

TARBOROUGH FREE PRESS.

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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.

Town Creek Academy.

THE Subscriber will teach SCHOOL at Town Creek Academy the ensuing year, commencing second Monday in January next.

MARK BENNETT.

Dec. 23d, 1833.

Notice.

THE Subscribers believing it to be their own interest to associate themselves in business for the purpose of undertaking and conducting

A GENERAL AGENCY

And Commission Business,

And by so doing, believe that they can promote, in some degree, the interest of the Farmers and Planters, by the saving that it will be to them from the strict and personal attention to all Produce and Goods consigned to them, and in order to do which the better, they have taken the New House immediately at the Rail Road Depot in Petersburg,

That they may be on the spot to examine and receive all Produce as it comes in and in order to prevent its being exposed, to have it with their own hands carefully put away or carefully delivered to the buyer before any injury can be sustained by which the purchaser may claim a deduction, and from the general complaint among the Planters growing out of the want of some special attention to their general interest; the undersigned in offering their services for such purpose expect only to meet that sort of encouragement that their strict attention shall seem to merit, nor will they ask more, under the full belief that such a house is greatly needed and will be largely supported. The Subscribers have put the prices of their labor so low that no one will feel it, while they are satisfied that enough will see it to their interest, to encourage them to an extent that will compensate them for services rendered. H. B. MONTAGUE, late of Richmond, has been for many years engaged in the Tobacco business, a part of the time as Manufacturer, and feels that he can give general satisfaction to all sending to the house that article, knowing what suits the Manufacturers of this place as well as those of Richmond, if he could not obtain prices to suit, he would send it there. J. D. WILLIAMS, a native of North Carolina, has been long acquainted with the article of Cotton, and from the general satisfaction given when he has sold for his friends, we have no doubt of being of use to ourselves—as well as to those that may choose to employ us.

The following charges will be made on consignments:—

Attention to receiving and selling Cotton, 50 cents per bale.
Receiving and shipping Tobacco to Richmond, 80 cents per hoghead.
Do. do. Flour to the North, 10 cents per barrel—if sold in this market, 12 cents per barrel.
Receiving and shipping manufactured Tobacco, 12 1/2 cents per box or keg.
Do. Wheat carefully taken off the Cars, sold and bags sent back for 2 cents per bushel.
Corn do. 1 1/2 do. do.

Advances made on Flour or manufactured Tobacco if required when shipped to the North.

The usual Commissions charged when advances are made on Produce for this market.

Advantageous arrangements may be made by those shipping Goods from the North, as this is one branch of our business, to which our attention will be particularly directed. Goods bought and sent to Planters without Commission when we sell their Produce, or if in hand.

MONTAGUE & WILLIAMS.

Petersburg, Va. Dec. 12, 1833. 14-4

H. B. M. would refer to Bagwell, Smith & Williams—A. Peticolas & Co. Richmond, Col. Saml. Winfree & Thos. Shore, P. M. Petersburg.

We shall keep our customers regularly advised of the state of our markets, if they will let us know the nearest Post Office to them.

N. B. An Agency will be formed at Blakely, to see that Produce intended for us is forwarded in proper time and in good order, and that Merchandise forwarded by us to the Merchants and Planters is delivered to the wagoners in good order.

We do not intend to charge the Managers of the Rail Road with remissness by any thing we have said. M. & W.

Constables Blanks for Sale,

DOMESTIC.

The Factious Fanatics.—We have no doubt, that all the well informed and the great mass of the citizens of the North, are most strenuously opposed to the movements of Tappan, Garrison & Co. Yet there is no doubt that the fanatics of that country are at work. The late meeting in Philadelphia is a proof of it. With the view of putting our citizens on their guard against such machinations, we lay the following communication before our readers. The police should be on the alert, to detect and to arrest these vile incendiaries. These wretches must be circumvented, or they may do mischief in their way. Are our laws strict enough at present—or, is there any defect in them, which the present Legislature may supply?

[Communicated.]

A letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in this city, speaks of the proceedings of the National Anti-Slavery Convention, (which was held in private, with a sentinel at the door.) He says, when he went in, "Garrison had the floor, and spoke for about half an hour against the people of the South, in the most malignant manner conceivable. After he had addressed the meeting, he begged leave to introduce to the house two Presidents of the Anti-Slavery Society of the New England States; and lo! and behold! who should they be, but two fellows as black as midnight! They made their remarks, and read several letters from this Sambo and that, from different parts of the United States. One was read by Garrison from a black brother in Petersburg, who said the time was fast approaching when liberty would be sounded in Maine and echoed in Georgia. Garrison read as many as five letters from different men in the Southern States, and several from Missouri. Among the resolutions adopted, was this, brought in by Garrison. He moved that a catalogue be made out of the different Ministers of the gospel in the United States, who were base enough to hold slaves, and that their names should be held up to the world, as men who were damning themselves at every breath! A committee was to be appointed, to go the rounds of the Southern States, to find out the preachers owning slaves. You may expect a supply of such men in Richmond.—Richmond Enq.

The Sleeping Preacher.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser under date Springfield, Mass. Dec. 16, 1833, writes as follows:—

I received yesterday your letter of the 14th, in answer to which I can say generally, that the accounts you have seen in the papers of your city are perfectly correct. There was an account in the Journal of Commerce a few days since, which I saw, and which was true. I have seen the young woman once, but have seen her at other times walking in the street. The accounts you have seen, are strange and wonderful, but not less true than strange.

