



THE "FREE PRESS,"

By Geo. Howard,

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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.

For Sale.

At the Store of **R. & S. D. Cotten,**
IN **TARBOROUGH,**

Turks Island and } **SALT,**
Liverpool sack }

Molasses, sugar, coffee, tea, and chocolate
Iron and steel of every description & quality,
Blacksmiths bellows, and every other article
to make a complete set of Blacksmiths tools,

Old brandy, by the barrel or retail,
Jamaica rum, 5 years old,
Oard's cogniac brandy, 10 years old,
Pure Holland gin, old rye whiskey,
Madeira wine, N. E. rum & common brandy,
Together with an extensive assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Of almost every variety, at as low prices for cash, as can be bought at any store in the place.

A constant supply of *Swaim's Panacea*,
Dr. Chambers' remedy for Intemperance,
Judkins's celebrated Ointment, &c. &c.

The highest price paid in Cash, for good clean baled Cotton.

JUST RECEIVED and now opening,
a splendid assortment of fancy & staple
Seasonable Goods,

At unprecedented low prices—100 barrels superior Cut **HERRINGS**, &c. &c.

R. & S. D. COTTEN.

May 23, 1829.

Salt at 60 Cents.

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, ten thousand bushels

TURKS ISLAND SALT,

Of the best quality, which they offer at the above price for Cash, or in exchange for seed Cotton, at the highest market price.

D. RICHARDS & CO.

Tarboro', Dec. 8, 1829.

King & Gatlin,

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 Velvet,
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.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now opening at their old stand in Tarborough,

A fresh and varied assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery, &c.

Which they offer at their usual low prices. **D. RICHARDS & CO.**
Oct. 22, 1829.

Henry Johnston,

WISHES to inform his friends and customers, that he has just returned *From New-York*, with his

Fall Supply of Goods,

In his line of business, which he is happy to say he can sell on better terms than is usual in this market—among them are—

Superfine blue and black Cloths,
Brown, olive, and steel mixture, do.
Bottle green and drab do.
Superfine Cassimeres, of different colors,
Plain and fancy Velvets for vestings,
Plain and fancy Silks for vestings,
Dark and light Valencias, new patterns,
White and buff quiltings,
Pocket handkerchiefs, gloves,
White and fancy cravats, patent suspenders,
F. A. Hart's patent braces,
A complete assortment of **TRIMMINGS.**

The above goods will be sold low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. Gentlemen furnishing their own cloth, can have it made and trimmed in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.

Tarboro', Oct. 1, 1829.

Mrs. A. C. Howard,

HAS just received her fall supply of **GOODS**, in her line of business, comprising a handsome assortment, suitable to the season—among which are—

Pattern Gros des Ind. hats of the latest northern fashions,
Laghorn and Straw bonnets,
Superb head dresses, ornaments, &c.
Elegant ribbons, feathered flowers, &c.
With a number of fancy articles, well worthy the attention of the Ladies.

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

Laghorn and straw bonnets cleaned or dyed, at the shortest notice.
Tarborough, Nov. 5, 1829.

\$25 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, about the 8th inst. negro man **HARRY**—Harry is a bright mulatto, (half white,) with large freckles, between thirty and thirty-five years of age, near six feet high, and weighs about one hundred and seventy pounds; he is a good ditcher and well acquainted with all kinds of work usually done on a farm; he is a very intelligent ingenious fellow, well calculated to pass himself for a free man, which no doubt he will attempt to do; he is well known in this county, particularly in this and the neighborhood of the late Lemmon Ruffin, Esq. where he has a wife. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said Harry to me near Sparta, Edgecombe county, No. Ca. if taken within this State, or **Fifty Dollars** if taken without this State—and **Fifty Dollars** will be paid for evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro on conviction.

RICHD. HINES.

16th Nov. 1829.

The Editors of the Raleigh Star, Norfolk Herald, and Petersburg Intelligencer are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers for four weeks, and forward their accounts to the Postmaster at Sparta, No. Ca. for payment.

Domestic.

North-Carolina Legislature.—We insert, by request, the following extracts from the "Debate on the bill for establishing a Bank of the State," which took place in the Senate of our last Legislature. *Mr. Martin*, from Rockingham, introduced the bill, and made some observations in its favor; after which—

Mr. WILSON said, in order to bring the principles of the bill fairly under discussion, he would move to strike out the first section. He said it was known to the Senate, that the charters of the present Banks had but a short time to run; and it will be proper for the Legislature now to conclude whether they will continue the charters of the Banks at present in existence, erect a new Bank, or do without Banks altogether. It was with a view of bringing the subject fully before the committee, (and not from any hostility to the principle of the bill,) that he made the present motion.

