

proceed in the first instance on the execution, against the principal.)

28. Concerning the swamp and marsh lands in this State, and for other purposes. (Directs the Board of Internal Improvement to cause to be surveyed certain swamps, and determine whether it be practicable to drain them; and, to enable the Board to carry the provisions of the act into effect, authorises them to raise \$50,000 by lottery.)

29. Concerning the entry of land in this State. (Declares that it shall not be lawful for entry-takers to receive entries of vacant and unappropriated marsh and swamp lands, except where the quantity of land does not exceed fifty acres in one body, and that situate between the lines of tracts heretofore granted.)

30. Prescribes the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians. (Enacts that the Governor shall appoint one or two commissioners, to superintend the surveying of said lands, which have not been heretofore surveyed.)

31. To amend the act of 1822, declaring what hogshead and barrel staves shall be merchantable. (Declares that all red oak hogshead staves, three inches wide, including sap, shall be merchantable.)

32. To aid the opening and completing the State road from Huntsville, in Surry county, to the Virginia line, by way of Bowers' store, and for other purposes. (Appropriates \$500, out of the fund for Internal Improvement, for the purpose of carrying the object of this act into effect.)

## Communications.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

### JUET D' ESPRIT.

Doctor Johnson says, that pun-makers rank with pick-pockets; but, as it is probable that the members of our Assembly will return home penniless, I cannot believe that his assertion will be sustained. However destitute they may be of money, many of their names are distinguished for application and sound, and may be humorously and innocently *pun'd* by their constituents. Our Legislature does not present as great a variety of names, as the Virginia Assembly, that are "signs of things;" consequently I must close in with the assertion, that "there is hardly a legislative body in America, which presents a greater variety of names, than that of the Ancient Dominion." To begin then—our Legislature is defended, by a stong *Pickett*, with a *Locke* which secures it from intrigue and corruption—two *Bells* whose united sounds may be heard in *Holland*—two *Kings* who manifest great contempt for the legitimates of the Holy Alliance, but at the same time exhibit much political attachment to *Adams*. There are four *Hills* in the Legislature, from the top of either you may discover the secret machinations of the enemies of *Jackson*—there are two *Sharps*, who make very *Poor* representatives

at *Best*—also, one *Cooper*, who is thought to be no *Wyche*, and stands in need of *Morehead*. Our Legislature carry on domestic manufactures to a considerable extent, for they have two excellent *Smiths*, to shoe and cobble for citizen *Burke*—they have but one *Baker*, and he is a *Blount* man and wears a long *Beard*—there is a *Swain* whose *Flowers of Love* rival those of *Burns*—they have a *Webb*, that looks *Strange*, for it is *White* and not *Gray*, and often looks *Green*—also, a *Bullock*, whose *Boddie* when *Dunn*, will feast the enemies of the present administration—they have but one member to foot it home, he must be a great *Walker*—they are also blessed with a *Potter*, a *Hunter*, and a *Martin*, who is sometimes their *Foreman*—they have but one *Ship*, and she sprung a *Leake* on her passage from *York*—they have the light of a *Mhoon*, to guide them in legislation—also, a *Boon* to bestow on the heirs of *Montgomery*—they have *Newland* to stay the emigration of our citizens to the westward; and but one *Shepherd*, and he is pronounced to be *Ball*—one *Joyner*, one *Fisher*, and two *Moore*.

### RIP VAN WINKLE.

Selected for the Free Press.

*American Bible Society*.—The amount of receipts during the eight months since the date of the last report, is \$36,071 53; of which \$11,469 72, have been in donations, and \$24,601 71, in payment for Bibles and Testaments. The issues of Bibles during the same period, have amounted to 23,046; and of Testaments, 22,336. Making a total of 45,382. Supposing the ratio of issues to continue the same during the remaining four months of the Society's year, the whole number of Bibles and Testaments will be 68,673; while those of the previous year were 67,134. And supposing the same ratio of receipts, the whole amount during the year will be \$54,109 29; while that of the previous year was \$51,339 94. During the last eight months, thirty new auxiliaries have been recognised by the Society, making the whole number *five hundred and thirty-six*. The whole number of Bibles and Testaments issued from the Depository since the formation of the Society in 1816, is *four hundred and eighty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine*. Who can tell how many desponding souls have been comforted by these messengers of mercy; how many sinners have been reclaimed from the error of their ways; how many songs of salvation have already been sung in glory.—*Obs. & Chr.*

*African Colonization*.—From the proceedings had, it appears probable the Legislature of Maryland will appropriate \$1000 a year to aid in the transportation of free persons of color to Africa, under direction of the Colonization Society. We earnestly wish that this appropriation may be made. Let us keep the door open for the egress of this class, who seriously interfered with the pursuits of a more desirable population, without advancing their own prosperity among us.—*Niles' Reg.*



## Tarborough,

SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1827.

