

## Communications.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

**Mr. Howard:** I had the pleasure of witnessing, a few days since, the operation of a newly invented labor-saving machine, the invention of Mr. Samuel H. Jenkins, of this county, which certainly deserves the attention of cotton planters. The machine is simple in its construction, and is so constructed that it will open the cotton ridge, drop the seed at equal distances, (which will obviate the necessity of chopping out,) and cover at the same time; thereby saving the labor of one horse and two hands.

The cost of the machine is about \$5, and it may be worked by one horse with ease. C. D.

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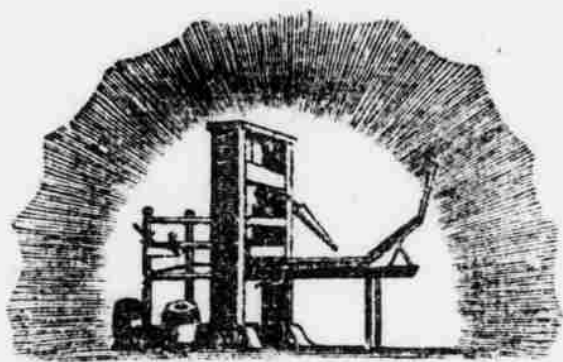
Since the adjournment of Congress I have been an eye witness to a vast number of large packages, which I took to be public documents, addressed to several of the southern and western members of Congress. I thought nothing of it, knowing they generally receive a number of them during the recess of Congress, which relate to public matters and things, all of which are sent to them under their franking privilege, and of course without any postage being charged on them. They are also authorised by a law of the United States, to receive or send letters upon their own individual business free of postage, for sixty days before and after the sitting and rising of Congress. So far is well enough—but, I would say, here halt and reflect; do not transcend your limits. At the time or times I saw those packages, I had not the shadow of a doubt but they were of the above named characters. Among many other members, which they were sent to, our member, the Hon. T. H. Hall, received one or two of said packages, of course under his frank as did all the other members, though I fear very few of them pursued the same course that he did. He being a very conscientious man upon such matters, and by no means too much so in the present case, after he opened the said packages, to his surprise and astonishment, instead of his being a document wherein himself, or the good of the public or the general government, were the least interested, he found it to be a large number of poor little, 4 by 6, perished up Temperance Recorders, published in Albany, New York, with a request to circulate them among the people of this district. He did not give them publicity as requested, but carefully folded them up and addressed them to the person who sent them, with a charge of postage on them; and returned them per mail to Albany, from whence they came. I think this is highly worthy of imitation, and a like course should be pursued in all similar cases; for my humble opinion is, that as all members of Congress are well paid for their services, besides the many privileges they possess by law over the common people, it should satisfy them, without violating the law or aiding others in any manner or shape to do so, to the injury or curtailment of the general revenue.

I know another instance wherein the franking privilege has been abused.—A certain member of Congress, not out of North Carolina, previous to his leaving Washington City put his frank upon a number of blank sheets of letter paper for his friend; and he at leisure, for weeks afterwards, would write letters on those sheets and forward them per mail free of postage, and they continued to come in this illegitimate manner for weeks after the honorable member was at home. I speak for myself, and those who will not speak as they think. Old Uncle Sam is well disposed and does not complain often, but I am his friend and will take his part; he has been imposed upon long enough with impunity—he pays all the expences of the great men of the nation, he takes equal care of the sot or drunkard with that of the lord or noble, and all this does not give satisfaction—here comes temperate men and Temperance Recorders, and free letters uncalled for

upon his hands. I would say return them as you get them, pale and weakly, without meat or drink, with all necessary cost attached to them—for we at the South can drink or let it alone, without Temperance Recorders or societies.

One who sees and hears.

**The Franking Privilege.**—The Postmaster at Louisville writes to the Department at Washington, that about 20 volumes of large books from Washington, franked by Walter Lowrie, came in the mail of the 29th ult. Among them were 12 or more volumes of the American Encyclopædia.



**TARBOROUGH.**

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1833.

**The Fayetteville Observer** states that John A. Hogan, Esq. of Davidson county, is a candidate for Congress, in opposition to Mr. Rencher—and that Col. J. D. Williamson, of Person county, opposes the re-election of Gen. Daniel M. Barringer, in the Wake district.

