

# North-Carolina Free Press.

Whole No. 364.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Tuesday, August 16, 1831.

Vol. VII—No. 52.

The "North-Carolina 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 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 with the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered. Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they may not be attended to.

## Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned having entered into co-partnership under the firm of  
**Andrew Anderson & Co.**

Take this method of informing the public, that they have taken the store-house formerly occupied by John H. Mathewson & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the

## Tailoring Business,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES. And where they will be found at all times, ready to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. All those disposed to encourage them, shall have their garments made in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

We take this opportunity of informing the public generally, that we have reduced the prices on our work: Coats that have heretofore been \$7 for making, we will make for \$5, in the most fashionable style; and other garments in proportion. We therefore hope, by our strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. All orders to us from a distance will be promptly attended to, and executed with the utmost dispatch.

**ANDREW ANDERSON,**  
**E. C. MIX,**  
**ROBERT H. MOODY.**  
Tarboro', Feb. 7, 1831. 25

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock of goods, and intends keeping a supply of first-rate and common

## SADDLES,

**Bridles and Martingales,**

Made of the best materials and workmanship, which he is disposed to sell lower than can be had in this market, either for cash or credit.

**N. H. ROUNTREE.**  
Tarboro', 18th July, 1831.

## NEW-YORK

Cheap Wholesale  
**CLOAK, STOKS &  
Clothing Warehouse  
REMOVED.**

THE Subscriber has removed his Establishment from No. 184 Maiden-lane to the spacious Store No. 138 Pearl-street, over Messrs. Hyde, Cleveland & Co. where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The style, make, and materials of the CLOAKS will be greatly improved, and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last season. He has also on hand

A large assortment of low priced

Clothing,  
Made in good style, expressly for the Southern and Western trade, that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of STOKS, with many other desirable articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of Goods, will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any stock in the city, that will be a safer or more desirable purchase. For sale by

**F. J. CONANT,**  
No. 138, Pearl-st. New-York.  
TERMS—Six months for approved Notes payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country—eight months for City Acceptances—or, 5 per cent. discount for Cash. In all cases where the time is extended interest will be charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Any goods purchased at this Establishment that do not suit the market for which they were intended, will be exchanged for others.  
New-York, April 15, 1831. 36-12

## Mrs. D. Womble,

HAVING been well patronised during her long residence in the Town of Halifax, has recently made arrangements for a permanent settlement, and will therefore find it her interest, as it ever has been her pleasure and duty, to execute all orders with taste, fidelity and promptitude.

Mrs. W. is now opening her spring supply of Goods, in her line of business, and respectfully solicits her customers and friends to call and examine them—amongst her assortment will be found—

Pattern Satin-straw, Silk, and Battese bonnets, latest fashions,  
Diamond-straw dunstables, plain do.  
Leghorn and straw bonnets,  
Elegant turbans, &c.

An assortment of puffs and curls,  
Gauze & barege scarfs & handkerchiefs,  
Straw and fancy flowers,  
A great variety of ribbons, &c. &c.

All of which she is disposed to sell at her usual low prices.

Ladies' pelisses, cloaks, dresses, &c. made to order, in the latest and most approved fashions.

Leghorn and straw bonnets bleached, dyed, or trimmed.  
Halifax, June 2, 1831. 42

## FOR SALE,

By the Subscribers, a quantity of  
**Corn, Bacon, & Lard,**  
Which they offer low for cash.

**D. RICHARDS & CO.**  
Tarboro', May 23.

## State of North-Carolina,

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

**Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,**  
May Term, 1831.

Patrick S. Cromwell } *Petition to re-*  
vs. } *move Admin-*  
Asa Pate. } *istrator.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is a non-resident of this State: *It is therefore ordered,* that publication be made for six weeks in the North-Carolina Free Press, that the said ASA PATE appear before our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-house in Tarborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead to issue, otherwise the said petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, MICHAEL HEARN, Clerk of said Court, at Tarborough, the fourth Monday of May, A.D. 1831.

