

State of England.—The first article under the foreign head of this week, I have extracted from *Harper's American Register*—a work which does high honor to the literary character of the United States. The view taken in the article now spoken of, is a satisfactory, though brief, exposition of the condition and resources of England at the period of the peace of 1815. It is however, by a partial hand. I shall therefore give a very different essay on the same subject, by a writer who errs at least as much on the other side, but who is highly esteemed as an author on political economy. I speak of *Mr. J. B. Say*; a translation of whose essay "On England and Englishmen," Mr. Walsh has given.

The first volume of the *American Register* may be found at the book stores; and the succeeding volumes (intended to appear half-yearly) may always be obtained through the same channel. No person can procure a more useful book; and it ought to be on the shelf of every politician.

The lines below originally appeared, where I should not have expected to see them, in the *Baltimore Republican and Telegraph*. Perhaps they were intended for amusement.

Had Mary seen those jet black rays
That o'er that eye bewitching plays.

Had Mary felt the musing sigh
That blushed to perfect Mary's eye,
She had confessed a living glow,
That never was caught from beds of snow.

The diamond rivals Jasper's light,
The brightest spangle of the night;
But ah! the fire in you we seek
That roses bring to Mary's cheek—
I burn but in my Mary's eye,
When stray from her heart would fly.

The same correct writer tells us, that fragrance leaves the tulip to pursue the violet hower!—Sweet poet, and most observing naturalist! a manly sigh, *blushing*, is quite a new figure, and ought to be patented for hwi h.

A South-Carolina Liberator commences an article in the following intelligent manner—

Every one, as from the *Western World* brings us intelligence of insurrections of the people, and the detection of plots for the destruction of Kings. The last arrival from the island of rising among the people in various parts of France.

It is by a generally supposed that Europe lies in the same world. This editor, however, may think with others, that, if pursued, *east and west* become the same.

Courts Martial—Col. Wharton of the marine corps, arrived here on Wednesday last, awaiting his trial, which will commence on Monday next.—*Wash. City Gaz.*

The trial of captain R. B. Cranston, for an alleged insult to the late chief magistracy of Rhode Island, was to have taken place on the 1st of August.—*Id.*

Mr. GEORGE GRAHAM has been elected President of the U. S. Bank at this place. We understand FENCH RINGOLD is to succeed him as first clerk of the war department.—*Id.*

BALTIMORE, AUG. 11.

Freshet.—On the night of Friday the 9th inst. the rain descended with unusual violence, and continued to increase until Saturday morning—between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock of that day, the descending deluge seemed to pour from the clouds in torrents. Large sheets of water poured from the firmament upon us in such quantities, that the lower part of the city became completely immersed in water. In the mean time, the descending torrents through various channels were uniting all their streams, the rain continued to pour down with unabated vehemence. Market-space was completely immersed—Men and women were seen passing in boats from one market to another, for the purpose of saving what little property could be preserved from the deluge. At length, as far as the eye could stretch in various directions, we beheld whole streets swept by the descending streams, forming a spectacle equally sublime and terrific. Jones falls so suddenly replenished from so many sources, swelled beyond its banks, bearing away every thing in triumph that opposed the rapidity of the current. Ponderous bridges were loosened from their foundations in an instant and were seen swept along like skiffs upon the floating surface.—Houses that for a few moments appeared to obstruct the progress of the stream, were suddenly undermined, and swept away, bearing nothing but a shapeless mass of bricks. We do not believe that we exceed the truth, when we assert, that the water raised to the height of 16 feet above its usual level.

Every bridge over Jones' Falls, except Baltimore, Gay and Pratt-street bridges, were demolished, and fragments of floating timber, broken furniture, implements of industry, articles of merchandise, houses, horses, cows and cattle, all swept away in confusion, proclaimed the extent of the injury committed.—We were forcibly impressed at this moment, with the apparent nothingness and vanity of human strength, beholding this terrific demolition with so much ease, of works that required so much patient labor to erect—we looked—they seemed to stand firm and irresistible at one moment—we looked again, and they were gone. Amid this warring of the elements, were to be seen the generous and benevolent encountering every hazard and braving every danger, for the preservation of the persons and property of their countrymen—sailing amidst the floating wrecks, and snatching the distressed and afflicted from what appeared to be instant and inevitable death; this was a spectacle, if possible, more sublime than that presented by the desolation itself. We cannot, at this early period, speak of the extent of the injury; this must be a matter of future calculation and enquiry. The ensuing morning arose brilliant and serene—we see nothing now of that destructive agent, and we can now only trace his route by his ravages. He has departed indeed like a dream; but he has left wrecks behind. We presume that it is unnecessary to state to our fellow citizens, that a strong, imperious christian duty remains now to be performed.—To search out and to re-

leave the sufferers by this visitation of Divine Providence, we presume, will be no less a pleasure than a duty; poverty can only command a tear for the sufferers of others; it is the higher, more noble, more God-like privilege of opulence not only to sympathize over, but to relieve such distresses. Several lives have been lost, the number not yet ascertained, and upwards of a million of property destroyed.

