

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The Subscriber having taken the large Brick House, owned by Mrs. Rogers, on the corner of Main and Road Streets, and fitted it up for a Public House, expects shortly to receive a supply of Furniture, and be ready for the reception of Company on the 13th instant. He has also prepared Stables, to accommodate 25 Horses, besides extensive Carriage Slippers. The Proprietor invites the attention of Travelers to the NATIONAL HOTEL, on account of its many advantages, being very commodious with piazzas nearly round the House, from the second story, and in the centre of the business part of town.

In addition to what he has on hand, the Proprietor will receive from New-York, in a few days, Beer, Ale, Wines and Liquors of the best quality. Every exertion will be made to give general satisfaction, to all who may please to call upon him.

He feels grateful to the customers of his former Hotel, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber keeps Hacks, Gigs & Horses to Hire.

JAMES S. HELFF.
Nov. 4. 54 41.

Important to the Afflicted.

WILLIAMS and HAYWOOD have for sale Dr. ROGERS' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, a medicine highly approved of for Consumptive affections of the Lungs.

Rule ph, Sept. 30th, 1828.

State of North-Carolina.

Rutherford County.
Superior Court of Law—October Term, 1828.
William Hicks v. Elizabeth Hicks.
Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Hicks, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Register, giving notice to the defendant that she appear at the next Superior Court of law to be holden in Rutherford County, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1828, and of the 53d year of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES MORRIS, Clk.

The Celebrated and thorough-bred Race Horse.

WASHINGTON, will stand at my Stable in this place, (which is 59 miles from Raleigh, 25 from Hillsborough, 36 from Oxford, and 12 from Milton) the ensuing season, which will commence the 1st of March and end the 15th of July; and will be let to mares at the low price of Twenty Dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of Fifteen Dollars, if paid within the season; with fifty cents to the groom. Good Pasturage will be provided for Mares, and grain &c. furnished at the market price. Every care will be taken to prevent, but I will not be responsible for escapes or accidents of any kind.

Washington is a bright sorrel, five feet two and a half inches high, ten years old the ensuing Spring, of great strength, power, muscle, bone and sinew; and was got by the celebrated race horse Timoleon, one of the best sons of Sir Archie, out of the noted Mare Aradne, by Citizen, Wildair, Spadille and Silver-eye; thus uniting in himself, in an eminent degree, the best and most approved blood of the country, to wit: Caroline, Reality, Vanity, Sir Archie, Citizen, Paedlet, and Monsieur Tonson. But the following Certificate from the most eminent sportsmen of the country, and best judges of the blooded horse, will readily establish his reputation, as a stallion of the very first order, together with his having already proven himself to be a sure and first rate foal getter.

We, the undersigned, having been in the habit of seeing and running horses for a time past, take pleasure in rendering justice to the stallion Washington. His runs, two, three & four mile heats, have distinguished him as a racer of the first order. The runs of Ariadne, his dam, gave her a high station on the turf; and the mares of his sire, Timoleon, are acknowledged by all to have been the best ever run, and the colts of Timoleon, heretofore, and particularly this Fall, have not only been good but great.

Given under our hands, this 16th day of Nov. 1828.

Wm. H. Johnson, N. Gee,
William Wynne, Thomas McGehee,
William West, Henry M. Clay,
A. A. Wyches, James J. Harrison,
R. R. Johnson, Arthur Taylor,
John W. Graham.

PERFORMANCES.

Washington, in 1822, when he was 3 years old, was engaged in four Sweepstakes: in the Spring he won the Stakes at New-Market & Lawrenceville; in the Fall he was beaten at Warrenton, by John Richards; he won the first heat, but lost the 2d, by having a bad start, whereby he lost about eighty yards, and was only beaten half a length. Being considered in bad order he was drawn, having the sweepstakes at New-Market to run for, which he won, beating the celebrated race horse Henry (the same that ran against Eclipse for twenty thousand dollars) there were four heats in this race, the first being a dead heat; Henry won the second, Washington the 3d and 4th.

In the Spring of 1823, he was trained at New-Market, but owing to his having a curb on one of his legs, the first of the training season, he only ran one race. He was handy capped at New-Market with Sir William and a horse belonging to Col. Wynne. Washington won the first heat, Sir William the second and third, Washington was unfortunate in this race; he lost considerably in starting for the second heat, and was only beaten a length. This heat was run in three minutes forty-five seconds, which is two seconds less than any two mile heat has ever been run at New-Market. Sir William had ten pounds off his regular weight, and Washington carried his full weight.