**MICHAEL HEARN, C. C.**  
Price adv \$3: 50. 44

## State of North-Carolina,

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

**Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,**  
May Term, 1831.

Joseph Bell } *Judicial At-*  
vs. } *tachment—*  
William B. Collins, }  
Louis D. Wilson summoned as garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: *It is ordered,* that publication be made in the North-Carolina Free Press, that the said WILLIAM B. COLLINS appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-house in Tarborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur, or said cause will be heard ex parte and judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness, MICHAEL HEARN, Clerk of our said Court, at Tarborough, the fourth Monday of May, A.D. 1831.

**MICHAEL HEARN, C. C.**  
Price adv \$3: 50. 44

## Just Published,

At this Office, (with additional notes) a second edition of the

## Patriotic Discourse,

DELIVERED BY THE

Rev. JOSHUA LAWRENCE,

At the Old Church in Tarboro' N. C.

on Sunday, 4th July, 1830.

ALSO,

## The North-Carolina Whig's

## APOLOGY,

For the Kehukee Association.

Price, 10 cents single—or, \$1 per doz.  
Tarborough, April 18.

## NORTH-CAROLINA

## Constitutionalist,

And State Rights' Advocate.

"The Liberty of the Press—the Shield of Freedom—the Scourge of Tyrants."

**William S. Ransom & Wm. Potter,**

PROPOSE to publish in the City of Raleigh, North-Carolina, a political Newspaper, under the above title. They promise to give to the public an independent and consistent Republican State Rights' paper: one that will always support its principles and regard the truth; that will labor to further the views of the true friends to liberty and democracy. They will contend for the "Union" to the last—support General Jackson for a re-election to the Presidency, and oppose Henry Clay and the political promotion of those who would advance his pretensions. They will oppose all latitudinarianism in the construction of "the Constitution," that instrument, by which the sovereignty of the States is secured, and our happy land, so far saved from the direful influence of a grand, consolidated, general government. Believing the present Tariff laws to be violently oppressive and unjust, if not unconstitutional, they will use every exertion to effect their repeal. Though from their attachment to South-Carolina, the Proposers of this paper sincerely commiserate and would gladly relieve its embarrassments, and on most points agree with the politics of that patriotic and talented State, yet they must oppose the doctrine of "Nullification," as their reverence for the authority of the laws of the country, and their attachment to the Union, are too great to allow a conniving thought at so destructive a sentiment. They have now candidly stated the outlines of their political creed, which they seriously believe to be that of North-Carolina generally. It is a melancholy fact, that the politics of this State are much misrepresented, and that she does not now, nor ever did, stand as high as she deserved to be elevated, among her sister States. Fairly to represent her,—to do justice to her talents,—to foster her institutions,—to bring forward her promising sons, and to give to her citizens correct statements, both of men and their principles, shall be the aim of the Proposers of this publication. They are sons of North-Carolina, and are not ashamed of their birth, nor do they blush to own her as a parent. They wish only to elevate her to that station to which her territory, population, and her moral and physical resources, entitle her. They now call upon the high-minded and patriotic citizens of North-Carolina—upon the friends of republicanism, and the advocates of State Rights, generally, for patronage. As intelligence is essential to our peculiarly happy government, the "CONSTITUTIONALIST" will be a useful paper to all classes of the community, viz: the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Merchant, the Physician, the Lawyer, the Divine:—to the Politician highly interesting. The proceedings of Congress, important foreign news, well written essays, and the proceedings of the State Legislature, will fill its columns. The best papers in the Union will be taken by the Editors, from which important and interesting extracts will be made.

Mr. Ransom, (intending to retire from the Bar as soon as the necessary number of subscribers is procured,) will devote his time exclusively to the editorial department:—Mr. Potter will superintend the Press.

The first number of the "Constitutionalist" will appear as soon as One Thousand Subscribers shall have been obtained.

Persons holding Subscription Lists, will please return them addressed to the Editors at Raleigh, by the 1st of August next.

## CONDITIONS.

The North-Carolina Constitutionalist, will appear weekly, on an imperial sheet, in new type, and on good paper, (except during the session of the Legislature, when it will be issued semi-weekly,) at three dollars per annum, payable on receipt of the first number, or four dollars, at the end of six months.

May 14, 1831.

