

**CHIP HATS.**

**W. M. WILLIAMS** has just received a few Ladies Chip Hats, in imitation of Leghorn—Leghorn Hats for Gentlemen—Parasols.

15 Boxes Muscatel Raisins, fresh  
1200 lbs. English White Lead, ground in oil  
Sweed and English Iron  
4 Boxes prime Codfish  
6 Bbls. Apple Brandy  
Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin  
L. P. Madeira  
Sicily do  
Teneriffe do  
Malaga

WINEs.

St. April 11.

**FOUND**

IN one of the Streets of this city, on Tuesday last, a Morocco Bill Case, containing a little Money. The loser, on application to the Printers hereof and describing his property, will have it restored, on paying for this advertisement. April 10.

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having gone on a journey to the State of Tennessee which may detain him six or eight weeks, has left Mr. J. F. Martin in charge of his Books and Accounts. He will be much obliged to those indebted to him to call upon Mr. Martin and make a settlement, either by Cash or Note, as early as possible. Dr. Burges will attend to any of his customers who may desire his services.

JAS. M. HENDERSON.  
April 5. 77 4w

**A CITY LOT.**

**WILL** be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 25th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, **Three-fourths of Lot No. 167 in the Plan of the City of Raleigh.**

Pleasantly situated on Morgan and Dawson Streets in said City; with a Dwelling-House and other necessary Out-houses thereon, a Well, and a good Garden inclosed with a Plank Fence, late the property of Jacob Lash, deceased.

This Lot is sold for the purpose of refunding to the Subscribers money paid by them as the Security of said Lash, for which purpose it was conveyed to them by him.

WM. HILL,  
J. GALES.  
April 11, 1822.

**Raleigh Register.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1822.

A man, named John Smith, was convicted at our Superior Court, last week, under the Act of Assembly of 1819, of being concerned in altering the denomination of a Note of our State Bank, or passing it knowing it to be altered. He was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes, to be imprisoned six months, and to stand in the pillory for an hour on the second day of our County Courts in May and August. It appeared, from the evidence, that this man was connected with a company of others in this shameful business, in Johnston and Wayne Counties.

**Melancholy Accident.**—On Friday evening last, the driver of the Southern Stage (named Johnson, an Irishman,) within a mile or two of this city, rising from his seat to whip his fore-horses, slipped from the foot-board, and falling under the wheels of the carriage, was so bruised, that he died in a short time after he was taken up. Another driver happened to be in the Stage, who drove it to town.

**Melancholy.**—The house of Mr. Nathan Mason, of Pendleton district, S. C. was consumed by fire, on the 14th ult. during his absence, and four out of five of his children, perished in the flames! They were imprudently left alone in the house. The child that escaped the unfortunate fate of the others had to run two miles to give the alarm.

**Liberal Bequests.**—The late John Whittington, of New-York, after giving a number of legacies to his relations and friends, has bequeathed to the Baptist Church in Oliver street 10,000 dollars; to the Poor Fund of the same Church 5,000; to the Baptist Theological Seminary in N. York, 1,200; to the N. York Baptist Missionary Society 1,000; to the Columbia College recently established at Washington City 5,000, together with his Library; and to the General Convention Baptist Church and American Bible Society 10,000 each.

**Patronage of the Fine Arts.**—At a meeting of the Association of S. Carolina Academy of Fine Arts, Charleston, Feb. 7, 1822—Resolved, that the artists throughout the Union be apprized that the South-Carolina Academy of Fine Arts, at Charleston, will receive their works for exhibition on the following terms, viz: The freight will be paid by the Academy, and if the work be sold, 10 per cent. as commissions will be deducted, for the benefit of the Academy.

Information is stated to have been received of the establishment of the Separate Province of Guatimala into a separate republic, by General Victoria, a distinguished revolutionary leader of New Spain.

Congress sat on Saturday. The House of Representatives were engaged in further discussing the Appropriation Bill, which is not yet got through.

The British brig *Phaede*, just arrived at Savannah, left Havre on the 18th Feb. but brings nothing new.