The following Fall he won the Proprietor's Purse at New-Market, three hundred dollars, three mile heats. The first heat in this race was also run in two seconds less than any on record on that ground.

He was then carried to Baltimore, where he won the Proprietor's Purse of five hundred dollars, beating the celebrated race horse Flying Colliers with ease. He was discovered to be lame after this race, occasioned as was supposed by the situation of the ground, it being a new tract.

He was then carried to Washington City, and ran one heat in that situation, but was beaten by a mare of Mr. Wynn's, and was drawn. He was trained the Spring following, and won the Jockey Club Purse four mile heats, at New-Market, seven hundred dollars, by easily beating Colonel Wynne's mare Florida, & Capt. Harrison's horse Atlas.

JAMES LEA.
Nov. 21, 1829.

IMPORTANT SALE

Of Land, Negroes, Stock, &c.
POSTPONED.

THE residue of Mr. Nathaniel Hunt's property, comprising all his Lands, about fifteen likely Negroes, his Stock of Horses & Hogs, Crop of Corn, Poddies, Oats, &c. and his Household and Kitchen Furniture, will be sold for cash, at the residence of said Hunt, on Thursday the 26th of March.

WILLIAM H. BATTLE, Trustee.
Franklin, Feb. 28th 1829.

Raleigh Register.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1829.

Henry M'Farland was tried at Granville Superior Court last week, Judge MARTIN presiding, for the murder of Shelton Hobgood, in November last. The Jury acquitted him, the evidence being insufficient to prove that he had any criminal agency in the homicide. A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of John M'Farland, arraigned on the same charge. It appeared from the evidence, that the individual most strongly implicated in the murder had made his escape, and is now roving at large.

Edgcombe Manufacturing Company.

We observe that Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company, were opened at Tarborough, on the 10th inst. under the direction of the Commissioners, E. D. Macnair, David Clarke, David Barnes, Joel Battle, Benj. M. Jackson, Theophilus Parker, Peter Evans and Wm. Plummer, and will be opened at Nashville on the 17th instant. The stock is to consist of not less than \$30,000, nor to exceed \$100,000, in shares of \$100 each, and the object of the Company is to manufacture Articles of Cotton, Hemp, Wool and Flax. We hope the stock will soon be taken up, and that the business will be found to be a profitable one.

Virginia Convention.

This subject seems to agitate Virginia from one end of the State to the other. The freeholders are busy in looking out for the most fit persons to represent them in the Convention, and the non-freeholders are holding meetings for the purpose of considering and adopting some course by which they may regain that share in the Government to which they justly consider themselves entitled, in common with their fellow-citizens of the other States, but of which they have hitherto been deprived. They truly state, that they pay more than their equitable share of taxes; that when the country is to be defended against an enemy, they are called upon, and are always ready to bear their full share of the burden, and that both in the War of the Revolution, and in the late War, the blood of the non-freeholders flowed more freely in defence of their country, than that of their more wealthy neighbours. A writer on this subject, in one of their papers, says, "Tell me, fellow-citizens, who fought the hard contested battles of the Revolution? Turn over the pages of the history of that glorious era, and gaze for a moment at the list of those illustrious names that yet glow in all their primitive splendour, and tell me if the noble, the disinterested Lafayette was a freeholder? Tell me, if the gallant Mercer, who poured out his blood upon the plains of Princeton, was a freeholder? Tell me, if the patriotic Pulaski, who fell before the walls of Savannah, gloriously fighting in defence of a country not his own, was a freeholder? Go to the fields of York-Town, Brandywine and Monmouth, and tell me, if a majority of those who there laid down their lives in defence of civil and religious liberty, were freeholders? Go to the plains of Chippewa and Bridgewater, those well fought fields in our last struggle for liberty, and count the bones of those who there sacrificed their lives upon the altar of their country's rights, and tell me if a majority of them are the bones of freeholders? Go, if you please, to the ocean, where Hull, McDonough and Decatur won immortal honors, and tell me, if a majority of those whose blood there mingled with the ocean wave, were freeholders? And then tell me, whether or not the non-freeholder is attached to his country?"

We consider this appeal as unanswerable, and we trust it will have its effect, and that the poor man, in the new Constitution about to be formed in Virginia, as well as the rich, will have his due share in the Government, as well as the poor man in every other State of the Union.

