

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
"Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers."

V. L. II.

Tuesday, June 7, 1825.

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THE REGISTER

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FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL. SPANISH AMERICA.

When we look back upon the origin and progress of Spanish American affairs, there is much matter of serious observation; and a brief glance at them now, may enable us better to estimate what is to follow.

The States comprised within the limits of the Republic of Colombia, deservedly occupy the first place among the independent nations. Their long and heroic struggle, the immense sacrifices they have made, the generous aid which they have given to Peru, are so many claims to pre-eminence.

Buenos Ayres, rich and commercial as she is, does not appear to have succeeded so well as Colombia, in bringing her neighbors into union with her. Paraguay, it is believed, still adheres to her singular and isolated policy, whilst large tribes of Indians are retained in a condition of doubtful obedience. But the power of Buenos Ayres will be confirmed by the influence of other States. When Chili and Peru come to have permanent governments, no longer liable to sudden fluctuations, Paraguay may be disposed to unbend from her misanthropic determination, and combine with the other provinces of La Plata, to form a sound general constitution. The wealth and trade of Buenos Ayres gave her from the first a preponderance which excited jealousy and has been, for the most part, the cause of those various and disastrous revolutions which for a long time impaired her power and prevented that tranquility so essential to the establishment of social order. It is believed, that at present, there is no further danger of commotion, and that she has only to leave it to time and her wise men to consolidate her strength so as to become an imposing nation.

Buenos Ayres has the same merit with regard to that of Chili, that Colombia has with respect to Peru. When San Martin had, as he thought, regulated the government of that city, he crossed the Andes, and after one or two battles, placed O'Higgins in the Chilian dictatorship. This state of things lasted till within a year or two past, when Genl. Freyre, espousing the cause of those who desired a representative government, seized the reins of authority, and re-modelled the administration of affairs. This was effected with very little violence, and the condition of affairs, has not been materially changed since that period.

Having driven the royalist Spaniards from Chili, Gen. San Martin transported his army to Peru, where, for a time he was completely successful; but either from too arbitrary a disposition, or from inability to manage civil affairs, or perhaps from suspicions of his fidelity to the patriot cause, he lost his popularity, and on the approach of Bolivar, abdicated command, and, if we remember rightly, repaired to Europe. General Bolivar has been more completely triumphant: he has entirely extirpated the Spanish authority, with the exception of Callao: he may be said to be the liberator of Peru, as well as of Colombia. His genuine republican faith, his perseverance as well as disinterestedness, the generous devotion of his fortune and life to the cause of independence, gave him an uncommon weight in his native country; and there is no doubt that he might have commanded the last soldier and the last dollar of Colombia, for the liberation of the Peruvians. In both Buenos Ayres and Colombia, we perceive a profound policy; neither of them could have been safe whilst the royalists occupied adjacent provinces. By driving them out of Chili and Peru a double assurance is obtained for independence.

Mexico, though last to achieve her separation from Spain, has done well; for the power of the old Spanish government was there fixed by stronger shackles than in almost any other viceroyalty. Nor would this have been so easily effected, had not the European Spaniards there heartily embraced

the patriot cause. We have occasion to remark the justness of the observations of Col. Burling, whom Gen. Wilkinson despatched after the armistice of the Sabines, to the Mexican capital, ostensibly with the intention of communicating intelligence to the vice-roy, but with the real design, of surveying the different Spanish posts, and ascertaining the sentiments of the inhabitants. The Colonel, in his report, represented that the Spanish royal officers were not averse to independence; but seemed determined that it should be consummated by none but themselves. This is probably the reason why young Mina was not better supported in his daring adventure. It may be recollected that he fell a sacrifice chiefly through the envy of those with whom he co-operated.

The two points which the royalists yet hold in Spanish America, are the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz, and Callao, near Lima. It is impossible to account for the retention of these two posts in any other manner than by supposing Old Spain to have it in contemplation to send fresh troops, and that these places are to cover their entrance. This view of the case, however, is a very forlorn one. The determinations of the United States and Great Britain have broken the hopes of the Spanish monarchy. It has not sufficient resources in money, men, or shipping, to fit out an expedition; and no other sovereign will be allowed to interfere. Spain will at last be compelled to recognise the independence of her ancient colonies. She has already so long delayed it, that her assent will be considered forced, cold, and ungracious, and she will lose all the commercial advantages which she might have secured by an earlier acknowledgment.

