

## Communications.

FOR THE FREE PRESS

*Mr. Howard:* Notwithstanding the course pursued by the last Legislature upon the subject of Internal Improvement has been denounced by some wise ones as stinted and illiberal, it will be seen from the following that that body is supported by the opinions of the best political economists of the country. As was observed by Mr. Hamilton in relation to Banks, may with equal truth be alleged with reference to works of Internal Improvement. The keen and magnetic sense of individual interest pointing invariably to its true pole, is the only security that can be relied on for their successful and prudent administration. It is the only basis on which an enlightened and permanent confidence can be maintained. But Mr. Roguet shall speak for himself. EDGECOMBE.

From the Examiner and Journal of Political Economy.

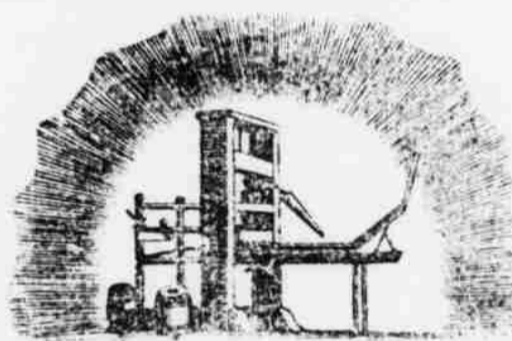
**Internal Improvement.**—The Legislature of North Carolina adjourned on the 13th inst. without having acted on any of the measures brought into its view, with the object of promoting Internal Improvements. We do not pretend to know enough about the internal resources of that State to offer an opinion upon the wisdom of this course, but we think it highly probable that more good sense has operated upon a majority of the members, than some other States can boast of. The more we have reflected on the subject, the more we are convinced, that the less a State Government has to do with jobbing, the better for the public. If a rail road or canal is really called for by the wants of agriculture or commerce, the very fact proves the existence of private capitals interested in the undertaking adequate to its construction, or, if that be not the case, private capitals can elsewhere be found ready to embark in the scheme. This may fairly be inferred from all our past experience. In every State perhaps, and we know the fact in reference to Pennsylvania, capitals have more frequently run after internal improvements, than internal improvements after capitals, and we think it may very safely be asserted, that money will not be wanted for the construction of roads and canals, after the time has arrived when they may be constructed with advantage to the public. If we are asked how it is to be known when the proper time has arrived, we reply when capital is so abundant that it can be withdrawn from some productive pursuit, and be invested in a road so as to produce a greater revenue in the latter than in the former mode of appropriation. Any one may see, that if capital can be employed in commerce, agriculture, or manufactures, so as to produce ten per cent. per annum, it would be a losing concern to withdraw it from that pursuit, and risk it in a road or canal, which would yield but six per cent. Tens of millions of dollars have been expended in Pennsylvania upon this losing plan. There are hundreds of miles of turnpike roads which do not yield a toll more than adequate to keep themselves in repair, and to afford an annual dividend of three or four per cent. These roads, as far as they are made of stone, when looked at with a scientific eye, are seen to be petrifications of the beef, pork, bread, milk, potatoes, whiskey, and other commodities consumed by the laborers who built them, which commodities, had they been appropriated to the support of the same number of laborers in some commercial, agricultural or manufacturing enterprise, would have shown themselves under the form of tea, coffee, sugar, dry goods or clothing, or under that of other beef, pork, bread, milk, potatoes and whiskey, or some other thing more eatable, drinkable, wearable, and transportable than a stone road.

The wasteful expenditure of capital, however, of which Pennsylvania has been the victim, has been generally kept out of sight by her law makers. It has never been expedient or popular for her Governors to present any thing to the public but the bright side of the picture, and hence the people know nothing of the immense losses which have been sustained, and which have retarded the progress of the community on its road to wealth. What a glorious thing it would be, if go-

vernments were administered upon the principle of merely telling the truth, if nothing was concealed from the people which they ought to know. Then, instead of the miserable jargon which takes it for granted, that a work of internal improvement cannot but be beneficial to the public, we should have such honest confessions as the following:—

“The condition of the public works, undertaken by the State, continues to afford demonstrative proof of the sound policy of leaving such undertakings to private enterprise, prompted and directed by that instinct of interest which is the only safe guide in such matters. South Carolina has incurred a debt of near two millions of dollars in the construction of roads and canals, which hardly yield an annual income of \$15,000, (three quarters per cent.) In many parts of the State, canals have been constructed which do not yield sufficient to pay their current expenses. And, with the exception of the State Road, and the Columbia Canal, there is hardly a public work in the State, which, put up at auction, would find a purchaser.”

