# THE CAROLIN FEDERAL REPUBLICAN, 

## CONDITIONS.

The FEDERAL RÉPUBLCAN is publithed every Sat ardav by S. HALL, at three
Dollars per annum, payable, half yearly in advance.
Advertisements inserted con spicuourly at so cents per square
for the first insertion, and 25 for for the first insertion, and 25 for
oacci insertion after. Alied, until otherwise ordered, \& ach continuance charged. ach 0 ntinuance charged.
QJ Po Paper will be discon paid.

## Newbern Prices Current.

- Corrected werkly.


Greensville Academy.
HE exercises of this Acade rarst of January next, under the su perintendance of Mr. John H Mr . John H. Cooley, a young who graduated at $Y$ ale College comes well recommended. Th Trustees have taken measures to procure Globes, Maps, \&cc. for
the use of the students which are the use of the students which are
expected to arrive in the course expected to arrive in the coursi
of a few weeks. These acquisi tions it is believed, will place thi Academy on as respectable foo ing as any in the State. The pri ces of tuition will be the same a they were last year, viz :-Read ing, Writing, Arithmetic and
English Grammar, at $\$ 4$, all high er branches, at $\$ 5$ per quarter paid in advance. Board for fe males exclusively, may be had a
a respectable house in Greens.

Rich'd. Evans, Sec'ry Dec. 11, 1816.
The standing number of Students in this Academy, has been State of North-Carolina. craven county.
Coutr of Pleas and Quarter.Seses
Dec. Term, A. D. 1116

I The defening to the is Court tha: tant of this State, ordered there tore that publication be made al $R$ telin he Caroina feder fendant appear at the Cour o Pleas and Quarter-Sessions, to be Holden for the County of Craven, on she secound Monday in March issue, judggeent will be eptered $p$ against tim.

James G. Stanly, C.C James G. Sta
Newbern, Dec. 21.

Millinery Store. A. D. STODDARD, \&Co. (Old County Wharf.). OFFERS FOR SUUS 500 Bushiels. Allum and othe SALT
5 Tons bole rods, ass't. sifies, 3 Do. Flat and equare Iron,
Crates cro.
8 Crates crockery ware, do. Cotton and woolen goods, Cases cotton and wool cards 1 Do. men's Buots,
200 Pr's. Ladies sandals,
4 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar, usual assortment of shipchandlery and Groceries, wholesale and retail.

ALsO,
7 ust received on Consignment 1 Case musical instrumente, containing Violins. \& a grea variety of violin strings, Flutes, Flute canes, Clarionets Fifes, Octave flutes, Hautboy's Bassoons, Guitars, (with instruc tion books for the same) to gether with the latest and
most fastionable music for most fastionable
the Piano Forte.

> LIKNWISE,

Afirst rate C spring G1G, with plated Harnesss.
Dec. 28, 1816.
FOR SALE,

## 速

COMMERCE;
95 rons, newly sheathed and in
mplete order for a voyage-ly. at Harves's Wharf.
Apply to Capt. Noues on board J10. 4, 1817. © C. KING.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the.Newbern Post-Office. Abrahatim Allent, Agriculttiral Society. John Alien, Capt. G. Baldwin, Nathan B.
Bush, Mrs Mary O'Bryan, Hanpah Ben-
nett, John Bishop, Matthew Brinson, N. ett, John Bishop, Matthew Brinson, N. J H Byrd, Capt. James Bradford, Lew.
s Bush, James Bennet. Jass. Brown, Thos
nas $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Bryan, Henry Black, Tho's. Bragg, mas O'Bryan, Henry Black, Tho's. Bragg,
Wm. Brown, John Brown, Adam Brew-
ru

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| $\mathbf{D}$ | <br> 8}

on Monday the sixth of January lonel Tisdale, (Rollock Street,) for School, on the following terms. Viz.
Spellin
Spelling, Reading © Writing
Arithmetic, E Englash Grammar.
S 4
Geography with the use of the map
\& 6
Surveying,
On the same evening and place t 6 oclock, will be opened, and continued till 10 six evenings io
the week, a School for the instruc the week, a School for the isstruc or of those who are not at lib bove mentioned terms, excep each Student to find his own can dles during the quarter. In eve. ry case, one half of the tuition will be required in advance

## Dec. 28th, 1819.

JUST RECEIVED, 9 AT THE BDOK-STORE Ewell:

## Medical Companion:

Treating, according to the most succoss mates and on ship boand,
If Common eases in surgery, as frac
ures ures, dislocutions, sc.
IL. ine coniplants peculiar to women रchildret: with a Dispensatory \&Glossary
To which are added, a brief Anatmy on
$W^{\text {Herkas my wic sa }}$ Rat brigekrs, boa tery my ber mad boar al ay juat provecaion, all person, are forbid harboring or trusting her on my aceounts as 1 am de ermined to pay 0 o debts of her MAXWELL DRIGGERS. Yan. 4. 1816.

