

North-Carolina Free Press.

Whole No. 370.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Tuesday, September 27, 1831.

Vol. VIII—No. 6.

The "North-Carolina Free Press,"
BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is 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.

PREMIUM.

THE publishers of the *Saturday Courier* grateful for the liberal patronage they have received, and anxious to improve, as far as they possibly can, the character of American literature offer the following premium:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to the writer of the best *Original Tale*, prepared for the *Saturday Courier*, and presented under the following restrictions and regulations.

All Tales intended to compete for this premium, must be addressed to Woodward & Spragg, Philadelphia, free of postage, on or before the 1st day of December, 1831.

Accompanying each Tale the writer must furnish his or her name, and address, in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful competitor.

Early in December the Tales presented will be submitted to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: David Paul Brown, Wm. M. Meredith, John Musgrave, Richard Penn Smith, Morton McMichael, and Charles Alexander, Esqrs. who will award prior to the 1st of January, 1832.

As soon as the award shall be determined, public information of the same will be given, and immediately thereafter the successful candidate may draw upon the publishers for the amount of the premium.

The publication of the Tales will be commenced in January, 1832, and continued at the discretion of the publishers.

Competitors for the premium are requested to use care in the preparation of their manuscripts, as it is very desirable that illegibility may be avoided.

The *Saturday Courier* is published by Woodward & Spragg, No. 112 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, at \$2 per annum, half yearly in advance. July 12, 1831.

NEW-YORK

Cheap Wholesale
**CLOAK, STOCKS &
Clothing Warehouse
REMOVED.**

THE Subscriber has removed his Establishment from No. 154 Maiden-lane to the spacious Store No. 153 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 season. 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 assortment of STOCKS, with many other desirable 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—or, 5 per cent. discount 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 Establishment that do not suit the market for which they were intended, will be exchanged for others. 36-12
New-York, April 15, 1831.

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 tariff of prices 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, so-

licit 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 in-

terested in, and much benefit will ac-

cure to us from their friendly acts in

this way. It has been said, the com-

bination was broken up. As it re-

gards 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 peri-

od since we commenced our system

of unshackled prices were we in great-

er want of assistance than at the pre-

sent moment. This combination of

men are leaving no means untried for

effecting our ruin, that they may re-

ceive the old system: our credit and

character are assailed in every shape,

our importations way laid and stopped

in every instance where threats are

sufficient to intimidate the manufac-

turers from supplying us;—in fine,

no vexation or trouble which the ma-

lice of men could devise has been ne-

glected in this struggle to subdue us.

We once more call upon every friend

of a free trade to come up to our sup-

port, & pledge ourselves to give them

no cause to repent of their liberality.

T. J. BARROW & CO.

88 Water-street, above Old-Slip.

August 4, 1831. 52-3

PREMIUM.

THROUGH the liberality of two individuals, "THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY" are permitted to increase the Premium offered, to *Five Hundred Dollars* for the best, and *One Hundred Dollars* for the second best, Dissertation on the subject of "A Congress of Nations, for the amicable adjustment of national disputes, and for the promotion of universal peace without recourse to arms"—to be sent, free of expense, on or before the 1st of April next, to D. E. WHEELER, Esq. 33 Nassau-st. New-York, accompanied with a sealed paper, containing the name of the author, and superscribed with the signature or motto upon the Dissertation.

L. D. DEWEY, Rec. Sec.

N. B. The judges of the dissertations will be among the first jurists and civilians of our country.

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.

Agricultural.



Crops.—The prospect presented of a plentiful Corn Crop is, we learn, from all parts of the State, unusually flattering. There has been probably more rain than would have been deemed necessary, were man to be the judge of what was required, and this has occasioned a very luxuriant growth of weeds and grass—but notwithstanding this the crops exhibit a fine appearance and promise an abundant increase.—*Raleigh Reg.*

☞The late rains will cause the Crop of Corn in this section of country, and as far west of us as Salem, N. C. to more than verify the opinion we sometime since gave, that the present Crop would be fully sufficient for the sustenance of twice our population. The Crop at this time is as promising as the best season could possibly make it; our oldest farmers do not recollect of ever seeing a better one. It is supposed that Corn will not sell, this fall, from the stock, for more than one dollar per barrel, if that.

Danville (Va.) Reporter.

☞The *Mobile Register* of the 31st August, states that it had rained there almost incessantly for the preceding three weeks. The Alabama river, at Montgomery, had risen twelve feet. The Cotton Crops, particularly on the rivers, are said to have suffered materially, and the rot had shown itself to an injurious extent. The country between Mobile and Pascagoula (the mail route to New-Orleans) was completely inundated.—*Wash. Tel.*

Hemp.—Some of the planters in the vicinity of Huntsville (Alabama) are turning their attention to the cultivation of Hemp, and the manufacture of Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope. So far, their prospects are said to be very encouraging, netting them a much greater profit than the growing of Cotton had heretofore done.

