

Governor Owen left the city yesterday for his seat in Bladen. It is expected he will be absent for a few days only.

At a meeting of Directors of the State Bank, on Tuesday last, Stephen L. Ferrell, Esq. was chosen a Director of the Branch of the Bank at Salisbury, in the place of J. M. K. Alexander, Esq. resigned.

At the Superior Court of Wayne county, held last week, Judge Noxwood presiding, Virgil, a slave, was put on his trial, charged with having murdered a slave, his companion. The evidence went to prove that, in the heat of passion, he took a carpenter's adze, and struck his companion to the ground. The Jury, after hearing the evidence, retired, and in a few minutes, brought in a verdict of manslaughter. The Judge sentenced him to take forty lashes.

Another slave was brought up for trial, charged with the crime of Burglary. The Jury found him guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to a like punishment.

Edwin Smith, a white man, charged with having stolen a piece of Beef at a Barbacue, was also put on trial. The Jury found him guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to take thirty lashes. Which sentences were carried into immediate execution.

There were an unusual number of cases on the State docket—near forty.

The Philadelphia Centinel states, that Mr. Livingston, of the United States Senate, has had the offer of the mission to France, in the place of Mr. Brown, the present Minister to that Court. It is not known whether he will accept the offer.

It is announced in a Kentucky paper, that the Hon. James Clark, who is a member of Congress from what is called Mr. Clay's district, declines a re-election, and that Mr. Clay will be his successor.

Dr. Parr—This celebrated Clergyman, Patriot and Scholar, spoke of himself as follows, and it is believed he spoke truly: "I never deserted a private friend, nor violated a public principle. I have been the slave of no patron, and the drudge of no party. I formed my political opinions without the smallest regard, and have acted upon them with an utter disregard to personal emoluments and professional honours."

Great Explosion.—About 3 weeks ago, Isaac Otis, Esq. Contractor on Section 65 of the Delaware Canal, a little below Point Pleasant, made a blast with four kegs of powder, about 100 lbs. and blew up about 400 cubic yards of solid rock, which was estimated to weigh upwards of 600 tons. It was what was termed a sand blast, and is believed to be the greatest ever made in this country.

The venerable Ex-President James Madison, in that patriotic spirit which has illustrated his whole life, has consented to serve, if elected, as a Member of the Convention which is to assemble in the State of Virginia to revise her Constitution. It will be well worth a journey to Richmond to see him; for, missing this opportunity, we fear we shall never look upon his like again. The following is an extract from his answer to the Committee of citizens which requested him to consent to serve:

"Although aware of the considerations which, at my age, with the infirmities incident to it, might dissuade me from assuming such a trust, I retain too deep a sense of what I owe for past and repeated marks of confidence and favor to my native State, and particularly to this portion of it, not to join my efforts, however feeble, in the important work to be performed, should such be the will of the District. "In that event, I shall carry into the Convention every disposition not to lose sight of the interests and feelings of the District, whilst availing myself of the lights afforded by the free and calm discussions becoming to such a body, and yielding to that spirit of compromise, to which the Friends of the delegation has so appropriately alluded."

Western Steam Boats.—There are no bounds to the enterprise of our emigrating brethren at the West and South.—Late accounts from Green Bay, Michigan, inform that they are to have a steam-boat running, by the first of June, from the Big Rockaway to the portage of the Ottawa; and another during the course of the Summer, from Green Bay to the Big Rockaway. A gentleman from Pennsylvania is now getting the timber ready, and had sent to Pittsburg for Steam Engines. It is expected, by this line of Steamboats, to transport a great portion of the Lead made in the Mississippi country, by this route to the eastern markets.

Judge McLean.—There is much of the usual good sense of the writer, & not a little of consolation, in the following observations, taken from the Village Record:

"Much as the public may regret that a certain political conjuncture compelled Mr. McLean to leave the Post Office Department, and the Cabinet, and accept of the place of Judge, upon the bench of the Supreme Court; yet, we apprehend, there are pure and abundant sources of consolation to be derived from the change, whether we regard the personal advantage of the gentleman named, or the public interest.

"The situation of the head of a Department is exceedingly laborious and responsible; and the reputation, and consequent future usefulness of a public officer, who fills such a station, may be suddenly and irretrievably impaired by political events we cannot control. The station of Judge is permanent, the commission being held during good behaviour.

