

Fourth of July.—The return of the Anniversary of National Independence bids the irritation of Party politics be still, and calls on all the sons of freedom to rally around the standard of our country. We are glad to perceive from indications in different parts of the Union, there is no abatement of that active patriotism which leads us to an annual commemoration of the day which stands conspicuous among all the calendars of time, as the birth-day of a nation. When our ancestors, relying on their more than Roman courage and their stern and manly virtues, and conscious of the guidance and protection of Heaven severed asunder the cords which bound them to the despotism of a mother country, it was predicted by one of our political fathers, whose noble heart glowed with enthusiastic patriotism that our country was destined to become the proudest and brightest constellation among the nations of the earth; and that the day of her deliverance "ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of the continent to the other." We subjoin this almost prophetic letter, which evidences the triumphant joy which prevailed on the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. The battle had then to be fought—it has now, been fought and won.—Sorely we ought then to rejoice with a double zest, seeing that we have secured all the rights which are only there asserted; and in the actual enjoyment of all the blessings which were then only seen through a long and doubtful perspective:—

Philadelphia, July 5, 1776. "Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America; and greater perhaps never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'THAT THESE UNITED STATES ARE, AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES.' "This day is passed.—The 4th of July, 1776, will be a memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great Anniversary Festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of DELIVERANCE, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations—from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward forever! You will think me transported with enthusiasm; but I am not, I am well aware of the toil, and blood and treasure, that it will cost to maintain this declaration and support and defend these states; yet through all the gloom, I can see rays of light and glory—I can see that the end is worth more than all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not. I am, &c. JOHN ADAMS."

Colonization Society.—We hope the Clergymen of this section of country will not fail to unite with their brethren in other parts of the Union, in bringing the claims of this Society to the view of their Congregations on Sunday next, or on the following Sunday, as the Society look to this source, principally, it is believed, to aid them in sending out a vessel or two this fall with colored free persons and manumitted slaves to their settlement in Africa—an establishment which depends entirely for its encouragement and support on the benevolence of the citizens of the United States.

On Monday night last, whilst a gentleman was asleep in an out room attached to a Public House in this city, some villain entered in at the window, and searching his clothes, found about \$30, with which he decamped, not however before he had deliberately tied the Pocket Book which contained the money, so as to present the appearance of not having been opened.

State Bank of North-Carolina. A committee was appointed, by a meeting of the Stockholders, last winter, to examine into the affairs of this Institution. The committee have lately made a Report, in which they recommend the "winding up" of the concern. From the Report, it appears that the Directors had applied to their owners the funds of the Bank to the amount of \$325,000."

The above paragraph, which, it is believed originated in Noah's New-York Enquirer, is going the rounds of all the papers, and is calculated to impress on the public mind at a distance, a belief that the Directors of the State Bank have defrauded the Institution of which they have had charge, of \$325,000—than which nothing could be further from the truth. What is, then, the fact? It is, that the Directors of the Principal Bank and its six Branches, (amounting in number to ninety-seven) many of whom are Merchants in extensive business, owe to the Institution a debt of about that amount. But it is not less true, that this debt is, with very few exceptions, well secured, and draws an interest of six per cent. per annum. It ought also, in justice, to be stated, that many of the Directors are not only out of debt to the Bank, but that they never have owed, and probably never will owe it a dollar.

The Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of two per cent. on its Capital Stock, for the six months ending on the 30th ult.

We commence in to-day's paper, the Speech delivered by Mr. CLAY, at the public dinner given him, by the citizens of Fayette county, Kentucky, at Fowler's Garden near Lexington. Its great merit carries with it a sufficient apology for its length.

We are happy to learn, that the surviving sufferers by the late awful explosion of the Fulton, are all considered as out of danger.

Honor to whom honor is due!—On the 11th ult. in the county of West Chester, New-York, a Monument furnished by subscription, was erected to the memory of Isaac Van Wart, at Greensburgh Church, where the ashes of the incorruptible patriot repose. Fifteen hundred persons were present, and among them 21 survivors of the army of the Revolution. The ceremonies were imposing, and a very neat and appropriate oration was pronounced by Col Aaron Ward, which recounted some of the leading incidents in the life of the deceased, particularly that which has given him immortality, the interception of Maj. Andre upon his return from the American lines, after his negotiation with Arnold.

