

North-Carolina Free Press.

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

\$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber's Cool Spring Plantation, on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst. negro man

WILL,

Without very little or any provocation. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said negro to my overseer on the above plantation, or *Twenty Dollars*, if delivered into the jail of Tarborough. The above fellow is strong and muscular, weighing at least 160 or 90 lbs. and has an impediment in his speech, or stutters in his conversation and considerably when confused. All orderly citizens are solicited to have a look out and arrest him if an opportunity should offer. It is expected he is lurking about in the neighborhood of the above plantation, or has gone to Halifax county.

JAMES S. BATTLE.
Tarboro', April 22, 1831. 36

No Tariff of Prices. FREE TRADE.

Earthenware, Looking-Glasses, &c.
THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
Importers, 88 Water-st. New-York.

OFFER for sale, the largest and most complete assortment of Earthenware, Glass, China, plain and gilt Looking-Glasses, &c. which the New-York market will afford, comprising every style and variety of the newest patterns. They return their most cordial thanks to their friends in the Southern States, for their support in the persecution now carrying on against them, for their refusal to join a combination in fixing one tariff of prices for Crockery, throughout the trade. It is mainly attributable to the influence of our Southern friends that we have been enabled to survive thus far, in this most trying situation; exposed to the combined influence and capital of the whole trade, endeavoring to effect our ruin and expulsion from business. We pledge ourselves to our friends to give them every satisfaction in our power as regards the quality of our goods, the excellence of our packers and the lowness of our prices for Cash or City Acceptances; and in return, solicit from them a continuance of their patronage, and particularly request those who have influence with their friends to exert it in our behalf, as we trust the cause is one they are all interested in, and much benefit will accrue to us from their friendly acts in this way. It has been said, the Combination was broken up. As it regards prices, this is true, and all, we think, friends or foes will allow that we have effected this change; but we do assure our friends, that at no period since we commenced our system of unshackled prices were we in greater want of assistance than at the present moment. This Combination of men are leaving no means untied for effecting our ruin, that they may revive the old system: our credit and character are assailed in every shape, our importations waylaid and stopped in every instance where threats are sufficient to intimidate the manufacturers from supplying us;—in fine, no vexation or trouble which the malice of men could devise has been neglected in this struggle to subdue us. We once more call upon every friend of a free trade to come up to our support, and pledge ourselves to give them no cause to repent of their liberality.

T. J. BARROW & CO.
88 Water-street, above Old slip.
Jan. 1831. 21

Bilton Gazette.

THE office of the *Bilton Gazette* and *Runaway Advertiser* is for sale; and will be sold at a great sacrifice. The Type cases and all of the Materials are new. The office is furnished with every material requisite for the furtherance of all demands. The job-printing & advertising has, and continues to be, respectable. More than half the purchase money, may be assumed in bank. The Subscription List has at all times, (under the management of the late Editor,) amounted to about 300, the most of whom are punctual subscribers. Any person wishing to purchase, may apply and will find this offer a great bargain.
March, 1831.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers inform the Public, that they have just returned *From New-York*, with a general and well selected assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Hardware, Crockery, &c
Which they are now opening at their Old Stand, and which they offer at their usual low prices.

The highest prices given for baled and seed Cotton, in payment of debts or in exchange for Goods.

D. RICHARDS.
WM. TANNHILL.
Tarboro', May 2, 1831.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned *from New-York* with a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods,

Well adapted to the Spring & Summer seasons, together with a large supply of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, &c.

Which he is disposed to sell low for cash or barter. He will give the highest market prices for COTTON, baled or seeded...Corn, beeswax, tallow, &c. in exchange for goods at cash prices, or in payment of debts. Those wishing to purchase goods at low prices, would do well to call on the Subscriber at the Post-office, one door below the store of R. & S. D. Cotten, and next door to Mrs. Gregory's Hotel.

N. H. ROUNTREE.
Tarboro', May 2, 1831.

Mrs. A. C. Howard,

Is now opening her spring supply of Goods, in her line of business, and respectfully solicits her customers and friends to call and examine them—amongst her assortment will be found: Pattern Satin-straw, Silk, & Battese bonnets, latest fashions, Diamond straw Dunstables, plain do. Leghorn and straw bonnets, Elegant turbans, &c. An assortment of Puffs and Curls, Gauze & barege scarfs & handkerchiefs, Straw and fancy flowers, A great variety of ribbons, &c. &c.

Ladies' pelisses, cloaks, dresses, &c. made to order, in the latest and most approved fashions.

Leghorn and straw bonnets bleached, dyed, or trimmed.
Tarborough, May 5, 1831.

Cotton Gins,

Packing Screws, Horse Mills, Chain Bands, &c.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he is now building between 15 and 20 COTTON GINS, of good materials, part of which will be steel saws and the ribs or bars faced with steel.

