

Raleigh Register,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
"Unwar'd by party rage to live like brothers."

Vol. I.

Tuesday, December 9, 1823.

THE REGISTER

Is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, by
JOSEPH GALES & SON,
At Five Dollars per annum—half in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding 16 lines, neatly inserted three times for a Dollar, and 25 cents for every succeeding publication; those of greater length in the same proportion. Communications thankfully received. Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

Confectionaries.

DAVID SHAW received yesterday,
10 Boxes Bloom and Bunch Raisins of an excellent quality; also,
6 barrels New-York Green Pippin Apples,
A barrel Pickled Salmon, and
2 barrels Jameson's Crackers
Goshen Butter,
With a variety of all articles in the Confectionary line, which makes his assortment very complete. He has also on hand,
Best Madeira Wine, in bottles,
Sweet Shrub, and all kind of Cordials.

As he has understood, that his prices, (either through design or mistake) have been misrepresented, he submits the prices of a few of the most prominent articles:—
Candies of all sorts, 50 cts. a pound—oz. 5 cts
Sugar Plums, do. 40 " " 1 1/2 5
Palm Nuts, 25 " " "
English Walnuts, 25 " " "
Almonds, 25 " " "
Fibers, 20 " " "
Prunes, 25 " " "
Muscatel Raisins, 30 " " "
Bloom do. 25 " " "
Best New-York made Cordial, 5 cents a glass
Madeira Wine, 5 " " "
And by the bottle, 75 " " "
He, as usual, is prepared to furnish Gentlemen with Relishes, on the shortest notice, and hopes to merit a continuance of that liberal encouragement with which he has been so long favoured.
Raleigh, Nov. 28, 1823. 4-3t

For Sale

TWO Store Houses in Raleigh, one occupied by Ross & Scott as an Auction Store, and the other by Mr. Lindeman, as a Book-store and Bindery.
A convenient Dwelling House, with Out-houses, Stables, Carriage-houses, and a rat-proof Grainery, corner of Fayette, and Davie Streets and opposite Mr. Gales's, occupied by Mr. Lumsden.
Two unimproved lots adjoining each other and fronting the public square, west of Mr. Taylor's offering handsome building sites.
Fifteen acres of ground in the western suburb of the city, adjoining Mr. Boylan. On this is an excellent Spring.
One hundred acres of wood land, adjoining Mr. Rex, about 3 1/2 miles from town, four-fifths of it well timbered.
TENS—One third Cash, and the balance in notes with sufficient security negotiable at the Bank in 6 and 12 months. Apply to CALVIN JONES in the Wake Forest, or to JOHN DUNN in Raleigh. If not disposed of privately, before Saturday, the 13th inst. any or all the above will be sold, POSITIVE—LY, to the highest bidder at 3 o'clock of that day at the Court-house.

Also for Sale

That most desirable seat and Plantation, the residence of Calvin Jones in Wake-Forest, 16 miles North of Raleigh, on the nearest and best road from thence to Louisburg, and on the mail road to Granville.
This tract contains 618 acres of excellent Land, is well improved, has a variety of choice fruit, capable of producing in good years 25 to 30 barrels of Brandy. The crop this year (which may be seen) of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Peas, Hay, Brandy, &c. &c. has probably not been exceeded in quantity, according to the number of hands employed, by scarcely any plantation in the State. The corn premium upon land not matured (a silver cup offered) would have been applied for, and without doubt obtained, had not the awards this year been declined. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the plantation and examine the products. The meadow is excellent and Hay may be produced to almost any desired extent. The upland has proved itself very favorable to clover. The house is finely situated in a beautiful grove of native oaks, 100 yards from the road, is newly and sufficiently large, very convenient, and decently finished. Richland Creek, on which this tract is bounded, has fortunately no mill-seat in its whole course, and the place has always been remarkably healthy. The neighborhood is very respectable; inferior to none in the State. Good classical schools are always maintained. Sutherland's Store on one side, is a mile & a quarter distant, & Smith's store is about equally distant on the other. Meeting houses of two or three different denominations are equally convenient. This was once the main Northern and Southern stage road and probably will be again, in which case it will be the most public road in the State. The goodness of the road, places this seat within three hours easy ride of the Capitol. On the whole, it is in my opinion (and those who know the place concur with me) one of the most beautiful, healthy and desirable country residences in the State, & nothing but the personal attention necessary to my interests in the West would make me willing to dispose of it, on any terms.
Will be sold at a price suited to hard times—for the value of the land without the improvements, or the value of the improvements without the land. Payments same as above.
For further particulars, address enquiries to the Post-Master, Wake Forest, N. C. which will be promptly answered.
Dec. 4 6 2w

