

rated it. This is an immense sum for a town like ours to lose, suffering as it has from the effects of former famines, from the onerous operation of restrictive measures, and a general stagnation of business.

We have conversed with a gentleman from Kempsville, & another from the Great Bridge; they say the corn is all beaten down level with the ground, and completely stripped of its blades by the wind; that the fences are generally swept away, and the road rendered impassable for carriages, by the trees, that have fallen across them. They have heard of no accidents to the dwelling houses in the country, except some few instances of chimneys blown down.—Herald.

AFRICA.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society have just received from Mr. Rush, our Minister in London, to whose friendly attentions the society has been much indebted on many occasions, two very interesting publications of the African Institution. One of them contains the last annual report of that Institution, and the other exhibits the latest and most authentic accounts of the present state of the African slave-trade. From these papers we shall, occasionally, make extracts which cannot fail to excite a higher degree of that interest on the subject of Africa and her wrongs, which the humane measures of our government, and the zeal and enterprise of our navy, have already awakened.

The following is the conclusion of Mr. Rush's letter accompanying these pamphlets:

"The society will, I am sure, have great satisfaction in hearing that, by accounts which have reached this government from the British Commissioners at Sierra Leone, of a date later than any contained in the printed abstract which I send, a sensible diminution in the slave-trade is declared to have taken place; and that this diminution is ascribed, in a large degree, to the well directed efforts of the public vessels of the United States cruising in that quarter."

Extract of a letter to the Board of Managers from Lieut. Commandant Stockton, commanding U. S. schooner Alligator.

"We have had an interesting cruise on the coast from the Shoals of the Great River to Cape Palmos; it was during the most unhealthy season, and under circumstances not the most flattering: being in a small vessel, we were often exposed to heavy rains, and occasionally, encountered great fatigue, notwithstanding which we have returned in good health, only regretting that our cruise was so short, and that we accomplished so little of that which we promised ourselves. We had the fever on board, but in every instance, it yielded to the skill of our surgeon, John W. Peace, and his assistant, T. W. Weisenthal, to whose abilities and perseverance we all in common gratitude owe our thanks.—Under these circumstances I am bound to believe, (my conclusions, however, are deduced from impressions rather than from unalterable opinions.) that the horror for that coast, the hue and cry about the African fever, and the noise about the tornadoes, are but little else than a tale generated by folly, listened to because wonderful, and propagated by the interested. As to the climate, it is true, the air is warm, and I think that a constant exposure to the sun must be very debilitating. The thermometer observations of this vessel do not show that the temperature of the air has ever been above eight-five degrees, measured by Fahrenheit's thermometer; but, as the country is seldom refreshed by a cool invigorating breeze, the heat is more uniform and of longer duration; and from that cause, I think, arises its pestilence, and not from the immediate power of the sun. The heat is not beyond bearing for a while, but from its constancy must overcome any human constitution, that is unwarily exposed to it for any length of time without relief. The fever, I think, may be more readily avoided, and, if taken, is not so dangerous, and may be more easily destroyed, than that which infects many places in our own country. The tornadoes, as I saw and felt them, are inconsiderable and harmless, in comparison with squalls met with on parts of the American coast at particular seasons of the year. We may have been particularly favored, and it is possible that all the danger which persons are led to apprehend, do ordinarily possess that country."

But I can assure you that the fever has not assumed a living shape, the winds are not saturated with pestilence, that even on the coast of Africa, oxygen forms a component part of the atmospheric air, and to inhale it is not certain death. We (for I think I am speaking the sentiments of my companions) respired as freely, and enjoyed generally as good health, as any country could have supplied us with. After examination and reflection, I honestly think that the climate presents all those obstacles which are

