

**RALEIGH ACADEMY.**

The following is an abstract of the Trustees Report of the late Examination of the Students of this Institution:

**MALE DEPARTMENT.**

Taught by Joshua E. Lumsden. Alexander Hardy and Charles Johnson were examined on the New-York Spelling Book, and were approved.

Robert Smith and Wm. Marcellus, on Reading Beauties of the Bible. The first named was best. Fielding Turner, Robert Hardy, Jas. Callum, James Boylan and Charles Williams, on the English Reader. James Callum and Fielding Turner were the best readers.

The same, with the two members of the preceding class, spelled in Waldo's Dictionary. F. Turner was considered the best—the others were approved, and nearly equal.

The same were examined on Arithmetic, Writing and Public Speaking. Robert Smith, James Callum and Robert Hardy were distinguished, in the order named, in Arithmetic. Wm. Marcellus and James Callum were considered the best Writers, in Public Speaking Robert Smith and Jas. Boylan were best—all were approved.

Fielding Turner and Robert Hardy stood on English Grammar and Parsing. Both were highly approved. F. Turner was thought to excel in Parsing.

Wm. Marcellus, Robert Smith, James Callum and James Boylan, on Latin Grammar. William Marcellus obtained the first honor, James Callum and James Boylan the second.

Wm. Marcellus and Robert Smith, on Historia Sacra. Both were approved—no distinction. Caswell Price, Devereux Hopkins, Edward Cobbs and Thomas G. Forster, were examined on Reading, Spelling in Waldo's Dictionary, Latin Grammar, Mair's Introduction, Virgil, Arithmetic, Writing and Oratory. On all which studies and exercises, they acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees. Their merits were so nearly equal, that no distinction could be made.

Taught by the Rev. J. O. Freeman, Principal. Richard Seawell, in Reading and Spelling acquitted himself well.

John Stuart, in Reading, Spelling and Geography, was approved. Having but recently commenced the study of Geography, he was examined only on the Introduction, but was perfect as far as he went.

Henry Dudley, on Reading, Spelling and Latin Grammar, acquitted himself handsomely. George Polk, Henry Seawell and Robert Seawell, were examined on Historia Sacra, Latin Grammar and Arithmetic Tables. Robert Seawell was deemed best—all were approved.

Monroe Webb and Henry Miller stood an excellent examination on the Geography of North and South America, the United States and Europe. H. Miller was the most perfect.

Thomas Matthews and Abraham Buford were examined on ten chapters in Cesar. T. Matthews was pronounced best, and he has been distinguished for his uniformly correct and industrious deportment.

John Williams, Alex. Austin, Robert Burton, Rufus Polk and Rufus Haywood, were examined on the 3d & 4th books of Cesar and on three Eclogues of Virgil. This class was much approved. Alex. Austin, R. Burton and Jno. Williams were distinguished.

Robert Haywood, Henry Bond, Pleasant Henderson and Julius Guthrie, stood on the 1st & 2d books of the Eneid of Virgil. Their examination was approved, and they are pronounced equal.

James McPheeters, Jos. H. Cheaires, James Henderson, Thomas Beckwith, W. Haywood and Joel Kings, were examined on the 3d & 4th books of the Eneid. All did well. James Henderson was most approved.

Henry Cannon stood an excellent examination on the six first books of the Eneid of Virgil, on 12 chapters in the Greek Testament, and in Græca Minora, and is an excellent Greek Scholar.

ARITHMETIC.—James G. McPheeters, James Henderson, T. Beckwith, Joel King, Alexander Austin, Robert Burton, Rufus Polk and John Williams were examined on the Rule of Three, inclusive. All were perfect. Alex. Austin and Robert Burton were most ready.

Robert Haywood, Pleasant Henderson and Henry Bond, stood well on Compound Reduction, inclusive.

Thomas Matthews & Joseph H. Cheaires were examined through the whole of common Arithmetic, except Fractions, and were approved and equal.

Henry Cannon, Henry Miller and Richard Wiggins, stood on Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and were familiar with this important part of Arithmetic. No distinction was made.

