

N. CAROLINA FREE PRESS.

Whole No. 444.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Tuesday, March 12, 1833.

Vol. IX—No 28.

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.

DOMESTIC.

The Orders.—Mr. Poindexter called for the orders issued by the Executive to the military and naval officers in and near South Carolina, with which he could base an attack upon the President. He got the orders perhaps more easily and promptly than he expected. Instead of finding in them a particle of rashness or violence, he sees that they are all precautionary and pacific. So far from proving that the United States were the first to think of the use of force, they show that not an order was given or a soldier sent, until government had information that a plan was on foot among the Nullifiers, to surprize and take possession of the Forts in Charleston harbor. The first order from Gen. Macomb to Brevet Major J. F. Heileman, dated 29th Oct. 1832, apprizes him that "from the information which has been received by the Executive, it is deemed necessary that the officers in the harbor of Charleston should be advised of the possibility of attempts being made to surprize, seize and occupy the forts committed to them." The General says, "the attempts to surprize the forts and garrisons, it is expected will be made by the militia, and it must be guarded against by constant vigilance and repelled at every hazard."

Thus, near a month before the Convention met, the government was apprized of the intention of the Nullifiers to seize the forts, and yet they now pretend that all their military preparations are peaceful in object, and intended only to protect themselves!

These orders disclose another object of these peaceable gentlemen. It was to cross the Savannah river into Georgia, surprize the Arsenal at Augusta, and possess themselves of the arms!

The Secretary of War, in his letter to Gen. Scott, dated 26th January, 1833, says—"Your order to Col. Twiggs was right, in the event of his being compelled to abandon his post. But before the receipt of your letter, while we were here in much anxiety about the Arsenal at Augusta, and had not learned the prudent measure taken by you for its defence, Col. Twiggs was directed to defend himself, if attacked, to the last extremity."

It hence appears, that both the government and Gen. Scott, had information of a design on the part of the peaceable remedy gentlemen, not to defend themselves at home, but to invade Georgia and seize the arms and munitions of war in the Arsenal at Augusta!

We are glad these orders are called out. They prove the forbearance of the President and the violent design of the Nullifiers. They will aid in rallying the country around the Executive, and in putting down the exceptive treason.—*Globe*.

[To show the temper with which the above disclosures were received by the Nullifiers, we copy the following remarks made by the Hon. Warren R. Davis, on a resolution submitted by him, requesting the President to communicate to the House, whatever evidence he may have received, that authorized the belief that the government and people of South Carolina, or any portion of them, had at any time meditated or intended to seize the forts or property belonging to the United States.]

Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, said he was desirous of giving a brief explanation of the object of the resolution, be-

fore the question should be put upon it. He had not introduced it with a view of imputing blame to the President, or to the Secretary of War, for the mode and manner of the publication of the orders. The publication had been made in obedience to a call from the Senate; this fact was borne upon the face of the document. He repeated, that no blame was ascribed by him on account of the private orders which had been given, but inasmuch as they had been made public, and as they convey an imputation on the State of South Carolina, he held it to be an incumbent duty, as one of her representatives, to meet the charge with a flat denial. The documents containing the imputation were now in the public archives; and it was therefore fit and proper that the proof should be challenged. He did not know whether the House recollected the precise language used on the occasion in the orders in question, but it was such language, he could assure them, as should not pass without a denial from him. It was imputed to the government and people of South Carolina, that a design existed on their part of seizing the arsenal, the arms, the stores, the munitions, and the other property of the United States, within the limits of that State. The last order of the series, went even further, and accused them of intentions still worse. It was charged that they contemplated crossing the boundary line which divides them from another State—of a design to pass the Savannah river, and plunder the U. S. Arsenal in Savannah, of the arms and ammunition.

Mr. Davis asked if it could be expected of the representatives from South Carolina to be silent under such allegations? He called for the proof in these cases, and he appealed to the justice of the House to sustain him in the call. The President might or might not give the information required, or the House might or might not decide to call for it. He put it to them, however, whether it would be proper or just that such charges should pass unrefuted! and next, whether, when made, the proof to substantiate them should not be adduced? He denied the truth of the charge, from whatever source it had emanated—come from the highest public, or lowest private station, from what quarter it might, he would say in reply:

"Highland or Lowland—Prince or Peer,
Lord Angus—*thou hast lied!*"

The Oregon Project.—The Taunton (Mass.) Whig says: We have been anticipating for some time the bursting of this bubble, and our anticipations are beginning to be realized. Sometime since we noticed an advertisement from part of the settlers who were in New York, stating that any contributions in money, meat, clothes, &c. would be gratefully received in plain English, asking charity of the community. It appears now that the land expedition of eighty men, accompanied by Capt. Wythe, of Cambridge, has been compelled to return, with the exception of thirteen men, including the Captain, who are probably by this time at rest among the ice cliffs of the Rocky Mountains. Never was there an enterprize more rashly planned, or likely to be more fruitless in its results; yet how much abuse was lavished upon the philanthropists who at the time lifted up their voices against the waste of life and labor which they were certain it would involve!

Horrid Murder.—The Hagerstown Free Press says: A most cold-blooded murder was perpetrated about 14 miles from this place, in the neighborhood of Waynesboro', Franklin county, Penn. on the 27th ult. The circumstances are these: A young woman (name not recollected) living at Mr. Peter Harbaugh's, had gone as customary to the stable to milk the cows. While there, the report of a gun was heard by the family which

at the immediate time was not particularly noticed. Shortly after, one of the family went to the stable, and discovered the young woman lying down in the last agonies of death, and on examination it was found that she had been shot, the ball passing through her body near the heart. Our informant states that Mr. Harbaugh had no suspicion of the perpetrator of this horrid deed—nor did he recollect any cause that could have incited to the transaction.

