

NORTH-CAROLINA.

The Auditors appointed by the last Assembly to settle and allow the claims of the Officers and Soldiers of the local and detached Militia, called into service in the year 1813, and to allow the claims of others in consequence of such call, hereby inform all persons, that they have commenced and are employed in the business assigned them. Raleigh, July, 1815.

FRESH GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from New York, a large and general assortment of all kinds of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c. which he will sell low, for Cash or Pro. on a short credit to punctual customers. H. THOMSON, Jr. Hillsborough, July 19.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

begs leave to inform the public, that he has made preparations at the Shocco Springs, sufficient to accommodate Forty BOARDERS—besides a Public House for Passengers. J. H. HAWKINS. June 27.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to Jail in Surry county, at Rockford, N. C. a Negro Man, who says his name is TOM, and that he belongs to a Mountford Magre of Person county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away. JESSE LESTER, Jailor. June 26.

NOTICE.

MY Books, as Principal Assessor of the 5th District of North Carolina, composed of the counties of Franklin, Granville, Warren and Nash, are now open to the inspection of all persons in the district, and will be kept open at my office for 25 days; in the course of which time I will attend two days at each Court-House in the district, which will be advertised in the respective Counties, specifying the time I will attend. Appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations will be received and determined according to law and right, and in the manner prescribed by act of Congress. G. TUNSTALL, Assessor of the 5th D. N. C. Franklin county, July 5. 1815.

NOTICE.

TREASURY Department, June 22d. 1815. FUNDS having been assigned for the payment of such TREASURY NOTES, and the interest thereon, as will become due at Philadelphia on the 1st day of August next, and on all subsequent days prior to the 1st day of January, 1816.

Notice is therefore hereby given, That the said Treasury Notes will be paid, on the application of the holders thereof, respectively, at the Loan Office in Philadelphia, on the day or days when they shall respectively become due, and interest on the said Notes will cease to be payable thereafter.

The Commissioners of Loans in the several States are requested to make this Notice generally known, by all the means in their power; and the Printers authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers. A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Treasury.

\$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 17th instant, A BAY HORSE, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, 8 years old, and all round, two hind feet white, also his side fore one, his near pastern joint larger than the other from an old hurt, his mane hangs on both sides of his neck; if not cut off, a few white hairs about the middle of his neck, just under the mane, that a nine-piece will cover, & a swab tail. The Horse is believed to be stolen by JOSEPH STEP, a Soldier of the U. S. Infantry, who Deserted from the Barracks near this place on the night the Horse was missed. Step is supposed to have been born in Rowan county, in 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of fair complexion, grey eyes. The above Reward, and reasonable charges, will be paid for the Horse and Thief, delivered to me in Raleigh, or Ten Dollars for property securing either, so that they can be got. JORDAN WORSHAM. June 23, 1815.

\$20 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a Yellow Mulatto Man, named WILLIAM, who frequently calls his name William Jones, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, robust make, has a large scar across his nose, and a black mole on one of his feet; talks good English; he is frequently coughing, & clearing his throat; he can read and write. It is supposed he will attempt to go to Virginia or to some of the North-western Territories. In all probability he will forge a pass or certificate that he is a free man. Ten Dollars will be given to any person who will lodge him in any jail, and write me immediately thereof; or Twenty Dollars will be paid to any person who will bring him to me at my plantation near Pierce's Ford, on Saluda River, Pendleton District, S. C. JAMES HALBERT. 15th May, 1815.

DIRECT TAX.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has received lists of Taxes under the act of Congress of the 2d August 1813, remaining due upon property in the following counties in the State of North Carolina, not owned, occupied, or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situate, and that he is authorized to receive the said taxes with an addition of ten per cent. thereon: provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the collector of the district where such property lies, had notified that the tax had become due on the same. Date of Collector's notification that the tax has become due.

Chilford county,	20th July, 1814.
Rockingham do	do do do
Cumberland do	25th August do
Richmond do	do do do
Montgomery do	do do do
Macon do	do do do
Anson do	do do do

Collector's Office, the 1st June, 1815. JOHN VAN HOOK, Jr. Collector designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living 6 or 7 miles north-west of Raleigh, on the 6th of last month, 3 Negroes; Molly, Brister and Solomon. MOLLY is a woman of middle size; about 21 or 22 years old; she is of common complexion, strong and active, has a scar on one of her ankles occasioned by iron, speaks quick when spoken to, and is sensible. She was raised in New-Hanover county near Wilmington, where I apprehend she has taken of the two lads with her. BRISTER and SOLOMON are about 18 or 20 years of age each, well grown, and are about the same size, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, strong and active; they have no particular marks by which I can describe them, except some marks occasioned by whipping; they are of the common complexion. The above reward with all reasonable expenses will be given to any person who will deliver them to me, or secure them in jail so that I get them again. G. DAVIS. Wake county, July 12.

