

Communications.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

Mr. Howard: I have lately read with great satisfaction and much interest, the remarks of a correspondent of the North-Carolina Journal under the signature of a North-Carolinian, headed "The Southerner;" and although I have as yet seen only two of his numbers, I am much pleased that one who appears so well acquainted with the subject has taken it in hand. It is true, the facts of which he speaks are notorious; but they are not on that account the less worthy of our serious consideration.

No native philanthropist can look upon the present condition of North-Carolina, either in a physical or literary point of view, and contrast it with her sister States, without feelings of conscious inferiority and of the deepest regret; and, when the causes for this evident contrast are enquired into, his mortification cannot fail to be greatly heightened by a knowledge of the fact that the fault is our own. There are none who do not know and feel the consequences of this melancholy fact. All are complaining of the hardness of the times, the distresses & disadvantages under which we labor. Crowds of our population are continually abandoning their native soil and flocking to distant States, where a more auspicious prospect opens to

"Their defeated enterprise
Means of successful exercise."

We have the gratification, however, of having lately witnessed in our own county, and some others, efforts alike laudable and energetic, to improve the internal condition of our State, and many other evidences of a public determination no longer to *talk* and *speculate*, but to *act*.

But, Mr. Editor, where is our literary character? Have we no regard for our standing in this respect? Are we content that this fact shall go abroad that North-Carolina cannot, or rather will not support *one literary work*; and that too, on a very small scale? I, myself, was a subscriber to, and constant reader of the Fayetteville Amaranth, and altho' I do not profess to be a judge of the matter, yet to say the least, I was better pleased with it than many northern works of a similar nature; and yet I should infer from its speedy discontinuance, that it had not half the support which many of these *yankce* works receive in North-Carolina alone. What, Mr. Editor, does this say for our public philanthropy? If Patrick Henry were still alive, would he not *now* point to North-Carolina and call her a "poor, despised State?"

This, Mr. Editor, is adduced merely as an instance of the apathy with which we look upon native worth and merit. The present condition of our University, if I am correctly informed, speaks very little in favor of North-Carolina literature. I shall not, however, at this time trouble you with any further remarks.

AMOR PATRIÆ.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

ENIGMA.

I am a word of two syllables comprising six letters, and those letters grammatically arranged constitute me a something of very short duration. But by transposing two-thirds of my whole, (to wit) my 5th, 2d, 1st and 6th, and they constitute a something that will be the last of all earthly objects that shall cease to exist. From me much can be made by means of transposition, and should you desire to know what I am and what that much is that can be made from me, please transpose my 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th, and you have a word expressive of silence. Take my 3d, 4th, and 5th, and I furnish you with a delicious fruit. Take my 5th, 2d, and 3d, and I am a composition of metals. Take my 1st, 2d, 3d, and 6th, and I am the source from whence sprang all the riches of the world. My 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th, is a savoury plant; and likewise the place from which money first issues. My 6th and 5th is a latin word for your translation, provided you are a linguist. My 2d and 5th is a word familiar to the most illiterate. My 5th, 6th, and 3d is that particular number of injunctions which constitutes the holy decalogue. My 1st, 2d, 5th, and 6th, is the name of a very small insect. My 2d and 3d is the reverse of out. My 5th, 4th, 3d, and 6th, puts the songster into a musical state of singing harmoniously. My whole is indispensably necessary to the prolongation of existence. I commenced with the commencement of all things, and shall only end with "the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds;" yet strange as it may appear, it is no less true than strange, that I am of short duration. W.



Tarborough,

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1829.

We are requested to announce Dr. JAMES J. PHILIPS, as a candidate to represent this county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

Naval Stores.—We learn from the Freeman's Echo, that the merchants of Washington, in this State, have adopted the following regulations relative to the trade in tar and turpentine, of which it is supposed, 70,000 barrels are annually shipped from that port:

"Whereas, the present state of the inspection in town is extremely defective, and a large portion of the barrels of naval stores, brought for sale and shipments, are less than the lawful size, and many of them fraudulently made, to the general injury of the naval store trade of the place, and the prejudice of the makers of honest barrels—for remedy whereof, so far as correction of the evil is within our power—

"We the undersigned resolve, and pledge our honor each to the other, that from and after the first day of August next, we will not, on our own account, or for any

person in the county of Beaufort, ship any barrel of Tar or Turpentine, which shall not be of the full size of thirty-two gallons, and fairly shaped, and regularly inspected and branded, under the penalty of one dollar for every barrel any one of us may respectively ship, in violation of this resolution, which we respectively, each who may so violate, pledges his honor to pay on demand by all or any one of the others; and to ensure fairness of shape, the barrel shall not be less than twenty-eight, nor exceed thirty inches in length, nor the head thereof be less than seventeen nor exceed eighteen inches in diameter, and as nearly round as practicable. The staves not to be less than 5-8 nor more than 7-8 of an inch in thickness, and the head not to exceed 1 1/4 inches in thickness, and no stave more than 4 inches wide; and the barrel made round and shaped properly."

