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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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

DOMESTIC.

Slavery, &c.—"Straws shew which way the wind blows."—Notwithstanding the cant of certain fanatics in the non-slaveholding States on the subject of slavery, and in relation to the degradation of the free blacks, it is certain that there is as little disposition among the white people of those States as there is with us to break down the broad barriers which divide the two races, as by an impassable gulf. One or two years ago, for example, an effort was made to establish a school at New Haven, Connecticut, for the purpose of educating the blacks, but it was put down by the voice of the people of that place; and the New York Journal of Commerce informs us that an attempt to open a similar school in Canterbury, in the same State, has met with a like fate. The New York Evening Post says, on this subject: "A few hair-brained zealots may go about preaching the doctrine that the free States ought to interfere to oblige the South to abolish the institution of slavery; but the mass of the community are steadily and immovably against the project. Right or wrong, the prejudices which separate the white and colored races have lost nothing in the northern and middle States, but have rather increased in strength during the fifty years of our national independence. Several of our States have passed laws against the ingress of Africans, whether bond or free, from other States. Ohio refuses an asylum to emancipated negroes. In Illinois, an emigrant negro is seized and whipped, and the castigation is repeated from day to day until he is whipped out of the State. There is scarcely a public journal, from the Potomac northward, that does not reprobate the scheme of the emancipation party." It is somewhat singular, that whilst the respectable northern newspapers are thus denouncing the Abolition scheme, a press in Virginia should be found advocating their views, and endeavoring to extend their circulation. Yet such is the fact. We allude to the Rockbridge Intelligencer, which is as *ultra* in its sentiments as the "Emancipator" itself.

Lynchburg Virginian.

Presentments.—We lately published the presentment of a Georgia Grand Jury against Mr. Forsyth, one of the Senators in Congress from that State. We have since seen another from Newton county, in the same State, wherein the Grand Jury present Gen. Jackson as a nuisance, and the "enforcing bill" as a grievance—and in which Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Wayne are very roughly handled; the former gentleman, they say, having "but just dropped the pea fowl plumes of republicanism and exhibited himself in the true jackdaw character of federalism." The pea fowl plumes of republicanism! there's a figure for you!

Alexandria Gaz.

American Gold.—It is estimated by the Superintendent of the United States' Mint, that one half of the gold found in this country, is coined at home; and that the amount of last year's production was a million and a quarter of dollars. This is estimated to be equal to one-sixth part of the entire quantity produced in Eu-

rope and America; and as the amount gathered by us increases annually, the proportion will be in all probability for some years extending in our favor.

Libel Suit.—The Pennsylvania Intelligencer, in noticing the trial of T. Fenn, editor of the Telegraph, for publishing a libel on John Zearing, says: The jury found a verdict of "not guilty," but at the same time decreed that the man, whom they pronounced not guilty, should pay the cost!

The earliest precedent we have of decisions at all akin to this principle is, we believe, recorded in the History of New York, by Mr. Knickerbocker. The case was that of a civil suit, or action for debt. The worthy magistrate on taking up the statement of accounts as submitted by the parties, and poisoning them, one in each hand, found them to be of the same specific gravity, or equally "balanced," in the literal sense. He therefore decided with much judgment that there was no cause of action on either side, and ordered the constable to pay the costs.—*Balt. Pat.*

Love of Notoriety.—The Philadelphia Gazette published lately a marriage between J. S. P. and S. A. W. Mr. P. immediately made a public statement that no such marriage had taken place, or was likely to occur. The editor of the paper, in publishing his letter, says: "We adopted the precautionary measure of securing the name of the person who brought the notice to us. It happens to be the identical Miss S. A. W. herself, who brought us the fabulous account of her nuptials."

Manufactures.—The Boston Courier says: A merchant left at our office last week, for the inspection of the curious, a piece of India cotton, as a specimen of what was sold at auction in 1823, at 35 cents a yard by the bale. It would not now bring 10 cents a yard.

Destructive Fires.—The New York City Hotel, a vast structure, occupying a whole square, 5 stories high, took fire on the morning of the 25th ultimo, and before the flames could be subdued, the upper and attic stories were destroyed. The body of the edifice was saved. The damage sustained by the building, independently of the great destruction of furniture, is estimated at not less than 20,000 dollars. An incident occurred during the fire of painful and thrilling interest. In attempting to check the progress of the fire, two individuals had ascended the upper story, immediately under the roof, and before they were aware of their danger, the flames invested them on every side, and precluded their descent by the stair case. The building was so high that no ladder could be raised to relieve them, nor even near enough to throw a rope by which they might descend. In this perilous situation—on the verge of the roof, and the raging element making frightful advances towards them, they had for some time the melancholy prospect of being crushed by the fall of the burning timbers around them, or of perishing in the flames. Long ladders were spliced; but for some moments all exertions to reach them were in vain, as the ladders could not be raised to the cornice, and the persons exposed were upon the roof, which was burning all around them—having emerged through a dormer window. At this perilous moment, when hope had almost fled, a young man, by an extraordinary effort, threw a rope from one of the upper windows to the roof. Providentially it stuck fast, and the gentlemen were enabled to creep along the gutter, seize the rope, and fasten it to the dormer casements. They then successively let themselves down until they could be reached and taken in at an upper window. Their situation had been watched with great anxiety, and their

coolness and intrepidity, during the trying moments of their peril, was hailed by the liveliest acclamations of the spectators, the moment their safety was insured.

