

North-Carolina Free Press.

Whole No. 312.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Tuesday, March 15, 1831.

Fol. VII—No 30.

The "North-Carolina Free Press,"

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or, Three Dollars, at the expiration of the year. For any period less than a year, Twenty-five Cents per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

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. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered. Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they may not be attended to.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber informs the Public, that they have just returned from New York, with a general and well selected assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS
Hardware, Crockery, &c.

Which they are now opening at their Old Stand, and which they offer at their usual low prices.

♣ The highest prices given for lard and seed Cotton, in payment of debts or in exchange for Goods.

D. RICHARDS.
WM. TANNEHILL.
Tarboro', Oct. 15, 1830.

Mrs. A. C. Howard,

Is now opening her fall supply of Goods, in her line of business, and respectfully solicits her customers and friends to call and examine them—amongst her assortment will be found: Pattern Silk, Velvet, and Dunstable bonnets, latest fashions, Diamond straw Dunstables, plain do. Leghorn and straw bonnets, Elegant turbans, caps, and capes, Changeable silks, for dresses, Plain and fig'd silks and satins, do. Feather'd, velvet, and straw flowers, A great variety of ribbons, &c. &c.

All of which she is disposed to sell at her usual low prices.

Ladies' pelisses, cloaks, dresses, &c. made to order, in the latest and most approved fashions.

Leghorn and straw bonnets bleached, dyed, or trimmed.
Tarborough, Oct. 25, 1830.

Cotton Gins,

Packing Screws, Horse Mills, Chain Bands, and Still Repairing.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he is now building between 15 and 20 COTTON GINS, of good materials, part of which will be steel saws and the ribs or bars faced with steel.

PACKING SCREWS, of the usual size, and larger than any now in use in the State, and no doubt superior—they will be made in an engine erected for that purpose.

HORSE MILLS will be built at a short notice, on the improved perpendicular plan, or any other.

CHAIN BANDS & WHEELS, of a superior quality, which are extremely well calculated for the propelling of both Gins and Mills.

Persons desiring any of the above articles, will please apply to
JOHN WILSON.
Tarboro', Sept. 1830.

JOHN S. ROBBINS,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Edgecombe and the adjacent counties, that he is now prepared for Repairing Cotton Gins, making & repairing riding Chairs, Gigs, &c. at his shop, about 18 miles from Tarborough, on the waters of Town Creek, near the road leading from James Bridges's to the Widow Taylor's. He will also make Bedsteads, Tables, desks, &c. at the shortest notice. All of which will be done cheap for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

♣ He would refer those having Cotton Gins out of order, to Messrs. Redding Sagg, John R. Scarborough, James Barron, and others, for satisfactory assurances of his ability to repair them.
14 Nov. 1830.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New-York with a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods,

Well adapted to the Fall and Winter seasons, together with a large supply of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, &c.

Which he is disposed to sell low for cash or barter. He will give the highest market prices for COTTON, baled or seeded... Corn, beeswax, tallow, &c. in exchange for goods at cash prices, or in payment of debts. Those wishing to purchase goods at low prices, would do well to call on the Subscriber at the Post-office, one door below the store of R. & S. D. Cotton, and next door to Mrs. Gregory's Hotel.

N. H. ROUNTREE.
Tarboro', Oct. 4, 1830.

HILL'S FERRY.

The Subscriber informs all those wishing to send Cotton to Hill's Ferry to be shipped to Norfolk, that his Warehouses will be open for the

Reception of Cotton,

By the 1st of October next.

Having been appointed Agent for Mr. JAMES GORDON, he promises to give his personal attention to the receiving and delivery of such articles as may be forwarded to him, and Cotton sent to him to be shipped to Norfolk shall meet with all possible dispatch.

Storage of Cotton, 12 1/2 cents per bale—all other articles in proportion.

WHITMEL H. ANTHONY.
Palmyra, N. C. Sept. 28, 1830. 7

NOTICE.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has procured a first-rate BLACKSMITH, and is prepared to execute that business in all its various branches. His shop is situated on the public road, leading from Tarborough to Halifax, and at his residence about ten miles from Tarborough. Those who favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work faithfully executed, with despatch, and on reasonable terms.

