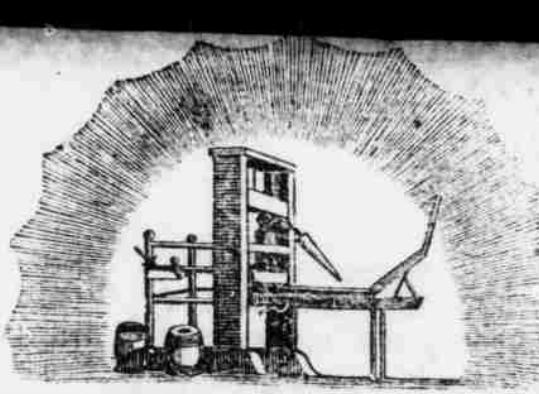


# FREE



# PRESS.

Whole No. 128.

Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Saturday, February 3, 1827.

Vol. III.—No. 24.

## THE "FREE PRESS,"

By Geo. Howard,

Is published weekly, (every Saturday,) at **TWO DOLLARS** per year, (or 52 numbers,) if paid within one month after Subscribers commence receiving their papers—*Two Dollars & Fifty Cents*, if paid within six months—and *Three Dollars* at the expiration of the year. Subscribers at liberty to discontinue at any time on paying arrears.

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.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be *post paid*.

J. James Simmons, Esq. postmaster at Halifax, is our general agent for that vicinity.

## Drs. Boykin & Parker,

HAVING entered into Co-partnership, beg leave to inform the citizens of Edgecombe, that they are prepared to enter into the practice of the various branches of their professional duties, (viz.) *Midwifery, Surgery, and the Practice of Medicine*. Orders left at their residences or at their shop, will be promptly attended.

They also inform the Public, that they have furnished themselves with a fresh and plentiful supply of Medicines, and intend keeping on hand a like supply, which they will sell at wholesale or retail, upon as low terms as they can be purchased in any part of the State.

Tarboro', January, 1827. 21-5

## Notice.

WAS stolen out of the house of the Subscriber, some time in December last, a double cased

## SILVER WATCH,

Made by J. Williams, London, No. 4015—the outer case is rather large for the inner case, and much thicker. **FIVE DOLLARS** reward will be given for such information as will lead to the recovery of it by

Joseph Barrington,  
Tarborough, Oct. 19, 1826. 11

## Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber, are earnestly requested to call immediately, and have their accounts closed by note or otherwise. Those whose accounts are of more than one year's standing, are desired to call before the first of February next, or they will find their accounts in the hand of an officer, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

D. SNEADER,  
Halifax, Jan. 3, 1827.

## Cabinet-making, Turning, &c.

THE Subscriber having erected a complete workshop for the above business in all its various branches, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now prepared to execute any work in his line that he may receive orders for, viz:

*Sideboards, China presses, secretaries, book-cases, bureaus, tables, wash-stands, candle-stands, gentlemen's and ladies' wardrobes, ladies' and gentlemen's cabinets, cylinder-fall desks, portable and common do., and bedsteads of all descriptions.*

The work in general will be well executed, and of good materials.

ALSO, THE

## TURNING BUSINESS,

Will be carried on in all its branches, viz: *Wood, iron, brass, ivory, &c.* Carpenters who may want turning done, can be accommodated, with the turning of columns, newel posts, ballesters, drops, corner blocks, rosettes, &c.

The above work will be executed as cheap as the times will admit of, and in a short time as it can be done.

LEWIS LAYSSARD.  
Halifax, Sept. 1826. 5

## Notice.

THE Subscriber has about 500 barrels of CORN, for sale low for Cash. He also continues to keep a general supply of Prizes, in the different Lotteries.

JAS. SIMMONS,  
No. 98, corner of King & Shop street,  
Halifax, 16th Jan. 1827. 22

## Notice.

ON the third Monday in February next, at the Court-House in Halifax Town, I shall proceed to sell, by an order of Court,

10 or 12 likely YOUNG NEGROES, Consisting of Boys, Girls, Women and Children—belonging to the estate of Dempsey Pittman, dec'd. Terms are, Cash only.

JAMES J. PITTMAN, Ex'r  
of D. Pittman, dec'd.  
Jan. 15th, 1827. 23

## Washington.

THIS Celebrated Race Horse, got by Timoleon, out of the equally Celebrated Race Mare Ariadne, by Citizen, will stand at my Stable the ensuing Season. Owing to the pressure of the times, he will be let to mares on accommodating terms. Further particulars will be made known in due time.

PETER MITCHELL.