The Crops in this vicinity are very promising. The farmers are now gathering their Wheat.—It is fine and abundant—much more so than for many years past.—It also demands a fine price in Milton.—One crop of 800 bushels, was sold here this week for 80 cents per bushel.—See how our navigation is helping us.—It has been many years, if ever, since Wheat, to any amount, was purchased in Milton for transportation. The Gold to the west, but a few miles, a good market at our door, and abundant crops—what prevents us from living?—No hard times here, unless through imprudence.—Away dull cares!—Milton Gaz.

Lamentable Event.—Never have we witnessed a state of equal excitement with that, produced on our community for the last ten days, by the mysterious absence, and supposed death by suicide, of Mr. James R. Creecy, late of this Town. Mr. Creecy left home some seven or eight weeks ago for Baltimore and other Northern Cities (on business as he stated) and for three or four weeks after, corresponded regularly, with his family and friends, as he had uniformly been in the habit of doing when absent; after which they had no tidings of him until about ten days ago, when it was rumored that he had destroyed himself in Baltimore or its neighborhood, and this rumor was soon strengthened by the following facts.—One of his friends went on to Norfolk, and at Portsmouth found a letter in the Post Office containing the key of his trunk, with intimations that he had forwarded the trunk home and that on opening it, they would have the whole matter developed.—The Trunk was found in a few days at the Steam Boat Office in Norfolk and brought to this place; on opening it, it was found to contain all the clothes he had carried from home with the exception of a single suit, and several letters and memorandums, in which he stated that he had resolved on destroying himself; that the great difficulty with him for several days had been, how he should dispose of his body so that it would never be found; that he had at length fallen on a plan and that all search after it would be fruitless.—The letters are without date both as to time and place, are written partly in an apparently composed mood and in other parts in a wild and incoherent manner, but from the fact that the trunk arrived in Norfolk by the Steam Boat from Baltimore, on the 4th inst. that he was seen at Barnum's Hotel about the 1st, it is conjectured the letters were written between the 1st and 3d in that city.

There are a thousand rumors afloat in regard to this mysterious affair, but we forbear to dilate on the subject or to enter into details, in the fear of adding another pang to the deeply lacerated feelings of the family of Mr. Creecy. Edmon Gazette.

At a recent public meeting of the New York City Temperance Society, Hugh Maxwell, Esq. District Attorney for the City, offered the following Preamble and Resolution:

Whereas, it has become evident, from the concurrent testimony of judicial officers, magistrates, civilians, physicians, and intelligent citizens generally, who have made themselves acquainted with the subject, that the use of intoxicating liquors is the occasion of almost all flagrant crimes, and to a most alarming extent, of the immorality, the pauperism, misery, diseases, and premature deaths, so multiplied throughout our country; therefore, Resolved, That the high obligations of humanity and religion solemnly enjoin it upon all temperate persons, in common with those occupying civil and ecclesiastical stations, to aid by the decided influence of their example and their testimony, in doing away the source of these destructive evils and promoting a total and universal abstinence from intoxicating drink. Mr. Maxwell, in presenting this resolution, said that "having been brought, in the discharge of his official duties, into constant connexion with the Courts, he was prepared to say that the number of complaints presented in the City for criminal offences, was not less than 500 per annum; THREE-FOURTHS of which [this seems to be a fearful and wasteful num-

ber] had their origin in intemperance.—The number of parties was of course 10,000. There were on an average, six witnesses to each case; 30,000 in all, more than half of whom were under the influence of intoxicating liquors, at the time the occurrences took place, concerning which they were called to testify.—He had assisted in 20 trials for murder, and was satisfied that every one of the perpetrators committed his crime under the influence of intoxication.

