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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.

Domestic.

CIRCULAR,

Addressed to the Contributors to the fund for the relief of the Fayetteville sufferers, by the Committee appointed for the purpose.

TO ———
Fayetteville, N. C. }
Nov. 14, 1831. }

The undersigned have been deputed by their fellow citizens, to lay before you the annexed statements of the amount of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the desolating calamity of the 29th of May last, and of the manner in which it has been disposed of. They submit them with a hope, that the proceedings of those to whom the distribution was entrusted, will meet with the same approbation from the donors, so cordially awarded to them by the recipients.

Another duty with which they are charged, cannot be so easily and so satisfactorily performed. The feelings with which they have witnessed the spontaneous outpourings of the benevolence of their fellow citizens, from one end of this vast Republic to the other, cannot be uttered. The accumulation of such a fund as that exhibited by the subjoined statement, unsolicited by us, and coming in great part, from those upon whom the citizens of our town had no claims but those of suffering humanity and a common national origin, presents a spectacle honorable to the character of a great people, doubly grateful to the feelings of the recipients, and calculated to impress us more deeply with a sense of the blessings of the happy Union under which we live.

As many of the contributors to this fund may never have an opportunity of witnessing the effects of their bounty, we cannot better express our thanks, and those of the people whom we represent, than by faintly sketching some of its blessings. The calamity with which we were visited was of an appalling extent. It swept from existence the fairest, the richest, and by far the larger portion of our flourishing town. It left poverty and despair where opulence and content had long reigned. None altogether escaped its ravages; and few were left with ability to relieve even the pressing wants of the suffering destitute. Under these circumstances were the liberal hands of our countrymen opened; and the heart of the widow and the orphan was made glad.

Instead of the ruin which seemed to impend over so ma-

ny, and to paralyze their hopes, confidence and energy succeeded; and each one has been enabled again to enter into the competition with his neighbors for the emoluments of his wonted vocation. Extraordinary progress has been made in rebuilding our town, and every thing wears the appearance of activity and a determination to rise with new vigor from our ashes. To you, and to those who united with you in this labor of love, is this happy state of things mainly owing; and to you and to them we render the homage of grateful hearts.

Be pleased to convey to the community with which you are connected, our sense of the blessings they have, in part, conferred upon us. And that they may be spared from all similar visitations, is the earnest hope of

John Huske,
Louis D. Henry,
John D. Eccles,
John W. Wright,
Duncan Mac Rae,
Edward J. Hale,
Thos. L. Hybart,

Committee.

[The statements are too lengthy for insertion—the following is the aggregate amount received from each State:]

Massachusetts,	\$14,518 69
Maine,	125
Rhode-Island,	2,067 64
New-Hampshire,	290
Connecticut,	3,002 40
New-York,	10,648 54
Pennsylvania,	12,731
New-Jersey,	805 49
Maryland,	6,820 72
District of Columbia,	870
Virginia,	8,040 88
North-Carolina,	11,406 34
South-Carolina,	2,100 37
Georgia,	4,102 72
Tennessee,	45
Ohio,	1,153 02
Mississippi,	1,119 50
Louisiana,	5,050 1
U. S. Army,	195 50
U. S. Navy,	290

Total, \$92,297 88

Fayetteville, Nov. 23—A friend has suggested to us the propriety of stating, that in addition to the long list of contributions so liberally made for the relief of the sufferers by our great fire, (as published in our last,) there have been about \$15,000 collected for the rebuilding of the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches; about \$1,000 sent to different individuals in town, to be disposed of at their discretion, for the relief of urgent cases of distress; and a large amount of contributions to different individuals from their respective friends abroad. The donations of all kinds probably amount to \$112,000..Obs.

Tornado.—On Monday afternoon last, about 4 o'clock, a violent tornado and whirlwind passed over this town, in a direction from east to west. It came on very suddenly, and in a moment completely prostrated the frame of a large two story building, calculated for three stores, on Market Square and Gillespie street, which had been erected during the last week for Mr. Joseph Arey, the proprietor of the lot. We regret to state, that a youth named John Kivet, of Randolph coun-

ty, was crushed by the falling timbers in so dreadful a manner, that he died about six hours after. He was about 12 years of age, and had only been in town a few hours, having come in company with his father's wagon. His distressed parent has taken his remains to Randolph, there to be interred.

A considerable portion of the walls of the Cape Fear Bank, which had stood uninjured since the fire, and which we believe were soon to have been built upon again, were thrown down nearly at the same moment.

We have not heard of any damage in the country, but it is feared that some injury has been sustained.—Fayetteville Obs.

Treasury Department, Nov. 16, 1831.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received one hundred and seventy-five dollars, transmitted anonymously through the Post-office, as a balance acknowledged at the Confessional, to be due unto the United States, by a member of the Catholic Church.

The Hon. Henry Clay was elected to the Senate of the U. States on the 10th inst. by a majority of nine votes over the other candidates, the most prominent of whom was Col. Richard M. Johnson.

Mr. Berrien, late Attorney General of the U. States, has been nominated to succeed Mr. Lumpkin, of Georgia, in the lower House of Congress, from that State. In a speech made by Mr. Berrien, at a dinner given to ex-Governor Gilmer, in Milledgeville, he avows himself in favor of the present Administration, and anxious for the re-election of Gen. Jackson.

The Oxford Examiner says:—On Saturday last, a number of gentlemen presented to Mr. Potter a written request to resign his seat in Congress, to which he returned the following reply.