Doings in Canada.

A late Montreal Gazette states, that the House of Assembly of Lower Canada has expelled Robert Christie, one of its members, on a charge of having influenced the late Governor Dalhousie in his arbitrary discharge of several magistrates from office, and for other crimes and misdemeanors.

Maryland Penitentiary.

A late Report of the Grand Jury on the condition of this Institution is very favorable. It appears to be well conducted. The manufactures are of good quality, and have therefore a preference in the market. The total number of prisoners is 322, and the whole number, except 24, are employed in different trades; amongst which, 175 men are employed in weaving, warping and quilting, 13 in carding, 9 in comb-making, 7 as hatters, 8 as dyers, 8 as carpenters, 2 as smiths, 2 as turners, 29 at sawing stone, 7 as labourers—10 women are employed in carding and spinning, 6 in spooling, 3 in spinning and hacking flax, 3 in binding shoes, 4 in washing, 3 in sewing, 2 in knitting, &c. Of the 24 not engaged as artisans, 7 are sick, and 17 are employed in services about the prison, such as cooking, baking, &c. Is it not much better, more economical, and more consistent with sound policy, to keep prisoners thus usefully engaged, with some chance for reformation, than to throw them into jail, without order or employment, where they must necessarily sink from bad to worse.

Electors of President.

The Legislature of Delaware, at its present session, has enacted a law, altering the mode of choosing the Electors in that State. The General Ticket system is now adopted. An alteration to the same effect has been made in the Legislature of New-York. The district system would be the most just and fair, if universally adopted. But as that seems not likely to be the case, the next best, with a proper regard to the influence of the respective States, would seem to be by General Ticket.

THE CABINET.

The following nominations were, on Friday last, made by the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, and promptly confirmed by the Senate, viz:

Martin Van Buren, of New-York, to be Secretary of State.
Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

The following nominations are also said to have been made by the President, but not to have been acted upon by the Senate, viz:

JOHN M'LEAN, of Ohio, to be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.
JOHN W. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, to be District Judge for the District of Ohio.

The arrangement of the Cabinet Ministers, some days ago so authoritatively announced, it appears has been changed, so far as concerns the General Post Office, which, to the universal regret, we are sure, of all parties and classes of men, Mr. M'LEAN is invited to retire from, by the offer of a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. As the further arrangements are not yet known, we forbear, for the present, from the general reflections which are suggested by this unexpected occurrence, and the circumstances which have attended it.

Nat. Int.

We learn that a resolution has been adopted in the Senate, directing the publication of the Executive Journal of the last session. The proceedings of that body, therefore, during its sittings with closed doors, will be made public.

Exploring Expedition.

We regret that this enterprize, which has engaged so much of the public attention and interest, particularly of the whole maritime community, should not have been acted on. The bill passed the House of Representatives by a large majority; but the late period of the session in which the Naval Committee in the Senate reported the bill, placed it beyond the action of that body in its regular order. It therefore remains, with many other bills of importance, to be revived and acted on at the next session.

THE INAUGURATION.

John C. Calhoun, Vice President elect of the United States, took the chair of the Senate at 11 o'clock, and the Senate was called to order.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States was administered to the Vice President by Mr. Smith, of Maryland.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States was then administered to the following new Senators, by the Vice President: viz.

Messrs. Branch, Clayton, Bibb, Hayne, King, Knight, McLean, of Illinois, Tazewell, White, Sissber, Bell, Frelinghuysen, Sprague, and Livingston, and they took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland it was ordered that, when the Senate adjourn, they will adjourn to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

At half past eleven o'clock, Andrew Jackson, the President elect, entered the Senate Chamber, attended by the Marshal of the District, and the Committee of Arrangements, and took his seat immediately in front of the Secretary's desk.

The Chief Justice of the United States and associate Judges, entered soon after, and occupied the seats assigned for them on the right of the President's Chair.

The foreign Ministers and their suites, in their splendid official costumes, occupied seats on the left of the Chair.

A large number of Ladies were present, and occupied the seats in the rear of the

Senators, and the lobby under the Eastern gallery. The Western gallery was reserved for Members of the House of Representatives.

At twelve o'clock the Senate adjourned, and a procession was formed to the Eastern Portico of the Capitol, where, in presence of an immense concourse of spectators, filling the Portico, the steps and the enclosure, the President of the United States delivered his Inaugural Address, and, having concluded it, the oath to support the Constitution was administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall.

