

North-Carolina Free Press.

Whole No. 362.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Tuesday, August 2, 1831.

Vol. VII.—No. 50.

The "North-Carolina Free Press,"
BY GEORGE HOWARD,
Is published weekly, at Two Dollars
and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in ad-
vance—or, Three Dollars, at the expira-
tion of the year. For any period less
than a year, Twenty-five Cents per
month. Subscribers are at liberty to dis-
continue at any time, on giving notice
thereof and paying arrears—those resi-
ding 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 in-
sertion, and 25 cents each continuance.
Longer ones at that rate for every 16
lines. Advertisements must be marked
with 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.

Co-Partnership.

The undersigned having entered in-
to co-partnership under the firm of
Andrew Anderson & Co.

Take this method of informing the
public, that they have taken the store-
house formerly occupied by John H.
Mathewson & Co. for the purpose of
carrying on the

Tailoring Business,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

And where they will be found at all
times, ready to accommodate those
who may favor them with their cus-
tom. All those disposed to encourage
them, shall have their garments made
in the neatest manner and at the short-
est notice.

We take this opportunity of inform-
ing the public generally, that we
have reduced the prices on our work:
Coats that have heretofore been \$7 for
making, we will make for \$5, in the
most fashionable style; and other gar-
ments in proportion. We therefore
hope, by our strict attention to busi-
ness, to merit a share of public pat-
ronage. All orders to us from a dis-
tance will be promptly attended to,
and executed with the utmost dispatch.

**ANDREW ANDERSON,
E. C. MIX,
ROBERT H. MOODY.**
Tarboro', Feb. 7, 1831. 25

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received,
in addition to his former stock of
goods, and intends keeping a supply
of first-rate and common

SADDLES.

Bridles and Martingales,

Made of the best materials and work-
manship, which he is disposed to sell
lower than can be had in this market,
either for cash or credit.

N. H. ROUNTREE.
Tarboro', 18th July, 1831.

NEW-YORK

Cheap Wholesale
CLOAK, STOCKS &
Clothing Warehouse
REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his Es-
tablishment from No. 184 Maiden-
lane to the spacious Store No. 138 Pearl-
street, over Messrs. Hyde, Cleveland &
Co. where he will keep constantly on
hand a much more extensive assortment
than formerly. The style, make, and
materials of the CLOAKS will be greatly
improved, and will be sold at about the
same low prices as those of the last sea-
son. He has also on hand

A large assortment of low priced
Clothing,
Made in good style, expressly for the
Southern and Western trade, that will
be sold at about the usual prices of the
most inferior quality. Also, an assort-
ment of STOCKS, with many other desir-
able articles. Those who will take the
trouble to examine this Stock of Goods,
will probably satisfy themselves that they
cannot select the same amount from any
stock in the city, that will be a safer or
more desirable purchase. For sale by
F. J. CONANT,
No. 138, Pearl-st. New-York.

TERMS.—Six months for approved
Notes payable at Banks in good standing
in any part of the country—eight months
for City Acceptances—of 2 per cent. dis-
count for Cash. In all cases where the
time is extended interest will be charged
at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.
Any goods purchased at this Establish-
ment that do not suit the market for
which they were intended, will be ex-
changed for others. 36-12
New-York, April 15, 1831.

Mrs. D. Womble,

HAVING been well patronised dur-
ing her long residence in the
Town of Halifax, has recently made
arrangements for a permanent settle-
ment, and will therefore find it her
interest, as it ever has been her plea-
sure and duty, to execute all orders
with taste, fidelity and promptitude.

Mrs. W. is now opening her spring
supply of Goods, in her line of busi-
ness, and respectfully solicits her cus-
tomers and friends to call and exam-
ine them—amongst her assortment
will be found—

Pattern Satin-straw, Silk, and Battice
bonnets, latest fashions,
Diamond-straw dunnets, plain do.
Leghorn and straw bonnets,
Elegant turbans, &c.
An assortment of puffs and curls,
Gauze & barege scarfs & handkerchiefs,
Straw and fancy 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 bleach-
ed, dyed, or trimmed.

Halifax, June 2, 1831. 42

FOR SALE,

By the Subscribers, a quantity of
Corn, Bacon, & Lard,
Which they offer low for cash.

D. RICHARDS & CO.
Tarboro', May 23.

State of North-Carolina,
EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1831.

