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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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## FOREIGN.

### IMPORTANT.

*Very late from Europe.*—By the packet ships Sully, from Havre—and the Sylvanus Jenkins, from Liverpool—Paris papers to the 12th, and Liverpool to the 11th Oct. have been received at New-York. They bring intelligence of the *Rejection of the Reform Bill by the British House of Lords—Surrender of the remainder of the Polish army—establishment of a Russian Provisional Government in Poland—rejection of the hereditary peerage in France, &c.*

*England.*—The most important information is the announcement that the Reform bill was rejected, *sans ceremonie* in the British House of Lords, on the 8th of October, by a majority of *forty-one*. On the result of the division being announced, it was received in profound silence.

A postscript to the Havre Journal of the 11th, says: A courier extraordinary has just arrived from London, from whom we learn, that just as he left the city, great effervescence manifested itself among the people; that serious troubles were on the point of breaking out, and that in order to protect himself from an attack, the Duke of Wellington had barricaded his house.

Many rumors were afloat in the city, as to the future acts of the ministers. A new ministry with the Duke of Richmond at its head was spoken of. Another rumor prevailed that the King had determined to prorogue Parliament, and create new Peers favorable to the bill.

After the rejection of the bill in the House of Peers, a motion in the House of Commons approving the conduct of Ministers, and pledging the House to support them, was carried by a majority of 109—40 more than the majority for the third reading of the bill. It is therefore supposed that Ministers will remain, and the bill will be again brought forward with some little modification, and ultimately pass.

*Poland.*—Accounts from Warsaw are to the 27th Sept. The Russians entered Modlin on the 24th. A private letter from Berlin, dated 2d Oct. states that the remainder of the Polish army had crossed the Prussian frontiers on 29th Sept. and laid down their arms. Field Marshal Prince Paskewitch *Warsowski*, is appointed Governor General of the kingdom of Poland, who on the 26th Sept. is-

sued his proclamation. A manifesto dated St. Petersburg, Sept. 16th, and signed by the Emperor, has appeared, which establishes a provisional government in Poland, consisting of a President and four members. Poland is no longer a nation: she is a vassal to the Autocrat—the blood which she has poured forth in rivers, in the sacred cause of liberty and home, has availed not—every friend of heroism and patriotism—every friend of humanity must mourn over the fate of Poland, brave but unfortunate Poland—her name is blotted from the map of nations.

A private letter from Warsaw, dated 29th Sept. says:—This capital presents the appearance of one vast bivouac—advanced posts and patrols are found at every corner. The Russians have denounced the police several thousands of persons who have been zealous in the national cause. Since the 8th inst. the day on which it resumed its functions, the police has been constantly employed in making arrests; and in the two first days of the restoration, upwards of 1000 persons of all ages and classes were thrown into prison, and confined with the worst of malefactors. Since that period, 250 men shut up in one of the courts of the prison, and were fired upon nearly two hours in succession, under pretence of a revolt of the malefactors, tho' not less than four-fifths were confined on suspicion of political offences. There are now upwards of 1500 incarcerated, and they will esteem themselves fortunate if they are not all sent to Siberia. Poland has sunk into the tomb!

*France.*—In France we find all as tranquil as at our last dates. In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 10th of Oct. a vote was taken upon the question of abolishing the hereditary peerage—for abolishing it, 324—against it, 86—majority against an hereditary peerage, 233.

Upon application to the Belgian government, the King has permitted all the Belgian officers attached to the French army, whether on full pay or otherwise, to return into the service of their own country, when those who have been three years in their present rank will be promoted to the next grade.

*Belgium.*—From Belgium we learn, that the armistice between that country and Holland, which expired on the 10th Oct. was further prolonged to the 25th Oct.

It is positively stated by the Journal de Flanders, (a paper published at Ghent,) that the Swedish Consul at Antwerp has received orders from his government not to pass any act which might indicate an acknowledgment of King Leopold by King Charles John. It is well known that the Swedish monarch is greatly under the influence of the Russian cabinet.

*Spain.*—The Paris National says: We have learnt from good authority, that the Spanish government is not only urging the

levy of the 20,000 men recently decreed, but is taking secret measures for raising double the number. The provinces which are exempt by their conscription, as Guipuzcoa, Alava, and others, have received orders to arm and equip a battalion of 1000 men each.

*Greece.*—Letters from Trieste mention upon the authority of a communication received from Syra, that a reconciliation between the Greeks and their government is likely to be effected, as Capo d'Istrias had at length decided upon the convocation of a National Assembly, the elections for which were occupying the attention of the whole country.

*Immense Wealth.*—The British Ministers have in their possession a list of 1,500 individuals, in or near London, whose private fortunes would pay off the National Debt. Of course, the list is only interesting, or of value, as indicating the mass of wealth in the country, as one could not have imagined, at first sight, that the private fortunes of any 1,500 individuals in the empire could be to such an extent.

The house of Rothschild alone, a branch of which is established in London, is computed to be worth more than seventy millions of pounds sterling—about *one-thirteenth* of the National Debt. This house was established at Frankfort (Germany) about the close of the last century, by Mayer Anselm Rothschild, who died in 1812, leaving his business to five sons, who are all living.

Among the European nobility, probably the Marquis of Stafford is the wealthiest individual—his income goes beyond 300,000*l.* sterling.

