

A TEACHER
Wanted in the *Hyco Academy*.

MR. JOHN H. HINTON, the present Teacher of the Academy, having made known to the Trustees his intention of withdrawing from the Institution at the close of the present year, the Board wish to employ as a successor a well qualified Teacher to enter upon the duties of Principal, at the beginning of the ensuing year.

Under Mr. Hinton's care, the Academy has been rendered strictly preparatory to the University; the Board having ratified his adoption of the course of studies requisite for entering the three lower classes at the College. In the employment of a Teacher, therefore, it is their object to get one qualified to instruct according to this system. For the purposes of facilitating the procurement of a Teacher, whenever one may be wanted in the Academy, and of rendering this situation comfortable and desirable, the Trustees have, at considerable expense and trouble, erected suitable buildings upon a lot of three or four acres of ground, within less than a quarter of a mile of the Academy, and very contiguous to as fine water as any in the upper country. The use of these buildings and the lot, together with a great abundance of fire-wood on the spot, are now, and will be allowed to the Teacher free from expense.

To a person who can come well recommended for correctness of scholarship and morality of character, it is believed that few situations of the kind in the state, can be more inviting.

The School has almost uniformly been large and flourishing, so as to bring in a handsome income to the Teacher; and it is expected that it will continue to be so.

A Clergyman, or at least a pious man with a family, would be preferred.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE W. JEFFREYS, Sec'y.
P. S. Letters directed to G. W. Jeffreys, Postmaster, will be punctually and promptly answered.

Red-House, Caswell County, N. C.
September 1, 1820. 53t

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1820.

The new Ship of the Line, lately built at Philadelphia, and which is named NORTH-CAROLINA, was to be launched yesterday.

Female Tract Society.—The anniversary Sermon for the benefit of this Society, was preached at the Presbyterian Church in this city, on Sunday last by the Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters. It was very appropriate. Something less than \$20 were collected for the Society. On the following day, the Society held its annual meeting.

United States Bank.—The Cashier of the Branch at Fayetteville, in this State, who lately resigned his office, is said to be deficient in the settlement of his account of *Twenty-six Thousand Dollars*!—This Institution is surely very unfortunate.

Massachusetts.—On the 21st ultimo, a vote was taken throughout the State of Massachusetts, on the expediency of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of that State, in particulars wherein by the abscission of Maine it has become defective, and in other particulars if they think it necessary. The vote in the town of Boston was, Yeas 1,029, Nays 50. The vote throughout the State will have been nearly in the same proportion, & the Convention will of course be duly authorized.—The Delegates to compose it will be chosen on the 16th day of October next.

An election has been just held to fill the vacancy in the representation of that State in Congress, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Dowse; and from the returns we have seen, it appears that Wm. Eastis, formerly Secretary of War, and late Minister to Holland, is elected.

Virginia.—Thomas L. Moore has been elected to Congress from the Fauquier district, in the place of Mr. Strother, resigned, by a majority of 193 votes over John Love.

John C. Gray, Esq. is elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the District of Southampton, &c. by a majority of 93 votes over his opponent Arthur Smith.

Kentucky.—The latest returns give to Judge Logan and Gen. Adair, the leading candidates for the office of Governor, about 14,700 votes each.—It is now supposed that Gen. Adair has succeeded.

For Congress, we learn, in addition to the six members already mentioned, that Anthony New, Benj. Hardin, Francis Johnson, and Thomas Montgomery, are elected. Out of the ten members elect, six are not members of the present Congress. Anthony New was a member of the last Congress, & has been in Congress, off & on, whenever he chose, first from Virginia, & more recently from Kentucky, for 25 or 30 years.

Michigan Territory.—Mr. Woodbridge, the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Michigan, has resigned his seat. He is the Secretary of that Territory, the duties of which station require his presence there during the ensuing winter.

Indiana.—Wm. Hendricks is just elected a Representative of this State, without serious opposition.

