

(continued from 1st page)

Luckily for him, though the persons who had the management of the investigation were politically opposed to him, and the supporters of other candidates, had too much self-respect to condemn him without cause. A strong reason with me for preferring this man for the Presidency, is, that placed in that situation he will be surrounded more, as his political and personal friends, by that order of politicians who, I believe, to be best qualified and most determined to support the original principles of the government, and the interest of the people. I have thus thought proper to give my opinion, with some of the reasons for it, because from the lateness of the session it will be out of my power to see my friends generally in the district, and because the questions that are asked may in this way be answered with less trouble. And here I must be permitted to say, that I protest against its being supposed that my opinion, either now or in the meeting already mentioned, is or was given in a spirit of dictation. In either case I have only acted as a free man, and have given an opinion which no man is bound to follow, which I ask no man to follow. It is idle nonsense to say, as has been said, that the nomination by a Caucus meeting takes away the rights and privileges of any one. It was an act entirely independent of the representative character; an act which every freeman in the country has the right to do; which he not only has the right to do, but what in effect most of those objecting to it have done, at some time or place. Nominations of this sort take place every year in every part of the country. Candidates for state legislatures or for Congress rarely come out without some previous consultations among their friends. Such meetings and consultations of two or more persons are in principle the same as if by as many thousand, and are only right or wrong according to the purpose or intention and measures taken to accomplish the end in view. It is what has been and will continue to be done, preparatory to elections, so long as our free form of government lasts. And has it really come to this, that Members of Congress are to surrender all the rights and privileges of freemen, merely because they have received this distinction from their fellow men? Since I have had the honor of being your Representative, I have endeavored to ascertain and to do that which was best for your interest and that of the public, and shall continue so to do as long as I continue in that character. But I must assure my fellow-citizens, that it is my determination not to give up one of my rights as a free and independent man, for any consideration. Highly as I prize the honor they have conferred on me (and I feel as grateful for it as I ought, or as any other would feel, or they could wish,) I would forego it entirely sooner than give up any of those rights and privileges which are the pride and the boast of every American citizen. And let me tell you, fellow-citizens, that any man who would, even for this great boon, sacrifice his principles or privileges, would, when occasion required, sacrifice your rights to other objects of interest or aggrandizement. I cannot, however, believe that there is a feeling so little in character with genuine

American principles prevailing in any part of the 3d district, as to require any such sacrifice. In looking back on the course I have pursued, I feel gratified in having it in my power to say, that I have my own approbation; proud, indeed, shall I always be to meet that of the citizens of the 3d district generally. But should it be unfortunately otherwise, I can only say that I am no electioneering time-server. And in these my views should I be alone, I would not change my free thro'ts for a throne.

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"Tis not in mortals to command success—  
But do you more, Sempronius—  
don't deserve it,  
And take my word you won't have any less.  
Be wary, watch the time, and always serve it:  
Give gentle way when there's too great a press:  
And for your conscience, only learn to nerve it—  
For, like a racer or a boxer training,  
'Twill make, if proved, vast efforts without paining."

T. H. HALL.  
Tarboro', July, 1824.

**WASHINGTON'S STATUE.**  
We have been requested to re-publish the following "Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Raleigh to his friend in this place," which originally appeared in the "Halifax Compiler," in 1822.

This beautiful Statue of the Father of his Country, is erected in the centre of the State House; over which the architect of the state has erected a lofty arial dome. Its beauty and exquisite workmanship, the design and skilful execution, entitle him to the thanks of the state. The Statue is of the purest white marble, and rests on an elegant historical pedestal.

The Statue is as large as life, and is sitting in an easy posture, dressed in the Roman costume, the *toga* or *tunica*, which floats in light drapery over the left shoulders, and rather shades than conceals. Its outline is highly graceful. Other exquisite ornaments of Roman dress adorn the Statue in *basso relievos*, remarkable for the extreme beauty of the sculpture. The dress is well adapted—the *toga* was the characteristic dress of the Romans, the habit of peace and of ceremony, the badge of freedom, and the distinguishing ornament of a Roman citizen. The General holds a *stylus* in his hand, and is in the act of writing his Farewell Address to the American people; it is said to be an excellent likeness. The marble is of so exquisite a polish, that the eye of the spectator can discover the veins in the neck and the arms at some distance; and we may safely say, all that is sublime and beautiful in Roman and Grecian sculpture, all that is grand and magnificent, is to be seen in the Statue. Human ingenuity seemed to have strained its powers, and art to have exhausted its resources in this last best work of the artist, the Marquis Canova. "When nature stamp'd him, she the dye destroyed."