The water company's mill dam has been swept away, and the canal partially filled up. Pennington's mill dam carried away, as also are most of the mill dams on Jones' Falls. The rolling and splitting mill, as well as the bridge at Ellicott's upper mills have also been carried away.—The extent of injury has not yet been ascertained.

But what will more immediately deserve the attention of the Police, will be the great quantity of stagnant water deposited in private cellars. Such a nuisance in this hot season, unless speedily removed, may create pestilence, and do far more injury than the flood. We presume that no time will be lost in taking the most effective measures to guard against so serious an injury.

Freshet.—On Saturday and Sunday last there was a large and almost unprecedented Freshet in the Cape-Fear river. There is only one instance remembered when the River has risen so high, which was at the "Great Freshet in 1793." The increase of water on Saturday night, was so rapid, that it is said to have risen 50 feet in 18 hours! The River began to fall on Monday morning, having risen in the two days upwards of 70 feet. The injury done to crops and other property adjacent to the river, is almost incalculable. The fields below are said to be completely inundated, and as the water recedes so gradually, it is probable that all the Corn which has been covered with water will be entirely destroyed. There was no very material injury done in the town—Many small houses near the River were overflowed, and the large Mill of Messrs. Terry and McNeill, although situated on a creek at some distance from the River, was by the back water, alone, completely inundated within about 8 feet of the top of the building. As the current was not strong, and great precautions were made, the building was saved.

We understand that two lives were lost at the river on Sunday. The names we have not learned—one of them was a free mulatto from Robeson county.

Fayetteville, August 14.

DISTRESSES AT YORK, PA.

By the arrival last evening of two gentlemen from York, Pa. we have received correct information of the injuries sustained by the inhabitants of that town in consequence of the heavy fall of rain on Friday and Saturday last. The stream called the "Big Calurus," running through that town, was swelled so much above the usual level, as to carry destruction to all the property near its banks.

The following are the names of persons whose lives were ascertained to be lost at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Mr. Hugh Cunningham and wife,
Samuel Eichelberger, son of Martin,
Daniel Updegraff, formerly editor of the York "Expositor."

A child of Mr. John Williams,
A Mad servant of Mr. Cunningham,
Harry Bradley, a colored man—and two other men names not recollected.

The following is a list of houses destroyed—

On the west side of the stream: Mr. Spangler's house, entirely destroyed—Jonathan Jessop's shop, do.—Mr. Elger's nail factory and dwelling, do.—Part of John Williams' house, do.—Mr. Reel's house, do.—Back part of Smith's tavern, do.—Mr. Su-s-r's house, do.

On the S. W. side of the stream—part of Mrs. Dow-He's house—Mr. Eichelberger's Tin house—Mr. Pentz's house (occupied by Mr. Cunningham)—Israel Gardner's new brick house.

On the S. E. side—Mr. Bailor's Morocco shop—part of Mr. Barnitz's brewery—Mr. Michael D'wille's Currying shop and Tannery—Mr. Weisli's brewery, and part of his dwelling.

King's Paper mill is much injured. Also the South part of York bridge. The bridge on King George street is swept away.

These gentlemen also inform, that all the bridges between this city and York have been swept away; and from the intelligence gathered as they came along, it appears that a number of mills on the different streams have been carried off.

Town of Wilmington.—Col. EDWARD B. DUDLEY is elected to represent this town in the legislature of this state. It gives us pleasure to state that he was elected without opposition. He has been admitted to our councils by the unanimous consent of his fellow-citizens; and we have an evidence that party animosity is forgotten in our community—may it be forever buried in oblivion, and all our future contests be those of opposing acts of courtesy, and friendship to each other.—*Recorder.*

Naval force on the Lakes.—The reported reduction of the British naval force on the Lakes has excited some surprise, and is the subject, we observe, of various conjectures. The following paragraph, which we find in the *Albany Argus*, will explain the circumstance—the facts which it states being substantially correct.—*Nat. Int.*

It has been published, that the British are dismantling their vessels upon the Lakes. This, we learn is in pursuance of a mutual understanding between the American and British governments, that neither power shall retain more than two revenue cutters, of two guns each, on either Lake, in service; and that six months notice shall be given by either of an intention to augment this force.