Salutes were fired by two companies of artillery, stationed in the vicinity of the Capitol, which were repeated at the fort, and by a detachment of artillery on the plains. When the President retired, the procession was re-formed, and he was conducted to the Presidential Mansion.

He here received the salutations of a vast number of persons, who came to congratulate him upon his induction to the Presidency.

The day was serene and mild, and every way favorable to the wishes of those who had come from a distance to witness the ceremony of the Inauguration. The number of persons present at the Capitol, within, around, and in front of it, have been variously estimated. We suppose that it did not fall short of ten thousand.

The Ex-President (Mr Adams) has retired, with his family, to the beautiful situation on Meridian Hill, (the property of Commodore Porter) directly West of the City, which he has rented, and will occupy for a few months to come, if no longer.

It is our painful duty to record a shocking murder, which was committed in Jones county on Sunday evening last at the plantation of William Duncan, about 12 miles from town. The circumstances are briefly these. A little after dark, a noise was heard issuing from the hog pen a short distance from the dwelling house. Mr. Duncan's son, a promising lad seventeen years of age, took a gun hanging over the door, and went out, followed by his father—he had proceeded a few yards from the house when a gun fired, and twelve large shot entered the boy's body, one passing entirely through. He lingered until Wednesday morning, when he expired. Who the perpetrator of this atrocious deed is, has not been ascertained, although the neighbours have offered a reward and made every exertion to discover him.

Neub. Spect.

Mail Routes.

The following reply to a late application to the Postmaster-General, from the citizens of Hanover, in Pennsylvania, to have a Mail carried in that direction more frequently than weekly, shews that there is a point which cannot be passed in this Department, in the way of public accommodation:

Post Office Department, Feb. 14, 1829.

Sir—I am instructed to say, in reply to your letter of the 10th instant, that the Postmaster-General is truly solicitous to extend the advantages of Mail carriage to every section of the Union—but he is restrained at present from doing so, by the embarrassed state of the funds of the Department, produced by the great number of routes established at the last session of Congress, and the improvements made upon old ones—Economy, always a virtue in public disbursements, has now become a duty; at a more propitious moment your fellow-citizens may be gratified in their wishes.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
P. BRADLEY.

W. D. Gobrecht, Esq.

The New-York Evening Post has been favored with the following letter from the Midshipmen of the Brandywine, to Gen. Lafayette, with the General's reply. The letter accompanied a Silver Urn of elegant workmanship, recently made and presented to the General, while the Brandywine was off the coast of France:

General Lafayette—The Midshipmen of the Brandywine, availing themselves of an opportunity which will ever prove a source of pride and exultation, solicit your acceptance of an Urn, as the offering of every just and grateful feeling to the shrine of beneficence and virtue.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
P. BRADLEY.

La Grange, Dec. 25, 1828.

GENERAL—Having lately, with affectionate delight, received the beautiful token of your friendship, I am eager to have my acknowledgments conveyed, not only to the kind signers of your most gratifying address, but to every one of you, my dear young friends, on whatever part of the globe the honor of the Navy and due protection to your fellow-citizens, may have dispersed you. While the admirable execution of the fine Urn and of the heart-chosen ornaments will be certified by my respected friend, Mr. Brown, he is pleased to transmit this inadequate but cordial expression of my gratitude. In the course of a voyage, most endeared on every account, to my recollection, I have been happy, with patriotic pride and paternal feelings, to find in you the worthy continuators of naval glory, of republican devotion; and amidst enjoyments highly cheering to an American veteran, to love you also for your share in the exquisite attentions so affectionately bestowed on me. Let me hope that when distance or duty will allow you to visit the congenial mansion of La Grange, we shall here meet again under the proudly displayed and fondly cherished flag of the Brandywine. I beg you, gentlemen, to accept the warmest thanks, best wishes, and affectionate blessings of your grateful friend.

LAFAYETTE.

