

heavy penalties, to get licence and give bonds, while the latter go free? If the tanner and currier must collect taxes, why not compel the joiner also to collect them? What good reason can be given for thus making fish of one and flesh of another?

But hard as is this partiality, there is in the provisions of the law, something so odious—so foreign from the habits of free and independent citizens, that I should not wonder if the hatter should half resolve to dip madam democracy in his dye tub—if the bootmaker should resolve to stick his awl in her back—if the currier should determine to tan her hide, and the saddler to halter the jade, before they would consent to the mean, humble and degrading terms imposed by this abominable law.

Yes, it is provided, that every one of the mechanics must keep a book—must enter down every article of work done that they have pleased to tax—must once in every three months go to the collector, and expose all their private concerns to his inspection, or else be fined in hundreds, and if they do not pay it, go and rot in jail with felons! Is this liberty? Is this encouraging domestic manufactures? Why, sir, this slavish and abominable law would produce a rebellion even in Algiers.

What say ye mechanics, have you put your necks into the yoke? Have you got liberty from your most potent lords and masters, the high and well born democrats—the only pure patriots in the land—have you got their liberties to work in your shops? Have you entered into bonds! bonds more galling than ever were attempted to be imposed on freemen.

As good citizens, you must obey the laws; but if you would break those bonds and shake off these fetters which enslave you, you must raise your voices to so audible a pitch that they shall be heard, or by and bye, even the right of complaining will follow your other rights to the grave.

And ye, smiths, joiners, housecarpenters, & every other sort of mechanics, view in the yoke fixed on the necks of your fellows, the fate that awaits you ere long, if the people do not rise in their strength, and trample the chains under their feet, and hurl the tyrants from their confidence. SAMUEL MARKHAM.

Oakhill, May, 1815.

FROM THE KEENE (N. H.) CENTINEL. TAX ON BOOTS, &c.

This law requires, in the first place, the person who manufactures boots and shoes, to sign a bond, the condition of which fill two close printed half sheets of paper, and to procure sureties—he then is entitled to a license from government, after signing a printed request for the same; but must keep a book, ruled out to set down every pair of boots sold, with the price, and also the name of the purchaser, in all cases when the amount sold exceeds 10 dollars. Three oaths must be taken (equal to 12 every year—enough to learn almost a minister to swear) and the different papers signed and countersigned sixteen times. In addition to this, the manufacturer must make four or five journeys a year, to the collector, and his sureties one.

We have lately seen the quarterly return of one these poor tax-ridden "victims of war," covering three quarto pages, signed five times by the manufacturer, and sworn to three times, and three times countersigned by the collector, to include the time when made, when sold, and a general account—to be forwarded to Washington—the whole duty of which amounted to 75-1-2 cents, with two per cent. deducted, leaving 74 cents to be divided, about 4 to the collector and the remainder to government!!!

Agricultural.

To make Posts and Rails more durable.

There are many who know the effect produced by lime mortar, or whitewash, on wood, where it has been accidentally applied, and not with any intention to preserve the wood from decay—Boards that are repeatedly whitewashed, or used about a mortar bed, are known to become very hard and not prone to rot. This effect of lime on wood suggests the following mode of subjecting posts and rails for fences to a process that will increase their durability.

Let a pit be made, water tight, sufficient to contain one or two hundred posts, or as many rails. If it is made as the rain water cisterns are now made, it, with care, may last for ages, and would be the only expense, except a few bushels of lime, that each set of posts and rails would require—Into this pit put posts ready morticed, or rails ready shapened; lay a weight on them to keep them from rising or swimming, then fill the pit with water and add three or four bushels of fresh lime and mix the lime and water well together. They may be more effectually mixed out of the pit than in it, if otherwise convenient. The posts should be dry before they are put into the pit. Let them lay two or three months in the whitewash, the longer the better, always having a second parcel to put in as the first are taken out, adding some fresh lime at the same time. The pit will be better preserved by always keeping it full; keep it from freezing in the winter by covering it with straw.

Water dissolves a small portion of lime, just as it dissolves salt. In proportion to the quantity dissolved by the water that soaks into the wood, the same proportion of lime is fixed in the wood when it becomes dry. This may be the cause why boards that have been whitewashed are so hard and durable. Lancaster Journal.