**FEMALE DEPARTMENT.**

Mrs. Goodwin's School. Martha Seawell, Elizabeth Hawkins, Melissa Williams, Amanda Bell & Eliza Bobbitt, were examined in Spelling, Reading and Catechism, and passed very well.

Julia Bonn, Helen Shaw, Henrietta King, Ann Cobbs, Elizabeth Wetmore, Ann E. Felton, Mary Cobbs and Matilda Brazier, were heard in Spelling, Reading, Grammar and Parsing, Arithmetic, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Scripture, Composition and Writing. Elizabeth Busbee and Ann Washington are the best Readers. Lucetta Busbee, Elizabeth Harrison and Eliza Parsley are the next best. In Spelling all were approved. In Grammar and Parsing, Ann Washington and Elizabeth Busbee had the first distinction, and Lucetta Busbee, the second. In Arithmetic, Elizabeth Busbee, Ann Washington, Lucetta Busbee and Eliza Parsley were distinguished. In Rhetoric, all were approved. In Natural Philosophy, Elizabeth Busbee is entitled to the first distinction, and Lucetta Busbee to the second. In Scripture all were much approved. The specimens of Compositions produced were good. Elizabeth Busbee merits the first distinction and Ann Washington the second. In Writing, the class was distinguished in the following order: Elizabeth Harrison, Eliza Busbee and Ann Washington.

Hawkins Lockhart, Rosa Gilmour, Lucinda Bell, Fetney Price, Cynthia Hill, Pherese Seawell and Martha Whitaker, (the last named absent) were examined on Reading, Ginnshaw's History, Grammar and Parsing, Arithmetic, History, Rhetoric, Composition and Writing. All read with fluency and correctness. H. Lockhart, R. Gilmour and L. Bell are the best Readers. In Spelling, no distinction was made, all spelt well. In Arithmetic, the first distinction is awarded to L. Bell and F. Price, and the second to C. Hill and H. Lockhart. In Grammar and Parsing, F. Price L. Bell merit the first distinction, and H. Lockhart and C. Hill the second. In Rhetoric, the class was highly approved—no distinctions [L. Bell was not examined on this study, on account of absence, occasioned by sickness.] On Modern History, the class stood an excellent examination. H. Gilmour and F. Price merit distinction. [Pherese Seawell having been at school but part of the session, was not examined on this subject.] In Scripture, it was evident, the class had attended with diligence & success. The Compositions of this class were highly approved. They were correct in Orthography and Grammatical Construction, and the moral and religious sentiments contained in them, reflect much credit on the young ladies who produced them. Fetney Price is entitled to the first distinction, Cynthia Hill to the

second, and Lucinda Bell to the third. The specimens of Penmanship produced by the class were neat and well written. F. Price merits the first distinction, L. Bell the second, and Cynthia Hill and Rosa Gilmour the third.

Fetney Price and Hawkins Lockhart were examined on Moral Philosophy, and on this important study acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees.

**DRAWING AND PAINTING.**

The specimens of Drawing and Painting on paper and velvet, were executed with neatness and taste. The proficiency of some of the pupils who have recently commenced these ornamental Branches of Education, was far beyond what could have been expected.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark Mulatto man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet seven inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Melville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamlico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging to either Sampson or Wake County.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT, Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.

**Raleigh Register.**

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1827.

The semi-annual Examination of the Male and Female Students of our Academy commenced on Monday last, and closed on Friday, on which day the Trustees' Report of the Examination was read in the Presbyterian Church, as usual. As an Abstract of this Report is published in to-day's Register, it is unnecessary for us to say any thing respecting the result of the Examination, as a detail of the merits of every distinct class will there be found. After the Report was gone through, the whole was closed by a handsome and appropriate Address to the Students by the Rev. J. O. FREEMAN, the Principal of the Academy, in which he represented in a very impressive manner, the great advantages of a good Education, and the necessity of persevering application and industry, and a correct course of conduct, to every youth desirous of attaining distinction.

The Exercises of the Academy will be resumed on Monday next.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company, at Fayetteville, on the 1st instant, a Dividend of 4 per cent. was declared, payable on the 1st of October next.

