

### DINNER TO MR. RUSSELL

On the 20th inst. a dinner was given to Richard Russell, Esq. late envoy of the United States to Great Britain, now Secretary of the Treasury, on his return to his native city, Philadelphia, after nearly eight years absence abroad. The entertainment took place in the large and elegant ball room of the Washington Hall, the dinner being provided from the Mansion House Hotel. The company were honored with the presence of Genl. Lafayette and family, and several distinguished foreigners.

Among the toasts we find the following:

Our Envoy, Mr. Russell—welcome to his native state—unspoiled by foreign governments, worthy of our own.

On the above toast being drunk, Mr. Russell rose and said, that he could not sufficiently express the grateful sense he had of the obliging and cordial welcome given to him; that all knew who had experienced it, and those who had not experienced it, could imagine, that the moment at which our country became most dear to us was that which restored us to it after a long absence; it was then that the whole and every part of it had a new hold upon our affections, but the endearments were especially strong, when we found ourselves again at the spot of our birth, the scene of our early life and all the associations that belonged to it.—These must necessarily be his feelings on this occasion, heightened by the presence of those between whom and himself there existed not only the common tie of country—a tie felt in itself to be strong by those who had long been accustomed to look only on foreign faces—but in so many instances, the ties of former acquaintance and friendship. He believed that the cause of this increased attachment in the mind and heart of an American citizen on returning home, was to be sought primarily in the many and solid grounds that existed for it; for however he might feel himself bound whilst abroad, to look with liberality and respect upon every thing truly worthy of such feelings in other countries, and much there was of this character, he (Mr. R.) was satisfied that the most dispassionate retrospect would present to him new reasons for an augmented approbation and love of his own country, and all its institutions, so that the decisions of his judgment would ratify the partialities of his heart. These institutions were exerting an influence upon the political, the social, the individual character here, calculated to give to each the broadest and fairest expansion. The evidences of their excellence were to be traced in the large amount of prosperity that we had always heretofore enjoyed as a nation. Short as has been the interval since his (Mr. R.'s) return, he had already seen every indication of a rapid advancement, which although they may have been less perceived, perhaps, by those who looked on them from year to year, struck him in the aggregate of seven, as truly gratifying. These indications were scattered in and about this his native city, which was silently and unostentatiously copying in these respects the attributes of its great and benign founder—making its way to eminence and grandeur. But signal, said Mr. R. as had been the measure of our past success, it was as nothing to the career that was before us. He could not for his part, consider, (looking to the whole nation) that we were even now as prosperous and as powerful as we ought to be. When he came to recollect the size and resources of this great Republic, its population; not in its present actual amount merely, ample as that was, but in its characteristics of industry, of enterprise, of efficiency, the results of freedom and a high and universal state of intelligence, he could not believe that we stood even now at the point of advancement that we ought to occupy. The surface of our soil, its bowels, our mountains, our lakes, the very beds of our rivers, and even the waters, were filled with treasures yet unexplored, and which, under new combinations of industry and art to be applied to our fields, our workshops, our commerce and our shipping, were capable of lifting up this nation to a high and envied pitch of wealth, of happiness and of renown. These treasures when developed, must carry us onward in the career which we were destined to run with contemporary nations, and which it was the more indispensable we should run, since the recent liberation of the whole southern portion of this great continent, an epoch placing us in new relations with the rest of the world, devolving upon us higher and more important duties than any to which we had yet been called. Nor was he, Mr. R. satisfied, for his share, with hearing it said that we were a young nation, as a reason for running this career so slowly. Young indeed it might perhaps be admitted that we were, in reference to the mere date of our independence, but individual man was as old, and he would hope as enlightened, here as he was any where; society was in a state of complete organization; we had knowledge and skill, and ample pos-