Governor Brooks and Lieutenant Governor Phillips, are again re-elected in Massachusetts.

The news from Spain is of great interest indeed. If it be true that the Cortes of Spain has acknowledged the Independence of the Nations of South America, the act is a magnanimous as well as wise one, and worthy of regenerated Spain. It is an act which is complete in itself, and removes all apprehension for the continued independence of all Spanish America.

**Nat. Int.**

The New-York American seems to suppose it possible that the intended departure of the Russian Envoy from this government may have some relation to the course determined on by the United States with respect to South-America. We are glad to have it in our power to remove any doubt which may exist on that subject. The intention of Mr. Poletica to return to Russia this Spring was well known in the circles of this city, long before there was any indication, on the part of our government, of an intention to take any step, whatever in regard to the nations of South-America.—*Id.*

During the late electioneering campaign in the State of Maryland, and before and after it, there was published, in the Baltimore Federal Republican, a series of letters over the signature of "A Native Virginian," on the subject of pecuniary transactions in various departments of the government. Their object was to impeach the Republican administrations of the government, for waste and negligence of public money. But, although written with some ability, and labored with great industry, the feeling and motive at the bottom of these letters were apparent, and they fell still born from the press. More recently, however, they have been collected into pamphlet form, and a copy forwarded to every Member of Congress, and, we suppose, to such editors of newspapers as are known to have a rankling hostility to the government. We suppose so, we say, because we perceive that, although previously permitted to glide without notice, in regular succession, through the columns of the Federal Republican, they are now taken up anew in some of the newspapers, and eagerly disseminated. What is the motive of the renovated industry employed on this occasion, we know not. If the public interest were the object, we should applaud the spirit of the undertaking. But if it has root in long-cherished prejudice and political enmity, we have little consideration for it.

Be the motive what it may, nothing is evolved by this discussion, that is new to those who are conversant with the operations of our government.—The most innocent transaction in life may be made, by high coloring, to assume an aspect foreign to its true nature. Such is the case with regard to many of the transactions adverted to by "A Native Virginian." Of some of his representations the persons concerned have taken the trouble to expose the fallacy; and the reader has seen how little foundation there is for the most specious accusations, when examined with candor, both sides being heard.

We do not know, however, that these investigations, whatever the motive, do much mischief in reality.—They operate injuriously in a certain degree, we know, but so far as they promote a spirit of inquiry and investigation, they may be of use. There can be, in no department of this government, a wish to suppress inquiry. It can only be objected to when frivolous, or when the gratification of idle curiosity is the object of it. The freest investigation is, therefore, courted rather than shunned; and, when the most is made of the investigation, it will appear that the persons employed by government, like those employed by individuals in their concerns, have been sometimes unwise, sometimes unfortunate, and occasionally dishonest. This any man of ordinary acquaintance with human nature would know without being told. The result of a free investigation, however, will shew that there has been less speculation in public affairs in this government than has been supposed, and that no person of respectable standing in the government can be accused, even by the malignant, with being personally interested in anything of the sort. So far from it, we are persuaded that nothing is nearer to the hearts of the administrators of this government, than that every malversation, in office or out of office, should be detected, exposed, and punished wherever punishment is merited.—*Nat. Int.*

**Pirates.**—It is stated as a positive fact, that 21 of the crew of a West India pirate were seamen who had been convicted at New-Orleans, and pardoned by the President. This is a melancholy fact.—It proves the necessity of dealing more strictly with these men hereafter. The President was led by particular circumstances in the case of the pirates of New-Orleans to discharge them. He had made examples too of the ring-leaders in different parts; whose fate, he had trusted, would strike an awe into others. It is but a few days ago, that the eight prisoners, who are under sentence of death at Savannah for the crime of piracy, and whose execution was to have taken place on the 3d inst. were reprieved during the President's pleasure. Experience has proved that mercy may be too far strained—and that new examples must be given to strike a salutary terror into the hearts of the depraved. While the Spaniards at the Matanzas are garrotting (choking to death) their victims, we too shall be compelled to contribute our share to the suppression of piracy. It is an evil, which must at all events be prevented.

