



THE "FREE PRESS,"

By Geo. Howard,

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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. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

For Sale.

At the Store of **R. & S. D. Cotten,**
IN TARBOROUGH,

Turks Island and } **SALT,**
Liverpool sack }
Molasses, sugar, coffee, tea, and chocolate,
Iron and steel of every description & quality,
Blacksmiths bellows, and every other article to make a complete set of Blacksmiths tools,
Old brandy, by the barrel or retail,
Jamaica rum, 5 years old,
Orard's cogniac brandy, 10 years old,
Pure Holland gin, old rye whiskey,
Madeira wine, N.E. rum & common brandy,
Together with an extensive assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Of almost every variety, at as low prices for cash, as can be bought at any store in the place.

A constant supply of *Swain's Panacea*, *Dr. Chambers' remedy for Intemperance*, *Judkins's celebrated Ointment*, &c. &c.

The highest price paid in Cash, for good clean baled Cotton.

JUST RECEIVED and now opening, a splendid assortment of fancy & staple **Seasonable Goods,**

At unprecedented low prices—100 barrels superior Cut **HERRINGS**, &c. &c.

R. & S. D. COTTEN.

May 23, 1829.

Salt at 60 Cents.

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, ten thousand bushels

TURKS ISLAND SALT,

Of the best quality, which they offer at the above price for Cash, or in exchange for seed Cotton, at the highest market price.

D. RICHARDS & CO.

Tarboro', Dec. 8, 1829.

King & Gatlin,

SENSIBLY grateful for the very liberal encouragement heretofore manifested by the citizens of this and the adjacent counties, have the pleasure to announce the arrival (direct from **NEW-YORK**) of an elegant and extensive assortment of every article pertaining to

GENTLEMEN'S

Fashionable Clothing,

Selected by a first-rate judge, and at the most reduced prices—among which splendid assortment may be found:

Black, blue, olive, steel and mixed Cloths,
Plain black silk Velvet,
Figured and striped do.
Plain black Florentine,
Valencia vesting, of various colors,
White quilting, of a superior quality,
ALSO, Patent Suspenders, and a general and well selected assortment of

Fashionable Trimmings,

All of which will be sold at reduced prices for cash, or to punctual customers. Tarboro', 25th Sept. 1829.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now opening at their old stand in Tarborough,

A fresh and varied assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery, &c.

Which they offer at their usual low prices. **D. RICHARDS & CO.**
Oct. 22, 1829.

Henry Johnston,

WISHES to inform his friends and customers, that he has just returned *From New-York*, with his

Fall Supply of Goods,

In his line of business, which he is happy to say he can sell on better terms than is usual in this market—among them are—

Superfine blue and black Cloths,
Brown, olive, and steel mixture, do.
Bottle green and drab do.
Superfine Cassimeres, of different colors,
Plain and fancy Velvets for vestings,
Plain and fancy Silks for vestings,
Dark and light Valencias, new patterns,
White and buff quiltings,
Pocket handkerchiefs, gloves,
White and fancy cravats, patent suspenders,
F. A. Hart's patent braces,
A complete assortment of **TRIMMINGS.**

The above goods will be sold low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. Gentlemen furnishing their own cloth, can have it made and trimmed in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.

Tarboro', Oct. 1, 1829.

Mrs. A. C. Howard,

HAS just received her fall supply of **GOODS**, in her line of business, comprising a handsome assortment, suitable to the season—among which are—
Pattern Gros des Ind. hats of the latest northern fashions,
Leghorn and Straw bonnets,
Superb head dresses, ornaments, &c.
Elegant ribbons, feathered flowers, &c.
With a number of fancy articles, well worthy the attention of the Ladies.

Ladies' dresses, cloaks, pelisses, &c. made to order, in the latest and most approved fashions.

Leghorn and straw bonnets cleaned or dyed, at the shortest notice.

Tarborough, Nov. 5, 1829.

\$25 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, about the 8th inst. negro man **HARRY**—Harry is a bright mulatto, (half white,) with large freckles, between thirty and thirty-five years of age, near six feet high, and weighs about one hundred and seventy pounds; he is a good ditcher and well acquainted with all kinds of work usually done on a farm; he is a very intelligent ingenious fellow, well calculated to pass himself for a free man, which no doubt he will attempt to do; he is well known in this county, particularly in this and the neighborhood of the late Lemmon Ruffin, Esq. where he has a wife. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said Harry to me near Sparta, Edgecombe county, No. Ca. if taken within this State, or *Fifty Dollars* if taken without this State—and *Fifty Dollars* will be paid for evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro on conviction.