Mr. E. B. Stelle has been removed from the office of Assistant Librarian to Congress. His case is peculiarly hard. He had for some time labored in the library without receiving any pay, and having excited much sympathy in Congress, that body, two years ago, created the office of Assistant Librarian, with a particular view to his appointment, in order to compensate him for his services, and grant him a small pittance to enable him to support an aged mother, whose sole dependence was on him, and for whose sustenance he had steadily and manfully struggled. Yet even this has been wrung from him by the relentless hand of power and persecution, and he and his aged mother have been turned off without any means of support. The young man and his mother are the son and the widow of the late Pontius D. Stelle, Esq. formerly of Trenton.—True Amer.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 15, 1829. Conviction for Murder.—At the term of the Supreme Court which adjourned on Saturday the 13th, Jas. Birdsell was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to suffer death by hanging on Friday the 24th of July next.

The murder was committed in March: the unfortunate victim was the wife of the murderer. The principal circumstances connected with the deed were these: Birdsell had been for some days in a state of intoxication, but previous to the act had become sober, and conceived that some persons in conjunction with his wife were laying a plot to murder him.—In the course of the day he complained of this to a physician. About noon he took a scythe and wrapped it with linen near the heel, so that he could hold it. He said he did not intend to hurt any one, but meant to cut the ropes which were up stairs prepared to kill him, and he went up stairs for that purpose. He also had his axe in the house under the bed. It was about seven o'clock in the evening when the murder was perpetrated. He had been walking about the house for an hour or two, threatening his wife and others. Finally he fastened the door, took the axe and struck at his wife, in the presence of his daughter, a woman grown. She seized the axe as he gave the blow. He then took up the scythe and struck at the daughter, and she was compelled to seek her own safety by running out of doors. Several blows were inflicted on the deceased with the axe, and her head was finally severed from her body, adhering only by a small portion of skin on one part, and of the thorax on another. He made no attempt to escape, but fastened the door and refused to let any person in. The defence set up was insanity, and the proof went strongly to show that his spells of intoxication were always attended with a fit of partial insanity, during which, as well as when intoxicated, he was abusive and dangerous.—After the verdict was rendered, a motion was made for a new trial. But the Court overruled it, being of opinion that habitual insanity, produced by habitual drunkenness, constituted no better apology for the commission of a crime than drunkenness itself. So far the wretched culprit has evinced no feeling of compunction or repentance.

We are sorry to observe in the public prints, evidence of a great and deepening depression of the Manufacturing interest in the Eastern States, and especially in Rhode-Island and Massachusetts. Private accounts correspond with the public reports. Such a distress for money, such a loss of confidence between man and man, caused by recent failures, has never been known before in that part of the country, though something like it has in former times been experienced nearer home.—One cannot read the following extract from a Providence paper without realizing and being seriously affected at the misfortune which has befallen the industrious and enterprising people in and around that place:—Nat. Int.

Embarrassments.—The embarrassments which have been realized in this immediate neighborhood, for the last ten days, have had no parallel in the history of the Republic. Men of reputed capital, and who have withstood the shock of former changes and times—men, who for the last forty years have stood firm, erect, and undismayed, before the tempest of the times that have assailed them, are now entering on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin. Their fall bears excessively heavy on the poor & laboring classes, who, by the way, are in reality the principal sufferers. Deprived of employment, destitute and friendless, they are thrown upon the world, and know not how to obtain a livelihood. Within the last ten days, in the circle of about ten adjacent miles, upwards of twenty-five hundred people have been suddenly and unexpectedly thrown out of employment; and the distress that such an event has produced can be far better imagined than described.

We see an article in the last Nashville Republican, illustrating in a remarkable manner, the progressive improvement and prosperity of that town. In 1809 a solitary barge of 60 tons and thirty-five men, wound its "laborious way" up the Cumberland river, and arrived at that place, to the joy and astonishment of the inhabitants. The people flocked from all the adjacent parts of the country to see "the Barge." The important event was formally announced in the newspapers; and the whole county rang with the intelli-

gence. There are now ten steam-boats, some of them of the largest class, employed in the Nashville trade. In 1809, there was but one dray in the town. They have now sixty.—Balt. Pat.

The last number of the North American contains a review of Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language.—The article is written with an erudition, and a spirit of candour worthy of all acceptance. The merits and defects of that laborious work are pointed out,—the one without flattery, and the other without pride or bitterness. As to the extension of the vocabulary we are informed in the advertisement to the work, that the Dictionary of Walker has been found by actual enumeration, to contain, in round numbers, thirty-eight thousand words. Those of Johnson, Perry, Sheridan, and Jones, have not far from the same number. In the work now submitted to the public, the number has increased to seventy thousand.—Newb. Spect.

