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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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DOMESTIC.

It will be recollected that it was stated in our last week's paper, that the American brig *Encomium*, bound from Charleston to New Orleans, had been wrecked on one of the Bahama Keys; from whence the officers and passengers, with a portion of their property, made their escape to Nassau, N. P. where they were grossly insulted by the British authorities of the Island, were forcibly deprived of their property, and were threatened with the halter by the Lieut. Governor, in case they attempted to preserve it. We observe that a public meeting on the subject was held by the citizens of Wilmington on Friday last, which is said to have been the largest and most respectable assemblage ever witnessed in that place. Col. Gabriel Holmes officiated as Chairman, and Alexander Anderson, Esq. as Secretary. A series of spirited resolutions, submitted by William B. Meares, Esq. strongly expressing their indignation at the insults and injuries offered to our fellow citizens, and calling upon the Government of the U. States to take "prompt, decisive and efficient measures to inquire into, and to redress this outrage," were unanimously adopted.—*Raleigh Star*.

We understand that the two religious and literary periodicals, conducted by the Rev. Thomas Meredith, of Edenton, are to be hereafter published in Raleigh. The weekly paper is called the "Biblical Recorder," and the semi-monthly the "North Carolina Baptist Interpreter." They will still continue under the editorship of the Rev. Mr. M. Chapel Hill Harbinger.

New York.—We have received a special message of Governor Marcy, to the Legislature of New York, upon the subject of the oppressions of the U. S. Bank, and advising means to protect the interests of the people against that institution. The paper is one of great ability, and lays open the conduct of the Bank in a clear and masterly manner. It recommends the issue of a State Stock to the amount of four or five millions, and by loans of the said stock to increase the ability of the State Banks in the city of New York, in such a manner as would be perfectly safe to the State, and enable them to extend their accommodations so as to supply the amount to be withdrawn by the Branch in that city.—*Pennsylv'n*.

Pennsylvania.—We understand that active exertions are making to procure from the Legislature a charter for a State Bank, with a capital of \$10,000,000. The following provisions will be engrafted upon the charter: 1. The Bank shall furnish the State sufficient funds to complete the improvements, at 5 per cent. interest per annum. 2. The Bank not to issue any note under \$10, after the year 1840—under \$15, after the year 1845—under \$20, after the year 1850. 3. The capital of the Bank to be gradually reduced, (commencing in the year 1845,) until it is brought down to \$5,000,000. 4. To establish Branches through the State, (not exceeding three in number,) and to have the privilege of placing Branches in other States, with the consent of their

constituted authorities. 5. The State to subscribe for one half of the stock.—*ib.*

[The Legislature has already decided the matter as regards the erection of a State Bank, with the above capital. A petition for such a Bank had been received a few days since, from Philadelphia. It was referred to the committee on banks, in the House of Representatives. The committee on the following day reported against the project, and their report was immediately adopted by the House.]

Pennsylvania State Loan.—The State Loan of \$729,000 has been awarded to Mr. John Moss, of Philadelphia, said by the Harrisburg Intelligencer to be an agent of the Messrs. Rothschild, of London. The loan bears an interest of 5 per cent. and the premium is one fourth of one per cent.—not one mill, as stated yesterday. The loss on this loan, upon the rescinded contract for it by Dr. Burden, last year, is \$96,554. It is said, that the Messrs. Allens, who purchased the loan of Dr. Burden, will pay the difference to the State.

Missouri.—We are glad to learn, from Missouri, that the Governor of that State has refused to convene the Legislature, for the purpose of creating a State Bank, and has given some very good reasons for his refusal. He says, for example, that executive agency, in assembling a Legislature, is a power which should be exercised only on extraordinary occasions, and when the exigencies of affairs call for immediate legislation; that the idea of the necessity for creating a State Bank for the Government deposits is truly absurd, for the General Government should not be dependent on State legislation to carry on her fiscal concerns; and that the decision of the last Legislature, refusing to charter a Bank, together with no new expression on the part of the people, are sufficient reasons to justify the course which he has adopted. If reasons were as plenty as blackberries in their season, he need not have given another.—*Nat. Int.*

The Mormon difficulties.—A late number of the Enquirer, a paper just started at Liberty, Missouri, contains a military order from Gov. Dunklin, to the captain of the "Liberty Blues," commanding him to hold himself and his men in "readiness to assist the civil authorities in apprehending and bringing to trial the persons offending against the laws, in November last, in Jackson county, in conflicts between the Mormons and a portion of the other citizens of that county." He is commanded to attend the court in that county, during the trial of the causes, and execute such orders as may be given him by the Judge or Circuit Attorney. Under these orders, and at the request of Judge Ryland, who stated that a number of Mormons wished to testify before the Grand Jury, Capt. Achison marched his company into Independence, on the day appointed for holding court, having a number of Mormons under his protection. After a stay of about three hours, it was concluded by Judge Ryland, the Circuit Attorney and Attorney General Wells, that "it was entirely unnecessary to investigate the subject on the part of the State, as the jury were equally concerned in the outrages committed," and it was, therefore, not likely that any bills would be found." The Captain was therefore, directed to return to Liberty, and to discharge his men. "To see a civil court—the Governor says—surrounded by a military force, is well calculated to awaken the sensibilities of any community;" and the Governor charges his subordinate officer to perform his duties in the mildest manner possible.—*St. Louis Rep.*

Alabama University.—The Tuscaloosa Intelligencer says: We regret to see

in the Mobile Register of the 16th inst. a very exaggerated account of a disturbance which took place at the University on Saturday evening, a few weeks since. It is not true, as there stated, that "the dwelling of the President was attacked, or that the windows of the Professors were broken in." The editor, doubtless, made the statement as he received it. Will he have the goodness to insert this correction in his next paper? That fire arms were discharged on the premises, and that the affair was a disgraceful one, cannot, we believe, be denied. And we trust those who were engaged in it may meet with the punishment they deserve.