The proceedings of a Court of Enquiry, held at the Navy-Yard, N. York, upon Capt. James Barron, of the U. S. Navy, in 1821, have been recently published by the authority of the Navy Department. The following is the Opinion of the Court: The Court is of opinion, that the conversation, alleged to have taken place between Capt. James Barron, and Mr. Lyon, the British consul at Pernambuco, in the year 1809, has not been proven. And the Court is of opinion, that although the evidence produced by Capt. Barron establishes his sincere and earnest desire to return to the United States at certain periods, and the difficulty of accomplishing his wishes, yet the Court is of opinion, that the evidence of his inability to return sooner than he actually did, is not satisfactory; and it is, therefore, the opinion of the Court, that his absence from the United States, without the permission of the government, was contrary to his duty as an officer in the Navy of the United States.

**Trial of Quakers.**—On Tuesday last Jonathan Buffum, Preserved Sprague and Benjamin Shaw, were tried in the Court of Common Pleas, holden at Ipswich, for the county of Essex, by Judge Howe, on indictments for a riot, for a disturbance of public worship, for rude and indecent behaviour in a public meeting, and for a conspiracy to disturb the meeting, committed at the meetings of the Society of Friends, at Lynn, on the 14th and 17th of February last. The offences charged consisted in forcibly taking possession of the high seats, or minister's gallery, which are appropriated by the custom of the society to ministers, elders, overseers, and aged and venerable persons invited to sit there. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on all the counts, against Buffum and Sprague; and of acquittal of Shaw by reason of insanity. A *Nolle Prosequi* was entered on the indictment of John Alley, jr. it appearing that he was insane.

**Another Mail Robbery.**—On the evening of the 3d inst. the great mail from the South was cut open, at one of the stopping places near Kingston, N. Jersey, and some few packages taken. One package of 34 single letters, from Baltimore, is all that is missed, for N. York. Some few other packages for the Eastward, among them No. 1, for Maine with 23 free letters, are said to have been taken. The sheet iron box may yet be thought an advisable improvement; for the old remark of the highwayman is frequently brought to mind, that it made his knife laugh to see a lock upon leather. The portmanteau was in the front boot under the driver. It was cut near the chain to the length of about six inches. The inner bag was also cut.—*Balt. Pat.*

The Editor of the Evening Star, a London anti-ministerial paper, introduces a compliment to the American Navy, in his comments on the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States on the Public Finances. In giving the Navy estimate, he observes, that "this charge includes not merely the vessels building, so formidable for their size and force, but the squadrons which keep the sea in all parts of the world, and which maintain with so much vigour and efficiency the commercial rights of American citizens and the honor of the national flag."

**Imprisonment for debt** is said to have been first introduced in favor of the Barons, "to enable them to bring their stewards to book." This practice has been condemned by two very different, but equally eminent men. Dr. Johnson disapproved of it; and Mr. Horne Tooke, declared that "it operated as an illusory satisfaction to the injured, contributed to the ruin of innocence as well as the triumph of guilt, and was beneficial to none but Marshals, Turnkeys, and Attorneys."

**Matrimony.**—A great proportion of the wretchedness which has often embittered married life, I am persuaded, has originated in the negligence of trifles. Conubial happiness is a thing of too fine a texture to be handled roughly. It is a sensitive plant, which will not even bear the touch of unkindness, a delicate flower, which indifference will chill and suspicion blast. It must be watered with showers of tender affection—expanded with the glow of attention, and guarded by the impregnable barrier of unshaken confidence. Thus matured, it blooms with fragrance in every season of life, and sweetens even the loneliness of declining years.

**New-York, March 26.** Judge Story has been severely bruised by the oversetting of a stage from Philadelphia, and is now in this city unable to proceed home. The driver, it appears, was taking his dram when the horses started. The lives of our valuable citizens are thus jeopardized by negligence and intemperance. We repeat, that two or three good verdicts against stage proprietors would be of great service; it will probably make them careful, and preserve the lives and limbs of passengers.