"Mr. McLean is a well-read Lawyer, has sustained the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, with reputation, is deemed sound in Constitutional doctrine. It was conceded that a gentleman from the West would be selected for the station. Great fears, we know, were entertained, lest the choice should fall upon one who had participated in the Relief Scheme, which has produced so much excitement in Kentucky. Such an event would have been deeply to be deplored, as bringing into that august and hitherto sound and orthodox tribunal, principles not only dangerous to, but subversive of the supremacy of Constitutional law, over Legislative enactments; breaking down the sacred barriers which guard the rights of the citizen from the passion, frenzy, folly, or wickedness, of those who may temporarily obtain the reins of power. From this dreaded evil we are safe. Mr. McLean, in all just constitutional points of doctrine, is a sober, sound, safe man, and therefore may his appointment be hailed as a public blessing. We thank General Jackson for making this appointment."

The Hon. John McLean, late Postmaster-General, left this city on the 2d inst. with his family, for the State of Ohio.—The whole city, we are persuaded, regrets the circumstances which have led to his separation from a circle of Society, of which he and his amiable family have been for several years past exemplary and universally respected members.—Nat. Int.

Amongst the losses which the society of this City sustains by the recent political changes, it will suffer none greater than that which will be experienced by the removal from the Seat of Government of Mr. Wirt, the late Attorney General of the United States, and his estimable family, which has so long adorned the circles of Washington. Mr. Wirt has established himself, we understand in the city of Baltimore, where he will continue the practice of his profession in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the Courts of Maryland in the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis.

Effects of Steam Intercourse between England and France.—But a few years ago, England was to the trading people of Ireland like some rich house, which none but the more privileged classes had any business to enter; but now the gates are widely open to the public, and any one who has any thing to buy or sell, or wants to gratify his curiosity, boldly marches in. If a man in Dublin wants to purchase English goods, instead of going to bed at his own house, he goes to bed in the steam packet, and awakes in the morning at Liverpool—then he may spend some hours in Manchester, dine in Liverpool again the same day, go to bed in the steam packet as before, and the next morning he is behind his counter in Dublin, (as an Irishman would say,) as if nothing had happened to him. He has made his journey and his purchases in far less time than under the old system, would have been occupied in higgling with the Dublin merchant about the price. If a grazier brings his cattle to the Smithfield of Dublin, and finds they do not sell as well as he expected, as he believes that they would sell in England, he drives them down forthwith to the quay, has them put on board a steamer, and the men of Lancashire grow fat on Irish beef and mutton. In Holyhead they do not take the trouble of hoking, because Dublin bread is very good and the steam packet brings it to them, almost warm from the Irish oven, which has been heated by English coals. The fish which are caught in the Dublin Bay draw their last gasp upon the English shore; the fisherman's boat coming in, is met by the steamer going out, and the fish are purchased by the steward or the sailors of the packet. The steamer is met, in its turn, in eight or ten hours, by boatmen from Liverpool, who purchase the fish, sell a part of it in the town, & send the rest, by a four-hour's trip, to Manchester, where it is eaten with butter made in Munster, from the table covered with the manufacture of Ulster, washed down with porter manufactured in Dublin, which is probably succeeded by a dram of whiskey distilled in Cork or Belfast.

Quebec and Montreal.—The number of arrivals from Europe, at Quebec, during the year 1828, was 554 ships, with British manufactured goods, valued at 916,724l. currency; of these 554 ships, 50 subsequently entered at Montreal, and there discharged their cargoes, valued at 445,175l. leaving to the 504 ships which discharged at Quebec, cargoes valued only at 471,549l. The Montreal Gazette puts down the imports for Quebec at about 300,000l. out of about 917,000l. of the whole imports of the province.

The imports at Montreal, for the last year, show an increase over that of the preceding season. The British manufactured goods, imported direct to Montreal, in 1827, were valued at 312,017l. 18s. 6d., paying 15,258l. 17s. 4d., duties thereon. The imports of 1828, direct, are valued, as above stated, at 445,175l., being an increase of 133,157l. 4s. 11d. The number of vessels which entered at Montreal, in 1827, was 56; in 1828, 50.

