

boots and shoes, as it tends to bring on slavery, and that the same can be done in England at a much cheaper rate.

Resolved, therefore, That it is expedient to build a sufficient number of good ships, so as for one vessel to sail every week for England, loaded only with dirty boots and shoes; and to return as soon as possible with the same cargo, properly cleaned and glossed. A measure which will also tend greatly to revive our drooping commerce, and curtail our bankrupt merchants.

SLUGGARD LAZYBONES, President. TAGRAG HATEWORK, Secretary.

From a communication under the signature of "A Workman," in the Democratic Press.

If the editors of the National Intelligencer are not informed, I do not hesitate to say, they are the only individuals in the nation who are not informed that the state of public affairs, the people's affairs, are in a different state from that in which they existed at the time Congress adjourned. Not three months have yet elapsed since that empty, frothy, talking body, terminated its existence, closing its eyes to the prediction of the very "state of affairs" that is rapidly approaching, and, whose commencement, terrible as it is, and filling all hearts with despondency and dismay, is but the beginning of the coming storm, whose fury is a tempest to be felt on the devoted heads of the community. Yet still that Congress, instead of the advice of some of the soundest heads, and most honest hearts in the nation, but who, not being lawyers, were looked upon with contempt, instead of squandering the money and the time of the nation, in order to keep the type of the Intelligencer in operation during the summer—had they known their business as legislators, and studied the means of promoting the interest and welfare of their country, instead of re-echoing for loungers, then might many of the evils that are now afflicting society, and which threaten a wide-spread ruin, have been averted.

These things, we have said, are in a tone and temper not favorable to a candid discussion of a clear understanding of the question of controversy. If what we have said of them was true, it was neither arrogant nor insolent to say it. It would be no violent interference, therefore, from the language the Aurora has employed, that what we have said was not true, and that such animadversions are in a tone and temper favorable to a candid discussion and clear understanding of the controversy. The interference is supported by subsequent editorial remarks of the Aurora, from which we quote a passage or two by way of sample, the copy of which is pretty much the same.

FROM THE AURORA OF JUNE 9.

No circumstance is more striking in the transactions of the general government, than the total absence of every thing like a national sentiment, or that diffusive spirit called patriotism, which blends the interests of all in unity, and which, where it reigns, is every other consideration but the prosperity and happiness of the nation. We predict to the day is not remote when this too even and fatal failure of the government will produce that effect which has been so much apprehended—a dissolution of the compact, or the absolute necessity of re-organizing it in such a form as shall prevent the country from being, as it has been hitherto—the theatre of an eastern and a southern faction, in which the best interests of the whole people are sacrificed to the rapacity or the power of a few artful leaders and intrigues.

It is as potent as the sale of seats in the British Parliament, that Congress has become a mere instrument in the hands of the Executive. Any man who has eyes, and an understanding, must see the fact demonstrated in the bank concerns—in the suspension of investigation into the post office—in the expensive dilution of the funding system in the secured five years' law—in the sentence given to that unnatural outrage, the attack upon the patriots of South America—and, above all, in the successful management by which the question that Mr. Clay brought forward concerning South America was decided by a vast majority against him, when the question had been taken before the executive machinery was put in motion, it is notorious that the majority was a great one on his side.

The result of the decision, in the attempt to prescribe General Jackson, proves that fact in another way; for, having its source in a two-fold strategy; the first being to subvert election and personal purposes, and the second to occupy public attention on a subject which would divide it so as to withdraw the concentrated indignation of the country from the bank; it presents, on which ever it is viewed, a deplorable instance of perversion of public trust, &c. &c.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1819.

4th of JULY.—The Raleigh Bazaar on Saturday last, to make preparation for celebrating the 4th of July. That day falling on Sunday, this year, they appointed a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Meekers, to know if he would deliver a suitable sermon to them on that occasion. If he declines, (which there can be no doubt he will) the Company are to attend the State House at 9 o'clock, and march in procession to the church, in uniform, but without muskets.

An oration on the occasion will be delivered by some one of the gentlemen, of this city. A public dinner will be furnished, firing of cannon, &c. as usual.

The citizens of Franklin county, in this state, have entered into resolution to vote for no person, to represent them in the General Assembly, who shall be known to treat with ardent spirits. If all the counties throughout this state would adopt such a measure it would be better for us; we should then get able and disinterested men.

The following article, addressed to the people of the several counties in this state, contains, we think, some remarks which are too severe. Yet as we cordially unite with him in his general notions, we cheerfully insert his piece, as it stands, with all its quaintness and oddity untouched.

