

arming the whole body of the militia, as well as military pensions and half pay pensions to widows and orphans, ever since the revolution. As the appropriation is made for the full establishment, a surplus must remain at the end of the year, unless the recruiting is more successful than heretofore; and here reference is made to the appropriations for the same objects in the late war, when it is found, the average of several years was about 2,500,000 dollars, and the strength of the army, as reported to Congress, in those years, was several thousand less than the present efficient force.

From these brief abstracts of official documents, it will appear that the army was never so efficient in time of peace, and never more economically supported, than under its present administration.

I have made this communication in the belief that it is the duty of every good citizen to correct wrong impressions; and, while I approve the practice of members of Congress in advising their constituents by public circulars, as an easy mode of disseminating valuable information, I cannot overlook the necessary admonition that such advantages are worse than lost when a critical regard is not paid to the facts from which inferences are drawn. Z.

Raleigh:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1819.

THE ARMY.—I have with infinite regret, presented to the view of the reader, uncontradicted statements of certain summary executions near Pensacola—that place, which, by some fatality, seems to be always destined to stain the laurels of the American Army. One need not ask what must be the general feeling on such an occasion. To behold an American soldier, whatever his crime, remorsefully shot down by the first detachment which may happen to come up with him, is so repugnant to every notion entertained by a free people, that I should imagine it would excite the most unqualified expressions of abhorrence and indignation. Several editors, with a praise-worthy spirit, have held up, in their paper light, these unpardonable transactions. And I do trust there is yet enough of force in public sentiment to check in its infancy this daring and sanguinary stretch of military usurpation.

Whatever may be the rules and articles of war for the government of our army, it is manifest that extreme punishments were never intended to be applied but in extreme cases. Nor can we suppose it was ever even dreamt, that summary execution for desertion would be resorted to in a time of profound peace. In cases of war, this bloody remedy is sometimes indispensable, because the guilty cannot be subdued without force. But in the name of Heaven, where is now the necessity of a denying wretch, who has fled his standard, the sacred privilege of a fair trial, and the melancholy indulgence of a few days respite, for reflection upon the awful interests of eternity? Have these desertions become so numerous, that the men sent in pursuit know not what to do with their prisoners? And do they shoot or drown them by way of getting rid of the trouble of conducting those to the nearest post? If such be the case, the inference is irresistible that the treatment which draws so many unhappy wretches from their duty must be not only reprehensible but execrable. The ranks of an American army have not usually been diminished by desertion from the service. We have always boasted of the patriotism of our men; and we have cast reproaches upon the deeds of the mercenary soldiery of Europe!—Well, if there be any thing in this more than mere sound, what, ask, must be the treatment which extinguishes the feeling for country—which triumphs over the suggestions of duty—which even conquers the fear of death—the bosoms of the unhappy men, who bear our arms?

No man more than myself respects the reputation of our army and the character of its officers. I must know, at many of those who have read these accounts, adhere to the transactions as much as I do; but I cannot refrain from saying that I would rejoice to see examples made of a few in order to check a propensity which seems to be gaining ground in the army to set all civil and moral authority perfectly at defiance. The sword like fire—a useful but a most dangerous servant. I must be kept under with a steady and anxious watchfulness, or it may involve us in utter desolation.

The editor of the Aurora, in commenting upon the reasons we have been speaking of, attempts to find an excuse in the unbending and severe character of King, in command at Pensacola. I know nothing of the gentleman; but I fear we shall find the editor mistaken. It is impossible to forget that, upon military matters, there has been a settling down, in the opinion of men in power, to a despotic way of thinking betwixt to any other country than a free one. The spirit of party—the fierce opposition between the friends and those of peace—occasioned an approbation of three or four years since which cooler motives would have marked with decided censure. I speak of the conscription law I will be understood; and it is not irrelevant to mention the treatment of the governor, and legislature, of the judges, and of the citizens during the defence of New Orleans, the raising and officering of troops in Tennessee, the seizure upon the Spanish territory, the execution of the laws, as well as of Arbuthnot and Anbristic—and finally the seizure of Pensacola, all tend to confirm in the minds of judicious men, apprehensions of the army, founded upon its numbers, but upon the too apparent determination in its leaders to make their will the law of the country.—If the life of his fellow soldier is put at the mere nod of a sergeant, and if all the military excesses of late years are not only to be condoned but approved, I shall not say we may bid farewell to our liberties, but I say we are fostering an ambition which it may cost in the end both blood and treasure to reduce.—Many unthinking there be who dispute the "small cloud of the bigness of a man's hand." The experienced mariner will furl his sail and trim his vessel for the coming storm.