To the lasting disgrace of our country, or at least of all concerned, the venerable Samuel Thomson, the father of the botanical system, was long confined in a dirty and dreary dungeon in Massachusetts, in company with thieves and counterfeiters, and finally dragged before a Judicial Tribunal, and tried for murder!—and for what? For having administered, in perfect good faith, and from the purest of motives, a dose of his medicine to a patient, who happened to die afterwards, though not from the effect of the medicine. The indictment stated, that he had feloniously &c. killed the patient by administering poison, &c. His vile persecutors themselves identified the medicine in court—and produced a sample of this very poison, which they said had killed the patient. Upon this, Judge Rice, who sat upon the bench as an associate with Judge Parsons, (the latter being strongly prejudiced against Thomson), asked the attorney for the prosecution to hand the poison over to him. The request was complied with, and Judge Rice immediately swallowed it

The Boston Courier, in speaking of an act of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, remarks:—"We take this occasion to repeat, what we may substantially have uttered before, that three-fourths of the laws passed by our Legislature, are passed without proper deliberation, and that three-fourths of the members do not know when they are passed, nor what they are voting for when they hold up their

hands. It would hardly be an exaggeration of fact, to declare, that there were days during the late session, when a cunning knave might have smuggled through the House, and probably through the Senate, an act for hanging all the Bank Directors in the Commonwealth—unless our friend Mr. Kendall, of Boston, in his zeal to abolish capital punishments should have discovered the roguery."

Colonization.—The February number of the African Repository, a work published under the auspices of the Managers of the American Colonization Society, contains a proposition well calculated to promote the designs of the Society. It is a plan to raise funds, within one year, for the purchase of a ship to be employed in the transportation of emigrants to the colony of Liberia.—Four hundred subscribers are to be obtained, who shall each pay fifty dollars, by which means the sum of 20,000 dollars will be at the disposal of the society for this purpose. The plan is suggested by Herbert C. Thompson, Esq. of New York, who with six others, has placed his name on the subscription list. In their eleventh annual report, the managers invited public attention to this subject, and the experience of another year has added to their conviction of its importance.

It is with pleasure that we observe six additional subscriptions to the plan proposed by Geritt Smith, Esq. that one hundred subscribers should each give \$100 a year for ten years.

From the N. England Galaxy, March 20.

The Time.—You hear, and see, and some of you, perhaps, readers, feel the great rustling, bustle, and agitations, occasioned by the ins and outs, by the accession of the new administration. We see people gathering in groups at every corner with a variety of aspects; some wearing hopeful countenances, some anxious and doubtful, and some merely curious; with fifty questions to one answer, and fifty idle rumors to one fact. The great questions are, who is going or gone out, and who is come or coming in. These are questions in which nineteen out of twenty, if not ninety-nine of a hundred of you are, like ourselves, merely lookers on and auditors—political amateurs—being and expecting to be on the outside, so that we are, in a double sense, on one side; without any other interest except that of curiosity; and free from all anxiety about the news; not that we shall necessarily remain indifferent as to who is acting and what is doing; for in due time, as men and measures begin to emerge from these political elements, now in some confusion, we shall no doubt have occasion to form and express opinions of men and things. But at present we may amuse ourselves with general reflections during the prelude and prologue to the new drama. And, in the first place, this rush for places and general curiosity about Executive appointments to office, has had a bad influence in one respect, as it instills the notion that all the patriotic eloquence we listen to, from time to time, about the country, the public, the government, is inspired by ambition and love of personal aggrandisement, and that, in the career of politics, every thing depends not on any principles, good or bad, so much as upon personal combinations and attachments; for nobody can point out any political principles or measures upon which the community is divided. We cannot guess at any material change in the policy of Government. The whole contest in the community is about men, who are themselves contending for office. And for the very reason that no principle, privilege or right is at stake, it is one of the most corrupting contests by which a community can be disturbed.

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in presence of the court and spectators. A chill of fear and of horror ran through the whole assemblage—but Judge Rice calmly remarked, that he should not fear to take thrice the quantity! Not the slightest injury was received by the Judge—and the prisoner was of course acquitted. Albany Argus.

Public Spirit.—It is a wise remark of an excellent man and a true philosopher, that "Every young man should come forward in life with a determination to do all the good he can, and to leave the world the better for having lived in it." He should consider that he was not made for himself alone; but for society, for mankind and for God. He should feel that he is a constituent, responsible member of the great family of man; and while he should pay particular attention to the wants and the welfare of those with whom he is immediately connected, he should accustom himself to send his thoughts abroad over the wide field of practical benevolence, and early learn to feel and act for the good of his species.

I say early, because if you do not begin in the morning of life to cherish a public spirit—a spirit of active, enterprising benevolence, you will probably never possess much of it. This is a virtue that rarely springs up in after life. If it grow and flourish at all, it must be planted in youth, and nourished by the warm sunshine and rain of the spring season of life. He who cares only for himself in youth, will be a very niggard in manhood, and a wretched miser in old age.

And consider what a poor, miserable kind of existence it is, to live only to one's self. It is indeed but half living. Selfishness has been well-termed a starveling vice. It is its own curse. He who does no good, gets none. He who cares not for others, will soon find that others will no care for him. As he lives to himself, so he will die to himself, and nobody will miss him, or be sorry that he is gone.