State of North Carolina,

SASWELL COUNTY, May Term, 1815. Richard Simpson and wife, and others, vs. Azariah Graves and others. In Equity.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Duke Williams, one of the defendants in this case, is an inhabitant of another State; It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that unless the said Duke Williams appear at the next term of this Court, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, the same will be taken pro confesso as against him, and set down for hearing ex-parte as to him; and that this order be published for three weeks in the Raleigh Register. ANDREW HARRISON, Jr. c m r.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of North-Carolina, that he has erected a WOOL CARDING MACHINE in Stokes county, within one mile of Salem, near the road leading from Salem to the Old Town. He will card and roll all kinds of Wool ready for spinning, at ten cents per pound.—The wool must be washed clean and all burrs and trash carefully taken out; it must also be greased with clean fat, as is commonly done when carded and rolled by hand. A cloth must be sent with the wool to wrap up the rolls, in which manner they may be carried any distance without injury. Hatters wool carded at the rate of 6 1/2 cents per pound, and colored wool mixed in the nearest manner. The subscriber having at a considerable expense erected his machine, respectfully solicits the patronage of the citizens of this and the adjacent counties. He will endeavor to please all those who may favor him with their custom. VAN N ZEVELY. Stokes county, N. C. May 1. 25 1w

SALES OF LANDS, &c.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the Mississippi Territory, is desirous to Sell his LANDED PROPERTY lying within four miles of Raleigh. The tract contains 333 Acres, 50 of which are cleared and most of it in Corn. The Houses are sufficient to accommodate two small families; with a parcel of good Fruit Trees. Also, a Grist Mill, with two pair of Stones and two Bolting Cloths, situate in a very good neighborhood for custom, and on a never failing stream; together with a Cotton Machine, all of which goes by water. The Mill has the preference of any in the neighborhood for making good Flour. Likewise a Saw Mill now erecting which will no doubt be very profitable when completed, as there is abundance of good timber near hand and when prepared for market will command high prices. I will sell with the above, a parcel of Cattle and Hogs and the Crop now growing. This Property is well worth the attention of any one inclined to reside near the seat of Government or in the City. It is deemed unnecessary to say more, as no one will purchase without viewing the premises.

TOWN PROPERTY.

The eligible Lot on which I reside, containing one acre, is from its elevated situation amongst the most valuable in the city; it lies between the Eagle Hotel and the Newbern Branch Bank, and near the State Bank and State-House. Likewise two other Lots, one of 1 acre, and the other over 1/2 acres, with small Improvements in a convenient part of the City and Polkborough. I will take a reasonable price in Cash or young Negroes for all or any part of the above property—or if more agreeable to the purchaser, I will give six and nine months credit on one half of the purchase money, by giving negotiable paper payable at either of the Banks in this City. I have a parcel of Household and Kitchen Furniture and Plantation Utensils that I will sell low for cash only. Application may be made to me at any time before the 22d of September. If not sold before that day, I propose selling the Land, and Mill, and Crop, &c. &c. at Public Sale. And on the following day (the 23d) sell the balance, in this place. On the last mentioned day, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, Ten Shares in the State Bank. J. SCOTT.

I take this opportunity of informing all who have any claims against me to bring them forward for adjustment—and all those who are in arrears to me to call without delay & make payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. N. B. I wish to return my sincere thanks to a generous public for past favors—also in form them that I have just received from N. York and Philadelphia a handsome assortment of JEWELLERY—some good Gold and Silver Watches, also a parcel of good Silver Spoons made in my shop—silver mounted Swords, Epaulets and Plumes at New-York Prices—I will have finished in a short time a parcel of good 8 day Clocks, warranted to be of the best quality and on the lowest terms. I have a very good workman and all kinds of materials for Watch and Clock making, and will repair and warrant all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Time Keepers of the most complicated kind—and will continue to do and have done every thing in my line, as formerly, as long as I remain in this place. Raleigh, July 13.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

July 5, 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of Saturday the last day of December next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1816, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1817, within the States, Territories and Districts, following, viz:

- 1st At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and on adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.
- 2d At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.
- 3d At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.
- 4th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana, and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.
- 5th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the district of Maine and state of New-Hampshire.
- 6th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Vermont.
- 7th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts.
- 8th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.
- 9th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York.
- 10th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, and including West Point.
- 11th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-Jersey.
- 12th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.
- 13th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.
- 14th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.
- 15th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North-Carolina.
- 16th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South-Carolina.
- 17th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia.