Vaccine Matter.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Public that, being agent for supplying Vaccine Matter to the United States Army, he is compelled to keep constantly on hand a supply of recent, genuine, Vaccine Matter. He pledges himself to send to any part of the United States, by mail, a supply of fresh matter, put up in the usual, with printed directions for its use. Such arrangements have been made that none but choice crusts procured from the most unquestionable specimens of the disease will be sent.

The fee will be \$5 for each supply, but should it by any accident fail, on the subscriber being notified of this any time within one month after the first quantity has been received, a fresh supply will be sent without any additional charge.

The subscriber will be under the necessity of not taking letters from the Post Office unless the postage be paid.

JOHN REVERE, M. D. & Co.
Agent for supplying Vaccine Matter to the United States Army.
Baltimore, North Charles St. 1-9t.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers return their sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent counties, for the liberal encouragement they have received since the opening of their New Establishment, and beg leave to inform them that they have this day received an additional supply of

Men's Beaver Hats, fashionable shapes
Youths do
Servants Wool do
Gentlemen's Wellington Boots do
do fine Calfskin Bootes do
do do Shoes
Coarse Shoes, Bootes and Brogues
Ladies Morocco Shoes, thick soles do
do Calfskin do
do Prunella Shoes
Women's common Leather do
Scotch Carpeting, different qualities
Blue and Olive Flushing do
Mixture Broad Cloth do for Servants wear.
Double-milled Drab do
Rose and Point Blankets, at reduced prices.
White, Red and Spotted Flannels
Plain and Figured Bombazetts
Caroline and Circassian Plaids
Cassimere Showls, assorted colors
Black and White and Plaid Calicoes, new patterns
Swiss and Book Muslin
4-4 and 6-4 Cambrics
Ladies and Gentlemen's Worsted Hose
30 Bags Coffee
4 Hhds. Sugar.

HAZZETT & ROBT. KYLE.
Raleigh, Nov. 19. 3 tf

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution now affords advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted upon the most approved principles, and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of Useful and Ornamental Education.—This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for Board and Tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage. The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton with Assistant Teachers.
Rudiments, per quarter, \$2 50
Reading and Writing 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography with the Use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work. 6

Music, taught by Madame Villa, in the best Italian style.

Per ann. taught in the Academy, \$60, or \$20 per quarter

Per ann. taught out of the Academy, \$100 per quarter \$25.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language taught by M. Laising, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting, per quarter \$6

French 6 50

Classical Department, under Dr. G. Hamilton's tuition.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry and Algebra. \$8

English Male Department.

Rudiments \$3

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography with the Use of the Maps and Globes, 6

Pens and Ink provided the Students without charge. A tax of 25 cents each Student for wood, water, &c.

Board, including all the above Branches except Music, \$35 per quarter—payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON.

For the satisfaction of Parents & Guardians the following Gentlemen may be referred to.

J. A. CAMERON, Esq. Pres. of the School Committee.

Rev'd R. H. MORRISON. 32

April 30, 1823.

JUST PUBLISHED,
GALES'S
NORTH-CAROLINA
ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR
1824.

Orders or which will be promptly attended to, and dispatched to any part of the State.

Printing in general neatly executed at this office.

