



THE "FREE PRESS,"

By Geo. Howard,

Is published weekly, (every Friday,) at **TWO DOLLARS** per year, (or 52 numbers,) if paid in advance—**Two Dollars & Fifty Cents**, if paid within the subscription year—or, **Three Dollars** at the expiration of the year—for any period less than a year, **Twenty-five Cents** per month. Subscribers at liberty to discontinue at any time on paying arrears. Subscribers residing at a distance must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity. No subscription discontinued unless a notification to that effect is given.

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 will not be attended to.

Nashville Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution have the pleasure to announce to the public, that they have engaged Mr. **THOMAS G. STONE** as Principal for the ensuing year: whose celebrity as a teacher, and the healthiness of the place being such as to render it useless to say more, than that the School will open on the **2d Monday of January next**, at the very reduced price of \$6 per session for spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic—\$8 per session for English grammar and geography, (with the use of the Globes)—and \$10 per session for the languages and mathematics, payable in advance.

Board can be had in town at \$30 per session, and in the immediate vicinity at \$25.

By order of the Board,

H. BLOUNT, Sec'y.

Nashville, N. C. 4th Nov. 1829. 11-9

King & Gallin,

SENSIBLY grateful for the very liberal encouragement heretofore manifested by the citizens of this and the adjacent counties, have the pleasure to announce the arrival (direct from **NEW-YORK**) of an elegant and extensive assortment of every article pertaining to

GENTLEMEN'S

Fashionable Clothing,

Selected by a first-rate judge, and at the most reduced prices—among which splendid assortment may be found:

- Black, blue, olive, steel and mixed Cloths,
- Plain black silk Veilvet,
- Figured and striped do.
- Plain black Florentine,
- Valencia vesting, of various colors,
- White quilting, of a superior quality,
- ALSO, Patent Suspenders, and a general and well selected assortment of

Fashionable Trimmings,

All of which will be sold at reduced prices for cash, or to punctual customers. Tarboro', 25th Sept. 1829.

\$50 Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 16th September last, a negro man belonging to the Subscriber, by the name of **ALTIMORE**, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has with him a permit to look him a master from under my hand. It is believed that said negro is lurking about the plantations of John and Turner Bass, having been seen there repeatedly in open day. I will give the above reward for the safe delivery of said negro to me or deposited in any jail so I get him again. All persons are hereby forbid harboring, employing or carrying off said negro, under the penalty of the law.

BLAKE T. SESSUMS.

15th Oct. 1829.

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Constables' Blanks for sale,

AT THIS OFFICE.

Cedar-hill,

Near Fishing Creek.

MARY & E. JENKINS respectfully inform the Public, that the exercises of their **SCHOOL** will commence on the first Monday in January next. Terms, \$6 per session for spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic; and \$2 extra for the additional studies of grammar, geography, (or needle work, plain and ornamental.) Board, \$24 per session. One-half the amount of the first session will be required on entrance, and the balance on the pupils leaving school. Those sending children to the above institution, may rest assured that every possible attention will be paid to their comfort, morals and improvement.

P. S. The first session ends the 19th June, the second commences 5th July and ends the 17th December, making the scholastic year eleven months.

8th December, 1829. 16-3

Notice.

AN apprentice wanting, to the Tailoring business—none need apply, unless they can come well recommended as to their good character and steady habits.

KING & GATLIN.

Sept. 2, 1829.

State of North-Carolina,

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1829.

William Taylor } *Original Attachment.*
vs. James Taylor. }
Stephen Taylor summoned as garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that **JAMES TAYLOR**, defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: *It is therefore ordered*, That publication be made in the Tarborough Free Press for six weeks, that unless he appear at our next Court, to be held for the County of Edgecombe, at the Court-house in Tarborough, on the fourth Monday in February next, and replevy property and plead to issue, judgment final will be taken against him, and execution issue accordingly.

Witness, **MICHAEL HEARN**, Clerk of our said Court, at Tarborough, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1829.

MICHAEL HEARN.

Price adv \$3.50. 16-6

Domestic.

