

N. CAROLINA FREE PRESS.

Whole No. 413.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Tuesday, March 5, 1833.

Vol. IX—No. 27.

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

DOMESTIC.

Virginia and South Carolina.—The Richmond Enquirer contains the correspondence which passed between Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq. the Commissioner sent by the Legislature of Virginia to South Carolina, and the Authorities of the latter State. In his letter to the Governor of Virginia, communicating this correspondence, Mr. Leigh says: "The Convention of South Carolina, will in a very few days be called by the President thereof to re-assemble, in order that the resolutions and request of the General Assembly of Virginia, may be submitted to its consideration, and that that body may determine whether, and to what extent, the request of the General Assembly shall be complied with. But considerations of convenience will necessarily postpone the meeting of the Convention, until about the 2d Monday in March. I pray you to ascertain from the General Assembly, whether it will be its pleasure that I shall remain here and attend the session of the Convention." He further says: "It is proper I should say, that the determination to re-assemble the Convention of this State, is to be attributed entirely to the sense, entertained by the Governor, and by the President of this Convention, of what is due to the friendly intercession of Virginia." The Legislature of Virginia have requested Mr. Leigh to remain in South Carolina during the session of the Convention, or "so much thereof, or for such time thereafter, as he may deem most expedient to promote those great and desirable results which constituted the object of his mission."

U. S. Senate.—In the course of his speech in the Senate, on the Revenue Collection bill, Mr. Tyler of Va. said:—

He was somewhat in the situation of the Senator from Maine, who says he finds himself with strange bed fellows, and wonders how he became so thick with them. It was singular, indeed, that the Senator should support and he resist the measures of the President. He had himself given the Administration as liberal a support as it reasonably could deserve, but could not go so far as the Senator from Maine in approbation of its principles and measures. The Senator from Tennessee, with whom he had recently acted, had gone over to association with the Senator from Maine.—"There was many years ago existing a co-partnership, under the firm of "James Madison, Felix Grundy, John Holmes, and the Devil." About two years ago, the co-partners called for a division of the profits. The Senator from Tennessee withdrew his name and that of the senior partner from the firm, declaring that they would have nothing to do with the rest of the concern, and trusting that his Satanic Majesty would take care of the other partner. He would like to know if the old firm was renewed and still in business?

Mr. Holmes begged the Senator from Virginia to yield the floor while he corrected a slight error which the gentleman had made in his statement relative to the affairs of the firm. The original firm was "James Madison, Felix Grundy, and the Devil." The Senator from Tennessee

see withdrew and inserted my name, leaving me and his Satanic Majesty to manage the concerns of the firm. If the Senator from Virginia wishes to know how the concern stands at present, he would inform him that his Satanic Majesty had gone over to the Nullifiers, and much about the same time with the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. Tyler resumed. He had concluded that his Satanic Majesty had obtained a complete mastery over the whole concern; for he should show that nothing but the workings of his spirit could have produced such a bill as this.

Mr. Rives.—Mr. Rives, of Virginia, yesterday addressed the Senate on the bill reported by the Judiciary committee, on the subject of the controversy with South Carolina; and although it was difficult to say whether his speech was for or against the bill, it was apparent that he was with the administration. He claimed much and prettily on the subject of liberty, the Union, public opinion in Europe, and the reserved rights of the States. He advanced what, to us, was a novel idea—that the Federal Government was created to protect the States in the exercise of their reserved rights!!!—Mr. Rives claimed great merit for the independent expression of his opinion—spoke of the probability of his being recalled, &c. Some have entertained doubts as to the course he would take upon this question. We have never doubted. He belongs to the side of federal power.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

Mr. Mangum.—The debate in the Senate on the enforcing bill, has called forth the best talents of that body. We were not so fortunate as to hear the remarks of Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, but, called up after a laborious session of many hours, we learn from those who heard him, that he was peculiarly forcible and felicitous. He marched boldly up to the question, met it as a Senator representing the State of North Carolina should do, and delineated with a masterly hand, the deformities of the bill.—*ib.*

The Great Debate.—Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun have at last measured strength on the interesting subjects which now agitate and perplex the nation. We copy the following notice of their speeches from the Alexandria Gazette:—

We had the gratification of listening to Mr. Calhoun's speech on Friday. It was impossible to look unmoved upon the Orator. The deep tones of his voice—the energy of his action—the fire of his eye—and the expression of his countenance, all told how deep and soul-felt were his convictions. His denunciations of the bill were bold and haughty. He denounced it in the strongest language and in the strongest manner. He declared that it was an effort "to legalize murder"—to "enforce robbery by massacre." While the burning words and breathing thoughts were pouring from him, the restlessness of his person showed how much his mind was agitated. As he involuntarily walked to and fro, we thought of the chafed lion surrounded by the hunters, exhibiting his power to the last. He spoke without turning to a note or reference, and with an uninterrupted animation, and concluded only when he had become too dizzy to proceed. He finished his speech on the next day, and Mr. Webster immediately followed. The Senate chamber was, if possible, more thronged than it had been the day previous. We are told, that this effort of Mr. Webster was great and powerful. He compared Mr. Calhoun to a strong man struggling in a morass—every step he takes, sinking him deeper than before. His constitutional argument was most convincing. It was full of the soundest logic and the most correct reasoning.

