

Baths.
THE subscriber makes generally known that her Bathing House will be opened next Monday (June 21st), and that Warm Baths can be had only every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, during the present season; Cold Baths can be had on all days in the week, as the subscriber has now a pump on her lot which affords plenty of water, all those that wish to partake of Bathing will not be disappointed of being accommodated with plenty of pure water.

S. SCHAUB.
62 St
June 18. Those that bought Bathing Tickets last summer and have not paid for them, will please to settle arrears. No entrance will be given without the money, or a ticket that is paid for.
S. S.

Chatahoochie.
THE subscriber has established a FERRY across this River at a place commonly known as the Shallow Ford, in the upper part of De Kalb county. Travellers from the Carolinas to Alabama, coming by way of Augusta, Madison, Rockbridge, &c. will find this much the nearest and best route. Bridges will be placed over the water courses beyond the Ferry.
JACOB R. BROOKS.
May 18. 56 4t

RALEIGH REGISTER.
FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1824.

On the opposite page will be found an article headed with the curious title of "A VOICE FROM THE FOREST," in which it is contended, that "a monstrous and dangerous usurpation of power" was exercised by certain members of Congress at Washington, during the last winter. Could any one believe, before he read this piece, that the extraordinary exercise of power alluded to, was nothing more than the simple expression of an opinion—the very right which the watchful guardians of the privileges of the people in Wake Forest are themselves exercising, though not in quite so decorous a way as it was exercised by the Members of Congress at Washington? Those gentlemen, according to a custom as old as the Government itself, met for the purpose of ascertaining which among the several Candidates for the Presidency, it would be most advisable to support, knowing that if all were run, it would tend to distract public opinion, and most likely prevent any one from obtaining a majority of votes from the people, and, of course, force the election into the House of Representatives, there to be decided by a single vote from each state, whether large or small. A similar meeting to this was held previous to the election of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe; and is, indeed, resorted to in every important election in our State Governments. In this State, a new Governor is never elected, if there be more than one candidate of the same political opinion, until the Members of Assembly have held a meeting to ascertain which of the candidates in nomination is most popular. Without such a resort, the divided party would have no chance of succeeding against that which is united.

Where, then, was the necessity for exciting an alarm on this subject, by a "voice from the Forest," charging Members of Congress with "a monstrous and dangerous usurpation of power," calling Members of Assembly a servile body, and raising apprehensions of "a fearful looking for of the time to come?"

Was all this for the purpose of promoting the interest of General Jackson in the pending election for the Presidency, and of poisoning the minds of the people against Mr. Crawford and Mr. Gallatin, the Candidates recommended to the notice of the people by the Members of Congress who met for the purpose at Washington? Or could it be to further the views of those who got up the meeting in obtaining seats in our General Assembly? or was it for both these purposes? In relation to our County elections, we have no doubt our citizens will make a proper choice; but we do not feel equally satisfied in relation to the election of a President of the United States. This is a much more important matter. Were we about to elect a man to take charge of our army, a more fit candidate than General Jackson could not be found—he has proved himself a brave and great Warrior; but talents of a different description are necessary to qualify a man for the Chief Magistracy of the Union; he ought to possess extensive wisdom and a perfect acquaintance with the important interests of the General Government at home and abroad; to have an ingenious, well-balanced mind; to be blessed with great equanimity of temper and urbanity of manners;

and his moral character ought to be unexceptionable. We do not think the General precisely answers this character, and we do not therefore wish to see him President of the United States.

The 4th of July.—The Petersburg Auxiliary Colonization Society have not only requested the ministers of the Gospel in that town to preach a discourse on the approaching Anniversary of our Independence (which happens on a Sunday) explanatory of the views and situation of the Parent Society, but they have sent a circular to the several Auxiliary Societies, and to the leading Ministers of Religion, in Virginia and this State, requesting their co-operation in this measure, which we hope will produce the desired effect.