**Mr. Calhoun's letter.**—The reader will find on our first page, the letter of Mr. Calhoun in reply to the Edgefield committee. It seems that the enforcing act will not be permitted to rest undisturbed in the statute book, although it is now represented to be a mere dead letter. "In time of peace prepare for war," is a most excellent and approved maxim—there being now apparently no danger of an immediate collision between the General government and the State authorities, and experience having shown conclusively that conflicts between them may rise to a dangerous height, we think it neither improper nor imprudent to re-settle as soon as possible, peaceably and amicably, the principles upon which such difficulties are to be adjusted. Although most of our politicians have repudiated the doctrine of nullification, "as avowed by South Carolina," there are yet a goodly number of them that equally object to the bayonet and halberd as "rightful remedies" for political dissensions, in a country professing to be free. We therefore feel no disposition to throw any obstacles in the way of a full and free discussion, and earnestly hope that it may eventuate in firmly establishing those principles that will best secure our liberty, perpetuate our Union, and enable us distinctly to understand "what is what."

**Lafayette.**—Extract of a letter from Gen. Lafayette to a gentleman of Philadelphia, dated 25th February, 1833:—

"I thank you for your letters; they are more and more necessary to me. The anxiety that I experience on account of our unfortunate American dissensions, is beyond any thing that I can express. The last news seems to point to an amicable settlement. It must not be believed that the glory of each party consists in the triumph of its opinions. It is quite the contrary. The friends of America will rejoice when they see both parties animated by a spirit of conciliation. It is in this point of view that the patriots of Europe consider this business. They would wish to contrast the internal policy of the United States with the violent measures, for instance, that the British Ministry have lately proposed in Parliament with regard to Ireland. They would wish to be able to say—"See the difference between the political system of the United States and that of the European governments, even to those who pretend to act on principles of liberalism!" This view of the subject is of great importance, and ought to strike our citizens of all parties and of all opinions. It is right that there should be a diversity of sentiment, respecting *State Rights* on the one hand, and the powers of the National Government on the other—this is necessary for the maintenance and preservation of the Constitution. But the thing must not be carried too far on either side. My anxiety, I may say my anguish, will not be at an end until I shall know that all is amicably settled. The spirit of mutual concession that will produce such a result, will be more honora-

ble in the eyes of all the friends of liberty in Europe."

**In the Boston Patriot,** "Major Jack Downing, of Downingville," is made to use the following witticism in a speech delivered at a dinner given to him on his return from Washington City. The Major is a shrewd fellow—his ebullitions have been very generally read and duly appreciated:—

"When I left you, all was dark and dismal despondency. The tariff, that terrible monster, was abroad like a roaring lion, seeking whom he might devour—all was going to wreck and ruin. The sun never rose till noon day, the moon hid her pale face behind a nullification cloud which grew thicker and thicker, until my arrival at Washington, when on the 10th day of Dec. anno domini, 1832, Andrew Jackson and myself issued a proclamation which dispersed the cloud and produced (if I might be allowed so to say) a day of political pentecost. When Parthians and Medes, Elamites and dwellers in Massachusetts, were all amazed saying one to another "what is this we hear! our own tongue wherein we were born!" A truce was sounded by squire Calhoun, and a nine years armistice agreed to by and between the keeper of the nullies and the keeper of the tariff, by which it is agreed that the tariff is to go at large, having one inch of his tail cut off every year for eight years, and then the whole to be clipped close to the rump, provided they can hold him to perform the operation. Thus you see, fellow citizens, how all our difficulties are settled to the satisfaction of every body, and the tariff is now as tame and as harmless as a pussy cat—even before one inch of his tail is cut off."

**The inquiries** we made yesterday, (says the Alexandria Gazette of April 24,) relative to Com. Rodgers, neet not now, we believe, be answered. As far as we can understand, the inquisition has closed its sittings, and the gallant Commodore comes out unscathed. To wound him, even through his subordinates, has been found impossible.

**We learn from Washington,** says the Journal of Commerce, that Morgan A. Heard, who made an outrageous assault upon Mr. Arnold, a member of Congress from Tennessee, in June last, and who has ever since been confined in the jail at Washington City, was brought into Court on the 17th inst. and discharged on his own recognizance in the sum of \$500. He is considered insane, and was not therefore put on his trial.