The idea of any kind of deception being practiced upon you, never enters into your mind after seeing the young woman. She has no motive for such a thing, and she has every appearance of being in a good deal of pain during these paroxysms, and complains of great pain in her head; and for the purpose of relief from that pain, always has a bandage tied round her head. She has now left here, and gone to the hospital at Worcester, in the hope that something may be done for her—for I think there is great danger of her becoming an idiot, if something cannot be done to give her relief. When I saw her, she had been, I think, seven or eight hours in one of her paroxysms, (at which times it is impossible to wake her,) and had had so many people to see her

that she was tired—but I saw her read in a book—a bank note, which she could never have seen before. I wrote my name with several others, on a card, with a pencil, and though she had her eyes so covered that it was impossible she could have seen, she read the names on the card as quick as they were placed before her.

Dr. Osgood, and the other clergymen of this place have all seen her; are astonished, but have not the least idea of any thing like deception.

She lived in one of our most respectable families, and they all speak in high terms of the young woman's moral character, and were very much attached to her; and her own family is respectable, but poor; so that the expense of her going to, and remaining in the hospital, is mostly defrayed by the voluntary contributions of our most respectable citizens.

I was told by the lady with whom she lived, that once she got up in her sleep, went down stairs, set the breakfast table in order, and did other work about the house, and went to bed again, and had not the least knowledge when she got up in the morning of what she had done, but upbraided herself for laying in bed, and allowing some of the young ladies of the family to do her work before she got up. At another time she went to one of the neighbors, in one of these fits, and staid several hours, talking as if awake, and finally awoke, to her perfect astonishment, away from home. She has read in a room at night, when in bed, when it was as dark as it could be made by the darkness of night, and window blinds and curtains. It is one of the things that we find it impossible to believe on any other than ocular proof; and I should myself have had doubts, had I seen the same accounts of a similar thing any where else. But no one can doubt for a moment after seeing her. It was painful to me to see her. She cannot keep her head in its natural position, but it falls on either side like a dead limb, and her respiration is not natural.

Dr. Belden, of this place, who is a very intelligent and scientific man, has paid a great deal of attention to her case, and took her to his own house, and carried her to Worcester. He told me he intended to publish an account of this case in some of the medical journals, at some future time, when he found how she got along in her new situation. I know only of one person in your city who has seen her, who can probably answer any questions you may wish to ask. If I have been able to give you any of the desired information, I am very happy to have had it in my power to oblige you.

The Mormon War.—A fierce contest has lately taken place in Jackson county, Missouri, between the citizens and the Mormons. It appears that this sect had proclaimed that the spot they had selected was the Zion spoken of in scripture, that the present inhabitants would be driven off, and that they, the Mormons, should inhabit the country. This arrogant pretence, coupled with an invitation to all the free negroes to come and join them, aroused a spirit of opposition, and induced the citizens, last summer, to pull down their printing office. They were proceeding to other extremities, when expostulation ensued, and a treaty was made, in which it was agreed that the Mormons should move away before another summer; and, in consideration thereof, the other party were to make good the loss sustained by destroying their printing office. Instead, however, of leaving the country, they proceeded to arm themselves, &c. which provoked a renewal of hostilities, and several skirmishes ensued, in which four of the Mormons and two of their opponents were killed. The report that twenty of the inhabitants had fallen, is said to be erroneous. By the last accounts, peace had been resto-

red, and the Mormons were rapidly moving away, with the intention of forming another community elsewhere. *Rat. Star.*

The editor of the Middletown (Conn.) Sentinel states that he has received a communication signed by two gentlemen residing in that vicinity, who profess to have seen an angel, and received a communication direct from heaven. The information disclosed is, that there is shortly to be a great famine, and between this and the year 1847, "the earth will open, fire flame up, and the whole world would pass away with a great noise."

General Assembly.

[Abstract of such of the proceedings of the Legislature as are considered interesting to our readers.]

SENATE—Tuesday, Dec. 31.

Mr. Collins presented a bill to authorize the clerks of the courts of record in this State, and those holding the office of clerk and master in equity, to act as notaries public. Read the first time.

The bill to amend the act of last session relating to the militia laws of this State, passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Morris, the vote of yesterday, rejecting the engrossed bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Transportation Company, was reconsidered.

The Senate took up the bill to regulate the practice of courts of justice in capital cases; when the said bill was read the second time and passed; and being read the third time, Mr. Mendenhall moved to strike out the second section. Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, then moved that the further consideration thereof be postponed indefinitely; which motion was agreed to—ayes 34, noes 26. Mr. Morris moved that the report of the committee on the Judiciary on the said bill be spread at length upon the Journal of the Senate; which motion was not agreed to.

The bill to prevent free persons of color selling spirituous liquors in a quantity less than five gallons, passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Marsteller, from the committee on Military affairs, to whom was referred the bill to amend the militia laws of this State, and to promote military discipline, reported unfavorably thereon, and the said bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Marsteller, from the same committee, reported a bill requiring colonel commandants to drill their officers twice a year, and a resolution directing the Adjutant General to collect the public arms; which were read the first time and passed.

The following engrossed bills passed their third reading and were ordered to be enrolled: The bill to give further time for paying in entry money; and the bill supplementary to the act of 1832, entitled an act to enact, with sundry alterations and additions, an act entitled an act to incorporate the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company, passed by the Legislature of Virginia on the 8th May, 1832.

The bill to incorporate the Episcopal School of North Carolina passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Long in the Chair, on the bill creating seven Judicial Circuits in the State; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the Chair, and the Chairman reported the said bill to the House without amendment. The bill was then read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Willey, indefinitely postponed—ayes 74, noes 52. [Messrs. Bynum and Potts in the affirmative.]

The bill exempting certain articles therein named from execution, was amended, read the second time and passed—ayes 75, noes 52.