A ration to consist of one pound & one quarter of beef, or three-quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for 6 months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper. It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the deprivations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed. The privilege is reserved to the U. States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed. A. J. DALLAS, Acting Secretary of War.

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1815.

The Supreme Court of the State is still in Session. It is expected to rise to-morrow. A list of the cases decided will appear in our next.

University.—On Thursday the 29th of June, 1815, the public commencement of the University of North-Carolina, took place at Chapel-Hill. The following were the exercises of the day:

- FORENOON.
Music by the Organ.
1. Prayer by the President.
2. Latin Salutatory, Isaac Croom of N. Carolina.
3. Oration on Mathematics, Richard D. Spaight of North-Carolina.
Music.
4. Forensic dispute—Ought civil offices to be accessible to the female sex?—Matthew M'Clung, of Tennessee, respondent, Henry Plummer, of N. C. opponent, Hugh M. Stokes, of N. C. replicator.
Music.
5. Forensic dispute—Are Theatrical amusements beneficial?—Robert Hinton, of N. C. respondent, Lemuel D. Hatch, of N. C. opponent, Robert King of N. C. replicator.

6. Forensic dispute—Ought not a Penitentiary to be immediately erected in N. Carolina?—Priestly Mangum, of N. C. respondent, Stephen Sneed of N. C. opponent, Edward Hall, of N. C. replicator.
Music.
7. Oration on Natural Philosophy,—Stokely D. Mitchell, of Tennessee.
AFTERNOON.
Music.
8. English Salutatory, John H. Bryan of N. Carolina.
9. Forensic dispute—Ought the Students of our literary seminaries to be subject to military duty?—Matthew Moore of N. C. respondent, James Hooper of N. C. opponent, George F. Graham of N. C. replicator.
10. The Report of the Committee of examination was read.
11. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the above sixteen young gentlemen, and upon Willie P. Mangum of N. C. Francis L. Hawks of N. C. and Orville Bradley of Tennessee. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was also conferred upon Anthony Forster, preacher of the Gospel in Charleston, S. C. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon William E. Webb and William J. Cowan alumni of this University.
12. An address was delivered to the graduates by the President.
Music.
13. Valedictory—Francis L. Hawks of North-Carolina.
14. Prayer, by the President.

The vacation will expire on Thursday the 10th of August, and the College exercises will commence on the following day.

Public feeling.—The papers, from various parts of the Union, speak of the enthusiasm with which the late Anniversary of American Independence has been every where celebrated. In New-York, the Military and nearly all the different Societies turned out in honor of the day, forming one of the grandest processions ever witnessed in that great city: The morning having been occupied in Church solemnities, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, Oration, &c.; the evening was employed in the amusements of the public Gardens, and of the Theatre.—Philadelphia exhibited a similar scene of joy and festivity; military parades, illuminations, &c. &c.

But for Baltimore it was a prouder day, if possible, than for either of the other two. The Corner Stone of the splendid Monument about to be erected in that city to the memory of the immortal Washington, the great champion of American freedom, was laid, with all those exalted sensations, which the festival of Independence, associated with the name of its hero, were calculated to inspire. It was, indeed, a jubilee. On this joyous occasion, the city of Richmond—the proud imperial metropolis of Virginia—forms an exception to the rest of the Union! There, we are sorry to hear, the day which gave birth to American Independence, was suffered to pass by with coldness and neglect! But Richmond, in this respect, thank God, stands alone. Were it Boston instead of Richmond—the metropolis of New-England instead of the metropolis of Virginia—the cradle of patriotism—it might have been borne with some degree of patience—we had been prepared for it: But for Richmond, the boast of Republican Virginia, to permit the anniversary of the brightest day the world ever saw, to pass over with indifference—it is "grievous to know it!"

Boston, in fact, exhibited a striking contrast of this: For, we observe by the Patriot of the 1st inst. that the citizens of that town, to a man, republicans and federalists, were preparing to observe the anniversary of their country's independence, in a manner commensurate with the joy which a happy return of peace and prosperity had infused among them. In order to add to the solemnity of the scene, and the fervency of popular feeling, Lexington, the "spot consecrated by the blood of the Revolution," had been chosen as the principal place of assemblage. Now, in Richmond, there was nothing done, nothing attempted to be done—there was no Oration delivered—"no general assemblage of the citizens"—no Declaration of Independence read—Rome! thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods! Petersburg Intelligencer.

On the 4th of July, a number of the patriotic tars, who had been at Dartmoor, assembled in New York, and proceeded to haul down the British colors displayed on that day; but they were dispersed by the police before much mischief was done. It is their indignant feeling to be wondered at. Balt. Patriot.

