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BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS.

Senate.—The following remarks were made by the Senators from this State on the motion to print 6,000 additional copies of the Report submitted by Mr. Webster, in behalf of the committee of Finance, relative to the removal of the deposits:—

Mr. BROWN said he would vote for the printing of 6,000 copies. He thought the report could not delude and deceive the people; it contained nothing novel; it presented no argument but what had been fairly met and vanquished in the Senate, and even if it contained the most overwhelming arguments, he would vote for printing the largest extra number.

Mr. MANGUM rose and said, that notwithstanding the supposed gullibility of the people of this country, they were not so gullible as to permit gentlemen to change the issue upon this occasion. The question was of law or no law—of Constitution or no Constitution. Senators had been charged with standing up in favor of the Bank; such was not the case; he (Mr. M.) repelled this charge. The Report before the Senate did not touch upon any of the great questions connected with this subject; it simply related to the act of the Secretary. Gentlemen felt that the views of the Secretary as recorded in the reasons which he had assigned to Congress, were untenable, both in argument and as regarded his act; they therefore sought to turn the public attention from his conduct, and to make the issue one of Bank or no Bank. Senators were told that the question was whether the Bank should overpower the Government, or whether it should not. This was not the question. It had been intimated also, by the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Forsyth,) that Senators might avail themselves of the money of the Bank, to give publicity to the Report of the committee of Finance. Were these allusions proper?—was such language as this proper in the Senate. But it was in character with other denunciations which had gone forth to the people.

It was lamentable that high persons, in high places, instead of applying to the judgment, addressed themselves to the passions and prejudices of the people. The question which was now under discussion, was not as to the re-chartering of the Bank; that question was not in any way touched by the Report, which has been brought forward by the Senator from Massachusetts. He (Mr. M.) had intended only to have made one observation, which was, that as far as he was concerned, he could not suffer the issue to be changed. He should vote for printing of the Report.

House of Representatives.—The Globe of the 12th inst. remarks as follows:—

A most tragic scene occurred in the House of Representatives yesterday. The successor of the late John Randolph of Roanoke, Judge Bouldin rose, and began his speech, by apologizing for having declined hitherto to ask the usual tribute to the great orator, who died a member of the House, and who, while living, had made it illustrious by his eloquence—when, in the act of offering his reasons, the Judge fell dead in the arms of one of the members near him. The sensation produced was extreme, and excited to the highest, by the appearance of Mrs. Boul-

din in the Hall, who had witnessed from the gallery, the fall of her husband.

When she approached him, and found that all attempts to restore life were in vain, the bereaved and almost distracted lady, pierced the Hall with her shrieks. She was borne from the Hall—and her husband's remains were carried to the Speaker's room to await the order of the House in relation to his funeral.

The private worth and public character of the deceased, will doubtless receive from some one of his surviving colleagues, proper commemoration on the meeting of the House to-day.

In our report of the proceedings of the House, will be found, as taken down by our Reporter, the remarks uttered by Judge Bouldin, when his voice was hushed by the hand of death.

From the proceedings of the House, we copy the following:—

Mr. Bouldin, of Virginia, having the floor from the previous day, rose and said:

Sir, before I proceed to submit a few remarks, and they shall be but few, on the merits of the serious question (the removal of the deposits) which is now before the House, I must advert to the rebuke which I, in all due humility, received the other day from my colleague, (Mr. Wise.) Sir, he stated, and he stated truly, that although Mr. Randolph was a member elect of this House—that that fact had not been formally announced to the House. Sir, I am not in the habit of taking any general remark, whatever, to myself; but when a general remark is made, and under such circumstances as will apply to no one else so appropriately as to myself, I am compelled to do so. Sir, my colleague did not as kindly suggest that the thing ought to be done, which another colleague (Mr. Archer) most kindly and in the most delicate manner, through another colleague, did suggest—that this ought to be done; and now, as it has become my bounden duty, I must tell my colleague, and this House, and through them, my constituents, the reason why Mr. Randolph's death was not here announced. But, sir, I cannot tell the reason why the thing so kindly suggested, was not done, without telling what I have already told my friends, and more than one, what I should say if I done that thing—

Here it becomes our painful duty to state, that Mr. Bouldin, after some moments pause, was observed to totter and lean forward upon the desk from which he had been addressing the House; he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and although medical assistance was promptly rendered, having been carried into the esplanade and bleed, the vital spark had fled. The House adjourned on the instant.

From the Chapel Hill Harbinger.

Errata.—In our last number (article, counties of N. C.) the reader is requested to correct the following errors of the press—for Bertie read Bute in two places, and under 1770 after Guilford, add the following:—

Chatham county. From Orange thus reduced its southern part was separated by an east and west line. Name a second tribute of respect to William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

The Riot.—The war among the laborers on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has terminated, and formal articles of peace have been signed by a number of the principal men of both parties. The President has sent two companies of U. S. troops to the line of the canal, with orders to remain as long as their services may be deemed necessary. Nearly thirty of the rioters were apprehended near Berlin on the 30th ult. and committed to prison.—*Raleigh Star.*

Alabama.—We regret to learn that the difficulty between the State of Alabama and the General Government has not

been decisively settled. The Alabama Journal of the 25th ultimo expresses the apprehension that the citizens of that State were premature in flattering themselves with the hope that this controversy was at an end, and predicts that they are destined to a sad disappointment. It states the following as the facts upon which its fears are founded:—