The National Intelligencer states, that in the case ex parte Tobias Watkins, the opinion of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia was delivered by Chief Justice Cranch, on Saturday last, quashing the three writs of execution against the prisoner, over-ruling the motion of the Attorney for the United States to commit him, and ordering him to be discharged.

**Treaty with Spain.**—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer states that despatches have been received at the Department of State from Mr. Van Ness, our Envoy at Madrid, stating that he has arranged the conditions a treaty with the Spanish Minister, in which provision is made for the payment of the claims of our merchants; & that he expected its speedy conclusion.

**Indian Hostages.**—Black Hawk, the Indian Chief, has arrived at Washington City, accompanied by the Prophet, his eldest son, and an adopted son. They are to be transferred to Fortress Monroe. We learn that on the arrival of Black Hawk at Fortress Monroe, he will be furnished with comfortable quarters and attendance, and simply be required to report himself to the commanding officer once in twelve or twenty-four hours. An act of Congress has made ample provision for the maintenance of these hostages. The situation will render it next to impossible that they should ever escape, and their detention is rendered necessary.

**Great ancestors** profit a man but little. Thomas Jefferson Randolph, the

grandson of the author of the Declaration of Independence, has been beaten for the House of Delegates, in Albemarle county, Virginia.—*Ral. Con.*

**Rhode Island.**—The Newport Mercury states, that the returns of the votes for Governor, Senators, &c. had been received from all but ten of the towns, from which it appears, that the Jackson Anti-masonic ticket for State officers had succeeded by a majority of 3 to 400. John Brown Francis, of Warwick, is therefore elected Governor.

**U. S. Bank.**—The New York Journal of Commerce states that U. S. Bank Stock is up to \$113½ per share. The tide of speculation is setting hard in favor of the stock, under the notion which is gaining strength, that, by hook or crook, the Bank will yet be re-chartered. We do not learn, however, that any new evidence on the subject has recently come to light.

**Newbern, April 26.**—The Spring term of Craven Superior Court terminated yesterday. The only capital cases that came before the Court were those of two sailors, and a negro man named John George, the former charged with the murder of Mr. Worthington, the latter with that of a free negro. The sailors were acquitted; mainly on the ground that Mr. Worthington lived ten or twelve days after the infliction of the wounds, and died, according to the opinion of the physician who attended him, of pleurisy. The only witness in the case of the negro being his own father, he was acquitted of course.—*Spectator.*

**The Seventeenth Annual Convention** of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in the town of Warrenton, on Wednesday, the 29th day of May next.

**Fayetteville, April 30.**—On Friday last, a lot of 152 bales of Cotton, belonging to two planters in Rowan county, was sold in this market at \$10 37½.—*Obs.*

**Prompt.**—The Directors of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road appear determined to lose nothing by delay. They have already commenced the grading of the road, the route of which was laid out some weeks ago, and the necessary amount of stock subscribed only within the last two or three weeks. We believe it is not more than six months since the enterprise was projected. This is the way in which great public improvements should be undertaken; and when thus undertaken, little apprehension need be entertained as to the result.—*ib.*

**The Augusta Courier** cautions the public against receiving the bills of the Bank of Darien, Ga. as they are not taken by the banks, brokers, or individuals in Augusta, or if taken it is at a very great discount.

**A young white lady,** by the name of Miss P. Crandall has occasioned a great uproar among the good people of the little town of Canterbury, in Connecticut, by persisting in her design to open a seminary for the education of "young ladies and little misses of color," contrary to the repeated remonstrances of the citizens in town meeting assembled. It appears that she justifies her principles and proceedings on the ground that "Moses married a colored woman"—it was suggested that she might as well advocate polygamy now, because it was lawful in the days of antiquity. The young lady seems determined, notwithstanding, to maintain her ground—and we see no other way than for the good citizens to resort to a forcible ejectment—or marry her to one of the sable gentry.

Wilmington Press.

**Melancholy Accident.**—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says: We are informed that on Saturday afternoon a dreadful accident occurred on the Germantown Rail Road, whereby a highly respectable victualler, Mr. Wm. Severn, was deprived of life. The circumstances, as stated by our informant, are as follows: Mr.