On the preceding page will be found the proceedings of a large meeting of the citizens of Baltimore in favour of re-electing JOHN Q. ADAMS to the Presidency. The papers contain also the proceedings of several of the counties of Maryland on the same subject.

We have been favored with a copy of the following letter from one of our Commissioners engaged in superintending and laying off the residue of the lands acquired by this State, from the Cherokee Indians:

"Franklin, Haywood County, May 21. The village from which I write you, is situated on a red bluff immediately on the western bank of the Tennessee River, about 15 miles from the Georgia line on the South, and 50 from the State of Tennessee on the North-west. It consists of a few rudely constructed log buildings with cabin roofs, and was laid out by the Commissioners in 1821, as the Seat of Justice for the proposed new county. The River here is about 150 or 150 yards wide, of the purest and most limpid water I have ever seen, and runs over a rocky channel, with a current of four or five miles an hour. The village of Franklin is surrounded by lofty, craggy mountains, rising gradually one above another; the majestic Blue Ridge stretching its innumerable pinnacles along to the South-East, give to the situation a beauty & grandeur far surpassing any thing that can be conceived. The country watered by the Tennessee in this State, is, in most respects, a delightful one. The lands lying contiguous to the River and its tributary streams, is of a good quality, though not first rate, having been in cultivation possibly for centuries by the Indians. In many places, there is no appearance of a stump to be seen for miles. It was laid off by the State in small sections, and is inhabited by an industrious, enterprising, & I may add, intelligent population. It is a remarkable fact which every day's observation confirms, that the industrious and enterprising are always the first to emigrate to new countries. All the necessaries, and even many of the luxuries of life, are produced in great abundance, and of a superior quality. The range is excellent; the grass and rich herbage, even at this season of the year, is in many parts of the mountains, two and three feet high. It is a land flowing with the richest and most delicious milk and butter that I have ever seen. An ordinary Cow will give four gallons in the day, & cattle require little or no feeding, except for a few months in the winter. I see fat horses, fat hogs and fat cattle, wherever I go—sheep thrive remarkably well, and produce very fine, good wool, which I am inclined to think would become one of the staples of this country, were it not for the wolves. We heat and Oats grow tolerably well; Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Cabbage and Pumpkins, of a superior quality. Corn is produced in great abundance, though it does not grow very large, owing to the coldness of the climate, vegetation being four or five weeks later here than with you, and the Thermometer six or seven degrees colder. The mountains abound in bears, wolves, panthers, deer, turkeys, hedgehogs and rattlesnakes."

"We are progressing with our Surveys as well as could be expected. We find much difficulty in ascertaining where the former Surveys run. More time is consumed in hunting out the old lines, than in running off the tracts."

William H. Crawford, late Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed by the Governor of Georgia, Judge of the Northern Circuit, to fill the vacancy of Judge Dooley, who died at his plantation in Lincoln in the course of the last week.

We regret to learn, from the Savannah Republican, that a difference had arisen between the Commissioners of the U. S. and the State of Georgia, on running the boundary line between the latter and Florida, and that their further progress has been suspended by Governor Troup. Thomas Spalding, Esq. Commissioner on the part of Georgia, has returned to Darien; & Thomas Mann Randolph, Esq. Commissioner on the part of the U. States, to Milledgeville.

The President's Proclamation, interdicting the intercourse with the British West-Indies, was carried out by the Birmingham which arrived at Liverpool on the 23d. It was published in all the papers, but we do not observe any other comment on the subject, than that it was the only course left to the President.

Political Meeting.—We have an account of the late meeting held in Calvert county Maryland, from a friend. It was not called an Administration nor a Jackson meeting, like those in most of the counties, but as a general meeting, of the voters of the county on the subject of the Presidential election. The caravass lasted two days, having eloquent speakers on each side. It was court week.

There were 305 gentlemen present when the question was taken, an unprecedented number for that small but spirited county, of which only 17 voted for Jackson, and all the remainder for the Administration. Annapolis Republican.

Difficulties in Canada.—The following ominous article is from the Canadian Spectator:

"Unpleasant Intelligence.—We are sorry to observe it announced in the Official Gazette of the 10th instant, that the agitators has so abused the ignorance of the People as to produce a revolutionary movement, and that seditious meetings have been held, that ought to be dispersed by public force. God help us! we fear this will be a bloody Summer."