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1815.

Insurance.—The Mutual Insurance Association of Virginia comes largely in to relieve the losses Petersburg has just sustained. It is already ascertained that nearly 200,000 dollars' worth of property was insured in that company. Thus we see the admirable utility of such an institution, and we earnestly submit to the peo-

ple of this state a speedy organization of some similar company.—Our towns are imminently exposed to destruction by fire. One of them has lately suffered with severity; and we know not how soon we may be called upon to bewail a devastation similar to that of Petersburg.

The Fire at Petersburg.—We have copied from the Intelligencer a minute detail of the houses destroyed, with the sufferers, a names.—The following is given as a summary:— On Bowlingbrook, 76 houses. Back Street, 21 Sycamore, 22 Old Street, 29 Bank Street, 2 Market Square, 24 To these we may add lumber houses, &c. 200

Relief to the sufferers.—A circular, from the committee appointed in Petersburg to address the public on behalf of the needy sufferers by the late fire, having been received here on the 23d, a meeting of our citizens took place the next day and a subscription was directed to be immediately opened. This was on Monday; and on Tuesday the committee completed the duty. The ensuing day \$360 dollars, being nearly the amount of donations, was forwarded to the gentleman appointed to receive contributions.—Of the foregoing sum \$100 was the liberal subscription of an individual, Mr. Glendening. Indeed our citizens generally displayed a becoming liberality; and when it is considered that our town consists of a population in the whole very little exceeding 1000 persons, it is to be hoped that we have not fallen beneath what was due from us.

Dartmoor.—The official detail given this week has staggered terribly the advocates for war.—They perceive that it is hardly possible to make the unfortunate affair a ground of accusation against our late enemy. The statement convinces every one that there is much to blame on the side of the British soldiery, and some serious censures must attach to their officers—but the whole affair is now rather one that is to be lamented than one that can call for revenge or retaliation.

Foreign news.—The intelligence from Europe does not seem to keep pace with the high-wrought expectations of our active politicians. Reproaches directed against the allies for their tardiness are frequently heard, and fears are expressed that Napoleon will have left to him leisure and opportunity to collect the means of a formidable defence, if not a mighty attack.—Our latest accounts give us no data by which to form any reasonable opinion, either as to the period when hostilities may commence, or as to the probable plan or policy of operations.—We do not indeed even know that war will be commenced at all within any short space of time.

Certain it is, however, that France herself is a prey to a civil war, of the most serious and bloody nature. Men who have the courage to resist the rule of Napoleon must do it with the most bitter and deadly determination. Hence there is good ground to believe that, the allied armies once in motion, the tyrant's power must speedily fall. His fickle army have at least half the nation against them. They themselves fight, not from principle but from those habits which lead a mercenary soldiery to seek a life of rapacity and plunder. He will therefore be deserted the moment he can no longer lead them to victory. They will not cling to him in his fall; for they have none of the magnanimity which sustains noble and virtuous men when struggling with adversity.

Mr. Madison.—The latest National Intelligencer informs us, that the President and his lady have retired for a few weeks to their family residence of Montpelier, in Virginia.—If Mr. Madison employ the leisure afforded by the retreat, as he is capable of doing, happy for the nation over which he presides will be the influence of solitude and retirement. An opportunity is now placed before him of repairing all the evils which unfortunate councils have brought upon the union. If he will recal to recollection the glorious and promising morning of his career, a juster ambition than has lately swayed him will fill his soul. Surely he cannot wish, that a morning of brightness and a meridian of splendor shall close by an evening of murky obscurity and ominous darkness!—Let him return to the generous impulses of his own bosom. He may afford the world the majestic spectacle of a great man renouncing his errors. Building on a calculation of his weakness, the artificers of imposture are already at work.—They will have war! The vultures of prey are already flapping their black wings in transport and whetting their beaks upon the ruins of the capitol. A resolute determination may refuse them their victims, and chase them far from our peaceful haunts. Mr. Madison has it now in his power to give the happiest impulse to the destinies of our country. By cultivating peace with sincerity and good faith; by appropriating with economy the public revenues to a discharge of the public debt; by encouraging agriculture, commerce and manufactures; and finally by legislating for the nation and no longer for a party, he may place the United States once again on the most enviable footing.—Can the election of another Virginia president stand in competition with this glorious object? Or how can a ruler, sinking into the grave, possibly sacrifice the cause of the people to the ambition of a hollow friend, or the cravings of a few office-hunters? Posterity, could a man so act, would believe that he bought his own elevation, by binding himself to secure the succession of his rival.—It has taken Mr. Madison infinite pains to blast his well-earned reputation. A struggle could alone regain it; but the struggle would be worthy of such a man as he once was.

