

REPORT.

That they have given the subject in question, their best consideration, and as a preliminary measure on which the future operations of the society may be founded, they recommended the propriety of dividing the city into small districts, and appointing five persons in each, for the purpose of collecting information on the subjects herein after mentioned; that is to say

PAUPERS AND MENDICANTS. It shall be the duty of the committee, appointed for this branch of enquiry, to ascertain in the best manner they can:

- 1st. The names, places or residence, and the description of paupers within their respective districts.
2d. Their sex and age.
3d. Their mode of subsistence, whether by street begging or private alms.
4th. Of what place natives, and how long they have resided in town.
5th. Whether black or white—bond or free.
6th. Whether capable of labor or otherwise.
7th. If children, whether they live with their parents or other persons, and how they are employed during the week, and if they are attached to any Sunday or other school.

RETAILERS OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS AND HOUSES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

It shall be the duty of the committee under this head to ascertain,

- 1st. The names of persons who vend spirituous liquors, distinguished between the different classes, whether retailers or ordinary keepers, confectioners, oysters dealers, shoemakers, &c.
2d. Whether they have license or not and the kind of house kept, whether orderly or otherwise, and especially whether opened on the Sabbath.
3d. Whether these persons pursue any other occupation.

HOUSES OF ILL FAME.

It shall be the duty of this committee to ascertain the number, and by whom kept, and whether for prostitution, gambling, or any other illegal or immoral practices or amusements.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

This committee shall report the legal provision now made for paupers, the number now relieved, and other matters connected with this subject.

2d. Other charities maintained by private associations.

3d. Charities for education of children, whether for males or females, and the number of scholars, and by what funds supported.

4th. The number of Sabbath schools and scholars taught therein.

It will greatly assist the future operations of this society, if the several committees, will, in making their reports, annex such observations and reflections, as may occur to them in the progress of their investigations, most likely to remove the evils and promote the good which are within the pervivance of this society.

Your committee, in order to save trouble to this board, have taken upon themselves to make the division of the city into small districts, and present the same herewith, and take the liberty to suggest that the several committees shall consist of one person only for each object of enquiry; who shall associate with him, as many persons as he may deem expedient and necessary to execute the matters confided to him; and that each committee be furnished with printed directions expressing the several matters and things which are to come under his notice, as herein before enumerated.

THE GAZETTE.

EDENTON, SEPTEMBER 18, 1820.

The elegant Ship of the Line, the NORTH CAROLINA, was launched from the Navy Yard at Philadelphia into its destined element, about a quarter past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon [7th.] in the presence of many thousand spectators.—She glided into the Delaware in the most elegant style; and it is gratifying to learn, that the pleasure afforded by this splendid exhibition was not impaired by the occurrence of any unpleasant accident.—Poulson.

HEALTH OFFICE. (Phil.) Sept. 7.

Two new cases of Malignant Fever have been reported to the Board of Health, for the last 24 hours, ending this day at 4 o'clock, P. M. viz:

A man in Christian street, near Third—has been employed as a Watchman, within the enclosure at Walnut street.

A colored woman, in Zachary Court, running E. from Walnut street; between Front and Second streets.

By order of the Board, JOSEPH PRYOR, Clerk.

Extract of a letter, dated Savannah, August 25.

"Our city is sickly, much more so, it is generally acknowledged, than it has been known to be at this season of the year, for many years past. The disease prevails principally in that part of the City adjacent to Carpenter's Row. Physicians strongly advise removal, and all who have the means have removed to more central situations.

There have been many cases of black vomit. In almost every instance, the disease has been fatal, and very rapid in its progress. The sickness is not confined to strangers; those who have been in the habit of spending the summer here and natives, are not exempt from attack."

P. S. Dr. J. E. White, died this day.

The County Court of Hartford, (Conn.) have, at their late sitting, extended the prison limits so as to include the whole city—This is in effect abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Great Fire at Port-au-Prince. Or, a new way to pay old debts.

