

TARBOROUGH FREE PRESS.

Whole No. 485.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Friday, January 17, 1834.

Vol. X—No 18.

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.

Virginia.—On Tuesday, the 7th inst. Littleton Waller Tazewell was elected by the Legislature, on the second ballot, Governor of Virginia. On the first ballot Tazewell received 55 votes Edward Watts 39, Peter V. Daniel 27, James M. Dowell (not in nomination) 3—on the second ballot: Tazewell 85, Watts 53, M. Dowell 22, Daniel 3.

Alabama.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of the 1st inst. states that the Creek controversy has been amicably adjusted, and in the language of the Governor, "the settlers are to remain in the undisturbed possession of their improvements, and that the orders of the Secretary of War are to be confined exclusively to the locations which were reserved to the Indians by the treaty."

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings that a resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives which has a direct bearing on the controversy with Alabama. The mover of that resolution (Mr. Lewis, of Alabama,) states that when he left home, all was quiet, and universal congratulations were exchanged on the prospect that the President would defer the order for the forcible removal of the settlers; but that, since his arrival at the seat of Government, he had received letters stating that a large military force had been concentrated at Fort Mitchell, and that orders had been issued to them to act on the 15th January. Mr. L. further says, that upon application to the Secretary of War for information, he had been informed that the time could not be extended, and that the order had not been revoked.

We have heretofore made some remarks upon the mystery which has been permitted to rest upon this subject. We have been told that the matter would be peaceably adjusted, and yet a large military force has been collected and marched into Alabama—for what purpose, we are yet to learn; an unaccountable silence having sealed the lips of the Executive and the official organ of the administration. Upon a subject so deeply interesting to the feelings of every citizen of the Union, it is the right of the people to be informed of the state of a controversy which, in a certain contingency, may place the General Government and one of the States of the Confederacy in open and direct conflict; we trust however, that that information will not longer be withheld.—*Petersburg Int.*

Usury.—A case of usury was lately tried in the District Court of Mobile, which excited much interest among the merchants of that city. The case is reported by the Register as follows:—It seems that the respectable house of McLoskey, Hagan & Co. held the note of F. & C. Scott, of Springfield, Green county, for some fourteen hundred dollars; which the drawers found it inconvenient to pay at maturity. They solicited an extension of time for twelve months, which was granted to them on their agreement to pay the customary commission of 2½ per cent. for advancing. The commission was added with the interest to the original sum due, and a new note

taken for the amount at 12 months. The note was not paid at maturity, and a suit was instituted for its recovery. Against the claim of the plaintiffs, the defendants plead the statute usury. The jury, which was composed of very intelligent gentlemen from the country, after a long consultation, returned to the Court, finding specially that more than 8 per cent. had been taken by the plaintiffs, but with a becoming indignation, refused to return a verdict generally for the defendant.

The New Orleans Watch-words.—The recent disclaimer of Gen. Lambert and the other British officers at the battle of New Orleans, of the fact that "Beauty and Booty" were the watch-words upon that occasion, obtains little credence in New Orleans. One of the Editors in that city who was there during the battle, reiterates the assertion that those words were used as the rallying cry of the enemy, and that it was made known to the commander-in-chief through several different sources; and the Editor insists, that to deny so palpable and notorious a fact, is a perfect absurdity. This matter must be more thoroughly explained before the American public will be satisfied as to the accuracy of Gen. Lambert's memory in relation to it.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Escape of a Murderer.—Wadkins, who was to have been executed on the 17th January, has escaped from the Saratoga (N. Y.) jail. After getting off his irons on Thursday, he asked the Keeper who brought him his evening meal, to explain to him a passage of scripture. The Keeper took the bible, read the passage, with which the prisoner seemed much affected. As the Keeper was in this way thrown off his guard, was about to retire, the prisoner knocked him down with his chain, jumped upon and stunned him, and then took the keys, locked in the keeper, and made his escape.

The following development was lately made by the committee on privileges and elections, in the case of Moore & Letcher in the House of Representatives. The witness, who replied to the interrogatory, escapes the legal consequences of perjury by the acknowledgment of a fraud.

Question.—Did or did not your brother, who was and is a minor, tell you that he had sworn (in order to vote) that he was above twenty-one years old?

Answer.—No. My brother told me that he had written the figures 21 on a scrap of paper, which he put in his shoe, and swore he was above 21.

Col. Crockett disclaims the memoirs of his life in circulation, and promises to put to press with as little delay as possible, a genuine narrative of his life; in which he shall strive to present himself what he really is, a plain, blunt, western man, "relying on honesty and the woods, and not on learning and the law, for a living."—*Richmond Whig.*

The Yankee out-done.—The Journal of Commerce says, in reference to our story of the Brunswick paper: "The Sangerfield Intelligencer of this State, is printed not by the proprietor's two boys, but by his two girls—and is worked in a cheese press." Good! Go a head my hanties. We give it up.—*Doylestown De.*

Georgia.—The Legislature of this State has adjourned, after a session of seven weeks. We are glad to see that a bill, to make the Judges of the Superior Courts eligible by the people, was rejected. An act was passed, which however requires the ratification of the next Legislature, altering the Constitution so as to make the sessions of the Legislature biennial instead of annual. An act was also passed for the suppression of Lotter-

ies, making the sale or advertisement of tickets in any Lottery, a misdemeanor subject to a fine not less than \$500, or in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding six months.—*Ral. Reg.*

