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By George Howard,

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DOMESTIC.

National Industry.—The two facts we are now about to state are of infinitely more interest to the statesman and the patriot, and vastly more suspicious to an increase in national wealth than the facts stated in the above paragraph, however interesting they may be:

1. Within twenty mile round the City of Boston, where are now annually made *forty thousand pieces of FLANNEL*, each piece containing 46 yards; the largest quantity of the same article ever imported in any one year, was 55,000 pieces.

2. Not a vessel now leaves the port of Baltimore (and we presume this to be true of other ports,) for South American ports, which does not carry, as part of her cargo, *American Manufactures of Cotton* to the value of *ten to twenty thousand dollars.*—*Nat. Int.*

Rapid Settlement of the West.—If the settlement of the West continues to increase during the next fifty years in the ratio it has for the last ten, the shore of the *Pacific* will then be variegated with our cities, the bays and rivers whitened with our canvass and the fields will teem with the yellow sheaf. The longest voyage an American ship will then be able to make, will be from one port of the United States to another, and both on the same continent. The rapidity of this increase of western settlement, is illustrated by the fact stated by the *Buffalo N. Y. Journal*, that a *daily line* of stages now runs from Buffalo to Erie, Pa. This road, though the only direct one between the two places, supported, three years since, but one stage a week. Such is the progress of enterprise... *Balt. Pat.*

Seduction.—At the last January term of the County Court of Genessee, N. Y. Hopastill Bebee obtained a verdict of 600 dollars damages against John H. Rice, for the seduction of his daughter, the amount of damages being all the defendant was proved to be worth.

Anecdote of Gen. Jackson.—When the British fleet arrived off New-Orleans, in Dec. 1814, previous to Packenham's landing his army, the Admiral of the fleet sent his compliments to Gen. Jackson, and informed him that he (the Admiral) would do himself the honor of eating his Christmas dinner in New Orleans. "May be so," replied Old Hickory; "but I shall do myself the honor of sitting at the head of the table."

New-York Canal.—A correspondent of the New York

Statesman gives the following beautiful account of the great canal from Schenectady:

The magnificence of the scene at a distance, may be imagined and its beneficial results partly conceived—but to have a just estimate of the genius that planned, and of the dauntless perseverance that carried this mighty work into successful operation, it must be seen. It shoots across the plain with simple grandeur, leaps over the vallies, and stretches through high lands, fields and forests, in a silver current, as it were, by enchantment. To see the exhaustless wealth of a country, hitherto controlled in the exercise of its native energies, rolling on with a steady course, and dispensing its beneficence with a generous hand, is enough to make a man proud of the characteristic enterprize of his country, that almost vies with nature in its operations.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17.—A bale of cotton was brought to this market last week, by Mr. Needham Smith, of this country, which, for its quality, deserves a particular notice. We understand that this gentleman and his brother, Mr. John Smith, obtained, a year or two ago, a few cotton seed from Mexico, and have cultivated them, with great care, separately from their other cotton. They produced this year the above mentioned bale of cotton, which, when brought to market, was pronounced superior to any seen here this season, and commanded two cents per pound more than had been previously given.—We think this fact will induce those planters who have been in the habit of using seed from their seed as much as possible. It can hardly be doubted that such a change, from a foreign country, from another state, or even from an adjoining county, will be attended with advantage.... *Obs.*

From the Boston Patriot.

ENGLISH SOCIETY—MISS FOOTE. It is the favorite province of a large class of men of letters in England to represent this country as in an immoral and licentious state of society, from the influence of a purely popular form of government. Our community, without the Corinthian capital of a privileged order, is denounced at once unsafe & intelligent. The effect that the existence of different ranks in society has upon the public morality is beautifully illustrated by the report of an action lately brought by a London actress against a young man of more wealth and family pretention than discretion, for a breach of promise of marriage. This report to gratify the delicate taste of the British public is printed *in extenso* in the London papers, and fills some twenty columns of very close print. Miss FOOTE, the lovely plain-tiff, having lived *under the protection* of Col. BERKLEY for five years, had, it seems the good fortune to captivate a silly lad by the name of HAYNE, who with a full knowledge of her character proposes to marry her. The gallant COLONEL, from caprice or some other motive, caused this marriage to be broken off;

although he had parted from the fair artist himself; and this action was in consequence brought to recover damages, not against the Colonel, whose promises had been as thick as autumnal leaves, but against the unfortunate second suitor, who was only prevented from fulfilling his vows by a kind *duress* imposed on him by his friends. The heartlessness of the lady is amusing. She spends Christmas at *Baderop*, the Colonel's residence, and in the mean time is writing letters to her "dearest Hayne," being, quoad the latter, at a watering place for her health. She assures Mr. Hayne, in one note, that she is affectionately his—thanks him in the same breath for the very refined present of "*grouse*,"—he had sent her, and very soon after begins a letter to the other lover with an acknowledgment of the more substantial *douceur* of a £50 note. Without entering into this correspondence further, it is sufficient to remark that an English jury gave this heartless woman, who, the mother of three illegitimate children, was practising on the folly of a green lad of 21, an English jury gave her £3000 as a tribute to her character and prospects, when had the court known what was due to the dignity of public justice, it would have refused to permit the Attorney General to proceed. Colonel Berkley, who treated this woman, the mother of his children, with such profligate and infamous levity, is supplicating the pious GEORGE IV it seems, for a peerage and will, no doubt, make an egregious constitutional adviser of the *Defender of the Faith!* His friend Lord William Lennox, who assisted the Colonel in prosecuting Hayne, and who is the son of one of the noblest families in England, has proved his consistency by a subsequent marriage with Miss Paton, of the English Opera House, who, however, we believe still figures on the scene, and in fact the whole of the report with the voluminous correspondence suspended, displays a succession of mean profligacy, which would disgrace the record of the trial of our lowest vagabonds in the Police Office. The wisest writers in England of the present day are unanimous in expressing their alarm at the state of the public morals, and it has been repeatedly stated from the high places of justice, that there seemed to be a radical change in the character of the nation, from the enormous and disproportionate increase of crime. Regarding this with pain, we may still be permitted to console ourselves, if consolation be needed, for the wants of *Aristocracy*, by the reflection that even the English nobility are not immaculate in the example they are setting the civilized world. A. W.

