



THE "FREE PRESS,"

By Geo. Howard,

Is published weekly, (every Saturday,) at **TWO DOLLARS** per year, (or 52 numbers,) if paid within one month after Subscribers commence receiving their papers—**Two Dollars & Fifty Cents**, if paid within six months—and **Three Dollars** at the expiration of the year. Subscribers at liberty to discontinue at any time on paying arrears.

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.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be *post paid*.

James Simmons, Esq. postmaster at Halifax, is our general agent for that vicinity.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has about 500 barrels of CORN, for sale low for Cash. He also continues to keep a general supply of Prizes, in the different Lotteries.

JAS. SIMMONS,

No. 98, corner of King & Shop street, Halifax, 16th Jan. 1827. 22

Notice.

WAS stolen out of the house of the Subscriber, some time in December last, a double eased

SILVER WATCH,

Made by J. Williams, London, No. 4015—the outer case is rather large for the inner case, and much thicker. FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given for such information as will lead to the recovery of it by

Joseph Barrington.

Tarborough, Oct. 19, 1826. 11

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber, are earnestly requested to call immediately, and have their accounts closed by note or otherwise. Those whose accounts are of more than one year's standing, are desired to call before the first of February next, or they will find their accounts in the hand of an officer, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

D. SNEIDER.

Halifax, Jan 3. 1827.

Cabinet-making, Turning, &c

THE Subscriber having erected a complete workshop for the above business in all its various branches, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now prepared to execute any work in his line that he may receive orders for, viz:

Sideboards, China presses, secretaries, book-cases, bureaux, tables, wash-stands, candle-stands, gentlemen's and ladies' wardrobes, ladies' and gentlemen's cabinets, cylinder-fall desks, portable and common do. and bedsteads of all descriptions.

The work in general will be well executed, and of good materials.

ALSO, THE

TURNING BUSINESS,

Will be carried on in all its branches, viz: Wood, iron, brass, ivory, &c. Carpenters who may want turning done, can be accommodated, with the turning of columns, newel posts, balusters, drops, corner blocks, rosettes, &c.

The above work will be executed as cheap as the times will admit of, and in as short time as it can be done.

LEWIS LAYSSARD.

Halifax, Sept. 1826. 5

Horse



Bills

With an elegant Engraving,

Printed in a neat and approved manner, and on moderate terms, at this Office.

Drs Boykin & Parker,

HAVING entered into Co-partnership, beg leave to inform the citizens of Edgecombe, that they are prepared to enter into the practice of the various branches of their professional duties, (viz.) *Midwifery, Surgery,* and the *Practice of Medicine*. Orders left at their residences or at their shop, will be promptly attended.

They also inform the Public, that they have furnished themselves, with a fresh and plentiful supply of *Medicines*, and intend keeping on hand a like supply, which they will sell at wholesale or retail, upon as low terms as they can be purchased in any part of the State.

Tarboro', January, 1827. 21-5

Foreign.

WAR IN EUROPE.

New-York, Jan. 12.—The packets Florida and Hudson have come up this morning so rapidly after each other, that we have found it impossible to keep pace with the important news they have brought. By these arrivals copious files of papers to the 16th Dec. inclusive have been received.

These papers contain the highly important intelligence, that in consequence of the invasion of Portugal by Spanish troops, in conjunction with the Portuguese rebels, supplied by Spain, the Princess Regent had applied to England for assistance. This fact was communicated to both houses of Parliament, by a Royal message, on the 11th of December.

On the 12th, an answer to the address was moved in the House of Lords, by Earl Bathurst, and in the House of Commons by Mr. Canning. At the close of the discussion which took place in the House of Commons, upon a motion by Mr. Canning, the object of which was to *pledge the House to support his Majesty in any measure for the preservation and welfare of Portugal*—Mr. Canning, in the course of his remarks observed:

"The object of this measure is *not war*. The object of this measure is to take the last chance of peace. If England does not promptly go to the aid of Portugal, Portugal will be trampled upon, and then war will come—come, too, in the train of degradation. If we wait until Spain have courage to ripen her secret machinations into open hostility, we shall have war—we shall have the war of the pacificators, and who then can say when that war will end."

