

## Communications.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

*Mr. Editor:* I have read a number of publications of late respecting Rail Roads, and among others, one over the signature of *A friend to Edgecombe*, in the Free Press of April 17. I am no convert, but think it right, and many times very beneficial to each other, and to the community at large to give an interchange of ideas on matters of importance, of whatsoever nature they may be, whether on internal improvements, politics, or what not. I can also boast of my attachment to Edgecombe, being now the rise of threescore years and never spent two months at any one time out of Edgecombe. From my advanced stage of life I cannot expect to receive much, if any benefit myself from any improvements which will be completed in my day—but I have children whom it may benefit, beside the citizens and rising generation generally, for which I feel great solicitude. Now I wish it rightly understood what I am aiming at—I wish all things, and especially those of a public nature, done right; that is, with the least expense possible, and of the greatest public utility.

First, is it best to establish Rail Roads in this section of country, or not? If so, it is known that there is a Rail Road far advanced in its progress from Petersburg to Weldon, on the Roanoke—the citizens of Portsmouth foreseeing that when that Road is completed they would be deprived of the greater part of the trade from that fertile country on the Dan and Staunton—under these considerations they apply to the Legislature of Virginia for a Charter to locate a Rail Road from Portsmouth to Roanoke, supposed to strike the Roanoke about Weldon—the citizens of Portsmouth were also acquainted with the detention of the cargoes coming down the Roanoke and through the Canal. Now, fellow citizens, consider the subject maturely, and if you have a Rail Road leading from Tarborough to any part of Roanoke, let the location be judiciously fixed and arranged, so as to enable the farmers and traders to meet with despatch, and choice of markets. I cannot agree with you, Mr. Editor, that the Central Rail Road will come any way near in contact with the Tarborough and Hamilton Rail Road—having no map at command, I judge only from my own ideas of the route of the Central Rail Road from Beaufort to Raleigh—if I am in an error I wish to be corrected.\* You also intimate it is probable the Portsmouth Rail Road will strike the Roanoke about the same point with the Tarborough Rail Road. Now I cannot think that probable at all, unless Portsmouth is willing to give up the greater part of the trade from that fertile region above named, or will extend an arm (from the main Road from Portsmouth to Weldon) to Hamilton. It is also said by some, that those incorporated companies for internal improvements, and manufactures, &c. are making the poor poorer, and the rich richer; as to that, I shall not attempt to vindicate or condemn—but it is, or ought to be well known, that those labor saving machines throw many of the poor labor-

ing class of people out of employ or reduces their wages to a mere pittance, so that many of them for want of employ, or because they won't take a reduced price for their labor, or less than they formerly got, resort to some dishonest means for a livelihood. It is also well known that our markets for the products of the earth are, and have been generally glutted for several years; so that they command but a very low price. Now suppose for instance, the Central Rail Road was completed, what would become of all the wagoners, wagons and horses now employed in conveying the produce to market from the western part of this State? Answer—they must turn their attention to agriculture, or resort to something worse. If the former, it would be throwing so much more of the products of the agriculturists into market, that it would have a tendency still to reduce the prices of our produce. If the latter, it would be still worse.

These few broken ideas having been thrown together more for my own amusement than for any thing else, you can do what you please with them, and it will satisfy

*Another friend to Edgecombe.*

\*We comply with the wish of our correspondent, at least so far as regards our statements. In the article in question we said: "By a reference to the map of this State, it will be seen that the Tarborough and Hamilton Rail Road will lie nearly in the direct line which the great Central Rail Road must take to touch Raleigh and Salisbury—thus presenting to our western brethren another point of attraction," &c. separate from Beaufort, and aiming at Roanoke Inlet, should it be re-opened—or at Norfolk, by water conveyance from Hamilton, if the Portsmouth Rail Road should not strike that point. On consulting the map, our correspondent will find the statement correct. The intimation with regard to the point where the Portsmouth Rail Road will probably strike the Roanoke, was given as a rumor, and not from our knowledge of the views of the citizens of Portsmouth.—[Editor.]

## CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

*Tuesday, April 24.*—Mr. White, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported the bill, re-committed to that committee, extending the benefit of vaccination to certain Indian tribes, with an amendment, increasing the appropriation for the objects of the bill from \$6,000 to \$12,000—which was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.—The general appropriation bill was taken up, and the motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment increasing the appropriation for the expenses of the Judiciary of the U. States from \$190,000 to \$250,000 was rejected, was agreed to, and after a long debate, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 18 to 26. Several amendments were then adopted, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—The apportionment bill was taken up and read a second time.

*Wednesday, 25th.*—The general appropriation bill was read a third time and passed.—The bill apportioning Representatives was taken up, and Mr. Webster moved to strike out all the provisions of the bill after the enacting clause, and insert the amendment, in blank, reported from the select committee on the subject. Messrs. Dallas and Hill spoke against the motion, and Messrs. Webster,

Dickerson and Clayton in favor of it. The question being taken, the motion prevailed by a vote of 22 to 22—the Vice President voting in the affirmative. Mr. Clayton moved to fill the blank with 250, as the number of the House, which was rejected by a vote of 19 to 22. Mr. Webster moved to fill the blank with 251—which was agreed to by a vote of 27 to 14. Mr. Webster then moved to fill the other blanks, as follows:—Maine 8, New Hampshire 6, Massachusetts 13, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 6, Vermont 6, New York 40, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 23, Delaware 2, Maryland 9, Virginia 21, North Carolina 13, South Carolina 10, Georgia 9, Kentucky 13, Tennessee 13, Ohio 20, Louisiana 4, Indiana 7, Alabama 6, Missouri 3, Mississippi 2, Illinois 3. The motion was agreed to. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and ordered to be read a third time by a vote of 23 to 20.—Mr. Poindexter introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to have executed a full length statue of Gen. Washington.

*Thursday, 26th.*—The apportionment bill was read a third time and passed, yeas 20, nays 18.

*Friday, 27th.*—The resolution for the purchase of Peale's original portrait of Washington, for the Senate Chamber, was referred to the library committee.—The joint resolution authorizing the President to employ a skillful artist to execute, in marble, a pedestrian statue of Washington, for the Rotunda, was referred to the same committee.—Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the committee on the judiciary, reported the bill supplementary to the act for the punishment of crimes against the United States, with an amendment.—The pension bill was taken up, the question being on the amendment extending the provisions of the bill to those who fought in the Indian wars, in the northwest and southwest, prior to the year 1795. Mr. Robinson moved that the bill be re-committed with instructions to substitute for the pensions proposed in the bill, donations of public land, in tracts not less than the eighth of a section, nor exceeding two sections, to officers and soldiers who served for six months, as militia or volunteers, or in the regular army, during the war of the revolution, or in any wars prior to the year 1795. A long debate ensued, in which several members took part.—The Senate adjourned to Monday.

*Monday, 30th.*—Mr. Smith, from the committee on finance, to which was referred the resolution instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the offices of 2d Auditor and 2d Comptroller, made a report thereon which was read and ordered to be printed. The report is adverse to the objects of the resolution.—Mr. King, from the committee on public lands, made reports on several subjects that had been committed to that committee.—On motion of Mr. Brown, 3,000 copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the Tariff together with the plan of a bill for the permanent regulation of the duties on imports, presented on Friday last, was ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.—At an early hour the Senate, on motion of Mr. Smith, went into the consideration of Executive business,

and continued sitting with closed doors until its adjournment.

### H. OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Tuesday, April 24.*—The whole of the sitting was occupied with the trial of Gen. Houston.

*Wednesday, 25th.*—The case of Gen. Houston was continued through the day.

