

Vol. 1.

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Political.

From the National Intelligencer.
In the Intelligencer of Friday last, we
promised to give some extracts from Mr.
WALSH'S WORK. We commence with
the following, from the head "Political
and Mercantile Jealousy," which treats
of the efforts of the mother country to prevent
an extension of settlements in America.

"As the plantations advanced in number,
strength, health, and manufactures,
they awakened a still more lively distrust
and jealous vigilance, in the mother country.
In 1715, a bill was brought into the
House of Commons to abolish all the charter
governments; against which tyrannical
project, the agent of Massachusetts,
Dummer, published an elaborate and masterly
pamphlet. One of the sections of
his "Defence of the New-England Charters,"
is headed thus:—"The objection
that the charter colonies will grow great
and formidable, answered;"—and the author
details, with much anxiety, the
circumstances which, in his opinion,
established the probability of the reverse.
He begins his argument with stating,
" There is one thing I have often heard
argued against the colonies, and indeed, it
is what one meets from people of all
conditions and qualities. 'Tis said, that
their increasing numbers and wealth,
joined to their great distance from Great
Britain, will give them an opportunity,
in the course of some years, to throw off
their dependence on the nation, and declare
themselves a free state, if not earlier
in time. I have often wondered to
hear some great men profess their belief
of the feasibility of this, &c."

"The same principles of policy in reference
to settlements at a great distance
from the sea coast, as to be out of
the reach of all advantageous intercourse
with this kingdom, continue to exist
in their full force and spirit; and though
various propositions for erecting new
colonies in the interior parts of America
have been, in consequence of this extension
of the boundary line, submitted to the
consideration of government, (particularly
in that part of the country wherein are
situated the lands now prayed for, with
view to that object,) yet the dangers and
disadvantages of complying with such
proposals have been so obvious, as to defeat
every attempt made for carrying
them into execution."

* Page 73.
See Memoirs of Franklin page 146, American
edition.

received in America in the middle of the
last century, submitted fruitlessly to the
British government in 1765, and offered
anew by Dr. Franklin, in 1770, with the
engagement on the part of the projectors,
to be at the whole expense of establishing
and maintaining the civil administration
of the country to be settled. A few extracts
from the two Reports of the Board of Trade
and Plantations, on the subject, to the Lords
of the Privy Council, will explain the favorite
system in relation to the plantations.

"The proposition of forming inland
colonies in America is, we humbly conceive,
entirely new: it adopts principles in respect
to American settlements, different
from what have hitherto been the policy
of this kingdom, and leads to a system
which, if pursued through all its consequences,
is, in the present state of that
country, of the greatest importance."

"And first with regard to the policy,
we take leave to remind your Lordships
of the principles which were adopted by
the Board, and approved and confirmed
by his Majesty, immediately after the
Treaty of Paris, 1763, confining the western
extent of settlements to such a distance
from the sea coast, so that those
settlements should be within the reach
of the trade and commerce of this Kingdom,
upon which the strength and riches of it
depend; and also of the exercise of that
authority and jurisdiction, which was considered
to be necessary for the preservation
of the colonies, in a due subordination
to, and dependence upon, the mother
country; and these we apprehend to have
been two capital objects of his Majesty's
proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763,
by which his Majesty declares it to be his
royal will and pleasure, to reserve under
his sovereignty, protection, and dominion,
for the use of the Indians, all the lands
not included within the three new
governments, the limits of which are described
therein, as also all the lands and
territories lying to the westward of the
sources of the rivers which shall fall into
the sea from the west and north-west,
and by which all persons are forbid to
make any purchases or settlements whatever,
or to take possession of any of the
lands, above reserved, without special license
for that purpose."

"The effect of the policy of this Kingdom
in respect to colonizing America, in
those colonies where there has been sufficient
time for that effect to discover itself,
will, we humbly apprehend, be a very
strong argument against forming settlements
in the interior country; more especially
when every advantage derived from
an established government would naturally
tend to draw the stream of population;
fertility of soil, and temperature
of climate, offering superior incentives
to settlers, who, exposed to few hardships,
and struggling with few difficulties, could
with little labor, earn an abundance for
their own wants, but without a possibility
of supplying ours with any considerable
quantity."

"Admitting that the settlers in the
country in question are numerous as
report states them to be, yet we submit
that this is a fact which does, in the nature
of it, operate strongly in point of argument,
against what is proposed—for if the foregoing
reasoning has any weight, it certainly
ought to induce you to advise his
Majesty to take every method to check
the progress of these settlements, and not
to make such grants of land as will have
an immediate tendency to encourage them."