The Colonization Society was organized at Washington City in 1817. Its object is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their consent, our free people of colour in Africa, or such other place as Congress may deem expedient. Experience has served to confirm the practicability of the plan, and the hope that its efforts, if properly sustained, will be followed with the best results. This establishment will not only be very beneficial to the free people of colour; but remove from this country a great evil, and will be of great importance in putting a stop to the slave trade. It will also afford an asylum for such slaves as shall hereafter be emancipated, so as to remove those difficulties which now stand in the way of emancipation; and this Society may be the means of civilizing Africa, by imparting to her benighted millions moral and religious improvement; and when once enlightened, the natives will vindicate the cause of humanity, peace and happiness will reign in the land, and the long injured African claim the rights of his fellow men.

The Synod of this State, of Virginia and Philadelphia; the general Conference of the Episcopal Church, the general Baptist Convention, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Churches, and the General Conference of the Methodist Church, have all given their sanction to this Society; and we hope the plan recommended by the citizens of Petersburg, of having at least one discourse in every town and populous neighborhood for the promotion of this society, on the 4th of July, will be generally adopted.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—The annual Commencement of this University, took place on Thursday, the 10th inst. The public examination of the students of the three lower classes was begun on Friday, the 28th ult. and concluded on the 9th instant; the examination of the Senior Class being directed by the laws of the University to be finished one month before the day of Commencement.

On the evenings of the 7th and 8th inst. the 1st and 2d division of competitors in declamation, appointed by the faculty of the University, delivered selected Orations in Person Hall.

On the evening preceding commencement, the persons appointed by the two literary societies of the University, as representatives of their respective bodies in declamation, also delivered orations selected for the occasion.

The following is a scheme of the exercises on commencement:

- MORNING.**
1. Introductory prayer.
 2. Salutatory oration in Latin; by Edward D. Sims.
 3. The oration on Mathematics; by Thomas Dew.
 4. Discussion on the question—Whether the United States should assist the South-American States against Spain and the Holy Alliance? by Bromfield L. Ridley.
 5. Oration on the character of the North-American Indians; by James H. Norwood.
 6. Discussion on the question—Whether modern Greece, if emancipated from the Turkish power, will ever attain the eminence of ancient Greece? by Daniel B. Baker.
 7. Oration on the perpetuity of the government of the United States; by Henry E. Coleman.
 8. Oration on the influence of the French Revolution on the cause of liberty; by Benjamin B. Blume.

- AFTERNOON.**
1. The oration on Classical Literature; by William A. Graham.
 2. Oration on the effects which have been produced by the Art of Printing; by Augustus Moore.
 3. Discussion on the question—Whether a professorship of law should be established in this University? by James W. Bryan.
 4. Oration on the Mahometan religion; by Thomas Bond.
 5. Oration on the political character of the French; by David Outlaw.
 6. Oration on American Literature; by John W. Norwood.

7. Discussion on the question—Whether the American Colonization Society should receive public patronage? by Robt. H. Prooth.
8. Valedictory oration; by Matthias E. Manly.
9. Report of the public examination.
10. Degrees conferred.
11. Presidential address.
12. Prayer.

The degree of Bachelor of arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen:

John Allison, Benj. H. Alston, Willis W. Alston, Daniel B. Baker, Benj. B. Blaine, Thomas Bond, Robert H. Booth, John Bragg, James W. Bryan, Henry E. Calman, Armand J. De Rosset, Thomas Dew, Richard Evans, Richard L. Fearn, Irving J. Friersox, William N. Gibson, William A. Graham, Robert Hall, Hardy Holmes, Wm. F. Lytle, Matthias E. Manly, Augustus Moore, James H. Norwood, John W. Norwood, David Outlaw, Bromfield L. Ridley, David M. Sanders, Edward D. Sims, Wm. R. Smith, Samuel F. Sneed, Wm. A. Taylor, Wm. H. Thompson, Wm. J. Smith, John L. Wright.—34.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following persons, alumni of the University:

Bryan S. Croom, Nathaniel W. Harris, Pleasant Henderson, Anderson Mitchell, Edward G. Pasteur, Joseph H. Saunders.
Francis L. Hawks, Esq. an alumnus of this University, who had been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts in Yale College, was admitted, also ad eundem, in this University.