Several speeches were made for and against the motion, when—

Mr. Montgomery said—*Mr. Chairman*: The motion now pending before the committee, is on striking out the first section of the bill on your table. Sir, the principle contained in the bill on your table is a subject upon which the public mind is more agitated at this time than it ever has been on any subject, at any former period, since the formation of our government. It is a subject upon which the people of this State expect and anxiously look for an expression of sentiment at the present Legislature.

The subject presents to us three propositions; one of which is, shall we extend the charters of the present banks? another is, shall we let them expire and do without banks altogether? or, shall we create a bank predicated on the funds and faith of the State, in which all will be joint stockholders in common?

Sir, I am in favor of the last of these propositions. I am, *Mr. Chairman*, not in favor of it as a matter of choice; (for, sir, I am willing frankly to acknowledge that I do not look upon banks as a blessing among an agricultural people.) But, sir, there are peculiar circumstances under which we may be placed, which necessarily compel us to adopt a course that, under different circumstances, we would deprecate. I am, therefore, reminded of the truth of the old adage, that while we reside in Rome, we must necessarily, in some degree, conform to her customs. I, therefore, subscribe to banks at this time more as a matter of necessity than of choice. When taking into consideration the situation of our country, and the ordinary transactions of business carried on by the people of North-Carolina, not only amongst ourselves, but our sister States; and when I see them banking it on the north and south, and the United States Bank assisting in furnishing bank paper to carry on the ordinary transactions of business, upon which large profits are made; and believing, as I do, that while we use bank paper, we must and will be tributary to the source from whence it came; and being unwilling to pay tribute to the Virginia banks, or to the treasury of South-Carolina for her bank paper, or to the stockholders of the United States Bank, (many of whom reside in Europe;) and being also unwilling to subject the people of this State to pay to the few capitalists of our own State a tribute annually more than equal to pay the ordinary expences of our government; and believing that banking is profitable, and that this profit rightfully belongs to the people, out of whom it is made, I am, therefore, friendly to the

bill on your table, and opposed to the motion, made by the gentleman from Edgecombe, to strike out the first section. I am in favor of the bill because it contains the provisions that I alone am willing to bank it on in our State; for I am opposed to any banks the profits of which do not go into the public treasury of the country, where it is a joint stock in which all are stockholders and copartners.

The honorable Speaker, from Rowan, has labored hard to alarm us and excite fears and distrust among us, by citing the failure of banks in other States, and particularly Kentucky and South-Carolina. He tells us that the bank paper of the Commonwealth's Bank of Kentucky soon depreciated considerably, and gives that as a reason that we should not establish a bank on the funds and faith of the State; for, says he, we will fall into the same difficulty. *Mr. Chairman*, if the gentleman will shew the situation of North-Carolina at this time to be in the least degree similar to the situation of Kentucky at the time the Commonwealth Bank went into operation, and during its existence, I will, Sir, abandon the bill on your table forthwith as unwise and impolitic. North-Carolina has three Banks, and the United States Bank a branch within our State, all the charters of which expire in 1835 and 1836. Then will we be, unless new banks are created, without banks entirely; (for, sir, I do hope that the Congress of the United States will not extend the charter of the United States Bank.) Kentucky had at the time, and during the existence of the Commonwealth's Bank, forty or forty-two banks; all in operation within the little State of Kentucky, all trying to make money, all dividing the profits of banking within the State. Was it, then, to be calculated on that any of them could succeed well? It was not, sir, and the cause is as obvious as the sun at noon-day in clear weather. There were too many divisions of the profits of banking in the State. Could the Commonwealth's Bank of Kentucky have had all the profits of banking within the State, as I wish North-Carolina to have, no doubt she would have succeeded well.

The State Bank of South-Carolina was adverted to by the honorable Speaker, in strong terms, by saying that in two several attempts to increase the capital stock of that bank by opening books for private subscriptions for stock, they had failed to get one dollar subscribed; and says that is proof sufficient to him that that institution is rotten at the core. To me, sir, the failure on the part of that bank to get stock subscribed by individual capitalists, is the strongest proof that that bank is doing a good, honest and safe business for the people of that State. For, sir, I apprehend that the capitalists in South-Carolina are like the capitalists in North-Carolina and elsewhere, generally unwilling to embark their capital in any institution which they cannot move and govern at their own will and pleasure, where they cannot have power in other respects as well as profit from their capital; and, sir, the people of South-Carolina were wise enough to keep the controlling power of their bank in their own hands; the controlling power not to be attained by the capitalists, and the bank to be under the control of the people, whose wishes and views are nothing but honesty and fair dealing; I say, *Mr. Chairman*, these facts being known and made manifest, no doubt were the reasons why the capitalists did not wish to vest their capital with them. Again, sir, we have other strong proofs that the Bank of South-Carolina is sound and doing well for the people of that State. We have the message of his excellency the Governor of that State, lately laid before the Legislature, in which he speaks of the