



Tarborough,

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1830.

PROPOSALS,

For enlarging and improving the Free Press, to be hereafter called the

North-Carolina Free Press.

The Subscriber having published the "Free Press" two years in the town of Halifax, and nearly four years in Tarborough, has at length come to the determination to increase the size of it, improve its appearance, and add to its title, at the close of this volume, which will take place on the 20th August next. Presuming that a development of his political sentiments would at present be entirely superfluous, he will merely state, that he hopes, by the contemplated improvements and an increased attention to his duties, to receive such additional patronage as will enable him successfully to continue the publication of his paper. A slight alteration has been made in the terms of publication, which will be seen below.

GEO. HOWARD.

TERMS.—The "North-Carolina Free Press" will be published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per year, if paid in advance—or, *Three Dollars* at the expiration of the year. For any period less than a year, *Twenty-five Cents* per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

(There will be no necessity for a new subscription on the part of the present patrons of the Free Press, as the paper will still be sent to them unless otherwise ordered.)

Advertisements inserted as usual.

Postmasters and others favorably disposed towards this establishment, will please lend their aid in procuring Subscribers, and forward their names at or before the time above specified.

July 15, 1830.

(COMMUNICATED.)

At a celebration of the 4th of July, at Cool Spring, on Tar river, on Friday 2d inst. *Henry Bryan*, Esq. was appointed President, and *Dr. James J. Philips*, Vice President. *Mr. Charles Harrison* read the Declaration of Rights premised with the following remarks:

Fellow-citizens: Time upon her ever expanded wings has after another annual revolution, again brought to our remembrance the glorious achievements of our fathers: for glorious indeed should be considered the acts of those, who have risked their lives and fortunes, and toiled under the greatest imaginable privations, to transmit to their posterity so rich an inheritance as the liberties which we now enjoy. The first emigrants to America, the hardy and aspiring sons of liberty, in order to evade the oppressions of their own country, and form to themselves an asylum of freedom, were willing to bear the greatest privations to accomplish their laudable design. Small colonies were established in various parts of this country, at first weak and detached, and for awhile they were alike incapable of conciliating the friendship of the savage inhabitants of the forest or repelling their insidious attacks; but, through the most indefatigable exertions, they at length succeeded in establishing themselves as independent proprietors of the

soil. Then it was that industry first proclaimed her authority; and the majestic forest, which had only served to echo the savage howl and shelter the prowling lion, was forced to bow to her mighty will: to this succeeded the arts and sciences, and commerce opened the path to all the glittering allurements of wealth. But the sun of their liberty was doomed to be obscured by troubles yet in reserve. Taxes were imposed by their mother country, which to them appeared highly illiberal and oppressive, and against which they made vehement remonstrances, and transmitted various petitions to the King, and both Houses of Parliament were loaded with their memorials: instead, however, of receiving a redress for their grievances, already too much to be borne, their patriotic feelings were reserved to be more greatly wounded by the Stamp and other oppressive acts, which when first received in America caused much alarm; and in Massachusetts, emphatically styled *the cradle of the American Revolution*, the excitement was indeed very great. In Boston, the bells were muffled, and a peal was rung, which to its inhabitants seemed the knell of departing liberty. The odious acts themselves were hawked along the streets with a *death's head* attached to them, and afterwards torn in contempt whenever found. "These were indeed times that tried the souls of men"—but great events in political affairs will produce great men. As the storms of the elements have often discovered precious gems, otherwise ever to be concealed, so the storms of the American Revolution discovered patriots who could face their oppressors and assert the rights of *freemen* in the following lines.

The Declaration of Rights having been read, about sixty people set down to a dinner prepared for the occasion; after which, the following regular toasts were drank in honor to the day.—

1. The day we celebrate: ever to be honoured by the sons of America.
2. "Our Federal Union. It *must* be preserved."
3. North Carolina: among the first in patriotism, ever unwavering to the Confederacy.
4. Richard H. Lee: the patriot and statesman who first kindled the flame of American liberty; ever after zealously supported the same, and died as he lived, in blessing his country.
5. Patrick Henry: the child of genius and liberty, who rode in the whirlwind of the American Revolution and directed the storm to Virginian liberty; at the same time sternly supported the liberties of the Union.
6. Thomas Jefferson: the sage, patriot and statesman, who stood at the helm and directed the vessel of liberty to the land of freedom.
7. Lafayette: the idol to whom the friends of liberty pay homage.
8. Our Chief Magistrate: ever devoted to the love of his country. May his stern patriotism, and decisive administration, forever banish in shame from the mouths of freemen, that hackneyed word *military* Chieftain.
9. America: may she long flourish under the banners of freedom, and peace & harmony abound throughout the world.
10. Agriculture and Commerce: the handmaids of a nation's wealth.
11. John Branch, our distinguished statesman: the undeviating republican, the boast of his native State.

