

MR. WILLIAMS'S CIRCULAR.

To the Citizens of the thirteenth Congressional District of North-Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

The present session of Congress will have been short, but not destitute of interest. On the 7th of December last the President in his Message, communicated many important views of the affairs of the nation. The first, and perhaps not least deserving of notice, related to the condition of our country; in reference to foreign powers, which we were informed was "of a friendly character; although certain interesting differences remained unsettled with some. This condition we should strenuously endeavor to maintain, for the differences alluded to by the President, are not of a kind deeply to involve either our safety or honor;—when these are not at issue, it would be a dereliction of duty, gross and impolitic, to surrender all the advantages of peace, and blindly encounter the loss of blood and treasure; the hazard and turmoil incident to a state of war. Peace is the natural element of Republics, and the people by whom, in the language of the President, "the government was formed; for whom it is administered," who are the immediate beneficiaries of its wise councils, or are directly injured by its improvidence and folly, cannot but look with complacency on the course pursued towards foreign nations for several years past. We have professed a sincere desire and have endeavored to maintain a friendly intercourse with all the world;—other nations cherishing a correspondent temper, of knowing that we had the means and the spirit to vindicate our rights, have not been inclined to molest us.—Hence, it has been the happy lot of our country, to enjoy without serious interruption, all the blessings of peace; and we may reasonably suppose, that actuated by the same just determination, we shall not be obliged to change the present posture of affairs for many years yet to come. In doing this, the best interests of the people will be consulted, for they bear the burdens, and fight the battles, they pay the taxes, and shed the blood necessary to sustain us in every conflict. It is true, in some instances, that officers of the higher grades, or persons employed in disbursing the public money, may grow rich by the recurrence of wars;—but cases of the kind cannot be regarded as any compensation for the numerous ills, that almost said incalculable mischiefs, which will be inflicted in time of war, upon the great body of the community. The soldier, for example, who is killed in battle, cannot be consoled in his dying moments, by the reflection merely that the General who commands him, has grown rich out of the public coffers. His consolations (and it is to be hoped he has many,) must be derived from a very different source. There are some indeed who have contended that war at this time ought not to be avoided, because it would make money more plenty. This sentiment, if it were true, is not such as to become a republican, a moral, or christian people. It is repugnant to all the laws of nature—to every correct principle and feeling of the human mind, that any one should esteem riches more than life; should value his property more highly than his own blood. Besides we know that the present scarcity of money, of which so much complaint has been made, is the result of a redundant circulating medium during the late war. The same consequence followed at the close of our revolutionary struggle, when paper dollars depreciated to eight hundredths, for one in specie, and then to absolutely nothing. Whatever plenty of money therefore might exist in another war, it would be followed again by a period of scarcity on the return of peace; so that in truth it cannot be said money will have been more plenty if we take into view the reduction which in peace, necessarily follows every excess of the kind in time of war.

The foregoing principles in regard to money, are as true, it seems to me, as any proposition in moral or physical science—their correctness is demonstrated by every day's experience. In the north, where the pressure was first felt, the equilibrium has been restored, and money has become so plenty that loans have been made in Philadelphia and New York, at an interest of four and a half and five per cent. The causes which have produced relief in that quarter are gradually advancing, and will, in due time, extend their effects to other portions of the country. Such a result may be looked for with great certainty, provided we do not, like some of the western states, endeavor to obtain relief by further multiplication of banks, stop-laws, &c. which in every instance, have been found to aggravate the evil to a much greater extent than would otherwise have existed. The laws of commerce are not so changeable and unsteady as to be counteracted by the views of every whimsical capricious legislator, who may wish to relieve them by temporary expedients.

The revenue of the country has partaken of the general amelioration, and is reported to be in a state of progress-

ive increase. After discharging the current disbursements of the year 1824, the interest on the public debt, and upwards of eleven millions six hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars of the principal, it is estimated that a balance was remaining in the treasury, on the first day of January, 1825, of more than three millions of dollars. For the current year, the receipts into the treasury will be adequate to all the object of authorized expenditure. If the revenue continues as it is, and no unexpected occurrence should take place, a hope is entertained that the whole of the public debt, which, exclusive of seven million of stock in the bank of the United States, amounted on the 1st of January last, to seventy-nine millions of dollars, will be paid off in ten years. On the first of January, 1817, the public debt amounted to one hundred and twenty-three millions four hundred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventeen cents. Notwithstanding the heavy appropriations to other objects, it has been lessened in amount since that time, thirty-seven millions four hundred and forty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-eight cents. But to insure the extinction of the debt, we must forbear every species of extravagance: all appropriations not absolutely necessary must be avoided—perfect exactness should be required of the persons employed in disbursing public money. It is in consequence of enforcing such a system, that we have been able, since the first of January, 1817, to pay off \$7,446,961 dollars 78 cents, of the public debt, to defray the current annual expenditures of government, and still to have a surplus of more than three millions remaining in the treasury. These advantages are too great not to require continued and strict observance of the policy by which they have been attained, whereas if we depart from it—if we should indulge in those wild, fanciful schemes of public good, which some political projectors are endeavoring to pursue, there will be no end to our expenditures; the debts of the nation will not be discharged—the people will be oppressed with taxes—in short the country will be ruined.