[The following remarks are extracted from President Jackson's Message to Congress:]

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

I consider it one of the most urgent of my duties to bring to your attention the propriety of amending that part of our Constitution which relates to the election of President and Vice-President. Our system of government, was, by its framers, deemed an experiment; and they, therefore, consistently provided a mode of remedying its defects.

To the People belongs the right of electing their Chief Magistrate; it was never designed that their choice should, in any case, be defeated, either by the intervention of electoral colleges, or by the agency confided, under certain contingencies, to the House of Representatives. Experience proves, that, in proportion as agents to execute the will of the People are multiplied, there

is danger of their wishes being frustrated. Some may be unfaithful; all are liable to err. So far, therefore, as the People can, with convenience, speak, it is safer for them to express their own will.

The number of aspirants to the Presidency, and the diversity of the interests which may influence their claims, leave little reason to expect a choice in the first instance: and, in that event, the election must devolve on the House of Representatives, where, it is obvious, the will of the People may not be always ascertained; or, if ascertained, may not be regarded. From the mode of voting by States, the choice is to be made by twenty-four votes; and it may often occur, that one of these will be controlled by an individual representative. Honors and offices are at the disposal of the successful candidate. Repeated ballotings may make it apparent that a single individual holds the cast in his hand. May he not be tempted to name his reward? But even without corruption—supposing the probity of the Representative to be proof against the powerful motives by which it may be assailed—the will of the People is still constantly liable to be misrepresented. One may err from ignorance of the wishes of his constituents, another, from a conviction that it is his duty to be governed by his own judgment of the fitness of the candidates; finally, although all were inflexibly honest—all accurately informed of the wishes of their constituents—yet, under the present mode of election, a minority may often elect a President; and, when this happens, it may reasonably be expected that efforts will be made on the part of the majority to rectify this injurious operation to their institutions. But although no evil of this character should result from such a perversion of the first principle of our system—that *the majority is to govern*—it must be very certain that a President elected by a minority cannot enjoy the confidence necessary to the successful discharge of his duties.

In this, as in all other matters of public concern, policy requires that as few impediments as possible should exist to the free operation of the public will. Let us, then, endeavor so to amend our system, as that the office of Chief Magistrate may not be conferred upon any citizen but in pursuance of a fair expression of the will of the majority.

I would therefore recommend such an amendment of the Constitution as may remove all intermediate agency in the election of President and Vice-President. The mode may be so regulated as to preserve to each State its present relative weight in the election; and a failure in the first attempt may be provided for, by confining the second to a choice

between the two highest candidates. In connexion with such an amendment, it would seem advisable to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term, of either four or six years. If, however, it should not be adopted, it is worthy of consideration whether a provision disqualifying for office the Representatives in Congress on whom such an election may have devolved, would not be proper.

While members of Congress can be constitutionally appointed to offices of trust and profit, it will be the practice, even under the most conscientious adherence to duty, to select them for such stations as they are believed to be better qualified to fill than other citizens; but the purity of our Government would doubtless be promoted, by their exclusion from all appointments in the gift of the President in whose election they may have been officially concerned. The nature of the judicial office, and the necessity of securing in the Cabinet and in diplomatic stations of the highest rank, the best talents and political experience, should, perhaps, except these from the exclusion.

There are perhaps few men who can for any great length of time enjoy office and power, without being more or less under the influence of feelings unfavorable to the faithful discharge of their public duties. Their integrity may be proof against improper considerations immediately addressed to themselves; but they are apt to acquire a habit of looking with indifference upon the public interests, and of tolerating conduct from which an unpractised man would revolt. Office is considered a species of property; and Government, rather as a means of promoting individual interests, than as an instrument created solely for the service of the People. Corruption in some, and, in others, a perversion of correct feelings and principles, divert Government from its legitimate ends, and make it an engine for the support of the few at the expense of the many. The duties of all public officers are, or, at least, admit of being made, so plain and simple, that men of intelligence may readily qualify themselves for their performance: and I cannot but believe that more is lost by the long continuance of men in office, than is generally to be gained by their experience. I submit therefore to your consideration, whether the efficiency of the Government would not be promoted, and official industry and integrity better secured, by a general extension of the law which limits appointments to four years. In a country where offices are created solely for the benefit of the People, no one has any more intrinsic right to official station than another. Offices were not established to give support to