"The language of the royal servants of
North America was of the same tenor
with that of the Lords of Trade. The
commander in chief of his Majesty's forces
there, wrote in 1769, to Lord Hillsborough,
who presided over the colonial department.

"As to increasing the settlements to
respectable provinces, and to colonization
in general terms in the remote countries,
I conceive it altogether inconsistent with
sound policy. I do not apprehend the
inhabitants could have any commodities
to barter for manufactures, except skins
and furs, which will naturally decrease
as the country increases in people, and
the deserts are cultivated; so that in the
course of a few years, necessity would
force them to provide manufactures of
some kind for themselves; and when all
connexion upheld by commerce with the
mother country shall cease, it may be expected
that an independency in her government
will soon follow. The laying
open new tracts of fertile country in moderate
climates might lessen the present
supply of the commodities of America,
for it is the passion of every man to be a
landholder, and the people have a natural
disposition to rove in search of good
land, however distant."

The governor of Georgia, above named.

is, is quoted with great deference by the
Lords of Trade, as having written to
them thus:

"This matter, my Lords, of granting
large bodies of land in the back parts of
any of his Majesty's northern colonies,
appears to me in a very objectionable and
darn- ing light; and I humbly conceive, may
be attended with the greatest and worst
of consequences; for, my Lords, if a vast
territory be granted to any set of gentlemen,
who really mean to people it, and
actually do so, it must draw and carry
off a great number of people from Great
Britain; and I apprehend, they will soon
become a kind of separate and independent
people, who will set up for themselves;
that they will soon have manufactures
of their own, &c. in process of
time, they will become formidable enough
to oppose his Majesty's authority, &c."

"It is curious, and demonstrative of the
views of the British government, that some
of the advocates for the project of interior
settlements, insisted, that such establishments
would serve as a check upon
settlements on the coast of the old colonies,
to become independent, by drawing them off
their population. There is, in fact,
much plausibility in the suggestion, which
is made in one of the memorials on the
subject, of the year 1767, that of general
Gordon. "The period will doubtless
come, when North America will no longer
acknowledge a dependence on any
part of Europe. But that period seems
to be so remote, as not to be at present an
object of rational policy or human
provision, and it will be rendered still more
remote by opening new scenes of agriculture,
and widening the space which the
colonists must first completely occupy."

* See Macpherson's Annals of Commerce,
Quarto Ed. vol. iii. 400.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Although I am an old bachelor myself,
it does not follow that I should like old
maids; for although I can give fifty
reasons why I am not married, none of which
will probably be satisfactory, yet I could
find no excuse to justify female celibacy,
except the very cogent one of not being
able to get a husband. But I must
admit, (and it is highly complimentary to
married people) that old bachelors and
old maids are very useless pieces of
furniture after all, and seem very little
qualified to be happy themselves, or promote
the happiness of others. I have tried
them, man and boy, for fifty years past,
and find them the same queer, querulous,
discontented creatures. The other evening
I got a kind of family invite to take
tea; a dusty pronouncing kind of
"spend the evening with us," from an old
friend; tea and muffins—apples and
nuts, a song and a tune on the piano.
I like them all—they are what Kit Casey
calls "comfortable." I had my hat, coat
and buckles brushed *secundum artem*,
and entered my friend's door just as the
sun had dipped his ever burning beams
in the deep bosom of the western wave.
I had tea at a late hour, and as I dine at
two, I have no fashionable predilection
for tea at eight. I was received by the
host with the utmost politeness; in one
of the parlors I was met by three rosy
cheeked romping girls; I smiled on one
complimented the other, and said something
very gallant to the third, for they were
old friends, and I felt myself
twenty years younger in their presence.
I even thought that I could have danced a
little; I was like me in April drawing
gradually by their smiles. They introduced
me to the drawing room, where I was
quickly congealed by the sight of four
old maids "in buckram," or rather dressed
as stiff and ponderous as was the
fashion in 1672. I stopped quit short,
for the thermometer of my spirits fell to
freezing point—old maids coming in contact
with old bachelors, is like colds
jostling each other. I found that a dish
of tea was due to these ladies, and they
had been collected from the four sections
of the city, to make but one job of it, and
I no doubt was called in to keep them in
contentance. Patience thinks, I—there
is a punishment due to all old bachelors,
and I must needs submit to mine. At
length, the tea, that delightful harbinger
of social converse, was introduced; the
old maids sipped a little, and talked a
little. I listened expecting some scandal,
but I found the order of the day changed
—they talked no scandal, but introduced
an entire new system of picking characters
to pieces under the cover of virtues
and charitable solicitudes. So says Miss
Bridget, a southern lady has carried off
one of our city beaux; she is very rich,
and some say amiable—but la! there
should be some good qualities to compensate
for the errors of their education, and
their want of industry. The husband, I
learn, is very clever and interesting, but
it was altogether a piece of speculation
on his part. Apropos, says Miss
Tabitha; talking of marriages, reminds me
of one now under consideration in the
beau monde, Mr. Hargrave to Miss
Myrtilla Resebud. What do you think
of that Mr. Howard—are you not astonished?
By no means madam, said I, with
great gravity. Why should I be astonished
at the marriage of a couple so
extremely suitable by age, temper and