Inundated lands of the Mississippi.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has made a Report to the House of Representatives, in compliance with a resolution of that body directing the Secretary of the Treasury to "communicate to the House any information in his possession, showing the quantity and quality of the public lands in the State of Louisiana, which are rendered unfit for cultivation from the inundations of the Mississippi, and the probable cost of reclaiming them." Many interesting facts are stated, and a field opened for a profitable application

at some period or others, of our national finances, should it be settled that the government has the power of applying its energies to internal improvements. Whether at this time, with immense tracts of wild and uncultivated lands in possession of the government and for sale, it can be deemed judicious to commence so stupendous a project as that of reclaiming four millions of acres of inundated lands, may be questionable. But that it will be done at some future day, we have no doubt. In favour of immediate attention to the subject, it may perhaps be said, that comparatively a small part of the public lands are suited to the growth of the sugar cane; a production of immense and increasing value, and which the rich, alluvial-inundated lands of the Mississippi, are well calculated to produce. Consequently such lands when reclaimed, (and about 400,000 acres have been, by individual enterprize, are worth \$100 per acre. It is stated that the Mississippi is the maddest river in the world, and deposits its muddy particles with great rapidity; its waters hold in solution not less than one-sixteenth part of their bulk of alluvial matter. An inundation of sixteen inches depth over a tract of level land, when drawn off, will leave one inch depth of alluvial matter—a process which by means of dykes and embankments can be repeated at pleasure at high water, which must render the lands of the plain of Louisiana inexhaustibly fertile. The body of land already reclaimed is stated to be the most productive of any lands in the U. States, and will be in a very short period, if it is not at present, as productive as any other known tract of country of equal extent.

The alluvial plain of Louisiana, like that of Egypt, has been created by the deposits from the waters of immense and overflowing rivers; and like the plain of Egypt, once no doubt inundated like the lands of the Mississippi, the latter can be reclaimed by the labour and ingenuity of man, and rendered the garden of the world, capable of sustaining a population of two millions and a half of human souls. The depth of the Mississippi is from 120 to 200 feet, which immense volume of water is hurried to its various outlets into the Gulf of Mexico with great rapidity, and its divided channels lessened to a very moderate depth. The plan proposed for lessening the inundation of the public lands, embraces the idea of removing the obstructions to the discharge of the water, and facilitating, by every possible means, their passage to the ocean.

N. Y. Statesman.

From the Norfolk Beacon of Feb. 27.

Central America.

We learn from Mr. Lamson, who arrived here on Tuesday last, in the sloop Congress, that the civil war, which for these six years past, has been raging in this Republic, continues. In the Province of Nicaragua, a counter revolution has broken out. General Serda, and most of the officers commanding, had been arrested and shot in Nicaragua city. The Grenadians had taken advantage of this state of affairs, and marched against the city, which had quietly surrendered. On the other hand, Leon had revolted from the league with Grenada, and joined Menagua to war against Grenada and Nicaragua.

The most oppressive system had been adopted towards foreigners, whether residents or not; compelling them to pay the most enormous contributions, even by force of arms. The whole country was in the most wretched state imaginable, and no prospect whatever remained of a speedy adjustment of the difficulties. None appeared to know the cause of the present revolutionary state of the country, except a disposition to subvert all order, and encourage a system of robbery and plunder. In fine, the country was regarded as on the eve of a still more sanguinary and terrible revolution. The commerce of the country was annihilated, indigo plantations were destroyed, and one continued scene of plunder and distress presented itself to the observer.

The war between San Salvador and Guatemala continued. A courier arrived at Menagua bringing dates to January 1st, from Guatemala, stating that important advantages had been gained over the San Salvadoreans, and that they had been compelled to retreat.

POSTSCRIPT.

Office of the National Intelligencer,
MARCH 7, 1829.

The nomination of Mr. M'LEAN to be a Judge of the Supreme Court has been confirmed. So we lose him from the Post Office Department.

ANDREW DUNLAP has been appointed Attorney of the U. States for the District of Massachusetts, vice GEO. BLAKE.

MR. HARRIS has been appointed District Judge for the District of Louisiana, and MR. SLIDELL, Attorney of the United States for the same District.

No new nominations were this day made to the Senate by the President.

Grape Vines.

THE Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of this State, informs the several Agricultural Societies connected with the Board, that, agreeably to the instructions given him at their meeting during the late Session of the General Assembly, he has ordered a supply of Grape Vines from the Vineyard of Mr. LOVETT, on Long Island, and has received advice of their being shipped for Wilmington, in 20 Boxes, each containing 50 Roots of 25 different kinds, addressed to the several Societies. From Wilmington they will be sent on to Fayetteville, to the care of Messrs. Horton & Hutton, to whom application will be made by the several Societies. From a belief that it would be more convenient for some of the Societies to send to Raleigh than to Fayetteville, a few of the Boxes will come on to this place.

J. GALE, Secy.
Raleigh, March 11.