Some gentlemen in the army think that it is meant to show them, when some of their proceedings are met with disapprobation. Those consulting their true friends who point out to them the line of duty over which they cannot pass without trampling upon the feet of their fellow citizens. The writer of this has friends in commission of whose esteem he is proud.

And had he not, the respect for the brave, the love of justice, and the gratitude towards the defenders of their country, which fill his bosom, would incline him to honor the army. Yet all these cannot shut his eyes to the truth—nor tempt him to disguise his thoughts when principles hurtful to the constitution are boldly acted upon. It is true, officers may—I do not say that they will—find in military usage an excuse for these outrages—but let me tell them they wound by so doing the hearts of the American people. These, however general wrongs may sometimes lead them to suffer much for the sake of their honor—first rose to independence by opposing tyranny, and never forget that the sword which sundered their bands of bondage was constantly tempered with mercy.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—We understand his excellency the governor has issued his summons to the members of council, to meet on the 3d July. It is presumed the object is to fill the vacancy on the bench occasioned by the resignation of his honor Judge Iredell.

THE ARMY.—We with much cheerfulness insert, as requested by an esteemed correspondent, the article signed Z respecting the pay of the army, from the National Intelligencer.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—It has been proposed to establish a society, for North Carolina, under the above title, at or before the approaching session of assembly; and we are informed that a suitable hall for their sittings can be had free of expense.

Raleigh Academy.—The examination of the students of this institution commenced on Friday last, and closed yesterday. The report of the Trustees was read by General Calvin Jones; after which he delivered an address, on the part of the Trustees, to the young ladies who had completed their education at this Academy. Those who received the medal were Miss Cobb and Miss Richardson; the former from Granville, in this State, the latter from Georgia. Each of them furnished a valedictory address, which was read by Charles Stanley, Esq. The exercises will re-commence on Monday week.

The Times.—The cry of distress is becoming universal throughout our country, and our principal consolation, under this state of things, is, that the public opinion, as to the causes of our calamities, is also becoming unanimous; and that almost every tongue now confesses they are to be found in our extravagant foreign trading, our prodigal living, and our habit of abandoning industry for speculation; in other words, our unreasonable disposition to grow rich upon idleness, by means that add not wealth to the community. Prudence having admonished us in vain, she has left us to that rigid old disciplinarian, Experience, who is most effectually chastising us into a sense of our own interests, and our social duties.

Delaware Watchman.

Interesting Manuscript.—An American gentleman on board the United States frigate Guerrier, lately at Russia, writing to his friend a member of Congress, describes among other curiosities which he visited in St. Petersburg, the Emperor's library, which he says, contained, in 1817, more than 200,000 volumes, and 12,000 manuscripts. "Many of the manuscripts," he adds, are twelve or thirteen centuries old; and among modern ones, are some original letters of Phillip and Isabella of Spain, upon the discovery of America.

I do not despair of obtaining copies of these for some of our historical societies.—They were found in a battle of France, with the letters of a great many other monarchs to the kings of France.—Salem Patriot.

It is stated on the authority of a letter from Stockholm, that the King of Sweden has appointed as his charge d'Affairs near the United States, the Baron de Stackelberg, a distinguished young nobleman of that kingdom. This gentleman succeeds Mr. De Kantzow, late minister to the United States.—Balt. Pat.

Mr. Poletica, the Minister of Russia, in the place of Mr. Daschkoff, arrived at the seat of government a few days ago.—Nat. Int.

"What right," asks the Edinburgh Review, "has the Americans, a scourge and murderer of slaves, to compare himself with the least and lowest of the European nations? much more with this great and humane country, where the greatest lord dare not lay a finger upon the meanest peasant? What is freedom where all are not free: the greatest of God's blessing are limited," with impious caprice, "to the colour of the body? And these are the men who taunt the English with their corruption parliament, with their buying and selling votes. Let the world judge which is the most liable to censure—we who in the midst of our rottenness, have torn off the manacles of slaves ALL OVER THE WORLD—or they, &c. &c."

"All over the world," forsooth! I perceive that this sage and erudite reviewer and moralist has not been informed of the existing state of society in Jamaica, Barbadoes, &c. or else his schoolmaster neglected to tell him to what government those populous & wealthy Islands belong, where, certes, "the colour of the body" is not totally unconnected with the rights, the immunities, and the honours of the inhabitants who happen to possess distinctive colours. Should Mr. Jeffreys condescend to honour this unfortunate country with another visit, he might here find persons who could instruct him on the subject of the introduction of slavery into America; could tell him to what nation those people belonged, and under what government they lived, who were the first slave dealers and slave holders in these now-U. S.—Should his liberal curiosity be excited by so much new information, he might learn further

what nation it is, and under what government it subsists, that has commenced and made great progress in the abolition of an odious system of slavery entailed upon the people by their British ancestors.—U. S. Gaz.