Important to Farmers.—A Mr. Boecher, of New York, informs the public, that for the sum of \$60, he will afford a machine, which will, by the aid of a single horse power, and suitable care and attendance, thrash from straw, 100 bushels of grain; shell 300 bushels of corn; grind 30 bushels of provender; and cut 600 bundles of straw, in the short space of 12 hours. The operation of the machinery may be seen at No. 32 Burling-slip, New-York. This must certainly be a matter worthy the attention of those who are agriculturists upon an extensive scale.

☞Mr. John Y. Van Tuyl has recently invented an improved wind wheel, applicable to mills, factories, boats, pumps, &c. for which he has secured letters patent. The wheel is

horizontal, and is furnished with buckets, which are acted upon by currents of air passing thro' funnels surrounding the periphery, and placed nearly at right angles with lines drawn through the diameter. There are intended to be as many funnels as buckets. The funnels are entirely separate from the wheel, and the whole apparatus might be enclosed in a circular shed or house, the mouths of the funnels being alone left open, and thus presenting to a spectator outside, only the appearance of a sort of a window. One half of the wheel is continually acted upon by the wind from whatever point it may blow, while no resistance is presented by the other. The contrivance is simple and ingenious, and it strikes us may be found very useful.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

Cider.—The orchards are now bending under the weight of apples, and the time of making cider is near at hand. The general process is understood, but attention to two or three particulars may greatly increase the value of the liquor.

Use water freely in making every thing sweet and clean before you begin—but very sparingly afterwards.

Put your apples after they are gathered in a dry place exposed to the sun, for a few days.

Let your casks be perfectly sweet. See that the straw used be clean and bright. Throw all your rotten, or rotting apples to your pigs. Keep the several sorts of apples separate;—if ground together the cider will not be so good.

When the liquor has undergone sufficient fermentation to throw off the impure matter in it, and while it is yet sweet, take a clean cask, put into it a bucket of cider, set fire to a clean rag that has been dipped in brimstone—let it burn inside the cask, so as to fill it with the fumes of the brimstone—shake the cask well, fill it up and then bung it tight. This mode is highly recommended to preserve the cider sweet, while it will yet be pure.

The crab apple should be more extensively cultivated for cider. Liquor, as delicious as wine, may be made from it.

Pittsfield Argus.

Prolific Cow.—The New-England Farmer of the 13th ult. says there is a cow in Plymouth, owned by Mr. Jonathan Hull, but five years old this season, which has had nine calves; three when she was two years old, two when she was three years old, one when she was four, and three when she was five years old.

Tomatoes.—The Horticultural Society of Paris recommends the following mode of preserving Tomatoes, objecting to the boiling process, as having a tendency to change the quality, and sometimes to entirely alter the character of the fruit:—"A sufficient quantity of salt is dissolved in spring or river water to make it strong enough to bear an egg; select perfectly ripe tomatoes, and place them well, and without pressing them, in a stone or glazed earthen

pot, which is to be filled with the brine; cover the pot with a deep plate in such a manner that it presses upon the fruit—and by this simple process tomatoes may be preserved more than a year without attention. Before cooking them they must be soaked in fresh water for several hours.

Winter Melon.—At a meeting of the Horticultural Society of Charleston on the 10th inst. Mr. J. D. Segare exhibited the winter melon of the South of Europe, one of the properties of which was its keeping perfectly sound during the whole winter. These melons it is said are raised in large quantities on the shores of the Mediterranean and in the orange gardens of Toulon, whence the markets of Paris are supplied. They are also imported into England, and are to be found in the fruit shops every winter.

The Horse.—Take half a pound of saltpetre, half a pound of alum, and half a pound of alum-salt—pulverise and mix them well together—and every eight days give him a tablespoonful in his food; his coat, flesh and spirits will soon reward his master for his care.

Singular Circumstance.—A few evenings since, while a gentleman of this place was sitting in the bar room of Mr. G. Owen, he felt something creeping on the side of his face, and very naturally puts up his hand to brush it off. The insect, frightened at his movement, sought refuge in his ear, and the individual experienced the most excruciating pain—when one of the by-standers poured a small portion of brandy into the ear, and almost immediately a black bug, 7-8ths of an inch in length, crawled out. The bug was handed to us yesterday morning, and is still in our possession. We are informed that the person suffered but little after the unwelcome visitor had left him.

Burlington N. J. Her.

Ear-Wig.—The horror with which this insect is viewed by most persons, has classed it among the venomous and dangerous—from the circumstance of its having sometimes crept into the ears of individuals who have exposed their auricular orifices, by reason of exhaustion and intoxication, to its inspection or occupation. From the army of legs which sustain the trunk of this unwelcome fellow, his presence in the human ear would create a deal of confusion upon the auditory nerve. Naturalists, however, doubt very much whether this insect ever seeks the ear, but only makes its lodgment by accident. It is true the reasoning faculties in cases of such accidents are rather jumbled, but a remedy for the removal or destruction of the Ear-Wig, when once in the ear, may be productive of benefit—a piece of apple applied to the orifice has been known to entice the 1000 legs to retrace its steps; where this fails a few drops of sweet oil takes away its life, and then it requires a surgeon's instrument to extract it.