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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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DOMESTIC.

The Fayetteville Observer of Tuesday contains the subjoined reply of Governor Swain to the invitation tendered him by the citizens of that town to participate with them in the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.

Raleigh, 12th June, 1833.

Dear Sir,—I have had the honor to receive your polite letter of yesterday, communicating to me the invitation of the citizens of Fayetteville, "to participate with them in the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our Country's Independence."

The kindness of your citizens to me on a former occasion is so fresh in my recollection, and all the circumstances connected with it so agreeable to my feelings, as to render a renewal of these associations peculiarly desirable.

The citizens of Raleigh, however, have determined to connect with their celebration of the National Jubilee, the consideration of subjects in which all the people of North Carolina ought to feel a lively interest, and about which I cannot be indifferent. Delegates from the different counties and towns in the State have been invited to assemble in this city upon that occasion, and I have promised to be present and co-operate with them in the attempt to harmonize conflicting opinions, and concentrate the energies of the community upon a system of internal improvements, which shall be commensurate with our resources, and creditable to our character for enterprize and intelligence.

Permit me to hope that the pleasure I shall forego, in declining the proffered civilities of your citizens, will be compensated in some degree, by that which I shall experience in taking by the hand upon that occasion, such of my friends as may be delegated to be present with & aid us in our deliberations.

Do me the favor to communicate to the citizens of Fayetteville, the grateful feelings with which I receive this expression of their confidence and kindness, and for yourself accept the assurances of my respect and esteem.

D. L. SWAIN.

To James Seawell, Esq. Mag. Police,
Town of Fayetteville.

Rail Road Meeting.—On the 23th ult. a number of the citizens of Warren county assembled at Warrenton; when James Somervell, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Benj. E. Cook, Secretary. A resolution was adopted approving of the construction of a Rail Road from the Roanoke, where the Petersburg or Portsmouth Rail Road shall reach it, to Oxford; and a committee was appointed to correspond with similar committees in other counties on the propriety of holding a convention on the subject, to be composed of delegates from the several county meetings, at such time and place as may be agreed upon by said committees. A committee was also appointed to institute an inquiry, in concert with similar committees in other counties, into the practicability of effecting said improvement, and to report all such information connected with the subject, as in their opinion may enable their

fellow citizens to form correct opinions concerning it.—*Raleigh Star.*

The President and the Indians.—The Editor of the Baltimore Republican has been obligingly favored with a copy of the following parting address of the President of the United States, delivered on Friday morning, to which the Prophet made a reply, a copy of which follows the address.

Black Hawk and his party were introduced to the President, who addressed them as follows:

My Children.—When I saw you in Washington, I told you that you had behaved very badly, in raising the tomahawk against the white people, and killing men, women, and children upon the frontier. Your conduct last year compelled me to send my warriors against you, and your people were defeated with great loss, and your men surrendered you to be kept until I should be satisfied, that you would not try to do any more injury. I told you I would inquire whether your people wished you should return, and whether if you did return, there would be any danger to the frontier. Gen. Clark, and Gen. Atkinson, whom you know, have informed me that Sheekak, your principal Chief, and the rest of your people are anxious you should return, and Keokuk has asked me to send you back. Your Chiefs have pledged themselves for your good conduct, and I have given directions, that you should be taken to your own country.

Maj. Garland, who is with you, will conduct you through some of our towns. You will see the strength of the white people. You will see, that our young men are as numerous as the leaves in the woods—What can you do against us? You may kill a few women and children, but such a force would be soon sent against you as would destroy your whole tribe. Let the red men hunt and take care of their families, but I hope they will not again raise their hands against their white brethren. We do not wish to injure you. We desire your prosperity and improvement. But if you again plunge your knives into the breasts of our people, I shall send a force, which will severely punish you for all your cruelties.

When you go back, listen to the Councils of Keokuk and the other friendly Chiefs. Bury the tomahawk, and live in peace with the frontiers. And I pray the Great Spirit to give you a smooth path and a fair sky to return.

To this the Prophet and the others answered.

My Father.—My ears are open to your words. I am glad to hear them. I am glad to go back to my people. I want to see my family. I did not behave well last summer. I ought not to have taken up the tomahawk. But my people have suffered a great deal. When I get back, I will remember your words. I won't go to war again. I will live in peace. I shall hold you by the hand.

Black Hawk's Arrival.—Public expectation was disappointed, relative to the presence of Black Hawk and his party, in Castle Garden, to witness the flight of Mr. Durant. It was about 5 o'clock before the Warrior and his suite made their appearance near our shores. The steam-boat in which he was conveyed hither, then rounded to, and waited to observe the ascension. These sons of the forest, of whom it is characteristic to give no apparent heed and express no surprise at objects presented in a civilized country, exhibited greater astonishment on this occasion, than on any other upon their journey. Black Hawk, in speaking of the Aeronaut, said, 'he must be a very great brave,' and seemed to think that 'he could go to the Heavens—to the Great Spirit.' The Prophet and others expressed equal astonishment.