Draining Swamps.—A Carolinian, in a series of numbers published in the Charleston Courier, has undertaken to prove that the causes of the unhealthiness of the lower sections of Carolina may be removed. This unhealthiness being attributed to the extensive swamps which, in South Carolina, exclusive of the salt marshes, are computed to cover a surface of 2000 square miles, throughout the whole of which, at certain seasons of the year, there is a constant decomposition of vegetable matter; the writer proposes to remove the causes of disease, by a general system of embanking, clearing, and draining them fit for dry culture. He expects to be able to show, not only that this scheme is practicable, but that the work may be effected by the Legislature without imposing any additional taxes on the citizens.

The following is from Blackwood's Magazine, a work not noted for partiality to this country:—"there does not exist at this time, on the whole face of the earth, any district more flourishing, more improving, or more enterprising than the State of New-York. The great canal, which beggars to insignificance all similar undertakings in the world, and in point of extent is the largest line of continued labor in the world, after the wall of China, is of itself a sufficient proof and illustration of the fact."

FROM AFRICA.—The intelligence received some time since, by the way of the West Indies, of the defeat of the English forces on the Gold Coast, in Africa, is confirmed by the late arrivals from England. The Ashantees, the most powerful nation in Africa, who inhabit an extensive country immediately in the rear of the settlements on the Gold Coast, and 3 or 4 hundred miles from Montserado and Sierra Leone, came down upon Sir Charles M'Carthy's division, with 15,000 men, and entirely defeated it. Sir Charles himself was wounded and missing; supposed to have been taken prisoner. His men having spent their ammunition, were surrounded by the enemy. Their loss was at first stated at 400, but the latest accounts say 4000. Out of 14 officers, only one escaped to tell the tale of woe. Among the slain were some of the principal merchants of Cape Coast. The Ashantees also suffered great loss, and it was not known where they went to, after the battle. Their numbers greatly exceeded the forces of Governor M'Carthy, which were composed chiefly of blacks. Fears are entertained for the safety of the English and American settlements on the coast. It is but recently that this powerful nation has been known to exist in the interior of Africa.

It is stated that the White Mountains of New-Hampshire are beginning to attract public attention, and that measures have been taken, to open a road to Mt. Washington, which is said to exceed the highest parts of the Alleghanies by 2500 feet. It is also said to be 2000 feet higher than Ben Nevis, the highest Mountain in Great-Britain, and of about equal altitude with Mount Olympus, of classic fame. "Mount Washington is surrounded by five lower peaks, bearing the names of Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Pleasant," which last name is said to be merely a locum tenens, until the next Presidential election is decided.

PUBLIC OPINION.—The question who shall be our next President? is narrowing itself down in public opinion to

two Candidates: **Wm. H. Crawford** and **John Q. Adams.** The most intelligent persons of the best opportunities, are of opinion that Mr. Crawford will succeed. His friends are quite confident of his success and his enemies seem to have no hope but in the state of his health. The People will not sanction the doctrine, that Party is a Monster and that all appointments should be made alike from foes and friends, "without regard to party." In no event, under no combinations of circumstances, however fortuitous, can Gen. Jackson be elected President, either by the People or by Congress. We make this declaration thus broadly, and roundly, and unqualifiedly because we desire the truth to be impressively made known and not forgotten.—*Demo. Press.*

The opponents of a Convention are, in different parts of the country, stigmatizing those who favor it, with the appellation of Radicals! For our own part, we are delighted with the name. Both in England and America, it is of honorable import. In each country, they are the foes of abuses, of monarchy, of aristocracy, of hierarchy—they are the friends of peace, of order, of economy, of Republican simplicity and of the people. Brougham leads the Radicals in England—Jefferson in America.—With such leaders and principles—the extension and the preservation of the rights of mankind, their only objects, may the name be immortal, and the opinions which belong to it, universal!—*RICH. WHITE.*

The Alexandria Herald mentions an important trial that was expected to be commenced on Monday in the Circuit Court of the United States, sitting at that place. It is a suit brought by the holder of the ticket for the \$100,000 prize, which was drawn in the Washington Canal Lottery, against the corporation of Washington, the vendor of the ticket having failed to pay the money. It is said that a number of the most eminent lawyers in the nation have been engaged by the parties.