12. State Rights and republican principles.

13. The fair sex, the only monarch of our country: who rule without laws and conquer without arms.

A number of volunteer toasts were given—afterwards the company dispersed at an early hour in harmony.

Virginia...The Governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation, stating "that a majority of all the qualified votes given, is in favor of the ratification of the Amended Constitution; and that there appear, for the ratification thereof, 26,055 votes; for the rejection thereof, 15,653 votes." Majority in its favor, 10,492 votes.

Lt. Randolph has published a reply to the official report of the Fourth Auditor, the language of which is strong and indignant. He admits that he had in his possession \$11,750 of Purser Timberlake, but how he disbursed the money or what may be his explanations or other items he reserves for a court of justice! and further "the deponent saith not." The "Coalition Presses" term this as in the case of Miles King, "a triumphant vindication!" What are we coming to in this country when the opposition espouses any man's cause whose accounts are irregular or whose vouchers are inadmissible! The next step will be to enforce settlements at the Treasury by bludgeons and stillettos.—*N. Y. Courier*.

Mr. John Randolph.—On Saturday 26th ult. a public Dinner was given by a number of the Citizens of Norfolk to John Randolph, Esq. of Roanoke, about to embark on a voyage to Russia as Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States. Mr. R. is represented to have been in "fine spirits, and gratified the company with a liberal display of his colloquial powers, as well as those for which he is so peculiarly distinguished as a public speaker in his replies to the toasts with which he was complimented."

Raleigh, July 8.—On Monday last, in this city, a quarrel arising between Louis Franklin and Etheldred Allen, the latter stabbed the former with a dirk in such a manner as seriously to endanger his life. We are informed that his situation is a precarious one, the dirk having been obstructed in its passage probably by a rib, broke off and left a piece of the weapon in his body, which has not as yet been extracted. Allen is in jail.—*Reg*.

Great Drought.—The Fayetteville Observer says: It has probably been several years since so great and distressing a drought has been experienced as now prevails in this and the adjoining counties; and we fear that its effects will be most serious upon the growing crops of corn. The Cape Fear River is supposed never to have been lower, and we learn that many mills throughout the country are stopped for want of water, in some instances putting people to the great inconvenience of travelling 30 and even 40 miles to have their corn ground.

Census of Fayetteville.—Major Strong, Assistant Marshal, has just completed the Census of this Town, and ascertained the whole population, white and black, to be 2325 persons.

The total population of this town in 1820, was 3552, exhibiting a decrease since that time of 727; a very considerable portion of that decrease, however, has been caused by the running of a new line of the town, by which several hundred inhabitants have been excluded from the town limits.—*Observer*.

A Mistake.—It will be recollected, we published some time since, a communication made to us, *ore tenus*, that Mr. Wilson, in a moment of mental alienation, had hung his wife to a sapling, and had left her swinging, dead, upon the tree. We received a letter from Mr. Wilson lately, denying that his mental faculties had ever wandered from him, and assures us that his partner was domiciled with him, safe and sound. It was highly illiberal in our informant, whoever he was, (for we do not recollect at present) to make a statement of that character, without the best evidence of its authenticity.—*Salisbury Car*.

Melancholy casualty.—Mr. John Daniel, a young man, aged about 24, much esteemed by his acquaintances, was killed in Davidson county, on the 11th inst. by the upsetting of a cart while driving from Widow Hanes' mill to Mr. Wm. G. Beard's. The oxen were going at a moderate rate, down a hill; when, by one wheel's striking a stump, the cart was turned over; and the railing of the body striking the young man on the head, he was almost instantaneously killed.—*ib*.

Gold Mines.—A writer in the Hillsborough Recorder, on the resources of the State, makes the following remarks on the Gold Mines:

"To pass from agricultural to mineral wealth, our State can certainly claim a pre-eminence which no other will challenge. Through the wide extent of thirteen counties, the most precious metal in the world is found in quantities which every successive day multiplies, and the pursuit of which is drawing thither the capital and enterprize of our own wealthy countrymen and of still more wealthy Europeans. It is computed by an intelligent and practical miner, that at least a million of dollars will be realized during this year from the various gold mines of the State; and it is a fact notorious that we are yet in the infancy of the mining art, and may look forward to more than quadrupling this amount at no distant period. Besides the direct influence which the accession of gold will have in augmenting our national wealth, its more remote influence will extend to almost every other branch of industry. The farmer will find a ready and good market for his produce; the merchant will find an increase both in the number and ability of his customers; and in fine every one who labours at all will find a