

DANCING SCHOOL.

JOHN LA TASTE will open a Dancing School in Raleigh, at Mrs. Jeter's Long Room, on Thursday the 23d instant.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to Wake Jail on the 30th ult. a dark Mulatto Man, who calls himself JACK HARRIS, and says he is a free man, but has no evidence of the fact, and is therefore believed to be a Runaway.

He will be restored to his owner, on proving property, and paying charges. JOHN DUNN, Jailor. Raleigh, May 2.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having made a new arrangement in his Business, makes it necessary that all those indebted to him should call and settle their accounts without delay.

Should any articles be wanted by Customers which I have not on hand, they shall be ordered for them free of additional charges. WM. WILLIAMS. April 25.

STRAYED,

ON Saturday, the 16th of March, a small Sorrel HORSE, blaze face, flax mane and switch tail, the right hind leg white, about four feet ten inches high, seven years old this spring—the property of John Sugg. I will give a reward of Five Dollars to any person or persons who will deliver the said Horse to me, or give me information so that I get him again. JOHN DODD. Raleigh, March 22.

Raleigh Register.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1822.

Electioneering—We have read with great pleasure the following well-written Presentment of the Grand Jury of the late Superior Court of Wayne County, which, we think, does them much honour, and therefore republish it, considering the evil of which it complains as most disgraceful to the character of the State, and which, if the practice be continued, is calculated to defeat all the blessings which our free Governments are calculated to bestow on the citizens of this country.

PRESENTMENT.

State of North-Carolina—Wayne County. Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1822.

The Grand Jury for the County of Wayne called upon to direct their attention to the violations of the laws of the State, and to the practices which are injurious to the good order and happiness of society, feel themselves in duty bound to notice a custom which has prevailed in many parts of the State, and which has extended into the county of Wayne—they mean the practice of treating (so called) with spirits at all meetings of the people previous to the annual elections, and at the elections. This practice, the Grand Jury believe to be the source of many serious moral and political evils. It destroys the good habits of industry and sobriety, begets habits of intemperance, causes quarrels, litigation, and often bloodshed. In a political point of view, the consequences of the practice are highly pernicious. Electioneering or courting popular favor by giving spirits, equalizes the pretensions of the blockhead and the man of sense—the knave and the honest man—since these means of winning favor being equally in the power of all who can command and squander money, the choice of the people is no longer directed to the merits of the candidates.

The Grand Jury, therefore, present the practice of treating persons to and at the election, as a nuisance meriting the correction of the law; and they severally invite the fathers of families, professors of religion, the zealous friends of republican government, and all who honor virtue and detest vice, to unite their efforts to discourage and to suppress the practice of treating with spirits at elections.

- MICHAEL COX, Foreman. CLAUDIUS HAMILTON, JESSE BREWER, A. F. MOSES, SOLOMON BRADBERRY, JETHRO HARVELL, JESSE JONES, ELISHA APPLEWHITE, WASH. R. HOOKS, LUKE WOODWARD, JACOB BARNES, CHARLES JORDAN, LOEWIC ALFORD, JESSE BOGUE, GEORGE HERRING, JESSE THOMPSON, JOSEPH G. CARLAND.

At the late term of the Superior Court of New-Hanover, a man by the name of William Porter, was tried before Judge Badger, for burglary, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on the last Friday in this month.

As a testimony of respect to the memory of Brigadier-General Moses Porter, a soldier of the Revolution, and an officer of distinguished merits, the Officers of the Army are directed by the Secretary of War to wear crape on the hilt of their swords for the space of thirty days.

The Legislature of the State of N. York adjourned a few days ago. Previous to the adjournment, at a meeting of a number of citizens and members of the Legislature, and others, friendly to the existing administration of the State, it was agreed to nominate Governor Clinton & Lieut. Governor Taylor, for re-election to the offices they now hold. On application to them, in due form, to consent to serve, they both positively declined. So, for the present, the field is free for Messrs. Yates and Root.

England.—The manufacturers and agriculturalists of England, are not satisfied with the ministerial plans for their relief, but continue to prefer petitions and complaints, and to call for a reduction of the Taxes. Mr. Calcraft, on the 28th Feb. in the House of Commons, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the gradual repeal of the Salt Tax, which is very oppressive upon the laboring classes. A long debate ensued, and the House divided; for the motion 165, against it 169—majority for ministers, only four!! This result was received with great cheering by the opposition; some very distinguished county members had arrayed themselves against the ministry on the occasion.

Pastoral Address of the Rt. Rev. R. C. Moore, D. D. delivered to the Episcopal Convention of the State of North-Carolina, assembled at Raleigh, April 22d, 1822.

BRETHREN, It has pleased Almighty God to permit us again to assemble together, and, as the Council of his Church, to unite our efforts in the advancement of the Gospel of his Grace. To observe the work of the Lord to prosper in our hands, should excite in our minds the most fervent gratitude to Heaven, and impel us to greater and more vigorous exertions in his cause.

