

POETRY.

NATIVE GENIUS.

In the following effusion of Mr. Ray of Onondaga, (N. Y.) we perceive the son of adversity, calmly smiling at the storms of life, which serve but to point him to a higher sphere of existence, to animate his hopes and brighten his prospects of "another and a better world."

"They that sow in tears shall reap in Joy." PSALMS.

Contrite mourner! though thy tears, Like the melting snows of spring, Fall from clouds of grief and fears, Fruitful harvests shall they bring; Harvests where no toils annoy, Sown in tears, but reaped in joy. Hast thou lost a bosom friend, Buried lifeless in the clay? Of thy srowns see an end, At the last great harvest-day: Though his body worms destroy, Sown in tears, 'tis raised in joy. Disappointments hast thou found, Disconcerting every scheme? Sow thy hopes in heavenly ground, Earthly bliss is all a dream: Pleasures fatally decay, Reaped in tears, if sown in joy. Keen afflictions dost thou feel, Poverty, disease, and pain? Know, the hand that wounds can heal, Temp'ral loss—eternal gain: Rich the harvest, sweet thy employ, Sown in tears, to reap in joy. Sent to call the wanderer home, Lov'd, if chasten'd, by the LORD, Lo! he bids the contrite come— By his spirit—in his word— To exchange a puerile toy, For a world of endless joy. Wounded mourner! cease to weep, Though foul crimes may stain thy soul, Boundless Mercy, free and deep, Bids thee wash, be clean, and whole; Then go reap, with no alloy, HARVESTS OF ETERNAL JOY.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

MAGIC OF WEALTH. No. IV.

Another argument against the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, which, although it has not been brought openly forward, yet smoulders in the bosoms of many, is, that the encouragement of them would lessen the revenue, & thus weaken the resources of government, and prevent its meeting the demands upon it. The fallacy and error on which this opinion is founded, can be controverted and exposed by looking fairly at the subject, and taking common sense for our guide, instead of appearances which present false sides, and which the ignorant and unenquiring mistake for truth.

Can that be said to weaken the resources or impair the revenue which enriches the nation? Can additional wealth in the people be considered as diminishing the power in the hands of government to extract the necessary supplies? If manufactures be the means of reducing the revenue of a government, why does not Great Britain, who reaps more than any other government, set her face against manufactures, instead of giving them all the aid in her power, and even prohibiting those of all other nations—nay, even those of her own dependencies? One principle is allowed by all; that when we can supply ourselves without disbursing any thing abroad, we are more independent and rich within ourselves, than when we are obliged to look to extraneous resources, and send our wealth away to provide for our wants.

It is a principle as false as it is insulting to common sense, that it is necessary for a nation raising the raw material, to send that article abroad to be manufactured by foreign hands, which we can manufacture ourselves with facility and without injury to any class, in order to aid the revenue or supply the sum necessary for the disbursements of the treasury. If this principle can be once admitted as correct, it may be acted upon to an indefinite degree. If it be necessary for us to send at this day our cotton and wool to be spun abroad into the articles of first necessity, it may be necessary for us to-morrow to send our tobacco, our hides, our furs, our iron, and even our flour, to be manufactured by foreign artizans, in order to improve the revenue should we stand in need of it. Supposing that we send 200,000 bales of cotton or 60 millions of pounds abroad to be manufactured, instead of manufacturing it ourselves. We receive in the first place, at 25 cents per pound, 15 millions of dollars. It is returned to us in the course of a few months in cotton goods of the lowest quality, say at the least 3 yards to each pound, or 180 millions of yards, which, admitting our own shipping to be employed, would, at first cost at 30 cents per yard, be 44 millions of dollars. Making a balance against us of 29 millions. The revenue drawn from this exchange of the raw material, against foreign industry and art, at 7 cents duty per yard, is 12 millions of dollars—which added to the 44 millions first cost, makes 56 millions paid against 15 millions received.