Illinois.—The election for Representative to Congress has just taken place in this State; and it is believed that Daniel P. Cook is re-elected, tho' seriously opposed by Elias K. Kane.

Counterfeit Notes.—Notes on the Bank of Cape-Fear, of Five and Ten dollars, (says the Norfolk Beacon) have been in circulation in this place for several days past. They are so well executed, both as to engraving, devices and signatures, that they easily elude the detection even of persons who are in the habit of dealing largely in money of that Bank. One of them of five dollars, is now in our hands, and we see nothing in it upon which to found a suspicion of its being spurious, but the colour of the paper, which is of a reddish cast—whereas that of the genuine notes of the same Bank, is uncommonly white, before they become soiled by circulation—and this note, which is dated 'Wilmington, N. C. 1st Jan. 1814,' is so little soiled that we should judge it had passed through but very few hands. We may, perhaps, be able to say in a week or two, who first put them in circulation here.

Bank of Caroline, Maryland.—The Stockholders of this institution have come to the determination of winding up its concerns; & the Cashier writes, "I am directed by the Board to inform you, that, so soon as we can collect par money enough to pay you, it shall be remitted."

The Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington (says the National Intelligencer) has ceased to do business. Arrangements have been made for the redemption of all its bills with specie or Eastern funds. The reason of its winding up is supposed to be, the impracticability, in the present state of the country, of doing a profitable business. The truth is, we had too many Banks in the District, and a reduction of the number, without a reduction of the quantum of capital, would, in our opinion, essentially contribute to the prosperity of trade and commerce in the District.

Musquitoes.—At this time of the year it may not be amiss to state to our readers in the lower parts of the State, that a wash of pennyroyal and water will prevent musquitoes from biting. The same herb strewn about the room will effectually clear it of these troublesome insects.

The Bellona Powder Mills, near Baltimore, blew up on the 29th ultimo. Three of the workmen were killed instantly and several severely injured, two of whom have since died. This is the fourth time that the Mills erected at that place have experienced a similar calamity.

A Library was founded a few weeks past in Salem, Mass. for the use of mechanics and their apprentices. In a few days it received 300 volumes of useful and valuable works.

It is painful to announce (says the Pee Dee Gaz.) that the late Fresh has made sweeping destruction on the Pee Dee. From Chatham to tide water, few, if any plantations have escaped damage; many are totally swept of their present crops, numbers have lost from 50 to 100, and some as high as 200 bags of cotton, and corn &c. in proportion, together with cattle and other live stock. It is believed that half a million of dollars would not repair all the losses on Pee Dee.

Mr. Wm Cobbett.—It is stated in the London Times, that Cobbett "is a prisoner in the rules of the King's Bench, with a view of taking the benefit of the insolvent act." Mr. Cobbett and Mr. Benbow are accused of causing placards to be posted up about the city.

Mexico.—The Havana Noticioso of the 19th ult. contains the proclamation of the Viceroy of Mexico, dated the 31st of May, promulgating the Constitution, and informing the public that on that day, himself and all the authorities in that capital would take oath to the same; and enjoining the other authorities in the different parts of that kingdom to perform that solemn act, and to put the constitution into immediate operation.

44th Anniversary.—The Americans at Paris celebrated the 44th Anniversary of American Independence, by a dinner, which was honored by the presence of Gen. La Fayette, and his Excellency Mr. Gallatin, as guests, and Mr. G. W. Erving, our late Minister to Spain, as President. At the close, the following Toast was given by Mr. Gallatin, with many others by the company:

"The commercial relations between the United States and France.—A speedy adjustment of all existing misapprehensions, on terms honorable and advantageous."

A shock of an Earthquake was very sensibly felt at Wilmington, Delaware, on Sunday morning, the 26th ultimo, about half past two o'clock.

