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BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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## DOMESTIC.

### PRESIDENT JACKSON'S REPLY

To the Address of the Chairman of the Monumental Committee, upon the occasion of laying the Corner Stone of the Monument to the Mother of Washington, May 7th, 1833.

Sir: To you, and to your colleagues of the Monumental Committee, I return my acknowledgments for the kind sentiments you have expressed towards me, and for the flattering terms in which they have been conveyed. I cannot but feel that I am indebted to your partiality, and not to any services of my own, for the warm hearted reception you have given me. On this occasion, as well as on many others, in the course of a life now drawing towards its close, I have found the confidence and attachment of my countrymen as far beyond my merits as my expectations.

We are assembled, fellow citizens, to witness and to assist in an interesting ceremony. More than a century has passed away, since she, to whom this tribute of respect is about to be paid, entered upon the active scenes of life. A century fertile in wonderful events, and in distinguished men who have participated in them. Of these events, our country has furnished her full share; and of these distinguished men, she has produced a Washington. If he was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," we may say, without the imputation of national vanity, that, if not the first, he was in the very front rank of those, too few indeed, upon whose career mankind can look back without regret, and whose memory and example will furnish themes of eulogy for the patriot, wherever free institutions are honored and maintained. His was no false glory, deriving its lustre from the glare of splendid and destructive actions, commencing in professions of attachment to his country, and terminating in the subversion of her freedom. Far different is the radiance which surrounds his name and fame. It shines mildly and equally, and guides the philanthropist and citizen in the path of duty—and it will guide them long after those false lights, which have attracted too much attention, shall have been extinguished in darkness.

In the grave before us lie the remains of his mother. Long has it been unmarked by any monumental tablet, but not unhonored. You have undertaken the pious duty of erecting a column to her memory and of inscribing upon it the simple, but affecting words, "Mary the Mother of Washington." No eulogy could be higher, and it appeals to the heart of every American.

These memorials of affection and gratitude are consecrated by the practice of all ages and nations. They are tributes of respect to the dead, but they convey practical lessons of virtue and wisdom to the living. The mother and son are beyond the reach of human applause. But the bright example of parental and filial excellence, which their conduct furnishes, cannot but produce the most salutary effects upon our countrymen. Let their example be before us, from the first lesson which is taught the child, till the mother's duties yield to the course of preparation and action, which nature prescribes for him.

The address which we have heard, portrays in just colors this most estimable woman. Tradition says, that the character of Washington was aided and strengthened, if not formed, by the care and precepts of his mother. She was remarkable for the vigor of her intellect and the firmness of her resolution. Left in early life, the sole parent of a young and numerous family, she devoted herself with exemplary fidelity to the task of guiding and educating them. With limited resources she was able, by care and economy, to provide for them, and to ensure them a respectable entrance upon the duties of life. A firm believer in the sacred truths of religion, she taught its principles to her children and inculcated an early obedience to its injunctions.

It is said by those who knew her intimately that she acquired and maintained a wonderful ascendancy over those around her. This true characteristic of genius attended her through life, and even in its decline after her son had led his country to independence, and had been called to preside over her councils, he approached her with the same reverence she taught him to exhibit in early youth. This course of maternal discipline, no doubt restrained the natural order of his temperament and conferred upon him that power of self-command, which was one of the most remarkable traits of his character.

In tracing the few recollections, which can be gathered of her principles and conduct, it is impossible to avoid the conviction that these were closely interwoven with the destiny of her son. The great points of his character are before the world. He who runs may read them in his whole career, as a citizen, a soldier, a magistrate. He possessed an unerring judgment, if that term can be applied to human nature; great probity of purpose, high moral principles, perfect self possession, untiring application, an enquiring mind, seeking information from every quarter, and arriving at its conclusions with a full knowledge of the subject; and he added to these, an inflexibility of resolution which nothing could change but a conviction of error. Look back at the life and conduct of his mother, and at her domestic government, as they have been this day delineated by the chairman of the monumental committee, and as they were known to her contemporaries and have been described by them, and they will be found admirably adapted to form and develop the elements of such a character. The power of greatness was there, but had it not been guided and directed by maternal solicitude and judgment, its possessor, instead of presenting to the world examples of virtue, patriotism and wisdom which will be precious in all succeeding ages, might have added to the number of those master spirits, whose fame rests upon the faculties they have abused, and the injuries they have committed.

How important to the females of our country are these reminiscences of the early life of Washington, and of the maternal care of her upon whom its future course depended. Principles, less firm and just, and affection, less regulated by discretion, might have changed the character of the son, and with it the destinies of the nation. We have reason to be proud of the virtue and intelligence of our females. As mothers and sisters, and wives and daughters, their duties are performed with exemplary fidelity.

They no doubt realize the great importance of the maternal character and the powerful influence it must exert upon the American youth. Happy is it for them and our country that they have before them this illustrious example of maternal devotion and this bright reward of filial success. The mother of a family who lives to witness the virtues of her children and their advancement in life and who is known and honored, because they

are known and honored, should have no other wish, on this side the grave, to gratify. The seeds of virtue and of vice are early sown, and we may often anticipate the harvest that will be gathered. Changes no doubt occur, but let no one place his hope upon these. Impressions made in infancy, if not indelible, are effaced with difficulty and renewed with facility: and upon the mother therefore must frequently, if not generally, depend the fate of the son.

