



THE "FREE PRESS,"

By George Howard,

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Advertisements inserted at fifty cents per square, or less, for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents each continuance.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

Saddle Found.

A SADDLE and a saddle blanket were found a short time since in the vicinity of the Academy in this place. The saddle is considerably worn; the owner is requested to pay charges and take it away.

Wm. P. Clopton.

Halifax, Dec. 7. 38-31

One Hundred Dollars REWARD.

RUNAWAY, or was stolen from the Subscriber, on the night of the 8th instant, a bright mulatto woman (slave) and her child, a girl of about four years old. This woman ran away from the Subscriber, executor of John Hunt, deceased, in the summer of 1808, and passed as a free woman, by the name of PATSEY YOUNG, until about the first of June last, when she was apprehended as a runaway. On the sixth of the same month I obtained possession of her in the town of Halifax, since which time she and her child ELIZA have, in compliance with an order of the county court of Franklin, been sold, when the Subscriber became the purchaser. She spent the greater part of the time she was runaway (say about sixteen years) in the neighborhood of, and in the town of Halifax, one or two summers at Rockland, where I am informed she cooked for the hands employed to work on the canal; she also spent some of her time in Plymouth, her occupation while there not known. At the above named places she has many acquaintances and friends. She is a tall, spare woman, thin face and lips, long sharp nose, her fore teeth in a state of decay. She is an excellent seamstress, can make gentlemen's and ladies' dresses, is a good cook and weaver, and I am informed is a good cake baker and brewer, &c. by which occupations she principally gained her living. Some time during last summer she married a free man of color, named Achracl Johnson, who had been living in and about Plymouth, and followed boating on the Roanoke. Since his marriage he leased a farm of Mr. James Cotton, of Scotland Neck, (Halifax county) where he was living, together with this woman, when she was taken up as a runaway slave in June last. I have but little doubt that Johnson has contrived to seduce or steal her and child out of my possession, and will attempt to get them out of the state and pass as free persons. Should this be the case, I will give Sixty Five Dollars for his detection and conviction before the proper tribunal in any part of this state. I will give for the apprehension of the woman and child, on their delivery to me, or so secured in jail or otherwise that I get them, Thirty Five Dollars. Or, I will give Twenty Five Dollars for the woman alone, and Ten Dollars for the child alone. The proper name of the woman is Piety, but she will no doubt change it as she did before. I forewarn all owners of boats, captains and owners of vessels from taking on board or carrying away this woman and her child Eliza, under the penalty of the law.

NAT. HUNT.

August 16, 1824. 25-1f

Blank Warrants for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

NEGROES.

I SHALL sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, before the Eagle Hotel, in Halifax town, on the first day of January next, ten or fifteen likely NEGROES, belonging to the estate of James R. Bradley, deceased. Also, a few articles of perishable property.

Those indebted to the above estate, or to the Subscriber in any manner whatever, are requested to make payment. Those having claims against said estate, or the estate of William Amis, deceased, are requested to present them.

Wm. B. Lockhart.

Nov. 30, 1824. 37-5t

NOTICE.

AT the late November term of Halifax County Court, the Subscriber qualified as administrator to the estate of JAMES W. ALSTON, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and the creditors of the same are hereby notified to present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law.

Willis W. Alston, Adm'r.

Nov. 16, 1824. 35-3m

NOTICE.

IF Willis Winters, or James Winters be alive, or if dead have left children, by applying to John Purnell, of Halifax county, N. C. who is administrator of their father, James Winters, deceased, they can receive their shares of the personal estate of said deceased.

JOHN PURNELL.

