

North-Carolina Free Press.

Whole No. 393.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Tuesday, April 10, 1832.

Vol. VIII—No 34.

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.

DOMESTIC.

Congress.—In the House of Representatives, on the 23d ult. Mr. Wilde's resolution on the specie circulation of the country, which proposes an enquiry into the expediency of "imposing a duty on bank bills of low denomination, or a tax upon the Banks issuing them, or providing that the bills of such Banks shall not be received in payment or deposited on account of the United States"—was taken up and debated, but the question was not decided. In the debate—

Mr. SPEIGHT said, he looked upon the proposition of the gentleman from Georgia as one fraught with the most baneful consequences to the country. He had not attended perhaps as he ought, to the resolution, but if he understood it, it went to restrict the States in the exercise of a right which he conceived this government had no right to question—a right which they had exercised peaceably from the foundation of the Government. He did not intend to say that the States had the legitimate right to issue paper which should be a lawful tender in the payment of debts, but he would say, they had the right to locate Banks, and so far as it concerned creditor and debtor, their notes were a good circulating medium. That part of the resolution which relates to the exchange of coin for bullion, and making gold and silver only a tender in payment of debts, he had no objection to. But as a friend to State rights, and as one who would always lift his hand and voice against any encroachment of this Government on their reserved rights, he felt bound to protest against the adoption of that part of the resolution which proposes to put a stamp on Bank notes and of taxing the notes or the Banks issuing the same. Mr. S. said, he greatly feared that instead of curtailing the powers which this Government has assumed, they were to be greatly enlarged. Are we to be told at this late day that the States have no right to issue paper money, or if they do, Congress has the power to virtually restrict it by imposing stamp duties? He agreed with the gentleman from Georgia, that the General Government has the right to prescribe what shall be a lawful currency, and also in what its debts shall be paid. But he contended Congress had no right to interfere with the corporations of the States. Once, said Mr. S. concede this power to be in Congress, and the supremacy of the Bank of the United States as settled, you put it in the power of Congress to tax the local Banks of the States—they will no doubt put them

down, and then this mammoth Bank is to be stuck in every town and hamlet in the several States. He therefore moved to strike from the resolution that part which proposes an enquiry into the expediency of stamping the notes and taxing them by Congress.

Georgia and the Supreme Court.—The National Intelligencer, in an article on the subject of the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the Missionary case, states the following as the course which it is presumed the matter will take.

The mandate of the Supreme Court is directed to the Superior Court for the county of Gwinnet, in the State of Georgia; and it requires of that Court that it do release the Missionaries, who are confined at hard labor in the Penitentiary, under the act of the State of Georgia which is decreed to be repugnant to the Constitution, treaties and laws of the United States. If the Court obey the mandate, it is well, and no more is to be said or done. If the Court does not obey the mandate, application will, we suppose, be made to the Supreme Court, at its next term in this city, (that is, in January next,) to execute its own judgment, under the laws of the United States, which provide that in cases where the State Courts do not execute the judgments of the Supreme Court, that Court may issue its own process to carry into effect its own judgments.

It is possible, indeed, that application might be made to one of the Judges of the United States, out of Court, for a *habeas corpus*, to bring the case immediately before him. But the general idea seems to be that nothing will be done towards enforcing the judgment until the next meeting of the Court in this city.

If, finally, process issuing from the Supreme Court, and which must be granted as a matter of course, shall be resisted, it will be the duty of the Marshal of the United States for that District to summon a *posse comitatus*, and of the President of the United States, if necessary, to place the army and militia of the United States at the service of the civil authority.

Treaty with the Creeks.—A treaty has been concluded with the Creeks, in which this tribe cede all their lands within the State of Alabama, for lands beyond the Mississippi, and upon similar terms with those stipulated in the Choctaw treaty. All the tribes have now agreed to emigrate from the bosom of the States, with the exception of about 4,000 Cherokees. These deluded people are to be made the victims of political managers, who will sacrifice the best interests and happiness of this tribe, in efforts to embarrass the measures of the administration.

Wash. Globe.

The intelligence received via England, which we published in our last, stating that Don Miguel, of Portugal, had settled the affair about the capture of American vessels, in a manner satisfactory to our Government,

is, we learn, confirmed by despatches received at Washington.—*Norfolk Her.*

The following is an extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Feb. 1:—"The American ships captured by the Portuguese naval forces before Terceira are about to be restored. The Portuguese commander who ordered the capture is to be suspended for a year, and an indemnity of nearly 600,000*l.* is to be paid by the Portuguese treasury to the American merchants who may have suffered losses by the detention of the vessels."

From Liberia.—The ship James Perkins, Capt. Crowell, which sailed hence on the 3d December, for Liberia, with about 300 emigrants, chiefly from Southampton, having safely landed them at their destination (with the exception of the wife of James Cotton, an elderly and weakly woman, and two infant children, who died on the passage) returned to this port on Monday last, having been absent only 103 days.

As we believed at the time, the report received at New York, via Havre, of a mutiny among the emigrants on board the James Perkins, proves to have been a sheer fabrication. Capt. Crowell states their conduct during the voyage to have been entirely becoming and orderly.

Capt. C. represents the colony to be in a thriving condition, and the people healthy and contented. The growing importance of the colony as a mart of commerce, is pleasingly attested by the list of vessels trading there, as furnished by Captain Crowell, which will be seen under our marine head.