In the full experiment which the democratic administrations have had an opportunity of making, if they had given the nation any cause to rejoice at their elevation, they might on that build some claim of continued support. But they have made good not one of their promises. Economy, peace and good will towards all nations, aversion to taxes, standing armies and navies—have all been forsaken.—The nation has bled in war, it has suffered from embargo, it has been plunged into debt, it has been bow'd down by burdens, and when deprived of the usual resources of trade it has seen, besides the suspension of habeas corpus and the violation of the bench of justice, a most odious attempt at conscription.

However the mass of the people may still retain their principles, certainly the men in office have most widely abandoned them. Hence they cannot, consistently, be supported by their former friends. They have shown themselves unworthy. They have thrown the nation, of its progress, fifty years back again; and in that point of view may be considered as deadly enemies of its pros-

perity.—But what renders them the most dangerous to our safety and common interest, is their fatal predilection for war! This is, as rulers, their passion. Conquest presents itself to them in the most fascinating aspect. They are led by cupidity, and driven on by revenge. No one who loves peace and calm prosperity can, without compromising his principles, give a single vote for them. They and their friends are for war; and peace men cannot support them.

The President of the United States and his Lady left this city on Wednesday for their seat in Virginia; where they are expected to remain for several weeks.—Nat. Int.

NEW-YORK, JULY 19.

The United States Brig of War Firefly, Capt. Rodgers, sailed from this port yesterday morning, destined to the Mediterranean, to join our squadron under the command of Commodore Decatur.

The Brownsville (Pa) Telegraph, says, "Arrived at this port on Monday last, the Steam Boat Enterprize, Shrieve, of Bridgeport, from New-Orleans, in ballast, having discharged her cargo at Pittsburgh. She is the first Steam Boat that ever made the voyage to the mouth of the Mississippi and back. She made the voyage from New-Orleans to this port, in 54 days 26 days of which were employed in loading and unloading freight at different towns on the Mississippi and Ohio, so that she was only 54 days in active service, in making her voyage, which our readers will remember must be performed against powerful currents, and is upwards of two thousand two hundred miles in length.

Last Saturday evening the Steam was first tried on the Despatch, another Steam Boat lately built at Bridgeport, and owned, as well as the Enterprize, by the "Monongahela and Ohio Steam Boat Company." We are hereby to learn that she is likely to answer the most sanguine expectations of the ingenious Mr. French, engineer, on whose plan she is constructed. It is expected that when her works are in complete operation she will pass through the water at the rate of NINE miles an hour."

Fulton the first.—Since our publication of yesterday, we have seen some letters, and received assurances, which justify us in the belief that the government are perfectly satisfied with the powers of this vessel, our correspondent's arguments to the contrary notwithstanding. We therefore decline making public any further communications on this subject, as we conceive that it would be highly impolitic to give publicity to a particular knowledge of that description of machine, a possession of which might be attended with great advantage to an enemy, and serious injury to ourselves. The invention is wholly American, and America should endeavor, exclusively, to profit by it.—Nat. Int.

FOR SALE, WILLIS, a mulatto boy, twenty years of age, healthy, active and stout; a Carpenter and Joiner by trade and considered a good workman—his price will be made known on application to me in Raleigh, or to Doctor James Webb or John Taylor, jun esq. in Hillsborough, who are authorized to sell, and where the boy may be seen.

WILLIAM POLE

I certify that Willis a mulatto boy belonging to Col. Polk served an apprenticeship of four years with me to the carpenter and joiners business—that he has since his time with me expired, worked journeywork in Raleigh; and is capable of doing good work in both branches.

WILLIAM JONES.