framing: I should indeed be astonished
and distressed beyond measure, if such
unions were prevented by any unforeseen
event. Trust me madam, that in life
there is no sight more gratifying, than a
young couple united by the ties of love
and religion, studying to make each
other happy, and each pursuing a system
of economy and industry, calculated
ever to advance their prosperity; rearing
up a family of healthy, innocent children
in the paths of virtue, and thus exhibiting
an interesting spectacle to the world, worthy
of imitation and beyond all praise.
Why, la! Mr. Howard, says Miss Bridget,
I never believed that you were an
advocate for matrimony; pray, why
have you not taken unto thyself a wife?
Do not remind me of my misfortune,
madam, said I; it was never my happiness
to engage the affections of any lady
of suitable qualifications. Well, said she,
some men have strange luck—heaven be
praised, that women are so well off, in
the way of fish, that they are not justified
in snapping every adventure. She
then bridled up, shook her head significantly,
which went to say, "I have refused
more than one," though I doubt if
she ever had a fair legitimate proposal
in her life. Well, said Miss Caroline
Matilda, the youngest of the Quartette,
who might be about forty, I have an
exalted opinion of Miss Resebud's mind
and accomplishments, though, to be sure,
she does read such trash of novels, and
will dabble in poetry; and she plays
delightfully on the piano, said Tabitha—
but, then, Wilson has been instructing
her for ten years, and her practice has
been wonderful. She has a charming
complexion, observed Miss Bridget—but
the other day I saw her maid buying
some India paper, covered with carmine
at Goodrich's; it was a little suspicious.
—But ladies, said I—in the graces of the
person you lose sight of her virtues, her
clarity, her amiable temper. How often
have I met her on a cold frosty morning,
when the drizzling sleet had numbed her
features, making her way to the abode
of misery and wretchedness—affording
succour and consolation to the poor and
helpless—protecting the widow and
christening the orphan—and performing such
deeds of charity and usefulness as promote
happiness here and immortality
hereafter; and sheds, over a lovely
countenance, a ray yet more lovely and
beneficent. O, yes, I admit, said Miss
Bridget, she is very charitable—she
belongs to the soup society and the orphan
asylum—she is very active; but,
bless you, she never gives a copper out
of her own pocket. I rose from my
seat, and found that I could make nothing
of these old maids, so I treated the
young ladies to play "Love's Young
Dream," for their amusement.

* See Macpherson's Annals of Commerce,
Quarto Ed. vol. iii. 400.

Domestic.

BRICK MACHINES.

We had an opportunity, on Friday, of
witnessing the operations of a machine for
saving labor and perfecting the execution
of bricks for building, the production of
the genius of Mr. Adam Stuart, who is
the brother of Mr. Stuart, whose uncommon
talents in the construction of musical
instruments have excited so much interest.
At the first view, we found it so unlike
any ideas we had conceived of what might
be contrived for such a purpose; or rather,
it was so unlike the method of manufacture
by the hand and mould, in the
common way, that we could not at once
enter into the method of its operation.
A little patient observation soon developed
its extraordinary simplicity, and, we
may well say, its wonderful effect.
Those who have seen the machinery
for manufacturing *serges* from the raw
wool, may conceive an idea of the rapidity
of the production of bricks; though the
principle of the power thus produced is
much more simple and equally prolific.
The process we saw in performance was
exactly as follows; the power we shall
describe afterwards. Into a chest resembling
the hopper of a common grist mill,
two men poured constantly a quantity
of loose clay, as it was dug from the earth,
without any mixture, or moistening, or
kneading, or any other of the tedious
process of the common art of brick-making.
The machine was in motion, and had a
double power, that is, the bricks were
made and moulded, and delivered from
two apertures, without any other aid of
human hands than the throwing of clay
into the hopper, when, in a few seconds
from the aperture below the hopper,
a brick was delivered upon an endless
web, which revolved on wheels intended
for the purpose, and which, in the rotation
of the machinery, carried the brick

gently several yards from the place of
ejection, ready formed, of a solid tenacious
almost cohesion, dry for turning,
to each of the apertures delivered
bricks with sufficient rapidity, so that
two men in taking them off, and
turning them, could keep the machine
in motion.