the natural productions of a tropical soil, unlearned and uncultivated; but they will yield to proper precautions, and that nothing can prevent the consummation of your wishes but limited means, bad counsels, or feeble efforts. I wish you every success. I am more and more persuaded of the usefulness of your society; I believe it will be instrumental in mollifying the condition of Africa. The unfeeling clan of slave dealers are still, and more extensively than ever, draining 'the dearest veins' of that country. Is such to continue to be their fate? And will not Christendom put an end to it?—Are they to be torn from their homes, from their friends, from their forefathers' graves, while the 'vultures' of the world are proclaiming freedom, and forming coalitions for its security? May the Father of Mercies take care of this oppressed people; and is it too uncharitable to hope that the hour of vengeance is approaching, when the hurricane will sweep from the deep every sail that is spread for so unhal- lowed a purpose? My associates, most of whom were ready (and I sincerely believe it) to sacrifice on the altar of humanity, convenience, comfort, interest and health, received encouragement to inform themselves on this subject: they were highly competent to the task, & will give, I have no doubt, any information within their knowledge.

My communications to you may be marked by a freedom of expression little suited to my years or the occasion, and possibly calls for an apology. My object is humanity—my means truth and sincerity."

A CASE OF ANALOGY.

FROM THE AURORA.

M. D'Aurichy, an engineer, a middle aged man, had resided for some time in St. Domingo, when the civil revolution broke out there; and was involved in the war against the blacks. This was not his first encounter, there had been several conflicts before, where the revolted negroes had beaten the whites; and after taking a number of prisoners, the enraged negroes had put them all to death, by the most refined cruelties. M. D'Aurichy was not ignorant of these barbarities; the little troop in which he was fighting, was surrounded by the enemy; and such was their peril, that he expected every moment to be taken; with this conviction, and a due consideration of the fate that awaited him, he resolved, if possible, to avert the torture, such as had been inflicted on some of his friends, who had fallen into their hands. The difficulty was to procure the means—as an engineer & draftsman, recollecting that among his colors which he had about him, there were some which contained arsenic—"I can now defy those monsters," said M. D'Aurichy, and he swallowed such a quantity, as he thought, would rescue him from the cruelties he apprehended. But it happened that they fought so well, that they were not taken prisoners.—On the other hand, the dose of arsenic, did not prove sufficient to immediately kill him; he suffered violent cholics and some severe convulsions, but being a young, vigorous, and temperate man, his constitution appeared to overcome it, and his stomach returned to the performance of its customary functions. M. D'Aurichy continued thus, free from pain, for some time; but he gradually lost flesh, and frequently had pains in his stomach and bowels, and sometimes acute cholics.

In this situation he came to Philadelphia, with a great number of his countrymen, when Cape Francois was evacuated, and, like many of them, being destitute of other means of procuring a livelihood, he had recourse to the skill in which he was distinguished, as surveyor, landscape painter, and elegant draftsman. A gentleman of this city, (Mr. Paul Busti) who was agent for a company who owned large quantities of land, employed him for some time in that capacity; but his disease increasing, M. D'Aurichy lingered three or four years, and at last died in this city, leaving a daughter, and his mother-in-law; to whom, as well as his physicians and friends, he had often related the above particulars, and stated them to be the cause of his approaching death. On these occasions he requested that his body should be opened, to verify the facts which he had stated.

His physicians, one of whom, an eminent practitioner in this city, who relates this fact, and is now alive, did open the body, as desired, and found the lungs, the liver, the heart, and every other organ, and viscera, in a perfectly sound state; but, when they came to lay the stomach open, that viscus was found to be the seat of extensive disease, adhesions connected with extremity. The internal surface of the stomach was schirrus, and advancing to cancer.

I was struck, as I dare say, you will be, at the coincidence of the appear-

ance of this subject, with that given so formally concerning the great Napoleon, as published in all the prints; and when I considered that M. D'Aurichy had died by mineral poison, administered by himself, and that the fact of his having been so poisoned, could not be doubted, because all the facts agreed; I believe the facts bear a resemblance too exact, in the result, however different in the origin, to render any inference at all necessary.

