

# North-Carolina Free Press.

Whole No. 369.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Tuesday, September 20, 1831.

Vol. VIII—No. 5.

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. 18½ 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.

## No Tariff of Prices. FREE TRADE.

**EARTHENWARE,  
Looking-Glasses, &c.**

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.  
Importers, 88 Water-st. New-York,

and most complete assortment of *Earthenware, Glass, China, plain and gilt Looking-Glasses, &c.* which the New-York market will afford, comprising every style and variety of the newest patterns. They return their most cordial thanks to their friends in the Southern States, for their support in the persecution now carrying on against them, for their refusal to join a combination in fixing one tariff of prices for Crockery, throughout the trade. It is mainly attributable to the influence of our Southern friends that we have been enabled to survive thus far, in this most trying situation; exposed to the combined influence and capital of the whole trade, endeavoring to effect our ruin and expulsion from business.

We pledge ourselves to our friends to give them every satisfaction in our power as regards the quality of our goods, the excellence of our packers and the lowness of our prices for cash or city acceptances; and in return, solicit from them a continuance of their patronage, and particularly request those who have influence with their friends to exert it in our behalf, as we trust the cause is one they are all interested in, and much benefit will accrue to us from their friendly acts in this way. It has been said, the combination was broken up. As it regards prices, this is true, and all, we think, friends or foes will allow that we have effected this change; but we do assure our friends, that at no period since we commenced our system of unshackled prices were we in greater want of assistance than at the present moment. This combination of men are leaving no means untried for effecting our ruin, that they may revive the old system: our credit and character are assailed in every shape, our importations waylaid and stopped in every instance where threats are sufficient to intimidate the manufacturers from supplying us;—in fine, no vexation or trouble which the malice of men could devise has been neglected in this struggle to subdue us. We once more call upon every friend of a free trade to come up to our support, & pledge ourselves to give them no cause to repent of their liberality.

T. J. BARROW & CO.  
88 Water-street, above Old-Slip.  
August 4, 1831. 52-3

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.  
Tarborough, April 18.

**POLITICAL.**

[BY REQUEST.]

Communicated for the Richmond En-

quirer.

To the Jackson Party of 1828.

In every country enjoying liberty of speech and of the press, parties have always existed and will continue to exist so long as that liberty exists. In our own they arose at the formation of our Government; and even before the ratification of the Federal Constitution, they assumed the names of Federalists, or those in favor of its adoption, and Republicans, or those who opposed it—from a fear too well grounded that by it the lib-

erties of the States and the people would be jeopardized—that under its provisions the General Government, feeling power and forgetting right, would by implication and usurpation, finally assume to itself the right to do whatever it willed. The term Federalist, however, in the sense in which it is now generally understood, is applied to the party of '93, who had in the first ten years of the Government verified many of the predictions of the original Republicans. The parties were then divided on the powers of the General Government under the Constitution—the one claiming almost unlimited power, the other denying all, except such as had been specifically granted or absolutely necessary to carry into effect some granted power. In the great contest in 1800, they appealed to the only legitimate arbiter—the People—who decided, as they will always decide when they have time for reflection, in favor of those who advocated the cause of liberty. The parties thus differing, continued under the old names until the close of the late war. In the prosperity of the country immediately succeeding the treaty of peace the rancor of party was allayed; and the distinctive marks that had been so long maintained, were gradually disappearing, when on the accession of Mr. Monroe to the Presidency, they were finally abandoned.

On the ruins of these old parties, probably on the whole the most honest, virtuous, high-minded, and patriotic that ever existed in any country, new ones have arisen, with the same essential differences, but under different names. The term Federalist, which had become odious to the People, has been substituted by that of National Republican—a nomenclature that happily expresses the principles of those who have adopted it—to wit, the power to do any thing by national means.

The National Republicans, of which Mr. Clay is the acknowledged leader, go, in their interpretation of the powers of the Federal Constitution, far beyond that of the old Federal party of '93. In proof of this assertion, I need but refer to the first message emanating from the last administration, of which Mr. Clay was a leading member. In that celebrated document, Congress are called on, not only to disregard almost every limitation of the powers legitimately conferred on them by the Constitution, but what was still more extraordinary, to disregard also what until then had been held sacred by all parties, however else they may have differed—the will of their constituents—the will of those whose servants they professed to be. For this odious and outrageous heresy against the fundamental principles of Republicanism, was this party, more than for any other single cause, hurled from power. It is still the same party against which we are now contending, holding the same principles—for they have never disavowed them—entertaining the same determined purpose of controlling without limitation the wealth

and resources of the country.