The machinery was put in motion
by a small steam engine of two horse power,
attended by two men and a boy; two
horizontal beams, supported by four
posts, sustain the work; at one end
machinery of wheels and levers, the
motion by the steam power, and the
lever in which the clay is thrown stands
above the wheel and the two levers,
which the power is produced.

The levers act alternately, and in
horizontal directions, one eccentric which
appears to produce a motion in
the form of a parabolic curve, works
a small friction wheel in the middle
of a compound lever, which descends to
a eccentric wheel to an acute angle of
about 25 degrees, an inclination which
is obviously diminished, or augmented,
may be desired; the rotation of the
wheel which depresses the inequality
of its periphery, or, to express it in
other terms, the wheel being narrow from
axis on the side where the angle is
prevented, and broader in that which is
to raise or lower the angle into a straight line
at the end of this lever, by being
drawn from an angle like the elbow of the beam,
to a straight line like the arm extended,
produces that pressure on the end
delivered into the hopper, so that it
once forms the brick, and passes
through an iron socket, of the shape
of the brick, and passes it through by
the same force till its delivery on the
web, which transports it, without any further
trouble, to the hands of the piler; the
contrivance admits of sending the bricks,
thus made, to any distance from the
machine, where web and timber can be
erected to contain it in its progress.

It is very apparent, after once seeing
the principle of action, that this
machinery may be so constructed as to
make by one rotatory power, ten bricks
at once as easily as two; and it is very
obvious, that the power of four men
with his machine, must exceed that of 40 men
in the ordinary way.

Health Office, Baltimore, Oct. 24.
The Board of Health feel great pleasure
in being enabled to state to their fellow
citizens, that no case of fever has
been reported for the last three days.
From the favorable change of the weather,
and the opinion of a number of respectable
physicians who have daily attended
the sick in the affected district, the
Board are justified in concluding that
with proper precaution in ventilating and
purifying their houses, the citizens may
return to their respective homes, with every
reasonable assurance of safety.

By order, P. REIGART, Secy.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER
From Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D. Professor
of Natural History including Botany,
Zoology, and Geology, in the University
of New-York.

to
G. Williamson, L. M. C. F. M. Member of
the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of
Maryland, and honorary member of
the Medical Society of Baltimore,
&c. &c.

There is no people on earth, by whom
Professor THOMPSON'S publication ought
to be received with a more hearty welcome,
than by the inhabitants of the United
States. The writer has chosen a subject
of great importance to every rational
creature. It is no less than a practical
comment upon the ancient precept, KNOW
THYSELF. This, according to my interpretation,
is a direction, equally applicable
to the physical and ethical constitution
of man. The learned Doctor of the
Strasbourg University, has proved himself
an adept in these departments of knowledge.
In his survey of man's constitution,
he has contemplated both the body
and the mind, and their action upon each
other. He has contemplated human beings
in the rude or savage state, and in
all their gradations to modern luxury
and fashionable refinement. Living manners
and recorded transactions, seem to have
been equally the objects of his research.
I am exceedingly pleased with the manner
in which he has distributed his materials,
to-wit: 1. The powers which produce
animation. 2. The substances that
act upon him, additionally, by means
of the skin. 3. Those operating by and
through the alimentary canal. 4. Actions,
or the effect of exercise, and its correlative,
rest; of wakefulness, and its
correlative, sleep. I wish he had treated
with equal skill, of the intermediate state
of somnium, hitherto too much neglected
by physiologists. 5. The materials, ingredients,
or things retained in the body
by the process of nutrition, growth,
fatness and disease; and their opposites,
particles, substances, or things excreted
from the body, and separated as useless,
sary or noxious. 6. The reciprocal action
of the body, or physical part of man,
upon his mind, or intellectual part, and
vice versa; including the whole doctrine
of sensations and passions.

As to your share of the performance,
as far as I can judge from the context,
without a comparison with the original,
you have rendered the sense and spirit of
the author. You have offered to our fellow
citizens a work which they ought to prize
And, wild and foolish as the mode is, to
lavish health as a matter of no moment,
and to court death as a most desirable