Now, Mr. Duane, I will ask any physician, the most accurate and experienced morbid anatomist: what are the appearances always exhibited on dissection, by the human stomach, that has received arsenic, or any other corrosive substance?—and, if all physicians answer the question readily, by saying that the appearances in such a case will be precisely those which were exhibited on the appearances of Napoleon's stomach being laid open; and, if that opinion be corroborated by the experience of all practitioners, must not the conclusion be inevitable, that Napoleon was poisoned?

And then I will ask these gentlemen, rich in learning and experience, whether cases frequently or ever occur, of a schirrus being exhibited in a stomach, especially in robust, sober, and vigorous subjects, unless caused by the introduction of corrosive substances; and if their answer be in the negative, I must believe, that Napoleon was premeditatedly poisoned.

What is a schirrus, or schirrosis? Quincy's Lexicon, defines it, an induration of the glands, from gummy obstructed matter, as it happens frequently to the liver in jaundice, and the like.

It appears to me very plain, therefore, that we have evidence fully sufficient to govern our judgment, in dictating an opinion, that Napoleon died by corrosive poison.

As to the story of which the editor of the National Gazette, says he has good reason for believing, that the anecdote of his having described his disease as hereditary, is well founded—I assert, that this story or pretended notion for belief, has no foundation; however, I am willing to leave that gentleman the whole merit of his belief; for faith they say will remove mountains; but a hereditary schirrus, precisely on the pyloric extremity, may be imagined by an accommodating fancy, and repeated, or even believed by the editor of the National Gazette; but I venture to say, that no physician of experience or respect for his own reputation, will notice it otherwise than by a smile.

But I should like to know the reason for the belief of this pyloric disease, in preference to many others, related of Napoleon. Is it because there are no examples of such murders of eminent men; or is it to attenuate the odium which must forever cover the British Machiavists, when the whole matter shall be exposed to the world, as to a certainty it will.

Upon calling to mind a few incidents within a few years, I think I can recollect the murder of Paul of Russia: I can recollect the murder of the gallant Ney; I can recollect the murder of Murat, and by the orders of an agent of the same power, that murdered the venerable Carracoli, even after a capitulation.

If I pass only my mind over the map of India, or peruse a single one of Edmund Burke's pages uttered in days of his unpensioned eloquence: I can see a great benefactor and a great emperor sacrificed. Indeed, that region appears strewn over with assassinated emperors and princes—from Chet Sing to the king of Candy, the oldest of the legitimate monarchs, it being evident, that Napoleon, died by poison, it remains to be examined, who and by whose orders that poison was administered; but as this is a delicate question, and I have some further use of my pylorus, I will leave you, or any other gentleman better acquainted than I am with English magnanimity, to settle that question.

AN OBSERVER.

GOOD HUMOR.

In a warm season, it cannot be inappropriate to recommend coolness of temper, and calmness of deportment. It is not the easterly breeze, fresh from the pure surface of the Atlantic; it is not the sweet luxury of the ice-house, nor any, nor all the safeguards against external heat, that can arrest the fever of passion, and suppress the blustering effervescence of anger. Anger is weakness, and injures the strong. It is folly, and disgraces the wise. It is rashness, and defeats the skilful. It is deformity, and mars the lovely. It is excusable in children, but a man in a passion is still a child. If you must be angry, if the heat of your bosom must evaporate in exclamations and curses, and the harmony of your features be disturbed by frowns and distortions, shut yourself up in your chamber until the process is over. If you would go through this world with any thing of composure, take things as you find them. Yield your sympathies to

the deserving, your compassion to the unfortunate, but your temper to no one. Conceal your mortification, the display of which serves only to gladden your enemy. The servant who excites your anger, is so far your master. The adversary who draws down your imprecations has conquered you. You yield to him the control which God originally gave to yourself.