We are much gratified to be able to state, on the authority of private letters from the Hornet, that the gallant "Lieutenant Conner is quite out of danger, and all the wounded are doing well. The Hornet has received no damage and is proceeding on her cruise." The brave Captain Biddle, whom Philadelphia is proud to claim as one of her sons, does not mention any thing respecting himself being wounded. We have seen a letter from Admiral Tyler to Captain Dickenson of the Penguin, dated "Capetown, January

31, 1815," from which we learn the Penguin was fitted out to fight capture the United States ship Wasp and to enable her so to do, along with much good and cautious advice, the Admiral sends "12 marines from the Medway to keep up a constant fire on her [the Wasp's] tops." Our readers know that the Hornet is much lighter and much older than the Wasp, yet the Hornet soon stung the poor Penguin to death. Press.

New York decidedly Republican.—The official canvass of the votes for senators at the late election in that state exhibits a federal majority in the eastern district of 483—a republican majority in the southern district of 122, in the middle 835 and in the western 3198; making an aggregate republican majority of three thousand six hundred and ninety two.

For the information of our military correspondents, we state, that in compliance with their wishes, we have made enquiry at the War Department, relative to vacancies in the army peace establishment, and have been advised, that selections will not soon be made—probably not until the new army is organized and stationed. Nat. Int.

Boston, July 5.—Yesterday at 12 o'clock, the squadron under the command of Com. BAINBRIDGE consisting of the Independence, 74; Chippewa and Erie sloops of war, and a schooner as a tender, sailed from Nantasket Roads for the Mediterranean.

The beautiful ship Independence was found to sail and to work uncommonly well, and by some experiments made while going out of the harbor under a fresh breeze, contrary to apprehensions that had been entertained, she was found to be as stiff as vessels of her class usually are.

REVOLUTION IN ALGIERS. It appears by the following, that the Dey of Algiers has been murdered by his subjects, and his Minister who succeeded him, has also shared the same fate. The Throne and the grave are so identified together in that barbarous state, that an elevation to the one, is a certain prelude to a descent to the other. Unfortunately, however frequent the change of rulers, it is seldom or ever for the better: Highly important from Algiers.—It is mentioned in the Salem Gazette, under the head of "Bloody Revolutions," that Capt. Smith, prisoner in Algiers, writes to his friends in Salem, under date of April 12, that on the 23d of March the Dey was murdered by the military, and his first Minister raised to the sovereign power; that 16 days afterwards the new Dey shared the fate of his predecessor; and that all was still tumult and consternation, and further violences and plunder were expected. Capt. Smith was anxious to see the American flag flying before the place, and had no doubt but the appearance of a strong squadron there would the means of effecting an immediate peace. N. Y. Com. Adv. June 29.

Milledgeville, June 21. The gentlemen who were appointed to run the boundary line between the United States and the Creek nation of Indians have returned to their respective homes without effecting the object of their commission. We understand that the great scarcity of provision and other unforeseen difficulties occasioned their return. As soon as necessary preparations can be made, they will proceed to the discharge of their duty. New-York, July 4. By the ship Elizabeth, Capt. Bowden, which arrived at this port last evening, in 45 days from Dublin, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers (the Courier) to the 15th of May inclusive, and Dublin to the 18th. Hostilities had not commenced between the Allied Powers and France.

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE OF SHEEP. Zanesville, June 21. Yearned from 28 common ewes, belonging to Gen. Samuel Herrick, at his residence near this place in the month of April last, 43 lambs, (half of which were new born) and furniture and plantation utensils that I will sell low for cash only. Application may be made to me at any time before the 22d of September. If not sold before that day, I propose selling the Land, and Mill, and Crop, &c. &c. at Public Sale. And on the following day (the 23d) sell the balance, in this place. On the last mentioned day, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, Ten Shares in the State Bank. J. SCOTT. I take this opportunity of informing all who have any claims against me to bring them forward for adjustment—and all those who are in arrears to me to call without delay & make payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. N. B. I wish to return my sincere thanks to a generous public for past favors—also in form them that I have just received from N. York and Philadelphia a handsome assortment of JEWELLERY—some good Gold and Silver Watches, also a parcel of good Silver Spoons made in my shop—silver mounted Swords, Epaulets and Plumes at New-York Prices—I will have finished in a short time a parcel of good 8 day Clocks, warranted to be of the best quality and on the lowest terms. I have a very good workman and all kinds of materials for Watch and Clock making, and will repair and warrant all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Time Keepers of the most complicated kind—and will continue to do and have done every thing in my line, as formerly, as long as I remain in this place. Raleigh, July 13.