"The movement of the troops towards Fort Mitchell seems not to have been without a purpose. The Marshal is now here with orders, we understand, to proceed in the removal of those persons who are settled upon lands included in the reservations. These reservations include a very large proportion of the good lands, and, of course, the habitations of many of the settlers. The order is to be confined to those reservations which have not been sold. The settlers, we also understand, have no disposition to retain possession of the reservations; they are willing and anxious to buy them."—*ib.*

☞ We learn that at a late constable election at Huntsville, Surry county, a fight took place between two men, Col. James and — Stonestreet; the latter struck James with a stone, and broke his skull; but little if any hopes remain of his surviving. Stonestreet has been taken in custody, and committed to jail. Both these men, we are informed, are citizens of Rowan county.—*Salem Rep.*

Sudden Death.—We learn that some time last week, Mr. Tobias Livergood, a citizen of Davidson county, was found dead on his premises, in a cowstable. He left the house in apparent good health, stating that he would clean and litter his stables; his unusual long absence from the house, caused some of the family to search for the cause, when he was found leaning over a trough, a lifeless corpse.—*ib.*

Col. Crockett.—It may interest the friends of this genuine son of the West to learn, that he has lately completed with his own hand, a narrative of his life and adventures, and that the work will be shortly published by Messrs. Carey and Hart, of Philadelphia. The work bears this excellent and characteristic motto by the author:—

I leave this rule for others, when I am dead:
Be always sure you're right—then go ahead!

Rip Van Winkleism.—A worthy Pennsylvania farmer presented lately for payment at the Bank of the U. States notes of the former National Bank to the amount of several thousand dollars, which he had hoarded. Having heard, he said, that the Bank was in trouble, he thought it as well to look ahead, and get the specie. His surprise was not slight when he learned that the notes were no longer payable any where. A more stable policy in our government would prevent all losses and surprise of this kind.

A War of Words.—A foolish controversy, misnamed a Theological Combat, will commence to-morrow, at Mr. Braman's meeting house, in Danvers, between the Rev. Pastor and Rev. Mr. Whittemore of Boston. The umpires are the Rev. Mr. Williams of Salem, the Rev. Sebastian Streeter of Boston, and a third person to be chosen by those two. The question to be discussed is, "whether the doctrine of endless misery is revealed in the scriptures?" We learn from the Salem Register, that Mr. Braman wished to divide the question into two parts, and discuss, first, whether there is any future punishment revealed, and, second, if any, whether it be endless. Mr. Whittemore would not consent to this division of the question. He would not discuss the question whether there is any punishment after death revealed in the scriptures. Mr. Braman then proposed that if he would come before the audi-

ence, on the day of the discussion, and declare publicly that he had renounced the doctrine of no retribution after death, or that he had such doubts respecting it, that he was unwilling to incur the risk of attempting to establish it, then he would most willingly proceed to debate with him whether the doctrine of endless misery is revealed in the scriptures. To his Mr. Whittemore refused to accede, and Mr. Brennan has consented to debate the main question without any ifs or ands, divisions or concessions.

What an idle, profitless, and criminal waste of time—for two persons, mutually obstinate in adhesion to their own favorite belief, surrounded by followers as immoveable as themselves, to undertake the public discussion of a question which their knowledge of the human heart and the force of education and prejudice, must teach them they can never settle. To convert a peaceful village into a polemical arena, to excite the passions, arouse the latent feeling of opposing sects, and destroy the harmony of neighbors and friends, to gratify inordinate vanity by making a display of theological lore and controversial astuteness, is but a doubtful method of diffusing the principles of the gospel.—*Boston Transcript.*

A fatal Mistake.—Not long since, a man in New York was observed sitting on a cask on one of the wharves apparently asleep. A person went to awaken him, and shaking him by the arm, he rolled from the cask, a dead man. He was one of that miserable class of men known in sea ports as *rum suckers*. They provide themselves with a gimblet and a reed and having pierced a cask, place themselves astride of it, and passing the reed under their waistcoat, insert it into the hole they have made, and pretending to be asleep, draw at their leisure. This poor wretch had mounted on a cask of spirits of wine, and his greedy thirst had drawn from it immediate death.

Bank Fraud.—The New York Standard of the 6th inst. says: A check drawn by one of the Boston banks on the Phenix bank of this city, for \$5,000 was yesterday presented to the latter institution and paid. The person who presented it is a porter, who sometime after having received the money, stated that the check had been handed to him by a person in the street, who requested him to go to the bank and get it cashed. The person to whom he gave this information, advised him to go to the bank and state the circumstances. He did so, and the officers of that institution made immediate inquiry of one of the parties whose endorsement was on the check, the result of which was that the endorsement proved to be a forgery. There were two other endorsements on the check, both of which were genuine. The check was paid in notes of \$1,000; and we are requested by the officers of the bank to caution the public against receiving notes of the Phenix bank of the denomination of \$1,000. The check was probably abstracted from a letter taken out of the Post Office.

☞ The Bank of Kentucky has issued a notice, requiring all its notes to be presented for payment before July, 1835, otherwise they will not be redeemed. There are still upwards of \$30,000 out in notes, most of which are supposed to be lost, and will be a clear gain of a corresponding amount to the institution.

Newbern Sentinel.

Texas.—The Mexican government continues to cherish an adverse feeling towards the province of Texas. It is not to be admitted as a State into the Mexican union, and an additional military force is to be sent thither. Col. Austin and the deputation had left the capital in disgust.