If you are an Author, above all things, keep cool and good natured. If you write in a passion, you cannot expect your readers to be also in a passion, and an angry writer is of all things the most ridiculous; for while words soon lose their heat, and die away of their own exhaustion, writings strive to continue their asperity in spite of time and better feelings.

If you are a lawyer, and lose a cause, never be angry. The defeat of your client becomes your own when your temper is thereby ruffled.

If you are young, be not angry, for you are in the benevolent bloom of the universe. If you are old, be not angry, cheerfulness is the charm of the desert.

If you look properly on this world, its misfortunes will become sources of pleasure. The greatest triumph is that of endurance. Study to be happy, and you must be so.

Charleston Cour.

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday, the 2d day of October next, at the Dwelling-House of the deceased, will be offered to sale, in the City of Raleigh, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, sundry Articles of the PERISHABLE PROPERTY belonging to the estate of the late Robert Williams.

LEWIS WILLIAMS, Ex'or.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1821. 47

THE RALEIGH THEATRE

FOR RENT on the following terms, viz Ten Dollars for every Night of Performance, exclusive of the Bar.

A small but respectable Company of Comedians would meet with liberal encouragement during the sitting of the Legislature, and for some time before and after.

Letters directed to the President of the Thespian Society, POST PAID, will be duly attended to.

The Editors of the Charleston Courier and Georgia Advertiser, published at Augusta, are requested to insert this advertisement once a week for four weeks, and their accounts will be paid at this office.

Sept. 10, 1821. 47

5 CENTS REWARD.

WILL give the above reward to any person who will deliver to me in Caswell County, N. C. a certain bound girl by the name of Fanny Ward, about 16 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 inches high. The above girl was bound to me by the County Court of Orange, and absconded about the 3rd of August last. I therefore forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with said girl under the penalty of the law.

JAMES TATE

Sept. 3, 1821. 47

COMMITTED TO WAKE JAIL.

Malatto Bay, 19 years old; who calls himself Edward Evans, and says he is free, and was bound to John Montgomery, about 12 miles from Columbia, S. C. in Richard District, to learn the Blacksmith's trade.

The said Montgomery, or whoever else may have a legal claim to said Malatto, are requested to prove their right, pay the expenses incurred, and take him out of Jail.

JOHN DUNN, Jailor.

Sept. 11, 1821. 47

RALEIGH & TARBORO' STAGE.

A subscriber having received a transfer of the contract for carrying the Mail by Stage between Raleigh and Tarboro', informs the Public that the Stage leaves Raleigh every Friday, about 8 o'clock—runs to Mrs. Lee's, 17 miles, to dinner—hence to Jesse Battle's, 45 miles from Raleigh—stays all night—thence, 25 miles to Tarboro' (if any passenger should desire it) by 8 o'clock, so as to fall in with the Stage running from Fayetteville to Norfolk. Leaves Tarboro' on Sunday morning, and arrives at Raleigh on Monday.

JER. BATTLE.

April 20. 27

N. B. Stage fare from Raleigh to Tarboro' is reduced from \$7 to 5—or 7 cents per mile for any intermediate part of the ground.

J. B.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, the Governor of the State is authorized to cause the lands lately acquired by Treaty from the Cherokee Tribe of Indians, to be offered for sale.

Now therefore, I, JESSE FRANKLIN, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale for the disposal agreeably to law of the said lands, shall be held at Waynesville, in the County of Haywood, on Monday the 15th day of October next, under the superintendance of Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

One eighth part of the purchase money will be required of the purchaser at the time of sale, and bond and security for the payment of the balance in the following instalments, viz: one eighth at the expiration of twelve months, one fourth at the expiration of two years, one fourth at the end of three years, and the remainder at the end of four years.

The sale will continue for one week and no longer.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State, at Raleigh, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1821.

J. FRANKLIN.

By the Governor.