German Silver.—The New-York Evening Post states, that a composition of metals has lately been invented in Europe, which is recommended for the manufacture of services of plate and other articles now made of silver. It strongly resembles that metal, so much so that it is said it cannot be distinguished from it by the public in general. The metals of which it is compounded are copper, zinc and pickle, unmingled with any portion of silver. The Go Smith's Hall in London, have issued a caution against any frauds which may be practised with this imitation of the nobler metal.

A correspondent of the Connecticut Herald, who seems indignant at the apathy which prevails in that State relative to the celebration of the fourth of July, proposes that it be kept as a Day of Humiliation, in the following manner.—viz:

- A procession to be formed in front of the Jail, to consist of 1st. The Fire Companies with a supply of water, to dampen any ardour that may be shown on the occasion. 2d. The Military, with arms reversed, muffled drums, and standard, union down. 3d. The City Authorities, carrying empty purses. 4th. The Citizens, with each pocket filled with onions, to be used on the occasion. 5th. The Fair Sex, in half mourning. 6th. The Orator of the Day, clothed in sackcloth. 7th. The Clergy, reading the 9th chapter of Jeremiah, the whole to proceed up Church st. to Grove-street, up Grove-street to the Burying Ground, where an eulogy be delivered on the subject of our present forlorn condition and the dark prospect before us;—the procession then to the Alms House for dismissal. And as economy in expense is necessary, instead of a national salute, that one minute gun be fired when the procession starts and another when it halts at the Alms House. The bells to be tolled every other five minutes between the firing of the first and last gun. The Constables and Overseers of the Poor, with rolls of attachments, as badges of office, to be Marshals of the day.

A remarkable instance of sang froid occurred lately at the poor-house of this county. A pauper had his leg amputated. When the scalpel had done its office, and the dismembered limb was taken from the body, the sufferer exclaimed "Well Doctor! you've done bravely! You've saved the county the expense of buying more than one shoe for me hereafter!" Rochester, N. Y. Telegraph.

No mystery in true Religion.—Mr. Greenwood, a preacher of considerable eminence, in one of his late Discourses, asserts "that Christianity has no mysteries: no mysteries in the common and popular acceptance of the term. It is an intelligible religion. He who runs, may read, while he is running, its most important and essential principles. It explains and elucidates the useful subjects of faith, instead of lifting them up above all possibility of comprehension. It is a light and not a mist. Its few sublime doctrines were intended to be easily and readily understood, so that they might be deeply impressed, and might serve to animate and support men through this life, and guide them to another. It instructs, not confounds. It assists reason, not bewilders, contemns, and renders it useless. It is a revelation; and to talk of a mystery in revelation is to put two words together, which contradict each other. A revelation may unfold and explain mysteries, but it can hardly propose and incalcate them. Therefore is Christianity distinguished from other religions, and therefore does it stand high above them, the simple, useful, complete, and glorious truth of God." NOTICE.

MRS. SARAH GLENDENNING, late of Granville county, formerly resident in Raleigh, has lately died intestate. Many of her next of kin reside at a distance from this place, and I do hereby notify all persons concerned, that at the expiration of two years from the 1st May, 1829, as prescribed by law, I shall be ready and willing to settle the said Estate.—The Administration of said Estate having been committed to me by the County Court of Granville County in May 1829. I will attend to all communications (post paid) which may be addressed to me at Raleigh, N. C. PARKER RAND, Adm'r. Wake county, 21st May, 1829. 74 6m

State of North-Carolina. Surry County, May Sessions, 1829. Mitchell Thompson vs. Jabez Johnson, Adm'r. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph Payne, Walter, and his wife Susannah Payne, Edward Hawks, and his wife Sally, and Eliphaz Rendal and his wife Martha, heirs at law of Stephen Payne, dec'd, reside out of this State. Ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks in the Raleigh Register, for them to appear and make themselves parties, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them, at August Term 1829. Teste, JOHN WRIGHT, C. C. C.