A bill passed the House of Representatives, but was laid on the table in the Senate, which authorizes the establishment of a military post at the mouth of the Columbia, or Oregon river, on the Pacific ocean. This is certainly a magnificent project, and worthy the character of the gentleman who first introduced it. But judging from the best lights of information which I possessed, I was unable to accord my vote in support of the measure. The indefinite extension of our settlements, it seems to me, is cause of alarm rather than complacent observation at this time.—By the late treaty with Russia, the boundary between the United States and that power, on the west of the Rocky Mountains, is fixed at fifty four degrees forty minutes north latitude; on the east side of the Rocky mountains, the boundary between us and England, as settled by the treaty of 1819, is the 49th degree of north latitude. Within our limits, geographers compute that we have about two millions, five hundred thousand square miles, equal to something like one thousand six hundred millions of acres. Over a territory so vast, it is impossible to spread a population of ten or twelve millions with any advantage whatever. Some fifty or a hundred years hence, an enterprize of the kind might be set on foot with more propriety. But even then, I should doubt the policy of going beyond the Rocky mountains, for it seems to me the people who may inhabit that region, never can be included within the body of this Union. With those who lie on this side, the case will be different, because all their trade and intercourse with foreign nations must be conducted through the Mississippi and Gulph of Mexico, and hence they will have an interest to bind them in close confederacy with the Atlantic States.

The cause of free government appears to be daily gaining strength. Whenever it has been asserted upon any thing like equal terms, it has been attended with signal success. The Greeks, in resisting the despotism of the Turks, have displayed acts of patriotism and valor scarcely to be surpassed by the brilliant exploits of their ancestors, so renowned in ancient history. No people could have begun a contest under circumstances of greater disadvantage; but filled with just indignation against their oppressors, the Turks, and determined to sustain their rights, or nobly perish in the attempt, they have overcome the greatest obstacles to their progress, and seem likely to bring the war to a triumphant conclusion. The people of the United States have looked on this struggle with feelings of intense solicitude. Political considerations of great weight determined the government at an early period, not to interfere between the parties; but our people acting in their individual capacity, have not been thus restrained from expressing their sentiments, or contributing whatever pecuniary means they might think proper, to aid the cause of liberty in that distant land.

The independent governments of Mexico and South America, are established on a basis not to be shaken. The victory obtained at Guamanguilla, the 9th of December last, by the liberating army over the royal forces, is perhaps one of the most decisive, as well as glorious in its effects and consequences, that the world has ever known. The only object of regret is, that Gen. Bolivar was sick and could not, like Washington, at York Town, officiate personally in the last act of the great drama. But his fame may be pronounced full and complete, without that desirable addition, and succeeding ages will regard him, next to Washington, the greatest benefactor of the human race. England, we understand, has acknowledged the independence of Mexico, Buenos Ayres, and conditionally of Columbia. It is to be hoped the other powers of Europe will shortly do the same. The government of the United States, influenced by more generous sympathies, recognized those republics some years since. This act was received by them with a sensibility suited to the spirit which dictated it, and they have ever been anxious to maintain with us the most liberal and friendly intercourse. All ameliorating circumstances in the political condition of mankind, may be traced to the American revolution as the source from which they first began to emanate, and the more we contemplate them, the greater reason we have to thank the sages and heroes who accomplished the great work of Independence, and established for us, a government which is now an object of admiration to the whole world.

On the 9th of February, Mr. John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, was chosen President of the United States, for four years after the 4th of this month. Mr. Adams received, on the first ballot, the votes of thirteen states, and was therefore declared to be duly elected. Gen. Jackson received the votes of seven states, and Mr. Crawford the votes of four states. Whatever preference we may have had for either of the candidates, we owe it to ourselves and our country to cherish the hope that the administration of Mr. Adams may be wise and virtuous; that it may conduce to the prosperity and happiness of the nation. As patriots looking with a single eye to the public good, we should be ready at all times, to oppose the measures of any President when wrong, and support them when right. The same rule would have applied to Gen. Jackson or Mr. Crawford if either of them had been elected instead of Mr. Adams.

A bill has passed the Senate and is now before the House of Representatives, for the more effectual suppression of piracy in the West Indies. It is shocking to hear of the murders and robberies perpetrated by the pirates, and every exertion ought to be made to put them down completely.