**Line of Packets.**—It is worthy of notice in our commercial and maritime improvements, that two unfailing lines of packets are established, which sail from this port three times in each month for Liverpool, (Eng.) Their success has encouraged imitation in Philadelphia and Boston, whose arrangements are made for putting similar establishments into operation.—We have also a variety of weekly lines to Charleston, Boston, Baltimore, &c. &c. that sail with a regularity nearly equal to mail-stages, and a degree of speed and certainty that a few years since would have been considered impossible.—*N. Y. Mech. Gaz.*

The canvas which was stretched over the Hall of Representatives, with a view to try what would be the effect of interposing a glass frame between the Hall and the dome, has been removed. We believe it is generally admitted, that the experiment failed of the success expected from it, tho' in some parts of the House it was supposed to render the voices of speakers more distinctly audible. We are among those who are under an impression, with great deference to the opinions of others, that no Hall, of sufficient dimensions for the Representative body, will be better adapted for hearing than the present one; and that any alteration which can be proposed would have the effect to detract from the architectural beauty of the Hall, without adding much to the convenience of the members, or materially facilitating the progress of business. This, we presume, is also the impression of a majority of the House, from the refusal yesterday to consider the resolution lying on the table, the object of which is to cause a glass frame to be stretched where the canvas lately was; and from the subsequent refusal of the House, by a large majority, to consider a motion for directing the canvas lately removed to be replaced.—*Nat. Int.*

**Precious metals.**—There is one point of view in which the events of South-America present themselves as interesting to the commerce of the world. For several years past, the revolution of the Spanish Provinces has impeded the working of the precious mines.—Amidst the clang of hostile arms, the arts of peace and the pursuits of industry have languished into inactivity.—We need no other proof of this fact, than the statement of Mr Wilcocks in his letter to the Secretary of State. He states, that previous to the insurrection in Mexico of the year 1810, the money coined at the mint of the city of Mexico was upwards of twenty-eight millions annually; and since, the money coined yearly, does not exceed from five to eight millions. 'This year it will probably not exceed four.' A liberal constitution, accompanied by the blessings of peace, will produce, however, a very opposite result. A new spring will be every where given to the industry of South-America; every branch of business will receive a new impulse—mining will be prosecuted with new spirit—new and more scientific processes will be applied to the operations—the steam engine will be used in a hundred ways to drain and improve the mine—and a larger portion of the precious metals will be poured over the commercial world.—The business too will be relieved from some of those severe exactions, which were calculated to improve the royal exchequer. Among the decrees already passed by the convention of Mexico, is one (according to Mr. Wilcocks) "for the encouragement of the miners, relinquishing to them the quota of silver formerly paid to the King, with other imports that amounted to seventeen per cent.—So that many minerals that could not be worked before, can now be used to advantage."—*Rich. Enquirer.*

**MARRIED.** In Milledgeville, Geo. on the 26th ult. Col. John W. Campbell, of Madison, to Miss Ann W. Clark, daughter of Governor Clarke.

**DIED.** In this city, suddenly, on Friday last, William Collins, a native of Ireland. He deceased came to this place, a few weeks ago, from Perquimous county, evidently in a low state of health. He had employed himself, since his arrival, in teaching a small school. He went to bed without appearing worse than usual, and was found in the morning dead in his bed. In this vicinity on the 3d instant, of a consumption, in the 27th year of her age, Miss Elizabeth B. Tucker, daughter of Joseph Tucker, dec. Her affliction, which continued for nearly 23 months, she bore with patience and christian fortitude. She had been a member of the Methodist Church for 6 or 7 years, and has left a mother and six brothers to lament this afflictive bereavement.—But the highest of all consolation is theirs, in the reflection that she lived a Christian, and died in full assurance of a blissful immortality.

Philadelphia, March 28. The North-Carolina 74 is now fitting out at the Navy Yard in South-wark; her bowsprit was fixed yesterday and preparation was made to step her foremast this day—her mainmast is ready, and weighs upwards of 29 tons—she is ordered round to Norfolk.

**FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.** *Measra. Editors.*—It is with unfeigned pleasure that I hear from the Pulpit sentiments of liberality and forbearing love towards Christians of different sentiments from the Preacher. Were this more usual, how much would such language soften down the asperities of theological disagreement. How much nearer would the Ministers of the Gospel approach to that blessed Lord in whose name they publish glad tidings to the world! Then should we no longer be pained by the sad spectacle of travellers in the same thorny path, who, instead of granting mutual support, delay their own journey and increase their own difficulties, by wantonly throwing obstacles in the way of others, and stopping to revile those who choose a different pathway to the same glorious goal. Why cannot all that name the name of Christ, join in loving one another? Why is not all strife, but that of holiness, forbidden? Why seek to make proselytes by other means than the superior godliness, mildness and reasonableness of our conduct and opinions?

On Sunday I was sincerely gratified to hear sentiments to the following effect, from a young minister belonging to the Orange Presbytery, which was in session here on Wednesday until Saturday night of last week. One of his clerical brethren had just preceded him in a short and excellent exhortation from these words, "Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?"

"The question from which you have been just addressed, said Mr. G. is one of the first importance, since as Christians, love to your Lord and Master is all necessary—but there is another question to be asked, about which there is a less perfect understanding; in the answer to which, even among professed Christians, there will be more hesitation—yet is an affirmative answer to this question also necessary—*Christian lovest thou thy Brother?* Not your natural Brother only; but your Brethren in the Lord; all in whom the spirit of holiness is visible; all who name the name of God and make his word their rule of conduct. Reject not any because their opinions may differ from yours. Examine whether the spirit is abroad in their hearts—whether the precepts of the Lord are their rule of conduct, and though they be Hottentots, take them to your arms as Brethren.—Should the spirit of God grant light to the savage Indian, receive him as freely as if he were of your own sect and congregation.—Selfishness twines too many chains around our affections: it corrupts our noblest, and contracts our best feelings. Let us be careful that it arrays not our brotherly love beneath its cloudy banner. Let us examine closely lest we love not as Christians, but as sectarians. By this shall we know that our love is pure; when we find that its increase depends, not on a closer similarity in opinions, or more perfect congeniality in sentiment with ourselves, but on the greater purity, sincerity and godliness, of the objects of our christian consideration."

I was also struck with the novel and energetic manner in which another of the Ministers rebuked some confusion in the congregation:

"Where the subject of discourse is Witchcraft, said Mr. W. men will sit from morning to night, & from night to morning, in breathless attention. When we speak of bloody Battles, of burning Towns, of shipwrecked Mariners, of murdered Men and Women, men will sit from morning till night, and from night till morning, with undiminished interest—But, when we speak of the mysteries of Godliness, and the beauty of Holiness, weariness pervades the people, and they either leave the place, or attend in sleepy apathy to these important subjects. O, my dear hearers! awake from this slumber of the soul! Shrink not from the contemplation of heavenly things, nor turn aside from the pathway to eternity!"

The same Gentleman, in speaking of the attributes of the christian character, said— "Imagine not that mere orthodoxy in opinions entitles you to the name of Christian. Alas! Orthodoxy has piled the faggot, has kindled the fire, and bound thousands of victims to the stake. Orthodoxy, alone, promotes not purity of heart and holiness of life. Orthodoxy, alone, cannot save your precious souls. No, my dear hearers, it must be that living faith which speaks in your actions, which inspires your feelings, which regulates your conduct, and breathes the vital spirit of holiness in your duties towards God—and your intercourse with your fellow-creatures, which must entitle you to call yourselves the followers of Christ, or warrant a hope of eternal happiness."

I have not the presumption to think that in any of the above quotations, I have preserved the elegance of language which distinguished the observations of the gentlemen whose exhortations I have indulged myself in noticing; I have aimed only at preserving the character of their thoughts, and hope for their indulgence if I have in any instance failed in my attempt. Z.

□ We have frequently said, and we now repeat, that we cannot announce either a marriage or death, where the communication is made anonymously.

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