In this arrangement, the interests of the two governments are mutually promoted—and many occasions of collision and jealousy avoided. It saves a great expense to both, and is besides an evidence of confidence and good will, which it is the interest of both to promote.

Coral Clam.—It is said that this nice shell fish has been sometimes found off the Capes of Delaware. But we have not heard of any being taken there very lately.

At a late session of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the case of a negro claimed as a slave by an inhabitant of Kentucky, the sitting Judges expressed this opinion— "That where a slave was sent into the state of Ohio to perform services for his master, even for a day, the slave was entitled to his freedom."

The active benevolence of that generous friend of humanity Mr. Walshe, British Consul at Mogadore, should be known and appreciated by every Christian people.— This gentleman was chiefly instrumental in the release of the unfortunate Captain Riley from Mozambique slavery—a slavery more terrible than death—and we may now learn that he has effected the release of another American by the name of Hall, from the hands of the Arabs of Lower Suez, and on the first of May was about sending him from Mogadore to the United States. Surely these acts of exalted humanity will not be suffered to pass unnoticed by our government.

The admirers of Oriental Literature in Britain were lately much gratified by the arrival of the first part of a curious Chinese Dictionary, printed at Macao, under the compilation of the Rev. Robert Morrison.

The learned world will soon possess what may truly be called a *Literary Curiosity*—being a new edition of Homer by a *modern Greek*, named Nicolouppoula. He preserves the commentary of Eustathius; but we have a right to expect much illustration and elucidation of doubts and difficulties with new readings, &c.

Review of Religion in Georgia.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Putnam county, dated August 4.—"I attended a Camp-Meeting in Jasper county, from the 18th to the 23d ult. at which nearly an hundred persons professed conviction. I also attended another in Hancock county, from the 28th ult. to the 1st inst. where about thirty more were convicted."

MARRIAGES.—In Fayetteville, Mr. Beverly Rose, Merchant, to Miss Ann Terry. Capt. Wm. Tisdall to Miss Sarah Hudlock. At the R. D. House, Caswell, Milton M. Neill, Esq. to Miss Ann W. Branch. In Wake county, Mr. Newton Wood to Mrs. Tabitha Putney. In Wilmington, Mr. Thos. Loring, printer of the recorder, to Mrs. R. C. Bond.

DEATHS.—In Carteret, on the 29th ult. Mr. John Borden.—In Newburn on the 4th inst. Mr. James Oliver.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE "RALEIGH FEMALE TRACT SOCIETY," will take place at the State-House on Monday the 1st day of September next: at which time the Rev. Mr. J. P. Pheasant, will preach the first anniversary sermon for the Society; and when it is hoped the members will not fail to attend.

An increase to the number of subscribers is looked for on that occasion, and it is expected, that probably there may be among those who will be present and members, some who may be disposed to aid the funds of the society, through contribution.

Aug. 2, 1817. 16-2w.

NEW BOOKS.—W. BOYLAN, has just received an additional supply of RELIGIOUS, MEDICAL, LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. Among the latter, are the following:

An authentic narrative of the loss of the Brig Commerce, wrecked on the western coast of Africa in August 1815, with an account of the sufferings of her officers and crew, who were enslaved by the wandering Arabs of the great African Desert, or Zahirah; and observation historical, geographical, &c. made during the travels of the author, while a slave to the Arabs, and in the empire of Morocco, by James Hiley, the master and supercargo; concluded by a description of the famous city of Tombuctoo, on the Niger, narrated to the author by Sidi Hapet, the araban merchant; with plates—price \$3 75.

The Life of General Andrew Jackson—price \$4.

Memoirs of General James Wilkinson in 3 vols. and a vol. of maps—price \$15.

Doctor Warden's Letters, describing the conduct and conversations of Napoleon Bonaparte, at St. Helena—price \$1.

The celebrated novels, Waverly, Guy Mannering, the Antiquary, and Tales of My Landlord.

Reid's Essays, 3 vols. \$10.

Ardis's Manual, 2 vols. \$9.

Days's Agricultural Chemistry, \$3 25.