Fellow citizens—This district of country gave birth to Washington. The ancient Commonwealth, within whose borders we are assembled from every portion of this happy and flourishing Union, renowned as she is for her institutions, for her devotion to the cause of freedom and for her services and sacrifices to promote it, and for the eminent men she has sent forth to aid our country with heart and hand, in peace and war, presents a claim still stronger than these upon the gratitude of her sister States in the birth and life of Washington. Most of you, my friends, must speak of him from report. It is to me a source of high gratification that I can speak of him from personal knowledge and observation. Called by the partiality of my countrymen to the high station once so ably filled by him, and feeling, that in all but a desire to serve you, I am unworthy to occupy his seat; but sensible that to this position I owe the honor of an invitation to unite with you in this work of affection and gratitude, I am unwilling the opportunity should pass away without bearing my testimony to his virtues and services. I do this in justice to my own feelings, being well aware, that his fame needs no feeble aid from me.

The living witnesses of his public and private life will soon follow him to the tomb. Already a second and a third generation are upon the theatre of action, and the men and the events of the Revolution, and of the interesting period between it and the firm establishment of the present Constitution, must ere long live only in the pages of history. I witnessed the public conduct and the private virtues of Washington, and I saw and participated in the confidence which he inspired, when probably the stability of our institutions depended upon his personal influence. Many years have passed over me since, but they have increased instead of diminishing my reverence for his character, and my confidence in his principles. His farewell address, that powerful and affecting appeal to his countrymen, that manual of wisdom for the American citizen, embodies his sentiments and feelings. May He who holds in his hands the fate of nations impress us all with the conviction of its truth and importance, and teach us to regard its lessons as the precious legacy he has bequeathed us. And if, in the instability of human affairs, our beloved country should ever be exposed to the disasters which have overwhelmed the other Republics that have preceded us in the world, may Providence, when it suffers the hour of trial to come, raise up a Washington to guide us in averting the danger.

Fellow citizens—at your request and in your name, I now deposit this plate in the spot destined for it and when the American pilgrim shall, in after ages come up to this high and holy place and lay his hand upon this sacred column, may he recall the virtues of her who sleeps beneath, and depart with his affections purified and his piety strengthened, while he invokes blessings upon the memory of the Mother of Washington.

**The Cape Fear and Yadkin Railway.**—We learn from a private letter on which we can rely, that the subscribers to this stock in Wilmington stand prepared to make good their subscriptions as soon as a reasonable prospect shall appear of

getting the undertaking under way. In the mean while, we have assurances that by the meeting of the next General Assembly, measures will be taken to mature a plan (to be presented to the Legislature) which it is believed will ensure its success.—*Fayetteville Obs.*

**Accident.**—A young man by the name of John H. Siden, was accidentally killed, on the 21st ult. at Clemmonsville, Davidson county, by a horse. Mr. Siden intended to remove the horse out of a lot, and on approaching, he wheeled and kicked him in the pit of the stomach. Mr. Siden died in the course of an hour and a half afterwards.—*Salem Reporter.*

James Turney, who, it was stated, died of a wound received while engaged in immersing a wooden-legged man has written to the Editors of the St. Louis Times, informing them that they have been hoaxed.

It is a curious but well attested fact, that Virginia negotiated a treaty under the title of the "Old Dominion," with Oliver Cromwell.

Samuel Houston, late Governor of Tennessee, has been elected a member of the Convention, which met on the 1st day of April last, in the town of San Felipe, for the purpose of framing a Constitution for the province of Texas.

**New York.**—According to Williams' Annual Register, for 1833, just published, the number of members of the professions of law, physic, and divinity, in this State, is as follows:

Attorneys and Counsellors at law,	1956
Physicians and Surgeons,	2530
CLERGY, viz:	
Presbyterians & Congregationalists,	502
Baptists,	448
Methodists,	461
Episcopalians,	163
Reformed Dutch,	106
Associate Reformed,	29
Lutherans,	14
Other denominations,	73
<b>Total,</b>	<b>1741</b>

**Duel.**—We learn from the Norfolk Beacon, that a duel was fought at Old Point Comfort, on the 9th inst. by Wm. Armstead and John Carey, two young men of Hampton; in which the former, at the first fire, was shot through the body, near the region of the lungs, which it was supposed would prove mortal.—*Raleigh Star.*

**Pin-making machine.**—The New York American gives the following description of a pin-making machine, invented by Dr. John I. Howe, of that city, who sails with it in a day or two for England, there to procure a patent for it.

The model machine is small, beautifully made, and worked by hand. We saw it in operation, and from two sorts of wire with which it was fed—one stout for the pin, and the other fine, which is twisted into the head—we saw pins complete poured forth at the rate of 40, and with a capability of producing 60, in a minute. The pins are perfect in every thing but the coloring, which, as in all cases of pin-making, is imparted by a chemical wash afterwards.

**Invention.**—An account is contained in Niles' Register, of a machine recently invented for the purpose of knitting. It is only one foot square, weighs but ten pounds, and the cost does not exceed \$5. It is worked by means of a crank, and one girl of twelve years of age might tend three machines, if properly arranged; each machine making from one to two pair of men's long woollen stockings per day.