into a state of complete petrification, and is believed to remain in that state of preservation to this day. The features of his face were as unchanged as on the day of his interment.

The Cherokee Phoenix, lately published at New Echota, in the Cherokee nation has been discontinued. It was the first and has been the only, and we fear it will be the last, Indian newspaper of this western world.—*Philadelphian.*

The Revenue.—It is estimated that a surplus of ten millions of dollars will remain in the Treasury, on the first of January next, after paying off the whole of the public debt, and all the expenses of the government.

Mourning Apparel.—The Baptists in South Carolina have passed a resolution, recommending that the practice of wearing mourning apparel upon the decease of relations, be abolished. They declare the habit, "a custom of the world, and not according with the gospel."

Chapel Hill, Sept. 3.—We learn that on the 23d ult. a young man of about 20 years of age, named Archibald Thompson, son of Mr. John Thompson of this county, was thrown from his horse, and by some means the animal fell upon his body. Mr. T. was so much injured that he expired in about two hours after the melancholy accident occurred.—*Harb.*

The Cholera.—The latest accounts from the West represent this disease as having almost entirely subsided. Eastward of us, a few cases are stated to have occurred in the State of Maine, but does not seem to carry with it the usual malignity.—*ib.*

When at Norwich, Conn. the eccentric Lorenzo Dow, presented the President with a Pole having some clay fastened to the lower end, some motherwort in the middle, and some hickory sprigs at the top. On presenting them he said, 'Here is Clay at the bottom, Wirt in the middle, and old Hickory triumphant above them both, and then leading up his wife, he said, "Friend Jackson, shall I introduce you to my wife Lucy? "How do you do, Lucy!" said the President, as he took Lady Dow's hand, amid shouts of mirth.

Tit for Tat.—Not long since the Temperance Association in Providence, R. I. adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the members of this association, and to all friends of temperance, to trade exclusively with the temperance dealers."

In consequence of this, the grocers of that city held a meeting on the 8th inst. at which, among other resolutions, the following was passed:

"Resolved, That as the only resort left us, to counteract the baneful effects, which that nefarious resolution is calculated to produce; that we will not buy any goods of any member of that association, nor employ any doctor, school master, or any other person who is a member of that association, unless he or they shall have first withdrawn themselves from said as-

sociation; or who shall publicly renounce or denounce all participation in said resolutions."

Now the grocers have as much right to proscribe the temperance men as the latter have them; and who can blame them for paying off their opponents in their own coin.—*Boston Post.*

Rail Roads.—A correspondent of the Fredericksburg Arena, who has just visited the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road, writes as follows:

The Locomotive Engines travel at the rate of twenty miles the hour, with ease, and with a train of ten to twenty cars, all loaded—some with passengers and others with produce, of every description, staves, lumber, &c. The whole line of the Petersburg road presents a scene of cheerfulness and industry, not to be seen on any other road in Virginia. Plantations that have been abandoned, are now resettling; houses repairing, and fences of the best kind erecting. In the bodies of wood, through which the road passes, workmen are employed—some getting staves, some sawing and others clearing, and in fact, on the whole line, there is a spirit and animation that is delightful to behold.

Marriage Extra.—At New York, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. John Robertson, of Manchester, England, manufacturer, to Miss Rebecca Williams, of Boston, Mass.—[The gentleman above named is the individual who advertised, under the assumed name of Ralph Ricard, in the columns of this newspaper, a week or two since, for a wife. A few applications came from questionable sources in this city, but as the advertiser regarded them as the productions of those who were disposed to quiz him, he did not give to any of them his notice. The lady who is now his wife, applied first by letter, and then personally; and after an acquaintance of a few days, the match was settled. We wish the happy pair all possible felicity, and cannot but persuade ourselves that they will be mutually blessed.]—*Prov. Gaz.*

Chapter on Noses.—The New Haven Herald advertises a "Lecture extraordinary on Nosology"—with a diagram descriptive of the different parts of the nose, which indicate various phenomena. It is a hit at phrenology—only using the nose as the index, instead of the skull. The several indications are marked off on the organ—are, Penetration—Intus-susception—Abduction—Alimentation—Contemplation—Inhalation—Potation—Elongation—Interpunction—Compunction—Function—Mediation—Coalition—Consolidation—Romanticism—Magnification—Insinuation—Angulation—Nullification—Revision—Secession—Mystification—Obtenebation—Substantiation—and Rubification, (an accidental organ,) against which the Temperance Societies direct all their weapons.

Richmond Enq.

Nothing made in vain.—A chap from Vermont who had "bired out" in Boston as a 'Kitchen Colonel,' wished to ape the city dandies by the cultivation of a huge pair of whiskers. In a few weeks he might be seen with a basket on his arm, following his master to market with an important strut, his cheeks covered with a pair of whiskers of the color and configuration of a squirrel's tail. Not long after, his sweet-heart, a fat corn-fed lass from the same place, came to hire in the same family. As soon as she recognized her lover, she exclaimed, "O Bill! what do you wear them great ugly whiskers for?" "Why darn it, Sal," replied the swain, "the fellers all have 'em down this way, for the gals to warm their noses in."—*Fay. Obs.*