The present session of Congress, fellow citizens, will close the period for which I was elected your Representative. Permit me to express to you my sincere thanks for the repeated evidences of kind regard with which you have favoured me. The best return which you expected me to make, was an honest effort on my part, to discharge my duty. In endeavoring to comply with this just demand, I have no doubt committed many errors, but I trust they will be found, on examination, to be such as to solicit your forgiveness rather than to demand your reprehension. I take this opportunity to inform you that I shall be again a candidate at the next election, and if so fortunate as to be honored with your support, I shall endeavour, by every means in my power, to serve you faithfully, and advance the interest of our common country.

Your friend and fellow citizen,
LEWIS WILLIAMS.
Washington, March 1st, 1825.

THE AMERICAN COLONY.

Despatches have lately been received, at the Office of the American Colonization Society in this city, and also at the Navy Department, from the Colony at Liberia which are in the highest degree satisfactory. The Colony is under good government, and is rapidly improving, as may be judged from some of the facts heretofore stated. The utmost respect has been paid to the instructions of the Society, and the system prepared for the government of the Colony has been cheerfully acquiesced in—receiving a conscientious support from the people, which is not a little promoted by the agency which the Magistrates and Council have in the deliberations of the Agent, and in the administration of justice. The laws are very sparingly multiplied, but when formed, are exactly enforced. A small uniformed military force is established for the preservation of police, &c. and the militia are periodically called out in the number requisite for sentries. Since the organization of the guard, there has not been a single instance of the public stores being pillaged, as had frequently happened before. Upon the whole, the reports present a picture of an excellent provincial government in successful operation.

Besides the public buildings and improvements, which are extensive, one store house, about a dozen frame houses, and nearly 40 log buildings have lately been built, or are building, all covered with shingles obtained in the settlement. Nearly every proprietor of lands, single women not excepted, has a dwelling well advanced, and several are nearly completed. Two houses of worship are building, the one by Methodists, the other by the Baptists. There is a school for boys, another for girls, a third, an evening school, for adults.

The discovery of indigenous Coffee on that coast, samples of which have been forwarded to the United States, is full of auspicious promise to the interests of the Colony. Indigo bears full ten cuttings in the year, and its culture is extending.

The population of the Colony is about 380, of whom about three fourths are grown persons.—Three only have died within the last six months, and those from old age, &c. Two marriages had taken place within the last four weeks.

These are a few of the particulars by the late arrival, which may be interesting to the friends of this undertaking, and to the public generally.

The Dramatic Ventriloquist,

Respectfully informs the public, that he intends to deliver a COLLOQUIAL DIVERTISSEMENT, in which Mr. Taylor will exercise his peculiar faculties and the most extraordinary inflections of the human voice, on MONDAY EVENING next, (April 4,) at the Union Tavern Assembly Room. Performance to commence at half past 7 o'clock. Particulars will be given in the bills of the day.

Tickets to be had at the Book Stores in the city, and at the door on the night of performance. March 28.

LEASE OF THE New Fayetteville Hotel.

THIS HOTEL has been recently erected in the town of Fayetteville, on extensive and convenient plans, and in a substantial and elegant manner. It is situated on one of the main streets (Hay street) very near the Town House, and has large back lots for Stable lot, Garden, &c. &c.

There is a beautiful suite of Dancing Rooms upwards of seventy feet long, which are convertible into private parlours by means of folding doors.

The Bar, Baths, Kitchens & Wash House are plentifully supplied with excellent water from the Haymount aqueduct. The proprietor has taken pleasure in having this Hotel made complete in every respect; and a comparison may safely be challenged for it with the Hotels in the United States.

Persons wishing to lease, are recommended to view the buildings. Applicants at a distance can be furnished with plans of the different floors, &c. and they are requested to apply for terms (if by letter, post paid) to Robert Donaldson, or to Martin Macpherson, sen. The most satisfactory references will be required.

Fayetteville, March 23. 43 St.

State of North-Carolina. Edgecomb County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1824. Sylvia Little vs. The heirs at law of Gray Little.

Petition for dower. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elijah Manning and Lydia his wife, and Benjamin Manning and Sylvia his wife, Defendants, are not residents of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for 3 months in the Raleigh Register, that they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Edgecomb, at the Court House in Tarborough, on the 4th Monday of February next, and plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.—Witness Michael Hearn, Clerk of said Court at Tarborough, the 4th Monday of November, 1824. 15-3m MICHAEL HEARN, C. C.