Patrick S. Cromwell } Petition to re-
vs. } move Admin-
Asa Pate. } istrator.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of
the Court, that the defendant is a
non-resident of this State: It is there-
fore ordered, that publication be
made for six weeks in the North-Carolina
Free Press, that the said Asa
PATE appear before our said Court
of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be
held for said county at the Court-
house in Tarborough, on the fourth
Monday in August next, then and
there to plead to issue, otherwise the
said petition will be taken pro con-
fesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, MICHAEL HEARN, Clerk
of said Court, at Tarborough, the
fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1831.
MICHL. HEARN, C. C.
Price adv \$3: 50. 44

State of North-Carolina,
EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1831.

Joseph Bell } Judicial At-
vs. } tachment—
William B. Collins, }
Louis D. Wilson summoned as
garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of
the Court, that the defendant is
not an inhabitant of this State: It is
ordered, that publication be made in
the North-Carolina Free Press, that
the said WILLIAM B. COLLINS appear
at the next Court of Pleas and Quar-
ter Sessions, to be held for said county
at the Court-house in Tarborough,
on the fourth Monday in August
next, and plead, answer or demur, or
said cause will be heard ex parte and
judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness, MICHAEL HEARN, Clerk
of our said Court, at Tarborough, the
fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1831.
MICHL. HEARN, C. C.
Price adv \$3: 50. 44

Just Published,

At this Office, (with additional notes)
a second edition of the

Patriotic Discourse,

DELIVERED BY THE
Rev. JOSHUA LAWRENCE,
At the Old Church in Tarboro' N. C.
on Sunday, 4th July, 1830.

ALSO,

The North-Carolina Whig's

APOLOGY,

For the Kehukee Association.
Price, 10 cents single—or, \$1 per doz.
Tarborough, April 18.

DOMESTIC.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

NAGS-HEAD.

That the Nags-Head project
may be properly understood,
the following extracts from the
Report of the civil engineer of
North-Carolina, and from the
Report of the United States'
engineers are made. Page 16,
Fulton's Report:

"In order to open a communication
between Albemarle Sound and the
sea, near Nags-head, and keep that
communication permanently naviga-
ble, it will be necessary to cut off all
connexion between Albemarle Sound
and Pamlico, by embankments across
Croatan and Roanoke Sounds."

Page 17:

"The best materials for the con-
struction of a work of this description
is stone."

"The top of the embankment to be
5 feet above the ordinary height of
the surface water in the Sounds."

"The sides of the new Inlet must
be protected by a facing of rough
stone, from the bottom to 5 feet above
high water," &c.

The wall, or stone dam, accord-
ing to the engineer's re-
marks, to be nearly six miles
long—his estimate of expense,
\$2,363,483.

It will be seen, by reading
the report of the civil engineer
of North-Carolina, and of the
United States' engineers, that
the principle upon which the
plan is to be effected, is by dam-
ming the water, to give it an
elevation in the Sound, to estab-
lish a current at the outlet at
the rate of more than three
miles an hour—to make a cur-
rent of this kind the elevation
must necessarily be considera-
ble. The observations of the
United States' engineers shew
that they doubt the permanen-
cy of the outlet, if effected—
they give as a reason, the proba-
bility that from the washing of
the current, and the external
water meeting at the mouth of
the outlet, that obstructions will
form so as to prevent its utility.
They also say:

"We add that it appears to us of
no little consequence, before going
into the execution of the project, to
ascertain with certainty that the wa-
ters of Albemarle Sound cannot force
a passage towards Ocracock, through
the swampy grounds and creeks
which lie (according to the map of
the State) to the west of Croatan; and
in coming to a conclusion on the sub-
ject, it will be remembered that the
waters are to have an issue very con-
tracted, compared with the present
one, and will therefore be raised, un-
der certain circumstances, in this part
of the Sound, to a greater height."

The present width of the wa-
ters near the contemplated In-
let is at least five miles—the
new outlet is to be two hundred
yards wide and ten feet deep.
With a permanent elevation in
the Sound by an embankment
made, as will be seen by the
map, below the mouths of Allig-
ator and Scuppernong, what
is to become of the lower parts
of Tyrrell about Alligator riv-
er, as well as all the neighbor-
ing parts of Hyde? An eleva-
tion of two feet only would pro-
duce vast injury—but with every
wind setting, as the heaviest
and most destructive storms
would, into the mouth of the
new Inlet, who does not per-
ceive that the water of the
Sound must necessarily be driven
backward, elevated to a
height sufficient to ruin the

whole of the lower part of Tyr-
rell and Mattamuskeet? Look
at the map—it will shew this.
According to the scheme, a per-
manent elevation of several feet
would probably be established;
with this, every east wind would
flood all these low rich lands,
so as to render them wholly
valueless.