The following additional particulars are extracted from an article in a late Pennsylvania paper:—From her delicate situation, discovered after death, it is supposed that the crime of seduction, has been added to that of murder! Awful and horrible supposition! enough to freeze the purple current of vitality! Suspicion we learn, has been fixed on an individual, but we have not heard with what degree of plausibility.

A Blow up.—It is rumored that a most tremendous explosion lately took place in the midst of a populous town in a neighboring State, which was attended with loss of life, and created much alarm among the inhabitants.

Jowler, a fierce, truculent-looking mastiff, of the largest size, by his propensity for stealing, and divers other unamiable qualities, had rendered himself particularly obnoxious to Mr. Jervis, one of his master's neighbors. Mr. Jervis had in vain represented to Mr. Jarvis, the owner of Jowler, that his dog was a *bad dog*, and should be corrected for his improper habits—but Mr. Jarvis with unaccountable obstinacy paid no attention to these representations. The patience of Mr. Jervis at length became exhausted, and having again suffered pretty severely from Jowler's dishonest tricks, he most unjustifiably came to the resolution of exacting an unheard of and most bloody penalty for his misdeeds.

He accordingly went deliberately to work, and procured a cylinder of tin, half an inch in diameter and about three inches in length, which he nearly filled with Dupont's best gunpowder, and on the top of which he deposited a small piece of touch wood. Soon after he was thus prepared, he saw Jowler his intended victim, prowling round in quest of what he might devour. Mr. Jervis immediately communicated fire to the touch wood, hastily enveloped the tube in a piece of fat pork, and threw it into the street. Jowler pounced upon the precious morsel—and Mr. Jervis rushing out at the same time with a huge bludgeon, and assuming a belligerent attitude, the poor unsuspecting dog bolted the wicked compound *instanter*, and rushed into Mr. Smith's store to avoid the effects of the abused Mr. Jervis' wrath. Mr. Smith was at that moment expatiating in the most eloquent manner on the color and texture of a remnant of merino, which some ladies were endeavoring to cheapen, and his clerk was actually measuring off three yards of black sarcenet for another customer, when Jowler, *primed and loaded*, and unconsciously carrying within him the germ of his own destruction, sprang into the centre of the apartment. The ladies were frightened, and Mr. Smith seized his yard stick, jumped over the counter, and was about commencing a serious attack on the ill-mannered brute, when the explosion took place—and direful were the consequences thereof!

With a tremendous report, which shook the whole building and alarmed all the citizens in the neighborhood, poor Jowler was blown in ten thousand atoms, which were equally distributed in every part of the shop! The ladies were covered with the bleeding fragments of the dog, and one of them had her cheek terribly scratched by the claws which were attached to one of his hind legs, as it whizzed like a double-headed shot past her ears. A portion of the spine struck

Mr. Smith in the forehead and laid him sprawling. His clerk rushed to the door, his clothes and features bespattered with blood, and screamed fire! and murder! right manfully. The ladies joined in the chorus—the bells were set a ringing and the people rapidly assembled, and gazed with horror and consternation on this unparalleled scene of blood and carnage.—*Exeter (Mass.) News Letter.*

Indian War.—The Louisville (Ky.) Journal of the 19th ult. contains a letter from James Smith, a ranger under Capt. Boon, dated Cantonment Gibson, Jan. 12, 1833, as follows:—

"Dear Friend: I take this opportunity of informing you of our situation. Capt. Ford's company of U. S. Rangers left this place on the 5th inst. by order of Col. Arbuckle, on an expedition against the Pawnees, but to their surprise, they were attacked on the 9th, by a band of Camansha Indians, five hundred in number. They fought with great bravery for an hour and a half, but they were surrounded and overpowered, and compelled to surrender themselves prisoners of war. I was at the fort when the express came in. One of the Lieutenants made his escape, and brought information that the savages, at the time of his leaving them, were massacring their prisoners. It is supposed that all have been put to death. Five companies of regulars, on the receipt of the intelligence, immediately started to rescue such as might still be alive. There is every probability of a bloody war with the Camansha Indians."

Judge Smith has been impeached before the Senate of Illinois. Among the charges is one for imprisoning a Quaker for refusing to take off his hat in Court.

Suicide.—Gen. William C. Butler, of Fairfax county, Va. put a period to his existence by shooting himself through the head, a few days since. He was the acting General of the three counties of Loudon, Fairfax and Prince William.

The Charleston Courier says: We learn that \$35,000 was offered and refused on Wednesday last for old *Bertrand*. This sum is exactly ten times as much as was given for him by his present owner, Mr. Lindseu, of Kentucky, who bought him from Col. Spann, the day after his great race with Aratus & Creeping Kate.

Worth attending to.—As this is about the time when our friends are beginning to smoke their meat, it may do some good to inform them that a small bit of brimstone about the size of a chinquapin, thrown into the fire once a day, will effectually prevent skippers and bugs from getting into the bacon. This information we have from a friend whom we highly esteem, and who assured us that he had so fully tried the efficacy of this plan, that he wished us to make it generally known. He added that no uncommon smell or taste is imparted to the bacon. We deem this information of great importance to those who have bacon to cure—as also to those who have to buy it.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Grinning Extraordinary.—A Kentuckian once offered to bet that he could grin a squirrel out of a tree. The bet was made, and off the parties posted to find a squirrel. At last one was announced; but the grinner declared it was a knot. The other party said it was a squirrel. Well, says the grinner, I'll try. He grinned, but came down no squirrel. He again declared it was a knot, but the company insisted it was a squirrel—whereupon, the grinner made another effort, and the bark flew from the knot as if lightning had struck it.—*Fay. O.*

The path of truth is a plain & a safe path; that of falsehood a perplexing maze.