Michigan Territory.—A communication appears in the Detroit Gazette of 11th August, after a just philippic against the plan of our territorial governments, as "containing, in the very terms of its enunciation, a complete definition of despotism," proceeding to exhibit a variety of charges against the mode in which that government is administered. We of course know nothing of the truth of them; but, if they be well founded, it is, indeed, high time that a reformation took place. Abuses, however, are inseparable from the system: it is impossible they should not exist under a government in which the Judges compose the Legislature which enacts the laws they are themselves to expound. Of the nature of the charges some idea may be formed, from the assertion, that no Journal is kept of the proceedings of the Legislature; that acts are frequently signed without being even read, and, after their enactment, differently construed, according to the opinions of the Judges respectively as to what ought to be the law in the case, &c.—*Nat. Int.*

Extract of a letter received in Boston, dated Paris, July 6.

"There is nothing yet done here respecting the tonnage duty in America. Mr. Gallatin is holding discussions with the Ministers, but it is yet uncertain how they will end—we hope, and even expect, by equalizing the duties. Our opinion continues the same, that there will be no retaliatory measures resorted to by the French government, tho' menaces have been given out that they shall lay a corresponding duty upon American vessels."

Buffalo, Aug. 8.
Squirrel Hunt.—On Saturday the 29th ult. twenty-eight gentlemen of Clarence, under A. S. Clarke, Esq. and Mr. Benjamin Holmes, killed 798 squirrels, between the hours of 8. A. M. and 4 P. M. Notwithstanding this large number was killed in a circuit of a few miles, there is no apparent diminution of these animals.—Crops of wheat contiguous to wood land have suffered considerably by squirrels this season, and corn will probably suffer more.

New-York, Aug. 15.
Shipwreck.—We learn, by a gentleman from Sag Harbor, that the ship New-Jersey, Capt. David Howland, from Liverpool, bound to Alexandria, was stranded, at 1 o'clock on Thursday morning last, on the South side of Long Island, near Southampton.—She went ashore at low water, and remained tight at the last accounts, but our informant states it will be difficult to get her off. The cargo of dry goods, hardware, crates, coal, and salt, is principally saved; the people were employed in landing it on Friday. Mrs. Rein and children, and Mrs. Betts and 5 children, passengers, landed on Friday, and arrived at Southampton. No accident happened to any person on board. The New-Jersey is a ship of 400 tons, owned by Messrs. Howlands of Alexandria. She sailed from Liverpool about the middle of June.

Witnesses against the Queen.—On the 4th of July, thirteen Italian witnesses against the Queen landed at Dover from Calais, twelve men and one female, mean in appearance, and resembling the image sellers of the metropolis. No sooner had they landed, than the mob assailed them with gross epithets, spit upon them and pelted them unmercifully. During their short stay at the hotel, it was literally surrounded by the mob. Several of the windows were broken, and one of the witnesses badly wounded over the eye. It became necessary to read the riot act, and the mob was at last dispersed by the police, after a short resistance. Even the Captain of the Packet came in for his share of abuse; but he appeased them by saying, "D— the Italians, if I had not bro't them, somebody else would, and I might as well pocket the cash as any other person."

POSTSCRIPT.

New-York, Sept. 1.
The Minerva Smyth arrived last evening in 31 days from Liverpool.—Capt. Bennett has favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Liverpool papers to the 29th, and London papers to the evening of the 27th July.

It appears that a complete revolution has been effected in the Kingdom of Naples, without bloodshed, and that a constitutional government, similar to that of Spain, was immediately to be adopted. On the 6th of July the King issued the following decree:

"The general wish of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies for a Constitutional Government having manifested itself, we consent to this, of our full and entire will, and promise to publish the basis in the space of eight days.

"Till the publication of the Constitution the existing laws shall continue to be in vigour.

"Having thus satisfied the public wish, we order the troops to return to their corps, and every individual to his ordinary occupation.

(Signed) FERDINAND.
Naples, July 6.

