

THE Law Students connected with Mr. J. L. Taylor's Office are informed, that the Lectures will commence on Friday the 29th inst. at the usual hour of examination, and will be continued each week until the 17th June. March 21.

FOUND

IN the neighborhood, a Mourning Breast-pin, of gold, set with hair, apparently of an aged person, surrounded with eight jet stones. If it belongs to a gentleman he can have it upon paying the cost of this advertisement; if to a lady, without.

Apply to this Office.

March 21.

LOST OR MISLAID,

A Note of Hand for \$147 50, due twelve months after date, given to me by Robert R. Johnson, with John C. Ehringhaus, security, as Executor of the late Jehu Scott, of Raleigh, at the sale of his Effects on the 11th December, 1819.

All persons are cautioned from taking an Assignment of said Note, it having been paid in full to me by the Drawer.

THOS. COBBS, Ex'or.
March 13. 74 St

NEW BOOKS.

J. GALES has just received from the North, a fresh Parcel of Books: amongst which are—

Chalmers's Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 2 vols.
Parry's Voyage for the discovery of a north-west passage, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
Nicholson's Farmer's Assistant.
Cogan's Philosophical Treatise on the Passions.
Dr. Ware's Sermon on the Ordination of his Son to the Pastoral Charge of the 1st Congregational Church in N. York.
Memoirs of the Earl of Waldegrave.
Chapman's Therapeutics, 2 v.
Denman's Midwifery, with Notes and Emendations, by Dr. Francis, of New-York.
Macneven's Edition of Brande's Manual of Chemistry, with Notes and Emendations.
Valerius, 2 v.
Cavalier, 2 v.
Privateer, 2 v.
Annals of the Parish.
Mourning Ring.
The Solitary.
The Pirates are daily expected.
Feb. 26. 71

Raleigh Register.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1822.

No Northern Mail arrived to day. The cause of the failure we know not.

Shipwreck—We are sorry (says the Eden Gazette) to have to announce the loss of the schooner John Stanley, Britt, of this port, belonging to Mr. Popelston. She was lost on the 18th ult. between Beaufort Bar and Cape-Loquoet-Shoals, on her homeward bound passage from Charleston. The captain and crew with great difficulty saved themselves, and have since arrived here.

Treaty with Algiers—The Treaty between the United States and Algiers, concluded Dec. 23d, 1816, was ratified by the President on the 11th ult. By the 2d article of this Treaty it is stipulated, that no tribute or any present shall be demanded by the Algerine Government. By the 3d article, the right which the Algerines have heretofore maintained, of holding Christian prisoners in slavery, is as far as relates to the Americans, expressly given up.

Mr. De Neuville, Minister from France, is about to depart for Europe, leaving M. De Morou, of the present legation, Charge des Affaires.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have granted an Act of Incorporation to the Chamber of Commerce in Philadelphia, who are authorised by the act to erect an Exchange.

On the 4th inst. the freemen of Boston, by a majority of upwards of 900, accepted the City Charter granted by the Legislature of Massachusetts. The city is to be divided into twelve Wards, and on the 2d Monday of April next, the freemen will proceed to elect a Mayor and eight Aldermen—and in each ward, 4 Common Councilmen, a Warden, a Ward Clerk, and 5 Inspectors of Elections.

The largest and most elegant building of Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, in the State of Maine, took fire accidentally a few days ago, and was wholly destroyed, the bare walls excepted.

Scientific Intelligence—Professor Cooper, President of the College of South-Carolina, states in a letter to Professor Silliman, that he is now engaged in drawing up a "full syllabus of his course of Lectures on Geological Mineralogy, forming the elements of that science," which he designs for the use of his class, and that he will "probably publish it early in the summer."

Mr. Meigs has laid an official report before the House of Representatives, in which the balance against the General Post-Office in 1820, was \$48,999, and in 1821 it was \$136,879. By way of remedying the contingent deficiency, he proposes, among other measures, 1st, to discontinue all the post routes which do not pay one-third of the expense—2d, to increase the postage on newspapers, and to sub-

ject all newspapers to postage, of course the exchange papers of printers; 3d, to require postage of newspapers to be paid before their transmission by the mail; that is, to make printers pay it in advance.—And these two last measures so injurious to the press, are seriously proposed by Mr. M. notwithstanding his anxiety for "the circulation of those useful vehicles of information so necessary to the existence and preservation of free governments!" This is one way of "backing your friends."—R. Eng.

Statue of Washington—There has been a number of meetings lately held in the city of New-York, to consider the propriety, and devise the means of erecting a Statue to GEORGE WASHINGTON. At a meeting on the 6th inst. the Mayor was called to the Chair, and it was

RESOLVED, That an Equestrian Statue of bronze, with appropriate ornaments and inscriptions, be erected in some conspicuous part of the city, to the memory of George Washington, the illustrious Father of his Country, in a style commensurate with his fame, and comporting with the dignity and character of the metropolis of this important state.