*Thursday, 26th.*—On motion of Mr. Root, the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, was discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions in relation to the proposed amendments to the Constitution, touching the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the same were referred to a select committee of seven.—The case of Gen. Houston was taken up, and the examination of witnesses brought to a close. Mr. Key, the counsel for the accused, then proceeded to his argument in defence of Gen. Houston, which he continued near three hours, when he gave way to a motion by Mr. Patton, to postpone further proceedings in the case until to-morrow, which was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

*Friday, 27th.*—Mr. Polk moved to refer to a select committee, the amendment proposed by the Senate to the bill for the apportionment of Representatives, among the several States according to the fifth census. After a short, spirited debate, the motion was agreed to.—Gen. Houston was conducted to the bar of the House by the Sergeant at arms. The Speaker informed the House that he had received a communication from Francis S. Key, Esq. the counsel for the accused, representing that he was prevented by indisposition from attending to a further investigation of the case at present. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, remarked, that he was informed by the accused, that his counsel would probably be able to proceed to-morrow. He moved to postpone the trial until to-morrow; which was agreed to.—The House went into committee upon the amendments of the Senate to the general appropriation bill. An animated debate arose upon the motion of Mr. McDuffie to concur in the amendment of the Senate striking out the outfit for a minister to France—which motion was lost, yeas 81, nays 93. The bill was eventually reported to the House, a portion of the amendments by the Senate having been concurred in, and the balance disagreed to.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury accompanied with a bill containing a project on the subject of the Tariff—which was referred to the committee of manufactures, and ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned.

*Saturday, 28th.*—The trial of Gen. Houston was further postponed till Monday, in consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Key, his counsel.—The further consideration of the report in the case of the Collector of Wiscasset, was postponed till Monday.—The hour having expired, the rule of the House, devoting Saturday to private business, was suspended. The Revolutionary pensions bill was the next business in order. Mr. McDuffie moved to lay it on the table, and the motion was agreed to—yeas 80, nays 74.—The House then took up the

general appropriation bill. The amendment making an appropriation of \$3,500 for extra services in the Surveyor's office in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, which was struck from the bill by the committee, being considered and discussed, upon a division, the House agreed with the report of the committee—yeas 70, nays 51. At the suggestion of Mr. McDuffie, all the amendments of the Senate to which the committee had agreed, were concurred in by the House. A debate ensued on the vote of the committee, disagreeing to the amendment of the Senate, striking out the appropriation of \$9,000 for an outfit for a Minister to France, and the question was ultimately decided in the affirmative, on a division—yeas 102, nays 77. So the grant of \$9,000, for an outfit for a Minister to France, was reinstated in the bill. The House then adjourned.

*Monday, 30th.*—On motion of Mr. Horn, modified at the suggestion of Mr. Adams, the memorial of the Philadelphia Free Trade Convention, together with the bill reported from the committee on manufactures, was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.—The further proceedings in the case of the breach of privilege were suspended till Tuesday, in consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Key, the counsel of Gen. Houston.—The House then resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill, when several amendments proposed by the committee were agreed to.—Mr. Clayton, on the part of the select committee on the affairs of the Bank, presented a report on that subject, and moved that it be referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and printed. A discussion took place on the subject of the report. The report was ultimately referred to a committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.



## TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1832.

On Monday, the 23d ult. the following persons were elected *Wardens of the Poor* of this county, for the ensuing three years: John Mercer, Turner Bynum, William Barnes, John W. Barnes, Henry Shirley, Willis Knight and James George.

The Baltimore Convention, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to be placed on the Jackson Ticket as Vice President, will assemble on Monday, the 21st inst.

A meeting of Delegates from the counties of Nash, Franklin, Warren and Halifax, composing the third electoral district of this State, was held at the house of Henry Sims, on the 28th ult. at which *William P. Williams*, of Franklin, was unanimously appointed a delegate to represent that district in the Baltimore Convention, in place of Gen. Williams, dec'd.

A meeting of the citizens of Beaufort county, was held at the Court House in Washington, on the 2d inst. John Gray Blount, Esq. was called to preside, and John S. Hawks appointed Secretary. Henry S. Clark, Esq. explained the objects of the meeting, after which a committee was appointed who after retiring for a short time reported resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, disapproving of the Baltimore Convention—declaring that they have no confidence in the patriotism or principles of Martin Van Buren—disapproving and protesting against the meeting at Raleigh, having appointed individuals to repre-