

## Communications.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

The State Constitution.  
No. 3.

"The ordinary revenue is between \$12,000 and \$15,000 less than the annual expence of the government, and this has been the case for many years. The sources from which the deficiency has been supplied are precarious in their nature and will soon entirely fail." These facts have been communicated to the Legislature by the very intelligent gentleman who conducts the financial affairs of the State, and his statements have been confirmed by the committees who have examined and reported upon the subject. It is needless for me to say that if this state of things continues, it is almost impossible to estimate the amount of debt that will ultimately accrue.

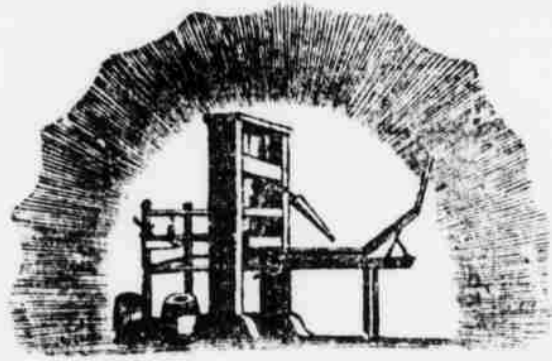
On the 1st of November, 1833, the balance in the Treasury was \$39,907. The ordinary revenue of the State amounts to \$68,000—dividends from Banks upon the Capital Stock belonging to the State \$36,360—private bonds \$2,500—making the sum of 146,767—to defray the demands upon the Treasury for the current year. Now what are these demands? \$80,000 for the ordinary expences of the government, and \$80,000 to meet the appropriations made by the Legislature for rebuilding the State House and compensating Commissioners to revise the Statute Laws—amounting to \$160,000, or \$13,233 more than the Treasurer will have in his hands. It is true that this is an unusual expenditure—but it is also true that the receipts for the present year cannot be relied upon for the next; and taking the ordinary revenue which is \$68,000 and comparing it with the ordinary expenditure which is \$80,000, it will still be seen that the same relative disproportion exists.

Now it is clear that there are but two ways by which this unfortunate state of things can be remedied. The taxes must be increased or the annual expences must be diminished. The former is out of the question. We already pay enough to support as good a government as we desire—and expensive governments are always bad ones. The annual expences then of the State must be diminished so as to bring them within its annual income. Where will you begin? The salary of the Governor is barely sufficient to enable him to live without trenching upon his private means. The Judiciary of the State is not extravagantly supported and any diminution of the allowance made to this department of the government would seriously affect its character and militate against the best interests of the people. The only method by which this financial reform can be accomplished is to diminish the size of the Legislature—and make its sessions biennial.

It is well known that large bodies are not favorable to the dispatch of business. Hence it is that a few counties have been created, and consequently the size of the Legislature increased, the sessions have become longer and longer, until every man is sensible of this great public evil. It cannot be denied, no matter what difference of opinion in regard to the proper basis of representation may exist, that the Legislature might be advantageously reduced. The expences of the Legislature are now annually about \$42,000—suppose you reduce it one third. You reduce at the same time this annual drain to \$28,000. And if it should appear, as I am inclined to think it would, that the public interest would be farther promoted by having its sessions biennial, an additional saving of \$18,000 might be made, which added to the \$12,000, which the reduction of the size of the Legislature would effect, would present an aggregate of \$30,000 which would be annually saved to the people of North Carolina by the proposed reform in the legislative department of the government.

In the preceding numbers I have endeavored to refrain from doing more than to present as clearly and as perspicuously as possible, the facts necessary to a full understanding of the subject.

I have undertaken to present for public consideration. I have endeavored to do this in a plain and intelligible manner. If I have succeeded in this, my object is accomplished. ARISTIDES.



## HARBOROUGH

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1834.

To the enquiry of the Washington Whig we reply, that we endorsed the "just tribute" to Senator Brown without any hesitation, and if this subjects us to the imputation of wearing "the collar," so be it.

D. W. Stone, Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina, has given notice that the notes of the Bank, made payable at the Principal Bank, or any of its Branches, will in future be redeemed at the counter at the Office of the Bank of the United States, in Fayetteville, and at the Bank of the State of North Carolina, in Raleigh, at any time when presented during Bank hours.