July 22d, 1815

LETTERS, remaining in the postoffice, at Statesville, 1st July, 1815. James Alexander.—Charles Beggally, Amos Black 2, John M. Black, John Brawley, Mary Brawley, Margaret Bogle 2, David Brown, Gabriel Bodine, Joseph Bell, Thomas Bell, Robert Bowman.—Coroner of Iredell, John Cochran, John A. Colvert, Jane Colver, James Creswell.—Barton Dyson, Jephtha Dismang.—Boston Edleman, Eihelred Ellis, Joshua Ellis.—John Forsythe 2, Mary Felps, Widow Fletcher.—Rezin Gaither, Isabella Guy, Andrew Graham, Isaac Green.—Cyrus Hutchingson 2, James H. Hall, Pleasant Hudgens, David Hodghead, Thomas Hair.—Ben. Johnson or Henry Prather, William Irwin, David Kearney, Erasmus Lovelace, Thomas Lovelace, Thomas K. Leach.—Wm. Mulholland, Robert Murdab, Robert Morrison, Margaret M'Curdy, James M'Donald, James M'Hargue, Wm. M'Leod, James Maguire, James A. M'Connell, Mary M'Connell.—John Patterson, Anne Pitcher.—Phahe Rounsaville, Wm. & Thomas Renshaw, Charlotte Rimmington, Alexander Read, David Ramsay.—Secretary of Mount Moriah Lodge, Abel Sheriff, Henry Smith, Sheriff of Iredell County, Joseph Sharpe, Clerk of Superior Court.—Jacob Troutman, Roby Tucker, Samuel Farr.—Sealy Walker, John Washam. July 13, 1815. 6-3t.

NORTH-CAROLINA.—The Auditors appointed by the last Assembly to settle and allow the claims of the officers and soldiers of the local and detached militia, called into service in the year 1813:—And to allow the claims of others in consequence of such call.—Hereby inform all concerned, that they have commenced and are now employed in the business assigned them. Raleigh, July 13, 1815. 6-4t.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen, from the subscriber, on the night of the 17th inst. A BAY HORSE, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, 8 years old, shod all round, two hind feet white, also his off-side fore one, his near pastern joint larger than the other from an old hurt, his mane hangs on both sides of his neck if not cut off, a few white hairs about the middle of his neck, just under the mane, that a nuptence will cover; and a swab tail. The horse I believe to be stolen by Joseph Srep, a soldier of the U. S. infantry, who deserted from the barracks near this place on the night the horse was missed. Step is supposed to have been born in Rowan county, is 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of fair complexion, gray eyes. The above reward, and reasonable charges, will be paid for the horse—and thief, delivered to me in Raleigh, or ten dollars for properly securing either; so that they can be got. JORDAN WORSHAM. Raleigh, June 23, 1815. 4-4t.

WINDSOR CHAIRS.—Geo. W. Grimes respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh and the public generally, that he has taken the house on Hillsborough street, opposite to Mr. Wm. Boylan's, where he intends carrying on the Windsor Chair-making, in all its various branches. He will also, carry on the Sign and Military Colour Painting, in the neatest and most elegant manner. The Chairs will be made to any fashion, and finished in a style of elegance inferior to none in the Union. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and dispatched with celerity. 1-3m. Raleigh, June 2, 1815. N. B. An Apprentice to the above business, of good family and about 14 or 15 years of age, will be taken.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions May Term, 1815.

James Hastings, vs. William Hastings—Or. Atta. I appearing to the satisfaction of the court, now sitting, that the defendant, William Hastings, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is ordered by said court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Minerva, three weeks successively, that unless the said William Hastings, appear within the three first days of the next Term of this court, and replevy, plead, &c. that judgment will be rendered against him. A copy Test, J. TAYLOR, C. C. 7-3p.

