#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY. BY THOMAS HENDERON, Jr.

SCHOOL PITTION, TREES BOLLARS PER ANTIN - No PAPER WILL DE SENT WITHOUT AT EFEST WE SO DENYS IS PAID IN WILL THE AND NO PAPER DISCONTINUES, ONLY AT THE OF-THE OF THE RESTOR, EXELOR ALL ARREAGANG ARE PAID -PALISTISTATION NOT EXCHANGE TWEFAN THEFAUNT THE TEXTS FOR ONE DOLL IN, END TWENTS-FFEE CANEL OR SACE CONTENT AUE.

#### PROPOSALS

For publishing in the Town of ites wood, Chatham County N. C. a weekly Paper, to be entitled the

# HAYWOOD SPECTATOR.

BY DAVID WHITAKER. The greatest blessings which our Constitution has guar meed to us. Gues is the only emury where the next of resing is known, they it is not curbed in the ourseless, it is not curbed in the ourseless, it is Pater of our tevolution for the inestinable book of five and are trained provided and of are engineers and open to intimate acquaintance with the line. are drained provided on of our consequent and opposite to intimate acquaintance with the times and concept four own country, and a g neral knowledge of the transactions of Foreign actions, is essential to the west being, and times to the very existence of this Republic. Such being the fiet (and all reflecting and emired minds must admit it b be so) there barnot in reason, be too many News Papers established in the United States.

Political dissentions having happily given way to mon no.
Ble and disinterested fewings, men of all parties, forgetting their former animosities and fewis, now go hand in head in noir endeavors to elicit the resources of their country, and of ameliorating the condition of their fellow-citizens—this being happily the onse, political discussions will be excefully avoided, and core will be taken to exclude from the comaked the Spectator, every sentiment that, my have, a tundency to excite fordings and sensations not congenial to the present state of the community

The Spectator will be devoted to Foreign and Demestic News a synopsis of the proceedings of our Freneral Assembly, and of the Congress or the United States, and scossionally a glance at the transactions of the Legislatures of the different States; cosays on the present state of Agriculture, the best method of improving it, &c. and as the improvement of our internal Navigation is an object of the first magnitude to the inhabitants of this State, no trouble will be pared, or opportunity neglected of forwarding this great ork, and of communicating to the public any information

which the editor may possess on that subject.
With this short sketch of the principles upon which the Spectator will be established and the manner in which it will be conducted, I submit my proposals to a generous and enlightened public, under a confident impression that they will extend to me a share of that liberality and patronage for which they are so justly celebrated

TERMS-The Spectator will be published weekly on a Medium paper and with a new and handsome type, at three dollars er annum, one half payable on the receipt of the first num-

The publication will be commenced about the first of November next.

New Waggons for sale.

The subscribers have on hand some good Waggons, made of the best Materiels, among them are small four berse waggers and some that are suitable for the roads. Those being disposed to purchase, can be atcommodated on reasonable terms for each or negotiable paper in the bank at

YOUNG & TURNER. Hillsborough, N. C. August 21, 1819

35-Sw 1 mrest&St m.

# TAKEN UP,

ND committed to Jail one negro men who sometimes calls himself by the name of Isaac Brown, at other times (ife is thought to be a rnonway) -he is a black surmult sears in his face. Any person claiming said negro, is acreby requested to come forward, prove property, pay parges and take said negro within the time prescribed by

B PHELPS Sheriff. Washinston County, N. C August 17, 1819.