After the balloon had dwindled in the distance, the steam-boat proceeded to her usual landing, and in passing the Castle, Black Hawk presented himself to the assembled multitude, raised his hat, and made a few remarks to this effect:—'How do you do? How do you do all? The Great Spirit above knows that I love you, and that my heart is with you all.' On reaching the wharf the crowd was so great that it was extremely difficult to effect a passage for their conveyance to their lodgings. It was finally accomplished and they were escorted to the Exchange Hotel, Broad street, where they will probably remain about a week, and then return, by way of Detroit, to their forest abode. It was at first proposed to conduct them as far eastwardly as Boston, but the Secretary at War, in consideration of the fatigues they have endured, has directed their less circuitous return.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Slaves in the British Colonies.—Few things, occurring abroad, are of more importance to the United States, in the present peaceful relation of this government to the rest of the world, than the measure now in agitation in the Councils of Great Britain, which has for its object the amelioration of the condition of the Slaves in her Colonies. The last mail brought us by way of New York, an outline of the plan of the British Ministry for accomplishing this purpose; a purpose laudable in itself, doubtless, but surrounded with difficulties, which make it almost impracticable. If the object is ever to be attained, at least, we apprehend it will not be by legislation, on the part of persons not representing, in any material degree, the interest legislated upon, and not sufficiently informed of its nature, to be able to legislate upon it intelligently, and providently.

By this class of persons, however, the scheme of the British Ministry, has been obviously devised. An ignorance of the actual condition of the colored slave population runs through the whole of it. The possession on the part of the negroes of intelligence and habits of reflection is implied, to an extent not warranted by facts. The change proposed in their condition is, besides, too sudden.—The requisition to the master to make weekly payments, &c. is not suited to the condition of an agricultural community, in which slave labor is extensively employed. Planters cannot, in the nature of things, make weekly payments: it is well if they can pay, once a year, the debts which they necessarily contract for the maintenance of themselves and plantations.

There are other objections to this scheme. There is, in fact, an inherent and insoluble difficulty in the legislation concerning slave-holders and their property, by those who are not only not slave-holders themselves, but cannot be made to comprehend the nature of that relation. For that very reason it was, that, in framing the Constitution of the United States, that subject was left so exclusively to the legislation of the several States, that the Congress of all the States cannot touch it without a palpable usurpation of the reserved rights of the States and the People. The several States alone, within which this class of population exists, could act upon it, even to ameliorate its condition, with the least probability of doing good, or indeed of avoiding to do mischief. The silence of the Constitution of the United States on that subject, therefore, is a most wise one.—*Nat. Intl.*

An occurrence of an extraordinary character took place on board the schooner Empire on Tuesday last, on her way from Norfolk, Va. to New York. It appears that some of the passengers having borrowed a double-barrelled gun from a Frenchman of the name of Jones

Myer, a tailor by trade and resident of Norfolk, amused themselves for a time with shooting at small birds that were flying over the vessel.—They then returned the gun to the owner, who very deliberately loaded it with a double charge of shot, and fired it off at one of the passengers, a Mr. Young. He received the whole charge in the left side of his head about the eye and temple. Myer then jumped overboard, but the vessel being hove to and the boat put off, he was taken up, brought on board again and so secured as to put it out of his power to commit any further violence. Mr. Young is seriously wounded though not dangerously.—There is some reason to fear he may lose one of his eyes.

Philadelphia Gaz.

On the 24th ult. there were 24 steam boats, many of them of the largest class, lying at the wharf in Louisville, Ky. which will afford some idea of the extensive commerce carried on in that city.

A new Paper at Washington.—Proposals have been issued, by Mr. W. R. Collier, for the publication of a daily and tri-weekly newspaper at Washington city, under the title of *The Moderator*; which will advocate the election of John M'Lean, late Postmaster General, to the Presidency of the United States.

On the 8th instant, Mr. Jacob Meetz was arrested in Charleston on a charge of having set fire to his own store which was burnt down on the 25th February last, in Columbia. The property was insured and the insurance money promptly paid. It seems that Mr. M. has been betrayed by one of his clerks in consequence of not receiving the amount promised by M. for keeping the fact concealed. He has been sent back to Columbia for trial.

An affray took place, a few days since at Cambridge, between the students of Harvard University and the citizens of that town. It originated at the raising of a new church, in the course of which the students—matters not going on to their liking; undertook to chastise the mechanics engaged in the building. Many blows were inflicted on both sides, and one of the students was dangerously wounded. The students were, with difficulty, dispersed by President Quincy, who rushed among them, and finally succeeded in compelling them to repair to their rooms.

Painful Intelligence.—We learn with regret that the brig Ajax, fifteen days from New Orleans, bound to Liberia, with nearly one hundred and fifty emigrants on board, has been compelled to put into Key West in distress. She lost her mate and two blacks, when she had been only two days out; and the ship carpenter aboard reported that 30 or 40 of the emigrants died of the cholera, whilst the brig was anchored off the town. They are said to have been as fine a set of emigrants as ever left this country. One hundred of these were from Kentucky—of whom ninety-six were slaves and had been manumitted upon condition of their deportation to Monrovia. Forty were from Tennessee and the residue from Ohio. Among those from Kentucky, was a female brought up by Mrs. Wickliffe, who possessed a superior education and gifted mind, and who was intended for a teacher at Liberia.

The Ajax left Key West on the 16th ult. for her place of destination. Since that time there had been from ten to fifteen cases in the town, nine of which had proved fatal, out of a population of two hundred. No case had occurred between the 27th ult. and 1st inst. and it was believed at the latter date that the disease had left the Key.

N. Y. Com. Adv.