Washington City, Dec. 2.
At 12 o'clock this day, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by his Private Secretary, the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Many important subjects will claim your attention during the present session, of which I shall endeavor to give, in aid of your deliberations, a just idea in this communication. I undertake this duty with diffidence, from the vast extent of the interests on which I have to treat, and of their great importance to every portion of our Union. I enter on it with zeal, from a thorough conviction that there never was a period, since the establishment of our revolution, when, regarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or for virtue, patriotism, and union, in our constituents.

Meeting in you a new Congress, I deem it proper to present this view of public affairs in greater detail than might otherwise be necessary. I do it, however, with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that, in this respect, I shall comply more fully with the sound principles of our government.—The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indispensable that full information be laid before them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect. If kept in the dark, they must be incompetent to it. We are all liable to error, and those who are engaged in the management of public affairs, are more subject to excitement, and to be led astray by their particular interests and passions, than the great body of our constituents, who, living at home, in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, are calm but deeply interested spectators of events, and of the conduct of those who are parties to them. To the people, every department of the government, and every individual in each, are responsible; and the more full their information, the better they can judge of the wisdom of the policy pursued, and of the conduct of each in regard to it.—From their dispassionate judgment, much aid may always be obtained, while their approbation will form the greatest incentive, and most gratifying reward, for virtuous actions, and the dread of their censure the best security against the abuse of their confidence. Their interests, in all vital questions, are the same; and the bond by sentiment, as well as by interest, will be proportionably strengthened as they are better informed of the real state of public affairs, especially in difficult conjunctures. It is by such knowledge that local prejudices and jealousies are surmounted, and that a national policy, extending its fostering care and protection to all the great interests of our union, is formed and steadily adhered to.

A precise knowledge of our relations with foreign powers, as respects our negotiations and transactions with each, is thought to be particularly necessary. Equally necessary is it, that we should form a just estimate of our own resources, and provide for their improvement, and protection, with the national prosperity and public defence. It is by rendering justice to other nations, that we may expect it from them. It is by our ability to resent injuries, and redress wrongs, that we may avoid them.

The Commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their opinions respecting that portion of the boundary between the territories of the United States and of Great Britain, the establishment of which had been submitted to them, have made their respective reports, in compliance with that article, that the same might be referred to the decision of a friendly power. It being manifest, however, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any power to perform that office, without great delay and much inconvenience to itself, a proposal has been made by this government, and acceded to by that of Great Britain, to endeavor to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation.—It appearing, from long experience, that no satisfactory arrangement could be formed of the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonies in this hemisphere, by legislative acts, while each party pursued its own course, without agreement or

concert with the other, a proposal has been made to the British government to regulate this commerce by treaty, as it has been to arrange, in like manner, the just claim of the citizens of the U. States, inhabiting the states and territories, bordering on the lakes and rivers which empty into the St. Lawrence, to the navigation of that river to the ocean. For these and other objects of high importance to the interests of both parties, a negotiation has been opened with the British Government, which, it is hoped, will have a satisfactory result.

The Commissioners, under the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, having successfully closed their labours in relation to the sixth, have proceeded to the discharge of those relating to the seventh. Their progress in the extensive survey, required for the performance of their duties, justifies the presumption that it will be completed in the ensuing year.

The negotiation which had been long depending with the French government on several important subjects, and particularly for a just indemnity for losses sustained in the late wars by the citizens of the United States, under unjustifiable seizures and confiscations of their property, has not, as yet, had the desired effect. As this claim rests on the same principle with others which have been admitted by the French government, it is not perceived on what just ground it can be rejected. A Minister will be immediately appointed to proceed to France, and resume the negotiation on this and other subjects which may arise between the two nations.

At the proposal of the Russian Imperial government, made through the Minister of the Emperor, residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg, to arrange, by amicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the north-west coast of the continent. A similar proposal had been made by his Imperial Majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the United States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the Emperor, and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

Since the close of the last session of Congress, the commissioners and arbitrators for ascertaining and determining the amount of indemnification which may be due to citizens of the United States under the decision of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in conformity to the convention concluded at St. Petersburg, on the twelfth of July, 1822, have assembled in this city, and organized themselves as a board for the performance of the duties imposed on them by that treaty.

