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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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DOMESTIC.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston papers have published a letter from Langdon Cheves, Esq. addressed to the Secretary of the Sumterville Union Party meeting, declining, in consequence of a series of domestic afflictions, his appointment as a Delegate to the Convention proposed to be held by that party, at Columbia, during the present month. In this letter, Mr. Cheves advocates the proposition of a Southern Convention, as the best measure to be adopted, at this time, by the Southern States in reference to the oppressive acts of the Government. "Every other remedy," he says, "is less powerful, less certain, and probably less peaceful. Any other remedy, which has any power, has ominous forebodings of evil stamp upon it." In reference to the State Rights, or Nullification party, Mr. Cheves remarks:—

"The measures of excitement to which they have resorted, I am obliged to think are dangerous, at once, in their operation and example; and Nullification, the great ultimate measure to which they are hurrying along, and to which all their acts tend, I fear will be an awful experiment with the power, and upon the welfare of the good people of the State. I must not, however, be understood to impute to the party any impure or dishonorable motives. On the contrary, I believe the great mass of both the great parties of the State is governed by the most patriotic feelings."

Col. Drayton has also published a long and able address to his constituents, detailing his views of the present Tariff and the reasons which induced him to vote for it. The address is too long for our columns, and we can only give the following extracts:—

"It is alleged in all the newspapers in this State, which adopt the reasoning of 'the Address,' that no spirit of compromise or conciliation entered into the composition of the late Tariff act, and that its sole object was to confer additional bounties upon the Tariff States, and to increase the burthens upon the Planting States. My opinion of that act I have already expressed; and it is not my intention to ascribe to it merits which I have hitherto denied to it; but I cannot refrain from admitting, that the act of July, 1832, does contain some provisions which proceeded from a spirit of compromise and conciliation on the part of the advocates of protection. It is notorious that loud and reiterated complaints were made in the Southern States, and particularly in South Carolina, on account of the high duties upon coarse woollens and blankets, and upon cotton bagging, and that the duties upon them were diminished, to gratify and conciliate the South. After March, 1833, upon coarse woollens, of a value not exceeding 35 cents the square yard, and upon blankets, of a value not exceeding 75 cents each, the duty will be almost nominal, being 5 per cent. ad valorem; and upon cotton bagging, the duty will be reduced from 5 to 3½ cents the square yard. I have read in numerous publications in the newspapers of this city, that the woollens and the blankets which are imported by the planters for their negroes, cannot be purchased at the prices limited by the act, so as to be included within the reduced duty of 5 per cent. My reply to this statement, I should presume, would be perfectly satisfactory. I am informed by the most competent and respectable authority, that such woollens and blankets as the planters are in the habit of impor-

ting for the negroes, can now be purchased abroad at the prices specified in the act, and that no doubt is entertained that this will be the case, after that act shall be in force. Should this, however, be an error, as the reduction of the duties upon these articles was made, and was expected to be made by the advocates of the protective system, exclusively, for the accommodation of the South; and as they repeatedly and positively declared, that the articles could be procured at the prices mentioned, I cannot hesitate to believe, if the fact be otherwise, that upon satisfactorily establishing it, such a law would be passed at the next session of Congress as would rectify the mistake. However desirous the restrictionists may be, and unquestionably are, to preserve what they consider to be their interests, it would be doing them injustice to suspect them of so gross a dereliction of principle, as a deliberate design to defraud, or of the commission of so egregious an act of folly, as to calculate upon being able to deceive, when the means of detection would be so soon and so easily afforded.

"The minimums upon woollens, which created peculiar discontent, for the strongest and most obvious reasons, have also been abolished for the gratification of the South."

I have thus, fellow-citizens, submitted to you my reasons for the vote which I gave upon the passage of the late Tariff act, and my views of that act, both in its immediate effects, and as compared with the existing Tariff. I feel confident that my vote will be approved of by all of you, who prefer conciliation and compromise to a rupture with the members of our confederacy. When a system has long been established, which extensively controls the national capital and labor, however unwisely it may have been introduced, it cannot, suddenly be abolished, without spreading desolation and ruin among millions, and communicating a perilous shock to our tranquillity and security. However we may deprecate a protective tariff, in its principle and in its details—however indignantly we may arraign the motives in which it originated, and the consequences resulting from it, the majority of the people, are nevertheless, convinced, that it is warranted by the Constitution, and recommended by the soundest policy. From the prevalence of these sentiments among the majority, and the legislative encouragement of them by high and stimulating protective duties, immense capitals have been invested in numerous and complicated branches of human industry, which, it must be obvious, ought not to be interfered with, excepting with the utmost caution, deliberation and forbearance. Thus impressed with the importance, the intricacy and the delicacy of this subject, when the consideration of the tariff was bro't up, during the last session of Congress, my anticipations of its improvement were limited to such alterations as would lighten some of its burthens, obliterate some of its most obnoxious enactments, and manifest a temper and disposition indicative of still further amelioration. When the foundations of the system should be thus undermined, the cheering prospect would be presented, that Congress would gradually act upon the principles which ought never to be lost sight of—that domestic industry should only be incidentally protected by duties upon foreign importations. Although the tariff act of 1832 is, in my opinion imperfect, altho' it still requires great and radical improvements, yet it does appear to me that it makes such approaches to what it ought to be, as to render it worthy of acceptance, at this time, to every patriotic and reflecting statesman, who seeks to obtain the recognition of the principles of Free Trade, by temperate and practicable means.