session of all materials, physical and moral, necessary to give effect to the highest meliorations of our condition, in all ways as a people, nationally and individually. Were there not then the most commanding inducements for entering upon such a career at once, and following it up with unabating vigor and zeal? But it was not for him, Mr. R. to abuse the indulgence of the company by entering upon discussions. He had risen to express the grateful sense he felt at the kindness with which he found himself received by his fellow townsmen, and had only ventured to express a few sentiments that had started to his mind, as first impressions, since landing on our happy shores.—His absence, as was known, had been in public trust in the foreign service of our country, in regard to which, he could only say that whilst in it he had endeavored to do his duty; called now by a confidence bestowed upon him in advance, to a post in the home service, he could only say, that he would in like manner strive to do his duty in it, deeply conscious that at this moment he had little other qualification for it than a just conception of its magnitude and difficulty. Mr. R. said that it was impossible for him to sit down without saying how greatly the gratification of the day had been enhanced to him, by the presence of an illustrious individual, the guest of our whole nation; the magnanimous champion in both hemispheres of the equal and just rights of man; who throughout a long life, whether in good fortune or bad fortune, had preserved his identity of character, true always to the cause of human liberty, true to honor, alike distinguished by his courage and his gentleness, as attractive in private life as he had been ever undiminished in the performance of every public duty, a republican in the best sense of the word, not through an adventitious feudal badge, which he knew how to cast aside, but by the possession and practice of the highest virtues. Such, in a word, would he paint this illustrious man.

Returning to the feelings under which he first rose, and expressing once more his heartfelt thanks at the reception he had met with, Mr. R. sat down by requesting to propose as a toast, The City of Philadelphia, and may her prosperity continue to increase.

The Guest of the Nation—Genl. Lafayette—who makes an excursion of pleasure for ten thousand miles, always among friends and neighbors.

To this toast, which was drunk with the usual cordiality—General Lafayette expressed his acknowledgements, and at the same time his assent to the sentiment just now delivered, on the superiority of American civilization over the institutions of the other hemisphere. He would seize the opportunity of the presence of a witness, himself engaged in those great concerns, once more to pay a tribute to patriotic gratitude, to the happy message of his old friend and companion in arms, the then President Monroe, in 1823, a declaration from the government of the United States, which at once checked the plots of several European powers against the independence and freedom of South-America and Mexico, and has already determined the recognition by one European government of the independence of the American Republics.—He gave the following toast—

Philadelphia—May the fair city forever continue to redeem the pledge of her philanthropic name, and enjoy the blessings of her republican freedom.

### BOLIVAR.

From the North-American Review.

The most brilliant star in Colombian history, and indeed in the history of modern revolutions, is Bolivar. To whatever it may be ascribed, whether to accident, singular good fortune, the highest order of personal merit, or to all combined, Bolivar has raised himself to an eminent station in the list of successful heroes, and remarkable men. He was born at Caracas, about the year 1783, and is said to be descended from a family of distinction in that place. As a favor granted to very few of the native youths of South-America, he was permitted to finish his studies at Madrid. He afterwards visited different parts of Europe, travelled in Italy, Germany, England, and France, and was on very intimate terms at Paris with Humboldt and Bonpland. He returned to Madrid, where he married the daughter of the Marquis of Ulstariz, and soon departed for his native country. His wife did not survive many years, and he has not been married a second time.

While yet in Europe, he had formed the design of devoting himself to the South-American independence, when the course of events should point to a suitable time; and, as it happened, he arrived at Venezuela just as the standard of liberty was beginning to be unfurled there by Miranda and his associates. Bolivar was not entirely satisfied, however, with the general system of measures pursued by the patriot party, and he avoided taking any active part. He did not approve the new constitution, which the Congress of Venezuela had adopted at Caracas, and he

declined a request to be united with Don Lopez Mendez on a mission to England, designed to promote the interests of the government formed on the principles of this constitution.