NEWSOM BARNES.
January 8, 1831. 21

\$20 Reward.

ELOPED from me in November last, my negro man **ISHAM.**

Formerly the property of Mr. Stuckney, in Scotland Neck, in whose neighborhood he is now supposed to be lurking. He is between 25 and 30 years of age, dark complexion, common size, and is inclined to limp in walking. The above reward will be paid in cash, on his delivery, without incurring further expense.
S. L. HART.
Edgecombe county, Jan. 1831. 23

\$25 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, about the 8th inst. negro man **HARRY**—Harry is a bright mulatto, (half white,) with large freckles, between thirty and thirty-five years of age, near six feet high, and weighs about one hundred and seventy pounds; he is a good ditcher and well acquainted with all kinds of work usually done on a farm; he is a very intelligent ingenious fellow, well calculated to pass himself for a free man, which no doubt he will attempt to do; he is well known in this county, particularly in this and the neighborhood of the late Lemmon Ruffin, Esq. where he has a wife. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said Harry to me near Sparta, Edgecombe county, No. Ca. if taken within this State, or Fifty Dollars if taken without this State—and Fifty Dollars will be paid for evidence, to convict any white person of harboring said negro on conviction.
RICHD. HINES.
16th Nov. 1829. 15

King & Catlin,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WISH to inform their friends and customers, that they have just received from New-York, a new and handsome assortment of Goods in their line of business, suitable for the season... such as...

Superfine blue and black cloths, Brown, olive and steel mixtures, An assortment of Casimeres, Bang-up cord suitable for riding pantaloons, Plain black and fig'd velvets for vests, Plain black and fancy silks for do. Dark and light cold valencias, Plain white and fig'd quiltings, Cotton flannel for draws and shirts, Patent suspenders, pocket handkerchiefs, White and fancy cravats, black silk do. Buckskin gloves, cravat stiffeners. Together with a complete assortment of TRIMMINGS, all of which they are disposed to sell low.

♣ Gentlemen's clothing made up at the shortest notice, and in the neatest and most fashionable style.
Tarboro', Oct. 13, 1830.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office,
The North-Carolina High's

APOLOGY,

For the Kehukee Association.

CONTAINING:

1. A Watchman, crying with the children of Zion.
2. A Reply to Nehemiah, of Georgia.
3. A few Thoughts, in answer to the Address of the Baptist Convention of North-Carolina.

Price... 10 cents, single... \$1 per doz.

No Tariff of Prices.

FREE TRADE.

Earthenware, Looking-Glasses, &c.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
Importers, 88 Water-st. New-York.

OFFER for sale, the largest and most complete assortment of Earthenware, Glass, China, plain and gilt Looking-Glasses, &c. which the New-York market will afford, comprising every style and variety of the newest patterns. They return their most cordial thanks to their friends in the Southern States, for their support in the persecution now carrying on against them, for their refusal to join a combination in fixing one trifling price for Crockery, throughout the trade. It is mainly attributable to the influence of our Southern friends that we have been enabled to survive thus far, in this most trying situation; exposed to the combined influence and capital of the whole trade, endeavoring to effect our ruin and expulsion from business. We pledge ourselves to our friends to give them every satisfaction in our power as regards the quality of our goods, the excellence of our packers and the lowness of our prices for Cash or City Acceptances; and in return, solicit from them a continuance of their patronage, and particularly request those who have influence with their friends to exert it in our behalf, as we trust the cause is one they are all interested in, and much benefit will accrue to us from their friendly acts in this way. It has been said, the Combination was broken up. As it regards prices, this is true, and all, we think, friends or foes will allow that we have effected this change; but we do assure our friends, that at no period since we commenced our system of unshackled prices were we in greater want of assistance than at the present moment. This combination of men are leaving no means untried for effecting our ruin, that they may revive the old system: our credit and character are assailed in every shape, our importations waylaid and stopped in every instance where threats are sufficient to intimidate the manufacturers from supplying us;—in fine, no vexation or trouble which the malice of men could devise has been neglected in this struggle to subdue us. We once more call upon every friend of a free trade to come up to our support, and pledge ourselves to give them no cause to repent of their liberality.

T. J. BARROW & CO.
88 Water-street, above Old-slip.
Jan. 1831. 21

Agricultural.