[F] We will give place to the favors of our poetic correspondents after the ensuing week—we wish to dispose of several selected pieces, which we have had in type for some time past.

*Preaching*.—Elder P. W. DOWD, has appointed to preach at Marns' Chapel, on Thursday, the 19th of April next—Friday 20th, at Rocky Swamp—Saturday 21st, at Quankey Chapel—Sunday 22d, in Halifax town—Tuesday 24th, at Smith's Church—and, on Thursday night, 26th, in Tarborough.—*Com.*

We have received from the Hon. R. Hines, at Washington City, the remarks of Mr. Bryan, of this State, in the H. of Representatives, U. S. on the "Woolen Bill." As our limits will not permit us to insert the whole of this interesting Speech, we have selected the following passages, as being peculiarly worthy the attention of our readers:

"I pronounce this bill, Sir, to be vicious in principle, and unjust and unequal in its operation; and I think I shall be able to demonstrate it to be so, by applying to its examination the soundest principles of political economy.

Any interference with the industry of the citizen, except so far as is necessary for mere purposes of revenue, is much to be deprecated, and is only to be justified by its necessity for the preservation of the independence of society, or some great *common* good.

That each man should be left at liberty to pursue his own happiness in his own way, and sit unmolested "under his own vine and fig tree," was, I had hoped, consecrated as a maxim of American polity at least. The experience of ages has shown, that no government can regulate or control the industry of its citizens with such skill and success as they themselves can, if simply *let alone*.

The bill under consideration proposes to impose duties enormously high upon certain foreign woolen fabrics, most of them such as are worn by the middling and poorer classes of society; and some of these duties are so high, that the Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures (Mr. Mallary, of Vermont) has not scrupled to admit that they amount to a prohibition. Now, Sir, I contend, that these duties, so far as they are designed to operate for any other purposes than those of revenue, are just so much bounty bestowed upon one class of the community, (the manufacturers,) and that too, at the expense of a much more numerous class, viz. the consumers. These consumers, too are mostly the cultivators of the soil; those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and whose property in time of national distress is always visible and liable to the hand of taxation. The product of their land and labor (in the District which I have the honor to represent) is usually embodied in the shape of a bale of cotton: and, I

hold Sir, that this should be as much favored by this government as a bale of cloth. Their ability to supply themselves with the necessaries and conveniences of life, depends upon the value of their products; and, if by the operation of this bill, more of these products or their value is required in exchange for articles of woolen manufacture, so much of the fruits of the fruits of their industry is certainly taken for the benefit of manufacturing industry.

I will now, Mr. Speaker, undertake to acquaint the House with the magnitude and value of a single agricultural product of the South, which I conceive must be materially affected by the operation of this bill. The export of Cotton for 1826, was 192 millions of pounds, which, at the low price of Cotton at that time, was worth about 24 millions of dollars. The whole of the exports of the United States were valued at 78 millions of dollars. The value of the Cotton exported in 1825, was 36 millions of dollars, though less in quantity by 16 millions of pounds, than the export of 1826. The honorable chairman estimates the Cotton consumed by the home manufactures, at 54 millions of pounds, making an aggregate of near 250 millions of pounds of this product consumed by manufacturing establishments, of which we have an account. It must be obvious to gentlemen, that a considerable quantity must be used throughout the country, which is not brought into the account. These facts must give the House a lively idea of the immense value of the capital and labour devoted to this product; how infinitely greater than that sought to be unjustly preferred to it by this bill; and also, what discouraging fluctuations in the value of their principal product this great interest endures.

In 1825, 176 millions of pounds of cotton are worth 36 millions of dollars; in the *next* year, 192 millions of pounds are worth only 24 millions of dollars. Here, Sir, is a mighty fluctuation—it is indeed, the rolling back of the waves. But, Sir, this suffering class have not called for any relief from the Government. They look to no other source of relief than their own exertions; and they are obliged to console themselves with the hope of better times. Their silence, Mr. Speaker, is by no means to be regarded as any evidence, that they can bear this state of things better than the manufacturers, but arises in a great measure from their different habits and dispositions. They have not been accustomed to be nourished and fostered by the Government at the expense of other classes of their fellow-citizens; and when they find themselves in a sinking condition, they endeavor to sell out and try their fortune in the wilds of the South or West. They are compelled to sell their patrimony and the acquisitions of their own labor, in many instances for one-third of their value, and thus to sacrifice their capital at "one fell swoop."

*Congress*.—As the present session is restricted to the 4th of