

Communications.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

AN ANECDOTE,

At the Post Office, in this place.

It is not out of disrespect to the personage who was a party in this matter, that I offer it to the press, but merely for the amusement of my friends and the public.

An old gentleman from the country, one day during our last County Court week, not in the habit of receiving many letters nor celebrated for his wit or learning, called at the Office and addressed the Post Master as follows:—

Well, my friend, have you many letters on hand now?

P. M. replied—Yes, Sir, a tolerable supply.

Well, you hav'nt one from — —, in Indiana, for me, have you?

P. M. I don't know your name, Sir.

La! help myself, you don't! why I am an own brother of Jemmy's, and every body knows him.

P. M. Well, Sir, I do not. What is the name, Sir?

Is there none for any of my relations, Sir?

P. M. I cannot tell, Sir, unless I know the name, or names.

Well, well, I thought the name always came on the letters.

P. M. So it does, Sir—but the letter does not point out its namesake, notwithstanding. So you must tell me your name, after all.

O well, Sir, I beg your pardon. My name is G—

P. M. Well, Sir, I am glad that I can accommodate you—there is one, Sir, from the very place.

Indeed! I am very glad to get it; it's from an old friend, and I would'nt take any thing for it. Oh, what is to pay, Sir!

P. M. Twenty-five cents, Sir.

La! me, that is very high, my friend, and the times are mighty hard and money scarce—can't you fall a little in the price?

P. M. No, Sir, we never fall in the price of letters.

Why I have got 'em at 10 and 12 1/2 cents many years ago. How came 'em to rise?

P. M. They have not risen, Sir; this is the old price. It depends on the distance they have to come, whether they are 6, 10, or 25 cents.

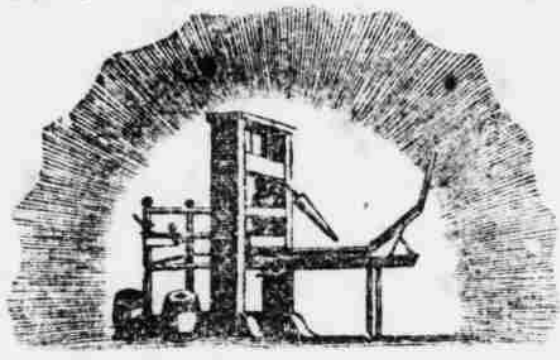
Well, my friend, I must pay it if you say so; but if you sell all your letters so, it won't take long for you to get rich, I know; for I know you don't give more than 10 cents for them where you get 'em from; for you know Congress has taken the duties off of the Tariff, and I think letters ought to come low now as well as other things; and upon my soul it's too bad that Post Masters has sich 'vantage over other folks.

The P. M. was much amused, though being engaged, had to leave him grumbling. *Townsman.*

☞ We learn on the authority of a gentleman from Newbern, that there are now between 20 and 30 vessels building at that place, or in its immediate neighborhood, calculated for and intended to trade through the Dismal Swamp Canal. The demand for transportation which has for some time existed, and which continues to increase, is a satisfactory assurance that these vessels will all meet with constant and profitable employment. The fact is the more agreeable as it proves that the Canal now offers sufficient inducements to individual enterprise to furnish the planters with ample means of transporting their produce to our market, thus fulfilling the object of the Transportation Company, which, in the commencement was organized to supply that desideratum, and which, although at a considerable sacrifice of capital, has succeeded in establishing the trade.—*Norfolk Her.*

Suicide.—Mr. Daniel Willis, of Natchez, blew out his brains with a pistol a few days ago, on board the steamer Orleans, during her passage from New Orleans to his own home. He had spent in

gaming a considerable sum of money belonging to another.



CARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1833.

☞ Philadelphus cannot be inserted until the author's name, or a reference, is given.

CANDIDATES.

Election on Thursday, 25th July next.

For Congress.

THOMAS H. HALL.

General Assembly—Senate.

GRAY LITTLE.

House of Commons.

JOHN W. POTTS.

Clerk Superior Court.

JAMES W. CLARK.

Clerk County Court.

MICHAEL HEARN.