A committee of 18 respectable and influential citizens were chosen to confer with the Corporation and to carry this object into effect.

The New-York Daily Advertiser states, that there are now building in that port eleven ships and brigs from 260 to 550 tons. There were last year built and registered in that port for Foreign Commerce, 12 ships, 3 brigs, and 4 schooners—6110 tons. For the coasting trade, 3 ships, 2 brigs, 23 sloops, and 2 perriauagers—2489 tons. On the 1st inst. there were in port 62 ships, 50 brigs, 48 schooners, and 128 sloops. The number of vessels built for foreign commerce last year was something larger than for several years past. The imports into New-York last year from Cuba, amounted to \$6,584,589; and the exports to the same place \$4,540,680. So that the commerce with Cuba exceeds, by a small amount, that which New-York has had with all the West India Colonies of all the European powers.

The Susquehannah—The city councils of Baltimore have passed an ordinance to raise 50,000 dollars to improve the navigation of this noble river. A Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, paper, speaking of the importance of water communication, mentions that, exclusive of several keel boats on the Juniata river, (a fine branch of the Susquehannah) there are now preparing on the different navigable streams which pass through Huntingdon county, upwards of fifty arks from 25 to 30 tons burthen, intended for the transportation of iron, wheat, flour, &c. during the spring freshets.

Among the ravages made by the great floods of water, at the North, is the destruction of the old Stone Bridge at the entrance of Trenton, N. J. that had stood for almost a century. This small structure is intimately connected with American history. In the gloomy year of 1777, it formed the defile that Washington defended successfully against the British army, under Cornwallis; on this bridge was also erected a triumphal arch, under which he passed to meet the Congress assembled in New-York, treading on the strewed flowers, and greeted with the songs of his fair country-women. Thus change and fall the scenes of the triumph of that great man.—*Charleston Mercury*.

Trial without Jury—We notice, with considerable interest, the appointment of a committee in the General Court, to consider the expediency of providing by law, that all civil actions may be tried by Court without Jury, both parties consenting. We have long been of opinion, that many, perhaps a majority of the civil actions in our Courts of Justice, might be more satisfactorily determined, both the law and the facts, by one or more learned Judges on the bench, than by twelve jurymen from the county; and certainly it would be a saving of expense, as well as of the time of the Courts.

In saying this, we would not be understood to undervalue the right of trial by jury. This mode of trial is venerable for its great antiquity, and ever has been justly considered the bulwark of our liberties—deprive us of the right of trial by jury, and our liberties are gone. Still, parties might be allowed to dispense with a jury at their option, without impairing the right. In times of civil commotion and high party excitement, the citizens will look to a Jury of their country as the only bark of their political & individual safety: yet we are strongly impressed with the sentiment, that in times of public tranquility, causes between party and party would, in general, be much more righteously determined by the Court without the intervention of a Jury. This election by the parties to employ a Jury, or not, is, we believe, in practice in some of

the States, and we should not be sorry to see it in Massachusetts.

Hampden (Mass.) Pat.

Salem, Mass. Feb. 23.

An examination of an extraordinary nature took place at the Court House, in this town, on Tuesday last, before Justice Tucker. Five persons of the Quaker denomination, belonging to Lynn, were arraigned before the Justice, charged with riotous and disorderly conduct, on the preceding Sabbath, at the Quaker House of Worship, in Lynn. It appeared that some of the persons thus charged, had, in consequence of circumstances connected with a schism, which we regret to learn has for some time prevailed among the Friends, (with the nature of which we are not fully acquainted) been read out, or dismissed from the Society; that, notwithstanding this, they continued to attend the meetings, and to take the seats appropriated for the elders and speakers, contrary to the regulations of the Society. On the last Sabbath, three or four of them entered the high seats, were ordered to leave them, and on their refusing, were actually taken by force and carried out of the House. It also appeared that one of the persons charged, an elderly, sedate and respectable looking Quaker, *actugly entered the House of Worship with a sword hanging at his side*. He also was put out of the House, but did not attempt to make use of his deadly weapon. These are some of the principal facts of the case, and it would be improper to say more, till their trial takes place, next month, before the Court of Common Pleas at Ipswich, for their appearance at which, they were ordered to enter into recognizance. The defendants declining to give bonds, have all been committed to the jail in this town, to await their trial.—*Essex Reg.*

Salem, March 2.

It ought to be mentioned, in justice to those persons of the Quaker denomination who are now suffering imprisonment in consequence of the unhappy difficulties in the Friends' Society at Lynn, that on the same day they were examined here, four persons of the other party, and the master of the Lynn Work House, were examined before Justice Hazletine, in Lynn, upon a complaint for an assault and battery, and false imprisonment, by taking Benjamin Shaw, (now in Salem jail) forcibly out of the Friends' Meeting House, in the morning of the Sunday previous, and carrying him to the Work House, and confining him there until 8 o'clock in the evening. They are under recognizance for their appearance at the next Court of Common Pleas.—*Register*.