"To what extent the duties and the re-

venue will be reduced by the late tariff act, I have already shown. Surely, a diminution in the protecting duties of \$1,869,056 and in the aggregate of the revenue from the customs of \$5,187,078, is a relief, in the gross and in the detail. Surely a diminution in taxes, which reduces their net receipts from \$17,288,645 to \$12,101,567, is a general benefit. These ameliorations, combined with some concessions of the South, and the repeal of the minimums upon woollens, ought to be hailed, with some satisfaction, as the harbinger of better times, and as leading to a more auspicious consummation; and more especially, ought we to be inspired with confidence, when it is recollected that these reformations were effected, although they were opposed, to the utmost, by the firmest zealots in the cause of protection, and although the bill which contained them, was voted against by six of our own delegation, in the House of Representatives. If thus much was achieved against obstacles so formidable, the hope is, proportionately flattering, that those who are willing to sacrifice the pride of opinion, and the lust of power, to a spirit of amity and compromise, and to lay their resentments, and passions, and prejudices, upon the altar of their common country, will accomplish greater objects by their judicious and persevering appeals, addressed to the reason, good sense, and real interests of the community. By honest exertions thus directed, it may well be anticipated, that the delusions which have been created by a selfish theory, will be dispelled—that the revenue, at no distant period, will be limited to the proper expences of the government—that the tariff will be so regulated, as equally, to diffuse its burthens and its blessings, among a free, a prosperous, and a united people. When a career has been opened which may carry us to the goal at which we would arrive, shall we falter in the course which we have commenced—shall we stop short in the progress to which we are invited—shall we, supinely, slumber on our posts, when the victory may be won, by discretion and perseverance? Shall we instead of availing ourselves of that "tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood, leads on to prosperous fortune," abandon whatever is dear to us as patriots, whatsoever renown we have derived from our ancestors, whatsoever of glory we have acquired abroad, and whatsoever of liberty and happiness we have enjoyed at home, and rashly barter away these inestimable treasures, to plunge into the vortex of Nullification? Shall we yield ourselves to be entangled in the mazes of political abstraction, which is either so subtle or so paradoxical as to mock the understanding, or so false and so pernicious as to lead us into error and danger? Shall we, with our senses awakened, and our faculties roused, and our vigor unimpaired, march tamely under the banners of those, who while they profess to put down usurpation, themselves usurp a power paramount to the Constitution and laws—who while they proclaim, that they will emancipate us from federal oppression, by a peaceful, efficient, and legitimate remedy, would reduce us, either to the alternative of submitting to the government we resisted, or of seceding from the Federal Union? The first alternative would be degrading humiliation. Should we adopt the other, the United States, from the imperious dictates of self-defence, would prescribe to us such terms, as would prevent them from being injured by our separate commercial laws and regulations; and to deliver ourselves from their invasion of our sovereignty, should we resort to an ally, the price of his aid, would be the sacrifice of our independence.

"I will dwell no longer upon such gloomy scenes. That the Supreme Ruler and Director of human affairs, may in his mercy, so incline our hearts and guide

our counsels, as that the fierce and stormy passions which threaten us with civil dissension, which distract our social intercourse, which embitter the harmony of our domestic circles, shall be banished from our bosoms, and only be remembered as solemn and enduring warnings for the future, is the fervent prayer, of your faithful and obedient fellow citizen,

WM. DRAYTON."

At an election held in Charleston, on the 3d inst. for Intendant and Wardens of that city, the Free Trade (or Nullifying) Ticket succeeded by a majority of about 160 votes over the Union Ticket. The result of this election, exhibiting an increased majority over the election of last year, may be taken as evidence of the fact that the cause of Nullification is gaining ground in that section of the Union.—*Pct. Times.*

A man gives an account in the Charleston Courier of a gross outrage committed on his person in the streets, and attributes it to political hostility. He says he got "somewhat intoxicated" at night, and when he came to himself in the morning, he was lying in the Public Market, tarred all over, his head shaved, and one of his whiskers shaved off, his pantaloons and coat cut, and his body mutilated. He knows no other reason for all this, but that he is a Union man. We think he must have been "gloriously drunk" to have undergone all this without waking.

A general row had taken place at the house of a Mr. Campbell, a few nights before, and the parties are edifying the public with their different versions of it.

The election for City Officers was to take place yesterday, and to the electioneering and treating incident to that occasion, we suppose these things may be attributed.—*Fay. Obs.*

Georgia Bank Notes.—An auction of rather an unusual character, was lately held at Savannah. At a large collection of persons, a quantity of the notes of some of the Georgia banks was put up and struck off to the highest bidder. Those of the Bank of Macon, which has recently exploded, brought from 15 to 19 cents on the dollar, and from what we can gather may prove rather a dear bargain to the purchasers. Notes of three or four other banks were sold at rates somewhat higher.

Counterfeits.—Counterfeit American half dollars are in circulation in Baltimore. They are smooth to the touch, of light weight, have no ring when struck, and may be readily detected if examined with any care.

The Comet.—Much disappointment is expressed in New York at the non-importance of the Comet which has just made its appearance in these heavens. It is, they say, "absolutely without a tail," as smooth and snug as a soap ball. We advise the getting up of a few indignation meetings, to express public sentiment. It is out of all character that "a Comet" of any character should be tailless, and if nothing else is done there should be a few stars strung up like onions, to make a pendant for the visitor. We doubt indeed whether a Comet, etymologically considered, has any right to come without a hairy tail, and we think it would be only right to turn the tailless intruder out.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Lead cannon.—We learn from the Galena Gazette, that leaden guns have been cast for the defence of a stockade at Col. Hamilton's, on the Pick-a-ton-e-ka, thirty miles east of that town—as no iron or brass pieces were to be obtained, resort was had to ingenuity, and the leaden pieces were found to be well fitted for the object desired.