But the time soon came when he felt it his duty not to be kept inactive by a difference of opinion; the constitution, as it is well known, did not succeed; the wars and disasters, which pressed immediately upon its adoption, proved its inefficiency, and dispelled the hopes, which its friends had entertained, of its power to concentrate the interests and the action of a scattered people, suffering under numerous privations, and engrossed with the necessary care of self-defence in different parts. Bolivar perceived that this was not a time to deliberate on theoretical schemes of government; he joined the army under Miranda, and engaged in the contest with a zeal and patriotism, that raised him to a speedy popularity and influence. From that day to this, his history is in the eyes of the world; it has been a succession of splendid achievements, which have gained for his name a merited place on the same tablet with that of Washington. The brightest records of ancient or modern fame have nothing prouder to offer. Time and future events must show, whether this hero of the South will complete the parallel with his illustrious model, which may thus far be run with so much seeming justice.

In some respects Bolivar's ultimate success has been remarkable. He was several times unfortunate in his early career as a soldier, and more than once his enemies in his own country, as well as those from abroad, triumphed over him. But it is one mark of a great mind to rise above defeat, and restore the confidence which ill success has weakened. His ambition has never been too strong for his integrity, and a sincere desire for his country's good. For a considerable period he was Supreme Dictator, with all the army at his command: but when a calm was in some degree restored, a Congress convened, and a favorable prospect seemed to open, of establishing a solid basis of government, he voluntarily yielded up all his power, and insisted on returning to the rank of a private citizen. This was accordingly done, till he was re-chosen by the new Congress to be Commander-in-Chief of the army, under the constitution and the laws. Twice he has by mere accident escaped assassination. In the first instance the dagger, which was intended for him, was plunged into the heart of his Secretary, who happened to be sleeping in the hammock usually occupied by himself. Energy is the predominant trait of his character. His movements are always prompt, decisive, and rapid, and at the same time directed with so much discretion, that, with a force frequently inferior in numbers and discipline to that of the enemy, he has been able to carry through a successful warfare with Morillo, Morales, Monteverde, and other of the most experienced Spanish generals. His generosity has been much praised; he gave his slaves their freedom, and is said to contribute a principal portion of the income of his estate in affording relief to the widows and children of soldiers, who have lost their lives in battle. As a companion he is social and pleasant, temperate in his habits, abstemious in his diet, and drinks no spirituous liquor. His constitution has suffered by the severe trials, both of body and mind, which he has gone through. His speeches and addresses, which have been published, evince sound and practical views, and adaptation of purpose, rather than depth of thought and great intellectual resources. His celebrated speech at the opening of the Congress of Angostura, we suppose to be his most remarkable effort in this way, and that speech shows at least, that he had studied profoundly the history and principles of various forms of government, and had more seriously at heart the object of establishing that form which should be best suited to secure the prosperity and happiness of his country.

### Duties of an American Citizen.

Extracts from the Discourse of the Rev. Francis Wayland, delivered in Boston, at the late Public Fast in Massachusetts.

"In many respects, the nations of Christendom collectively, are becoming somewhat analogous to our own Federal Republic. Antiquated distinctions are breaking away, and local animosities are subsiding. The common people of different countries are knowing each other better, esteeming each other more, and attaching themselves to each other by various manifestations of reciprocal good will. It is true, every nation has still its separate boundaries and its individual interests;—but the freedom of commercial intercourse is allowing those interests to adjust themselves to each other, and thus rendering the causes of collision of vastly less frequent occurrence. Local questions are becoming of less, and general questions of greater importance.—Thanks be to God, men have at last begun to understand the rights, and

feel for the wrongs of each other.—Mountains interposed do not so much make enemies of nations. Let the trumpet of alarm be sounded, and its notes are now heard by every nation, whether of Europe or America. Let a voice, borne on the feeblest breeze, tell that the rights of man are in danger, and it thunders over valley and mountain, across continent and ocean, until it has vibrated on the ear of the remotest dweller in Christendom. Let the arm of oppression be raised to crush the feeblest nation on earth, and there will be heard every where, if not the shout of defiance, at least a deep-toned murmur of implacable displeasure. It is the cry of aggrieved, insulted, much abused man. It is his nature waking in her might from the slumber of ages, shaking herself from the dust of antiquated institutions, girding herself for the combat, and going forth conquering and to conquer, and wo unto the man, wo unto the dynasty, wo unto the party, and wo unto the policy, on whom shall fall the scath of her blighting indignation.

