

TARBOROUGH FREE PRESS.

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The "Tarborough Free Press,"
BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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WARRENTON Female Academy.

THE public is respectfully informed, that at the united request of the citizens of Warrenton, Mrs. HARRIET J. ALLEN has consented to take a large and convenient house in that place for the purpose of opening

A Female School,

Which will commence on the second Monday in January next. The various branches of education will be such as are usually taught in all Female Institutions.

For Board and Tuition per Session, \$50 00
Music, 20 00
Painting on Velvet, 5 00

Payable in advance—No extra charges will be made for Painting on Paper, or for Plain and Ornamental Needle work.

It is expected each young Lady will furnish her own bed clothing and towels.

Dec. 5th, 1833.

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Notice.

A SCHOOL for the instruction of Male and Female students, will be opened in Tarborough on the 6th January next, under the direction of Mr. LEMUEL WHITEHEAD. Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, and the rudiments of the Latin language will be taught. Terms of tuition will be moderate. The School Fund will enable the Committee to pay the tuition of eight scholars. Those wishing the aid of this Fund will please apply to Mr. Lewis Bond.

Masonic School Committee.

Tarboro', 9th Dec. 1833.

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To be found at the Cheap Cash Store,

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
NEW, Fresh and Fashionable Goods,
IN TARBOROUGH,
AT SUCH EXTREME LOW PRICES AS TO
Defy all Competition.

THE Subscriber feels no small degree of pride in the knowledge of the fact that the unequalled and incomparable increase of patronage which he continues to receive, is a convincing proof that he still sustains the enviable reputation of selling the best of goods at the lowest prices, and demands the expression of his warmest acknowledgments.

JAS. WEDDELL.

Dec. 4, 1833.

Now Receiving, AT COTTEN'S,

(Two doors above Mrs. Gregory's Hotel.)
A VERY EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF
Fancy and staple American, French,
English, German, Swiss & Irish
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Which with his present Stock will be by far the most extensive in Tarborough,

Being upwards of \$35,000,

And as the above Goods were bought for Cash and by a first rate judge, I think it more than probable they were purchased as cheap as any Goods in this market; but whether they were or not, they shall be sold as cheap, or to punctual customers a little cheaper, for Cash than they can be bought at any other store in this place. (I mean goods of the same quality.) I have no fear or hesitation in saying this, because I am determined to do what I say I will—not tell one tale here and when a person comes into my store tell another. But do not take my word for it, call and examine for yourselves, I do not charge any thing for looking. All kinds of produce taken at the market prices.

J. W. COTTEN.

Tarboro', 5th Nov. 1833.

Communications.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

Mr. Howard: Having lately met with an article going the rounds of the public papers, containing a statement that several British officers who were in the battle at New Orleans, had given a statement denying that on that occasion the countersign and watchword of the enemy was BEAUTY and BOOTY, accompanied with a farther statement that the alleged fact first appeared in "Eaton's Life of Jackson," I think I am enabled from the following facts, to show that this recent discovery is in some degree, if not altogether, inaccurate.

In "O'Connor's History of the War," which appeared immediately after its close, the author says, "On the authority of Judge Poindexter, it is stated, that the watchword and countersign of the enemy, on the morning of the 8th, was BEAUTY and BOOTY?"

In addition to the above, Mr. Shields, purser in the navy, wrote letters on the 16th and 17th of January, to Mr. Niles, of Baltimore, containing much information from which the following is extracted:

"Defeat has humbled the arrogance of the enemy, who had promised his soldiers forty-eight hours pillage and rapine of the city of New Orleans!"

It will be perceived from these facts, that Major Eaton was neither the first nor only witness to this statement, now for the first time denied, after being published for more than 18 years.

QUEVEDO.

FOR THE FREE PRESS

Mr. Editor: When I addressed the innocent article signed Tyro, to you, for publication, calling in question the consistency of the "Whig's" doctrines, I did expect an answer explanatory of them and was actuated by the purest motives; but lo! the "Whig" instead of taking the trouble to reconcile the incoherency of his principles, adopts a shorter and more convenient mode of argument, by repeating the trite but very true maxim that, "young folks think old folks fools, but old folks know young folks to be fools."

I have always admired the great powers of the "Whig's" mind, have ever entertained for him a strong personal regard and gone heart and hand with him in his efforts to resist the encroachments of the clergy, but I cannot subscribe to the doctrine promulgated in the "Basket of Fragments," believing as I do that our salvation, consistently with the attributes of Deity, must in a great measure depend on our own conduct, on the same principle that "he who would reap must expect to toil," and that if the contrary opinion be established, man cannot have any incentive to acquire distinction in this world or happiness in the one to come.

TYRO.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

NOT AT HOME, Dec. 1833.