He was occasionally very pointed and sarcastic. He concluded with an eloquent peroration, exclaiming that he sought no distinction but "when the contest for the preservation of constitutional liberty did arrive, he desired to be placed in the front ranks, where the blows might fall thickest and fastest—and that, if he was destined to perish, he would exhort his countrymen with his latest breath—to the rescue—to the rescue." A spontaneous burst of applause arose from the galleries and lobbies, which were in consequence thereof immediately cleared of spectators by order of the presiding officer.

Gov. Troup.—The Milledgeville Recorder contains a letter from the Hon. Geo. M. Troup, formerly Governor of Georgia, and now one of the Senators of that State in Congress, in which he gives a full exposition of his political creed. He deems it utterly folly in the South to ask for a General Convention, believing that such a measure would only result in establishing, by a formal grant of power, the constitutionality of the very laws which now aggrieve the South. He puts no faith in Nullification, believes resistance to the laws of the United States to be unconstitutional, and recognizes no other modes of asserting State sovereignty than negotiation and war. As to what Georgia ought to do, in the present crisis, he holds, if we understand him aright, that she should do nothing more than she has hitherto constitutionally done, unless the aggrieved States, becoming satisfied that the abuses and usurpations of which they complain have become the settled policy of Government, determine in concert to present to the other States the alternative either "to return to the bargain and stick to the bargain, or give up the Union."

The Charleston Mercury says:—We learn at second hand from a gentleman who was on the spot, that a late unfortunate occurrence at Barnwell was not as has been reported in Charleston, an affray between the political parties. The facts are these. A quarrel arose between four individuals, two of each party—and a fight ensued between them, in which dirks and sword canes were used—and one of the Union men was badly, but not dangerously wounded in the neck, and the other in the body seriously, and it is feared mortally. A number of persons being present, the excitement occasioned by the occurrence had nearly produced a general fight between the two political parties, but it was fortunately prevented by the interposition of some gentlemen of influence who were present. We have not heard whether the quarrel originated in politics or not.

The Baltimore Patriot says: It is observed that the Government are forwarding munitions of war to the new fortifications in Charleston harbor, by almost every vessel that leaves Baltimore for that place. The new beautiful brig General Sumter, now fitting out by Messrs. Buck & Hedrick, as a regular packet, is taking on board a number of heavy well constructed gun carriages, calculated for long eighteen and twenty-four pounders.

Appointment by the President.—Sylvester Brown, Esq. of this place, to be Collector for the port of Ocracoke, in the room of Joshua Taylor, Esq. removed.

We understand that Mr. T.'s predilection for the South Carolina heresy was the cause of his removal; and as we know that his principles and character place him far above the suspicion of having neglected or mismanaged the duties of his office, we are inclined to credit the report. His successor is in every respect worthy of the public confidence, and his appointment gives general satisfaction.

Newbern Spec.

Two sailors, belonging to the revenue cutter Dallas, have been committed to the jail of this county, charged with the murder of Mr. Horatio Worthington. The deceased was a farmer, who resided a few miles from this place; and a more inoffensive man never existed. As the charges against the accused are to undergo judicial investigation, we decline giving publicity to the particulars of the case which we have heard.—*ib.*

Tobias Watkins.—The National Intelligencer states, in substance, that the Supreme Court discharged Tobias Watkins:—but that he had hardly crossed the threshold of the door, before the Marshal arrested him on three *ca. sa.*'s issued under the judgments under which he was originally confined.

A proposition has been made by the Legislature of Delaware to that of Maryland, for an union between the former State and the eight counties of the latter, lying upon the Eastern shore of the Chesapeake—the united territory to be called the State of Delaware.

Suicide.—The Boston Atlas says:—The public mind was a little agitated in this city on Sunday morning last, by a statement that the body of Mr. Ackers, a confidential Clerk in one of our first business houses, had been found in the basin near the mill dam, under circumstances which justified a belief that he had been robbed and murdered. Nearly all the public prints of the city on the succeeding day, contained paragraphs respecting the case, corroborative of the statement which was first made. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that Mr. Ackers deliberately committed suicide, and it is due to the community that the fact should be made known. Among his papers was found a memorandum addressed to his employer, in which he informs him that he had embezzled about \$9,000 of his property, which had been principally appropriated by him towards the purchase of lottery tickets. A considerable number of undrawn tickets was found in his possession. It has since been discovered, we learn, that he formed one of a club of young men, who speculated very deeply in lotteries, and who sometimes bought the half of an entire scheme. What an awful premonition is furnished to young men by his conduct and melancholy end!

The Cholera.—The Quebec Gazette of the 4th inst. states that several cases of malignant Cholera occurred during the preceding week at Montreal; and that some suspicious symptoms had just made their appearance in Quebec. The editor is apprehensive that the disease will break out seriously in May or June.

The Cholera has also made its appearance at Hollis, in York county, Maine. Out of eleven cases which have occurred there this month, six have proved fatal. The remaining patients were recovering.

Improved species of Cotton.—Mr. Burrel Lyles, in Newberry district, South Carolina, lately brought to market three bales of Cotton, the staple of which is allowed to be superior to any heretofore seen in that country, and for which 11 cents has been refused. It appears, that four years ago, Mr. Lyles observing in his crop a single stalk remarkable for its height and the number of its pods which came to maturity earlier than the rest, saved the seed, and from year to year planted it in a separate patch, and this year he was enabled to plant 14 acres. He calculates the produce at a bale of 325 lbs. to the acre. Mr. L. proposes to distribute the seed in different parts of the State, and if it succeeds agreeably to expectation, it will be of more value than a discovery of Gold Mines! We hope some of the seed of this improved Cotton Plant will find its way into our State.