## Agricultural.



**The Crops on the Roanoke, &c.**—The Norfolk Beacon gives the following extracts from a letter, dated 13th ult.

"Our Corn crops, though almost smothered in rain for the last 40 days, nevertheless present the finest prospect I have ever witnessed. If the season continues favorable, I should not be at all surprised, if in this section of country the crop of Corn should double that of the past year. In fact, there can be but little question, but that the export of Corn the ensuing winter from this river, will exceed the export of last winter one hundred per cent. as the quantity planted, exceeded that of the last year by one-third, or one-half, in consequence of the strong appearance of a general rupture in Europe at the time of planting, and because too, the Cotton first planted, presented so unfavorable a prospect, that very many farmers ploughed up large fields of it, and substituted Corn in its place. The Cotton crop, of course, will be much shortened thereby; and add to this, that which was permitted to stand, presents now a most unfavorable aspect.

"The rich and fertile country around us, is now groaning under the weight of one of its most luxuriant crops, and an epicure would almost fatten upon the anticipated good things, which the gathering in of such a harvest is likely to produce."

## Crops on the Cape Fear.

The Wilmington Recorder says: "In consequence of the heavy rains which continued for nearly 40 days, we understand, that in the adjoining counties, the prospects of the farmers have been much diminished. There will not be half a crop of Cotton. The Corn on the low grounds is much injured. About one-third only of a crop of that article will be realised. There will be little or no fruit of any kind, the late frost having blighted the trees generally."

## The Cotton trade of Egypt...

The zeal and energy of the Viceroy have been rewarded by a great increase of trade, and a corresponding rise in the value of raw produce; but accident has conferred on him a greater boon than could have been derived from the wisest arrangements. M. Jumel discovered one day, in the garden of a Turk called Mako, a plant of the Cotton tree, which he afterwards propagated with so much skill and success as to have changed, says Planat, the commerce and statistics of Egypt. This important vegetable bears the name of the Frenchman who first made the government acquainted with its manifold uses as an article of domestic manufacture and of foreign trade. Jumel erected at Boulak, near Cairo, a superb establishment, equal in its structure to the finest European manufactory for spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing cotton goods. The latest improvements in machinery were borrowed from Rouen or Manchester—steam is the principal moving power, and gas is employed for the purposes of artificial light. At Siout Mr. Webster found a Cotton manufactory in full operation. "It was established," says he, "some six years ago, and gives employment to eight hundred men and boys, who earn ten, fifteen, twenty, or thirty paras, and sometimes three piastres. Cotton factories are by no means uncommon in Egypt." Notwithstanding all the disadvantages which perhaps find a full compensation in the cheap labor of a country whose inhabitants have few wants, the Pasha is able to compete with the European manufactures in every market to which he is admitted, and even to undersell the merchants of India in their own ports. It has happened, fortunately for the Pasha, that this cotton-wool is not the usual coarse kind hitherto grown in Egypt, but of a very superior quality, equal to the best American. In the year 1822, the crop yielded about 5,600,000 pounds, a portion of which being sent to Liverpool on trial, was sold at the rate of a shilling a pound. In 1823, the produce was so abundant that, after supplying the countries on the borders of the Mediterranean, it was calculated that at least 50,000 bags might be exported to England. The Pasha is still extending the culture of this useful plant on tracts of ground long neglected, by clearing out the old canals, and digging others for the purpose of irrigation, so that it is very probable the quantity of Cotton which may be raised in Egypt will at no distant period nearly equal the importation from America; because, as the crop is not exposed, on the banks of the Nile, to the frost and heavy rains which frequently injure it in the less temperate climate of the United States, it is much less precarious.—*Balt. Gaz.*

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## Cotton Thread.

The following facts relating to cotton thread are interesting: the fineness with which the cotton thread can be drawn out, by machinery, may be gathered from the fact, that Mr. John Pollard, of Manchester, spun on the mule, (the name of a particular description of the cotton spinning machinery,) no fewer than 278 hanks of yarn, forming a thread upwards of 132 miles in length, from a single pound of raw cotton. Of the rapidity with which some portions of the machinery work, you may form an idea, when you learn that the very finest thread which is used in making lace is passed thro' the strong flame of a lamp, which burns off the fibres, without burning the thread itself. The velocity with which the thread moves is so great, that you can perceive no motion at all. The line of thread passing off a wheel through the flame, looks as if it were at rest; and it appears a miracle that it is not burnt.

Every thing has an end, and a pudding too.