PACKING SCREWS, of the usual size, and larger than any now in use in the State, and no doubt superior—they will be made in an engine erected for that purpose.

HORSE MILLS will be built at a short notice, on the improved perpendicular plan, or any other.

CHAIN BANDS & WHEELS, of a superior quality, which are extremely well calculated for the propelling of both Gins and Mills.

Persons desiring any of the above articles, will please apply to

JOHN WILSON.
Tarboro', Sept. 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has purchased from

Mr. S. L. Hart, negro man

ISHAM,

Advertised in this paper as a runaway—and hereby gives notice, that if said runaway will surrender himself he can either go to work for me, or I will give him a permit to seek another master.

JAMES ELLINOR.
April 9, 1831. 34

King & Gatlin,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WISH to inform their friends and customers, that they have just received from New-York, a new and handsome assortment of Goods in their line of business, suitable for the season....such as....

Superfine blue and black cloths, Brown, olive and steel mixtures, An assortment of Casimeres, Bang-up cord suitable for riding pantaloons,

Plain black and fig'd velvets for vests, Plain black and fancy silks for do. Dark and light cold valencias,

Plain white and fig'd quiltings, Cotton flannel for draws and shirts, Patent suspenders, pocket handkerchiefs,

White and fancy cravats, black silk do. Buckskin gloves, cravat stiffeners. Together with a complete assortment of

TRIMMINGS, all of which they are disposed to sell low.

Gentlemen's clothing made up at the shortest notice, and in the neatest and most fashionable style.
Tarboro', Oct. 13, 1830.

Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned having entered into co-partnership under the firm of

Andrew Anderson & Co.

Take this method of informing the public, that they have taken the store-house formerly occupied by John H. Mathewson & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the

Tailoring Business,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

And where they will be found at all times, ready to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. All those disposed to encourage them, shall have their garments made in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

We take this opportunity of informing the public generally, that we have reduced the prices on our work: Coats that have heretofore been \$7 for making, we will make for \$5, in the most fashionable style; and other garments in proportion. We therefore hope, by our strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. All orders to us from a distance will be promptly attended to, and executed with the utmost dispatch.

ANDREW ANDERSON,
E. C. MIX.
ROBERT H. MOODY.
Tarboro', Feb. 7, 1831. 25

DOMESTIC.

TO THE FREEMEN

Of the 3d Congressional District.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

There are now before you two communications by your late Representative, in reply to my address announcing myself a candidate and giving a brief and general outline of my political principles so far as called for by the occasion. Having in his first communication declined presenting any thing more than what he termed "a short view" of the subjects upon which we differed, more especially of the doctrine of nullification, and having at the same time given a pledge soon to enter fully into its discussion, it appeared both respectful and proper to wait a reasonable time for the performance of his promise: but it seems he only professes to redeem the pledge in part now and puts us off with the further assurance that the subject will be taken up again—much in the same way that an embarrassed debtor meets the demand of his creditor, with fair promises, friendly professions, and a modest request to "call again to-morrow." It cannot then be thought unreasonable to presume that the Doctor has said substantially at least, all that he wishes to say or can say in defence of his vote upon the Judiciary act, particularly as in his last communication, he has done but little more in words and nothing more in substance than repeat the remarks contained in his first. Convinced as I am that sound principles and the vital interests of our country are opposed to the Doctor's views, and knowing as I do that he is well aware of the severe rebuke, which public opinion has given the

party, in common with whom he holds this opinion and with whom his vote on this subject has identified him—I am bound to say that under these circumstances he must have felt the necessity that was upon him to justify his conduct and principles if they admitted of justification, to remove the imputation if it could be removed; and it would be a miserable affectation of charity in me to say, that he had not manifested a disposition to evade the discussion. As a part of Dr. HALL's circular is employed in stating that the powers of the General and State governments are separate and distinct, that the powers vested in Congress are plenary as to their objects, sound principles, it is true, but familiar and not questioned, at least not by me; and as other parts are occupied by remarks about irrelevant matters: It becomes necessary to state in what material respects we do differ, that our attention may not be drawn away from things that are important, to be wasted in declamation upon admitted truths, or upon the discussion of uninteresting trifles.

First then, Dr. HALL denies the power of Congress to make internal improvements of any description whatever, unless it be light-houses, about which he is not distinct, his arguments being against it whatever his opinions may be—

I admit the power over all objects which are at the same time national and commercial; and that I may not be misapprehended, I mean that species of commerce which is carried on by navigation within the revenue districts, and I deny a general power in Congress to make canals and roads, not meaning to question their authority to make them when obviously necessary for the national defence or for the transportation of troops or armies in time of war.