## DOMESTIC.

*Two views—the true and false.*

*Principle of Reduction.*—Both parties (the Tariff and the anti-Tariff,) admit that the extinguishment of the public debt will bring along with it the reduction of the Custom-house duties. The only question is, the *quo modo*. On what articles are the duties to be taken off or reduced? The following is the *projet* of the N. Y. Tariff Convention, as put forth in their Address to the people of the United States:—

"In concluding this address, we would take occasion to observe, that the present posture of the affairs of the U. States impress upon us the necessity of declaring what we believe to be the sentiment of the friends of American industry, in reference to a great question which must, in a short time, occupy the attention of Congress. Up to this period, the revenue of the government has not exceeded its wants. The debt has required a system of duties that would supply at least ten millions of dollars every year towards its extinguishment. That debt, under the present course of liquidation, will soon cease to exist. The nation will then naturally expect some reduction of duties. Participating in the common feeling on this subject,

we cannot close this address without respectfully submitting to public consideration the expediency of applying that reduction to such commodities as are incapable of being brought within the scope of the protective system; holding it as we do, to be indispensable to the best interests of the American people that that system should be sustained and preserved, without diminution, in its application to every branch of domestic industry that may be benefited by its influence."

This *projet* is anticipated and refuted in the following remarks made by Mr. McDuffie at a late meeting of "The South-Carolina State Rights and Free Trade Association," held at Charleston—Gov. Hamilton in the Chair.

"Mr. McDuffie proceeded to praise the magnanimous spirit of forbearance and conciliation which had marked the course of our delegates at the Philadelphia anti-Tariff Convention. Of the Convention he said that he entertained no hope that its efforts would operate a change in the measures of the manufacturing majority in Congress. It might, in connexion with other causes, serve to induce the manufacturers to propose a modification of the Tariff, but what would be the nature of this modification? It would probably consist in a reduction of the duties on imports *consumed* but *not manufactured* at the North, but with regard to the imports *consumed* by the South, and *received in exchange for Southern productions*, he felt assured there would be no reduction of duties—that these would not only be left fully as much burthened by taxation as they now are, but that eventually the effort would be made to throw the whole burthen of taxation exclusively upon them. He thought it likely that there would be a small reduction made of the duty on sugar—that in fact the North never had any interest in this duty. It was originally made to influence the vote of Louisiana, but that her vote was no longer necessary to the views of the manufacturers. If this reduction should be made, it would be used by the Tariff party in this State, as an argument that the whole system would be given up, and thus to paralyze the efforts of the State. He conjured the friends of the State not to suffer themselves to be cheated in this manner. He implored them as they valued their liberties, to enquire for themselves—to exercise a severe scrutiny over the measures of the manufacturing majority in Congress—to regard with the most careful jealousy, all overtures of apparent concession from that quarter."

The modification proposed by the Tariff Convention, not only leaves the South still oppressed by the Protective System, while it allows the benefit to the North—but reduces the duty on luxuries, while it continues it on most of the necessities of life. It relieves the rich and oppresses the poor.—*R. Eng.*

*Tea and Coffee.*—The duties on Tea and Coffee, are to be

reduced after the 1st of January next. The duty on Coffee will then be 1 cent per pound. Imperial and Gunpowder tea, 25 cents instead of 50, &c.

*Wheat.*—The Petersburg Times of Tuesday last, remarks as follows:—The shortness of the crop of this article throughout the United States is now evidently felt. Although the exports of Flour have been more limited this season than for years past, yet the stock on hand is every where extremely small. The Journal of Commerce of New-York, states that upwards of 200,000 barrels of flour, and 700,000 bushels of wheat less have been received in that market than last year to the same date, still the prices are extremely low. The quantity of wheat coming to our market is still very small, and the millers by competition have again brought up red wheat to 95 a 105, and white \$1 to 108 cents. The extreme prices are only paid for very prime machined wheat, particularly from the State of North-Carolina.

*Occultation.*—A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, reminds us that early in the evening of Friday, Dec. 9th, the beautiful planet Jupiter will with all his satellites, appear to the inhabitants of the United States to be eclipsed by the moon, under circumstances the most favorable to observation. A phenomenon which, it is hoped, will not be permitted to pass unnoticed.

The Immersion will take place on the dark, and the Emersion on the enlightened side of the moon.

An occultation of this planet is of rare occurrence; the last that was observed in this country happened in the autumn of 1820, and another is not to be expected for many years.

*Banks.*—The committees of the banks of the city of New-York, to the number of seventeen banks, met on Thursday last—and unanimously came to a resolution, that it is inexpedient to receive in deposit the notes of the Bank of the United States, not payable in that city. The city banks justify the course they have taken, refusing the U. S. Bank notes, or the notes of distant branches of the U. S. Bank in deposit at par—upon the ground, that the Branch Bank of the U. S. itself in that city, had set the example of such refusal.

[The U. S. Bank at Philadelphia has adopted the same course—this is *equalizing* the currency, with a vengeance.]

*Ladies Wanted.*—A paper printed in the State of Alabama, speaks of a most deplorable and alarming scarcity of young ladies. Every respectable female, native or stranger, found there, is as soon as possible, hurried to the hymenial altar. The young men are as one hundred to one of the young ladies. Whether the cottons or the broadcloths are frowned upon or not, the ladies are always welcomed with smiles. They shall have protection forever.—*Daily Adv.*