On the same day, the King abdicated the Throne to his son Francis, who the next day issued the following proclamation:

"By virtue of the act dated yesterday, by which his Majesty, our august father, has transmitted to us, with the unlimited clause of the Alter Ego, the exercise of all rights, prerogatives, pre-eminence and faculties, in the same manner as they can be exercised by his Majesty.

"In consequence of the decision of his Majesty to give a Constitution to the State.

"Wishing to manifest our sentiments to all his subjects, and to second at the same time their unanimous wish,

"We have resolved to decree, and do decree as follows:—

"Art. 1. The Constitution of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies shall be the same that was adopted for the Kingdom of Spain in 1812, and sanctioned by his Catholic Majesty in March 1820, saving the modifications which the national representation constitutionally convoked, shall consider it suitable to propose, in order to adapt it to the particular circumstances of the States of his Majesty.

"2. We reserve to ourselves to adopt and make known all the arrangements which may be necessary to facilitate and accelerate the execution of the present decree.

"3. All our Ministers & Secretaries of State are charged with the execution of the present decree.

Naples, 7th July, 1820.

(Signed) FRANCIS, Lt. Gen."

A letter from Paris says accounts have been received from Milan of the 13th of July, which speak of a gathering storm in that part of Italy. Several arrests have recently been made, and the Austrian government have had information of a secret society, composed of nearly 20 officers who served under Bonaparte, and the greater part of whom are now living in Piedmont. The Austrian resident at Sesto Calenda, has been instructed to allow no person without a passport to cross the Maggiore, even for an hour. This order is rigidly enforced, but the watchers and watched are equally infected with the revolutionary spirit.

It is stated that the Dutch and American squadrons have sailed in pursuit of the Algerines. It was the opinion of the American officers that they had gone against Tunis—others suppose against the weakest of the Italian States.

LONDON, JULY 27

Mr. Hase, from the Bank of England, has just made a communication to the Stock Exchange, stating that, in answer to a petition from the subscribers to the late loan, praying that the Bank would take in the Omnium (that is, pay the future instalments on being allowed interest at 5 per cent. per annum, for the money advanced) that he was authorised to state that the Bank would comply with the prayer of the petition. The effect of this communication, will no doubt, be very favorable to a further rise in the prices of stocks.

The King was better yesterday.—The gout in his hand appears to be diminishing. In other respects the King is in good health.

The Queen has sent a communication to the H. of Lords, stating that it is her intention to be present every day during the investigation which is to take place, and requesting that a seat may be provided so situated that she may hear distinctly all the evidence that may be produced.

The Paris papers of the 24th have arrived. They are filled almost exclusively with the affairs of Spain.—On the 10th the Cortes approved of an address to the King. This document after congratulating the King, &c. thus refers to the South American Territories.

"The intimate union of the Cortes with your Majesty's government, the re-establishment of the Constitution, and the faithful accomplishment of promises, by removing all pretext for distrust, will facilitate the pacification of transmarine possessions. The Cortes, on its side, will let no opportunity escape to propose and adopt the necessary measures, to re-establish tranquility in those regions, in order to unite the Spains of both hemispheres in one happy family."

After the reading of the address, the minister of pardons and justice, announced, that the King had deemed it necessary to secure the persons of the sixty-nine individuals, who had signed the address to his Majesty against the constitutional system in 1814, and that they were confined in various convents.

The Trafalgar, of 120 guns, was anchored at Chatham on the 26th of July.

The House of Lords adjourned on

the 26th to the 15th of August, and the House of Commons to the 21st.

The trials for treason at Glasgow, were completed. James Wilson, was convicted, and sentenced for execution on the 30th of August. The other prisoners were acquitted. Some more prisoners were to be tried at Paisley.

M. Pignatelli, late secretary of state, under Murat's government, is appointed Ambassador from Naples to the court of France.