With respect to South America, the Holy Alliance is a nullity. Its armies cannot reach the soil of the Patriots; and the seeds of dissolution have already been sown in Europe. Russia, eager to pounce upon the Turks, and to reign over the Greeks, finds herself checked by Great Britain, France, and Austria; and, instead of lending assistance to the Spanish King, will be compelled to attend to her own interests. Thus every thing is favourable to the Spanish Independents, whose cause, under divine Providence, has been most admirably promoted by circumstances.

It being certain that their independence cannot be shaken, the next matter of solicitude is, as to the forms of government which will prevail in those regions. There is no reason, at this moment, to apprehend that royalty and hereditary succession will creep into any of the new governments. That they have a national church is a thing of necessity, and requisite to ensure the approbation of the people, whose prejudices are decidedly in favor of the Roman Catholic religion. But free institutions must have a tendency to promote toleration; and the expectation may be indulged, that, in the end, a perfect liberty of conscience will be admitted, without the least inclination to persecution. From Bolivar, representative government has nothing to fear. From all that we have witnessed of him, he wishes to bottom his fame on patriotism, on the fact of his having served the Spanish American nations without reward, and upon conduct in general like that of Washington. He has seen the fate of Napoleon, and cannot desire to be a conqueror or a King for victory or royalty's sake. The imperishable renown of Washington is more attractive. Bolivar must be sensible that it will endure, because there was nothing selfish or vicious in his career; and the more he shunned glory, the more it followed and shone upon his name. Bolivar being faithful, there is no other individual of sufficient importance to endanger the institutions of the new Spanish nations.

All America, we conceive, with the exception of Brazil, will be united in the common tie of representative government. Brazil, it is most likely, will be a monarchy; and notwithstanding it may be measurably a free one, the circumstance is to be regretted.

For a long time Spanish America will be a lucrative market for the productions of Europe and those of the U. States. The new nations will have so many things to adjust, that it must be many years before they can manufacture to any considerable amount for themselves. Their constitutions will want reconsideration; their codes of law require reformation; their finances demand regulation; and their vast bodies of land and agriculture will be

primary objects of their care. It is not improbable that gold and silver may be thrown into circulation in greater abundance than heretofore. It is not that we wish their prosperity postponed to a remote day; but as the opportunity will present itself, we trust our countrymen will be on the alert to vie with Great Britain and France in the South-American trade, to which they have so easy an access by proximity, and so fair a claim by the fact which the U. States took in the recognition of the freedom and sovereignty of the Patriots.

Bank Business.

PERSONS living at a distance, having business to transact with either of the Banks in this place, may have it promptly attended to, on reasonable terms, by applying to
BEVERLY ROSE,
Fayetteville, April 20th, 1825. 52-6w

Groceries.

THE subscriber has lately received a considerable accession to his former stock, and having made favorable purchases, he is enabled to offer them as cheap as they can be obtained elsewhere. His business hereafter, will be for Cash exclusively.
WM. H. HILL,
Raleigh, Feb. 17, 1825. 33-tf.

State of North-Carolina.

Bertie County.
Court of Equity—March Term, 1825.
Amos Ryner, complainant,
and
Nottingham Munks, Administrators,
and others, defendants.
IN this case, it appearing to the Court that Strahon Monk, one of the defendants in this suit is not a resident of this State; it is ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months, admonishing the said Strahon Monk to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the town of Windsor, on the third Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to this bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the cause set for hearing, as to him.
C. S. W. SACOCKS, C. M. E.
March 20, 1825. 58-3w

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 21st inst. a Negro Fellow, supposed to be a runaway slave, who says his name is *Cornelius Jones*, and that he has lived in New-York four or five years last past, but cannot, or will not name the state, county or town in which he was raised. He is about five feet seven inches high, black complexion, with a small scar over his right eye, and one near the corner of the same. His dress is a drab pea-jacket, blue round ditto and duck trousers. He was brought to this place in the schooner Hetty, Wright, last from Charleston.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOS. GARRETT, Shff.
Washington county, Nov. 23, 1824. 19-6m



NEW BOOKS,

Just received by J. Gales & Son.
Miner and Tully on Fevers
Good's Study of Medicine vols. 5
Majenda's Physiology
Beam's Pleas in Equity
Archbold's Circuit Pleading
Johnson's Chancery, vol. 7th
Benedict's History of all Religions
Dallas's Recollections of Lord Byron
Life of Burke
Memoirs of Goethe
Human Heart
Tales for mothers
Campbell's Theodoric
Lacon
Lord Byron's Conversations
Long's 2d Expedition
Miss Wright's few Days at Athens
Valley of Shenandoah, 2 vols
Wolfe's Missionary Journal
Thatcher's Sermons
5,000 Receipts

Dying Establishment.