The Lebanon (Penn.) Republican, of Tuesday last, says: "We stop the press to announce that the waters of the Swatara have been successfully raised, this day, by the great water wheel and steam engine at the mouth of the Kettle Run, in to the drain or feeder which is to supply the summit level of the Union Canal. If no accident occurs, and we anticipate none, this will be the greatest triumph that the spirit of internal improvement has achieved in the U. States."

Useful Improvement.—The model of a Machine, to plain and joint all sorts of lumber, is now in Fayetteville, and can be seen at any time at Mr. Dobbin's coppersmith shop. Mechanics who have seen and examined it, pronounce it a valuable improvement. The Machine can be worked either by horse or water power, and can easily be attached to a saw mill. The agent, Mr. Joseph Allen, is about to construct one in the saw mill of Mr. Achibald McKay, in that vicinity.

We gave some days ago an account of the robbery of the Ohio State Treasury, the arrest of the robber, and the recovery of all but \$1400 of the spoil. The last Columbus paper gives the annexed account of an extraordinary attack upon the prisoner in jail. The Jailor is said to have been privy to it. A meeting of the citizens of Columbus was held in consequence, disavowing all participation in such an outrage, and offering a reward for the discovery of the perpetrators.

Outrage.—Wm. H. Rice, who stands committed, in Franklin Jail, for robbing the State Treasury, was attacked in his place of confinement, and severely beaten, on the night of the 10th inst. From the statement of credible persons, we learn that his throat was much swollen, one tooth broken out, several marks made on his breast, as though punched with a club, and thirty-five stripes on his back. On the next day he was unable to speak audibly. His own statement of the matter we think it needless to publish.

Snow.—It is fourteen years since the last snow fell in Lisbon. Dr. H. was in his chaise when it began; the driver leapt off—"you may get home how you can," said he, "as for my part I must make the best use I can of the little time this world will last," and a way he ran into the next church.—Southey's Letters from Spain and Portugal.

**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**

New York, June 4. The packet ship Leeds, Capt. Stordard arrived on Saturday night from Liverpool having sailed on the 27th of April, and brought regular advices to that day inclusive.

The new Administration had not yet been formed, and much anxiety continued on the subject. A negotiation was still going on with the Marquis of Lansdowne to bring in the Whig party. Propositions which had been made to him, were expected to be decided upon on the 26th.

From the Paris Ettoile, April 23. CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 26. The Porte shows himself decidedly averse from accepting the proposals of the English and Russian Ambassadors, in favor of the Greeks, and the Reis Effendi has been dismissed, because he did not protest with sufficient energy against all intervention. Six thousand of the new troops are to march immediately to Salonichi, to go to the aid of Omer Pacha, who is closely blockaded at Negropont. Mr. Stratford Canning and M. de Ribaupierre have daily conferences. They had fixed the 20th for the expiration of the time given for an answer, and yet they have not taken any farther steps, though the Divan has not given them any official answer. SPAIN.—Letters from Irún say, that the Marquis de Chaves, and his uncle Siveira

were to arrive at Irún on the 18th, to be sent from that place to the French Territory, where they will be placed under the superintendence of the agent of the Police stationed at Behobil.

The advance made by the Spanish troops towards the frontiers of Portugal, is ascribed to the knowledge which the Commander-in-Chief of that army had of the march of the English troops, to draw nearer to the Spanish frontiers.

The armies of the two nations are, as it were, opposite each other, but without shewing any signs of hostility.

Lisbon, April 9. The Romney, man of war, arrived on the 8th from England, having on board one hundred and fifty troops. The Count de Cassa Flores, Spanish Ambassador, has returned to Spain. His Secretary remains.

The brig of war Constanca, arrived here on the 3d from Rio Janeiro, having on board Counsellors Abrantes and Castro, the deputies to the Emperor, who left here in October. They were well received by the Emperor and bring favorable accounts of his determination to support the Constitution of Portugal.