The Court of Common Council passed their Resolutions yesterday against the mode of proceeding commenced in Parliament with respect to her Majesty, and a corresponding petition was actually presented to the House of Commons.

Extract of a letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, dated 25th June:

"By the arrival of the U. S. vessels of war Peacock and Spark, from Leghorn and Algiers, we learned that information was given to them at Leghorn, 19 days ago, by the American Consul, of an Algerine squadron being at sea, consisting of two sloops of war, two brigs, and one sloop, and one row galley, and that war had been declared by the Regency against Tuscany. The Peacock and Spark went in consequence to Algiers and ascertained this information to be true, but could get no tidings of the course the squadron took, although they boarded every vessel they met on their way down here. It is the opinion of the American officers that the operation of this force is directed against Tunis, with which state the Algerines are in hostility."

MADRID, JUNE 29.

The expedition destined to the colonies, which has been fitted out at Cadiz, is on the point of sailing. It consists of a frigate and 12 small vessels of war, having on board commissioners for the government of Terra Firma, Lima, Mexico, and Buenos Ayres. Most of them are young naval captains, charged with important communications from the Spanish government to the insurgents.

Washington City, Sept. 4.

We are sorry to say, that accounts yesterday received give a gloomy account of the Health of the City of Philadelphia. The fever is rapidly spreading; and People are removing even from Chestnut as high up as Fourth street, which is near the heart of the city. The illness must be more extensive than the Reports of the Board of Health indicate, or the alarm would not be so great as to put a stop to business, and derange all the concerns of the city.

Jonathan Mason, we regret to learn, has resigned his seat as a Representative in Congress from the Boston district in Massachusetts.

It is ascertained that Gen. John Adair is elected Governor of the state of Kentucky.

Baltimore, Sept. 1.

Arrived at this port yesterday, 77 sail of schooners and sloops, with cargoes, consisting of wheat, corn, tobacco, and other produce, from the different rivers in the Chesapeake Bay and North-Carolina. Likewise from 30 to 40 wood craft.

DIED.

At his residence in this county, on the 16th ult. Dr. James D. Ridley.

In Warren county, a few days ago, Seymour Ransom, Esq. a very respectable Planter. Mr. Ransom was esteemed by all his acquaintance, as a worthy, liberal and hospitable man, and in his domestic circle, was honored and beloved.

In Chatham county, on the 3d inst. Mr. Wm. Marsh, Jun.

At Chapel Hill, on the 30th ult. after few days illness, A. Craig, Jun. a promising youth.

In Cumberland county, on the 30th ult. Mr. John Pernal—and on the next day, Miss Mary Pernal.

In Onslow county, on the 20th ult. the Rev. Archibald Robeson, of the Methodist Church. At his Summer Residence near Fort Johnson, on the 13th ult. Hugh Wilson, Esq. aged 68.

In Washington City, on the 27th ultimo, Joseph Ponceyrol, Esq. formerly a distinguished officer of the French Corps of Engineers, and lately an adopted citizen of this country. In him the scientific world have lost an useful member, and the community an honest man.

Lately, in Philadelphia, of the prevailing fever, Abraham Barker, Esq. formerly a highly respected merchant of New-York.

At West Point on the 28th ult. Andrew Ellicott, Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy, aged 67. He was one of the few men of our country, who, at the period of his youth, had made any considerable advances in the Mathematical sciences.—These, he continued to admire, and cultivate during life; but to no particular branch was he so much devoted, as to practical Astronomy. In this, he was pre-eminent, both in the expert use of instruments, and the accuracy of his calculations, which were the result of his observations. The reputation which he gained for those rare and peculiar acquirements, was evinced by the number and frequency of his appointments, both by individual states and the United States, for the purpose of adjusting such boundary lines as depended on the most nice Astronomical observations. By his death, science is deprived of a devoted admirer—the Military Academy of one of its best friends and most distinguished Professors—a society of a benevolent and useful member, and his family of a tender husband, and a kind and affectionate parent.