In truth, the only enviable remembrance is that which is bestowed on the man the actions of whose life have been prompted by a true public spirit. Not that feeling of small minds, misnamed public spirit, emanating from selfishness, and manifested by noise and bustle; but that wise benevolence which silently but determinately tends to the nourishment of all around it—which is comprehensive enough to embrace the welfare of nations, and sufficiently humble to attend to the comfort of beasts of burden.

Love of fame is often the actuating principle of public spirit; and accordingly as this desire is directed, it produces the true or the false. The man who has by the introduction of a single good regulation into its rules, become a benefactor to the society he moves in, or the village he inhabits, has laid the foundation of a remembrance more solid and enduring than that of the political demagogue, who has passed his time amid the tumults of public life and party contention.

To feel and to manifest a proper interest in the affairs of his country, as well as his temporary place of residence, is the duty of every man. But let that interest be a proper one; examine it well, that no selfish love be found the moving spring of it. Let it be extended. Public spirit is a stream which by widening its course of action loses none of its force, and the petty ripples that agitate it are lost in the expansion.

The rage for masquerades in New-York is truly surprising; seven are advertised to take place this week. The one at the Park Theatre is to have some imitation of the carnival at Venice. At Tammany Hall there will be a grand Spanish bull-fight—ladies tickets fifty cents.

We understand that the managers of one or two of the Theatres have made more by letting out the contents of their wardrobes on a single masquerade night, than has been realised from a single representation of the best drama these two years past. [Sentinel.]

A good idea.—A western paper suggests an exchange of the territory lying west of the Rocky Mountains, with the Mexican government for that Southwestern boundary and the Rio del Norte.—Separated by natural barriers, and by its remote situation, from the rest of the country, that section lying between the Pacific and the Rocky Mountains, could never be incorporated into the Union, or identified with it in feeling, policy or interest, or successfully defended from foreign invasions. The representation of it in Congress either as a state or territory, would, from the same causes, be nearly impracticable. The proposed exchange, while it would secure to us a valuable acquisition of soil, would preserve the symmetry & compactness of territory, so desirable in point of convenience, and so conducive to union among the different members of the Republic.

POSTSCRIPT.

Office of the Commercial Chronicle, Baltimore, April 4th.

By the schr. Eagle, Waddle, at this port, from St. Jago de Cuba, the editors of the Chronicle have been favored with a file of Kingston, (Jamaica) papers, from the 10th to the 17th February inclusive.

H. M. ship Victor arrived at Kingston on the 9th Feb. in 7 days from Carthage, and brought accounts that the Peruvians had declared for Bolivar, and that he had proceeded to Peru with 8000 men, in whose presence he was to declare himself Dictator. The same vessel also brought accounts that Admiral Gurr, on some occasion of rejoicing, was killed by the bursting of a cannon which had not been fired for some years. The Admiral was an

Englishman, and highly respected by the public authorities and inhabitants of Colombia.

MARRIED.

In Jones County, on the 26th ult. Edward S. Jones, Esq. of Onslow, to Miss Sarah Roberts. In Newbern on the 26th ult. Mr. Solomon Bell, of Carteret County, to Miss Betsey Ann Potter, eldest daughter of Captain Samuel Potter, of Craven.

DIED.

At Bay River, in Craven County, on the 24th ult. in the 73d year of his age, Mr. Stephen Fowler, a native of Connecticut, but for many years a highly esteemed inhabitant of Newbern. In Rowan county in the 69th year of his age, on the morning of the 24th ult. Jos. Kerr, Esq. He became a soldier in the Revolutionary War, in his 16th year, and continued in the service of his country until the termination of the War. Through life, he has sustained a character of uprightness and integrity. He possessed a strong, comprehensive and discriminating mind—he was an affectionate husband and prudent parent.

On the 1st instant, the venerable Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke, of Salem, Massachusetts, in the 81st year of his age. The bells of all the churches at Boston were tolled as a token of respect to his memory.

City Taxes.

THE Intendant of Police informs the inhabitants of the City, that he will receive their lists of Taxable Property, at his office, on Tuesday next, and hopes that none will neglect to comply with the law in this respect, as a failure will subject them to a penalty.

Raleigh, April 8th. J. GALES, Intd.

Internal Improvements.

A MEETING of the Board for Internal Improvements will be held at the Executive Office on Tuesday the 12th of next month, of which all persons interested, will please to take notice. By order of the President of the Board, J. GALES, Secy.