Oxford, N. C. 12th Nov. To Messrs. James M. Wiggins, D. Winston, and others.

Gentlemen—I have just received your communication upon the subject of my present relation to this Congressional District, and I thank you for the generous and friendly motives which induced you to send it.

You may be well assured that a seat in Congress or any other public appointment could have no value in my eyes the moment I should perceive I had lost, however unjustly, the confidence of those who had bestowed it. With these sentiments I should at once, on being sent here, have returned to the people the commission with which they had honored me, if I had been assured that a majority of them desired it. Placed however out of the view of the community, and deprived of all opportunity of standing up before the people in defence of my rights, I thought it became me to occupy a position purely passive, and not to recognise any fact in relation to the will of the community unless it were distinctly intimated to me. Having now received such intimation as to justify this step, I

cheerfully return to my constituents the appointment to which they had advanced me in the public service. I have this moment forwarded my resignation to the Governor, in order that an election may be forthwith held for my successor.

I am with great regard, your friend and obedient servant,
ROB. POTTER.

Treaty with Turkey confirmed.—The New-York Courier says:—By the arrival of the Pavilion, which sailed on the 21st Sept. from Smyrna, we have received the important intelligence that the treaty with Turkey has been confirmed by the Grand Seigneur, and that the relations of the United States with the Porte are placed on the footing of the most favored nation.

U. S. Bank.—Bicknell's Philadelphia Reporter says:—We understand that the mother bank in our city has refused to receive in deposit, or to exchange at par, the notes of the Branches of the Bank of the U. States, for the discount of which consequently the brokers exact a half per cent. Imitating the example of the U. States Bank, none of our city banks will receive the branch bank notes at par.

A late decision in the west, that drafts from the Cashier of a Branch of the U. S. Bank on the mother bank or on another branch, were illegal, attracted considerable attention, and caused some uneasiness, in the commercial community. But, at a recent session of the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia, (Judges Baldwin and Hopkinson presiding,) where the point was made in favor of a man named Shelmire, indicted for passing a forged draft, purporting to be drawn by the cashier of the Branch Bank at Mobile on the U. S. Bank, Judge Baldwin delivered an able and conclusive opinion, establishing the legality of such drafts, and the liability of persons to be punished for forging them.

Facts.—The Banner of the Constitution mentions that in August last, a gentleman purchased a suit of clothes, super-fine coat, vest and pantaloons, in Montreal, for \$40. The cost of the same in New-York is \$62. The difference in price actually paid the expences of the purchaser from New-York to Montreal, and back. So that the rich who can travel escape the duty, while the poor must stay at home and submit. Another gentleman saved \$200 in duties upon the stock of clothes he bro't with him from Europe.

Sugar Planting.—No wonder Louisiana advocates the tariff! The average produce of an acre on the Mississippi, or the numerous bayous which empty into it, is at least 1000 lbs. A Louisiana planter, who plants 200 acres in sugar, is offered a bribe of \$6000 for his support of the protective system. The calculation is simply this: 200 acres at 1000 lbs. per acre, produce 200,000 lbs. A duty of 3 cents per lb. on this, gives 600,000 cents, or \$6000. Perhaps no class of monop-

lists receive so much at the hands of an usurping government, as the sugar planters of Louisiana. One hundred per cent. is much too low an estimate of the present duty on sugar—that particularly on the coarser sorts. Sugar, such as that the Louisiana planter receives 64 cents for, is sold in Havana for 24 cents, making the duty nearer 150 than 100 per cent. on the prime cost.

Columbia Times.

An acknowledgment.—In reply to Mr. French, who proposed in the Tariff Convention at New-York, that Congress should be petitioned to appropriate the surplus fund to the purchase of slaves for emancipation, Mr. Ingersoll denounced the proposal as one of great injustice to the people of the South—and said that it would be a flagrant breach of the Constitution "to offer to purchase slaves from our fellow-citizens of the South, with their own money." Is not this an admission by a leading tariff champion, that the South pays the tax by which the monopolists are enriched? Is it less unconstitutional and unjust to take the money of the South for the benefit of the northern manufacturers, than to take it for the southern negroes? The only difference is, that the tariffites think that the South may submit to the former—but they know that the South will not submit to the latter.

Charleston Ev. Post.

Good Example.—The new Legislature of Brazil have exempted periodical and all national publications from the charge of postage—an example worthy to be followed in all free nations.

Singular Suicide.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says: Mr. S. C. Benjamin, of New-York, from Philadelphia, left his birth and plunged into the sea, sometime during Monday night. A letter was found in the pocket of a coat left behind, addressed to Mr. Isaac Price, 308 Market-street, Philadelphia, in which he says:—"The loss of one whose absence is insupportable, has led my spirits to the resolution of bidding farewell to time. My body of course I must leave behind; and that I may not occasion any one trouble respecting its disposal, I give it for its grave the deep Atlantic. And let not Turk, Christian, nor Pagan have the foolish assurance to pronounce my doom, until their spiritual lawgivers and doctors of theology know more of our Creator and the mystery of life and death than I do."

The Superior Court of Canada, has recently confirmed a decision of a lower Court, that a husband is not bound to pay for articles of luxury and extravagance furnished his wife without his consent. A plaintiff under such circumstances was non-suited, and lost a debt of \$400, except that necessary articles in the bill were allowed.

These two lines, that look so solemn, were just put here to fill the column.