

North-Carolina Free Press.

Whole No. 373.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Tuesday, October 11, 1831

Vol. VIII—No. 8.

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. 184 Maiden-lane to the spacious Store No. 133 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-

crete 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 waylaid 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-Ship.

August 4, 1831. 52-3

PREMIUM.

THROUGH the liberality of two

individuals, "THE AMERICAN

PEACE SOCIETY" are permitted to in-

crease 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 sig-

nature or motto upon the Dissertation.

L. D. DEWEY, Rec. Sec.

N. B. The judges of the disserta-

tions 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.

POLITICAL.

The Cabinet Controversy.—Mr. Berrien has again addressed the Public, through the columns of the *National Intelligencer*, in reply to the "multiplied misrepresentations which are contained in the recent publication made by Mr. Eaton." From Mr. Berrien's reply we make the following extracts:

"I never was on terms of intimate friendship with Mr. Eaton. This declaration is alike due to myself, and to those with whom I have the good fortune to stand in that relation. I have already said that I attended his wedding. I did so upon an appeal made to me, as a member of the Senate—as a political, not as a private friend. Circumstances soon disclosed to me the inferences which would probably be drawn from this occurrence, and I limited myself thereafter to a civil intercourse with Mr. Eaton, when we met. I was not in the habit of visiting him, either before or after marriage. Still I had no hostility towards him, and in looking to the circumstances so often adverted to in this controversy, whether before or at the time of his introduction into the Cabinet, I certainly indulged no such feeling. I have before said, and now repeat, that my conduct while there, was studiously regulated to avoid offence. I could not gratify the too obvious wish of the President in this matter. I thought any interference on his part, unfortunate for himself, and for the country; but I did not seek to inflame the feeling which was excited by the indiscreet attempt to control the society of Washington.

"A single fact, known to be so, by those among whom I write, furnishes a decisive answer to the allegation of a combination in the Cabinet, to exclude Mrs. Eaton from society. It is, that the question of exclusion as it related to the society of Washington generally, was settled before Mr. Eaton came into office. His marriage occurred in January, and during that and the succeeding month, this question had been tried and determined, by those to whom it belonged, the community in which he lived. Any movement on the part of those who composed the Cabinet on that subject, could only therefore have had for its object to reverse that decision—to introduce and not to exclude. I had no part in this matter. I was during that winter a member of the Senate, and did not enter into society—and my family did not reach this place until the following summer. I did not believe that, as a member of the Cabinet, I had any thing to do with the regulations of this society, and in connecting myself with the community as an individual, I conformed myself to what appeared to me to be already established in relation to its social intercourse."

"Mr. Eaton has made a labored effort to attribute the dissolution of the late Cabinet to the intrigues of the partizans of Mr. Calhoun, rather than to the feeling which had been excited by the attempt to control the social intercourse of Washington. That effort is vain. The

public judgment on that subject is believed to be irrevocably fixed. However, under the influence of various motives, men may differ as to the character of the act, among the vast majority of the American people, there are few, I believe, who doubt that my colleagues and myself might have retained our places in the Cabinet, if, consistently with our sense of propriety, we could have taken a different view of that subject.

"The charge that I was at any time the partizan of Mr. Calhoun, is utterly destitute of foundation. Mr. Eaton cannot impute to me any act or expression which will give the slightest countenance to this assertion. In the contest of 1825, my wishes were openly avowed, and acted upon, in favor of Mr. Crawford. The earliest measures of the Administration which then came into power, and more especially in relation to the interests of Georgia, placed me, in the opposition to that Administration, and I remained there during the contest which succeeded. I entered the Cabinet in 1829, as the political friend of Gen. Jackson, with every disposition to fulfil the duties, which that relation prescribed, but with no claims upon him as an individual, and without believing that I had incurred any obligation, as such, from the fact of having been called there. These duties, however, in the view which I took of them, independently of all other considerations, were sufficient to preclude me from being the partizan of any man. On the contrary, I endeavored uniformly to inculcate the propriety of abstaining from all agitation of the question, who should be the successor of Gen. Jackson. This exposition of my particular views would be entirely unimportant to the public, and would not have been presented to their notice, if a contrary course had not been untruly imputed to me, for the purpose of concealing from them the real causes of the dissolution of the late Cabinet."

The Editor of the *Halifax Advocate*, commenting on Mr. Eaton's publication, says:

"Now we have the highest authority for asserting that when this combination is said to have been entered into—this dark conspiracy against so very inconsiderable a personage as John H. Eaton, possessing as he did before the *woman affair* was discussed, no sort of influence—when, we say, this plot was first formed by Berrien, Branch, and Ingham, to thrust him out of the Cabinet, or rather, at that time, to prevent his entrance into it, because he was "not the friend of Mr. Calhoun," neither Messrs. Berrien or Branch were the partizans of Mr. Calhoun, and Gov. Branch in particular, was decidedly in favor of Mr. Van Buren. This fact can be established by the most disinterested witnesses, both in this State and at Washington City. Further, we are informed, at that period, Maj. Eaton was himself undecided, if not clearly the friend of Calhoun; and this was long before this imaginary distinction of parties existed in the Cabinet

of Gen. Jackson, for in truth no such division did exist. True, Messrs. Berrien, Branch, and Ingham did not show a disposition to promote Mr. Van Buren to the succession, but a manifest unwillingness to subserve his "ambitious aspirations," and it is equally true they were not, nor are now, the partizans of Mr. Calhoun. This alone is an ample refutation of the argument of Major Eaton, and the public will believe there was some other cause than the division among the members of the late Cabinet in relation to the claims of Van Buren and Calhoun to the succession."

The Editor of the *U. S. Telegraph*, in a note attached to Mr. Eaton's publication, says:

"It may be that Major Eaton saw Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun's cards in possession of Mrs. Eaton; but we are authorized, upon the highest authority, to say, that they were not left by Mr. or Mrs. Calhoun, or by their order. The question then is, how did their cards then come into the possession of the lady? Visiting cards are usually placed within the reach of all those who have access to the parlors of the houses at which they are left; and we recollect to have heard that, about that time, several persons were, without their knowledge, represented in the parlor of the honorable Secretary, by visiting cards."

"We believe that Mr. and Mrs. Eaton did call on Mrs. Calhoun; and no one who knows that accomplished lady, can doubt that they were treated with politeness. In this City, it is usual for the servants to introduce all respectable looking persons into the parlor. Major Eaton was a Senator, and his introduction by the servant was a matter of course. That the names of Mr. and Mrs. Eaton were sent up, and that they were then invited into the parlor, we do not believe.

"There is another fact which puts the seal of fiction on the story of the cards. Major Eaton was a Senator; Mr. Calhoun was Vice-President. The first call was due from Mr. and Mrs. Eaton; and no one acquainted with the usage on such occasions, can believe that the cards thus formally introduced, and which make so large a show in Major Eaton's reply, were left by Mr. or Mrs. Calhoun, or by their order."

Mr. Hunter's Poem, delivered lately before the Federal Adelphi of Rhode-Island, was highly creditable to his talents. The subject was the destruction of Canova's statue of Washington, by the late fire at Raleigh, N. C. His description of the conflagration, and his allusion to topics connected with the character of Washington, and especially his references to the scenery and history of our own State, were highly patriotic and poetical; and, we doubt not, have added to the already extensive reputation of our distinguished townsman.—*R. I. Rep.*

It has been discovered that by mixing lard with butter, sand with sugar, water with milk, and brickbats with cotton, that they will go much farther.