

N. CAROLINA FREE PRESS.

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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 subscription 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, and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they may not be attended to.

William H. Redwood,

AGAIN tenders his services to the citizens of North Carolina, as an AGENT for the disposal of such of their Produce as they may be disposed to send to the

Norfolk Market,

And for the purchase of any commodities which this market affords.

After several years experience as a *Commission Merchant*, (during which time he has had considerable intercourse with the citizens of North Carolina, and has reason to believe he has given general satisfaction,) he flatters himself he is well prepared, to do entire justice, to the interest of those who may confide their produce to his disposal.

The most satisfactory references can be given in Virginia and North Carolina.

Norfolk, 18 October, 1832. 10-9

HENRY JOHNSTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, that he has just received from New York a part of his

FALL SUPPLY

Of the finest and most fashionable Goods, in his line of business, suitable for the season—

—SUCH AS—

Superfine cloths and cassimeres, the most fashionable colors, Brown Petersham, for over coats, a very sup'r article, Goats hair, and Ladies camblots, for cloaks, Plain and figured velvet vestings, Plain and fancy silks, beautiful article, Dark and light Valencias, Plain white and figured Quiltings, Best quality buckskin gloves, black and fancy stocks, Linen collars and bosoms, best pounce silk Handk'ns, Black and white cravats, suspenders, &c.

All of those goods will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. Gentlemen wanting such articles are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as he is confident he can please all such. Persons furnishing their own cloths, can have them made and trimmed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable manner. All orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Tarboro', Oct. 1, 1832.

Gins and Fanning Mills.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he continues to manufacture at his shop in Tarborough, near the bridge,

Gins and Fanning Mills,

Of the latest and most approved construction. He will make his work, as heretofore, in the best manner and as expeditiously as possible. Persons will please apply to Mr. BENJ. M. JACKSON, in my absence.

JOHN WILSON.

Tarboro', Nov. 28, 1831. 15

SHOCCO Female Academy.

MRS. HARRIET J. ALLEN respectfully informs her friends and the Public, that she intends to open School in the above named Academy, on the first Monday in January next, when she hopes to meet with that patronage and kindness, which has ever been given to the Institution while under the direction of her sister, (Mrs. LUCAS.) The situation of this Academy possesses advantages which few can boast—and cannot be surpassed for health, pure air and excellent water. The price of Board and Tuition, and the course of instruction will be the same as heretofore:—

For Board and Tuition per Session, \$50
Music, - - - - - 20
Painting on Velvet, - - - 5

Payable in advance—No extra charges will be made for Painting on paper, or for Plain and Ornamental Needle-work. It is expected each young Lady will furnish her own bed clothing and towels.

We the undersigned having had a personal acquaintance with Mrs. Allen for nearly ten years, feel no hesitation in saying we believe her fully competent to take charge of the above Institution.

WM. K. KEARNY,
M. T. HAWKINS,

Shocco, Nov. 22, 1832. 16-6

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving a large and extensive Stock of

DRY GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALSO, Shoes, Hats, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Castings, &c.

THEIR STOCK

Consists in part of the following articles:

- 6 hds St. Croix Sugar,
- 20 bags Coffee,
- 10 hds. Molasses,
- 10 " N. E. Rum,
- 30 barrels Whiskey,
- 75 pieces Cotton Bagging,
- 100 coils Bale Rope,
- 10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
- 100 barrels new Fish,

Also, 5,000 bush. T. I. SALT.

The above articles will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or on a credit to punctual customers.

The highest market price paid at all times for Country Produce.

EVANS & ANDREWS.

Sparta, 2d Nov. 1832. 11

E. P. NASH & CO.

Booksellers, Stationers,
And Blank Book Manufacturers,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

May 1, 1832. 32

MILES NASH & CO.

Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

RESPECTFULLY offer their services to their friends and the public generally, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

May 1, 1832.

TO JOURNEYMEN

Boot & Shoemakers.

CONSTANT employment, the highest wages and prompt pay, will be given to six or seven steady and capable Journeymen Boot & Shoe makers. They are wanted immediately. Workmen in Norfolk, in Newbern, or in the country, who are desirous of securing a permanent and profitable situation, as wages are higher here than elsewhere in the State, will do well to make early application.

WM. D. O'LEARY.

Tarboro', Nov. 26, 1832. 14

New Establishment.

Virginia and North Carolina

HOTEL.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the House

On Commerce near Main Street,

NORFOLK, VA.

Lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS GLENN, and fitted it up in a neat and genteel manner for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen. He has been at considerable expense and trouble in selecting and preparing his Beds and Furniture, and hopes to please those who may feel disposed to give him a trial. The House will be opened on Saturday, the 1st day of December, for Boarders and Lodgers, by the year, month, week or day, on reasonable terms.

BRAV B. WALTERS.

Nov. 30. 15 Late of Suffolk, Va.

I have Received

A Consignment of 94 Crates of Earthenware,

By the late arrivals of ship Madison, Capt. Wood, and Anacreon, Capt. Lenox, from Liverpool, viz:

- 20 Crates assorted white ware,
- 20 " " colored "
- 15 " blue and green edge plates,
- 10 " white chambers,
- 3 " painted ditto,
- 2 " printed ewers and basons,
- 1 " white ewers,
- 9 " white hand basons,
- 3 " colored bowls,
- 5 " " pitchers,
- 2 " painted tea cups and saucers.
- 1 " soup tureens, assorted.