Federal Court.—The Raleigh Constitutional says: the important Land cases, in which the State is so deeply interested, occupied the Court nearly the whole of last week. On Friday evening the jury retired, and on Monday found a verdict in favor of the State. It is generally believed that the plaintiffs will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Land to the value of nearly a million of dollars is in dispute. The Register says:

Mr. Gaston appeared for the Plaintiffs, and Mr. Badger and the Attorney General for the Defendants. It is said, that the trial of this cause has elicited the ablest argument, on both sides, ever heard in the Courts of this State.

The two leading points of controversy, as we understand them, are, first, whether the acts of 1778 and 1783 prohibiting the entry of Cherokee lands are in force, and secondly whether the correctness of the Pickens line, as run in 1797, can be enquired into.

On the first point, the Court charged the Jury that the acts of 1778 and 1783, above referred to, remained in full force, and that therefore, all grants within the Indian boundaries were void. On the second, the Court held the running of the Pickens line *prima facie* evidence of the boundary described in the treaty of Holston of 1791, but not conclusive.

Federal Court.—The United States, Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina commenced its Spring Term, in this city, on Monday last. Present, Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Potter. There are on the docket several cases of counterfeiting, and also some important land suits, in which the State and many individuals in the western part of the State are deeply interested.

The trial of these cases will necessarily consume much time, and it is therefore, probable that the Court will not get through its business during the present week. The number of strangers in attendance is unusually great. A statement of the causes decided will be given in our next paper.—*Raleigh Star.*

☞ On Tuesday last, David W. Stone, Esq. late Cashier of the Edenton Branch, was elected President of the State Bank of North Carolina, in the place of Peter Browne, Esq. resigned.—*ib.*

☞ We wish we could tell the Editor of the Greensborough Patriot what has become of Robert Ball Hughes. From the last accounts he was in New York, and said that he intended to come on and finish the Statue. We shall be very glad to see him here now. Our town looks very pretty; people are very industrious; brick buildings are rising up on both sides of Fayetteville street; the hammers in the State House yard make very good music; it would inspire Ball Hughes; enough port wine is here to keep his spirits up; our water is excellent, our market tolerable; in fine, this little town of Raleigh is just such a place as would suit

any ordinary man's fancy. We invite the Editor of the Patriot, to come down and take a view of the place, and say if he does not think we are right. Mr. Ball Hughes must come back and finish the Statue; we do not see how he can help doing so; there are \$2,300 yet in the treasury vaults for him, if he will, and if our beautiful little city will not attract him, we trust a little of the ready will.

Raleigh Constitutional.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

An interesting letter has been put into our hands—written by one of the most respectable citizens of South Carolina. If his views are correct, it would be high time for every man, who loves the union, to be on the alert. He criticises the late proceedings of the convention, and the more recent exhibitions in Charleston—and he comes to the conclusion, that there is a party in South Carolina, whose object is to bring about a southern confederacy, and ultimately a separation of the union. He contends that the nullification of the tariff was one of the schemes by which these politicians hoped to accomplish their object—that in this they have been foiled, as they could not prevail upon a single state to subscribe to their paradoxical and mischievous theory.

Discomfited, hot disheartened, without abandoning their project, they have changed their ground. They will now exert themselves to form a confederacy, by appeals to the prejudices, the fears, and the jealousies of the slave holding states—by impressing upon them, the absolute necessity of their leaguering together to preserve the rights of the states; as the only means by which they can secure their property in slaves. By the perversion of some of the remarks which were recently made in congress upon the essential difference between the labor of freemen and of slaves, &c. and by portraying in the darkest colors the liberticide character of the 'bloody bill' they calculate upon being able to produce a union of feeling, and ultimately, a union of action among these, who have hitherto remained unseduced by their sophistry and declamation.

The Emancipator.—We have been favored with the first No. of a new paper bearing the above title commenced in New York on Saturday the 4th ult. Its prospectus says it is put into operation to "advocate the entire and immediate emancipation of all slaves," on the principle, that "Slavery all over the world will be overthrown either by the moral strength of the free, or the physical force of the enslaved." It contains a valedictory from the notorious William Lloyd Garrison, to his "much beloved, yet guilty country," on his departure from New York for England, "at the request and under the auspices of the New England Anti Slavery Society whose object are the immediate liberation of the Slaves, and the moral and intellectual improvement of the free people of color in these United States."