TO THE VOTERS AT THE ENSUING ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Candidates have generally come forward profusely, and offered their services superabundantly—but as they seem backward at this juncture, it cannot be deemed presumptive to offer a solicitation.

We are not going to say any thing against our former representatives—but we are still jealous, that we shall not be represented by our best men; and we are also appalled at the difficulty of being represented by our best men. The pay we have to offer them is not a sufficient inducement, and scarcely an equivalent—but still that is not the primary cause why we have not been, and why we are not likely to be, better represented. The reason must therefore turn on one of these two points, viz:

1st. Electioneering has been carried to such a height, that decent gentlemen are ashamed to offer their services, and they are deterred from doing so, not so much by the fact that they will have to ride 6 or 8 weeks previous to the election, to every muster in their county, and turn out 8 or 10 gallons of whiskey to every company, walk a few steps out of their way, to shake hands with every sot, drink and carouse a day and a night on the muster ground, make toddy for those females who may remonstrate on the muster and election ground, carry their pockets full of apples and cakes, with which to treat the children, while they dandle them on their knees—and above all, place their agents at every Tippler's shop in their county to treat every voter with whiskey on free cost, &c. 2d. Or because those who are not ashamed to condescend to the above base practices are a little intimidated, for fear they may be repulsed, and they realize the old adage "the fool and his money are soon parted." Some have spent tolerable fortunes in this mercenary line—and that which was begun in sycophancy ended in ruin.

Now I wish gentleman candidates not to condescend to the common mode of electioneering, and those who will do it, I do not wish for my representatives. But if any real Patriot will only say he will serve if elected, and that he does not mean to attend the musters, nor give a gill of spirituous liquors on the occasion, he is the man for whom I will vote, and cultivate his interest, and I believe he will meet with many genuine friends, who will do all they can (in an honorable way) to support his election; because I know there are thousands as sick of the common mode of electioneering, as ever a dog was of scalding broth.

Esay, any real Patriot, because I wish all political funds, and party schemes buried in the sea of oblivion, and I wish to see all Americans united to support the confessedly best constitution in the world, which we have the honor of maintaining; knowing while we are united we shall be "as a three-fold cord," not easily broken—but if we be divided, we shall be "as Sampson's tow strings."

It really seems, any real Patriot can be elected on these terms—and if he be not elected, he needs not sacrifice a cent nor a principle of honor on the account; and it can be no disparagement to any gentleman to offer his service to his country, on honorable terms, if not accepted. Who would be elected at the expense of honor and decency? I would not thank any man to vote for me, whose vote could be bought with whiskey. Besides, after all their whiskey bartering I have observed whiskey votes are very uncertain. Some men will drink and bottle a gallon of your whiskey, and then vote for another man, unless you take them by the hand, and lead them up to the box; and before I would lead up a drunken beast to vote for me, or my friend, I would go without his vote.

I know there are many sots who will exclaim against the candidate who will not treat profusely—but who cares what they may say? All sober and respectable men will say "whiskey shall never buy my vote," and I will vote in preference for the man who discourages whiskey bartering. We need a reformation, and it ever we attain it, it must be begun somewhere, and I know no better time than to begin now. Possibly it can be begun on the above plan, and if it should not obtain at first, perseverance (as in all other cases) will certainly effect it.

At all events the consolation is, if any should offer their services on the above terms,

and should not be accepted, they will have the pleasing sensation of having offered to serve on creditable terms, and have not sacrificed a cent nor a single particle of dignity.

If I should have the opportunity of giving my suffrage to any gentleman on such honorable principles, and I should lose my vote, the pleasing reflection of having given it for so good an object, to an honorable man, will well compensate for the loss.

A VOTER.

FROM THE KENTUCKY ARGUS. A BANK RUNAWAY!

Report says, that the United States Branch Bank at Louisville sometime ago had a large quantity of specie conveyed to a boat in the night. A negro man was employed to assist in loading the wagons. In the morning he said to his master, "Massa, you got any Uncle Sam's notes?" "Why, Cuff?" "Because he run way last night—I help him off."

Mr. Wm. Roulach, a native of Martin county, N. C. committed the horrid act of suicide, by stabbing and cutting himself in a most barbarous manner. This happened on Thursday last, about a mile from Plymouth, to which town he had been on a visit. He was found several days after by means of a number of buzzards flying over the spot where he lay; he was shut through the heart; his jaw-bone was nearly off; he had several cuts in his right side, and his throat was entirely across!

Edenton Paper.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship L'Anson, dated

CADIZ, APRIL 19.