Also, in Store,

Dinner sets complete, light blue, black, brown, green and pink,
First quality China tea sets, white & gold,
Second do. do. in great variety.
And an assortment of Glassware.

W. K. MACKINDER.

Norfolk, Va. 26th June, 1832

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

It gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your return to the Seat of Government, for the purpose of discharging your duties to the people of the United States. Although the pestilence which had traversed the Old World has entered our limits, and extended its ravages over much of our land, it has pleased Almighty God to mitigate its severity, and lessen the number of its victims, compared with those who have fallen in most other countries over which it has spread its terrors. Notwithstanding this visitation, our country presents, on every side, marks of prosperity and happiness, unequalled, perhaps, in any other portion of the world. If we fully appreciate our comparative condition, existing causes of discontent will appear unworthy of attention, and with hearts of thankfulness to that Divine Being who has filled our cup of prosperity, we shall feel our resolution strengthened to preserve and hand down to posterity that liberty and that union which we have received from our fathers, and which constitute the sources and the shield of all our blessings.

The relations of our country continue to present the same picture of amicable intercourse that I had the satisfaction to hold up to your view at the opening of your last session. The same friendly professions, the same desire to participate in our flourishing commerce, the same disposition to refrain from injuries unintentionally offered, are, with few exceptions, evinced by all nations with whom we have any intercourse. This desirable state of things may be mainly ascribed to our undeviating practice of the rule which has long guided our national policy, to require no exclusive privileges in commerce, and to grant none. It is daily producing its beneficial effect in the respect shown to our flag, the protection of our citizens and their property abroad, and in the increase of our navigation and the extension of our mercantile operations. The returns which have been made out since we last met, will show an increase during the last preceding year of more than 30,000 tons in our shipping, and of near forty millions of dollars in the aggregate of our imports and exports.

Nor have we less reason to felicitate ourselves on the position of our political than of our commercial concerns. They remain in the state in which they were when I last addressed you—a state of prosperity and peace, the effect of a wise attention to the parting advice of the revered Father of his country, on this subject, condensed into a maxim for the use of posterity, by one of his most distinguished successors, to cultivate free commerce and honest friendship with all nations, but to make entangling alliances with none. A strict adherence to this policy has kept us aloof from the perplexing questions that now agitate the European world, and have more than once deluged those countries with blood. Should those scenes unfortunately recur, the parties to the contest may count on a faithful performance of the duties incumbent on us as a neutral nation, and our own citizens may equally rely on the firm assertion of their neutral rights.

[Here follows a minute account of our existing relations with foreign governments. The message then proceeds as follows:]

In the view I have given of our connection with foreign powers, allusions have been made to their revolutions or dissensions. It may be proper to observe, that this is done solely in cases where those events affect our political relations with them, or to show their operation on our commerce. Further than this, it is neither our policy nor our right to interfere. Our best wishes on all occasions, our

good offices when required, will be afforded, to promote the domestic tranquility and foreign peace of all nations with whom we have any intercourse. Any intervention in their affairs further than this, even by the expression of an official opinion, is contrary to our principles of international policy, and will always be avoided.

The report which the Secretary of the Treasury will, in due time, lay before you, will exhibit the national finances in a highly prosperous state. Owing to the continued success of our commercial enterprise, which has enabled the merchants to fulfil their engagements with the government, the receipts from customs during the year, will exceed the estimate presented at the last session; and with the other means of the Treasury will prove fully adequate, not only to meet the increased expenditures resulting from the large appropriations made by Congress, but to provide for the payment of all the public debt which is at present redeemable. It is now estimated that the customs will yield to the Treasury, during the present year, upwards of twenty-eight millions of dollars. The public lands, however, have proved less productive than was anticipated; and according to present information, will not much exceed two millions. The expenditures for all objects other than the public debt, are estimated to amount during the year to about sixteen millions and a half, while a still larger sum, viz: eighteen millions of dollars, will have been applied to the principal and interest of the public debt.

It is expected, however, that in consequence of the reduced rates of duty which will take effect after the 3d of March next, there will be a considerable falling off in the revenue from customs in the year 1833. It will, nevertheless, be amply sufficient to provide for all the wants of the public service, estimated even upon a liberal scale, and for the redemption and purchase of the remainder of the public debt. On the first of January next, the entire public debt of the United States, funded and unfunded, will be reduced to within a fraction of seven millions of dollars: of which \$2,227,363 are not of right redeemable until the 1st of January, 1834, and \$4,735,296, not until the 2d of January, 1835. The commissioners of the sinking fund, however, being invested with full authority to purchase the debt at the market price, and the means of the Treasury being ample, it may be hoped that the whole will be extinguished within the year 1833.

I cannot too cordially congratulate Congress and my fellow citizens on the near approach of that memorable and happy event, the extinction of the public debt of this great and free nation. Faithful to the wise and patriotic policy marked out by the legislation of the country for this object, the present administration has devoted to it all the means which a flourishing commerce has supplied, and a prudent economy preserved for the public Treasury. Within the four years for which the people have confided the Executive power to my charge, fifty-eight millions of dollars will have been applied to the payment of the public debt. That this has been accomplished without stinting the expenditures for all other proper objects, will be seen by referring to the liberal provision made during the same period for the support and increase of our means of maritime and military defence, for internal improvements of a national character, for the removal and preservation of the Indians, and lastly for the gallant veterans of the revolution.

The final removal of this great burthen from our resources affords the means of further provision for all the objects of general welfare and public defence which the Constitution authorizes, and presents the occasion for such further reduction in

(continued on the last page.)