The pedestal is superb, and equally elegant. On the back part of it an urn is displayed, by which stands, it is supposed, Mercer, Warren, Hancock, and Sullivan. A Goddess draws from the urn the letter W, emblematical of the manner in which the ancients chose their Generals. On the left side of the pedestal is seen Hancock, sitting as Speaker of the old Continental Congress, and in the act of delivering to General Washington his commission as Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States; several members of Congress are seen just behind the Speaker, one of whom is Mr. Jefferson, Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Sam-

uel Adams. On the front of the pedestal are seen three large groups; in the first are Gen. Washington, Marquis De La Fayette, Gen. Rochambeau, Gen. Lincoln, Col. Hamilton, &c. In the second are Gen. Knox, Secretary Nelson, and the Duke de Lauzun. The third is descriptive of the British surrendering their arms, where is seen Lord Cornwallis, Gen. O'Hara, Lieut. Col. Abercrombie, Lieut. Col. Tarleton, and Lieut. Col. Dundas. Lord Cornwallis appears presenting his sword to the first General he meets, but General Washington is pointed out to him by the Marquis De La Fayette, General Knox, and the Duke de Lauzun; as the only person to whom he can surrender his sword—Gen. Washington points to Gen. Lincoln, who received the sword. The grand and last is, where Gen. Washington, like Numa and Cincinnatus, returns to the plough; where the General is seen holding a plough, and driving two large oxen before him—the oxen are led by a servant. Behind the General stands Ceres, the Goddess of Agriculture; holding up to him the cornucopia, or horn of plenty. Closely behind this goddess, in *basso relievos*, is Mercury, pointing towards the General. The Statue, the Pedestal, the *tout ensemble* of which may challenge the world for a parallel.

Every heart must exult with sentiments of affection at the sight of this Statue—and every eye is turned with complacency towards this image of paternal and popular goodness. Men secretly bless the hero it immortalises, and all voices unite to celebrate his memory. His name is held in veneration to the uttermost parts of the world.

**Hayti.**—A Society has been formed in New-York, distinct from the African Colonization Society, for the purpose of co-operating with the Haytien Agent in assisting the emigration to his Island. The Colonization Society generally disapprove of this scheme—and the Auxiliary branch of N. York have removed Mr. L. D. Dewey as the Agent, because he opened a negotiation on the subject with the President of Hayti. Mr. Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, who was originally named in the public meeting at New York as a friend to the Haytien scheme, has now given his views of the matter in a letter which he has addressed (June 7th) to Mr. Dewey. Mr. H. draws the line between the two Societies—and discourages the introduction of the Haytien scheme into the Southern States. He assigns his reasons, why it appears to him "the most desirable course, to form a Northern Society for this special object, wholly and avowedly distinct from the American Society, which (he thinks,) ought to devote its whole attention and means to the establishment of colonies on the Coast of Africa, for the four-fold purpose of improving the condition of the blacks of this country—of opening the way for the entire but gradual abolition of slavery in the United States, with the consent of the slave-owners themselves: of completely extinguishing the slave-trade—and of imparting to Africa, by means of those colonies, the benefits of civilization, and the blessings of religion. These are the great objects which the American Society has, and ought constantly to keep in view. The two schemes by no means interfere with each other."

**Fatal Aerial Excursion.**—The London papers contain a

long account of the death of Mr. Harris, who went up in a balloon with a Miss Stocks, from the Eagle Tavern, City Road. It had ascended a considerable height, when Mr. Harris told his companion that as a spot presented itself which appeared favorable for his purpose, he intended to make a descent. In consequence of some improper management in letting out the gas, the balloon descended with so much rapidity that it became entangled in a tree, when both the aeronauts were precipitated to the ground with great violence. Mr. H. was found lying doubled up, and on being lifted from the ground, he instantly breathed his last; his sides crushed in, and his skull fractured. At a short distance from him was lying the young woman in a state of insensibility, with one thigh broken, and otherwise injured in a shocking manner. Two carrier pigeons which the deceased had taken with him with intention to despatch them to London to announce to his anxious friends his safe descent, were found in the place in which they were deposited under one of the seats; they had suffered considerable injury in the descent—they soon revived—Miss Stocks had recovered.

"United we stand, divided we fall."—The Washington Republican has been united to the National Journal; which now assumes the imposing title, "The National Government Journal."

