

Communications.

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COMMEMORATION

Of the fifty-first anniversary of
American Independence,
AT HALIFAX, N. C.

The return of the anniversary of American Independence was hailed by the citizens of Halifax and its vicinity, with unusual demonstrations of respect and joy. The day was ushered in by the discharge of cannon—at 10 o'clock, the military under command of *Capt. Newell*, Marshal of the Day, paraded and went through various evolutions, street-firing, &c. At 12 o'clock a Procession of citizens and military was formed at Academy Square, and proceeded to the Church—here the ceremonies were commenced by a prayer to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. *Sidney Weller*—the Declaration of Independence was read, in an impressive manner, by *E. B. Freeman*, Esq. and a handsome and appropriate Oration delivered by *N. L. B. Stith*, student of medicine. The whole was enlivened by appropriate airs from an excellent amateur band of music. A number of gentlemen then repaired to the Mansion-House Hotel, and partook of an excellent repast—toast, sentiment and song gave zest to the occasion. At an early hour in the evening the company separated, deeply impressed with the feelings which such an occasion is calculated to excite—elated by the “good omens” which cheered them, that, each return of the ever memorable day would find their beloved country in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, prosperity and independence.

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Female Education.

Fashionable and ornamental accomplishments are now considered as indispensable for the consummation of female education, and take precedence of intellectual acquirements. This ascendancy of sensuality over intellect, increases with a rapidity which threatens the downfall of literature in alphabetical order—it is a phantom of the imagination, created by the agency of fanciful notions, to suffer the glitter of ornament to cloud and usurp with regal pomp the empire of the mind. Dancing and music are considered exquisite—so they are, when blended with an enlightened mind, a mind that is well stored with useful and solid acquirements; but, to a female who devotes all of her attention to such artificial amusements, and leaves her mind a “darkling and asleep,” there can be no refined sensations. Tho’ dancing and music are exquisite when enjoyed without sensuality, yet they afford to the heart but a gleam of comfort—there is a witchery in music which enraptures and subdues, producing in the imagination a vacant felicity that responds with artificial vibrations to the emotions of a heart bewildered and perplexed by an exuberant sensibility. I have seen

the most graceful and polished figures, glide with a fairy lightness through the intricate mazes of a cotillion, without exhibiting the least symptoms of inward pain—I have seen the smile play with angelic sweetness around their ruby lips, inviting the goddess of pleasure to participate in their felicity. Felicity! oh, bewitching sound! let your votaries escape your deceitful fangs, and return to the enjoyment of an intellectual banquet, where the heart and not the senses, can repose and inhale the vivifying rays of literature:

“For tis the mind that makes the body rich;

And as the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,

So honor appeareth in the meanest habit. What, is the jay more precious than the lark,

Because his feathers are more beautiful?”

The apparent joys of a ball room are like the visions of romance, they flit across the imagination and leave no embellishments to the narrow, “but charming circle of family delights.” It is at home, blessed with a good education and a good temper, and exercising useful domestic duties, that the female character appears in all its loveliness—it is at home, the abode of rational reflection and domestic communion that we experience the reality of human bliss; never, oh, never would I exchange domestic pleasure for the false and resplendent glitter of pomp and voluptuous etiquette.

“Think not that bliss can mingle with a throng,

Whirl’d by a tide of idle forms along.”

MARGARET.

Foreign.

From Europe.—By arrivals at New-York from Liverpool and Havre, English dates to the 2d, and French of the 3d June, are received. We make some selections, though we observe nothing of particular importance. It affords us satisfaction to perceive, that the *Greek* cause continues to prosper, as in a proclamation at Demala, the country is congratulated upon the re-establishment of union among its representatives; and much praise is given to *Karaiskaki*, for his success at Salona and Distomo—adding, that “it is only a little while since Eastern and Western Greece were under the yoke of barbarians—now, from the neighborhood of Athens to the summit of *Maerynorous* and the gates of *Missoloughi*, not an enemy is to be found.” In *England*, the new Administration appeared to be gaining by degrees the confidence of the Nation—but in *France*, the public mind seemed to be a good deal agitated from various causes; and a change of Ministers may be looked for. Nothing new from the Peninsula. Markets rather more depressed.

The *Austrian Observer* contains an article dated *Constantinople*, April 25th, which furnishes some interesting accounts respecting *Lord Cochrane*. The complete union of all the *Greek* Deputies of the two assemblies took place at *Demala*, [the ancient *Trazene*,] where the first sitting was held 3th April. The

commission given to *Lord Cochrane*, as *High Admiral*, was read and approved in the first sitting, and his Lordship was introduced on the following day, and took the oath. Two other resolutions were expected to be immediately adopted by the Assembly: one appointing *Count John Capo D’Istria*, in the absence of his brother, *Count Viario Capo D’Istria*, President of the *Greek Republic*, for at least five years; and the other, which had met with some opposition, giving the chief command of the army to *General Church*.