RICHD. HINES.

16th Nov. 1829.

The Editors of the Raleigh Star, Norfolk Herald, and Petersburg Intelligencer are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers for four weeks, and forward their accounts to the Postmaster at Sparta, No. Ca. for payment.

Male & Female Academy.

WM. A. WALKER respectfully informs the inhabitants of Edgecombe and adjacent counties, that his first session commenced on the 4th inst. at his residence seven miles from Tarborough, in the immediate neighborhood of Sparta.

Terms, per Session of 5 months.

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| Greek, Latin, and the subordinate branches, | \$14 00 |
| Geography, English Grammar, History, Composition, &c. &c. | 8 00 |
| Spelling, Reading, and Writing, | 6 00 |
| Boarding, Washing, and Mending, | 25 00 |

Boarding may be had in many private families in the neighborhood, if preferred.

Such as did not enter at the commencement of the session, will only be chargeable from the time of their entrance.

Jan. 23, 1830.



Masonic Notice.

THE Members of *Concord Lodge*, No. 58, Tarborough, are informed that the funeral rites of Brother **JOHN COFFIELD**, will be solemnized at the residence of Mr. Benjamin Coffield, on Sunday, the 28th inst. The Sermon to be preached by the Rev. Joshua Lawrence. The members of the fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Lodge,

READING S. LONG, Sec'y.

March 9, 1830.

Notice.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 3d inst. negro **ANDERSON,**

About 6 feet high, between 30 and 35 years of age, middling dark complexion, and a large scar on one of his arms, extending nearly from the elbow to the wrist. Said negro belongs to the estate of James May, dec'd, and was hired by me for the present year; he was brought from the lower parts of Virginia about twelve years since by Mr. Abner Askew, and I expect he will try to get there again. A reasonable reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro to me at Hickory Grove, Pitt county, N. C. or to Mr. William May, of said county, Guardian for the heirs of said estate, or for his confinement in any jail so that he can be recovered. All persons are hereby forbid harboring, employing, or carrying off said negro, under penalty of the law.

BENJAMIN JOINER.

Aug. 24, 1829.

Domestic.

Indians.—We learn from the *New-York Courier*, that the Managers of the Society established in that city, for the purpose of ascertaining what means are necessary to promote the civilization and happiness of the Indians—having ascertained that Governor Houston, of Tennessee, now of Arkansas territory, had arrived in town, accompanied by some chiefs of the Indian tribes in that neighborhood, respectfully invited them

to attend a meeting of the Board on the 8th inst. for the purpose of ascertaining many points of importance connected with the objects of their labors. The Governor attended, and the conference lasted a considerable time.

In answer to several leading questions, Governor Houston described the difference of character between the Southern Indians and those beyond the Mississippi: the one deteriorating in enterprise and independence—many reduced to become wandering mendicants, and cultivating the smallest portion of barren soil; while the other, entirely free from intercourse with the whites, inhabiting a noble and fruitful country, with large stocks of provisions, and many acres of well cultivated land, pursuing their hunting propensities, and having abundance of buffalo, deer, &c. they were the most free and happy—that the condition of the Southern Indians, now about to be removed, would be infinitely bettered by their settlement west of the Mississippi—and that the opposition to removing originated more with the Government agents, and white men residing among the Indians, than the Indians themselves—to the intrigues of these may be traced the cause of the present troubles.

Many questions were asked, and much interesting and valuable information given in reply.

Governor Houston was requested to state his opinion, whether the employment of Missionaries among the Indians, and attempts to spread the gospel, promised any beneficial results? He said, that he had great respect for the motives which induced the establishment of Missionaries, but he must be frank in declaring it as his opinion, that no good had been done. It is true, that highly colored reports and imposing statements had been given to the world, under honest impressions of their success in evangelizing the Indians. Many Indians, from personal considerations, and their wives, from presents given them, would partake of the communion, but they were wholly unprepared to receive any permanent impress of religion. This, said he, arises from the necessity of first civilizing them, before they can be taught to appreciate the benefits of religion: they must understand the nature and compact of society, the responsibility of providing for their families, and all the landmarks of civilization. Instead of giving them beads and feathers, and vermilion, which keep alive their savage character, they should have implements of husbandry put in their hands—they should be instructed in the mechanic arts—they should receive their own money, make their own purchases, pay their own debt, and appreciate the extent of their obligations.