Norfolk Her.

Disturbance at College.—The Freshman Class has been dismissed from Harvard College for insubordination. The facts are thus given by the Boston Transcript:—Sometime last week, the door of a room in Massachusetts Hall was violently forced open by one of the class. The deed was witnessed by another, who refused, when called by the government, to disclose the name of his offending classmate. Persisting in his refusal to give any information, he was summoned, by legal process, to appear before the Grand Jury at Concord. His classmates, deeming it unjust on the part of the government to use the strong arm of the law to compel him to inform against one of their body, expressed their disapprobation by "scrapping," coughing, &c. during the daily exercises in the chapel. On Sunday they were perfectly quiet, but on Monday morning renewed their expressions of displeasure, which were carried so far that the government ordered the class to leave the University, until such time as they might be recalled.

Raleigh Star.

The Augusta (Geo.) Courier says: We learn by a letter last night from Athens, that our University is in a state of rebellious uproar, which had not subsided when the stage left.

Florida.—By the schr. Agnes, says the Savannah Georgian, we have received the St. Augustine Herald of the 1st inst. From it we learn that Col. James Gadsden, has been commissioned by the President to visit the Seminole Indians, for the purpose of effecting their removal from Florida, and that he would be among them early this month. It has been very properly determined that no persons will be permitted to remain in the nation during the council, who may derive any pecuniary advantage from their remaining in Florida. In the event of Gov. Duval's resignation, or the rejection of his nomination, Col. Gadsden, it is expected, will be his successor.

The Legislative Council of Florida, during the late session, passed a bill removing the seat of Government from Tallahassee to St. Augustine, but the acting Governor of the Territory having refused his assent to the bill, it was again taken up by the Council, and lost by one vote.

Huntsville, (Alab.) March 3. Tandy W. Lewis, of this county, was on Wednesday last, shot through the heart, by T. J. Quesenberry, of Tennessee. The circumstances which gave rise to this homicide, are yet unknown. The deceased survived only a few minutes after its perpetration. Quesenberry was arrested the same day by the Sheriff, and is now in confinement.

Judge Thatcher, of Boston, has directed the Grand Jury there to inquire whether any persons have offended by the printing of books, pamphlets and newspapers, with the intention to send them to the slaveholding States, and stir up the slaves to insurrection. This last is a new offence, never before presented for the consideration of a New England jury. But it is to be hoped that if any persons be found to have so offended, they will be severely punished.—*Newbern Spec.*

The Editor of the Herald, published at Kinderhook, New York, has discontinued his paper. Having realized a fortune in book accounts, he intends to devote the remainder of his life to their collection. If he lives to accomplish this, he will probably not be buried till towards the close of the twentieth century.—*Camden Jour.*

The Legislature of Louisiana adopted resolutions on the 6th ult. by a large majority, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress, to vote for the re-chartering of the U. S. Bank.

Mysterious Circumstance.—The Charleston Courier says: We are informed that very early on Saturday morning last, the body of a man, very genteely dressed, was found in the river near Gibbs' wharf. In a short time after it was taken up a carriage was brought to the wharf, the body put into it and taken away, without the few persons knowing the parties concerned in the removal, or

whither they went. On the body was found a handsome gold watch, and a wallet containing upwards of two hundred dollars in money. The deceased appeared to be a young or middle aged man, with black hair and whiskers, and had his feet tied together, when found.

Runaway caught.—We learn from the Macon Advertiser that Thomas Glew, who absconded from London with 3,600*l.* the property of a banking house in which he was clerk, who offered 500*l.* for his arrest, has been apprehended in Columbus, Geo. and 3,300*l.* found upon him. Glew was recently in Charleston, from whence it was supposed he had gone to the West Indies.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: An action was commenced in the Superior Court on Wednesday, in which Michael Hall was plaintiff and William L. Prall, late of Trenton, New Jersey, for *crim. con.* with the plaintiff's wife during his occasional absence at sea. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, of \$1,000.

A very extraordinary and perplexing case has recently come before the Court of General Sessions, in New York. The Rev. Dr. Philips, a clergyman of that city, has been charged by a woman Margaret Agnew, who had recently lived in his family in the capacity of a servant maid, with having attempted the commission of a rape upon her person. In consequence of this accusation, the woman and several of her family connexions who had warmly espoused her cause, have been charged by the accused with having entered into a conspiracy against him with a view of extorting money. This charge derives plausibility from the fact, that the defendants repeatedly offered to settle the affair, on condition that the plaintiff would pay a stipulated sum, leaving the inference, that their object was to obtain money, rather than to redress an injury inflicted upon virtuous sensibility. The cause of the plaintiff is weakened on the other hand by the fact, that he actually consented to compound, by the payment of money, although the offer was not accepted, because the amount proposed was inferior to that demanded. The jury to whom the case was committed, being unable to agree, were discharged by the Court and the case was deferred for a new trial.

Miss Fanny Widger, of Preston, Chenango county, N.Y. died on the 13th ult. in consequence of taking arsenic the Saturday previous, while laboring under mental derangement. The poison had been procured for the purpose of destroying rats, and, as was supposed, securely put away: she, however, succeeded in finding it, and after taking out the quantity she intended to use, filled the phial with pulverized chalk. Before her death she expressed sorrow for the act, and freely told in what manner she got possession of the article.