FROM THE GEORGETOWN MESSENGER. TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber offers for the sum of ten thousand dollars, to publish a receipt for the extirpation of the Hessian Fly and Weevil, at a moderate expense, out of these United States—a small sum among ten millions of people.

He is no mountebank, nor yet a worker of miracles, he does not pretend to do this business in one day, nor in one year. If it should take 7 or 12, it would be well worth the trouble.

An old sore requires time and medicine. In order to prevent any undue advantages being taken in this business, the money may be deposited in the bank of the United States. If three fourths of the farmers will pronounce the receipt to be good for nothing, within three months after it is published, then the money will be there at the disposal of the public, or of the donors. If not, the subscriber claims the privilege of purchasing bank stock with the same—provided always, that the said stock shall be pledged as security for the receipt the full term of seven years from its promulgation—at which period, if a majority of farmers condemn the receipt after giving it a fair trial, the stock money may be disposed of as aforesaid. If otherwise it will revert to the subscriber.

JOHN LOGAN.

We have been often interested by the geographical information respecting our remote Western Territory, afforded us by the St. Louis newspapers, and by the enlarged views of their future destiny, which writers in those papers had afforded us. Sometimes, perhaps, in their flights, they soar too high; sometimes, looking forward through the vista of futurity, they may forget the ground they tread upon. The following extract, from the St. Louis Enquirer, may serve to exemplify the magnificence of the views of the grandeur of the West, which are entertained in that country:

"The valley of the Mississippi, according to Melish, contains one million five hundred thousand square miles.

The Roman Empire, according to Gibbon, contained, in the time of Augustus Cæsar, one million six hundred thousand.

That proud empire was then in the zenith of her power and splendor, and vainly supposed to have embraced the world within her limits; yet was but very little larger than the valley which is drained by the water of the Mississippi.

But the domain of the American Republic is not limited to 1,500,000 square miles. The valley which exhibits that magnificent area is only a part of her empire, which also embraces two appendant slopes, or bidders, one to east, where the old 13 United States are situated, and the other to the west where the banks of the Columbia and Multnomah, and shore of the Pacific, have yet to invite the cultivating hand of the farmer and the exploring genius of the East India merchant.

These slopes, or borders, being counted in with the valley, will make the American republic near double the size of the Roman empire; and every man will see that she will be more powerful in proportion to her superior size, on account of her middle position between Europe and Asia, her compact form, and the natural union and indivisibility of all parts."

Our anticipators of the future greatness of this Republic—of its augmented population, intellect, and wealth, have been sometimes thought too sanguine. But in their widest range, they never reached the period when "the old thirteen United States" were to be considered as a mere appendage to the states which are or shall be found in the valley of the Mississippi; to be counted in as a mere skirt of the empire of the Republic. This is a new view of the future destiny of the Atlantic States, and calculated to produce some serious thoughts.—That this republic will, in time, be more powerful than the Roman ever was, we have never doubted; but we hope, be its power what it may, it will never be employed as that of Rome was.

Nat. Int.

We are glad that we are able to lay before our readers the determination of the Delegates of the principal Banks of this State, at their meeting in Fayetteville.

We learn that a meeting of Delegates from the State Bank, the Bank of Cape Fear, the Bank of Newbern, held here on the 31st ult. to take into consideration the present distressed situation of the country, as it affects the Banks, have determined to refuse specie payments to brokers and others speculating in their notes for the purpose of drawing specie. And we also learn, that this measure, will enable the Banks to exact from their debtors only the interest on the renewal of notes.

We are informed that the United States Bank at this place, will suffer debtors to renew on the payment of only five per cent. in addition to the interest.—Car. Observer.

OBITUARY.

Amidst the many calamities which it has been the duty of the editor of this paper to record, there has been none of a private nature more calculated to produce individual distress or excite general sorrow than the death of Joseph Collins, Esq. the elder, who expired on Friday morning the 14th ult. at his residence in this place, in the 85th year of his age.

He had attained an age usually long in our unhealthy climate, his life was one of pleasing and profitable industry; his death followed the exhaustion of a constitution naturally excellent; it was foreseen by himself without dismay, was foreknown to his friends with anxiety, and seemed to be but a compliance with an inexorable law of nature; yet we are unprepared to surrender him to death!—Yet we are not reconciled to this his inevitable destiny!

In the decline of his life we experienced no decline in his usefulness, accustomed to resort to his councils

as well in public as private affairs, regarding him as the pilot to conduct our society and our individual fortunes through the perils of tempestuous war, or the yet more dreadful apathy of slothful peace; profiting by his example in business and morality; revering his many virtuous actions, which we have long and dearly valued, we feel that his death has occasioned a painful void in our society which will long very long remain unfiled, and be accompanied with many mournful reflections.