By referring to the proceedings of yesterday it will be observed, that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, has reported a bill concerning the collection of the Revenue. It is intended, we understand, as a substitute for what is called the collection law of 1818, which, it is said, has been found inconvenient and embarrassing in its operation. The bill embraces all the important provisions of the old law, in other language, and arranged in a different order. The oaths required on entering goods are thoroughly revised, thereby removing the contradiction between the oaths prescribed in the laws of 1799 and 1818. The bill proposes to enlarge the system, establishing appraisers for the examination and valuation of goods, which has been found so useful to the revenue. It provides a remedy for cases where fraud on the revenue is suspected or intended; it enforces the spirit of the law of 1799, by which it was intended to extend the credit on duties only to citizens of the United States; and embraces some other provisions of minor importance.—*N. Int.*

In both Houses of Congress, reports have been made, on the subject of the restriction on trade with the British Colonies, &c. adverse to a repeal of them at this time. The report in the Senate, from the pen of Mr. King of New-York; being within such a compass as we can readily admit into our columns, shall be published in a short time. Of the other, which is an elaborate paper from the pen of Mr. Newton, two thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the House of Representatives.—*Id.*

The House of Representatives does not sit on Saturday, having adjourned over to Monday, to allow the necessary preparations to be made, in the intermediate time, for the experiment which is proposed in the report yesterday made by Mr. Blackledge, and agreed to in the House of Representatives.—*Id.*

We understand, that a copy of the Discourse, preached in the Capitol by the Rev. J. Sparks, on the Sabbath following Mr. Pinkney's death, has been obtained for the press, and will shortly be published.—*Id.*

We understand, that the Report of the Rev. Dr. Morse, on the state of the Indian Tribes, lately made to the President of the United States, and by him laid before Congress, in compliance with a resolution of that body of the 22d of January, has been found too voluminous, either for a full examination of the Committee on Indian Affairs, or for publication among their other documents, and that, in consequence, at his request, the manuscripts have been given back to the author for publication. This report, with the valuable additions which the author will be enabled to make to it, from information received, during his stay at Washington, from Indian Chiefs, Agents, Traders, Travellers in Indian Territories, and from recent Missionary Reports, which he has received, will, we are informed, make an octavo volume of more than 400 pages.

Messrs. Davis & Force, of this city, with other Booksellers, in the other cities, have issued PROPOSALS for publishing this work, which they state will be immediately put to press.—*Id.*

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

Mr. Newton, of Va. from the committee on Commerce, reported a bill from the Senate concerning the navigation and commerce of Florida, without amendment, which was committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Newton, from the Committee on that part of the President's Message which relates to our commercial intercourse with foreign nations, and the various petitions on the subject of commercial restrictions (so called) made a report, which, on motion of Mr. N. was committed, and, on motion of Mr. Cushman, two thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed.

[This report, which is of great length, (105 quarto pages) concludes with the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That the act concerning navigation, passed the 18th of April, 1818, and the Act supplementary to the act concerning Navigation, passed the 15th May, 1820; and, also, the act laying a tonnage duty on French vessels, passed the 15th of May, 1820, made necessary to contravert the restrictive systems of Great-Britain and France, and for the protection of the navigation and commerce of the United States from injuries, are still, and, as long as those adversary systems shall continue, must be necessary to protect from injuries the same great interests, and ought not to be repealed.

RESOLVED, That the Government of the United States, having uniformly declared and avowed its attachment to the principles of free commerce, and having, in the treaties which it has formed and agreed to, with foreign nations, and in its relative acts, adhered to them, should be the last to abandon them, and especially at a time when every just and enlightened nation is conforming its commercial policy to an accordance with those principles.]

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making perpetual the act passed the 3d day of March, 1817, entitled "An act to continue in force an act, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imposts and tonnage, passed the 3d of March, 1815, and for other purposes."