**Nominations.**—The friends of the Administration, and the Opposition, in the State of New York, both held their nominating Conventions on Wednesday last. The former assembled at Herkimer, and was numerously attended by delegates from every county, except Alleghany and Franklin—and they unanimously nominated William L. Marcy as again the candidate for Governor, and John Tracy again for Lieut. Governor.

The Opposition, or Bank party, met at Utica—and nominated as their candidate for Governor, Wm. H. Seward and Silas M. Stilwell, for Lieut. Governor.

Mr. McDuffie has resigned his seat in Congress. We regret it. He was against us, but with such opponents to deal with, the friends of the Administration had nought but talent and manly bearing to contend. Friends or enemies have never mistaken the position of George McDuffie.—*Pet. Con.*

The President left the "Hermitage" on the 9th inst. He was in good health.—*ib.*

**The U. S. Bank against the people.**—The Bank has given the Treasury Department official notice, that it has seized on a hundred and fifty odd thousand dollars of the public money, as a pretended indemnification for damages alleged to have been incurred, in the negotiation of a Bill of Exchange on the French Government. We shall give the interesting correspondent between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the U. S. Bank, on Thursday.—*ib.*

**From the far West.**—We mentioned in our paper of Saturday last, that the report of a battle between the Dragoons in the West and the Indians seemed as likely to turn out false as true. The mail of yesterday brought us the Arkansas Gazette of August 26th (in which journal the report was published,) from which we are glad to learn that the story was false from beginning to end. We expressed a hope, also, when we heard of the death of Gen. Leavenworth and the sickness of several officers and many privates of the Dragoons, that the detachment marching westward would forthwith return. It gives us pleasure to state, now, that they did return, as we hoped they would, and arrived at Fort Gibson on the 15th of August.—*Nat. Int.*

**The Gale.**—The papers of this State, those of Charleston and Eastern Virginia, pour in upon us sad tidings of the destruction and loss of property, occasioned by this unwelcome visitor. In some places, it approached the violence of a *Tornado*—in others, it put on the fury of a frightful tempest of wind, rain and hail

immense injury has been done to the crops and other property on the land—and wide-spread ruin, in places, has marked its progress on the coast.

Wash. Statesman.

**James Willis.**—This community, has for some days past been somewhat excited by the efforts of a few persons to obtain signatures to a petition to the Governor, for the pardon, *without trial!* Or even the *arrest!* Of the cold blooded murderer of Saml. Thomas, whose name stands at the commencement of this article. And to induce minors strangers—and what not to sign it, it has been delusively represented, that, if the Governor granted the pardon, why Willis would settle ten thousand dollars, on the Widow and Orphan child of the man in whose blood he dipped his hands—and furthermore, that he would indulge his debtors as long as they pleased—but that they would quickly be forced, if the Petition was not successful! A more audacious attempt to trample on the majesty of those Laws which he, as a Magistrate, swore to obey and enforce, and that peace of society, he promised before the altar of God to keep, was never attempted.

The above is from the Washington Statesman. The following additional particulars we gather from the N. Y. Star:—

A young man named Thomas, belonging to an association called the Painter Club, at Washington, N. C., was lately murdered by a man named Willis. The object of the Club was to besmear and paint all drunkards found in the streets. It appears Willis, who was a man of property was lately discovered in that situation in the streets by Thomas, who immediately coated him with a dose of asafetida. Willis went home, had his gun, which was out of order, repaired by the gun-smith, and returned and sought out Thomas, whom he deliberately shot dead.

**Ocracoke Light-House.**—We regret to learn that fire was, last week, accidentally communicated from one of the lamps, to the *deck* of the Ocracoke Light House; and that the upper part of it, together with the lamps, reflectors, machinery, &c., were totally destroyed. The "Ocracoke Light" has long been known as one of the best on the coast; and than which there could be none of more utility. We trust there will be no delay in repairing the damage, which is estimated at \$1500.—The keeper of the Light-House, we are sorry to state, received considerable injury from the hot oil falling on him while endeavoring to extinguish the fire.—*Wash. Whig.*

The Light Boat at Wade's Point parted her moorings in the gale on the fourth inst. and has been taken to Elizabeth City, till she can obtain another anchor, and undergo some little repairs.—*ib.*