### Head of the Yadkin Navigation, 20 lots IN the town of Wilkesborough, N. C. will be sold at pub-

he auction, on Monday the 13th September next. This beautiful village stands on the south a de of the Talkin river, and directly at the head of the navigation of gaid river; on a high and healthy situation, and surrounded by a rich and fertile country. Notwithstanding as much as taken said in relation to the may grien of other rivers in this sate, the eligible seizes for towns, and the rapid progress of some in improvements; yet we sincerely believe here is no one town on any navigable water in this state hat comprises more real advantages in a commercial point fiview, than the town of Wilkesborough. We are accessible in the belief that nothing is wanting to make it one of the shost important places on the river, but to give it the prothe great deposit of all the produce raised in this state, to the west of this place; and of all the produce raised in the

eastern part of Tennessee ; at least as far west as Jonesto-

The main road leading from the eastern part of this state, to the western countries passes through this place and nuhtersect at, and near this place. The improvements of the liver, which are now in operation, will in a short time open a navigation for boats of ten to fifteen tons burthen from this place to the Steam-hoat navigation on the Pedee; from this prer n canal is already commenced, and is said will shortly be completed, to intersect the waters of this river with those of Santee; so that in a short time an inland navigation from Wilkesborough to Charleston, S. C. (the narrows excepted) will be completed. And it is thought that this market is the best in the United States, for the productions of the above countries. The merchants of East Tonnessee can receive heir goods by this rout much cheaper than by any other; in fact the citizens of Fast I conessee have for a long time felt a lively interest for the prosperity of this village, and it is confidently broped that as soon as the pavigation is complet

ed their prospects will be realized. Most of the lots offered for sale, lie on the main street or joining the public square. A credit of six twelve and

Spheen months will be given to the purchasers.
THE PROPRIETORS. Wilkeshorough, August 7, 1819.

# LAND FOR SALE.

HE subscriber being desirous to remove from this state, offers for sale his valuable plantation, containing upwards of 1600 acres of land, whereupon is a good dwelling house, a young orchard, and all necessa-Ty out houses-A healthy situation, ten miles west of Raleigh. He will, to suit the convenience of purchasers, divide the above tract, and sell the one half, or the whole. He has also for sale a separate tract in the same neighborhood, containing 225 acres, equal to any and in the country. For terms, apply to the under-signed. FANNING JONES. August 18, 1819. 35-2mpd.

Blank Checks. MAR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

# State of North-Carolina.

Wilken County. Court of Pieas and Quarter Sessions, August

Ferm, 1819. Daniel and Samuel Allisons, Executors of William Allison, vs. phraim Allison, William Allison, Benjamin Allison,

Hogh Allison, Braxton Cox and Ame his wifeappearing to the antisiscilian of the Court; that Ephraim Afternoon in not no indicatorized this ritage a it is accelered by the court that publication be radio for three weeks in the Buleigh Star, that the Executors of William Allimon dee'd will offer the lost will and testament of William Atliana dee'd for projuste at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be h. lifen for Wilkes County, on the first mouday of November next,

A only from the minutes Test, R. MARTIN, Ck.

#### State of North Carolina, Greene Lounly.

Court of Courty, April ferm. 1819. ophiles Filwards and others, rs. Mary Hodges and othera- Petitio fir safe and partition

it in the Raleigh Star, for four core or safe and by made in the Raleigh Star, for tour weeks; sulling on william Murphey and Mary ate, Sarah Reath ; and the children, and heirs at law of Zelphia Stanty Seconded, supposed to be John (or the children, of June Stanty.) Polly (or her children.) William, thomas, (or the children of Thomas Stud ) James, Elma-bath, Z lphes Ford (or the children of said Zelphia) Sarsh, and Pally Starly to come forward, and shew cause wherefore safe should not be made of the will land, on Tree's mursh, and filly-six gores of had, thereunto se joining, agreeble to the prayer of the prection. Copy from records.

R. POWELL, C. M. E. 35 4t price of adv 82

#### NUTICE.

IS morning runaway from the subscriber, a bright inmatto boy, by the name of Jim, twenty-one or war y two years afage, about 5 feet five or six inches ich, very stout made, with a bashful countenance, vaving two or three small scars near his eyes, with thick lips and very thick rough feet, he took with him some shoe-makers tools, one hat a pair of shoes, a dark mix doost, with a shirt or two, one swansdown vest, one striped cotton dato, one white couron pair pantasons, one toe and one dark ditto. Probably he will have a pass, or a recommendation, or will pass with some person. If any person will bring this said fellow to me, or confine him in jad, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to a reward of twenty dollars.

DORRIS CANNADY Wake County, N. C. August 25, 1819.