Mr. Editor: A mental revolution in the bosoms of every Carolinian evinces a disposition, eager for political eminence and literary embellishments. Such manifestations must arouse the patriotism of every citizen and tax his genius to the invention of some efficacious proposition to succor "his own his native State" in the grand career she is just commencing. Conscious that she has long occupied a position far inferior to what her just merits deserve, the whole population appears ambitious to elevate her as far above her sister States as she has hitherto been exceeded by them. And since this patriotic spirit seems to have pervaded every section of our State, I hope your community will not be unprepared for the proposition these lines communicate. If it meet the hearty congratulations of your

fellow-citizens and be put into speedy execution, they will soon gain an eminence that will command for them diversion and knowledge at home—respectability and fame abroad. The method of accomplishing the end I have in view is that a Society be formed upon the following principle. Let a capital of sufficient amount be collected by subscription to erect a suitable edifice and to supply it with books. The building should be spacious enough to contain a large congregation. This large room should be used as a Society Hall for the meetings of the regular members, who should be composed of all subscribers and such others as might afterwards be admitted. The meetings should be public and regulated by a Constitution composed and sanctioned by the sitting members. The duties of the Society should be to promote literature—exalt patriotism—and develop the true spirit of American self-government. To execute which at stated periods there should be meetings at which all regular members should alternately exhibit composition and debate such queries as should be deemed most suitable. The regular meetings should be as often as practicable—at least once in every two months. A Librarian should superintend the Library and every person borrowing a book should be amenable to him for its safe return, unimpaired, in a limited time. With such a Society thus organized in the heart of an intelligent community, who can doubt that its results will be in the greatest degree beneficial. The doors being open to the public the novelty will attract attention, while the knowledge imparted and instruction gained will infuse a literary spirit in the bosoms of every attendant. Thus the poorer classes of society who cannot otherwise partake the blessings of wisdom, by repairing hither will feel its influence and appreciate its inestimable value. To the educated it will add a new momentum in exercising their intellects, and render them brighter gems for the circles of society by familiarising them with the functions of enlightened and virtuous citizens.

In the pages of history we discover similar institutions blooming with the most propitious results—shedding lustre and renown on the era in which they flourished. And no obstacle presents itself why such results from such a source might not redound to our own community. Long since have we mastered our stately forests and converted them into luxuriant fields that annually yield to us the richest fruits of a fertile soil. The spirit of Internal Improvement is abroad in our land and as a co-operative and co-ordinate blessing, the sweet inspirations of wisdom ought to reach every hamlet. The time is now matured for every improvement. And nothing can claim our more immediate attention than the method of infusing general knowledge—because every other improvement will follow on its train and none other can avail without its salutary influence. The tendency of such a Society would certainly be to promote every social virtue and frustrate every evil design. As sure passports to fame the composers would lampoon vice and ignorance and portray virtue in such lively and fascinating garments, that all would admire and strive to acquire it. The debaters would revivify the fading beauties of oratory and thereby create a virtuous emulation in the bosoms of each individual. In short, the aspirations for fame would necessarily discard every licentious practice and create in the stead thereof an indefatigable research for literary acquirements. It is needless to mention the influence it would exercise over society in general as establishing a new and permanent stock of social enjoyment.

There are other and important views that argue much for the establishment of such a society. The two leading of which

are its direct tendency to give a new stimulus to southern literature and to elevate the character of the southern press. Divested of the gratification and knowledge that would accrue to its own members and the community in which it might be located, is it not evident that such an institution would incite an ardent desire for literary enterprize? The sensibility of man ever longs for enjoyment. Experience teaches that novelty affords the greatest as well as the surest means of temporary pleasure. And it is a prominent characteristic of man that all are subservient to the charms and allurements of wisdom. Since then such an institution would inevitably affect the moral condition of the people, no one can doubt that it would raise us as well in our own as in the estimation of mankind. And no age however heroic is so famed and so much lauded as that whose beams glitter with the rays of knowledge.

The importance of the proposed proposition cannot be disputed; and the expediency will fully justify the expense. I have thus concisely made these suggestions to apprise the good people of Tarborough and beloved old Edgecombe what a great entertainment there is in perspective.

I hope some of your intelligent citizens will bestow a little reflection upon these remarks and submit to the public their estimation. You, Mr. Editor, will do well to preface them with a few lines. If approved I shall take great pleasure in again subscribing myself your humble servant.

SYBRANDT.

The Arts.—We are gratified to learn, that the celebrated sculptor, Mr. Ball Hughes, has completed a model of the Bust of Chief Justice Gaston, of North Carolina—and with his usual success. Some gentlemen of "sound direction" in these arts, speak in high terms of praise, due to the artist.—New York Cour.

A dense population.—The New York Journal of Commerce says: A man complained yesterday at the police office, of having been robbed at a house in the rear of No. 130 Duane street; and Mr. Huntington, a police officer, was sent down to the house to inquire into the matter. The woman who opened the door denied all knowledge of the affair, on the part of herself and family, but said that there was another family in the house, who were perhaps the delinquents he was in search of. The representative of the second family then presented himself, and made a like asseveration of innocence, but referred the officer to a third family who resided in the house. A person on the part of the third threw the onus on a fourth; the fourth on a fifth; the fifth on a sixth; and so on, until it turned out that here were twenty-four families, consisting, on an average, of six persons each, making in all 144 persons, living in the same house, which is not more than twenty-five feet front, and two stories high. They are all people of color.

Real Reform.—The Legislature of Rhode Island have a resolution under consideration, declaring all assignments hereafter made for the benefit of creditors, void, unless all the creditors share alike by the terms of the assignment. The idea of a man, under such circumstances, having the right by law, to select a few favorite creditors, (seldom the most worthy) and to seclude the rest from a participation in his property, in our opinion is any thing but justice. The sooner it is stricken from the statute books the better.—Ohio Rep.

We remember having seen in an advertisement for the sale of real estate in a country district, a singular postscript as a peculiar recommendation intended to enhance its value. It was "there is no lawyer within 15 miles of the place."—Sen.