## Ten Dollars Re-

 ward.RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber in Fayetteville, on the 1th of November. last, a Negro
Man by the name of D A V IID Man by the name of DAVID, about thirty or thirty five years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high and
yellow complexion. Ift thad on yellow complexion. $h e$ had on
whent away a suit of homespun clothes, and a leather hat.He was purchased of Mr. Joseph
Irippe of Beaufort Counts Trippe of Beaufort County, thir C.) miles below Washington, ( $\mathbf{N}$. Cd from harboring, emploving or carrying him out of the State, un der the penalty of the law.
I will give the the law.
for him, itsecured in any Jail, so hat I get him, and all reasonable expences paid.

James C. Lister.
Dec. 21, 1816
state hegislature.
House of Commons;
december i8: Sketch of Mr BADGER'S Speech on the motion to postpone inde MR, BADGER said that be Meving, for reasons which he should state to the House, the Legislature ought not to say at should be established, he had sub mitted the motion to postpone as the proper means of trying the sense of the House in that question unincumbered by details; and there was no ground for the dis like of the motion expressed by (Mr. Porter.) It is not as tha gentleman imagines giving a side blow to the bill; it leaves the whole subject open to debate and calls for the decision of the House on the very principle of the mea-
sure. The motion, if sustained, sure. The motion, if sustained,
declares the opinion of the Ledeclares the opinion of the Le-
gislature that no Penitentiary should be established at this time If, sir, a majority of the House chink thas, why should we be troubled with the details of the time to reject any bill on this this time to reject any bill on this sub
ject, why should the friends of ject, why should the friends of the bill occupy their time and
that ouse in proposing and discussing amendments.-
Such a course would be not only troublesome but ridiculons. We should be engaged in the silly process of amending that which we were resclyed to destroy sach a course of inconvenience, and to bring the naked question Mr. B. said, was the object of submitting the motion to post-
pone, and such Mr. 8 understood pone, and such Mir. 8 uncerstood
to be its legitimate parliamentary ase. He had said thus much on the nature of the motion, because
an attempt had been made to stamp upon it the character of unfair
ness, and thus to excite the pre ness, and thus to excite the pre
judices of the Honse against its a doption. All idea of narrowin
the scope of debate he diselaimed the scope of debate he diselaimed
and, said Mr. B. the gentleman from Rutherford well know
that he is now at liberty to exam ine the priociples of the bill a fu

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| on |  |
| is d |  |

The subject on which this bily
is designed to operate, is of no or
dinary importance. In every
country and in every age of the
world the Penal Code has occe
pied the attention of Princes and
Legislators ; and since the days
of Draco, whose lawe, are said
in blood, all have been engaged in nents according to the malignity foffences. But so many are the rimes which have disgraced the aunals of men, so various the modifications of guilt of which each crime is susceptible, that no much success could have been ex pected in the effort under any circumstances however favorable. Favorable circumstances however did not exist, and from other cau ses as well as the inherent diffialties of the subject, the systems countries of Europe different countries of Europe have never possessed justice or humanity, formity with one aned much uni formity with one another or con-
sistency in themselves. If such are the difficulties incident to the enquiry, If such has been the the eral failure of success; it should reach us diffidence of our own pre ensions to improve and perfect . should teach us, as the changes itherto have been unasuccessful ot to alter the laws which we ow have unless̀ an evil be per ectly apparent, and unless the emedy proposed be indicated We bave plainness
We have now a system of peti, law under which the people of or more have lived and flourished or more than a century. This system, entitled to our veneration because it is ancient, and to our
affection because it is the choice affection because it is the choice
of our forefathers, the bill on your table proposes to the bill on your table proposes to subvert. And
if, sir, it be true that this system is erroneous or impertect, and if the plan exhibited is the bill be c-lculated to remove such imperection and to reform such errores oo one will say mote cheerfolly than myself, let it be sdopted But as to this I midgt be perinited to doubt. That our laws are pprele some cases cannot, hat the innovation, designed to hich offers reliet only measure hich offers reliet or that has een a tendency to afford relief, is til it shall be renden-And, sir, ont reason rendered plair be ondreasonable doubt, that this defective or severe our penal laws may be, I shall raise my voice a ainst the alteration contemplated painst the
b the bill.
The objects to bè attained by inst, reftion of punishment are nd secondly and principally, the evention of offences in others hen, sir, let us enquire whether Penitentiary or State Prison has tendency to produce either of hese effects. On this question re information which we posses indeed scanty. It will be sufcient for my purposeifit shall ap ear, that on this information, such it is, the utility of the measure is dublul. ir rests withthe advocates the measure to remoye the dubt,byshewingthe House, that the peration of the Penitentiary will eforming offenders \& holding out salutary terror to those who are isposed to offend-I say our inour committeenty, for what have ery, subject last vearr, effected Sis hey have effected nothing. Their on, as a vehicle of informa. ents you an imperfect view of the umber of crimes for which proscutions have commenced, in part 1811, and it contains a pound, shil ling and pence calculation of the expense neceseary for the erection
of the prison. But on the only difcult subject of enquiry, the expeiency of the measure, they have collected no facts to aid us in our may know you better than I do, Thev have addressed themselves entirely 10 your avarice they lave andeavoured to tempt us to the
adoption of the measure, by the on the enquiry whether the ins tution will have a beneficial or as
ipjurious effect on the morala of the

