

Domestic.

Acts of Congress.—The following are all the acts of a public nature, passed at the first session of the twenty-first Congress. Those reducing the duties on coffee, tea, salt, and molasses, are the most interesting—the present tax on coffee is 5 cents per pound; after the 31st Dec. next, the tax is to be reduced to 2 cents, and to 1 cent after the 31st Dec. 1831. On imperial, gunpowder, and gomee teas, the present tax is 50 cents per pound; it is to be reduced to 20 cents—on hyson, and young hyson, 40 cents; to be reduced to 18 cents, &c. On salt, the present tax is 20 cents per bushel of 56 pounds; it is to be reduced to 15 cents on the 31st Dec. next, and to 10 cents on the 31st Dec. 1831. The present tax on molasses is 10 cents per gallon; it is to be reduced to 5 cents after the 30th Sept. next, and a drawback of 4 cents allowed on exported spirits distilled from foreign molasses. The Acts are copied from the Washington Telegraph, omitting those of a private or local character.

An act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands, for the suppression of fraudulent practices at the public sales of the lands of the United States.

An act to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal west of the river Mississippi.

An act to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to redeem the public debt of the United States.

A resolution authorizing the transmission of papers by mail relating to the Fifth Census.

An act making appropriations for certain arrearages in the naval service for the year 1829.

An act for the relief of sundry revolutionary and other officers and soldiers and other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensioners.

An act to continue in force an act authorizing certain soldiers in the war to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1830.

An act making appropriations for certain fortifications for the year 1830.

An act to provide for taking the fifth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1830.

An act making appropriations for the military service for the year 1830.

An act making appropriations on account of the Engineer, Ordnance, and Quartermaster's Departments.

An act making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year 1830.

An act for the more effectual collection of the impost duties.

An act to reduce the duties on coffee, tea, and cocoa.

An act to repeal a part of an act passed March 26th, 1804, entitled an act making provisions for the disposal of the public lands in the Indian territories, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriation for the improvement of certain

harbors, and for removing obstructions at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year 1830.

An act making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian Treaties.

An act making appropriations for examinations and surveys; and also, for certain works of Internal Improvement.

An act making appropriations to pay the expences incurred in holding certain Indian Treaties.

An act making appropriations for building light-houses, light-boats, beacons, and monuments, placing buoys, and for improving harbors, and directing surveys.

An act making a re-appropriation of a sum heretofore appropriated for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

An act to protect the surveyors of the public lands of the United States, and to punish persons guilty of interrupting and hindering, by force, surveyors in the discharge of their duty.

An act to reduce the duty on Salt.

An act to reduce the duty on molasses, and to allow a drawback on spirits distilled from foreign materials.

An act to exempt deserters, in time of peace, from the punishment of death.

An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain colonies of Great Britain.

A resolution requiring annual reports to be made to Congress in relation to applications for pensions.

A resolution for obtaining the aggregate returns of former enumerations of the population of the United States.

Internal Improvement.—In addition to the Maysville road bill the President put his veto on the Washington turnpike road bill, and returned it to the Senate; a vote was immediately taken, to ascertain if the requisite majority (two thirds) of the Senators would support the bill; the vote stood yeas 21, nays 17, consequently the bill was rejected. The President also retained, for further consideration, the bill authorizing a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal—and the Light-house bill, which embraces appropriations for surveying and improving rivers, creeks, &c. In relation to the latter bill the Washington Telegraph, after stating that the sum appropriated was \$501,000, observes:

"Of this sum \$180 were to be expended in improvements in Vermont, whilst there was to have been expended, for similar purposes, the sum of \$50,615 in New-York, \$24,155 in Massachusetts, and \$60,000 in Maryland. Could any thing more conclusively show the inequality of the system? Whose money was appropriated by this bill? Did it not belong to the whole people? How did it come into the Treasury? Was it not paid in by all in proportion to the merchandise which they used, upon which a tax had been levied at the custom-house? Did not our Revolution spring from a tax of two pence per pound upon tea, and are we not now paying an annual tax of one million per annum upon that article alone? Is not the whole amount of the money in the Treasury first derived from the pockets of the people? If the people do not pay it, who

does pay it? If then the money is levied upon the people equally, is it right and just that it should be distributed back again among them unequally?

"These remarks are intended to call the attention of the intelligent tax paying people of this country to the practical operation of the system, which collects money from all for the purpose of putting it back into the pockets of the few. Gen. Jackson is the friend of internal improvements, but he is opposed to intrigue, bargain, and log-rolling. Some of his friends in Congress labored to separate the light-houses from the appropriations for surveys and improvements; the interests united in their favor retained the appropriations which the President believed to be unconstitutional and defeated the bill. Had the light-houses alone been presented for his consideration, we have no doubt the act would have received his sanction. As it is, the failure must be attributed to the proper cause. It cannot fail to bring the question which it involves fairly before the people, who are the ultimate arbiters of the law and of the Constitution. That the President has placed his reputation upon the issue, is asserted by his enemies; to maintain his principles and preserve his popularity is the duty of his friends."