Cultivation of Sugar.—From the Report and Documents on this subject, submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, we extract the following letter:

Philadelphia, Nov. 9, 1830.

SIR: Having received your circular of the 1st of July, relative to the cane, I take the liberty to make the following replies to those of your queries which have come within the scope of my experiments. The ribbon cane is the only kind I have cultivated. It is distinguished by reddish purple streaks on the jointed part, and is reputed to be the hardiest description in the United States, but one of the least productive.

Soils which suit Indian corn answer well for cane, but, as the juice is more concentrated on dry land, warm rich upland is to be preferred. Moderate seasons are desirable, as too much rain produces an aqueous juice, and too little injures the growth of the plant.

In North Carolina the cane shows no tendency to the formation of seed. It is propagated by cuttings and by roots.

There seems little difficulty in transporting the cutting of the cane: mine were received from Savannah in bulk, merely covered with straw, and were well preserved.

In the spring of 1823 I planted a few dozen of cuttings; in that of 1829, 5 acres, and last spring 24 acres. My principal planting has been on lands near the River Trent, in latitude 35 20, but the last and present year I have also cultivated the cane on the banks of the Roanoke river, in North Carolina, in latitude 36 13. The canes produced in both situations have resembled those of Georgia. The ground planted was of the first quality, and generally very highly manured—What has been planted in autumn has rarely succeeded. About the middle of March is our usual time, and has answered well. We plant the cuttings in single rows, at 5 feet distance, the ends lapping a joint or two. When 6 inches high, it resists frost as well as Indian corn, and better than cotton.

The culture resembles that of Indian corn, and, on the same description of land, a hand can tend nearly as much.

Our views have as yet been confined to raising the seed cane, and we have no experience as to the manufacture of sugar.

That the cane may be cultivated on the seaboard of North Carolina with a fair prospect of making molasses, seems more than probable. As to sugar, the case is questionable, as frost renders the season for grinding too short to carry on the business extensively without great risk.

The most northern point in Europe where the cane is cultivated is understood to be on

the mediterranean coast of Spain.

It early occurred to me that near Malaga they probably possessed a description of cane that might be valuable to us, as being acclimated by long culture in that latitude. Under this impression, I took the liberty of stating to the Secretary of the Navy my ideas on the subject, and means were used to accomplish the object, but as yet seem not to have been efficient.

This communication has been delayed in order to have the benefit of this year's experiments.

I am, sir, with sentiments of high respect,

Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE POLLOK.

Consumption of Cotton.—It appears from the annual Comparative Statement of the Import of Cotton into Great Britain, dated Jan. 1, that notwithstanding an increased import into the Kingdom of 124,780 bales of Cotton, with a decrease in the export of 78,400, the Stocks now remaining in the Ports, only exceed those of the 1st of January, 1830, by 31,000 bales; which shows an increase in the outgoings, as compared with those of the previous year, of 55,614; notwithstanding this increase in the out goings, it is generally admitted that the quantity held by dealers and spinners in the interior, is less by 30,000 bales than at the close of 1829; thus showing a surplus consumption of 35,614 over that of any previous year. This fact is encouraging to the Cotton grower.

Corn.—An experienced Connecticut farmer last year soaked half the corn he planted in a solution of copperas, 40 hours, kept warm, and this half was untouched by worms, as the other was, and yielded one third more. A pound of copperas is to be used for a peck of corn, to be kept warm while soaking.

Glanders in Horses.—Glanders, commonly called the Horse Distemper, is always accompanied with a discharge of matter from the nostrils, and a swelling of the glands under the throat. When the bones become rotten in that part, it is generally incurable—this may be known by the bad smell which it produces. Gibson's Fariery recommends in the first and second stages, purging diaphoretics, and roweling in the hinder parts, but roweling in the breast will answer the same purpose. To clear the nostrils, fumes of burnt brimstone and leather in the nose; and after the matter has discharged, syringe the nostrils with brandy or red wine. Afterwards, to cleanse the ulcerated parts, inject them with a small quantity of Unguentum Egyptianum, dissolved in oil of turpentine.

Go in the country to hear the news of the town.
Beware of enemies reconciled, and meat twice boiled.— Success makes a fool seem wise.