The great measures on which they have staked their political fortunes—all tending to a consolidated Government—are the re-chartering of the United States Bank, a protecting, if not a prohibitory tariff, and the most extensive system of Internal Improvement by the General Government. These two last go hand in hand—without the one the other cannot long exist; nor could either singly ever have been fastened like an incubus on the country—for neither interest was strong enough to carry its favorite measure without the aid of the other. The West consenting to be taxed for the benefit of the Eastern and Northern manufacturers, provided those of the North and East were willing to expend the millions thus raised in Internal Improvements, a very large portion of which necessarily falling to the West. With a party thus constituted and thus acting, the payment of the national debt (as it will relieve us from the necessity of raising ten millions annually) must be regarded as a great evil, rather than as an inestimable good—for it will be a barrier to their schemes of sectional aggrandizement at the expense of the rest of the nation. Yet for such politicians, entertaining principles like these, subversive of every thing like justice and equality, are you appealed to by every argument, however sophistical, that can be addressed to your reason or passions, to give your support.

That the opinions of Gen. Jackson are not on all points in exact accordance with the Virginia doctrines, is well known; but that they approximate them much more nearly than those of Mr. Clay, is capable of the plainest demonstration.

On the Bank question he is beyond all cavil with us, as his messages on more than one occasion prove.

The whole course of his administration has furnished sufficient proof that the payment of the national debt in the shortest possible time, is one of his favorite measures, and one to which all others, save such as are indispensable to the public defence and national honor must yield. This determination he has expressed in all his messages. In his celebrated veto on the Maysville road bill, he lays down the principle—by which he will be guided, so long as he remains at the helm of affairs—that all improvements not decidedly of a general nature, are unconstitutional, and urges in the strongest terms the inexpediency and corrupting tendencies of subscriptions on the part of the Government to joint stock companies, as an additional objection to that of their unconstitutionality. Such a system would lead inevitably to one of log-rolling and corruption, by which any administration that was base enough to use such means to retain power, might buy up the disaffected. It is one, too, that would tend to a ruinous expenditure of the national funds, without any concomitant advantage, and which, had it not been checked by our present firm and patriotic Chief

Magistrate, would have caused the postponement of the payment of the public debt to an indefinite period—a consummation most ardently wished for by the manufacturing interests, who are willing to avail themselves of any and every reason for the continuance of the present most oppressive rate of duties, which they are well aware the good sense of the people will force Congress to modify so soon as the demand on the public resources of ten millions annually, on account of the public creditors is removed. The known opinions of the President on the Bank question, and his determination to prevent any further increase of the tariff and to check the wasteful expenditure of the public funds, in the wild and multifarious schemes of Internal Improvement, by which needy contractors and jobbers amass fortunes at the expense of honest industry, combined with his dismissal from office of those who had so long enjoyed them as to think and act as if they were theirs by fee-simple right—have laid the foundation of the present infuriated warfare that is waged against him. Many trivial and absurd charges, that carry falsehood on their faces, have been raised to keep from the view of the great body of the people the *real causes* for which they bear him such deadly hatred—they will be found in his determination to administer with honesty and fidelity the Government that has been confided to him, and in his devotion of the public funds to the payment of the public debt for which the national faith has been pledged. In four years more that great object will be attained. On what a proud elevation will our beloved country stand, when free—totally free of debt! With what wonder and amazement will it be viewed by the nations of Europe? It will speak in a voice that cannot be misunderstood by the most illiterate, degraded, and tax-ridden peasant of the old world. Such an event, unexampled in the history of nations, will be the best and happiest commentary on our system of Government, and one that will give it more character abroad and our example more moral force than any single act that has ever transpired. For what and for whom are we to deprive ourselves of this long looked for consummation—of this glorious triumph of the principles for which our fathers fought—of this irresistible proof that man is capable of self-government—the great problem that we are now solving for the world? For Henry Clay and his miserable huckstering policy, miscalled the American System, by which the hard earnings of one great interest, and that the most oppressed, are put into the pockets of another already the most prosperous! A system that has, even at this early period, brought this proud Union to the brink of dissolution. There can be but few who love their country and will divest themselves of self-interest and the influence of party spirit, that can long waver between these two alternatives.

COMMON SENSE.