The grand jurors at the Superior court recently held in Oxford, made out a presentment against the fifty-four justices of their court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for neglecting to provide a proper temple for Dame Justice to hold her stated court levees in. The jurors also found that the said justices had neglected to provide a pillory or whipping post.—*ib.*

**Ship Wreck.**—The Schnr. Superior, Hathaway of Dighton, (Mass.) from Newport bound to Tar River, (N. C.) was wrecked on Currituck Beach, on Tuesday night. The vessel is about 60 or 70 tons, 15 days off the stocks; every thing new; has only 5 bbls. flour, 3 bbls. Pork, 2 do. Molasses, 1 box Shoes, 1 do. Dry Goods, and some Carpenter's Tools.

Norfolk Herald.

**Rail Road.**—On Monday last the Rail Road in this place commenced hauling merchandize from the landing to the several merchants; when what was considered a heavy load for four horses was put upon the car, the horse attached, trotted off with the same ease as if no load had been placed there. Simple and inconsiderable as is the fact, it goes to show (what has long been demonstrated, but not believed by those who have not

seen Rail Roads) the immense saving in animal expence and consumption.

Fayetteville Jour.

The New Orleans Bee of 3d instant says—"A very respectable meeting was held last evening at Davis' bull room, in pursuance of previous understanding, with a view to adopt measures to decrease the number of duels. It is proposed to establish a 'Court of Honor,' with such other regulations and by-laws as may conduce to the beneficial object in view. Several propositions were made and referred to a committee containing the several propositions, but as they are under advisement, we decline referring to them more particularly at this moment. Mess. Bernard Marigny and Gen. Plauche presided over the deliberations of the meeting, assisted by Messrs. Auguste Douce and Mercier."

A committee were appointed who were to report the Monday following.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer, under the head of infatuation, tells the story of a young lady of family who abandoned home, married, in opposition to her family's wish, a young man guilty of theft and forgery, and who had broken prison, all of which facts she well knew; still, so strong was the hold on her affections, that nothing could restrain her, the power of love proving irresistible, and ultimately triumphing over her judgment, hazarding her happiness and prospects of life.

## FOREIGN.

**Later from Europe.**—The ship Champlain, Captain Macy, furnishes London dates to the 17th. Parliament was prorogued on the 15th.

In the House of Lords the Irish title bill was refused a second reading by a vote of 189 to 122.

The poor laws amendment bill passed the House of Commons on the 8th.

The bill to allow dissenters admission into the universities had also been thrown out of the House of Lords by a majority of 102. The conservative interests of the House of Lords and the liberal policy of the House of Commons appear to have come in collision—the House of Lords failing to act or rejecting the favored bills of the lower body.

In Spain the hopes of Carlos appear to be blasted—he having fled towards the French frontier, where he had been seen within ten minutes ride of the neutral ground. Zumalacarreguy, with 5000 men, retreated before Rodil at the head of 2500 men, after an action of four hours, into the woods of Ibrica and Iranzu, and thence to the mountains and but for the state of the country, his whole band would have been exterminated.

Don Miguel was at Genoa, where he had issued his protest against his renunciation of the crown of Portugal.

Don Pedro, on the 23d of July, issued his decree, prohibiting after the 31st of August the circulation of paper money.

The Tribunal at Warsaw, consisting of Russia generals and Polish magistrates, instituted for the purpose of trying the actors in the late Polish revolution, concluded their labors—condemning to death the government of the five, together with Gen. Skrzynecki.

**Liverpool, Friday August 1.**—The demand for Cotton has continued very general throughout the week, and prices of American description are 1-8d per lb. higher.

**West Indies.**—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Thomas, to his correspondent in New Haven, dated August 15, 1834:—"There have been some famous doings in St. Kitts. The negroes have all turned out.—There is a vessel down from that island this morning, which brings the news that after a great deal of trouble, they have been brought into subjection again, with the exception of about 300, who are still in the mountains.—Those who have been taken were severely flogged, so much so that some died under the lash. Others were sent to Bermuda as convicts, and I believe there are some to be shot. Fourteen of them were killed the other day. It appears they had assembled within range of the