W. W. HARRIS, Pr. Sec.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

To be had at J. Gale's Store, Fincastle of Bark do-Rhubarb Cheltenham Chalybeate Salts Epsom and Glauber do Aque and Fever Drops do Elixir of Health do Vegetable Nervous Cordial Hamilton's Blix r, for Coughs, &c. Antibilious Pills do Chonical Tooth-Powder do Hamilton's It worative Drops do Essence and Extract of Mustard do Worm Lozenges do Bateman's Drops do Stoughton's Bitters, &c.

August 23, STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Randolph County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1821.

Elizabeth Hoover, Petitioner for dower. Joseph Hoover & others,) T appearing to the Court, that Jacob Hoover, jr. John Hoover, David Hoover, Jacob Hoover, sen, Daniel Hoover, Frederick Hoover, Mary Hoover, Sally Hoover, Susannah Hoover and Daniel Hatches, Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Raleigh Register, for the said defendants to appear at the next Court, to be held for said county on the first Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

A copy. JESSE HARPER, c. c. 45 6c

NOTICE. THE subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Wm. Dew, dec'd, at August Term, 1821, of Edgecombe county—Notifies all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

On a credit of six months, will be sold at the late residence of Wm. Dew, deceased, on Monday the 24th Sept. next, all the perishable Estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Mules, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, one Wagon, one Brandy Still, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with many other articles too numerous to mention. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser before the property is delivered. The sale will be continued at his plantation on Contentney Creek until all is sold.

BENJ. FARMER, Adminr. JOHN HORN, 45 5c

VALUABLE LAND & MILLS, FOR SALE, Or Exchange for Western Lands.

THIS Property lies four miles west of Raleigh, on Mine Creek, and contains about 330 acres of Land.—The Millhouse 36 by 40 feet, 3 stories high, and calculated for four pair of stones, two pair are now running, and two others might be set to work at a small expence. Also a Saw-Mill All of which are new and in good order. The mill dam of rock, well executed. The situation is as healthy as any on this side the mountains.—The land is of excellent quality and well watered.

A further description of the property is believed to be unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will no doubt first view the premises. Persons desirous of viewing the land are referred to Dr. Gilchrist living near the mills, Mr. Ellis on the premises, or to the subscriber in Raleigh. Terms will be made accommodating.

THO'S. COBBS, Ex'or of Jehu Scott, dec'd. Raleigh, May 31. 32

VALUABLE WAXHAW LANDS For Sale.

A Subscriber, desirous of concentrating his agricultural concerns on the place where he now resides, in Kershaw District, offers for sale his Waxhaw Plantation, in Lancaster District, containing about 600 acres, all fit for cultivation, and the greatest part is of the best quality of oak and hickory land. It has been, by Henry Izard, Esq. emphatically styled "The Garden of the Waxhaws." About 250 acres of this land is cleared, most of which is fresh and under good fence. On the premises are two pretty good Dwelling Houses, two very good barns, and an excellent Gin House, Blacksmith's Shop and every other necessary out-building. No part of this land is liable to the casualties of floods, being equally situated on the dividing Ridge between Cain Creek and the Catawba River, with the great Road leading through it from Camden to Charlotte. It commands a beautiful prospect of the surrounding neighborhood, is watered by a variety of the best Springs, and is well known to be as healthy a situation as any in the upper country.

This land will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 27th of October next, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

The terms will be one fifth of the purchase money paid down in cash, the balance in four equal annual instalments with interest from the day of sale. Bond with approved personal security and mortgage of the premises will be required to secure payment.

Also, On the same day, his House and Lot in Laurensville, well situated and well calculated for Mercantile business, will be offered for sale on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security and a mortgage of the premises.

Actual possession of the Plantation will not be given until the crop thereon can be gathered, say the first of February next. Possession of the House and Lot in Laurensville will be given as soon as the terms of sale are complied with.

Any person wishing to view the above-said plantation, will please call on Mr. William Harrel, residing on the premises. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Red Oak Camp, Kershaw District, South-Carolina.

JAMES BLAIR.

August 23, 45—20 Oct.