Raleigh, April 8.

New Books.



J. GALES & SON

HAVE just received from the North, a large supply of Books, amongst which are the following popular works:

- Bishop Heber's Travels, 2 vols. 8vo. Do Poems, Pelham, 2 vols.
- Irvine's Columbus, 3 vols. The Disowned, 2 vols.
- Do Salmagundi, 2 vols. Life in India, 2 vols.
- Josephus, 2 vols. la. 8vo. High Life, 2 vols.
- Goode's Study of Medi-Subalterna's Log Book, one, 5 vols. 8vo. 2 vols.
- Do Book of Nature, Zillah, 2 vols.
- Thacher's Med. Biog. Rachel Dyer, phy, 2 vols. Crockett, or Life in the
- Giuseppe's Duties of West, Man, 2 vols. The Route, 2 vols.
- Domestic Duties of Women, Almack's, 2 vols.
- Simon's Literature, Herbert Milton, 2 vols.
- Keppel's Travels, Stranger of the Valley, 2 vols.
- Dobson's Petrach, Scott's Novelists, 2 vols.
- Hume's Essays, 2 vols. Memoirs of Madame Hauser, 2 vols.
- 5,000 Receipts, Do Campan, 2 vols.
- Milton's Prose Works, Do Salkeld's Reports, 3 vols. Miss Mitford's Rensselaer, 2 vols.
- Powell on Mortgages, Do Julian.
- Ken's Commentaries, Miss Baillie's Basil de Starke's Criminal Pleading, Montford, The Bride, &c. &c.
- Coxe's Digest, Also, just received, Mr. Kemble—Dr. A. General Assentment of Kin and Goethe, School and Children's Lady of the Manor, 7 Books; Bibles of every size & quality, from 1.0. Mrs. Hemans' Records to 24mo. Quills, Slates, &c. &c.

Standard Works amongst many thousand of others in store.— Cardinal de Retz, 3 vols. Life of Washington, 5 vols. Gibbon's Rome, Scott's Life of Napoleon, 3 vols. Bain's War of the Revolution, 4 vols. Milton's Treatise on Christianity, 2 vols. 8vo. Do. Prose Works, 2 vols. Philadelphia Agricultural Society, 6 vols. Universal History, 9 vols. Life of Beattie—of Fisher Ames, American Revolution, 2 vols. Pinkerton's Travels, 6 vols. large 4to. with Plates, Encyclopedia, 21 vols. British Theatre, 12 vols. Shakespeare, large 8vo. 2 vols. Spectator, large 8vo. 2 vols. Sterne's Burn's, Scott's, Pope's, Cowper's and Goldsmith's Poems, in 24mo. Rollin's History, 8 vols. Plutarch's Lives, Life of Wolfe Tone, 2 vols. &c. &c. &c. April 9.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND for sale at the Book-store of J. Gales and Son, in Raleigh, price three dollars, a new Edition of the Office and Duty of a Justice of the Peace, and a Guide to Sheriffs, Coroners, Clerks, Constables and other Civil Officers in North Carolina. With an appendix, containing the Constitutions of this State and of the United States, and a collection of the most approved forms for the use of these Officers.

The new Edition of this valuable Work contains besides its former useful matter, the substance of all the important Acts passed by the General Assembly from the year 1815, to the present period, which appear under their proper heads.

Orders for this new Work will be duly attended to, from any part of the State. Feb. 1, 1829.

Fresh Garden Seed.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD

HAVE just received the following Garden Seed, which they warrant fresh and of the present year's growth:

- Long Blood Beet Solid Celery, white
- Early Turnip do Ciron Melon
- Mangel Wurzel do Nurnes do
- Early June Cabbage do White Mustard
- York do Brown do
- Sugarloaf do Nasturtium
- Large Drum do Large Dutch Parsnip
- Green Globe Savoy do Curled Parsley
- Red Dutch do Large Orange Pumpkin
- Early Frame Cucumber Round Spinach
- Long Green do Early Bush Squash
- Rose Lettuce, very early Winter Cresshead do
- Silence do large head Vegetable Beans
- Tennis ball do superior Curled Cress
- Madeira do excellent Pepper Green
- Ice Cress do China Dwarf Beans
- Scarlet S. T. Radish Early Mohawk do
- Long Salmon do Small Lima do
- Cherry Turnip do Early Hotspur Peas
- Red Onion, large do Washington do
- White Pot. do do June do
- Silver Skinned do Blue Imp. Dwarf do
- Orange Carrot do Large Marrowfat do

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1828.