Signed by the Merchants.

Correction.—A few weeks since we copied an article from the Richmond Enquirer, stating that "1600 pounds of pure metal" were obtained at Capp's gold mine, in this State, in one week—the Salisbury Carolinian says, "900 pennyweights is the best business they have ever done in one week."

Congressional Candidates.—So far as we can ascertain, the following are all the candidates for Congress at the ensuing election in this State, in the different districts, viz:

Edenton, Lemuel Sawyer, William B. Shepard.

Halifax, Willis Alston.

Edgecombe, Thomas H. Hall.

Newbern, James Manney, Jesse Speight, Thomas H. Daves.

Warren, Robert Potter.

Wilmington, Gabriel Holmes, Edward B. Dudley.

Fayetteville, Edmund Deberry, John A. Cameron.

Raleigh, Daniel L. Barringer, Nathaniel J. Palmer.

Caswell, Augustus H. Shepperd.

Salisbury, John Long, John Giles.

Mecklenburg, H. W. Conner.

Burke, Samuel P. Carson.

Surry, Lewis Williams, Samuel King.

Hard Times and worse are coming.

The pecuniary embarrassments among the manufacturers in New England appears to increase, and is also spreading over the middle States. The Providence R. I. Subaltern says: "Within the last ten days, within the circle of the ten adjacent miles, upwards of 2500 people have been suddenly and unexpectedly thrown out of employment, and the distress that such an event has produced, can be far better imagined than described." The New-York Mercantile Advertiser says: "A vast many excellent mechanics, in consequence of the want of employ, have been compelled to abandon the city." In Philadelphia and its suburbs it is said: "4000 looms are now idle which had been employed within a year past." It appears these untoward circumstances have partially opened the eyes of the late Adams-Clay-American-System men, who now begin correctly to attribute them to the "sophisms of madmen, and the writings of cracked-brain philosophers and economists!"

Providence (R. I.) June 6.

Bankruptcy is now the order of the day, and the first inquiry that is made in the morning is, "who has failed since last night?" When the present embarrassed state of our market will cease, Heaven only knows. Confidence is destroyed between man and man, and Rhode-Island wears a gloomy aspect.—*Literary Sub.*

Reform.—The U. S. Telegraph gives the number of removals in the different departments of the General Government, under the present Administration. It appears that out of 274 persons employed, but 27 have been dismissed; and it is said that *four-fifths* of those *now* in office were friendly to the late Administration. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, commenting on Mr. Clay's late speech, remarks as follows on this subject:

"Mr. Clay denounces in unmeasured terms, the late removals, and substantially asserts that men have a life estate in office. When he invoked the authority of Mr. Jefferson to sustain him, he might have recollected that Mr. Jefferson was the author of the Virginia Bill of Rights; and he might find in that paper this language, that public officers, legislative and executive, "should be restrained from oppression, by feeling and participating the burthens of the people, and that they should at fixed periods return to a private station." "Once in office always in office," is irreconcilable with the saving principles of republicanism.

"The President swears that he will "take care to have the laws faithfully executed." Can he acquit himself of this sacred obligation, when he retains around him worthless, incompetent, or faithless agents? Can he sleep in peace upon his pillow, with the recollection of the tie that binds him to this duty, if men are in office, for whose acts he assumes this heavy responsibility, and in whose fidelity, abilities, or integrity, he has not full and perfect confidence? Nay more—can those men who have actively exerted themselves against his election, disseminated the foulest accusations, denounced him, and prophesied against the wisdom, the virtue, or the success of his administration of the national affairs—can such men give him a cordial support? He undertakes that these men will be faithful to their trust; can men who have so acted and are so circumstanced, give their fidelity to a Chief Magistrate of whom they have so tho't and so spoken? The severe and exact responsibility of the President should be met, by the employment of those, in whose talents and virtues he knows that he may confide."

Proscription.—We hear a great cry about the proscriptive removals by the present Administration. What shall we say of the other side of the picture? What moderation have the Coalition party displayed in certain States where they have had the sway? In Maine, in Massachusetts, in Delaware, in Maryland, &c.?—The last Fredericktown Citizen gives a list of 37 officers who were removed in that county alone, by the Coalition, from their accession to power, to their dissolution at Washington. But it is to be recollected, that this same party sways the destinies of Maryland. The removees are the county officers, justices of the peace, trustees of the poor, and as many as 34 constables. With what grace the Coalition party in Maryland can complain of the removals at Washington, it is difficult to discover.—*Rich. Eng.*