"If the cause of true religion and of man shall eventually triumph, as we trust in God it will, who can tell how splendid are the destinies which will then await this country! One feeling, the love of liberty, will have cemented together all the nations of the earth.—Though speaking different languages, and inhabiting different regions, all will be but one people, united in the pursuit of one object, the happiness of the whole. And at the head of this truly holy alliance, if faithful to her trust, will then this nation be found. The first that taught them to be free; the first that suffered in the contest; the nation that most freely and most firmly stood by them in the hour of their calamity; at her feet will they lay the tribute of universal gratitude. Each one bound to her by every sentiment of interest and affection, she will be the centre of the new system, which shall then emerge out of the chaos of ancient institutions. Henceforth she will sway for ages the destinies of the world.

"Who of us does not kindle into enthusiasm as he contemplates the mighty interests connected with the prosperity of our country? With the success of our institutions, the cause of man throughout the civilized world seems indissolubly interwoven."

"When I look forward over the long track of coming ages, the dim shadows of unborn nations pass in solemn review before me, and each, by every sympathy which binds together the whole brotherhood of man, implores this country to fulfil that destiny to which she has been summoned by an all-wise Providence, and save a sinking world from temporal misery and eternal death."

### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The following pertinent remarks, are from the last Fayetteville Observer:

"We have been gratified to find that in nearly every celebration of the late anniversary, the cause of Internal Improvements was remembered in the toasts drunk; and received, almost invariably, an expression of the liveliest wishes for continued and increased advancement. And it is very apparent, from the numerous accounts which the papers furnish of the celebration, that "the progress of Internal Improvements," was more uniformly and cordially drunk in those States where extensive systems have been pursued, than in others, our own, for example, in which but little, comparatively, has been done. Even here, however, we think we discover the manifestation of a deeper interest on the subject; and this, not only from the toasts on the 4th, but from the fact, which has recently come to our knowledge, that in some counties the opinions of candidates for the State Legislature, on this subject, are inquired into, and made the test by which they shall succeed or fail. This is a state of things in which we have cause for rejoicings; for the great matter has heretofore been to induce the people to think on the subject, and when this is done, we need no longer fear the continuance of a lukewarm or hostile spirit towards the cause. The people cannot become well acquainted with the grand results of the New-York system, by which that State has arrived to a point of wealth and greatness far above any of her sisters, without a change being effected in the sentiments of those who are opposed to Internal Improvements. We have made it a constant object of our exertions, to diffuse all the information we could collect in relation to Improvements in other States, in the hope that we might thus be of use in promoting the cause within our own State.

### In the Press

And will speedily be published, BISHOP RAVENSCROFT'S Answer to PROFESSOR MITCHELL'S printed Letter of the 12th February last, copies of which will be for sale, wherever the printed Letter was offered for sale. The rest of the impression will be sent to the different Episcopal Congregations, free of all expense, but postage. Raleigh, July 23. 77-

### Postponement.

THE letting of the Bridge to be built across the Tar River, at Lenoir, is postponed to Saturday the 6th August. Franklyn, July 30. 78 25

### Stolen

FROM the City Commons, about six weeks since, a tall Roan Horse, with blaze face, and marks of cart gear on his shoulders about 5 years old. A man was seen riding him in the direction, towards Hillsborough. Any information sent, to this office, relative to him, will be thankfully received. Raleigh, July 30. 78 31

### I hold, by virtue of

a Deed of Trust, *Agre or Ten* valuable SLAVES, among whom are two first rate Bricklayers—four Boys between 13 and 18 years of age—And I am desirous, in connexion with the other parties interested in the trust, to effect private sales of them, or so many as will satisfy said deed. There are no fears entertained that such property will be sacrificed by a public sale—but they have all been raised in a family, and it is desirable that they should be gratified, if possible, in the selection of owners.

