

North-Carolina Free Press.

Whole No. 203.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Tuesday, September 13, 1831.

Vol. VIII—No 4.

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. 183 Maiden-lane to the spacious Store No. 138 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.

Proposals,

For publishing in the city of Washington, two weekly newspapers, (in pamphlet form,) one to be entitled the

MECHANIC'S REGISTER,

THE OTHER, THE

FARMER'S REGISTER.

A portion of the Daily Telegraph will be devoted to Agriculture and the mechanic arts. Having the matter in type, we propose to make up two weekly royal sheets, to contain sixteen octavo pages each; one to be entitled the *Farmer's Register*—the other the *Mechanic's Register*. The *Farmer's Register* will contain agricultural notices, and such other matter, common to a newspaper, as will be interesting to that class from whom we derive the staff of life. The *Mechanic's Register* will contain such general information on mechanics, in addition to the ordinary newspaper notices, as will render it a valuable acquisition to the library of that useful and influential class of citizens for whom it is intended. These two publications will contain no advertisements but those connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts. For these works we ask the special contribution of those, whose avocations in life, enable them to give practical and useful information.

The price for these will be one dollar and fifty cents per annum, paid in advance. As this sum cannot be remitted by mail, any postmaster is authorized to receive it on account, and the paper will be forwarded on his receipt.

The editor is willing, where one individual will obtain eight or more subscribers, and remit one dollar and twenty-five cents for each, to forward these papers at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per volume. Each volume to contain 52 numbers.

The object of both these works will be, to place a cheap newspaper within the reach of every citizen; and, at the same time, to make it doubly interesting by giving important information, suited to the avocations of those for whom it is intended. We admit that it is our desire that they shall find their way to the fireside of every honest citizen; and we are resolved to do all in our power to make them worthy of such favor. The *Register* will contain a due proportion of political matter, and in addition to the valuable information, pertaining to their special objects, which the title designates, it will embody important state papers, in a convenient form for preservation. The public mind has been much excited on the subject, and with a view to embody in a condensed form, an authentic account thereof, the first numbers will contain the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun; which will be followed up by the publications explaining the cause of the dissolution of the late cabinet: thus embodying a mass of interesting history upon that subject, in a pamphlet form. As it is expected that many village and neighborhood clubs will be formed for their circulation, we intend to publish a large edition of the first numbers.

Our subscribers and agents are respectfully desired to promote the object of this address, and editors with whom we exchange, are requested to give it an insertion in their respective papers. When they take into consideration the extra expense incurred by us in furnishing them the reports and proceedings of Congress, the request will not appear unreasonable. The favor will be reciprocated if desired. **DUFF GREEN.**
August 8.

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.

From the Halifax Advocate.

GOV. BRANCH'S STATEMENT.

Enfield, August 22d, 1831.

Dear Sir: Of the causes which led to the dissolution of the late Cabinet, I have never entertained a doubt. I will briefly state the reasons I have for my opinion, and leave you to judge of them as well or ill founded. Before the President had nominated Maj. Eaton for the War Department, and while the subject might be supposed to be under consideration, I took the liberty of stating to Gen. Jackson candidly my reasons for believing the selection would be unpopular and unfortunate. I reminded the President that he knew I was the friend of Major Eaton, and personally preferred him to either of the others proposed for his cabinet, and of course, nothing I should say on the subject, ought to be construed into an intention to injure him, Maj. Eaton, but on the contrary to save him from infinite vexation and annoyance, which it was too plain, were in store for him, if he took a seat in the cabinet under the circumstances in which he was placed. The President admitted that charges had been made against the character of Mrs. Eaton, but insisted on it they were slanders, and that he ought not to notice them. I did not perceive at the time that he was hurt by the frankness or nature of my communication, though I afterwards learned that he had become offended with, and had discarded from his acquaintance, several of his old and best friends who had used the like freedom of speech on this subject. My remonstrances, it is known, were without effect, and Maj. Eaton was soon after formally appointed Secretary of War. Before this was done, however, I made an appeal to Maj. Eaton himself, and without reserve disclosed my apprehensions to him, adding that I did not pretend to intimate that there was the least truth in these reports, but if utterly false, they would still have an effect on the President's peace and quiet, as he must know what use the opposition would make of it:—that I believed it was impossible, he could be willing to subject Gen. Jackson to such a state of things:—that he could not have forgotten how much Gen. Jackson had been distressed by the calumnies and ill reports which had been formerly circulated against Mrs. Jackson:—that since the death of that lady, those reports had subsided and would soon be heard of no more:—that Gen. Jackson knew the same kind of reports and imputations had prevailed with respect to Mrs. Eaton:—that if he, Major Eaton, entered into the cabinet, the enemies of the President would not fail to make a handle of it, and thus revive in the General's bosom, recollections which could not but be painful and distressing, and which could not fail to disturb the tranquillity and usefulness of his administration. My remarks were received apparently with the same kindness and