The motion was carried with only 3 or 4 dissentients—in the House of Lords it passed unanimously.

The British troops were moving with as much promptness as the ministry have acted. The Courier says: the amount of force which will be despatched in the first instance, and upon the emergency of the occasion, is 5000. Of the troops composing this force, there are to be four squadrons of cavalry, a circumstance

which indicates that it is not contemplated their services will be confined to garrison duty only.

The London papers speak of this measure as though it were an actual declaration of war against Spain, and from the tone of some of them, one would suppose that there was to be a speedy and general convulsion of the political elements of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The Morning Herald says: "Most of the papers call this a war with the King of Spain—we should call it a war with France." Again, in another paragraph, the same paper continues:

"We would ask whether 5000 English troops are a match, in Portugal, for 50 or 100,000 French and Spanish troops. We hope the business will not be over before our 5000 men get to Lisbon. Gen. Quiroga is going. We hope he will effect more than he did in Spain, when the Duke of Angouleme made his appearance. It appears to us that France means to take possession of Portugal as well as Spain—Austria of Italy & Switzerland—Russia of Greece, Turkey and Persia, and then the East Indies—Prussia of Hanover, &c.; and England will have an increase of debt; and finally, probably there will be an explosion of both debt and tithes." "We hope that Ireland will not break out into rebellion, so as to oblige us to recall the 5000 men."

The Liverpool Chronicle of the 16th says: "the report of the war has advanced the price of most articles in our market, and it is very popular amongst all classes here."

All public securities have fallen much during the week—South American have gone down full ten per cent.

France.—On the 12th Dec. the King of France opened the Chambers by the following

SPEECH:

"Gentlemen: Important labours have been prepared for this session. Certain of your zeal, I have not hesitated to anticipate the ordinary period of your convocation.

Two codes will be submitted to your examination. They have for their object to perfect legislation of forests, and to fix the rules of military jurisdiction. I have permitted few innovations to be made in this labor. The bases are founded on the present system of the army, and on the ordinance of my august ancestor on forests.

I could have wished that it had been possible not to direct your attention to the Press, but in proportion as the power of publishing writings is developed, it has produced new abuses, which called for more extensive and more efficacious means of repression. It was time to put an end to its scandalous outrages, and to preserve the liberty of the press itself from the danger of its own excess-

ses. A plan for attaining this object will be presented to you.

Imperfections have been remarked in the organization of juries. I shall cause to be submitted to you a new project for their amelioration, for establishing regulations conformable to the nature of this institution.

The penalties enacted against the slave trade are not efficacious, and their application is capable of being eluded. A legislation more complete was necessary. I have directed the projects to be submitted to you.

I continue to receive from all foreign governments, the assurance of the most amicable dispositions—and the most conformable to my own sentiments for the maintenance of peace.

Troubles have recently broken out in the Peninsula. I shall unite my efforts to those of my allies to put an end to them, and to prevent their consequences.

The progressive increase of the produce of the indirect taxes, will permit us this year to augment the funds appropriated to the public services, by a sum equal to that imposed by the last law of the finances.

This augmentation will be real relief to my people; it will ease the communes of the supplementary dues which they pay to their official servants, and the indigent classes will find abundant resources in the new activity which will be assumed in the public works, on our great roads, our fortresses, and our naval arsenals.

I have reason to hope that the appropriation which will be made for the public services will be sufficient to meet all their wants for several years, and that I shall henceforth be able to apply the surplus produce to the reduction of the most burdensome taxes."

A letter received in Philadelphia says, the *King of France was shot by one of his Guards, when on parade*—the ball grazed his sleeve, and the Guard finding that he had failed in his aim, drew another pistol with which he blew out his own brains.

Russia.—A letter from St. Petersburg, dated 6th October, says: "Our Plenipotentiaries at Ackerman finished their commission very happily on the 25th Sept. old style. The Turks have acceded to all the proposals of Russia. The war against Persia is drawing to a close. The Persians have already been beaten, and driven back into their territory."

Greece.—If the news from this country can be depended upon, the affairs of Greece are opening a more favorable aspect. On the 16th of October, Ibrahim Pacha was near Argos, on the Corinthian road—his soldiers without pay, and himself without money. He was not to return to Modon until the arrival of money from Egypt.