A letter from the city of Mexico, dated the 15th April, states that three of the persons concerned in the murder of Mr. Crawford had been apprehended. The occurrence of this murder, it is said, has had the effect of rousing the government to the adoption of measures which will afford security against similar outrages. Three assassins and highway robbers had been already executed, and twenty-four others were soon to meet a similar fate.

MEXICAN CAPTURES.—Accounts received at Philadelphia from Havana, mention the capture by the Mexican schooner Arguala, of the schooner Macdonough, and brig Liberty of New-York, all of which had been carried into Alvarado, and declared lawful prizes, having Spanish produce on board.

A Shepherd from the mountains of Thuringia, in Germany, accompanied by a Shepherdess, and shepherd's dogs, have arrived at Charleston, on their way to the plantation of Col. Breithaupt, in Edgfield District, who is establishing a considerable Sheep Walk for which the pine wood range is said to be perfectly well calculated.

The Season of heat approaches—of inertness, relaxation and languor. Summer is with us always a period of physical and moral uneasiness. The hot sun, the moist air, the noxious dews and vapours, are sources of much annoyance, to say nothing of the mosquitoes who sting as they torment us. The result of all these is, that we become dyspeptic and irritable, uneasy in ourselves and prone to take and to give offences.

That migration which instinct teaches birds, wisdom, in some cases, indicate to man. But men have not the facilities of birds. If we were obliged to find fault with the Divine economy in the human construction, we would object to the deficiency of wings. It would certainly benefit us, if we could fly from an unhealthy spot, ascend into a pure atmosphere, look down upon this grovelling earth, and approach the chrysal floors of heaven. If, with the velocity of a goose, for instance, (the most sensible and the most scandalized bird,) we might exchange the regions of heat and cold, and flying with the rapidity of the wind, recognize, with topographical accuracy, every spot beneath us—to see, on the same day, Mr. Nimian Edwards at New-Orleans, and Mr. Crawford at Washington, whom the whole wisdom of the nation has tried in vain a whole month to bring together—to bathe to day in the Gulf of Mexico, and repose to-morrow on the Catskill mountains.

But these facilities are perhaps wisely denied us. It would take a long time, we confess, to bring a man with wings into fashion with people of taste. The costume of the ladies would be more in accordance with such an appendage. Neither of us, however, are likely to be favored in this way; and we cannot become lighter than we are, except, as HORACE says, by patience, "*levius patientia.*"—*CHAS. COV.*

New-York Races.—On Thursday terminated the Spring Races on the Long Island course, very much to the satisfaction of the winning party, and without regrets to the losers. No \$20,000 bets—ruinous stakes—sectional excitements, or falling in love with horses—no great display of white hats from the south, or dandies from the east—it was easy, pleasant, and something in the bank-up style. The first day *Firibin* took the purse, the second day *Slow and Easy*, and yesterday *Lady Vixen* carried off the stake—all mares, and swift about.
NAT. ADV.



The Committee of Investigation at Washington was in session on the 14th instant; but would probably bring its business to a close on the following day. Mr. Edwards was under examination on the whole of the 12th, and his further examination was postponed till the 14th. For the information of the Secretary of the Treasury's friends at a distance, the Editors of the National Intelligencer state, as their opinion, from all they have heard of the evidence, "that the public character of that officer will suffer no injury from this third minute, and most rigid scrutiny. Who-soever else may have cause to deplore this investigation, they are confident that the character of the accused will emerge from it with increased lustre. If this opinion should prove to be wrong, all disinterested men will lament it—if right, all good men will rejoice at it."