Extract of a letter received in Baltimore, dated Port-au-Prince, 21st Aug. 1820.

We have at length experienced an event in this ill-fated country, that might have long been expected in some shape or other. I do not pretend to say I am wiser than my neighbors, nor did I dream that we should balance all our outstanding debts by a fire in Rue Frankfort, but certain it is that my idea has ever been that some expedient would be invented in order to cancel the immense debts due to Foreign Merchants in this city.

On Friday, the 15th inst. a fire broke out about half past 11 o'clock, A. M. in the store of Mr. Cruchon, apothecary, situated in Grand Rue, and corner of Rue Bonne Foi, which communicated to the houses adjacent, and burned several streets, together with (the hopes of foreigners) Rue Frankfort, and all the Merchants houses in and about that neighborhood.

Those who had a chance of saving any property, were prevented by the pillage which is generally unavoidable on such occasions. The loss is estimated at about 3,000,000, a greater part of which, of course, belonged to foreigners. We cannot say at this moment whether this catastrophe was occasioned by accident or design. Several attempts have been made since the 15th, to complete the scene, by setting fire to different houses in the city, in which they have not as yet succeeded.

The utmost consternation has prevailed—however, to-day business begins to assume its former appearance, at least as far as might be expected after this melancholy affair. The government have been very vigilant, and strong patrols day and night are constantly in motion.—American.

The "Extraordinary Case"—Among our foreign selections, the reader will find some interesting documents connected with the extraordinary case detailed in this paper a few days since, in respect to the marriage of the late Duke of Cumberland to the Clergyman's daughter. This Clergyman, it appears, was no less a personage than the late Dr. Wilmot—by many believed to have been the author of Junius. Should this lady succeed in establishing the legitimacy of her birth, though not an apparent, yet she may be considered a presumptive heir to the British Crown.—Com. Adv.

One of the greatest mysteries attending the Letters of Junius, was his intimate knowledge of the conduct, motives, and movements of the Royal Family and the Ministry. If the family of Dr. Wilmot was thus nearly allied to the Royal Family, it affords some evidence in favor of his having been the author of those celebrated letters. The treatment which his daughter received from the Duke of Cumberland, must have stimulated him to the severity which he measured out so copiously to the Ministry. If we mistake not some MSS. were discovered among the Doctor's papers, which afforded strong reasons to believe him the real Junius. Ibid.

The Baltimore Morning Chronicle insists that if the Queen has been guilty of the fact, charged upon her in the preamble to the bill of Pains and Penalties, she has been guilty of high treason, and her head would have been the forfeit. It is not so considered in England. We know that by the statute of Edward the III. adultery on the part of the Queen and the Princess Royal, is declared High Treason. But Lord Liverpool declared in a late debate, that this statute could not apply in the present case, inasmuch as the crime alleged against the Queen, was not committed within the jurisdiction of the British government. The Queen could not, therefore, even if guilty of the offence, be arraigned and tried for high treason.—Why secure the British Ministry, then, if they have taken the only course left to them? Ibid.

Mr. Cobett—It is stated in the London Times, that Mr. Cobett "is a prisoner in the rules of the King's Bench, with a view of taking the benefit of the insolvent act."—Mr. Cobett and Mr. Bembow are accused of passing placards to be posted up about the city.

The following information relative to the Army and Navy of the United States, is copied from the National Intelligencer of Wednesday. It cannot but be read with interest.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

The Army.—Publications are making in some of our newspapers calculated to injure the Army in the public esteem. One of those we have published, respecting violence said to have been inflicted on a man in the fort at Portland—and we discover in the Kentucky Gazette a report of illegal punishment having been inflicted on soldiers on the Sta-

tions in the West. With respect to these reports, we do not undertake to say whether they be true or false—but we have no hesitation in saying, if true, the offences imputed ought to be visited with rigorous severity of punishment.—We have not the least doubt but the War Department will take prompt steps for an investigation of the truth of these reports, and for further measures as may be warranted by the result of the scrutiny. This course is due to the high character which the Army sustains—it is that which was pursued last summer, in a case somewhat analogous—and knowing the respect for this law entertained, at Head Quarters, we have every reason to believe it will now be resorted to. We hope it will appear that there is no ground for these imputations.