Warrenton, Jan. 5, 1827. 23-3

## Domestic.

**Congress.**—In the Senate, the bill increasing the salary of the Postmaster General to \$6,000, being under consideration, the following remarks, among others, were submitted:

Mr. Branch said, that, as a member of the Post Office Committee, and agreeing entirely in the report, he felt it his duty to notice the remarks of the gentleman from Vermont. He should have been willing to accede to the proposition to defer the bill had the reason assigned appeared to him well founded: But when it was so palpably erroneous, he could not refrain from opposing it. He considered the offices mentioned by that gentleman, compared with that of the Postmaster General, as mere excrescences in time of peace. He was far from being in favor of raising salaries in general cases; he was rather in favor of cutting down. But in the case of the Postmaster General, his opinion was, that it required to be increased to an equality with the compensation received by the other Heads of Departments.

The duties of this Department seemed to him to incur more responsibility than any other: the People were more immediately dependent upon it; and the liberty of the country was intimately concerned in the good regulation of this important Department. It was impossible that a man holding an office so important should be able to subsist, in the present mode of living on the salary now given to the Postmaster General. It was not to put money in the pocket of an individual, that he should vote for this bill; but to compensate services of great value to the country.

Mr. Randolph said, that, as he could not vote for this bill, he thought it incumbent upon him to assign some reasons for his dissent; although he was perfectly aware that it was the duty of the proposers of the bill to assign reasons for its passage. Sir, said Mr. R. this bill is in itself an innovation—it is taking up singly, on the motion of a Senator, the salary of one officer of the Government; & passing upon it, without taking a review of the salaries and duties of the whole.

In the mode of bringing it forward, it is exceptional—but it is still more exceptional in principle. Mr. President, this is a question which ought to be decided without the slightest allusion to the incumbent of the office. I shall, therefore, abstain entirely from advertizing to him—I look to the office—to the duty—to the emolument; and not to the man. The office of the Postmaster General has been likened to others, to which, in my opinion, it bears no likeness; it has been likened to the office of the Secretary of State; but the comparison is in every respect exceptional: for you will recollect that to that office, the safety and honor of the country are confided. I will not examine the other offices to which it has been likened; but, in its nature, the office of the Postmaster General is purely ministerial—is lower in the scale than those of the other Heads of Departments.

Sir, I shall say nothing of the salaries of the other officers. Whether or not they are too high, is not now the subject of consideration—but I am clearly of opinion that we are about to take a step—inadvertent. I was going to say—but I will say inexpedient. We are about to make an addition of two thousand dollars to the salary of the Postmaster General. Sir, the additional two thousand dollars would be considered a large and adequate compensation for any office within those States. Have the Senate considered well this measure? Have they considered that, by this bill, they will place the compensation of the Postmaster General one thousand dollars above that of the Vice President of the United States, and one thousand dollars above that of Chief Justice of the United States! Mr. President, you know, and we all know, that there never was a time more inauspicious than the present to an increase of public expenditure. Those who have seen fit to remark upon my public life will, I believe, allow that I was never a penurious or a parsimonious politician. I always wished to compensate public servants—I always considered the laborer worthy of his hire; but, in this case, I consider the hire fully worthy of the laborer.

Sir, was there ever a time when money was more scarce, when we were more admonished to the practice of economy, or when the aspect of our affairs were more unpromising? Sir, in the part of the country from which you and I come, there is a dearth which treads upon the heels of famine—nor is distress and depression partial or limited. These reasons, and many others that I could enumerate, induce me to oppose the passage of this bill. [The bill passed by a vote of 35 to 10—our Senators were divided—Mr. Branch voting in favor of the bill, & Mr. Macon against it.]

**Woolen Manufactures.**—In the H. of Representatives, the bill, having for its object an increase of the duties on imported Woolens, being under consideration—Mr. Cambreling observed:

The question is simply this:—Our woolen manufactures find themselves in a paralyzed condition, with a large stock of their manufactures on hand. This branch of industry is precisely in the same condition, that we find, and shall always find, every branch of industry in the country, after a reaction in trade. It is not only the condition of the woolen manufacturer, and of every other branch of industry in our country; but of every branch of industry, at this moment, in every country of the commercial world.

Our woolen manufacturers have increased the capital employed in their business from 10, as they themselves say, to 50 millions—they have speculated largely and unwisely; and suddenly and unexpectedly find themselves with an immense stock of woolen manufactures on their hands, which, under the shield of a monopoly, under this general prohibition they now ask for, they would have an opportunity to dispose of without loss to them, but at the expense of their country. Is not every branch of industry in our country in the same paralyzed state? Might not the Representatives of every branch of industry make the same statement as to its prostrated condition? Might not the Representatives of the agricultural portion of our country, tell you that the farmer has one, perhaps two, crops of his wheat on his hands unsold, and solicit our aid to relieve him from the losses arising from a stagnation of trade?

**Revolt in Texas.**—The Alexandria (Lou.) Messenger, of Dec. 22, contains the following paragraph:

"Col. Butler arrived in town two or three days since, and bro't intelligence that the province of Texas had taken up arms to free itself from the Mexican Republic. If such a thing is not now in progress, the day is not distant when it will take place. Those who emigrate to that country are undiminished in expressing their determination, as the provincials do, to make a stand, and set up for themselves, whenever they feel strong enough to resist the parent government."