# MEGROES FOR SALE.

ON the 22d of September next, will be exposed to public sale, at my mill on Neuse Biver, near the falis, four or five likely young negroes, three months credit will be given, with approved security, and if not punctually paid, to bear interest from the date.

JAMES RAY. Wake county, August 25, 1819. 35-3w

### FIFTY DOLLADS REWARD.

UNAWAY from the subscriber, on Sanday night stour brilk likely fellow, between thirty and thirty-five years of age, of ordinary complection for a negro, sup-posed to be about five feet two or three inches high, speaks quick when spoken to, a little bow legged, and has some knowledge of the Blacksmith's trade. Guilford a boy eighteen or nineteen years of age, yellow complection, well grown, stammers in his speech, and more particularly so, when embarrassed or examined and a little knock need. Their clothing is not recol lected-Said neg les it is thought have Flooking fellow, about five feet six inches high some them, a negro girl from the said neighborhood by the name of Gilly, or otherwise carried away by some white membary, either to the western or southern states. Any person who will deliver sait negroes to me or either of them, shall receive 25 domars for each of said boys, or if they shall be confind in any jail so that I gut them again, or the above reward for them both

JAS.C. JONES Portridg , Franklin County, August 18, 1819.

The editors of the Nashville Whig, and Humsville Re. sublican will please give the above two insertious, and forward their accounts to this office of engineent,

# THE ACQUISITION OF

# ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Rendered pleasant, expeditious and permanent. ANHE Ladies and Gentlemen of Baseigh and its vicinity, who are desirous of speaking and writing their bursement of the public money, on our army, own language correctly, are presented with an opportunity of acquiring a correct and practical knowledge of English Grammar and punctuation, in twenty-four lectures of two hours rach.

No previous knowledge of the Latin or Greek languages, or of English Grammar, is necessary; nor will the force the most efficient and complete system of memorising of more than fifteen lines, be required, in the course of instruction.

Lectures will be delivered to select classes, not exceeding ten, on the days and hours most convenient for

ance, will be enabled, not only to correct all the errors of syntax and punctuation in Murray's Exercises, but to make a pratical application of the principles of such correction, in speaking, as well as in writing.

J. H. HASSAM.

Raleigh, August 27, 1819. Enquire at the dwelling house of Mr. Robert flarrison, near the Academy. No compensation will be received from Ministers of the Gospei, who may please to

HAVING attended Mr. Hassam's Lectures on English Grammer, we cheerfully unite in expressing our appro-bation of his plan, and our high opinion of his merits as a

His profound acquaintance with the subject, his lucid and perspicuous manner, and the importance of this branch of education, to which he has devoted his attention, entitle him in our opinion, to the patronage of the public.

James Pattans Jonathan Smith, Benjamin H Rice, Henry Smith, J. W. Campbell. Petersburg, January 12, 1819.

Having witnessed the progress as well as the result of Mr Hassan's method of illustrating the nature and principles of English Grammar, during his attendance upon a number of young ladies, in my seminary -- It affords me pleasure to observe, that this system appears to reader its acquisition more pleasant and impressive , and that the learner in one course of his tectures, acquires a knowledge and practical applica-tion of the principles of our own language, that is seldom, if ever, equalled in the usual mode of instruction. I therefore most cheerfully recommend his method, to those who wish to acquire a correct and practical knowledge of English Grammar, in wishort time.

JANE ELIZA BARRON. Norfolk, October 28, 1818,

### Congressional.

TO THE SDITOS OF THE STAR.

As the Elections are over, it cannot be conceived enriduous to a guest you to publish Mr. Simkin's Speects in mower to Mr. L. Weitiam's, on the reduction of the m-

Notwithstanding he question has been much headled by those will wish a reduction of the aimy, yet Mr. L's speech places the autient in so clear a point of view as to moving over, imprejuriced mind. By giving it a place is your paper you will confer a tayour on a Subscriber. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PEB. 13, 1819. Mr. Simkin's observations on the Reduction of

tie United States Army. MR. SPEAKER! I am not insensible of the obiga i o I owe this house, in adjourning yester lay for the purpose of giving myself, as y others, an opportubity of deliberating, and delivering our sentiments, on the very important escriptions before the house; and I am equally sensible, that, in moving the adjournment, I assamed a responsibility always disagreeable to a young member, and which I cannot discharge either by the ability I possess, or the information I shall have to communicate on the subject.