From a foreign merchant, who was lately in *Glasgow*, some interesting information was received respecting the present *Pacha* of *Egypt*. From his account it appears that the *Pacha* in addition to being a cotton grower on a large scale, carries on business as a manufacturer to a great extent. He has at present in *Alexandria* and the neighborhood not less than 13,000 weavers engaged in the manufacture of ticks and other kinds of coarse cotton goods. They are natives of the country, and are in an equally degraded condition as the rest of their countrymen. They weave the goods in houses belonging to the *Pacha*, and are tasked to the production of a certain quantity of cloth daily. As a recompense they receive subsistence, clothing and lodging, and nothing more. For the sale of his goods the *Pacha* has agents at several towns in *Sicily*, and at *Leghorn* and *Florence*, to which places they are sent, and from whence they find their way over the greater part of the Continent. For the purposes of this trade he had lately a vessel built at *Leghorn*, which is said to have cost upwards of \$130,000.

South America.—A letter received at *New-York* from *Caracas*, dated June 13th says: “a messenger arrived last night from *Bogota*. The Congress of *Colombia* had met at *Bogota*, and refused to accept the resignations of *Bolivar* and *Santander*.”

Buenos Ayres and Brazil.—War still rages between these governments; and neutral vessels are often detained and sometimes plundered by each, under some vain but plausible pretext. Depredations on neutral property are not uncommon in time of war. But our navigation, probably, has not much to fear, as we have a naval force in that quarter, under the command of a brave and intelligent officer.

Mexico.—It appears by papers from *Mexico* to the 12th of May, the *Mexican Congress* had excluded all *native Spaniards* from public office, until *Spain* should recognize the independence of *Mexico*. They are also forbidden to wear arms, except by special license of the Governor. The *Mexican* deputies are discussing a new *Tariff Bill*. High additional duties were proposed on imported goods.

Canada.—The *Canadian* papers exhibit a state of feeling not less agitated than for some time

previous. The opposition to the alien laws appears as strong as when the latter was first protested against. The *Montreal Courant* says, that much excitement had been created by the arrival of *Col. Ramsay*, brother of the Governor in Chief, from *England*, with despatches. It was rumored that they contained instructions to His Excellency to take away the Constitution hitherto enjoyed by that country, and to place it under the control of the Governor and Council; which measure, it is said, was occasioned by the difficulties which have distracted the *Provincial Parliament*. From the remarks of the *Courant*, we infer that there is no sufficient reason for crediting this rumor. That paper says: “It is certain that a strong military force is coming out to this country, for what purpose we cannot divine.”



Carborough,

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1837.

Funeral Sermon.—The Rev. P. W. DOWD is expected to preach the Funeral of the late *William Drew*, in the town of *Halifax*, on the 4th Sunday in this month—(to-morrow.) He is also expected to preach at *Quanky Chapel*, the day before.—*Com.*

Election.—On Thursday next, the polls will be opened for the purpose of electing a Senator and two members of the House of Commons, to represent this county in the next General Assembly of this State—also, to receive the votes for a member of Congress for the 3d district. This privilege is the distinguishing characteristic of freemen, and the fundamental principle of a Republic; we trust that our citizens, by a general attendance at the polls, will show that they are not unmindful of its importance. The following are the candidates:

For Congress.

R. Hines, Esq. and Dr. T. H. Hall

Senate.

L. D. Wilson.

House of Commons.

Benj. Sharpe, Benj. Wilkinson,
Hardy Flowers, Moses Baker.

Gen. Ross—again.—It appears that this distinguished individual has terminated his spring campaign, and gone into summer quarters at *Philadelphia*. His last exploit was an attack on a hackney coachman, at that place, who had the presumption to demand pay for taking an airing with the General. He was brought before the Mayor and convicted of the assault; but, as “he said he should be able, in a day or two, to show letters to the Court, that would prove his high standing and identity,” his sentence was postponed—with an assurance, however, that if he did not find “better evidence of character he should, the next time he was brought up, be committed as a strolling, disorderly vagrant, to hard labor, in the common prison.” The Mayor said that he had not a doubt of his being an impostor, and it seemed to him astonishing, that any person should have been deceived by him. The General was dressed with a military stock, a blue coat, and a tri-colored ribbon in his button-hole.

Mr. Clay.—We expected ere this to have seen another “Card,” from this gentleman, relative to the statements made in *Geo. Jackson’s* letter to *Mr. Beverley*. We have not such a contemptible opinion of *Mr. Clay’s* talents, either as a lawyer or a politician, as to