Ridgway's History United States, 3 vols. \$10.

Answer to "The Olive Branch," \$1.

P. K.'s Statistics, \$4.

Morrise's Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor, to Constant inople in 1808 and 9, \$3 50.

Laws of the United States complete, in 5 vols. \$25.

CAP and LETTER PAPER, at from 4 50 to \$10 per ream.

Raleigh, August 22. 16-3t.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.—The subscriber now offers for sale a VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the county of Rowan containing about one thousand acres of pine-land, of which between one hundred and fifty and two hundred are cleared, and under cultivation: there are two improvements on it—convenient to each is excellent water, and has all ways been considered as healthy as any in the neighborhood.—The land is bounded on the N. West side by the meanders of the South Yadkin, between one and two miles; on the North by Robert Johnson, & on the East by Francis Nealey and others; lying fifteen miles West of Salisbury, on the Main road leading to Rowan's Ford, which is in the bounds of the land, and from one to four miles from Major Nealey's mill—Randall's mill, and Dickey's mills.—The aforesaid mills are on the waters of Third and Fourth creeks.—It is perhaps as well timbered as any land in that section of the county. Further description is deemed unnecessary as it is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the premises.

Any person wishing to purchase could have the privilege of putting in a fall crop and entire possession given in December next—Three or four likely negroes would be taken in payment, and the land will be sold at a sacrifice, as I am determined to remove to the Western country. For terms apply to Moses A. Locke, Salisbury, Rowan county, or to me on the premises.

JOHN HARRIS. 7-2m.

LOST OR MISLAID, a note of hand given to WILLIAM SCOTT, (adm'r of George Han, dec'd) by WARNER H. LEWIS, and Thos. Harrison security, for seventeen dollars and some cents, due the 9th day of June last. All persons are forewarned from trading for said note, and the drawer and security from paying or settling it with any person except myself.

WM SCOTT, adm'r. July 23, 1817. 14-3t.

NOTICE.—Through fraud was obtained from me, by one Joshua Horner, of Stokes County, North-Carolina, THREE NOTES, dated the sixth day of October, 1813.—One note for \$260, payable ten days after date; one other for \$300, to be discharged with one wagon and three horses, payable ten days after date; and one other for \$300, payable twelve months after date.—which notes, I hereby give notice to all persons, I will not pay except the law so decides it—as I can prove the said notes were obtained from me by base fraud.

JOHN STROWD. 14-3t.

DR. CALDWELL'S SERMON.—Just published, and for sale, at the Minerva office, Mr. Galles' and Mr. Boylan's book-stores, price 25 cents, A SERMON, delivered in Raleigh, Nov. 10, 1816, at the administration of the Lord's supper, by Joseph Caldwell, D. D. President of the University of North Carolina. Printed at the request of a number of citizens.

The usual discount will be made to those who may purchase to retail, and to religious societies desirous of distributing any of the copies. A ULCAS. 10-1f.

LINE OF MAIL STAGES, between Raleigh and Fayetteville, a distance of miles.—The public are respectfully informed that we have reduced our four-horse team to three horses, and added one to our two horse team. We can therefore carry from three to four passengers every day in future—*if we can get them.* The condition of our stages, horses, and harness, and the merits of our drivers, we shall leave to the report of those who may travel our line, which leaves Raleigh, every day at 1 p. m. and arrives at Fayetteville, next morning, at 3 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville, every day at 9 p. m. and arrives at Raleigh, next day, at 11 a. m. All possible care taken of baggage, but no liability for losses or accidents.

SCOTT & JORDAN. 1-1f.

May 9, 1817. P. S. Each passenger is allowed 25 lbs. baggage free. Every lb. over, will be charged at the rate of 2 cents each 30 miles.

LINE OF MAIL STAGES BETWEEN PETERSBURG AND RALEIGH.

The public are respectfully informed that this line is in excellent order, with fine teams and sober attentive drivers, with good stage stages, they leave Petersburg every morning at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Raleigh the next day at 12. Leave Raleigh every day at 12 noon and arrive the next day at Petersburg at 6 P. M. Passengers may rely on the greatest attention being paid in making them comfortable in traveling on this line and their conveyance sure. Notwithstanding the high price of provisions, there has been no rise in the stage fare.

The greatest care and attention will be paid to baggage but no liability for losses or accidents of any kind.

GHOLSON & FOX. 99-1f.

April 21st, 1817.