This is the testimony of a sound political economist, Governor Hayne, in his message to the Legislature of South Carolina, of 26th November last, and a flattering picture it is truly. It is however, we fear, but a miniature compared to the great picture which some Governor of this State will, at a future day, be compelled to draw of the wisdom of our Legislators.



**CARROLLS B.**

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1834.

We are requested to state that a meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson will be held at the Court House in this place on Easter Monday, the 31st inst.

We are authorized to announce SOLOMON T. BRADY as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county.

### CONGRESS.

**Senate.**—On Monday, the 17th inst. the proceedings of a meeting in the interior of Pennsylvania were presented. These proceedings contained a gross reflection on the character of a Member of the Senate, and, in consequence thereof, a motion was made to reject their reception. This motion gave rise to a long debate, but it finally prevailed by a vote of 24 to 20. Mr. Webster was prevented by the lateness of the hour at which the debate terminated, from introducing his bill for the re-charter of the Bank of the United States, but gave notice of his intention to do so the next day.

On Tuesday the 18th, Mr. Webster brought forward a proposition to continue the charter of the United States' Bank for six years longer, accompanied with remarks at considerable length, explaining and vindicating the plan which he proposed. The chief amendments are, that Congress shall have the right at any time after the 4th of March, 1836, to establish any other Bank; that the Bank shall pay, for this extension, \$200,000 annually; that Congress may restrain the Bank from issuing notes under \$20; that the public deposits shall be made in the Bank, unless Congress shall otherwise order.

On Wednesday, the 19th, Mr. Mangum presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Plymouth, N. C. complaining of the deranged state of the currency of the country, and of pecuniary distress, and praying Congress to adopt measures to restore the public deposits to the Bank of the United States. The memorial, Mr. M. said, was signed by about 250 citizens, and the voters of that place amounted to about 450. The memorialists also prayed for the re-charter of the Bank of the U. States. Mr. M. moved that the memorial be read, referred to the committee on Finance, and printed; which motion was agreed to. Mr. Tallmadge continued his remarks on

the old special order. When he concluded, on motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, the 20th, the proposition offered by Mr. Webster, to continue for six years longer, the charter of the Bank of the United States, was taken up and considered. On motion of Mr. Calhoun, and before the debate was concluded, the Senate adjourned.

On Friday, the 21st, Mr. Calhoun, on the proposition to continue the charter of the United States Bank, largely developed the radical disease in the currency of the country, as consisting in an uncontrolled issue of paper money; gave a historical account of the causes which led to such a state of things; and proposed as a remedy that Congress should adopt some constitutional measures of restraint. Mr. Benton closed the sittings, by a condemnation of the paper system, and a recommendation of a specie currency. On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate adjourned.

In the *House of Representatives*, on Monday, the 17th inst. the day was taken up in the presentation of memorials, chiefly on the subject of the deposits and the Bank.

On Tuesday, the 18th, the debate was commenced on the Report of the committee of ways and means, or rather upon Mr. Wilde's proposition, by way of amendment to it, declaring the reasons of Mr. Taney, for the removal of the deposits, to be unsatisfactory and insufficient. The debate has begun—when it will end is another question.

On Wednesday, the 19th, after the reporting of various bills from the committees, the resolution submitted by Mr. Mardis, on the subject of the Bank, was taken up, and Mr. Burges spoke until the close of the hour. The order of the day was then called up, and the residue of the sitting was devoted to the question of the removal of the Bank deposits. Mr. Wilde, of Ga. concluded his remarks.

On Thursday, the 20th, bills were reported as usual, and referred to their appropriate committees. Mr. Mardis's resolution next came up; and until the close of the hour, Mr. Burges spoke upon the subject of the withdrawal of the public deposits from the Bank of the U. States. The question, under a different aspect, was further discussed, upon the amendment submitted by Mr. Wilde, in relation to the report of the committee of ways and means. Mr. Pinckney addressed the House for about two hours.