Along this principle of aiding the revenue, and succoring the resources of a nation might prove beneficial, it would be for those gentlemen who represent the people in Congress, and who hold the scales in their hands, to weigh and consider. Although I am sure there are those living who can collect the day when, in some of our neighboring sea ports, whenever they reported their gin from Holland they regularly imported their gingerbread also. And, taking common sense for our guide, why should we not at this day as well send our flour to be baked abroad,

in order to aid the resources of the nation, by having it returned to us in bread, in biscuit or in cakes, in order to pass thro' the customs and gather taxation, as to send our cotton or our wool upon the same principle. Our hats, our boots and shoes, our saddles, our iron manufactures, from a horse-shoe to a cannon, and every other article now manufactured, might, with equal justice, undergo the same routine. And indeed, in time, refining upon this principle, and becoming a nation too independent for any other thing but agriculture, pasturage and commerce, we might even send our pigs and poultry across the ocean to be returned to us cooked a-la mode d'Anglais or a la facon du grand monarque.

BY AUTHORITY.

An act to repeal the second section of an act entitled "An act concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines in the Navy of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of an act, entitled "An act concerning the pay of the officers, seamen and marines in the Navy of the United States," passed the eighteenth of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore. February 22, 1817—Approved, JAMES MADISON.

An act in addition to "An act for the relief of George T. Ross, and Daniel T. Patterson, and the officers and men lately under their command."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the act entitled "An act for the relief of Geo. T. Ross and Daniel T. Patterson, and the officers and men lately under their command, the secretaries of war and navy are hereby authorized and required, by and with the approbation of the President of the United States, to draw by their warrant or warrants, from the Treasury of the United States, out of any monies therein not otherwise appropriated, the sum appropriated by the said act, and to appoint an agent or agents to disburse the same, according to the true intent and meaning of the act aforesaid.

February 22, 1817. (Signed as above.)

An act providing for the division of certain quarter sections, in future sales of the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of September next, the sections designated by numbers two, five, twenty, twenty-three, thirty and thirty-three, in each and every township of the public lands, the sale of which is now, or hereafter may be, authorized by law, shall be offered for sale either in quarter sections, or half quarter sections, at the option of the purchaser, and in every case of the division of a quarter section, the portion shall be made by a line running due north and south and in every other respect the said sections shall be offered, whether at public or private sale, on the same terms and conditions as have been, or may be, by law, provided for the sale of the other public lands of the United States.

February 22, 1817. (Signed as above.)

An act authorizing the sale of certain Grounds belonging to the United States in the City of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner for the superintendance of the public buildings in the City of Washington be, and he is hereby authorized to lay off into building lots all that part of the public reservation of ground in the said city, numbered ten, lying on the north side of the Pennsylvania avenue, between third and fourth and an half streets west, embraced by the whole of the front of said reservation, on said avenue, and extending back, or northwardly, not exceeding two hundred feet; and under the direction of the President of the United States to sell any number of such lots not exceeding the half of the whole number, and the avails thereof to pay into the treasury of the United States—and in such sales the commissioner is hereby directed to reserve to the United States every other lot, except in particular cases, it may be expedient to sell two or more contiguous lots; but all sales made in virtue of this act shall be under and upon the express condition, that the purchaser shall build and finish, or cause to be built and finished, within three years from the day of sale, a good and substantial brick or stone house, of not less than three stories high, exclusive of its basement story, nor less than twenty-five feet front; and in failure of compliance with the said conditions, or any of them, the lots so sold shall revert to the United States, and the party failing shall incur a forfeiture of any and all monies which may have been paid for the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the monies arising from the sales aforesaid be, and they hereby are appropriated to the payment of any monies which may hereafter be expended for the public buildings and public improvements in the city of Washington.

February 24, 1817. (Signed as above.)

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

STANTONSBURG.

THIS Town is to be in Edgecomb County, (N. C.) on Cotentnae Creek, a navigable branch of Neuse River, at Stanton's Bridge, where a Post-Office has been recently established, about 65 miles above Newbern and about 55 below Raleigh, on the main road from Tarborough to Fayetteville. Many who know this place have spoken highly of its advantages and eligible situation for a Town.—It is elevated, level, and healthy, and has a constant supply of most excellent spring water. The fertility of the soil, the convenience of navigation, the advantages of the contemplated establishment of a School, with many other considerations connected with these views, should encourage the spirit of enterprise and industry with our best citizens in taking an interest in the prosperity of this Town.

Part of the proceeds to be appropriated to the establishment of a School in Stantonburg, and part to the improvement of navigation in the waters of Neuse River.

The Sale will commence on Thursday the 3d of April next. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of January, 1818; one third on the 1st day of January, 1819, and one third the 1st day of January, 1820.