Texas.—The Mobile Register states that not less than 1500 families from the United States have gone into the neighboring Mexican province of Texas, during the late winter, with the intention of settling there.

The body of a man was picked up off Sewell's Point, on Friday, by the revenue cutter Jefferson, Capt. Webster— which appeared to have been in the water 5 or 6 days, and is thus described by Capt. W.: Height about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches; dark complexion, large black whiskers—dress, a blue jacket, yellow oil cloth trowsers, a red shirt over a white one, the latter marked J. Perry; the figure of a ship of war, the word Liberty and the initials T. C. marked on one of the arms in India ink. There was a hole in the forehead of the deceased between the eyes, apparently made by a pistol ball, and two smaller ones on the side of the nose, supposed to have been caused by shot, also, a severe bruise on the temple. The body was interred by Capt. Webster on Sewell's point.—*Norfolk Her.*

Horrible Catastrophe!—We learn from Gloucester, that about 10 or 12 days ago, a laboring man of the name of Walker, a widower with four children, living in the lower part of that county, went out to spend the evening at a neighbor's, a few miles off, previous to which he put the children to bed and locked up the house. Before his return, the house took fire, (in what manner is not known,) and dreadful to relate! all four of the children perished in the flames, before assistance could reach the spot. A family living about a mile distant, seeing the blaze, hastened to it, and reached the burning pile just in time to catch a glimpse, through one of the windows, of the eldest boy, (about 12 years of age,) in the act of bearing his little sister towards the window,—and in the same moment to witness the horrifying spectacle of the falling in of the roof, and the overwhelming of all the dear little innocents in the common mass of blazing ruins! But the tale of wo ends not here! the father on hearing of the fate of his little ones, became frantic, and in a delirium of grief, rushed forth, through the gloom at night, in the wild accents of despair exclaiming—"I will find my children! They shall not be separated from me!"—Several days had elapsed, and no tidings were heard of him. At the date of our information it was generally believed that the unfortunate man had terminated his existence—probably by drowning himself in York river, near the margin of which the tragical scene occurred.—*ib.*

The Providence (R. I.) Journal of Saturday, states, that on the preceding night, the wife of the Cashier of the Scituate Bank was alarmed by the noise made by a person who had entered the apartment where she and her husband lodged. She inquired what he wanted? He replied—"Andrew Jackson wants the keys of the bank; keep still, and you shall not be hurt." She immediately awoke her husband, who inquired what he wanted? The answer was the same—"Andrew Jackson wants the keys of the

bank." The Cashier, however, deeming it an unsuitable hour for the surrendry, elevated his voice to such a tone of remonstrance, that the professed agent of "the government" made off. He took "the responsibility" of carrying with him the pocket book of the Cashier, containing \$226, together with a gold watch, and mounting a high mettled charger that he had procured from a neighboring stable, he made the best of his way for Cranston, where he turned his horse loose, and trusted for the residue of his peregrinations, to the speed of Shank's mare.

A strip of gum elastic applied to any joint affected with the rheumatism, has been found in all cases an infallible remedy, says the Lebanon Republican. The prescription is simple enough to warrant an experiment.

FOREIGN.

Vegetable Silk.—There is at present, considerable activity in a new branch of industry at Paris. We allude to the manufacture of carpets, and various other articles of general use, from a substance first imported into France by M. Pavy, to which has been given the name of vegetable silk. This substance has, in fact, an appearance very similar to silk, and can be employed as its substitute in a variety of cases. It is white, and can receive dye of any color. This vegetable is gathered in shoots of from 15 to 20 feet in length, and is of such strength that four of these shoots plaited together will bear a weight of 40 pounds.

A letter from Berlin states that a new kind of musket is about to be introduced into the Prussian army, by which the ramrod will be rendered unnecessary. The invention, the writer asserts, will banish the present musket from all the armies of Europe.

Captain Ross describes the new race of people whom he discovered in the polar regions as mild and inoffensive, and going about entirely naked!—a circumstance almost incredible, considering the intense cold of the climate. Both Capt. Ross & his nephew vouched for this fact.

Buried Alive.—A young girl at Cognac was recently buried alive, when moans being heard from the coffin, she was taken out, and although partially resuscitated, died a few hours after.

A Monk thought to be dead was entombed in the vault of the convent of Elchingen in Switzerland. On the 6th of January, when about to deposit in the same vault the corpse of another, the first was found at the foot of the steps, having "burst his cerements," and dead from starvation. He had gnawed a piece of flesh out of his left arm.

Pilgrimage to Mecca.—A Spanish brig arrived at Gibraltar, February 7, from Mogadore, bound to Alexandria, having on board 122 Moorish pilgrims. On the following day, an English brig arrived from the same place, on the same voyage, with 134 of the same kind of passengers.

Capt. Symmes come again.—A Leipzig professor has published a work, in which he proves that the earth is hollow, the entrance to it in Poland, (Captain Symmes stated it to be at the Poles,) and that within, there are fire, water, air, amphibious animals, fish, insects, birds, quadrupeds, and men; and he even describes the details of the subterranean life they lead!

Religious Liberty.—The Christians of Crete, 105,000 in number, have again made strong efforts with the Pashas, and with the ambassadors of Russia, France, and England, to obtain from the Porte a restoration of their rights of worship and liberty of action.