

North-Carolina Free Press.

Whole No. 371.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Tuesday, October 4, 1831.

Vol. VIII—No. 7.

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, STOKES & Clothing Warehouse REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his Establishment from No. 134 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 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 STOKES, 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, 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, & 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. 523

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

DOMESTIC.

Incendiary Publications.—The National Intelligencer copied our article of the 6th ult. on this subject, and appended to it the following remarks:

"The existence of the production above referred to, and the fact of its transmission in great numbers through the medium of the Post-Office, are beyond doubt; though we do not believe in secret agents being employed to circulate it, simply, because the vocation would be too dangerous for even the most desperate man to undertake.

"No one knows better than we do, the sincerity with which the intelligent population of New-England abhor and reprobate the incendiary publications which are intended by their authors to lead to precisely such results (as concerns the whites) as the Southampton tragedy. But, we appeal to the people of New-England, if not in behalf of the innocent women and children of the whites, then in behalf of the blacks, whose utter extermination will be the necessary result of any general commotion, whether they will continue to permit their humanity to lie under the reproach of approving or even tolerating the atrocities among them which have already caused the plains of the South to be manured with human flesh and blood. To be more specific in our object, we now appeal to the worthy Mayor of the city of Boston, whether no law can be found to prevent the publication, within the city over which he presides, of such diabolical papers as we have seen a sample of here in the hands of slaves, and of which there are many in circulation to the south of us. We have no doubt whatever as to the feelings of Mr. Ous on this subject, or those of his respectable constituents. We know they would prompt him and them to arrest the instigator of human butchery in his mad career. We know the difficulty which surrounds the subject, because the nuisance is not a nuisance, technically speaking, within the limits of the State of Massachusetts. But, surely, surely, if the Courts of Law have no power, public opinion has, to interfere, until the intelligent legislators of Massachusetts can provide a durable remedy for this most appalling grievance. The crime is as great as that of poisoning the waters of life to a whole community. The destroying angel, visiting the South, would hardly move with a more desolating step than the deluded fanatic or mercenary miscreant who scatters abroad these pestilential sheets. We know nothing of the man: we desire not to have him unlawfully dealt with: we can even conceive of his motive being good in his own opinion: but it is the motive of the man who cuts the throat of your wife and children, in the hope of accomplishing what is an impossibility, and which, if it were not so, would be, of itself, a tremendous evil. There are citizens of Boston who know what slavery is—who have measured the breadth and depth of the evil—who know how much injustice

has been done on this subject by well-meaning persons in the Middle and Eastern States to the people of the South in this particular. We call upon them to step forward, and with that pen they wield so ably, vindicate the cause of humanity, as it is outraged by the publications to which we refer. We intreat them to awaken the people to the truth, and the whole truth, on this subject.

Our readers in the Middle and Eastern States may be assured we do not speak thus earnestly on light grounds. The subject is too grave to be trifled with. By all which they hold dear we conjure the real friends of humanity not to delude themselves into the belief that we overrate the evil of which we speak, but to desist from countenancing, even by silence, these incendiary undertakings. Let them be frowned down by universal consent."

A College for the Education of Colored youth!—The Boston Courier says: "The proposition to establish a College at New-Haven, for the education of colored youth, seems likely to meet with some opposition. A public meeting of the citizens was called by the Mayor, on Saturday last, 'to take into consideration a scheme (said to be in progress) for the establishment in that city, of a College for the education of Colored Youth,' and to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient relative to the same."

[The Petersburg Times adds the following remarks:]

"What is the aim of these fanatics! Do they call themselves *Christians, Philanthropists*—and imagine that they will benefit humanity by the establishment of a 'College for the education of colored youth?' Why is an institution of this kind thought of at *this particular time!* Are authors wanted, to multiply such productions as the celebrated 'Walker Pamphlet'—Are missionaries needed to preach rebellion among the slaves in the Southern States! Really, really, it is time to pause, and ask the enlightened, reflecting portion of the Eastern people, if they can look upon us as brethren, and tolerate such detestable hypocrites among them—mad-men, who in pursuit of a phantom, rush on regardless of consequences?"

[The Editor of the Richmond Whig, who was a member of the troop of cavalry which proceeded from Richmond to Southampton, has published a statement of the recent occurrences there, from which we extract the following:

"Of the events at Dr. Blount's we had a narrative from the gallant old gentleman himself, and his son, a lad about 15, distinguished for his gallantry and modesty, and whom we take leave to recommend to Gen. Jackson, for a warrant in the Navy or at West Point. The Doctor had received information of the insurrection, and that his house would be attacked, a short time before the attack was made. Crippled with the gout, and indisposed to fly, he resolved to defend his house. His force was his son, overseer and three other white men. Luck-

ily there were six guns, and plenty of powder and shot in the house. These were barely loaded, his force posted, and the instructions given, when the negroes from 15 to 30 strong, rode up about day break. The Doctor's orders were that each man should be particular in his aim, and should fire one at a time; he himself reserved one gun, resolved if the house was forced to sell his life as dearly as he could. The remaining five fired in succession upon the assailants, at the distance of fifteen or twenty steps. The blacks upon the fifth fire, retreated, leaving one killed (we believe) and one wounded, (a fellow called Hark,) and were pursued by the Doctor's negroes with shouts and execrations. Had the shot been larger, more execution would doubtless have been done.

"The report is, that the rising was fixed for the fourth Sunday in August, and that they supposing Sunday, the 31st July, to be the first Sunday in August, they were betrayed into the error of considering the 3d Sunday as the 4th.

"We regret to be under the necessity of adverting to any disagreeable circumstance connected with the expedition of the Richmond troop of cavalry to Southampton; but the conduct of one individual, deserves and shall receive at our hands, the exposure and the chastisement, which in the opinion of all who have heard it, it most richly deserves. On Thursday morning the 25th, we arrived at Jerusalem, and took up our quarters at the tavern of Mr. Henry B. Vaughan. This individual was the brother-in-law of Mrs. Vaughan, whose melancholy fate and that of her family are noticed above. He had no family, and is wealthy. Under these circumstances, good feeling would have suggested the propriety of his charging no more than would indemnify him, a base and sordid love of pelf, could alone have prompted the idea of speculating upon men in our situation. We tended our own horses with little aid from his servants; did not sleep in his house; were furnished with the coarsest, and sometimes, stinking fare; many neither ate nor drank at his table, but were entertained by the hospitality of the inhabitants; detachments were absent on several occasions; and the troop left on Wednesday, making the time less than five days. It will excite astonishment to learn that for this time, with this accommodation, and under all the circumstances of the case, the Landlord produced a bill exceeding \$800! To state the fact, is to inflict on him, the severest punishment—the indignation of the public."

Sleep Walking.—Mr. Benjamin P. Bartlett, aged about 24, a native of Massachusetts, and recently from Boston, was found dead a few days since, on the pavement, under the window of his chamber in New-York, from whence it is supposed, he must have fallen or jumped in his sleep. Verdict of the jury "that he came to his death by injuries received in falling."