If a man, acquainted with the defenceless state of this country, some ten or fifteen years ago, and with its consequences at the beginning of the late war, should have been ushered into this house at the time these resolutions, to reduce the army from ten to six thousand men, were submitted by the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Williams.) he would very naturally presume, that our frontier, both inland and maritime, had been much lessened; that the number of military posts established for the public defence had been greatly diminished; and above all, he would take it for granted, that Congress, whose duty it is to provide for the common defence, had, by the wisest, and most salutary laws, so armed, disciplined, organized, and equipt the whole body of the militia, as to have made them prompt, efficient, and energetic! But, what utter astonishment must be have felt, when he should be informed, that, so far from our territory being reduced, it had been greatly extended; that, so far from the number of military garrisons, fortifications, and posts being lessened, it had been found indispensibly necessary to have them greatly increased; and that, so far from their being a well armed, organized, and disciplined militia, that many of the states, upon a requisition made upon them by the Secretary of War, in conformity with a resolution of Congress, could not render even a vague account of the number of men fit for duty that, so far from a uniform and efficient militia at for war, there was a relaxation so great, that scarcely a single branch of military duty was attended to. It would be still more astonishing, to find that all the lessons of preparation and defence, so powerfully and awfully, impressed upon us at the beginning of the last war, which caused so many millions to be wasted, and our blood so freely to flow, had been nearly lost to the nation and about to be forgotten by Congress! Yes, I epeat it, forgotten by Congress whose great and responsible duty it is " to provide for the common defence, and promote the general we:fare" of the country.

From this view, Mr. Speaker, it does seem most evident to me, that this period, of all others is the most adverse, the most unfortunate, and the most unwise, to move for a reduction of our

But the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Williams) insists upon it, that nations, like individuals, should not be proligal in expenditure; and he intimates that there has been, and is now a most ruinous, extravagant, and abusive dis-If this is true, if, indeed, there is this abuse, of which I have as yet heard no proofs, I, for one. would institute an enquiry, so full and prompt as to exact the most rigid accountability, and eneconomy. No one more thoroughly condemus a waste of the public money than myself. Indeed nothing can be more true than that a waste of money is a waste of the morality of the coun-In the above course, the learner, by a regular attend- try; and, upon a due and proper accountability correct and pure administration of the government, but even the existence of liberty itself. I would therefore never consent to tax the peopride of any set of men.

But, is the gentleman from North Carolina quite sure the he is pursuing the direct road to of the economy of Mr. Jefferson's administraeconomy is rarely used in this house. He also tells us, that, in the true spirit of economy, Mr. Jefferson dishanded, or greatly reduced, the army. Yes, Mr Speaker, he did ; I acknowledge it; but has this turned out to be real economy? No, not so. I am, and always have been, an enthusiastic admirer of many traits in the character of that statesman, philosopher, and benefactor; but, permit me to say, that some measures of his administration have proved the most expensive to the nation. Subsequent experience advert to that crisis. This distinguished friend 73, with a number more indespensibly necessar to man came into the government under the aus- ry to be established, extending on the lakes, the