Can we longer cheat ourselves into a doubt as to the ultimate objects of the Northern Abolition Societies? Look at the simultaneous establishment of this vile paper, and the setting out of this vile agent of a yet more diabolical knot of conspirators, on a mission to England, whose ministry having determined to manumit the slaves of her West India Island, is probably to be importuned to lend also a helping hand to the same cause in the U. States!

As for Garrison, let him go. He will be less dangerous there than here. He may herald his arrival in London, with the quotation of these lines from the New South Wales Convicts' Epilogue:

"True patriot, I—for be it understood,
I left my country for my country's good!"
Petersburg Times.

A Battle.—On Sunday the 23rd April last a battle was fought near Scudder's in Forsyth county between a party of indians and a party of whites consisting of about thirty on each side. Their weapons of warfare consisted of fists, sticks and stones. There were no lives lost, but many a black eye and broken

bone was the result of the conflict. Mr. Luke Robinson, from whom we obtained this intelligence, was present at the scene, and described it as being very terrific. We regret that Mr. Robinson was in such a great hurry that we had not sufficient time to enquire into the particulars. The victory was claimed by the whites; and we presume the quarrel originated in a dispute about the gold mines at that place.—*Cherokee Ga. Int.*

☞ Extract of a letter from an officer in the Illinois Militia, dated Lewiston, April 13th, 1833. "I am daily looking for another Indian war. The Pattawatomies, Winnebagoes, Chippewas, and one tribe of the Sioux, have all come on to Rock River, where General Stillman was defeated; making in all 4000 warriors, and 500 boys able to fight.

"Mr. Dixon, on Rock River, where I quartered last summer, and who stood his ground, has been obliged to move his family to fort Clark—also Mr. Thomas and Mr. Boyd.

"This kind of work will not do; if more severe measures are not taken, and those promptly, we shall be annoyed continually."—*Wash. Telegraph.*

More last Words!—Mr. Adams has addressed a 3d Letter to Mr. Livingston, as "Grand High Priest of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the U. States, and Secretary of State for the said States!"—But he does not yet let the Grand High Priest off so easily—for says Mr. Adams: "I have yet more to say to you, sir, on this subject, nor shall I be discouraged from continuing to address you upon it by your observance of a 'dignified silence.'"—May his gracious stars preserve Mr. L. from this cataract of words!—We should pity him for reading, much less for answering, these endless letters.—It were well for Mr. A. if he could only see that, 'dignified silence' would become him, as well as it does Mr. L.—*Richmond Eng.*

University of North Carolina.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, on the 2d day of January last, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of removing the University from Chapel Hill to the Seat of Government, and into the means of effecting this object, and that they report at the next Annual Meeting of this Board—That said Committee consist of fifteen members, one, at least from each Congressional district, to be selected by the President of the Board at his leisure."

The President has subsequently appointed the following persons to compose this Committee, viz: James Iredell, John B. Baker, Simmons J. Baker, William A. Blount, John H. Bryan, John Owen, William Robards, John D. Toomer, Louis D. Henry, John M. Morehead, John Giles, William J. Alexander, Thomas Love, Lewis Williams, and James C. Johnston.

The gentlemen composing this Committee are respectfully requested to meet at Chapel Hill, on Monday the 24th day of June next.

James Iredell, Chairman.

Suicide.—On Thursday last, Mr. Richard Bullock, a young man of this county, put an end to his existence, by placing a gun to his breast and pulling the trigger with his toe. The circumstances, which led to this irrational deed are not known. Mr. Bullock was a young man of respectability, and generally beloved by all who knew him; thus it is, he has put a period to his existence, and left behind a large train of relatives to mourn his rash and precipitate exit. Mr. B. was 22 or '3 years of age, and a native of this county.—*Warrenton Rep.*

Melancholy Accident.—We are informed by a correspondent that, on Monday, the 6th instant, Solomon Craven, Esq. of Randolph county, while engaged in burning off some brush from a piece of new ground, was instantaneously killed by the falling of an old tree which had become ignited from one of the piles burning near it. He was literally crush-