WILEY J. STANTON, Edgecomb, 2 Managers. JOHN EVANS, Raleigh, 5 gers. February 14, 1817.—if 8.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

A MAN who calls his name WILLIAM EVERETT, about 5 feet 11 inches high, very spare made, thin visage, with a thin, high aquiline or Roman nose; dark hazel eyes; fair skin and hair; his left leg has been broke a little above the ankle, which has caused a lump that shows a little thro' the pantaloons, and the leg is shorter than the other—he had on a pale grey homespun coat and pantaloons; a yellow spotted Marselles waistcoat; a blue cloth big coat, with a large cape, and mounded on a small dark brown mare; he said that he was from N. Carolina, near Salisbury. I had employed him in the capacity of an Overseer, and he left my house on Monday morning last, the 10th instant, about two hours before day; stole and carried off with him a new Saddle of the best quality, and a large French Gold Watch, winds up on the face, a small piece seal'd off at the key hole, a ribbon chain with tassels connected to the watch, with a steel ring a small gold seal and key, the ring on the upper part of the key is worn out and tied together with a thread. The above reward will be paid to any person for the Thief, Saddle and Watch, or Twenty Dollars for either.

G ZEAWAY DAVIS August 2, (Geo.) Feb. 12 10 3w

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

WILL be given for taking Negroes GEORGE and ISAAC and safely conveying them to some Jail, so that I get them again. The above negroes eloped from me, living in St. Math's Parish, South Carolina, near Belville, on Saturday night the 15 inst. It is presumed that these fellows will make the best way they can for the State of Maryland, as they have been but a short time since brought from that State. I think it is very probable these fellows may be in possession of a Pass, which was written by my Overseer's son, who is quite a boy, and as such, I take it for granted the pass is badly executed, with said overseer's name signed John Millander.

George is an able-bodied man, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a Mulatto, or rather of a red Indian complexion, aged about 23 years, quick replies when spoken to, and rather of a feminine or fine tone of voice.—He is rather full faced, and has tolerable large whiskers, and rather of a down look when spoken to.

Isaac is probably about the same height of the former, George, though more spare, aged about 25 or 30 years quite a black negro, thick lips, and stammers very much when spoken to. I think it unnecessary to describe their clothing, as they took with them different suits. The above reward will be given for securing the two aforesaid negroes, or twenty-five dollars for each or either of them, and all reasonable charges paid required.

WM. G. HUNTER. Feb. 17. 10 3w

WALDO'S GRAMMAR, &c.

THE Subscribers wishing to contribute all that lies in their power to the promotion of useful knowledge, beg leave to call the attention of their fellow-citizens to the works lately written and published by Mr. JOHN WALDO, of Georgetown. These works, we conceive, possess great merit, and some of them, particularly the English grammar, uncommon merit. It is now making its way into some of the best Schools of the United States, and we believe will soon be considered as a standard work. The other works of Waldo are well calculated for elementary instruction in the Latin as well as English languages. Those which are designed for teaching children the correct orthography and pronunciation of our own tongue, are evidently the result of long experience in teaching and are admirably calculated for the common schools throughout the state. A correct pronunciation of words is of the greatest importance, and the best time to acquire it is when children are first taught to read. The true standard of pronunciation is the usage of the best speakers and most accomplished scholars. Mr. Waldo's books are calculated to lead directly to this standard, and in this respect are decidedly superior to any ever published. We conceive that the talents, indefatigable industry, and success of Mr. Waldo, give him high claims to public patronage, and we shall sincerely rejoice to see his performances brought into general use throughout the United States.

(Signed) JONATHAN MAXCY, President of the South-Carolina College. THOMAS PARK, B. R. MONTGOMERY, EDWARD D. SMITH, CHRIST'N HANCKLE, Professors. South-Carolina College, Dec. 10, 1816. (Specimens may be seen at J. GALE'S Store, in Raleigh.)

FOR SALE,

THE LOT on which I reside; consisting of rather more than two Acres of Ground, with a pleasant Dwelling House, and necessary Out-houses. The situation is highly eligible for a private family. SAML. GARLAND. Raleigh, Feb. 5. 7 tf

FOR RENT,

THE TAVERN lately occupied by the much lamented MRS. MARGARET CASSO.