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FOR SALE—Two unimproved LOTS in the city of Raleigh, situated near the Academy, and convenient to as good a spring as any in the city. For terms apply to John R. Leigh, of Tobacco-rough, or to JUNIUS SNEED. Raleigh, July 20, 1815. 7-3t.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber, wishing to remove to the Mississippi Territory, is desirous to sell his landed property. Four miles from Raleigh he has a Mill and 350 acres of land, 50 acres of which are cleared and most of it in corn. This property is well worth the attention of any one, inclined to live near the seat of government or in the city. The mill is situated in a very good neighborhood for custom, and on a never failing stream; there are two pair of stones; two bolting cloths and a cotton machine—all of which go by water: the mill having the preference of any near the city for making good flour. There is also a saw-mill in forwardness, which, it is supposed, will be very profitable when completed, as there is abundance of good timber, &c. and a great demand for stuff at high prices. There are houses sufficient for two small families; with a parcel of good fruit trees. I will sell, with the above, seem cattle and hogs and the crop now growing. It is deemed unnecessary to say more, as no one will purchase without viewing the premises.—TOWN PROPERTY. The eligible LOT on which I reside, containing one acre, is, from its elevated situation, amongst the most valuable in the city; it lies between the Eagle Hotel, and Newbern Branch Bank, and near the State Bank and State-House. Likewise, two other lots, one of one acre, and the other over one and a half acres, with small improvements, in a convenient part of the town and Polksborough. I will take a reasonable price in cash or young negroes, for all or any of the above property; or if more agreeable to the purchaser, I will give six and nine months' credit on one half of the purchase money, by giving negotiable paper, payable at either of the banks in this city. I have a parcel of house hold and kitchen furniture and plantation utensils, that I will sell low, for cash only. Application may be made to me at any time before the 22d of September next. If not sold before that day, I propose then selling the land, mill and crop; and on the 23d sell the balance here in this place. I take this opportunity of informing all those who have any claims against me, to bring them forward for adjustment; and all those who are in arrears with me, to call without delay and make payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. J. SCOTT. July 3, 1815. 6-4t

N. B. On the second day of sale, (Sept 23) I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, TEN SHARES in the State Bank. I wish to return my sincere thanks to a generous public for past favors, and inform them that I have just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of Jewery; some good Gold and Silver Watches; a parcel of good Silver Spoons made in my shop; silver-mounted Swords, with Epaulette, Plumets, at N. Y. Prices. I will have finished, in a short time, a parcel of good eight-day Cocks, warranted to be of the best kind, and on the lowest terms. I have a very good workman, and all kinds of materials for clock and watch making, and will repair and warrant all kinds of watches, clocks and time keepers of the most complicated nature, and will continue to do, and have done every thing in my line as formerly, so long as I remain in this place. J. SCOTT.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The History of the United States,

BY DAVID RAMSAY, M. D.

Author of the History of the American Revolution, &c. It is expected the work will be comprehended in two volumes, octavo—to be printed on clear paper, with good type, and to be delivered to subscribers, in boards, at 3 dollars a volume. These volumes will form a part of an UNIVERSAL HISTORY, completed by the Author a short time previous to his death. It is well known to the citizens generally, that Dr. Ramsay had been, for many years, preparing such a work for the press. Since the melancholy event, by which society has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, great anxiety has been manifested on this subject. We are happy in being able to say, it is finished.

The History of the United States which we propose first to publish, "is given at full length," and may either be considered as a part of the Universal History, or as an independent work. It was the Author's original intention to publish it separately, but it was afterwards incorporated in the General Work. We propose to publish this as a specimen of the whole, and if its reception in the world shall be such as is confidently anticipated, the work will be regularly continued, (commencing with the first volume) until the whole is completed. Should any circumstance occur to prevent a continuance of the publication beyond the two volumes above mentioned, the Subscribers will still be in possession of a work in itself complete and entire. Those persons who may be disposed to subscribe to the History of the United States, independently of the Universal History, will be at liberty to withdraw their subscription after the delivery of that portion of the work. The profits will be exclusively applied to the education and support of the numerous family of the Author; and it is hoped, under these circumstances, that a liberal public will not hesitate in bestowing their patronage to accelerate the publication of the work.

Subscriptions received at the different post-offices throughout the state, and at the book-store of Elijah Weems, Raleigh, agent for the above work. July 7, 1815. 5-3t.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, JOHNSON COUNTY.

NOTICE.—The subscriber having qualified at the last term of said county-court, as administrator, with the will annexed, on the estate of Wm. Gory, dec'd, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them in, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery; and all those indebted to said estate, must make immediate payment. R. H. HELME, Admr. May 25, 1815. 6-3t.

MILITIA LAWS.—A few copies of the revised edition of the Militia Laws of North-Carolina, with the act of last session, may be had at this office—price 35 cents. A discount will be made to those who may buy to sell again. March 24. 90-6t.

BLANKS of every description may be had at the Minerva-Office. cw