My views on this subject are consonant with and sanctioned by our present venerable Chief Magistrate, as expressed in his Message to the last Congress, in which he says:

"The practice of defraying out of the Treasury of the United States the expenses incurred by the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers within the bays, inlets, harbors and ports of the United States, to render the navigation thereof safe and easy, is coeval with the adoption of the Constitution and has been continued without intervention or dispute."

"As our foreign commerce increased and was extended into the interior of the country by the establishment of ports of entry and delivery upon our navigable rivers, the sphere of those expenditures received a corresponding enlargement. Light-houses, beacons, buoys, public piers and the removal of sand bars, sawyers and other partial or temporary impediments in the navigable rivers and harbors which were embraced in the revenue districts, from time to time established by law, were authorized upon the same principle and the expenses defrayed in the same manner. That these expenses have at times been extravagant and disproportionate is very probable."

Secondly, Dr. HALL denies both the constitutionality and expediency of the 25th section of the Judiciary act of 1789. I maintain both. It is not my design to enter into a general discussion of the right in Congress to make internal improvements, the subject having been so often and so ably discussed and the power having been exercised for many years, extending over the whole period of our national existence, it is fair to presume that all have formed their opinions upon the subject. It is proper to take notice of the remarks that have been recently offered you on this topic.

It is difficult to ascertain with what view the Doctor quotes the 5th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, but as his remarks upon it have induced the doubt already expressed as to his opinion upon the construction of light-houses, I will examine this part of his circular. His observations introductory to the quotation make the impression that it is thence he derives the power "to erect or fabricate works or edifices in the nature of improvements within any of the States"—and proceeding a little further he seems to insinuate, though he does not directly assert that the power to build light-houses is to be referred to the same clause and yet in the course of his remarks he states that the words "needful buildings" employed in the 5th section mean "the

necessary subordinate buildings about the objects mentioned." Now as the only specific objects mentioned, are the seat of government, forts, magazines, arsenals and dockyards, and as a light-house is not subordinate or in any way appertaining to them, it is clear from his own admissions that the authority to build light-houses is not to be found in the selected clause of the Constitution. It is also obvious from the plain words of the section that the only power intended to be granted was that of "exclusive legislation" over such territory as Congress might acquire for such purposes as they were authorized to entertain by the powers already vested in them—the land is to be purchased from the proprietor whoever he may be, it is to be purchased for some authorised purpose and when so purchased, the State within whose territory the land lies, may grant to Congress the sole power of making laws for its government—thereby enabling them to carry into effect the object of their purchase and depriving the State of the power by subsequent caprice, hostility, or officious intermeddling, to defeat their object. The power then of building light-houses cannot be found in the cited passage of the Constitution, still less can it be relied on as authorising the construction of floating beacons and buoys which demand no cession of territorial jurisdiction, yet the exercise of each and all these powers is contemporaneous with the existence of our national government.

From the Doctor's contradictory views and indefinite language it is impossible to ascertain what position he conceives himself to have established at this stage of his argument; but still he feels authorised to jump to the conclusion that he has proved the whole system of internal improvements "entirely unauthorized" by the Constitution, including "those upon water courses, harbors, bays," &c. Upon what then will light-houses stand? or where will light-boats and buoys float?

He next indulges his fancy in devising a scheme of internal improvements to carry only a part of which into effect, he says, would cost the people more money than they "could furnish with the whole amount of their sweat and blood." Now without presuming to question the accuracy of the Doctor's calculations, particularly as I am unacquainted with any arithmetical rule by which the value of sweat and blood can be ascertained. I can only say it is exceedingly cruel in him to devise any such extravagant schemes and that the money of the people is at present in safer hands and is more moderately and more prudently expended, since we are informed by Dr. HALL himself that the public debt will very soon be paid off and Gen. JACKSON says in his Veto Message, that—

"When the National Debt is paid, the duties upon those articles which we do not raise may be repealed with safety and still leave, I trust, without oppression to any section of the country, an accumulating surplus fund, which may be beneficially applied to some well digested system of improvement."

We shall then have a surplus revenue of fourteen or fifteen millions annually, so that the present system of internal improvement might still be prosecuted without interfering with any judicious measures for reviving commerce and giving a spring to agriculture.

The citizens of Hyde, Tyrrel and Washington can form a more correct opinion than either Dr. HALL or myself of the effects likely to result from the opening of Nags-Head, and I am sure they would not desire it, if they should concur in opinion with him, and I am equally sure that neither their representative, whoever he may be, nor Congress will force upon them a large donation of money against their will—but I had always supposed that it was not contemplated to commence the work, before experienced and skilful engineers had made a sufficient survey, and it is hardly to be believed that they would neglect such material enquiries as whether it would inundate Tyrrel, spread ruin over Mattamuskeet and dry up Pamlico. But he seems to be particularly concerned for the inhabitants of Gum Neck! Now while I offer my con-