23d Nov. 1824. 36-6t

DR. H. HARDY,

HAVING removed his office to Halifax, offers his services to the people, and hopes to receive a part of their patronage: He has taken the house formerly occupied by Dr. Marrast, next door below the Farmer's Hotel, and opposite the Bank. He promises fidelity, promptitude and moderation, in the practice of the profession. He has on hand and intends keeping, a general

Assortment of Medicines,

Which he will sell at reduced prices for Cash, or on a short credit. In addition to his former supply he has received the following, which may be bought at the subjoined rates:

Epsom Salts,	per lb.	\$	25
Refined Salt Petre,	do		25
Allum,	do		20
Brimstone,	do		12
Cream tartar,	do		75
Sugar lead,	do	1	25
Orange peel,	do		75
Arrow root, pulver'd,	do	1	25
Pearl ash,	do		25
Borax, refined,	do	1	10
Copperas,	do		12
Glauber salts,	do		10
Rochelle salts,	do	1	25
Sanford's bark,	do		4
Common bark,	do		3
Fol: senna,	do		1
Turmeric root,	do		2
Orris root,	do	1	50
Lump magnesia,	do		25
Calcedined magnesia,	per oz.		50
Gum camphor,	do		25
Oil peppermint,	do		75
Mace,	do		50
Cloves,	do		25
Cinnamon,	do		25
Ginger,	do		12
Nutmegs,	do		37
Oil amber,	do		25
Castor oil,	per bottle,	1	25
Lemon acid,	do		37
Opodeldoc,	do		37
Best London mustard,	do		37
Sat / Eratus,	do		50
Cologne water,	do		37
Stoughton's bitters,	do		1
Best sweet oil,	do	1	25
British oil,	do		25
Swain's panacea,	do	4	50
Soda powders,	per box,		50
Rochelle powders,	do	1	25
Cajeput oil,	per drachm,		50

Those who buy medicine at his office will have all prescriptions gratis, unless required in writing. December 1.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(continued from our last.)

The principles upon which the commercial policy of the United States is founded, are to be traced to an early period. They are essentially connected with those upon which their independence was declared, and owe their origin to the enlightened men who took the lead in our affairs at that important epoch. They are developed in their first treaty of commerce with France of 6th Feb. one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and by a formal commission, which was instituted immediately after the conclusion of their Revolutionary struggle, for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce with every European power. The first treaty of the United States with Prussia, which was negotiated by that commission, affords a single illustration of those principles. The act of Congress of the third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, adopted immediately after the return of a general peace, was a new overture to foreign nations to establish our commercial relations with them on the basis of free and equal reciprocity. That principle has pervaded all the acts of Congress, and all the negotiations of the Executive on the subject since.

A convention for the settlement of important questions in relation to the North-west Coast of this Continent, and its adjoining seas, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, on the — day of — last, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States, and Plenipotentiaries of the Imperial Government of Russia. It will immediately be laid before the senate for the exercise of the constitutional authority of that body, with reference to its ratification. It is proper to add, that the manner in which this negotiation was invited and conducted on the part of the Emperor, has been very satisfactory.

The great and extraordinary changes which have happened in the government of Spain and Portugal, within the last two years, without seriously affecting the friendly relations which, under all of them, have been maintained with those powers by the United States, have been obstacles to the adjustment of the particular subjects of discussion which have arisen with each. A resolution of the Senate, adopted at their last session, called for information as to the effect produced upon our relations with Spain, by the recognition, on the part of the United States, of the Independent South American Governments. The papers containing that information are now communicated to Congress.

A Charge d'Affaires has been received from the Independent Government of Brazil. That country, heretofore a colonial possession of Portugal, had, some years since, been proclaimed, by the sovereign of Portugal himself, an independent kingdom. Since his return to Lisbon, a revolution in Brazil has established a new government there, with an Imperial title, at the head of which, is placed the

prince, in whom the Regency had been vested by the King, at the time of his departure.

There is reason to expect that, by amicable negotiation, the independence of Brazil will, ere long, be recognized by Portugal herself.