The contemplated stone dam,
which according to the plan of
the engineers, is to cut off all
connexion between Albemarle
and Pamlico Sounds, beside
stopping up a public highway
through the Sounds from Ocrac-
cock, must of necessity ruin the
navigation of Pamlico, and
consequently injure the interest
of all those living on the wa-
ters of Tar and Neuse rivers—
because it will cut off the main
supply of water to Pamlico, at
least three-fourths of which is
supplied by Albemarle, which
being cut off and turned in an-
other direction, will necessarily
diminish the water below, so as
to lessen it on the Swash where
there is already too little.

The people of Tyrrell and
Washington believe Mr. LLOYD
to be pledged to support this
project—it is a favorite project
with them—they say generally
there, that he is pledged to its
support, and that it is on this
consideration principally, that
he is to get his support in these
counties.

In addition to this, beside
what I was told by the people
themselves there, I have letters
from many respectable persons
stating the grounds on which
Mr. Lloyd is supported.

I have understood that I have
been found fault with, because
I voted against a resolution to
give away wood purchased for
the use of Congress. What
right had I to give away what
did not belong to me? It be-
longed to the people of the Uni-
ted States—was purchased with
their money. Has Congress
any right to squander the mo-
ney of the people for charitable
purposes? This is not authori-
sed by the people. I had no
right whatever to give either
the wood or the money which
belongs to the public, to any
one. But this was not needed,
because it so happened at the
time, that the chief magistrate
of police of the city of Wash-
ington, whose business it was
to take care of all the city con-
cerns, told me as he did others,
that this appropriation of wood
was wholly unnecessary, as he
was in possession of ample
means to supply all the wants
of the poor.

What in God's name are we
coming to in this country, if I
am to be blamed for not squan-
dering the people's money upon
every thing, whether needed or
not? Do my fellow citizens
really wish me to give away
their money to every applicant,
for whatever purpose—for the
Swash, Nags-Head, and to all
persons who may ask it for any
purpose? If they do, let me ask
them if they do not know that
they are heavily taxed upon
iron, salt, molasses, sugar, cof-
fee, and every article of store
clothing they purchase, to put
the money into the public trea-
sury to be squandered upon
such purposes? Is it possible
that my fellow citizens desire to

continue the taxes imposed on
them by the tariff for such pur-
poses? If so, all I have to say
is, God help us all.

I have been long the repre-
sentative of this district—I have
thought it my bounden duty to
take care of the interest of my
constituents, and have faithful-
ly done so as far as able. What
encouragement is there to do
my duty, if for doing it I am to
be censured, instead of commen-
ded? Let the money be ap-
plied to pay the public debt, and
then reduce the taxes—this will
do more public good, than all
the idle expense upon internal
improvement, or any thing else.

T. H. HALL.

July 26, 1831.

Charity should begin at
home.—The following article
from the North-American Re-
view, presents a striking con-
trast between the lenity and li-
berality of Southern laws and
feeling, compared with that of
the North. It seems that in 17
jails in Massachusetts there
were in 1829, no less than 2742
persons imprisoned for debt.
The same amount of popula-
tion in the Southern States only
furnished 35 of these victims.

How is it that the philan-
thropists of Massachusetts are
so desirous to save the Indians
from the operation of the mild
Southern Code, when they wit-
ness, without a touch of mercy,
thousands of their Christian
neighbors imprisoned for their
misfortunes? These people
should recall their sympathies
from Hindostan, Liberia, the
South Sea Islands, and even
the Southern States, to warm
their hearts in their own frozen
region.—Wash. Globe.

"MORTGAGING THE BODY."

The April number of the
North-American Review, con-
tains a notice of the Fifth An-
nual Report of the Boston Pri-
son Discipline Society, and a
great number of facts in regard
to imprisonment for debt.

The Society have returns
from 100 prisons for the year
1829. In 32 of these, 2841
persons were imprisoned for
sums less than \$20, and 902 for
sums more than \$20, and less
than \$100.

In 17 prisons, in which 2057
persons were imprisoned, only
294 paid the debt.

In 17 prisons in the Northern
States, in the year 1828, there
were imprisoned 2742. In the
same number of prisons in the
Southern States, for the same
period but 35 were imprisoned.

It is computed that in the
Northern and Middle States,
during the year 1829, more
than 50,000 persons were im-
prisoned for debt.

From the returns, it appears
that the average number of per-
sons discharged, by taking the
poor debtor's oath, is twice as
great as the numbers who pay
the debt.

Blacks.—It is estimated that
there are 2,350,680 blacks in
the United States, 339,360 of
whom are free denizens of this
republic. In New-York city
alone there are, by the last
census, 14,369 free persons of
color—there are in fact proba-
bly about 15,000.

Ohio Repos.