



## PROPOSALS,

for publishing in the town of Tarborough, (N. C.) a weekly newspaper, called the

## FREE PRESS.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the patrons of the FREE PRESS, and the citizens of Edgecombe county and vicinity, that owing to unexpected difficulties he found it impracticable to remove to Tarborough so soon as he originally contemplated, and consequently was compelled to suspend its publication for a short time. Having, however, procured additional materials, stock, &c. he purposes issuing the first number of the third volume at Tarborough, on *Tuesday, the 22d inst.* being the second day of the Quarterly Sessions of the County Court of Halifax, and the week preceding that of the County of Edgecombe. As doubtless a number of the subscription papers which were formerly issued, have been either destroyed or mislaid, he has thought it advisable to issue new proposals, requesting a repetition of the friendly offices of those persons who kindly exerted their influence in the first instance, and have not retained the subscription lists.—The paper will be sent to its former patrons, excepting those who have signified a wish to the contrary.

GEO. HOWARD.

## CONDITIONS.

The *Free Press* will be issued weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per year, (or 52 numbers) if paid within one month after subscribers commence receiving their papers—Two Dollars & Fifty Cents, if paid within six months—and Three Dollars at the expiration of the year. Subscribers at liberty to discontinue at any time on paying arrears. Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines will be inserted at 50 cents the first insertion, and 25 cents each continuance. Longer ones at that rate for every 16 lines.

Persons holding Subscription papers will please forward the names of Subscribers on the first day of the ensuing County Court for Edgecombe, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Tarborough, August 14, 1826.

## Domestic.

### LIBERIA.

From the National Intelligencer. Office of the Colonization Society, Washington, July 23, 1826. Intelligence has been received at this office from Liberia, up to the 12th of May, representing the Colony to be in very healthy and prosperous circumstances. The Government of Sierra Leone has laid a blockade on the line of coast reaching from that Colony to Cape Mount, which promises to destroy, as it has already suspended, the Slave Trade, hitherto carried on from the Gallinas. The Colonial Agent at Montserado has interdicted the trade from Cape Mount to Trade Town (120 miles) on the ground of a qualified jurisdiction, actually held by the Colony over this whole district of coast. It is therefore confidently believed that this odious traffic is never banished

by these measures from three hundred miles of coast. The traffic of the natives is consequently turned into a new channel, and fowls, vegetables, cattle, and rice, in hitherto unknown abundance, are now brought to the American Colony.

"It is a circumstance," says Mr. Ashmun, "you will learn with pleasure, that all the late emigrants from North-Carolina, of all ages and habits, have got safely through the slight fever which assailed them without a single exception. The Rev. Mr. Holton is far advanced in convalescence, and a commodious School house, of two ground apartments, is building by the people, for additional schools in the Colony. Captains Chase and Cottrell, of the Colombian service, have recently been upon the coast, and chased away almost every Guinea man, known to be between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas. To the former officer, the American Colony is indebted for the liberal donation of 30 stands of arms, 2 casks of gunpowder, and several valuable articles of provisions."

*Owen's System.*—We observe in the New Harmony Gazette, (says the National Intelligencer,) an Oration delivered by Robert Owen, in the Public Hall at New Harmony, at the celebration of the 4th of July, 1826. The Oration is conspicuously presented as containing "a declaration of Mental Independence," for which the oration says the declaration of Political Independence happily led the way. This discourse strikes at the root of all social institutions, as at present organized, and denounces, and proposes to rend asunder, some of the ties hitherto considered most sacred in civilized Christian communities. The following extract from the oration embraces in a brief space, the sum of the doctrines it inculcates.

"I now DECLARE, to you, and to the world, that Man, up to this hour, has been, in all parts of the earth, a slave to a TRINITY of the most monstrous evils that could be combined to inflict mental and physical evil upon his whole race.

"I refer to PRIVATE OR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY—ABSURD AND IRRATIONAL SYSTEMS OF RELIGION—and MARRIAGE, FOUNDED ON INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY COMBINED WITH SOME ONE OF THESE IRRATIONAL SYSTEMS OF RELIGION."

[The typographical style of the above extract is that of the original.]