JOSEPH WOODWORTH, respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and its vicinity, that he has rented a house of Capt. Theo. Hunter, nearly opposite the Court House, where he proposes carrying on the Dying Business in all its branches. The Proprietor has been acknowledged by Merchants and others in New-York, Philadelphia and Washington City, where he carried on the above business 17 years, to be equal to any Dyer in the Union. Cloths are dyed any color, and finished as imported. Silks, Satins and Crapes, are dyed by pattern or otherwise. He dyes Ladies' Dresses, and Gentlemen's Apparel. He scours Coats, & Pantaloon, & finishes them in the neatest manner. He takes Camel Hair Shawls, which he cleans, and restores to their primitive color. Leghorn and Straw Hats are dyed and finished in the neatest manner. He also dyes Ladies' Shoes, any color to please. He dyes Ladies' Feathers, any color, and finishes them. And his utmost desire will be to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.
May 9th, 1825—53

New Establishment, AND Cheap Seasonable Dry Goods!!

B. B. SMITH & CO. have the pleasure of announcing to the Citizens of Raleigh, and the public in general, that they have just opened an extensive assortment of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, embracing almost every thing that is new, fashionable and useful; and which, having been purchased with great care, at the lowest prices, in the City of New York, they flatter themselves, as they will be sold for cash only, that they will be found at least as cheap as any in the market. They consist in part of

Superior blue and black velvet cloths
Do blue, black and fashionable mixed Cassimeres
Black, brown, drab and lead colored Denmark Sateens—an elegant article for gentlemen's pantaloons
White and olive colored silk striped Dantzic and French Drillings
Blue, brown, drab and gray plain & striped Angola Cassimeres, for summer coats &c.
Tom and Jerry, and silk striped Florentines of all qualities, and at all prices
Blue, gray and drab Union Mixtures, and Wilmington stripes
Plain and striped black Circassian
Plain and vine striped black Bombazettes
Splendid black silk, Valencia and Marcellis vestings
Irish Linens, thread Cambricks and long Lawns
Russia Sheetting, Ravens and brown Duck Bleached and unbleached sheetings and shirtings
Cambrick, Manchester and superior Domestic Gingham, 3-4 and 6-4 wide
3 and 5-4 super Cambrick Dimity
A most splendid selection of new style Calicoes, 9-8 printed Cambricks, & London Chints—some with all the colors of the Rainbow
4 and 5-4 elegant French and Honey-comb stamp Muslins
White and colored Jeans
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks
Rich new fashion Mandarin Crapes
Do superior Nankin and Canton Crapes & Crape Robes
Best plain glossy black Mandarin, Nankin and Canton dresses
Rich 8-4 satin damask Mandarin Crape Shawls

Do sea of elegant light and dark, silk & Do Barège, fancy, silk and gauze kerchiefs
White and green gauze veils
Superb brown, blue, lilac and pearl colored Gross de Naples and Gross dete silks
Figured satin striped black Gross de Naples
Do black Levantine—of a most superior texture and quality
Superb blue, brown, white and lilac Gross de Naples silk robes
4 and 6-4 Cambricks and Cambrick muslins
4 and 6-4 Mull and Jaconet do
Plain and Tambo'd Book & Swiss muslins
Superior 4 and 5-4 fashionable sprigged seeded, checked and satin striped muslins and muslin robes
6, 7 & 8-4 Linen Table Diapers
Russia and bird's eye do
Black figured Levantine silk, and muslin Cravats
Jackson, Washington, & Lafayette Silk Handkerchiefs
Red, yellow and brown real Bandano do
Flag and Cotton Bandanos
White brocaded and printed Cambrick Shawls
Black Canton and bird's eye silk Handkerchiefs
Fine white gauze flannels
Black and gray Canton Camblet, and Pongee silk
Thread Laces and inserting trimming
Elegant fancy and feather edged ribands
White, black and colored gimps
Belt ribands, and steel buckles and clasps
Morocco reticules and feather fans
Ladies' and gentlemen's white and black silk and cotton hose
White and mixed half hose
Woodstock, Dogskin, Beaver, Casto and silk gloves
Best blue, black and assorted Italian sewings
Clark's spool and floss Cotton
Lewis & Tomes' best gilt buttons
Ivory, horn, and pearl, do
Large and small shell, tuck and side combs
Umbrellas and Parasols
6 cases fashionable Beaver and Leghorn hats
Fine morocco, prunella, and figured silk shoes
Best black buck and calf skin do
A variety of first rate double and four bladed knives
Knives and forks, pad and stock locks
Best German hand saw and caststeel files
Trace chains and cutting knives
Castings of all kinds
India and English china, by the box or set
Liverpool and crockery ware, a large assortment
Cut and imitation cut glass tumblers, wine glasses, decanters, goblets, jelly glasses, pitchers, salvers and bowls
Fresh gunpowder and imperial Tea
Loaf sugar and London mustard
Pepper, allspice and ginger
Cloth, hair and shoe brushes
Patent coffee mills and sad irons
Cotton cards, wire sifters, curry-combs, & swinging glasses.