The commission constituted under the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-second of February, 1819, between the United States and Spain is also in session here; and, as the term of three years limited by the treaty, for the execution of the trust, will expire before the period of the next regular meeting of Congress the attention of the Legislature will be drawn to the measures which may be necessary to accomplish the objects for which the commission was instituted.

In compliance with a Resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted at their last session, instructions have been given to all the Ministers of the U. States accredited to the powers of Europe and America, to propose the proscription of the African Slave trade, by classing it under the denomination, and inflicting on its perpetrators, the punishment of piracy. Should this proposal be acceded to, it is not doubted, that this odious and criminal practice will be promptly and entirely suppressed. It is earnestly hoped that it will be acceded to, from the firm belief that it is the most effectual expedient that can be adopted for the purpose.

At the commencement of the recent war between France and Spain, it was declared by the French government that it would grant no commissions to pri-

vateers, and that neither the commerce of Spain herself, nor of neutral nations should be molested by the naval force of France, except in the breach of a lawful blockade. This declaration which appears to have been faithfully carried into effect, concurring with principles proclaimed and cherished by the United States, from the first establishment of their independence, has given us every hope that the proposal for a permanent and invariable rule, to regulate maritime wars, might meet the favorable consideration of the great European powers. Instructions have accordingly been given to our ministers with France, Russia, and G. Britain, to make those proposals to their respective governments; and, when the friends of humanity, reflect on the essential amelioration to the condition of the human race which would result from the abolition of private war on the sea, & on the great facility by which it might be accomplished, requiring only the consent of a few sovereigns, an earnest hope is indulged that these overtures will meet an attention animated by the spirit in which they were made, and that they will ultimately be successful.

The Ministers who were appointed to the Republics of Columbia and Buenos Ayres, during the last session of Congress, proceeded shortly afterwards to their destination. Of their arrival there official intelligence has not yet been received. The minister appointed to the Republic of Chili will sail in a few days. An early appointment will also be made to Mexico. A minister has been received from Colombia, and the other governments have been informed that Ministers or Diplomatic agents of inferior grade, would be received from each accordingly as they might prefer the one or the other.

The Minister appointed to Spain proceeded, soon after his appointment for Cadiz, the residence of the Sovereign, to whom he was accredited. In approaching that port, the frigate which conveyed him was warned off by the commander of the French squadron by which it was blockaded, and not permitted to enter, altho' apprized by the captain of the frigate of the public character of the person whom he had on board, the landing of whom was the sole object of his proposed entry. This act, being considered an infringement of the rights of ambassadors and of nations, will form a just cause of complaint to the government of France, against the officer by whom it was committed.

The actual condition of the public finances more than realizes the favorable anticipations that were entertained of it at the opening of the last session of Congress. On the 1st day of January there was a balance in the Treasury of \$4,286,427 55. From that time to the 30th September, the receipts amounted to upwards of 16,100,000, and the expenditures to \$11,400,000. During the fourth quarter of the year it is estimated that the receipts will at least equal the expenditures, and that there will remain in the Treasury on the 1st day of January a surplus of nearly \$9,000,000.

On the 1st day of January, 1825, a large amount of the war debt and a part of the ordinary debt become redeemable. Additional portions of the former will continue to become redeemable, annually, until the year 1835. It is believed; however, that, if the United States remain at peace, the whole of that debt may be redeemed by the ordinary revenue of those years during that period, under the provision of the act of March 3d, 1817, creating the sinking fund; and, in that case, the only part of the debt that will remain, after the year 1835, will be the seven million of five per cent stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, and the three per cent Revolutionary debt, amounting to 13,296,99 dollars and six cents, both of which are redeemable at the pleasure of government.

The state of the army in its organization and discipline, has been gradually improving for several years, and has now attained a high degree of perfection: The Military disbursements have been regularly made, and the accounts regularly and promptly rendered for settlement. The supplies, of various descriptions, have been of good quality, and regularly issued as all of the posts. A system of economy and accountability has been introduced into every branch of the service, which admits of little additional improvement. This desirable state has been attained by the act of re-organizing the staff of the army, passed on the 14th of April, 1818.