Attached to the Tavern are a number of ROOMS with Fire-Places for each, and all other necessary Out-houses, and also an Excellent Garden.

The eligible Situation and long Repute of this House make it unnecessary for me to say any thing in its praise. JOHN STUART. Raleigh, Jan. 15 1817. 4 tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of renting the LOT & HOUSES lately occupied by Mrs. CASSO, and belonging to the Estate of Peter Casso, deceased, must apply to me,—as I have Actual Legal Possession, and shall hold the same on my own behalf and that of the other Representatives of said Peter Casso;—Mr. John Stuart, who advertises said Lots and Houses, having no authority to lease or dispose of them in any manner whatever. A. LUCAS. 4-3t

A NEW JUSTICE OF PEACE

Just Published, By J. GALES,

THE Office and Duty of a Justice of the Peace, and a Guide to Sheriffs, Coroners, Clerks, Constables, and other Civil Officers, according to the laws of North-Carolina; with an Appendix, containing the Declaration of Rights and Constitution of this State, the Constitution of the United States, with the Amendments thereto; and a Collection of the most approved Forms—by HENRY PORTER, Judge of the United States' District Courts of North-Carolina.

As this Work is brought up to the present time and of course, is more complete than any former Publication of the kind, there is no doubt it will be well received by the public. Dec. 4.

LORENZO DOW'S WORK

Just received from Philadelphia, and for sale at J. GALE'S Store, (price two dollars.)

LORENZO DOW'S WORKS, entitled, a History of Cosmopolis; or the four volumes of Lorenzo's Journal concentrated in one, containing his Experience and Travels, from childhood to near his fortieth year. Also, his Polemical Writings, consisting of,

- 1. His Chain, with five links, two hooks and a swivel. 2. Reflections on Matrimony. 3. Analyses upon the Rights of Man. 4. A Journey from Babylon to Jerusalem. 5. Dialogue between the Curious and Singular. 6. Hints on the fulfilment of Prophecy. 7. On Church Government, the Ministry, &c. to which is added the "Journey of Life," by Peggy Dow. January 24

SOLD AT J. Gales's Store, Raleigh. By appointment of the Proprietor,



Which are celebrated for the Cure of most diseases to which the Human Body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Hooping Cough, Ashman, Pains in the Breast, wind in the Stomach, Bowel complaints, &c. Price 1 dollar 50 cents.

Dr. Robertson's Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or Nature's Grand Restorative.

Recommended for the cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with inward Weakness, depression of the Spirits, Head-Ache, Tremor, Faintness, Hysterical Fits, Debility, the excessive use of Mercury, diseases peculiar to Females, &c. Price 1 dollar 50 cents.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

A safe and effectual cure for the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Stone and Gravel, swelling and weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Head & Face, Frosted Feet, &c. Price 2 dollars.

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters.

Celebrated for strengthening a weak Stomach, increasing the appetite, and a certain preventive and cure for the Fever & Ague, &c. Price 1 dollar.

Dr. Robertson's Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Price 50 cents per package—large ditto, 1 dollar.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills.

For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents per box, large ditto, 50 cents.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment.

A safe and infallible Cure for the Itch—Price 50 cents per box. Take Notice that each and all the above Genuine Medicines are signed with the signature of the sole Proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Pamphlets containing certificates of Cures, &c. performed through the efficacy of the above Medicines, may be had gratis, by applying at J. Gales's Store.

COL TAYLOR'S VERY FINE IMPORTED

STALLION CHANCE. WILL Stand this Season at my Stable in Warren County, half way between Warren and Lewisburg, and within three miles of the stage road. PHILEMON HAWKINS. March 7, 1817. 2w 11.

SHOCCO ACADEMY.

HAVING heard that reports are in circulation in some of the counties below, that the number of Students at this Academy is complete, and that the Subscriber will take no more Students to board with him, I take the liberty of informing the public that all such reports are entirely unfounded.—Although the flourishing state of the school is likely to exceed the expectations of its friends, Students will continue to be received, ample accommodation being provided, both for the school and boarders; and measures have been adopted for rendering the institution in every point of view respectable. EDWARD JONES. Feb. 19, 1817. 1-9

FOR SALE.