The destruction of this "Hydra of Evils" is earnestly inculcated, and it is denounced in every form of accusation, as being "the real and only cause of all the crime, and misery arising from crime, which can be found in human society." The Orator takes the broad ground, that it should be *reputable and authorized by law*, to dissolve marriage, "when esteem and affection can not be retained for each other."

*A Fanatic.*—A fanatic lately preaching in a street in Philadelphia, catching a glimpse of the Delaware, exclaimed, "there is the river Jordan," and immediately ran full tilt and jumped into it. His congregation kept up the race at his heels, till he leapt from the wharf, but there they halted. They afforded him assistance, and he was willing on second thoughts to live a little longer.

*Monument to Mr. Jefferson.*—The undertakers and builders at the University of Virginia, have come to a resolution which does them honor. Having learned that the Executor of Mr. Jefferson "was making preparations for the erection over the mortal remains of this illustrious patriot of the simple and appropriate monument recommended by himself," and under the impression that this circumstance offered to them "the enviable opportunity of giving indulgence to those feelings of admiration and affection with which the character of this wise and good man inspired ALL whose good fortune it was to come within the wide sphere which his benevolence and usefulness pervaded"—they had a meeting at which they expressed their "earnest wish to be allowed to take upon themselves the erection of the proposed monument"—and they made the necessary arrangements for carrying this desire into effect.

*Jefferson Fund.*—The Jefferson committee at Richmond having resolved "to return his subscription, to any subscriber who may think he has a right to reclaim it, and wish to exercise that right," called upon them to ascertain whether any of them wished to withdraw their subscriptions: to the honor of the city, no man even *imagined* he had the right to withdraw that which had been given for such a hallowed purpose.

Gov. Tyler's Eulogy on Mr. Jefferson, pronounced at Richmond on the 11th inst. is highly and justly praised. It has one recommendation which few in this quarter can claim: it is short, and may be extensively circulated and read, because it can be printed in two or three columns of a newspaper. Most of the orations delivered at the South are of this description: we frequently see them printed in the newspapers. The fault of the orators of our neighborhood is, that their productions are much too long; and they are from this circumstance less read. If they are published at all it is in a pamphlet form, and then it costs us from 20 to 50 cents to read them. Mr. Everett's late oration at Cambridge forms a book of 50 pages. It will unquestionably repay a perusal, richly: but, we apprehend, that, being from the nature of its declamation, its effect is in a great

degree lost: at the least, its circulation is necessarily limited.

Salem Gaz.

*Cotton.*—A small lot of Mexican cotton arrived at New-Orleans from Rio Grande; the staple was of the finest kind, but it was not well handled. The cotton growers of northern Mexico are mostly Carolinian and Georgian emigrants, and will become serious rivals in the culture of that great staple.

From the Geneva N.Y. Gazette, July 26.

*Murder.*—A coroner's inquest was last week held in this village over the body of a white woman, whose death was caused by repeated whippings inflicted by her husband James Johnson, a mulatto! They have been about this place three or four years, and tho' degraded by intemperance, have found employment among an intelligent community who pride themselves upon their morality, sufficient to drag out a miserable existence. On the 6th inst. he was seen beating her with a large stick, about two miles from the village, and from expressions he then made and his subsequent brutality towards her, the jury were of opinion that his intention was to kill her, and brought in their verdict accordingly.

It is said by one who knew her in better days, that her parents, who then resided in some part of Pennsylvania, were respectable people; but, having crossed the inclinations of their daughter in an affair of love, she became vicious, and finally formed this unnatural and disgusting connexion by way of retaliation. The circumstance is mentioned as conveying a lesson no less important to parents than to children.

From the Poughkeepsie N. Y. Telegraph, July 2.

*Spontaneous Combustion.*—An instance of spontaneous combustion occurred in this village last week, in a large body of Virginia coal, in the store house of the Messrs. Conklins. When discovered, the mass of the coal was so hot that it could not be held in a person's hand, and the floor under it was burnt through in one place. The smoke was seen to issue thro' the side of the building, which led to the discovery of the fire. In a little time more the whole building would have been in flames. The coal was removed and the fire extinguished, but not till our citizens were alarmed. The coal had been deposited in the building about three months. This should be a caution against putting coal, especially in large quantities, in a wooden building.

*Fourth of July.*—It has been estimated that about 50 persons were killed in the United States by the careless firing of cannon, on the last 4th of July.