"I have the pleasure to inform you of our safe arrival at this port, on the 14th inst. after a pleasant passage of 18 days. On the 8th day out, we were east of Cadix, and on the 9th brought to anchor to hear S. W.; at this time we had fresh gales from W. N. W. when it shifted to N. E. which lasted until our arrival.

Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Fenwick, and Capt. Head, will leave this for Madrid to-morrow, under an escort of national cavalry. On Mr. Forsyth's leaving the harbor, we saluted him with 17 guns; manned the yards, and cheered ship; which had a beautiful effect. The next day we saluted the city with 21 guns, which was returned from the fort.

There are here six ships of the line, five frigates, six sloops of war and gun-brigs, and a few schooners destined for Buenos Ayres, to which there are 16,000 fine troops now in this city and its environs, under command of General O'Donnell, now Governor of Cadiz, to be Vice-Roy of Buenos Ayres should he conquer it.

Mr. Forsyth's baggage was detained at the gates of the city on its landing, at which he was much displeased; an officer a short time after came to know if there was any trunk in particular which he wanted; to which Mr. F. replied, he would have all or none, and refused giving up any of his keys. The next day he (Mr. F.) wrote to the Governor, demanding a list of his baggage; adding that, if he refused him, he would immediately re-embark for the United States; observing, at the same time, that his Majesty's Minister, Don Oms, was not only permitted to land his baggage without its being searched, but allowed to import his wines free of duty; and in this case thought it an ungracious act. The Governor made every apology, and gave up the trunks."—Dem. Pres.

One of the fashionable amusements of the day is riding, or driving, or running, at the Washington Hall upon the machine denominated a Fransega, and sometimes a Velocipede. It appears to be a pleasant diversion and a salutary exercise, and is peculiarly well adapted to the amusement of persons of sedentary habits, who have the advantage of exercising it upon a regular and tolerably level surface, such as gravel ways, pleasure grounds, pavements, &c. This machine has been constructed by Mr. Stewart, late of Baltimore, from an original drawing by the German inventor, and is said to be decidedly superior to any of the others which have been made in this city, of which there are several.—U. S. Gaz.

Original Anecdote.—A Young Lawyer in the county of Hampshire who was almost discouraged of getting a living by his profession, entered into the Tanning Business; a gentleman one day asked him, why he tanned for his living? he answered, I have skinned long enough, and now think it time to be tanning.

CELEBRATION OF ST. JOHN'S DAY.

The Brethren of Hiram Lodge, No. 40, Raleigh, will proceed on St. John's day, (Thursday, the 24th inst.) in procession to the State House, where a Masonic Sermon will be delivered by the R. W. and Rev. Grand Chaplain, Loggner; after which the Lodge will return and partake of a dinner at their Hall. Brethren who are not members of this Lodge are cordially invited to join in the celebration, and the citizens generally to be present at the ceremonies in the State House.

By Order, BENJ. A. BARRHAM, Secretary Hiram Lodge.

June 1<sup>st</sup>, 1819.

NOTICE

I Shereby given to Robert Cannon, John Y. Savage, Thomas Emond Robert Nutt, Samuel G. Bag and John Holloway, Susan Schaub, Sarah Glenshaw, Samuel Andrews, William Peck, Barries & Boothby, Edmund Lane, Barrell Bell, William Hagan, R. Webb, Ponerooy, Newel, John Balfour, E. Robeson, John Scott, Thomas Powers, Caleb Jeter, Kenneth Gills, Benjamin Smith, John Ruffin, Ann Pulliam David Royster, William Thompson, and Whitt Hare's, and to all other persons whomsoever and whosoever, that are in any manner or wise interested, that I shall apply for the benefit of the laws of this state (North Carolina) for the relief of insolvent debtors, on Friday the 1<sup>st</sup> of July next, at the goal of Wake county, between the hours of nine and twelve in the forenoon of said day, when and where those who are so disposed may attend, and shew cause, if any they or either of them have why I should not be discharged agreeably to the said laws.

G. P. MATTHEWS.

Raleigh, Wake co. June 16, 1819. 22-3t

PERSONS holding Subscription Papers to the BLAKELY GAZETTE, are requested to forward them by the 20th of June next, to the Post Master at Blakely, Montgomery county.

DISMUKES & GARNETT

May 20.

WALTER MONROE, PORTRAIT PAINTER,

PROFFERS his Professional services (for a short time) to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh. Applications, at the store of Mrs. James Coman, will receive attention, from 9 until 5 o'clock.



THOMAS COBBS, COACH-MAKER, RALEIGH, N. C.