ON A LIBERAL CREDIT, THE well known PLANTATION, STANTON HARBOR, where William FARRIS, dec'd. formerly resided, SITUATED at the Mouth of Tar River, in Beaufort County; containing 1390 acres good Land, well timbered; part of it cleared, with a Dwelling House and several other Buildings. Its situation is well calculated for a Store, and convenient to the River, where Vessels can load within a short distance.

For Terms, apply to S. M. Joseph, at Washington. THOMAS P. ALSTON. Washington, N. C. Jan. 10, 1817. 4 3w

Patent, Lever Watches, Jewellery, &c.

THOMAS EMMOTT has lately received a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches, of a good quality; also gold and Silver Capped and Jeweled Watches, warranted to keep time, Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, with a general assortment of fashionable Ear & Finger Rings, and Breast Pins, set with Pearl, and Plain Jet and Gold Necklaces, Bracelets, Miature Cases, &c. all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on. All kinds of Engraving and Hair work done, also Clocks and Watches carefully repaired & warranted. 6 tf Raleigh, Jan 17

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For Negro Monday, WHO deserted from Beaufort County Jail on the night of the 20th instant. He is about the common size, being 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, trim built, with large shoulders, a black skin, his hair a little bushy, plays the fiddle tolerably, pretends to be a conjuror, speaks quick and bold when spoken to, and is well known in Beaufort county, where he was raised. It is expected that he will endeavor to escape with one Thomas Brown, a white man, who escaped from prison at the same time, committed on a charge of forgery. Thomas Brown is a man about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well made, full faced, large whiskers, fair complexion, very fond of drink, quite a manial when in company, a pretty good scholar, writes a handsome hand, and may furnish negro Monday with a free Pass before they part. Negro Monday is Outlawed in Beaufort county, for whom I will give the above reward if taken dead or alive without the State, or Thirty Dollars if within the State, and delivered to me in Hyde, or secured that I get him again. All overseers, and masters of vessels and other persons are forewarned from harboring, employing, or carrying off said fellow, under the penalty of the law.

MAJOR JNO. CLARE.

Log-House Landing, Jan. 27, 1817. 7 6r

MILLBROOK, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell that elegant and highly approved situation, having thereon a most superb dwelling house, the workmanship of which is not inferior to any in the State; with every other house thereto attached for its convenience, and a spacious ice house. A Mill on Big Fishing Creek, within two hundred yards of the dwelling, having four gears, viz. one pair of Burrs, one pair Colong, two pair Albany stones, two set boiling cloths, one screen and fan, a cotton gin with 52 saws nine inches in diameter, and saw mill, all in good repair—a tumbling dam, filled in with rock nearly one hundred yards in length, with a fine rock foundation, which renders it safe from undermining at all times. To these conveniences may be added about three thousand young apple trees and twice that number of young peach trees, all of which are beginning to bear and are large will yield an abundant harvest; as great pains have been taken in pruning and manuring them. At the Quarter, (one mile distant) is a very valuable granary, 32 by 30 feet, with two sh ds 32 by 22 and 30 by 22 feet. There are attached to the premises about 2000 acres of Land well cultivated, about 240 of which is pine wood, the rest may be considered creek lands, and first rate for this part of the country, good for corn and very suitable for cotton, tobacco and wheat; with twelve constant running springs thereon. A residence of ten years has sufficiently proved this a healthy situation. A quantity of household and kitchen furniture may be had with the premises, should the purchaser need. Those wishing to purchase, I presume, will first view the premises, and I flatter myself they will be highly pleased; as it is generally reckoned one of the most desirable situations in the state. I have for sale also, a TRACT OF LAND containing 579 acres, situated two miles from Halifax, and extending from Mill across big Quaquey, on the main road leading from Halifax to Warrenton. There is a sufficiency of apple trees on this place to make eight or ten barrels of brandy per year. The soil is suitable for the production of cog, cotton, &c. A cotton gin, a saw mill, with a bolting cloth, on big Quaquey; all of which I am now repairing. Also, two well improved lots near the public square in the town of Halifax. Terms made known on application to the subscriber. ISAAC HILLIARD. Millbrook, Halifax Co March 7, 1817. N. B. Millbrook is 20 miles S. W. from Halifax 30 miles W. from Tarborough, and 10 miles above Culpepper's bridge, and 10 miles from Raleigh. I. H.