Another dreadful conflagration occurred in New York on the 27th ultimo; by which at least one hundred houses were destroyed and five hundred families thrown out of a home! One woman lost her life.

The British American Hotel in the city of Montreal was burnt down on the 24th ultimo. Here also 4 gentlemen and between 20 and 30 ladies were almost miraculously saved from imminent peril. They were in a room four stories high; when the flames burst suddenly in the room with an indescribable fierceness, and left them no means of escape. At this critical moment, while they were expecting nothing but instant death, a ladder was raised to one of the front windows, on which they all descended in safety.—*Raleigh Star.*

Divorces.—The Legislature of Georgia, at its last session, passed acts divorcing 27 couples.—*ib.*

On the night of the 10th inst. a horse drover named Baldock, stopped at a house on Sassafras river, Delaware: In the course of the evening, he discovered some suspicious conduct, which induced him to get his horse and proceed: he had proceeded but a short distance, when the man of the house caught hold of his horse's bridle and demanded his money; when Mr. B. drew out a pistol and instantly shot him.

The Presbytery of Carlisle, (says the Carlisle Herald of the 23d April) after being in session from the 8th until the 17th inst. the whole of which time was taken up with the case of the Rev. George Duffield, was at last brought to a close by the adoption of a resolution, synonymous to an acquittal, to wit:—that he be "warned not to propagate opinions calculated to impugn the standards of the Presbyterian Church."

Capt. Paddock, of the whale ship Catharine of Salem, Mass. arrived at Valparaiso and landed in a deranged state of mind: went into a store, shot two clerks; went into the street, shot a Spaniard, and wounded three others, when he was apprehended, tried and sentenced to be shot.

A bull belonging to Henry Wheeler, of Nelson, N. H. lately found a pocket book containing \$61 which he swallowed: He was killed, and the money recovered without injury.

Mr. Shadrack Husted, of Lyme, Ohio, being choked by a piece of meat, gave a sharp stick to one of his sons push it down, in doing which his throat was so much injured as to cause his death.

Imposition on Courts of Justice.—A fellow lately confined at Hackensack, N. J. on a charge of Perjury, just before his trial came on, as afterwards appeared, feigned having been afflicted with a paralytick stroke which disabled one side, and so well did he disguise it, that he was carried into court, while there lay on a bed, and during the trial affected to faint, and appeared to be on the brink of the grave: his case excited the commiseration of the court and audience, and the court set him at liberty upon the payment of a nominal fine of \$5: He was conveyed out of town in a wagon, and was shortly after seen walking alone, and laughing at the trick he had played.

At Newark, N. J. a man named James Springer with another person was apprehended for passing counterfeit paper: He plead, in his examination that he was only in company with the other as an agent of one of the New-York police officers, with a view of discovering and

detecting more concerned in the business: he moved to postpone the trial in order to obtain proof of that fact, which was refused, and he produced a letter from the police officer confirming his statement, but being engaged in court in New-York could not attend, &c. The court, owing to the plausibility of his statement, fined him \$25. The letter proved to be forged, & he being discharged could not be arrested again upon it.

We learn from Hartford, that an insurrection took place among the convicts in the State prison at Weathersfield two or three nights since. A desperate fellow had contrived to get loose from his shackles, and to release two or three others, when they attempted to force their way out. The first step was to destroy the life of the man on watch who was unarmed, and was instantly killed. The noise which was occasioned, alarmed the woman who had the oversight of the female department, and she rallied the guard, who immediately suppressed the insurgents, and secured them in their cells.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Accidental Death.—On Saturday evening, one of the guards of the U. S. Mail, from Philadelphia for New York, was unfortunately shot at Bristol, in a singular manner. The pistols had been placed at the bottom of the carriage, with a mail bag over them. When the stage arrived at Bristol, the guard, Mr. George Hilson, or Washington, our informant not being certain which, took hold of the bag to remove it to the other stage, and as he raised it, one of the pistols was discharged by the motion. The young man received the contents in his head. A ball passed through his cheek, directly upwards through the roof of mouth, and lodged. Two buckshot were found in his forehead, and another in the lower part of his face. He was yet living when our informant left Bristol, and we understand that Dr. McClellan left the city immediately, to see him. The unfortunate young man bears an excellent character, and is much esteemed by his employer.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Banks.—Eight banks have been incorporated during the recent session of the Legislature of New York—making an increased aggregate capital of \$2,200,000.

A Veteran.—An old Revolutionary worthy of Chatham County, who visits this place regularly to receive his pension, and who is now in the 77th year of his age, performed his last journey during the past week, a distance of 72 miles, on foot, and was but two days in accomplishing it. When we saw him, he was about to start on his return home in the same way.—*Fayetteville Obs.*

Characteristic.—A gentleman, residing in Beaver, Pa. related to us, a few days ago, an anecdote which pleased us much. At the time of the late disturbance in Economy, the people near that village collected in considerable numbers to preserve order and to suppress any violence which might be attempted. Among those thus assembled were some, known not to be very friendly to the Economites, and yet, these persons were as ready and willing to interfere as were the warmest friends of Mr. Rapp and the Society. The assailants were much surprised at this, and some of them exclaimed—Why do you take the side of the Economites; we know that you do not like them! "It is true," replied the men thus appealed to—"It is true that we do not like the Society, but we take the side of the law." The Germans could not understand this kind of abstraction. They expected that the yeomanry of the surrounding country would make the matter entirely personal, and take sides, according to their respective predilections.—*Gaz.*