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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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DOMESTIC.

THE TARIFF.

The following letters exhibit some of the different views entertained on the subject by those who voted for the modification of the Tariff.

From the Newbern Sentinel.

Washington, June 29, 1832.

Mr. Watson: I ask the favor of addressing a few lines to my constituents through the columns of your paper. I have hitherto, at the close of each session of Congress, issued a circular, giving a cursory view of the most important topics which engaged our attention; but I am at present deprived of this pleasure by indisposition and want of time. It is now 10 o'clock at night, and we have just adjourned, having this moment disposed of the Tariff bill as reported by the Committee on Manufactures, by a vote of something like two to one. If I am asked for my reasons for voting for this bill, I answer, that it affords a reduction of from five to ten millions of dollars of taxes, and as it affords some relief to the people, I consider "half a loaf better than no bread." The question which I considered as presented, was not whether we should adopt a new tariff, but whether it was expedient to accept such a modification of the existing taxes as the majority were willing to grant; and believing that the bill which has just passed the House of Representatives, is far better than the tariff of 1823, I voted for it, in the hope of preserving the Union a little longer. I do not think the time has yet come, when the South ought to take that stand which is the only alternative of an oppressed people. Calm and dispassionate measures are best suited to the crisis, and if steadily pursued, they must prevail; for it is idle to suppose that the present unjust system can long be sustained. It must yield to public opinion, which is every day making accessions to the numbers of those who advocate the principles of free trade. Under these impressions, and believing that I acted in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of those whom I have the honor to represent, I voted for this bill, not that I believed it was what we ought to have, but because it was the best we could get.

There is, perhaps, no man in the country more sensible of the injustice and oppression of the present tariff, than I am; and could I believe that its principles are to be the settled policy of the country, no one would be more ready than myself to adopt such measures as would rid the nation of an evil, more direful

than the effects of that pestilence which is now raging in a portion of our continent; but I do not regard it as such,—on the contrary, I believe that the day is near when all unnecessary taxes will be forever abolished.

One of the great evils of the present tariff is, that it brings too much money into the public chest—for experience has shown, that to have an honest government, it is absolutely necessary that it should be poor. Ours has become quite too splendid; and, for one, I desire to see it circumscribed in its means. At present, there are no bounds to its powers, and the will of the majority, altho' it may conflict with the provisions and principles of the Constitution, is the arbiter on all questions where gain is to be effected by its decision. Under the power to regulate commerce, they claim the right to destroy it; the authority to regulate post offices and post roads, is extended to the digging down of mountains; and according to Mr. Adams' new fangled doctrine, under the clause to "provide for the common defence and general welfare," you may do any thing. All this proceeds from having more money than is wanting for the ordinary and legitimate purposes of the government. The government has no constitutional right to collect any more revenue than its immediate wants require; for, whenever the fact is admitted that it has the right to collect, it follows as a necessary consequence, that it has the power to disburse. No man is such a novice as to imagine that the government which collects annually \$24,000,000, and only requires half of that amount, will burn or otherwise destroy the remaining half; and it would be equally as absurd to suppose it would lock it up as a hidden treasure. It will be appropriated in some way. Hence it was that I advocated an equitable disbursement of the surplus revenue on national objects of internal improvement. The government having in the first place, improperly collected the money, I hold it nothing more than sheer justice that it should be distributed as equally as possible; but at the same time, I have always been ready to unite in any measure which should take from Congress the power to levy taxes whereby to raise any excess of revenue.

I have already heard it remarked, in reference to the bill just acted upon, that it embraces the views of Gen. Jackson and his friends, and I have no doubt the assertion will in a few days be trumpeted forth to the world. To a certain extent it is true; but it is also true that they have uniformly been opposed to the tariff of 1823, which they wish to see modified on principles of common justice. The bill does not meet their views,—they only regard it as an entering wedge, which, if successfully followed up, will destroy the System, root and branch. It would be well for the people to look to the course of some who did vote for the act of 1823; and if the votes of all parties on the present occa-

sion, are rigidly scrutinized, it will readily be seen why a more favorable alteration of the tariff has not been effected. I disclaim the right of scanning the motives and intentions of others; but it does seem passing strange, how any man who is in favor of a reduction of the revenue, could have voted against the bill as it has now passed the House. At least I feel that I have discharged my duty; and if the disasters which are daily threatening us, shall indeed come, it will not be the fault of those who have, in the spirit of compromise, endeavored to heal our differences.

Your friend, J. SPEIGHT.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Chronicle, dated Washington City, June 28, 1832:

After a protracted sitting, last evening, until 10 o'clock, the House came to a vote on the engrossment of the tariff bill, for third reading; and I rejoice to announce to you, that enough was evinced to entertain a hope that the Union is safe: amidst all the throes and convulsions, that we have been threatened with for some time past, the preservation and perpetuation of our happy Union stands in bold relief. After a contest on every item, by yeas and nays, each interest gaining and losing alternately, the vote stood, for the bill 121, against it 65: the votes were from all the States except South Carolina, Mississippi, Rhode Island, and Vermont; and what is peculiar in this matter is, that the bill does not please any particular section; and yet does not displease any; it is the result of compromise, and I hope it is such a production as will be sustained by the American people. Its every principle is in favor of the protective system, and to such an extent as will do no injury to any. Every American must give up a little for his country; it is in this way only we can expect to live together as a nation. If the South will secede or withdraw now, they will have themselves to blame for their temerity; and a member from North Carolina, immediately after the vote was taken last night, was heard to say, "Let South Carolina now withdraw from the Union, if she dare."