Employed from the cities of Newark, N. J. and New York, a number of first rate workmen, of the several branches of his business—viz: Roddy-making, Carriage-making, Trimming, Painting Smith's, &c. who have been carefully selected by his friend in New Jersey. He has also received from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive stock of the best and most fashionable materials. He is grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has already received, and hopes from his assiduity and attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Carriages of any description, or price, can be had at a short notice.

Orders from any part of the continent are solicited. Reference for excellence and elegance of his work, and the character of the advertiser, is made to his numerous acquaintances in this and the neighboring states. Raleigh, Feb. 19, 1819. 6-cowf

Robert Jaffray, & Co.

NO. 112, PEARL STREET, NEW YORK, IMPORTERS OF BRITISH DRY GOODS,

HAVE formed an establishment at Fayetteville, where they propose to import direct from England, such articles as may be required for this market. These they will dispose of only by the package or piece, as they have resolved to confine themselves entirely to wholesale business. During the last thirteen years, they have been exclusively American Merchants in London and New York, trading in dry goods alone; and have been in the regular practice of selling to those houses who have heretofore supplied the dealers in North Carolina. This long experience in the two greatest markets in the world for English manufactures, enables them distinctly to pledge themselves, that they both can, and will sell their goods at as low prices as any house in New York, from whom the merchants in this state at present buy.

In addition to their house at Fayetteville, R. J. & Co. are the most extensive importers of Thread Lace, in the United States; and supply with that article, all the large towns and cities, from New-York to Savannah.—Their stock of this description of fancy goods, will be here twice a year, about a month each time, it is now expected daily.

As R. J. & Co. are strangers in this place, and the present state of trade is peculiarly uncertain, their terms of credit will be in the outset, negotiable notes at six months, with one approved indorser.

Their spring importation arrived lately at Charleston, in the ship Octavia, from Liverpool, and is expected here next week, by the Steamboat from Wilmington. It consists of the following goods, to which the attention of the trade is respectfully invited.

- Thomas Sheppard's best London Cloths and Casimeres, Black, Blue and Medley colors, Cotton hose, women and men's white, black and slate colors, Cotton hat hose, Sewing Silk and Twists, Collar Velvets, Black, Brown, Olive and Bottle, Stripped Florentines for summer trousers, 3 wide, Blue and White Cotton Twist Checks 7-8, 4-3, 5-4 and 6-4 wide, Gingham 7-8, 9-8 and 6-4 wide, Fins and Needles, Colored Threads, Marseilles Guitings, white and striped, in a great variety of choice patterns, Cambric Muslin, 9-8 and 6-4 wide, Plain Calicoes and Gambries, Fine Printed Calicoes, Granddrells and Cotton Cassimeres, Handkerchiefs' Madras, Pullicate, Romal, Malabar and Massutatum, Linen Platilla's, Irish Diapers 3-4 wide, Irish Linnen's 7-8 and 4-4 wide, Steam Loom Cotton shirtings 7-8 wide, Fancy Muslin's, 6-4 wide, Hair cord, do. 6-4 do. Figured Cambrics 6-4 do. Damies, Elastic Cotton net braces, Cotton shirtings 7-8 and 9-8, Scarlet Cotton Yarn, Damask Shawls 5-4, 7-4 and 8-4, Buttons, Plated, Gilt, Silvered and Fancy, India Mull Muslin 4-4, Book Muslin 6-4.

N. B. Country dealers are respectfully invited to call. Fayetteville, May 6, 1819. 17-6w.

ROCKERY STORE—Fayetteville, adjoining the Mansion Hotel.—WILLIAM W.

SHIRLEY has received, direct from the manufacturers and is now opening, an extensive assortment of rich CUT-GLASS, CHINA, and EARTHENWARE, which he offers at a low advance on the original purchases.—Also by retail—viz: Blue and other China, Dinner Dessert, Tea and Coffee sets, Blue and Fancy Toilet sets, Pitchers of various descriptions, Chimney Ornaments and Vases, Cut and Plain Glass, Decanters, Goblets, Tumblers and Wine glasses, Sweet-meat dishes, Celery-stands, Butter-coolers, and Sallad-bowls, Cruet-stands and Hair-lamps, with other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. Country orders packed as low in price as can be bought in the original packages and with equal safety. January 6, 1819. 88—

Notice,

All those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts, as longer indulgence cannot be given; my books and accounts are in the hands of Thomas G. Scott, where those indebted will please apply.

M. P. WAYES

June 2, 1819. 20-3t.

BLANK'S FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.