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

WHITE GALLANER & WHITE, 108 Pearl St. (Hanover Square,) New-York, offer to Country Merchants, an extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONARY, at very low prices. They have also on hand, a large assortment of Medium, Demy, Cap & Letter Paper, which they will sell at the Manufacturers' prices. New-York, July, 1829. 86 6r

Hillsboro' Female Seminary. THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 9th day of July. Terms as heretofore. ORDINARY TUITION, 4th Class, \$10 00, 2d & 3d do, 12 50, 1st do, 15 00, per session. Contingent Expenses, 50c. ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES, Music, \$24 00, Lace Needlework, 3 00, per session. Maslin Needlework, 2 00, Drawing & Painting, 10 00. Board from \$8 to \$10 per month. W. M. GREEN, Superintendent. June 1829. 86 3w

Splendid Luck! MANAGERS' OFFICE. DRAWING OF THE DESMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY, 20th CLASS. 38, 39, 42, 40, 5, 43, 58, 19, 17. The following Capitals were sold at the Managers' Office. 17, 19, 58, \$10,000, sold to a Vendor in Petersburg. 17, 19, 45, \$4,930, sold to Mr. Innis Adams, of this City. 5, 17, 43, \$1,000, sold also to a gentleman of Richmond. 5, 40, 58, \$600, sold one half to a gentleman in Warrenton, N. C. the other half to a gentleman in Fayetteville, N. C. The drawing of the New-York Consolidated, No. 7. will be received this day. Capitals—\$10,000, 5,000, 3,044, 2 of 1,000, &c. Whole Ticket \$5, Half 2 50, Quar. 1 25. Call at YATES & MCINTYRE'S Office. June 27.—86 2t

Valuable Negroes for Sale. THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors of the late Daniel Shine, dec'd, and in order to meet the demands against the Estate of their testator, they will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the first day of August next, at the Court-house door in the Town of Louisa, several valuable NEGROES, among which are two Blacksmiths (brothers), the eldest about 25 years of age, is a large, strong, active, likely man, and a fellow of excellent sense and disposition, and the subscribers vouch for his being one of the best Smiths in the State. He can execute all kinds of Iron Work pertaining to Carriages with neatness, and dispatch.—He also understands working all kinds of Steel, and has not his superior in the making of edged and Plantation Tools of every description. The youngest about 23 years of age, is not so perfect in his trade, but promises to make an excellent Smith; he is also a large, likely fellow. The balance of the Negroes consist of women and children—they are likely and valuable. The Tools of the Shop will also be sold. JOEL KING, } Exors. CHARLES A. HILL, } Franklin county, N. C. July 1. 86 3t

State of North-Carolina, Buncombe County. Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829. Ann Armstrong, v. Sam'l Armstrong, } Petition for Divorce. ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively, in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina, Buncombe County. Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829. Andrew Presley, v. Eleanor Presley, } Petition for Divorce. ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively, in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina, Haywood County. Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829. John Crow, v. Jas. Holland's heirs & devisees, } Petition to vacate a Grant. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case, to wit, Jas. Holland, Jr.—Rhodes and Cynthia, his wife, Perkins and Sophia, his wife, heirs and devisees of James Holland and Holland, widow of the said James Holland, are inhabitants of another State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them, it is ordered that publication be made for three months successively in the Raleigh Register, that the said Defendants be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for this county, at the Court-house in Waynesville on the second Wednesday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them. Witness, John B. Love, Clerk of said Court at Office, the second Wednesday after the fourth Monday in March, 1829. JOHN B. LOVE, C. S. C.

JAMES GORDON, LATELY a Commission Merchant in Plymouth, Va. has removed to Norfolk, Virginia, and will transact any business in that line entrusted to his care, with the greatest attention and diligence. Norfolk, Va. May 30, 1829. 78 3t

Hillsborough Academy. HAVING obtained a competent assistant, I will receive a Latin Grammar class at the commencement of the next Session. Also a few English Scholars. The Session will commence on the 15th of July. W. F. HINGHAM, Principal. Hillsboro', June 17. 86 3t

BLANKS For sale at this Office.