Edenton Gazette

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. MAYES.
20—3t.

June 2, 1819.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday the 27th day of July next will be offered for sale at public Auction, 100 LOTS IN THE TOWN OF BLAKELY.

North east side of Pedee river, Montgomery County, N. C.

THIS town is situate at the head of navigable water, below the Great falls, or narrows, a portage will form a communication with the navigable water of the river above the falls. The improvements, now in operation, will, in a short time, open a navigation for boats of ten to fifteen tons burthen, from Wikesborough to the head of the falls on the Yadkin, and from Blakely to the head of Steam Boat navigation on the Pedee; by these improvements the trade of the western countries will be concentrated at Blakely, which must secure to that place a permanent and extensive business; its local advantages will be readily perceived and appreciated by those who may visit the place.

Terms of Sale—A credit of 12 and 18 months will be given, purchasers giving bonds with approved securities.

J. LEVY, & Co. Auctioneers
20—3t.

June 1, 1819.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

RALEIGH, JUNE 1, 1819.

RESOLVED. That a Dividend of five per cent. be declared on the old stock of this Bank for the last six months, payable at the Principal Bank, on Monday next, and at the several Branches within fifteen days thereafter.

WM. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.
20—2w.

STILLS.

JAMES JEFFERS, & CO. have on hand, of Hillsborough, a general assortment of stills, some with pewter worms and some with copper-caps, with straight pipes of copper and caps with goose necks of pewter.—Their stills are made of the best materials, and the workmanship equal to any in the United States. Persons at some distance can be certain of being suited if application is made before the assortment is broken, and if orders are laid in soon, they will be executed with despatch. Old stills can be repaired at the same place.

Hillsborough June 2, 1819
20—6w.

Wanted Immediately

AT this office an apprentice to the printing business, between the age of twelve and sixteen years. One from the country would be preferred.

May 13, 1819.

Notice.

THE public are informed that the election of a President and Directors of the Neuse River Navigation Company, as advertised in the Raleigh papers, is considered by my counsel and myself illegal, and therefore void, and that the gentlemen voted for by me are the persons regularly and legally elected. All persons are therefore cautioned against making any contracts or arrangements relative to the concerns of the said company with the said persons as President and Directors, until their competency to act as such shall be established by the courts of law to which I have been reluctantly compelled to apply for redress of injuries and a restoration to my indefeasible rights.

JOHN D. DELACY.
16—t.

Raleigh, May 5, 1819.

To Journeymen Taylors.

TWO or three good Journeyman Taylors will meet with constant employment and liberal wages by applying to,

J. THOMPSON, & Co.
16—t.

Raleigh, May 6, 1819.

S. Bond,

HAS just received a handsome assortment of spring, fancy and staple goods, among the articles just received, are Superfine cloths and Cambrics, Nankeen, Vestings, Gingham ditto, Robes, Mullins ditto, Canton Crapes ditto, Shawls, Silk ditto, White and Brown Linens, Sheetings, Long Lawn, thread Handkerchiefs, Flag and Silk ditto, Cotton ditto, Lace Veils, Parasols, Bombazettes, Checks, Cambricks, Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves assorted, Cotton Hose, Half do. Cravats, Steam Loom shirtings. Hardware and Cutlery, a large assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's fine and Coarse Shoes, Elegant Glass ware, fine and Coarse Hats, Leaf and Brown Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Shot Guns, Powder and Shot, Cat on Cards, Iron and Steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Travelling Trunks, &c. &c.

May 29 1819
19—3t.

Ice-Creams,

CAN be had at the house of the subscriber, on Monday, the 17th inst. and every day following, from ten o'clock in the morning till ten in the evening also Ice, by the basket or pail.

SUSANNA SCHLAUB.
17—t.

Raleigh May, 15th 1819.

Wanted

TWO JOURNEYMEN, well acquainted with the Stage or Wagon making business, who will meet with liberal wages and constant employment.

H. C. WYATT, & CO.
12—t.

Raleigh, April 7, 1819.



The Celebrated Horse Sir Hall, STANDS this season at my stable in Granville county, five miles north of Williamsborough, and covers mares at twenty five dollars the season, which can be discharged by the payment of twenty dollars within the season. Mares may be put by the leap or insurance on proportionable terms: with one dollar to the groom in every instance.—SIR HALL is one of the handsomest horses ever seen in this country. His blood unexceptionable; and he has proved himself the best racer ever raised in Virginia. His pedigree and performances at large are published in the STAR, printed at Raleigh.

WM. HUNT.
17—8w.

May 14, 1819.