If they are not disposed of before that time, I shall expose them, on the 15th day of August, at public vendue, for Cash, before the Court-House door in Raleigh.

WILL. H. HAYWOOD, Trustee. Raleigh, 1st August, 1825. 78 15

### Ten Dollars Reward.

MY bounden apprentice WILLIAM MOORE, eloped from my service, on the 28th of July, without the least provocation. I have always treated him with much kindness, and therefore cannot account for his absconding. Said apprentice is 16 years of age, quite a likely youth, well made, with a full face.—He wore away a cotton shirt and tow pantaloons.

All persons are forbidden from harboring said boy, as I am determined to enforce the law against all offenders. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me, 15 miles west of Raleigh, or for his confinement in Jail, so that I get him again. REUBEN WHITEHEAD. Wake county, July 30. 78 16

### State of North-Carolina,

Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1825.

Thomas Brown, surviving partner of Geo. & Tho's. Brown, vs. The Heirs of James Pittard, dec'd. Scire facias to charge the real estate. Do. Do. The same. Do. The same.

IT having been made to appear that Horace Somerhill, one of the defendants in these cases, is an inhabitant of another State: ordered that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register, for said defendant to come forward within the term of said Court, to be held on the 1st Monday in August next, at Oxford, and enter his appearance, or judgment will be entered against him. Witness, STEPHEN K. SNEED, C. C.

### State of North-Carolina.

WAKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Sessions, 1825.

The President & Directors of the State Bank of N.C. vs. Hinton & Brame. Original attachment—levied on land.

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that Defendants reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Raleigh Register for three months, that unless Defendants shall come forward on or before the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, and replevy and plead, that the property levied on will be condemned to Plaintiff's recovery. B. S. KING, C. C.

### North-Carolina.

GREENE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825.

Chas. Edwards & Saml. H. Hart, admr. of Solo. Brand, dec'd. vs. Jas. Albright and John Becher. Original attachment—levied on a tract of land adjoining of land adjoining.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Becher, the defendant in this case has removed from this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks successively, that unless the defendant appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Greene, at the Court House in Snow Hill, on the second Monday of August next, and show cause to the contrary, the cause will be heard ex parte and the property levied on condemned for sale. Witness William Williams, Clerk of said court at office the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1825. WM. WILLIAMS, Clk.

### Sheriff's Sale.

ON the 2d Monday in August next, will be sold for cash, at Nash Courthouse, in the town of Nashville, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the Tax due thereon, for the year 1823, and cost of advertising:

62 1/2 acres given in by David Daniel, jr.	70 do do by John Pitman.
400 do do by Dolphin Anderson	661 do do by Guilford Nicholson
113 do do by Saml. B. Williams for Hopkins Rice.	407 do do by Redding Williams
100 do do by Abram Winburn	106 do do by William Harrison of Franklin county.
125 do do by Temp'e Richardson	100 do do by Miles King
60 do not given in, the property of Wm Garner's heirs	50 do do of do
114 do do of John Sturdivant	200 do do of Merrit Sellers
926 do do of Jane & Christian Roe	100 do do of John Fowler
200 do do of Crawford Hopkins	70 do do of Margaret Bailey
70 do do of Pursons Bailey	2 Lots in the Town of Nashville, not given in, the property of Littlebury Hines, dec'd.

2 do in said town not given in, the property of Jas. W. Dance, dec'd. S.W. W. VICK, former Shff. pr. adv. 55 May 20, 1825.