The Navy.—We understand that the nature of the Mediterranean Service is about to be essentially changed by a late arrangement.—The vessels are not to remain so long there—but are to make cruises from our ports to and from the Mediterranean, and in that sea, returning here periodically and by turns for supplies. This will afford advantages to the improvement of the skill and discipline of the Navy, and will obviate the objections which have been urged, not without force, to long cruises in Italian seas. By this arrangement our vessels, are, during their cruises, to pass down the Coast of Africa to our new Colony of Free Persons of Color, and to scour those and other seas for the apprehension of slave traders and pirates. The additional advantage will be gained, by this activity given to the operations of the Navy, that it will hereafter be wholly victualled at home, instead of being supplied abroad by purchases there, or by store-ships expressly sent from the U. States. For the purpose of supply, &c. to our vessels of war, we understand that the port of Annapolis is selected as a place of depot for Naval Stores, Provisions, &c. &c.

Advantage of Ignorance.

The following circumstance took place in a neighboring town a short time since.—A fellow hearing there was a letter for him in the post-office, accordingly went for it.—On the post-master's handing it to him, he frankly confessed he could not read, and requested the post-master to open it, and let him know the contents, which he very readily did after getting all the information he wanted, he knowingly shrugged up his shoulders, thanked him for his politeness, and drily observed, "When I have some change I'll call and take it."

Religious Intolerance.—The following extract is from a Montreal paper of the 26th August. We know it must cause every liberal Christian of whatever sect to shudder at the very thought of such intolerance at this day—but let occurrences like these teach Americans properly to appreciate the blessings they enjoy under this free and happy government, where no "established church" is known, and where all are equally protected in the full enjoyment and exercise of their religious opinions.

At the last Court of Assize, at Corwall, (U. C.) Joseph Lawler, local Methodist Preacher of Mattilda, was CONVICTED of having solemnized Marriage.—This act not being legal in a Methodist Preacher in that province, he was sentenced to FOURTEEN YEARS BANISHMENT, and to leave the Province within seven days after his sentence.—May this wretched example be universally followed for the sake of the good name of his Majesty's liege subjects. The persecuting effects of this sentence do not stop with the banishment of the Methodist minister. All the issue from the marriage solemnized by him, are according to the law, declared illegitimate. Balt. Am.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.

HEALTH OFFICE, Sept. 3d, 1820.

Three new cases of malignant fever have been reported to the Board of Health, for the last 24 hours ending this day, at 4 o'clock, P. M. viz.

A woman, back of No. 17, Dock st. between Dock and Front st.

A man in Chestnut st. near Walnut, removed from Norris' alley.

A boy, in the same house, also removed from Norris' alley.

By order of the Board, JOSEPH PRYOR, Clerk.

Address of the Board of Health to their Fellow Citizens.

The Board of Health cannot witness with indifference and unconcern, the very serious alarm that agitates the public mind, with respect to the malignant disease with which a portion of the city is affected. Many rumors, wholly destitute of foundation, and others which are a gross perversion of the truth, are widely disseminated, tending to excite the most groundless apprehensions to the greatest detriment of the community.

The Board declare an intention of a wish to fill their fellow citizens into a belief of perfect security, which may prove false and delusive—but they are confident, that a far greater uneasiness is felt, and more fear experienced, than is justified by the danger really existing.

That such may be enabled to measure for himself the full extent of the danger that is to be apprehended, the Board submit the following statement of the present state of the disease.

There are four cases of malignant fever, at this time, in the city, one of which is in the third, another in the fifth day of the disease, and two are this moment reported, and

there is also one convalescent. In the city Hospital there are five patients, one only of which is under medical treatment, and is not considered as dangerously ill—the others are all convalescent.