REMEDY FOR THE DIFFICULTY OF HEARING.—DR. GREEN, takes this method of letting Society know, that he has discovered a new and simple way of assisting those who are hard of hearing, quite a new way.

Knowing that Providence has permitted a remedy to grow for every disease, he has made it his study, this number of years past, to try to find out this remedy.

At length he flatters himself of being successful, more so than any other man yet.

The remedy generally gives help, except to very old people, who begin to lose their eye sight, about the time that the hearing becomes weakened. To all others, it is yet, has seldom failed, of restoring that great blessing of hearing.

Directions can be sent to the patient by post or otherwise, to any place, however distant. At the same time, it may be somewhat satisfactory to those distressed, to know that they may pursue their usual business, and can eat and drink what tastes best.

The preparing, transmission, &c. of the remedy, will come to about five dollars.

This enclosed in a letter, post-paid, will cover all expense to the patient.

One great object is to diffuse its benefits as far as possible; therefore, all printers who will give the above an occasional insertion, shall receive its advantages for themselves, or relatives, in thus assisting to place it within the reach of the distressed.

Mr. Editor.—Many people, in letters to me express a wish to have the Principle of Cure explained to them.—This I cheerfully will do.

Principle of Cure.—Is to invigorate the whole system, or whatever has a tendency to strengthen the whole Nervous System.—Necessarily will strengthen any weak part.—*Dr. Rush's Lectures.*

This doctrine has been taught in his Lecture Room—and on this doctrine; my method of cure is founded. Now!—as *Hard Hearing*, is nothing more than a weakness of the ears, it of course follows that by strengthening the whole Nervous System, this weakness will be strengthened at the same time—consequently, *Hearing returns.*

Further—Perhaps it may not be amiss, to make known, that the remedy is not to be put into the ears.

No!—Not even the least particle of it. Putting things in them has been the ruin of thousands.

On the contrary, the reader will be pleased to take notice, that my principle of cure goes quite the contrary way, altogether new—and thus! by this contrary way I by this new way, (if we may so express ourselves) a cure is perfected—and that too! without any kind of danger to the ears, and with very little trouble to the patient.

DR. GREEN.

Reading, Penn. 1817.

Among the many cases of success we will republish the following from a York paper—November, 1816.

COMMUNICATOR.

Mr. Printer.—For the good of those in similar distress, be pleased to make known my cure and assistance received.

About four years since I lost my hearing, through catching of cold. This was attended by a continual buzzing in the ears, with an occasional roaring, like the roaring and dashing of water; inasmuch that the charms of life had almost vanished, and even life itself, at times seemed weary.

Having heard of the discovery of a remedy for the difficulty of hearing by a man, name of Green, residing in Reading, Penn. To him I accordingly applied, who sent me the remedy, by post, near on to 400 miles—and after having used it several weeks, I got perfectly well, to my great joy and the surprise of my neighbors—and that too, without the least hindrance from my usual concerns and way of living.

C. T. BAKER.

APIER WILSON, Sign and Ornamental Painter, informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Casso, where he is prepared to undertake all kinds of work in his line. He hopes by attention to business to merit a share of his friends' and the public's support.

N. B. Old looking glass and portrait frames neatly gilded, or painted, curtain boards, &c. &c.

Raleigh, April 25th, 1817. 99-1f.

THE Subscriber informs those who are indebted to him, that they will do well to make immediate payment, as he has declined doing business in Raleigh, with an intention of commencing in Fayetteville.

A. CURTIS. 14-3w.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims for the transportation of baggage, and for SUPPLIES furnished the DETACHED MILITIA, within the State of North-Carolina, for the years 1813, 14 and 15, and which yet remain due, and unpaid, are hereby informed, that their accounts hitherto, and originally sent and deposited with the Adjutant General, and by him transmitted to, and for the adjustment of the Department of War, have been looked through, and acted upon: That funds have been placed in my hands with authority to pay and discharge all claims of the above description, which have been allowed; as well as those which, on the amendment of the vouchers on which they rest, shall be held payable.

In the abstract, or list of allowances forwarded by the direction of the Secretary of War, there are many claims, where additional vouchers and evidence will be required; and which from their irregular and unmethodical form, cannot be paid until altered and amended. On application the claims already allowed and which involve no difficulty, will be paid to the original claimant or his authorised agent: who must come provided with Duplicate Powers of Attorney.

BENJ. B. SMITH, Agent. Raleigh Aug 1, 1817. 13-4t.

BLANKS. OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.