By the adoption of this bill, the American people will be relieved of an annual tax of about ten millions of dollars, which was paid in duties on articles which did not conflict with the industry of this country; said articles are to come in duty free. On the necessities of life, viz: salt, coffee, sugar, and teas, there has been a reduction also. There is also a somewhat favorable difference to the wool grower and manufacturer, altho' the duty is reduced 10 per cent. on wool, from what it is at present; still, as those duties must be paid in cash, and the change in the pound sterling from \$4 44, to \$4 30, making about 5 per cent. difference; this, added to the cash payment, equal also to 5 per cent., making 10 per cent.; and the duty fixed at 40 per cent makes it equal to its present duty. Woollens are also well protected, especially satinetts

and flannels, which are well known to be articles in general use. This bill reduces iron to the tariff of 1824. The protection from imposition by scrap iron, and other frauds on the revenue, the difference in the credits from 12 to 18 months, now reduced to 3 and 6 months, and the difference in the pound sterling, make the protection equal to its present rate. Coal, paper, &c. are not changed. All our mechanics are better protected than at present, and the duty is the same, 30 per cent., and they have the difference of credit, and the pound sterling furnishes, and so with most others. As silks are not supposed to conflict with our home industry, the duty is reduced to 10 per cent.

Washington, N.C. July 13...

We learn that a report is in circulation, and has gained credence, in this and the adjoining counties, that we have the Cholera in Washington. Such a report has not the slightest foundation in truth. It is said to have originated with some persons engaged in mercantile transactions, who have circulated it from interested motives. Our town was never more healthy at this season of the year.

On Tuesday morning last, while the stage from this place for Edenton, containing three gentlemen, three ladies and two children, was crossing Loreton's bridge, about three miles from town, one side of the bridge suddenly gave way and precipitated the whole of the passengers, together with the driver, into the water, which is about seven feet deep. Fortunately, however, all were rescued from their perilous situation, having sustained no other injury than a fright and a soaking. The stage lodged against a tree, the horses standing perfectly quiet during the time.—Union.

Rare Fecundity.—Among the other instances of the valuable productions of North Carolina, may be mentioned, that a man by the name of Gordon, in Granville county, has had twenty-seven sons, all of whom were living about twelve months since. These were all born of one woman. This aged and fruitful couple were remarkably healthy and active, and the father would readily walk ten or twelve miles at any time, when business required it.—Ed. Mis.

Indian War.—The last account from the head quarters of Gen. Atkinson is to the 23d ult. and states that he was to march on that day with the Illinois militia and about 400 regular troops to attack the Indians who were stationed on Rock River. On the 16th, a company of volunteers had a rencontre with 40 or 50 Indians, and killed 5, with the loss of 3 on the part of the whites. On the same day, Gen. Dodge fell in with a party of 11, and succeeded in killing the whole number, having 3 of his own party wounded. Gen. Atkinson expected to be on the ground occupied by the Indians on the 30th ultimo.

Suicide.—A respectable person of temperate habits, named

Carson, who was a bookseller in Philadelphia, committed suicide a few days ago, by taking laudanum. He was led to the commission of this desperate act, by his dreadful apprehensions of the Cholera. He said, rather than endure the excruciating torments of an attack of this fatal disease, or see his family cut down around him, he came to the determination of escaping the dreaded evil, by dying an easy death.

On the 28th ult. a Canadian vessel, with 8 dead and 9 persons sick of Cholera, approached the harbor of Erie with the intention of landing, but was repulsed by force, and sailed up the lake. At the last dates from Salem, Ohio, a vessel, supposed to be the same, was approaching that port, and the people were collecting to oppose their landing there.

A New York paper asserts on the authority of Dr. Abercrombie and the Edinburgh physicians, that the Cholera is easily cured. The premonitory symptoms are a buzzing in the ears and a looseness of the bowels, and at this stage of the disease a powerful cathartic is an infallible cure.

A Mr. Wakefield announces that out of 94 cases of Cholera, on the continent of Europe, he had cured 91 by the use of Soda and Seidlitz powder.

Diabolical Act.—The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, of the 13th ult. says: A murder was committed on the 28th of last month, a few miles from this town, which, in point of atrocity, has seldom been excelled in the annals of crime. Patsy Wiggins, a little girl nine or ten years of age, living with her grandfather, had been left at the house with her uncle, William Ford, about 17 years of age, who it is said, feigned himself sick, while the balance of the family were some distance off at work. After the perpetration of one of the most brutal acts of violence, as it is believed, the girl was most inhumanly murdered, having her skull fractured, and her body concealed in the woods a short distance from the house, where it was found the next day. Young Ford was soon suspected, and on being charged with the murder, confessed it without hesitation. He has been committed to the jail of this county where he now awaits his trial.

Near Poughkeepsie, New York, a single lady named Catharine Taylor was violated and murdered. Several persons have been apprehended on suspicion of being the murderers, but were discharged—\$500 are offered for the monster.

Miss Livermore, the preacheress who is now holding forth at Washington, prophesies that the Millennium is to commence about the first of the next Presidential term. It don't look much like it now, as it strikes us.—Camden Jour.

The man who is faithfully attached to religion, may be relied on with confidence.