Arrivals at New-York from England and France, brings papers from both countries to the 12th ult. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had brought forward his Budget. He proposes to abolish the duties on foreign silk, and to reduce 75 millions of 4 per cent stock to 3½. For a deficiency of between 6 and 7 millions, he proposes to issue Exchequer bills, and to reduce the interest on Exchequer bills, from twopence to three-halfpence per diem.

Baron Mareuil, the French minister just appointed to the U. States, had an audience with the King on the 9th ult. The accounts from the Greek Revolutionists continue to be favorable.

Wolf taken.—The notorious Wm. Wolf, who lately broke out of Franklin Jail, has been taken by the Sheriff of New-Hanover, and is safely lodged in the jail of that county.

Prices Current.

	Wilmington, June 12.	Fayetteville, June 10.	Newbern, June 6.
	CENTS.	CENTS.	CENTS.
Brandy, Cog.	125	125 a 150	150
— Apple,	40	50 a 55	45
Bacon,	8 a 9	6½ a 7½	9 a 10
Butter,	10 a 16	7 a 9	18 a 20
Beeswax,	33 a 35	30 a 32	32 a 35
Coffee,	20 a 23	22 a 23	23 a 25
Corn,	38 a 40	42 a 45	30 a 35
Cotton,	14 a 15	14 a 15½	12½ a 13½
Candles,	9 a 10	12 a 12½	12½ a 14
Flour, bbl.	550 600	450 a 475	36 a 7
Gin, Holland,	100	50 a 125	125
— American,	42½ a 45	43 a 45	45 a 50
Iron, per ton,	85 a 90	80 a 100	82 a 100
Lard,	10	8 a 10	9 a 10
Molasses,	28 a 26	26 a 28	26 a 28
Potatoes,	150	—	—
Rum, Jamaica,	90	80 a 100	90 a 100
— W. India,	65 a 70	70 a 80	75 a 85
Rice, per cwt.	260 a 287½	350 a 400	350
Salt, Liverpool,	50	75 a 80	70 a 75
— Turk's Isl.	45	ditto,	65
Sugar, Loaf,	—	18 a 20	22
— Brown,	10	8 a 10	10
Tobacco, cwt.	84 a 4	300 a 400	—
Tallow,	8 a 10	6 a 7	10 a 12
Whiskey,	40	33	35 40

MARRIED.
On the 2d inst. W. L. Cole of Richmond County, to Miss Harriet Ellerbe of Cheraw, South Carolina.

On the 28th ult. in the town of Hertford, Mr. John F. Niel, of Edenton, to Miss Elizabeth Wood, daughter of James Wood, Esq. dec'd. Clerk of the County Court of Tyrrel.

On the 1st inst. Joseph D. White, Esq. attorney at law, to Miss Margaret Murdaugh, eldest daughter of Lemuel Murdaugh, Esq. dec'd. all of Bertie county. On the same evening, Dr. Edmund P. Godwin, of the town of Windsor, to Miss Elizabeth Murdaugh, sister to the first named lady.

DIED.
Departed this life, on the 9th of this month, at Oxford, Granville County, Mary Barnes, widow of the late William Barnes, whose death was announced but a few months ago in this paper. She had been for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was an ornament to her profession. Her life was passed in a quiet and retired manner: in the bosom of her family she pursued her domestic avocations, and was seldom seen from home, except in attendance on the services of the sanctuary. Through every stage of her tedious illness, she was ceaselessly evincing the power and the will of the divine grace, by her steadfastness, her bodily pain, her complete victory over the terrors of death, her unshaken confidence in God her Saviour, and her serene resignation to his will. It falls to the lot of many a man, blessed with a frame of iron, supposed to have composed, and yet joyful death. He will stand about to pass the portals, and these putting Mares a final ave her, do not prove with real, will power of utterance, of putting them next scene, continued to give provided the property of such divine assurance changed.
PETER MITCHELL.
Oxford, N. C., May 19, 1824. 55-5w.