The Ducking Stool.—Our readers will recollect that Nancy Jones was sentenced to be ducked, as a common scold, in Philadelphia, some time ago. An appeal was taken on the judgement of the court, on the ground, that the law of the ducking stool was one of those *specks of rust*, caused by the mists of the darker ages, and which had ad-

heard to our escutcheon in spite of the burnishers of the more modern ages of light and liberty. Judge Duncan of the Supreme Court on Monday last, set aside the sentence of the lower court, observing, that in cases of such barbarous retribution, he "was not disposed to attach his chain to the dung cart of the common law." There is a burnisher for you. But what does the learned Judge mean by the "dung cart?" If he continues the figures, he will make *scavengers of legislators*, farmers of Judges, plough boys of lawyers, and *glebe* of the people at large—for whose *improvement* the common law, alias *dung*, was intended. *Baltimore Patriot.*

Salisbury, Feb. 15.—An inquest was held in this place, on the 8th inst. over the dead body of a new born white infant child, found within a few steps of the Mocksville road, about a mile from town. The verdict of the jury was, "that the child came to its death from the violence received at the hands of its mother, or some other person unknown" The citizens of the town procured the body to be decently interred, on Wednesday last, the 9th inst. *Wes. Car.*

GENERAL JACKSON.

We are very sorry to see insinuations thrown out from any quarter, that the election of General Jackson to the Presidency would have been a bad precedent or could have endangered the liberties of his country.—Such surely are not the sentiments of Mr. Adams, as may be inferred from his letter to the committee of the House of Representatives, published this evening, in which he intimates his willingness to decline in favor of the candidate having the largest minority in the electoral colleges, were it possible for another election to take place.

Our doctrine is, that no President has it in his power to subvert the constitution, or put our freedom in jeopardy.—Washington himself could not have done it. The hands of the Executive are effectually tied by the co-ordinate branches of the government, and a Cæsar or a Napoleon could not muster a physical force in the American Republic, which would be sufficient to crush its liberties. Public opinion is omnipotent, and would not sustain for a moment the schemes of a tyrant.

But the character of General Jackson does not justify any such fears. He is not a military despot; but blends the virtues of the civilian and the citizen, with those of the soldier. In the strongest measures of his military career, he found an able advocate in Mr. Adams, Secretary of State; and we believe it is acknowledged on all hands, that he was actuated by a sacred regard to the best interests of his country.

General Jackson's conduct during the whole presidential campaign has been of the most dignified, moderate, and delicate kind, furnishing no grounds for believing, that his election would have been a dangerous

precedent. He has manifested the same equanimity, and we may add, magnanimity, since the election as he did before that event, and as he has done from the time of his first nomination. His refusal to accept the invitation of his friends to a public dinner at Washington, evinces peculiar delicacy of feeling, and a prudence which others might not have observed. He is emphatically a great man, and any reflections upon his character at this moment certainly come with a bad grace.—*Statesman.*

Tea.—We are informed that there are several small plantations in the south part of Louisiana on which the tea plant thrives most luxuriantly. The soil is said to be more congenial even than that of China. If so why may not tea become, with proper attention, an article of export? There might at least be a sufficient quantity cultivated for home consumption, by which the U. States would retain vast quantities of *specie*, now sent to China. That this article might form an important staple of America, there is little doubt, when we reflect upon the rapid and unexpected increase in the growth of cotton. Twenty years ago, cotton was not an article of export from the United States. it was cultivated only for domestic uses. Look at it now: what is its commercial importance? It is this; Its exportation gives employment to more than 500 ships, and its annual value is not less than \$25,000,000.—*Alabamian.*

The Slave Trade.—Two hundred and twenty associations for promoting the gradual abolition of negro slavery within the british dominions have been already formed in England; and nearly nine hundred petitions on the same subject were presented to parliament during its two last sessions.

According to the last annual report of the London African Institution (for 1824) in one year, 1822, there were shipped from Africa, for Rio Janeiro, 31,240 negroes, of whom 3,434 died on the passage. Into Bahia, 8000 were imported the same year. In 1823, the total number shipped for Rio alone amounted to 21,473, of whom nearly 1800 died on the passage, and there is reason to think that there was at least an equal importation into the other Brazilian ports, attended by an equal mortality. In the first six months of 1824, the number imported into Rio Janeiro alone, was not less than 16,563, with a mortality of 2,247. The trade for Brazil is carried on north as well as south of the line, in spite of treaties.

The last number of the Edinburgh Review accuse the French government of still conniving at the equipment and escape of French slave vessels. It calculates that "about forty thousand wretched Africans were carried away in a short period by the connivance of his most Christian king's government, notwithstanding his laws and treaties," and supposes that of these forty thousand above, 9000 must have perished miserably on the voyage.