picies of that great and mighty republican party which had opposed the measures of Mrs Adams with the most perfect integrity, but with ground frehog and violence. It was most natural that a thorough and sincere hatred for and prejudices against, all Mr. Adams's principal acts, should be felt by those in power. It so happens, that, parties strongly opposed to each other, rurely stop at the proper point; and it followed, that a standing army, a many, and other measures, were exceedingly unpopular, principally because Mr. Adons and his friends had vindicated, and had wished to swell them, as we thought, for an improper size, with improper views, and for improper purposes. Hence, there was so great an antipathy to any thing like a standing army, as mong other things, that it was reduced below the proper standard, and a general relaxation in ore games and discipline ensued. This, Mr. Speaker, was not the true policy of the country's but so ardent an admirer was I, with the great body of the people, of Mr. Jefferson's measures that I vindicated, not only the reduction of the army, to the lowest point, but I followed him most devoutly in his gun boat system, his plan for reducing an unjust nation to terms, by embargoes and restrictions. Indeed, his idea of obtaining and securing our rights. by an appeal to the justice and moral feeling of foreign nations was also adopted. But what enlightened Amers ican, at this day, thinks that an improper reduce tion of the army, the gun boat, or ea bargo avetems, were prulent or reconamical? The effects of the fate war have proved, heyond all possible question, that a lofty, dignified national charace ter, impressed and won by the unprecedented valor of your army, and the thunder of your not val cannon, is of more real importance to us, in preserving peace, and advancing our prosperity; than all the embargues and restrictions; than all the appeals to national justice, and all the treaties and paper stipulations which the world could produce.

Wall it be supposed by any honorable member of this House, that I would depreciate the fait fame, or dim the steady lastre, which irradiates the brow of the distinguished Jefferson ? I hope not. The main scope of his administration is approved ; but that there were some errors into which he, and the most of us, fell with him, it would be uncanded and unjust to deny. These mould not have been mentioned but to warn the House against them, to shew that they are closes. ly connected with the subject now belere us, and to demonstrate that the honorable gentleman from North Carolina, under the specious name feconomy, would plunge the nation, in this views into the same unwise policy.

The Gentleman says, that those were the half cyon days of economy, peace and prosperity. Let him remember that the calm was in some measure deceitful - that a storm was then gathery ing, and which, in spite of all the soothing pallis stives which could be applied, did contrive to gather, and lower, and threaten, till it burst upon as with all its awful fury, in 1812. It cessary to recapitulate, in detail, the events of this war. They are so recent, and were so strongly marked, that they must present a vivid picture to the mind of every man who will look back. I call the attention of this house, however ver, to the opinions of the ablest friends of the country at the conclusion of the late war, when the dearly bought lessons of experience were in fuil view. The Senate of the United States, a body of men equal at least in age and experiences did solemnly pronunce an opinion that the army should consist of 20, or at least 15 thousand menand so strong was their conviction of the necessity of this, that they refused, for a long time, to reduce it to the present establishment of 10.000. Indeed there was a very large minerie ty in this house, who thought this number too

The report of the Secretary of War, which has been the subject of such severe criticism by the honorable gentleman, states that, in 1802, a time of profound peace, and, I will add, of gent eral relaxation, the army consisted of 9.322,

In 1808, of \$.996, and In 1818, of 12,656, including all descriptions of staff and officers of your officers, greatly depends, not only the attached to it. This report further states, that since 1802, our population has nearly doubled. & wealth more than doubled. Here the gentless man from North Carolina begins his scruting, ple to indulge the extravagance, or pamper the and most unfairly endeavors to prove that, as our establishment in 1802 was only 3,322, and as our population and wealth are only doubled, the army ought to be also only double, and frie economy? It is much to be doubted whether umphantly asserts that the premises taken by his plan will not be by far the most expensive in the Secretary do not justify his conclusions, but the end. It is true he speaks very handsomely prove him to be unacquainted with even the ementary principles of arithmitic. This ha tion; which he says is now going out of fashion, does without adverting, which common justice and almost forgotten, so much so, that the word both to this house and the Secretary required him to do, to what is explicitly stated in the report, that since 1802, we have acquired the inmense country of Louisiana, including the grow ing, yet defenceless city of New-Orleans, that great commercial depot for the inexhaustible rie ches of the western world-that we have to defend a line of frontier, both maritime and id land, of about 8,000 miles, not including its in-dentations and windings. With equal unfair-ness, the gentleman does not bring to view what is also stated, and what could not have escaped has evinced it, and candor constrains me to con- the most careless observer, that, in 1802, we fess and declare it. Let us for a single moment, had but 27 military posts, and that now we have