From the present very favorable prospects, there is a strong probability that the present week will present a decision of the disease. The Board, however, will not relax in the system of precautionary measures they have adopted, and beg to assure their fellow citizens, they will give timely notice of any appearance of an infection of danger.

SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D. President of the Board of Health.

FRANKLIN BACHM, M. D. Sec'y.

Philadelphia Sept. 3, 1820—4 o'clock, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.

HEALTH OFFICE, Sept. 8.

Three new cases of malignant fever, have been reported to the Board of Health, for the last 24 hours, ending this day at 4 o'clock, P. M. viz:

By order of the board, JOSEPH PRYOR, Clerk.

NORFOLK, Sept. 15.

Five Days later from England.

Capt. BALDWIN, of the regular fast sailing Packet ship Tobacco Plant, arrived in Hampton Roads on Wednesday night, in 35 days from Liverpool, has favored Mr. LIVERPOOL, of the Commercial News Room, with Liverpool papers to the 4th, and London to the 2d of August; from which we select the most interesting articles, being all that time will permit us to crowd into this day's paper, having received the papers at 7 o'clock last evening.

The Queen had not given rise to any new incident in the political circles in England. The Courier announces, that she took an airing through the Regent's Park, &c. on the 30th July, in her new town equipage, bearing the royal arms, with the letters C. R. surmounted by the crown on the quarter panels.—That her Majesty's residence was still surrounded every evening by a mob.—That her Majesty would certainly take possession of Brudenburgh House on the 3rd of August.

The Courier also contains the Queen's answer to an address from the Borough of Lichester; the answer is spirited, and well adapted to maintain her standing in the estimation of the populace. The Courier hints that all the replies of the Queen to the numerous addresses of the people, are rough draws, by Sir Francis Burdett, whom it styles the most notorious and profigate political demagogue that ever disgraced a country; and that Dr. Parr afterwards softens and adapts them for publication.

The news from the continent is of an interesting nature. It will be seen that two of the parties to the Holy Alliance, Russia and Austria, have become seriously alarmed at the progress of the revolution in Europe; and are not altogether as well disposed, as has been asserted, to tolerate the constitutional system of Government.

Prices of American produce at Liverpool, Aug. 2.—Rice per cwt. 19s 2d; Flaxseed per hind 62s 6d; Tar, per boll 17s 18; Turpentine, per cwt. 9s 6d a 12 6d; Rosin, do. 85s 8d; Cotton, Geo. Id. 1s 1 1/2; New Orleans, 11s 12 1/4; Sea Islands, good to fine, 17s 2d; do. ord. to mid 11s 16 1/4; Tobacco, James River leaf, 3 1/2d a 8d; stemmed, 5 1/2 a 8 1/2; Ken and Geo leaf, 5s 8; Pine Timber, per cubic foot, 14s 16 1/4.

FIRE.—The valuable Saw and Grist Mill belonging to Mr. William Coffield, was last night destroyed by fire; it is supposed by design.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst. at Roanoke Island, Capt. Robert Carter, to Mrs. Ann Galer, of that place.

DIED.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. Sarah Rascoc, wife of Mr. William D. Rascoc, formerly of Bertie County.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Schr's Margaret Waff Tombston 16th Rainbow Fisher New-York ditto.

DEPARTURES.

Schrs Carolina Palmer Guadaloupe 16th Corn Planter Shipman New-York do George Pickett Harney do do Argonaught Brown Norfolk do Margaret Waff New York 16th Essex Squam Philadelphia 17th.

George Blair, jr.

Has in Store and offers for SALE, About Two Thousand bushels of superior quality bright heavy

Turk's Island SALT.

Edenton, Sept. 18, 1820.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Deed in Trust executed to me by Jesse Standin, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, I shall expose to sale, on the premises, on the 15th of October next, the

Land & Improvements

whereon the said Standin now lives. Six months credit will be allowed the purchaser, on his giving bond with responsible securities,

Ambrose K. Wyatt, Trustee.

Fergumans County, Sept. 12, 1820.