Gold.—Mr. W. J. Poindexter, of Louisiana, gives a highly flattering description, in the Richmond Enquirer, of the results attending the labors in the Gold mines of that county. He says:—

"The mine of which I am about to speak, belongs to Mr. David Tinder (a most worthy and respectable man) and lies on Contrary Creek, in the northern part of Louisiana; it is worked on shares by Col. Robards & Company, of North Carolina; gentlemen who have been extensively engaged in this business for years, and I am told with great success. It is, what is called by Miners, a deposit of gold, and not a vein. The following is an account of their labors from the time of commencement, up to this date, which is just eight weeks and two days. 1st week, 331 dwts. 2d week, 299 dwts. 3d week, 158 dwts. 4th week, 229 dwts. 5th week, 1,606 dwts. 6th week, 949 dwts. 7th week, 230 dwts. 8th week, 941 dwts. On the 8th day, they obtained the unparalleled sum of 3,680 dwts.; the day following, 2735 dwts. While washing from this spot, I saw 125 dwts. washed from a single panful of earth, not amounting to more than 3 pints. And again, 115 dwts. from the same quantity. Indeed, sir, I can hardly give you any idea of the richness of this mine. In digging up the earth for washing, it literally glitters with gold. In North Carolina they think 1 dwt. to the hand good work, and 2 dwts. very good; only look at the difference. On one day the average was 135 dwts. and during the whole time more than 9 dwts. There is no estimation in this matter, but every thing was tested with accurate scales and weights, and that too, under the inspection of many of the most respectable gentlemen in the neighborhood."—*ib.*

A member of the Legislature writing to the Editor of the Newbern Sentinel, gives the following amusing account of his services in that distinguished body:

"This is the first session that I have served, and if it is permitted me to return home, it shall be my last. Not being gifted with the gab, I have been a sort of looker-on in this Venice of our's. At one time, I am almost disposed to split my sides with laughter, and at another I become so irritated and provoked, that I think of handing the Speaker my resignation. A resolution has been introduced, instructing the appropriate committee to enquire into the expediency of taxing Pleasure Carriages. If a bill is reported, it is intended to attach a rider to it, taxing Lawyer's sulkies, they being considered very pleasant vehicles. This may be productive of some benefit to that learned fraternity, as it may drive them to riding the circuit on horseback, and it is thought that it will cure many of them of that dreadful complaint called the Dyspepsia, which no doubt has arisen from their sedentary habits, and riding in their pleasant Sulkies. We have several members in the Commons who were present at some of the courts in your circuit, and they represent your Lawyers as being exceedingly facetious and funny. Alas! poor fellows, if some of them are compelled "to go it" horseback, they will contain very little fun by the time they reach some of their distant courts."

"I must not forget to inform you of my promotion. I am an honored member of the Jug Committee, and I do say it, that I have drunk more mean liquor during this session than I ever thought my father's son would have swallowed. If I should ever become a candidate again, I shall be a famous fellow at a treat, for I have received the degree of gall burster in drinking! I am too, a most finished

adept in pipe smoking—old Vantwiler never liked a fog of tobacco smoke half as well as I do—it seems to be my congenial atmosphere. I shall send you a few stems already bored—don't bore your friends with them. I have learned how to make puns too. The real fact of the case is, that my friends, I fear, will not know me when I return home—I am so much improved."

"We have made a calculation, and it is computed that one hundred dollars worth of Turkeys will be devoured here to-morrow: Old Rip will certainly wake up then, for he is much excited on the subject of Internal Improvements—I can say with safety, that this is the only system of internal improvements, for which an appropriation will be made this session. I have on every occasion voted as a high-minded and liberal man, and the consequence is (if disposed) that I shall not be in the next Legislature. You shall hear from me again."

General Assembly.

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

SENATE—Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The House of Commons having concurred in the amendments to the following engrossed bills, they were ordered to be enrolled:—The bill to establish the Merchants' Bank in Newbern, and the Albemarle Bank in Edenton; and the bill to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear.

The bill to establish the Bank of Roanoke in the town of Leaksville, was rejected on its second reading by a vote of 33 to 21.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for ascertaining the sense of the people relative to amending the Constitution of the State. The question pending being on the indefinite postponement of the bill, it was put and decided in the negative—ayes 30, nays 32. [Mr. Flowers in the affirmative.]

Mr. Meares moved to amend the bill by striking out all that part of it embracing the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and inserting in lieu thereof a substitute. The bill was then laid on the table, and the substitute ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Wyche, from the committee of Finance, who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of exempting from taxation such slaves as are disabled permanently, reported that it is not expedient so to legislate.

Mr. Wyche, from the same committee, reported a resolution directing the Public Treasurer to publish the revenue laws with the acts of Assembly; and also a resolution concerning Treasury Notes burnt by the committee of Finance. The former was read the first time, and the latter adopted and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Long submitted a resolution, which was adopted, appointing a committee of five for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Attorney General of this State, Romulus M. Saunders, did not violate the 35th section of the Constitution in accepting an appointment under the General Government, and did not thereby vacate his said office, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The Senate having concurred in the amendments to the bill to establish a Bank in the State of North Carolina, the said bill was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill for revising and digesting the public statute laws of this State, was read the third time; when Mr. Stockard moved that it be indefinitely postponed; which motion was negatived by a vote of 33 to 19. The bill then passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was rejected, proposing that this House will not, after this day, receive any more bills of a private or public nature during the sitting of the present Legislature.