With the remaining powers of Europe, with those on the coast of Barbary, and with all the new South American States, our relations are of a friendly character.—We have Ministers Plenipotentiary residing with the Republics of Colombia and Chili, and have received Ministers of the same rank from Colombia, Guatemala, Buenos Ayres and Mexico. Our commercial relations with all those States are mutually beneficial and increasing. With the Republic of Columbia, a treaty of Commerce has been formed, of which a copy is received, and the original daily expected. A negotiation for a like treaty would have been commenced with Buenos Ayres, had it not been prevented by the indisposition and lamented decease of Mr. Rodney, our Minister there; and to whose memory the most respectful attention has been shown by the Government of that Republic. An advantageous alteration in our treaty with Tunis, has been obtained by our Consular Agent residing there; the official document of which, when received, will be laid before the Senate.

The attention of the Government has been drawn, with great solicitude, to other subjects, and particularly to that relating to a state of maritime war, involving the relative rights of neutral and belligerent in such wars. Most of the difficulties which we have experienced, and of the losses we have sustained, since the establishment of our Independence, have proceeded from the unsettled state of those rights and extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried against the neutral party. It is impossible to look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and to behold the disregard which was paid to our rights, as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our commerce by the parties to those wars, by various acts of their respective Governments, and under the pretext, by each, that the other had set the example, without great mortification, and a fixed purpose never to submit to the like in future. An attempt to remove those causes of possible variance, by friendly negotiation, and, on just principles which would be applicable to all parties, could, it was presumed, be viewed by none, other than as a proof of an earnest desire to preserve these relations with every power. In the late war between France and Spain, a crisis occurred in which it seemed probable that all the controvertible principles involved in such wars might be brought into discussion, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Propositions, having this object in view, have been made to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and of other powers, which have been received in a friendly manner by all, but as yet no treaty has been formed with either for its accomplishment. The policy will, it

is presumed, be preserved in, and in the hope that it may be successful.

It will always be recollected that with one of the parties to those wars, and from whom we received those injuries we sought redress by war. From the other, by whose then reigning Government our vessels were seized in port as well as at sea, and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been expected, but has not yet been rendered.—It was under the influence of the latter, that our vessels were likewise seized by the Governments of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Naples, and from whom indemnity has been claimed and is still expected, with the exception of Spain, by whom it has been rendered. With both parties we had abundant cause of war, but we had no alternative but to resist that which was most powerful at sea, and pressed us nearest at home. With this, all differences were settled by a treaty founded on conditions fair and honorable to both, and which has been so far executed with perfect good faith. It has been earnestly hoped, that the other would, of its own accord, and from a sentiment of justice and conciliation, make to our citizens the indemnity to which they are entitled, and thereby remove from our relations any just cause of discontent on our side.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury during the current year, exclusive of loans, will exceed eighteen millions five hundred thousand dollars, which with the sum remaining in the Treasury, at the end of the last year, amounting to nine millions four hundred sixty-three thousand nine hundred twenty-two dollars and eighty-one cents, will, after discharging the current disbursements of the year, the interest on the public debt, and upwards of eleven millions five hundred thousand dollars of the principal, leave a balance of more than three million of dollars in the Treasury, on the first day of January next.

A large amount of the debt contracted during the late war, bearing an interest of six per cent, becoming redeemable in the course of the ensuing year, than could be discharged by the ordinary revenue, the act of the 26th of May, authorized a loan of five million dollars at four and a half per cent. to meet the same. By this arrangement an annual saving will accrue to the public of seventy-five thousand dollars.

Under the act of the 24th of May last, a loan of five million dollars, was authorized in order to meet the awards, under the Florida treaty, which was negotiated at par, with the Bank of the United States at four and a half per cent. the limit of interest fixed by the act. By this provision the claims of our citizens, who had sustained so great a loss by spoliations, and from whom indemnity had been so long withheld, were promptly paid. For these advances the public will be amply repaid, at no distant day, by the sale of the lands in Florida. Of the great advantages resulting from the acquisition of the territory