The Subscriber's elegant young Horse

HAMBLETONIAN, a colt of the noted and famous Old Sir Archie—will stand the present season, which will end the 1st of July, at his own Stable at Trades Hill in Chatham county, six miles east of Pittsborough, where the Stage Road from Raleigh to Salisbury crosses the road from Hillsborough and Chapel Hill to Fayetteville; at 12 dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of 6 dollars if paid within the season; 6 dollars cash in hand for a single leap; those who pay the money for a leap may take the season if they choose by paying the difference between the leap and the season. A class of six mares being put and one (my choice) man being responsible for the payment of the whole, a discount of the price of one mare will be given. Fifty cents to the Groom in all cases. Lots well enclosed and well watered are provided for mares that may be left with the horse; and they will be fed with grain at a moderate price if required. Great care will be taken to prevent accidents of any kind, and I will hold myself liable for any that may occur by reason of the horse, and also liable for escapes, but not liable for any other kind of accidents.

Hambletonian is a beautiful dark dapple bay; will be four years old this spring; full 5 feet 4 inches high, and whose symmetry of form and majestic appearance entitle him to rank amongst the best horses in the United States.

Hambletonian's dam is a large well formed mare, and raised by Thomas Snipes, Esquire, of this county from the choice blood of this State, viz. Jolly Air, Fontinel, &c.

From a few trials made in a private way I have no doubt but young Hambletonian would distinguish himself with great success on the turf, and under that belief I intend to put him in training at the end of the season.

J. W. BYNUM. Trades Hill, Chatham county, 24 March 19.

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this office.

North-Carolina Lottery,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE OXFORD ACADEMY.

FIRST CLASS. To be drawn at Raleigh, the 22d of June next, and completed in a few Minutes. J. B. YATES & A. MINTYRE, MANAGERS.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Number of tickets, Total prize value. Includes prizes like \$10,000, 6,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,000, 1,538, 1,000, 500, 200, 156, 312, 468, 7,800, 8,760 Prizes, 15,600 Blanks.

24,360 Tickets, at \$3 25, \$79,170

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed into a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 4 of them be drawn out; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Nos. in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of 10,000 dollars; and those five other tickets which shall have on them the same Nos. in the following order, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them, respectively, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Ticket combination, Prize amount. Includes combinations like 1st, 3d and 2d to \$6,000, 2d, 1st and 3d to 4,000, etc.

Those six other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn Nos. and those three, the 1st, 2d and 4th, in one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of 1,000 dollars.

Those six other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn Nos. and those three, the 1st, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.

Those six other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn Nos. and those three, the 2d, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of 200 dollars.

Those 156 tickets which shall have on them two of the drawn Nos. and those two, the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of 24 dollars.

Those 312 tickets which shall have on them two of the drawn Nos. and those two, the 2d and 3d, or 2d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of 12 dollars.

All others, being 468, having on them two of the drawn Nos. will each be entitled to a prize of 8 dollars.

All and those 7,800 tickets, having on them two of the drawn Nos. will each be entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

YATES & MINTYRE

Have opened a Lottery office in Raleigh, and offer for sale Tickets in the above scheme.

Table with 2 columns: Ticket type, Price. Includes Whole Tickets \$4, Half ditto \$2, Quarter do. \$1.

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Numbers of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least \$13 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals; or shares of packages may be had at the same rate.

PRIZES!!

In the UNION CANAL Lottery, 16th Class—new Series—to be drawn on the 11th MAY.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount, Quantity. Includes 1 Prize of \$50,000, 2 Prizes of 5,000, 20,000, 1, 4,720, 10,000, 20, 1,000.

Whole Tickets \$9 00 Quarters 2 25 Half 4 50 Eighths 1 12

PRIZES!!

In the Quantico Canal Lottery, To be drawn 8th June.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount, Quantity. Includes Dollars 10,000, 4,000, 6,000, 3,000, &c.

At 4 dollars—Shares in proportion.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, will be received in payment.

The plan of Lottery by combination of Nos. simply, as well as by combination and permutation of numbers, has been used by the subscribers in New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, for some time with great success. As the plan is now, however, for the first time introduced into North-Carolina, it may not be understood and they therefore respectfully invite all such as desire an explanation of the principles of the system, to apply at their office, where every information will be cheerfully given, either by one of themselves, or their Agent, B. C. DUPLANE.

Orders, enclosing the Cash or prizes, as above, free of postage, for tickets or shares, in any of the above Lotteries, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to YATES & MINTYRE, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1825.

Drawing

Of the Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania, Fifteenth Class, new Series, which took place on Wednesday 9th of March, when the following numbers were drawn, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Drawn numbers, Prize amount. Includes numbers 37, 22, 34, 20, 21, 50, 42, 28.

The Tickets which drew the highest Prizes are the following:

Table with 2 columns: Ticket numbers, Prize amount. Includes 22 34 37 the 1 2 and 3 drawn \$30,000, 20 21 54 4 5 6 10,000, etc.

Persons holding Prize Tickets may receive the money for the same on application at our Office, or investment of the same can be made in any of the other Lotteries under the direction of YATES & MINTYRE.

Raleigh, March 17. 41