With many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, and as they calculate to receive additional supplies almost every month, it will be to the interest of those wishing to purchase to give them a call.
Raleigh, May 25th, 1825. 50-6t.

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

Examination.

ANDREWS & JONES, Principals of the NORTH-CAROLINA FEMALE ACADEMY, Oxford, inform the public that the semi-annual Examination of their pupils will commence on Wednesday the 29th of June, and continue for three days. The exercises of the institution will be resumed the week following, there being a summer vacation.—Board & tuition sixty dollars per session.—Those who wish for further particulars are requested to apply by letter, post paid, Oxford, Wm., 1825. 60

Labourers Wanted

On the Cape Fear River, between Fayetteville and Wilmington.

It is my intention to recommence the Works for the Improvement of the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington, as early as the season will admit. Any number of labourers who choose to apply will find immediate employment. Owners of Negroes will do well to embrace this opportunity of engaging them in a work where the wages are liberal and promptly paid, the provisions are wholesome and abundant, and every attention will be paid to their cleanliness and health.
HAMILTON FULTON,
March 9, 39tf. State Engineer.

State of North Carolina.

Duplin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
April Term, 1825.

Hosea Murray,
vs.
Amos J. Waller.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the St. Co. It is therefore ordered that publication be made until the 3d Monday of July next in the Raleigh Register, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court House in Duplin, then and there to plead, &c. or judgment will be entered against him according to plaintiff's demand.
Test. JAS. PEARSALL, Clerk.

Valuable Printing Establishment for Sale.

THE subscriber, Editor and Proprietor of the CHERAW INTELLIGENCER, has been so large a portion of his time as is required in the publication of a weekly journal, is desirous of disposing of his establishment. The CHERAW INTELLIGENCER has now been published nearly two years with success, and in addition to its being well known, we believe the public entertains the fullest confidence in its permanency. Its advantages hold out great inducements to any person wishing to embark in a business of this nature.

The establishment contains an excellent Press with an iron bed, Tress sufficient to print two such papers as the Intelligencer and to answer all the purposes of job work, (a great portion of which are new.) all kinds of FURNITURE, and every thing necessary to render it complete. It has also an extended and steadily increasing SUBSCRIPTION LIST, and is highly encouraged with ADVERTISING patronage. The rapid progress of the town of Cheraw, together with the great advantages we have enumerated, renders it well worthy the attention of such persons as may wish to purchase. It will be sold, to an approved purchaser, on liberal terms, and possession given at the end of the present volume, which will be on the 27th of May. Letters addressed to the subscriber, post paid, will receive prompt attention.
JAMES F. CONOVER,
Cheraw, S. C. April 1st, 1825. 150

Spring & Summer Goods.

THE Subscribers have just received from New-York and Philadelphia, an extensive and well chosen selection of Seasonable Imported and Domestic Goods, which they flatter themselves are much superior in point of quality and neatness to any they have hitherto offered for sale in this market. The following is a list of the principal articles:
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
Irish Linen, Lawn and Sheetting
Circassians, suitable for summer wear
Striped Sateen, different colours
Ditto Florentines and Grandurelle
Marsailles, white and fancy colored
Lissa Drilling
Ditto Silk striped
Coloured Muslins and Calicoes
Jaconet Cambric, Book and Swiss Muslin
Worked Robes and Thread Laces
Bobbinet and Lace Veils
Plain and Figured Levantines
Rich Gros de Naples
Mandarin, Canton and Nanking Crapes
Crape Shawls, Italian Crape and Gauze
Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs
Satin Lincheen & Lustring, different colors
Silk, Cotton, and Thread Hosiery
Gloves, in great variety
An elegant assortment of Ribbons
Do Parasols and Umbrellas
Ditto Ladies' and Gentlemen's Leghorn Bonnets and Hats
Feather Fans, Reticules and Work Baskets
Gentlemen's Beaver Hats
Wellington and Monroe Boots
Ladies' Morocco, Seal and Leather Shoes
QUEEN'S WARE
HAUDWARE
GROCERIES
These, with every article in the general line, having been purchased before the late advance in the price of Goods, the Subscribers will be able to afford them at their usual low prices for cash payments.
HAZLETT & ROBERT KYLE,
Raleigh, May 9, 1825. 43-1w