The bill was twice read & committed. Mr. Rankin from the committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill providing for the examination of titles of land in that part of Louisiana situated between the Rio Honde and the Sabine rivers, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Blackledge, from the committee on Public Buildings, made the following report:

The Committee on the Public Buildings to whom was referred the resolution of the 6th inst. instructing them to "inquire whether such an alteration can be effected of the Hall now occupied by the House of Representatives as will fit it for the purpose of a deliberative assembly; and, if this be deemed impracticable, whether a suitable apartment can be provided in the Centre Building of the Capitol for the accommodation of the House of Representatives." Report, in part: The Committee having examined the Hall when empty, and observed, with as much accuracy as was practicable, the expansion and reverberation of sound within it, entertain the opinion, that the altitude and peculiar structure of the dome are the principal causes which render sounds within the Hall indistinct and inaudible. It would seem desirable that this opinion should be tested by actual experiment, so as to ascertain the foundation in fact. An experiment, which, it is believed, may be made with very little expense, has been proposed by the Architect, which the committee submits for the consideration of the House. The experiment is to be made by throwing canvas or other cloth across the base of the dome. From a computation by the Architect, it is believed the expense of this experiment will not exceed 150 dollars. The trial may be made so as to be tested by the House without much loss of time, as the materials for making the experiment are at hand, and the Architect will be ready to execute the work promptly. Should the House concur in the views of the committee, they would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the Architect of the Public Buildings cause to be made the experiment recommended in the accompanying report.

The report was agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the Committee of Elections, on the memorial of Philip Reed, contesting the election of Jeremiah Gosden, returned as one of the representatives of the present Congress from the State of Maryland.

The report was against the sitting member. The committee rose without taking a question on it.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, March 11.

The ship Robert Edwards arrived here yesterday from London and Plymouth. Capt. Sherburne has obligingly furnished the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a paper of the latter place of the 24th, and London papers to the evening of the 22d of January.

The latest Paris dates are January 20th, which are still full of contradictions with regard to Russia & Turkey. It was reported that an order for the evacuation of Moldavia & Wallachia, by the Turks had been resisted by the Jannissaries at Jassy. At Vienna it was stated that, instead of evacuating those provinces, the Turks have recently reinforced their army in that quarter, which now amounts to 80,000 men. On the other hand, a letter from Odessa of December 22d, says that, in consequence of the representation of the Austrian and English Ambassadors, the Divan had requested a delay of thirty days, to give a definitive answer to the Russian ultimatum.

The Greeks are said to have made themselves masters of Patras on the 2d December, after a most obstinate attack, and to have gained other advantages.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 15th Dec. say, the long expected Russian Tariff is highly injurious to the commercial interest of this country, and that a prejudice exists in favor of the United States. The British Ambassador exerted himself without effect to procure a modification with regard to this country.

A letter from Trieste, of the 26th ult. says that news had arrived from Smyrna, of an embargo being laid by the Turks on all Greek property.—There was, however, no want of European vessels in the Archipelago to protect their commerce.

PARIS, JAN. 17.

The Augsburg Gazette states that 300 Russian waggons, loaded with ammunition, passed the Dnieper on the 13th of December, and proceeded towards Kischenow and the Pruth.

The order of the day for the law project on the press is fixed for Saturday. It will be preceded by the hearing of petitions. One from the Count Leaumont proposes that the French Government should take means to recover the possession of St. Domingo. Another from M. de Gastine, prays that a treaty of commerce may be entered into with Hayti.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 10.

The Turkish fleet remains at the Dardanelles, but it is expected will shortly put to sea. We have no news of the Greek squadron.

From Spain—An arrival at Boston has brought Gibraltar papers to the 17th of January, containing advices from Madrid one day later than have been received via England. On the 9th of January, the King accepted the resignation of the Ministers of State, of the Interior War, and the Finances. Messrs. Bardajery Azara, Felia, Salvador, and Valleja, and appointed as their successors *ad interim* to the three latter, Messrs. Cano Manusi, Esendero, (Minister of the Marine) and Imaz. On account of the indisposition of Esendero, Jose Castelen, sub Secretary of the War Department, was appointed *ad interim* to supply his place at the head of the Department. The decree announcing these appointments, states that his Majesty had repeatedly refused to admit the offered resignation of his late Ministers, and that he now acceding to their wishes, he does so on account of the existing circumstances, and that he is satisfied with their loyal services, adherence to the Constitution, attachment to his person, and zeal for the public good.

St. Domingo surrendered—Captain Plummer, of the schr Otter, arrived here yesterday from the city of St. Domingo, which place he left the 10th Feb. informs that President Beyer arrived in that harbor on the 8th, and landed at the head of his troops on the 4th Feb. The Republican flag was hoisted at the Fort, and a national salute fired. The transfer was made without a shadow of resistance, and the populace were frantic with joy; the old Spanish merchants were the only class that did not appear to relish the sport. Business was for the moment suspended, and the stores closed.—*Newburyport Herald*.

MARRIED.

In Chatham county, on the 28th ult. Joseph Scudder, Esq. to Mrs. Ann Moore. At Murfreesboro', in this State, on the 13th ult. Mr. Benjamin B. Camp to Miss Mary Rea, daughter of Wm. Rea, Esq.

DIED.

In this city on Saturday last, after an indisposition of several months, Mrs. Mary Faires, widow of the late John Faires. In Halifax, on the 13th inst. after a lingering illness, George Vaden, Esq. a valuable and beloved citizen, and formerly a respectable merchant of that place.