courtesy which characterised my manner; but they, no doubt, laid the foundation of that hostility which afterwards became active and unextinguishable. From the moment of Maj. Eaton's appointment, Gen. Jackson began to use his utmost efforts to bring Mrs. Eaton into public favor and distinction. He frequently spoke of the neglect Mrs. Eaton received when she attempted to appear at public places. He did not fail to intimate that it would be a most acceptable service rendered him, if the members of his cabinet would aid in promoting this object. I felt greatly embarrassed by such appeals to myself. It was impossible for me to comply with his wishes on this point, but it was nevertheless painful for me to say so. In any other matter which I could with a proper respect for myself and the feelings of my family have complied with an intimation of his desire, no one would have done so, more cheerfully than myself. By way of diverting his mind, I several times spoke of the difficulty he would experience in attempting to regulate the intercourse of the Ladies; that they were in matters of that kind uncontrollable and omnipotent; that he would find less difficulty in fighting over again the Battle of New-Orleans. Soon after it was ascertained that Mrs. Eaton could not be received into the society of the families of the members of the cabinet, Maj. Eaton's conduct to me discovered an evident change in his friendly feelings, and became cold, formal and repulsive. I repeatedly threw myself into his company, and endeavored to assure him that I still had the most sincere desire to be on friendly terms with him, and wished for opportunities to convince him of the sincerity of my professions. In this course there was no guile—no view but that which my words fairly imported. I most sincerely regretted the state of public feeling towards Mrs. Eaton, but it was not within my power to control or soften it. It was a sentiment resting in the breast of the female community of Washington City and the nation, which was not to be suppressed or obliterated. After this, Maj. Eaton's enmity to myself became every day more and more apparent. I could hear frequently of declarations to this effect, and of his determination to be revenged. It is true these reports came to me circuitously and indirectly, but I could not, from circumstances, doubt their truth.

At length came the mission by Colonel Johnson, the substance of which has already been given to the public by Messrs. Ingham and Berrien. I will only add to their statements that I distinctly understood Col. Johnson to say, that he came to us from the President of the U. States, authorized by him to hold the interview; and unless our difficulties in reference to Mrs. Eaton could be adjusted, that Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien and myself must expect to retire. When he closed his remarks, I well recollect, rising from my seat,

and with an earnestness of manner which the extraordinary character of the communication was so well calculated to produce, observed, among other things, that no man had a right to dictate to me and my family in their domestic relations, and that I would submit to no control of the kind. The Colonel undertook to reason the matter with us, by observing that although it might be impracticable to establish intimate and social relations between our families and Mrs. Eaton, he could see no reason why she should not be invited to our large parties, to which every body was usually invited, Tom, Dick, Harry, &c. With this concession, he said, the President would be satisfied. We protested against the interference of the President in any manner or form whatever, as it was a matter which did not belong to our official connexion with him. Soon after which, Col. Johnson expressed his deep regret at the failure of his mission, and we separated.

I waited until Friday, a day having intervened, in expectation of hearing from the President; but, receiving no message, I walked over, in hopes that an opportunity would offer to put an end to my unpleasant state of feeling. I found the President alone. He received me with his wonted courtesy, though evidently but ill at ease. In a few minutes the all absorbing subject was introduced. Among other things, he spoke in strong language of the purity of Mrs. Eaton's character and the baseness of her slanderers, and presently mentioned a rumor which he said had been in circulation of a combination to exclude her from society. Several parties, he said, had been recently given; among others, three by Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien and myself, to which she had not been invited, and from this it was strongly inferred that we had combined to keep her out of society. I told him, that so far as I was concerned, I believed my family were doing no more than the members of Congress, the citizens of Washington and visitors to the seat of government had a right to expect from me as a member of his cabinet. It was certainly in accordance with universal custom, and that as to a combination I knew of none; that I could never acknowledge the right of any one to interfere in matters affecting the private and social arrangements of my family; and that before I would be dictated to or controlled in such matters, I would abandon his cabinet and was ready to do so whenever he desired it, and added several other strong remarks of a similar character. He assured me in reply that he did not desire it; that he was entirely satisfied with the manner in which I had discharged my official duty, and that he did not claim the right to dictate to us in our social relations, but that he felt himself bound to protect the family of Maj. Eaton as he would mine under similar circumstances. I then informed him that Col. Johnson had formally announced to Mr. Ing-