**State of North-Carolina,**  
Northampton County,  
**Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1824.**

Henry Gee and others, } Petition for  
to } partition of  
The Court. } lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs of Mrs. —, (who are unknown to this Court,) reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Free Press, printed in the town of Halifax, for six weeks successively, that unless the said heirs appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court-house in said county, on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John W. Harrison,  
Clerk of our said Court, at office,  
the first Monday of June, A. D. 1824, and in the 48th year of the independence of said State.

J. W. Harrison, C. C. C.  
Issued 11th June—Price adv. \$3.50.

**Postponed Sale.**

**LANDS & NEGROES**  
FOR SALE.

ON the 1st Monday of Aug. 1824, at the Court-house in Halifax, will be exposed to public sale, pursuant to the last will and testament of the late John Wilkes, all the residue of his estate, both real and personal, consisting of—  
Three likely young NEGROES, mostly fellows and boys.

The TRACT OF LAND and the premises, whereon the said John Wilkes did live, near Roanoke river, adjoining the lands of James C. Johnston and others, lying on Conoconary, and the road leading from Halifax to Pollock's Ferry, said to contain 208 acres, having thereon the necessary improvements for a small family.

One other TRACT, not far off, in the Piney woods, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Fort, and others, and lying on the road from Pollock's Ferry to Tarborough, and is well timbered, said to contain 723 acres.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.  
Henry Wilkes,  
Ex'r of John Wilkes, dec'd.  
Halifax, 19th July, 1824.

**NOTICE THIS.**

ON the 3d Monday in August next, at the Court-House in Halifax town, will be exposed to public sale, nineteen likely NEGROES, to which unquestionable titles can be made. Terms of sale made known on the day.

Jas. C. Faucett,  
Adm'r of Sally Barnes.  
19th July, 1824. 18-4t

**FISH & OIL.**

THE Subscribers have just received on consignment, in addition to their former stock twenty barrels Mess SHAD, of a superior quality; also a fresh supply of Roe and Cut HERRINGS, some in half barrels; and about three dozen bottles CASTOR OIL, which will be sold low for Cash.

J. & J. W. Simmons.  
Halifax, June 10, 1824.

**MASONIC NOTICE.**

ON Sunday, 1st August next, the Officers and Members of Royal White Hart Lodge, No. 2, will attend the funeral solemnities of their deceased Brother EDWARD O. RHODES, at his late residence in the town of Halifax.

The members will assemble at their Hall, on that day, at 11 o'clock. The fraternity generally are respectfully invited to join in the solemn ceremonies.

By order of the W. Master,  
Sam'l Johnston, Sec'y.  
Halifax, 14th July, 1824. 17-3t

**Drs G. T. & R. Kennon,**

HAVING located themselves in this place, offer their professional services to the citizens of Halifax and the adjacent country.  
Halifax, June 6, 1824. 12-8t

**NOTICE.**

HAVING qualified, at Halifax, February session, 1824, as Executor to the last will and testament of the late JOHN WILKES, deceased, this is hereby to notify all persons who have any claims or demands against the estate of the said John Wilkes, that they present them duly authenticated for payment, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those who are indebted will make payment without delay, as the estate will not admit of indulgence.

Henry Wilkes,  
Ex'r of John Wilkes, dec'd.  
Halifax, 30th April, 1824.—7tf

**Mrs. SNEDER,**

HAS the pleasure of informing the inhabitants of Halifax and the adjoining counties, that she has opened a fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, in the house opposite Messrs. J. Halliday & Co.'s store—consisting of Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, of the newest patterns—artificial flowers, wreaths, and bunches—gimps, black, white, and colored—curls, caps, turbans, &c. &c.

Mantua-making done in the most fashionable style.  
Halifax, June 9, 1824. 12-4t

**Fifteen Dollars Reward.**

BROKE Northampton Jail, on the night of the 30th of June, two prisoners—PATRICK PIKE, a stout young fellow, two or three and twenty years of age, light complexion, black hair, large whiskers, six feet two or three inches high, has lost one of his upper fore teeth. Pike lived in Halifax county, and was committed to that jail some time last year, charged with house-breaking; he escaped from thence and was shortly thereafter apprehended in this county.

BETSEY, a negro woman, apparently twenty-five years of age, dark complexion, slender made, five feet seven or eight inches high, committed the 17th of last May, as a runaway, owner unknown. Ten Dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of Pike to myself, or the jailor of Halifax county, and Five Dollars in like manner for the negro woman.

Samuel Calvert,  
Jailor of Northampton county.  
July 1, 1824. 16-1f

Printing neatly executed