On Friday, the 21st, various bills were reported. Mr. Burges continued his remarks on Mr. Mardis's proposition on the subject of the Bank, until the close of the hour; when the House passed to the order of the day. The question of the Bank was further discussed, by Mr. Gilmer, of Ga. until the adjournment.

The *Globe* of Tuesday informs the public, that the President of the United States has declined receiving any more Committees; declaring “that he would respond to any inquiries the Committee might make in writing, if submitted to him in writing—but he would hold no conversation with them, for the purpose of being reported from memory, because his views and opinions had already been subjected to misrepresentation, which he felt himself bound to guard against in this way, for the future.” This reply is said to have been given by the President to Mr. Watmough, the Representative from Pennsylvania, in the case of a Committee of Philadelphia manufacturers whom he proposed to introduce.

*Norfolk Herald.*

James W. Bouldin, has been elected to Congress from the Charlotte district, in Virginia, by a majority of several hundred votes over Judge Beverly Tucker. The former is in favor of the Administration and opposed to the U. S. Bank, and the latter opposed to the Administration.

We have never seen the cauldron boiling so furiously in the Old Dominion. From almost every quarter we hear of arrangements for the spring campaign; of candidates coming forward, and of violent struggles that are expected. There

are Richmonds in the field almost in every county—4 candidates for the House of Delegates in Kanawha—4 in Wood—3 in Fairfax—3 in Berkeley—3 in Fauquier—3 in Shenandoah—6 in Frederick—6 in Loudoun. We shall make a register of the candidates before the polls open in April. A similar excitement prevails in the Senatorial elections.—*Richmond Enq.*

We saw a letter a day or two since, from Fayetteville, in which the writer says: “There have been eight failures in this place, and one in the vicinity; and we are in daily expectation of others.”—*Raleigh Reg.*

A point of some importance to the Bar was decided by Judge Strange at the term of Wilkes Superior Court, begun on the 10th of this month. It is that the remedy by attachment does not lie in favor of a Plaintiff who does not reside in this State, against a Defendant who is also an inhabitant of another State. We mention this because the question has been variously pronounced on by the profession, as well as on account of the high respectability of the authority that made the decision.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The remains of an Indian were dug up last week, by some laborers at work on George street. When the grave was opened, the body appeared to be in a tolerable state of preservation, but exposure to the air soon reduced it to its kindred dust. An arrow head and a pipe were found in the grave, and are treasured up as the only tangible mementoes of this departed son of the forest.

*Newbern Spec.*

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Baring & Brothers, dated London, Jan. 22:—

Cotton is for the moment drooping, and will probably recede further, depending chiefly on the extent of crops in the U. States. Our supplies from Bombay and from Egypt are not expected to exceed those of the last year. The consumption in Europe during the past year, notwithstanding the interruption from high prices, appears to have exceeded that of 1832; but we think moderate prices necessary to its continuance on the present extended scale, and cannot recommend to our friends to ship, unless at a moderate cost. Should the crops of the United States prove as large as some estimates make them, say 1,200,000 bales, prices may go very low as we approach the close of the year.—*ib.*

**Rapid Improvement.**—As an evidence of the growing prosperity of our country, we state the receipt of the “Grand Gulf Advertiser,” a sheet that for beauty of appearance will compare with any journal published in our most populous cities. The editor informs us that the town of Grand Gulf is situated on the Mississippi river, one mile below the Big Black river, eight miles from Port Gibson, and fifty above Natchez. It has been settled but four years, and yet numbers more than twenty mercantile establishments, doing a business as extensive as any in the state. As an instance of unparalleled improvement, we deem the growth of this town without a precedent, and we sincerely hope, in accordance with the expectations of the editor, that it will become, in the space of a few years, equal in size, population, and business, to any town on the Mississippi.—*N. Y. Star.*

Lotteries have been suppressed at New Orleans, and throughout the state of Louisiana by an act of the Legislature, and yet gambling is legalized by a license granted, at which place at all times may be seen, young and old hazard their gains at the gaming table, and thus become fitted for the desperate deeds which we see daily chronicled in the journals of the chief city of that State.—*ib.*

**Diabolical Murder.**—The town of Natchitoches was recently made the scene of a most awful murder. On the 3d ult. a gentleman of Arkansas, of genteel exterior, named Worthington, was