Tarborough,

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1830.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

Greenville, 8th June, 1830.

Mr. HOWARD: The last *Washington Times* contains a very incorrect account of the bloody affair which occurred in this place on the 27th ult. As that erroneous statement may have an improper influence on the reputation, and, possibly, the life of a peaceable citizen, who has thrown himself on the justice of his country, it is believed you will readily admit in your columns an impartial account of the transaction.

About twenty days previous to the fatal event, Mr. Eason, then a boarder with Mr. Cherry, left his quarters, and commenced boarding at Mrs. Smith's. From that time Mr. Cherry sought many occasions to abuse, or to quarrel with Eason, sometimes while he was walking to or from his meals, and sometimes while at work in his own shop. Eason, so far as his conduct is known, endeavored to avoid any dispute, calmly replying to such remarks as required an answer, and occasionally cautioning him against any violence to his person. The evening previous to the fight Cherry declared that "he would kill Eason the next day while passing to his dinner."

About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult. Mr. Cherry commenced the work of the day, by going to the shop of Mr. Eason, with a cane or "fire stick" in his hand, declaring his intention to give him a beating. He there abused Eason, very grossly, after daring him out in the street, striking his club on the floor at the entrance, and threatening him in various forms; and among others, that he "would blow his brains out if he came into the street." He repeated these offences several times, going away to Price's store, or other places, and returning to the shop, until Eason, about the third or fourth attack, met him at the door with a cane, and gave him one or two blows. Cherry

then retreated, and threw brickbats into the shop, one of which was returned and hit Cherry. About this time he posted up at five or six stores, and at Eason's own door, an advertisement in these words—"Dempsey Eason is a coward, for I made him run"—signing his name to each. He declared repeatedly and continually his positive intention to kill Eason that day, advised that the Coroner be sent for, loaded his gun and sat for him on the steps of his shop, where Eason usually passed to his meals. When dinner was ready, Eason, like a man determined not to be frightened out of his usual course, left his shop and proceeded for his boarding-house. On arriving within about thirty yards of Cherry's shop, the latter fired a gun at him, hitting him with four buck shot. Eason then instantly and rapidly advanced, drawing a pistol on the way, and shot Cherry in his shop. A ball went through his left arm, but what further execution was done by that fire is not precisely known. Some of the persons who went in to see what was done, endeavored to persuade Cherry to go to his house and have his wounds examined, but he refused, declaring that "he would not go until he had another fire," and requested them to re-load his gun.

In the meantime Eason had proceeded to his boarding house. He put his pistol on the table, but soon after being told that Cherry was preparing for another attack, he immediately re-loaded his pistol and stepped out into the street, where he could have a view of Cherry's shop. While in the act of stooping down to shew some of his wounds to those who came up to inquire about them, it was cried out that "Cherry was coming again"—and it was added, as some say, that "he had no gun." Cherry in fact was making towards him, being then six or eight rods off, having no gun in his hand, but calling out, as he advanced, "I'm a real Jackson man, I'm coming to take another fire." Eason, on hearing the alarm that Cherry was coming, immediately straightened himself up, and working his way out of the crowd, advanced rapidly towards Cherry who was also advancing, and at the distance of about eight paces, shot him just at the instant Cherry was turning, or had turned round to retreat. The bullet is supposed to have entered between his side and back, and to have passed through his body and right arm. He walked to his shop and sat down on the step; whence he was soon removed to his dwelling house, where he died. About ten or fifteen minutes intervened between the two firings, and about twenty or thirty between the last shot and his death. Both affairs took place between 12 and 1 o'clock. The distance between Eason's shop and Mrs. Smith's is thirty rods, from Eason's shop to Cherry's shop nineteen, thence to Mrs. Smith's eleven.

Eason remained on the ground until the crowd had cleared away, and then applied to Dr. Randolph, who was standing with his father near the place, to get his wounds examined. He remained in town several hours, generally on his bed, shewing no disposition to leave it. On being informed that a warrant had been issued against him by one whom he conceived a bitter enemy, he sent a message to Mr. Tison, a very respectable magistrate, and the only one then in town from the country, requesting him with some other magistrate to have him examined. Mr. Tison replied, that he was under the necessity of going immediately home, but should be down the next day, when, if not previously done, he would attend to the business. For several hours no one could be prevailed on to execute the warrant, and Eason remained until it was suggested to him, that it "would be prudent to leave town, if he was able, until he could have a fair chance for trial." He did leave town late in the evening, and, it is said, that he returned, borrowed a horse in town, and after sunrise the next day, started up the river road towards his mother's in Edgcombe, calling, as he passed, at Forman's store, and Newton's, and informing them of what he had done, and