**LIVERPOOL MARKET.**

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 26. "We are very quiet to-day in our cotton market, and have been for the last three days—the sales in that period amounting only to 3000 bags. A small concession has been necessary to effect sales of Uplands, and in Alabama and the lower qualities of New-Orleans, a decline of 1/4 to 1/2 per pound has been submitted to. In other articles no alterations."

New York, June 5. The Packet ship Canada, Capt. Rogers, arrived last night, having sailed on 1st May, bringing Liverpool papers to that date, and London to 26th April. The most important news contained in them, is the formation of the new Ministry. The House of Commons were to have met on 1st May, and the House of Lords on the 2d idem.

King George the Fourth, has shown such decision and independence in his late arrangements, and so much judgment in elevating mind over birth, that his reign will descend to posterity as a bright era in the annals of Britain. He has now redeemed the former errors of his life, and convinced the world, that though early indiscretions, clogged and rendered his mind awhile inactive, still they could not subdue that mind, which Whig and Tory acknowledge to be the brightest and strongest, that has swayed for centuries the English sceptre.

In appointing the Duke of Clarence Lord High Admiral, the King has vested the supreme command of the Navy in one person, which has not been the case since the days of Lord Hawke, that power having been till now wielded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

**NEW ADMINISTRATION.**

- | Peers.   |  |
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| Lord Chancellor,   | Lord Lyndhurst.                          |
| Lord President,  | Earl of Harrowby.                        |
| Lord Privy Seal,   | Duke of Portland.                        |
| Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,                        | Lord Bexley.                             |
| Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,                      | Viscount Dudley.                         |
| Secretary of State for the Colonies,                         | Viscount Goderich, (late Mr. Robinson.)  |
| Commoners.   |  |
| Secretary of State for the Home Department,                  | Rt. Hon. Sturges Bourne.                 |
| Pre'd of the Board of Trade,                                 | Rt. Hon. W. Huskisson.                   |
| Pre'd of the Board of Control,                               | Rt. Hon. C. W. Wynn.                     |
| Secretary at War,  | Viscount Palmeston.                      |
| First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, | Rt. Hon. G. Canning.                     |
| Not in the Cabinets.   |  |
| Lord High Admiral,   | His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. |
| Master General of the Ordnance,                              | Marquis of Anglessea.                    |
| Lord Chamberlain of the Household,                           | Duke of Devonshire.                      |
| Master of the Horse,   | Duke of Leeds.                           |
| Chief Secretary to the Lieutenant of Ireland,                | Hon. W. Lamb.                            |
| Law Appointments.  |  |
| Master of the Rolls,   | Sir John Leach.                          |
| Vice Chancellor,   | Mr. Hart.                                |
| Attorney-General,  | Mr. Scarlett.                            |
| Solicitor-General,   | Sir S. Tindal.                           |

Lord Granville would return to Paris, and it is said, has been promised by Mr. Canning the appointment of Governor General of India.

The Whig Members on the re-opening of Parliament, intend, it is said, as a mark of respect to Mr. Canning to take their seats on the right.

The Irish appointments are not yet filled. Of the two Secretaries of the Treasury, Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Lushington, who resigned, the place of only one has as yet been filled. Mr. Plunket has been appointed to succeed Mr. Lushington, both as Secretary of the Treasury and as Representative for Hastings, a government borough. Mr. Plunket has succeeded in the Secretary of State's office by Mr. Blackhouse, the former Secretary of Mr. Canning.

It was expected that Mr. Peel will state his reasons for resigning on the meeting of the House of Commons and Lord Wellington will also explain his motives in the House of Lords.

Private letters by the Canada, intimate that there will be more opposition to Mr. Canning's administration than had been anticipated. The liberal policy of the Ministry, which had been developing itself for a long time in his measures, appears to have shewn itself so strongly in his overtures to the Marquis of Lansdowne and others of the Whigs in the formation of the new Cabinet, that it has spread terror throughout the ranks of the Tories and Churchmen, who are represented to be in fear of their lives.

Mr. Plunket had been appointed Master of the Rolls, but subsequently declined the office. He is to go however, to the House of Lords, as a supporter of Mr. Canning's government.