It is but a few years, since the work in which we are engaged was commenced.—An assembly composed of nine individuals, impressed with a desire to raise the church of their fathers from the ruin in which it was involved, nobly united in the attempt. With a zeal proportioned to the difficulties with which they had to struggle, a zeal which no obstacles could arrest; they laid the foundation upon which, under the divine blessing, we have thus far raised the superstructure.—If they in a moment so unpromising conceived the hallowed design, how ought our minds to be encouraged with the animating prospect before us! If three Clergymen and six of the Laity, trusting in the goodness of the Almighty, and looking up to him for assistance, took hold of the ark of the Lord, and bore it successfully upon their shoulders, how much may be expected from the joint efforts of a Convention, consisting of eleven ministers of the Gospel, and between twenty and thirty members of the congregations.—The presence of gentlemen from such distant parts of the diocese, forms an evidence of zeal the most encouraging, and may be considered as the loudest expression of the blessing of the living God upon our labours. Our difficulties are daily diminishing. The path before us becomes more and more luminous.—Eight new Congregations have been received into union with us during our present session. Zion is laying aside her weeds, and putting on her beautiful garments.

In the performance of the duties of the ministry, permit me, my Reverend Brethren, to request you, to insist upon the peculiar doctrines of the Gospel of Christ Jesus Ordained as you have been by the imposition of my hands, I confide in your affection for a dutiful compliance with my pastoral advice. Let the fall of man, with that depravity of nature which marks our apostate race, enter into all your discourses. Insist at all times upon the necessity of conversion of heart and of the renewing influences of the Holy Spirit. Honour the sacraments of the church as the medium of divine communication. Teach your people that without holiness of heart and life, "no man shall see the Lord." Hold up the Saviour, and the life—as the atonement for the sins of the whole world—as the only door by which a fallen creature can enter into bliss. Proclaim the Lord Jesus Christ, as the son of God—the only begotten of the father—the express image of his person—as God manifest in the flesh—God over all blessed for evermore.

In addition to a faithful expression of the truth, see that your lives are conformed to the principles you deliver. Adorn the Gospel of God your Saviour in all things. Be examples of holiness to the congregations over which you are placed. "Let that which is in you which was in Christ Jesus."

My Brethren of the Laity—Permit me to recommend to your best attentions, the Pastors of your respective congregations.—Strengthen their hands, I beseech you, in the discharge of their important duties. Encourage them in delivering the truths of the everlasting Gospel. Defend them from the unkind attacks of unbelievers. Carry them in the arms of prayer to the throne of grace. Beseech the Almighty to indue them with his holy spirit, and to sustain them in their arduous work.

My beloved Brethren! I bid you an affectionate adieu. I ask an interest in all your Prayers. Pray for me that I may continue faithful until death; that God may give me the crown of eternal life.

POSTSCRIPT.

INDEPENDENCE OF SOUTH-AMERICA.

In answer to a Resolution of the Senate, the President of the United States communicated the following Documents to Congress on the 24th ult.

Don Joaquin de Anduaga to the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1822.

SIR: In the National Intelligencer of this day, I have seen the message sent by the President to the House of Representatives, in which he proposes the recognition, by the United States, of the insurgent governments of Spanish-America. How great my surprise was, may be easily judged by any one acquainted with the conduct of Spain towards this Republic, and who knows the immense sacrifices which she has made to preserve her friendship. In fact, who could think, that in return for the cession of her most important provinces in this hemisphere; for the forgetting of the plunder of her commerce by American citizens for the privileges granted to their navy; and for as great proofs of friendship as one nation can give another, this Executive would propose that the insurrection of the ultra marine possessions of Spain should be recognized? And, moreover, will not his astonishment be augmented to see that this power is desirous to give the destructive example of sanctioning the rebellion of provinces which have received no offence from the mother country, to those to whom she has granted a participation of a free constitution, and to whom she has extended all the rights and prerogatives of Spanish citizens? In vain will a parallel be attempted to be drawn between the emancipation of this Republic, and that which the Spanish rebels attempt; and history is sufficient to prove, that if a harassed and persecuted province has a right to break its chains, others, loaded with benefits, elevated to the high rank of freemen, ought only to bless and embrace more closely the protecting country which has bestowed such favors upon them.

But even admitting that morality ought to yield to policy, what is the present state of Spanish America, and what are its governments, to entitle them to recognition? Buenos Ayres is sunk in the most complete anarchy, and each day sees new despots produced, who disappear the next. Peru, conquered by a rebel army, has near the gates of its capital another Spanish army, aided by part of the inhabitants. In Chili, an individual suppresses the sentiments of the inhabitants, and his violence presages a sudden change. On the coast of Firma, also, the Spanish banners wave, and the insurgent generals are occupied in quarrelling with their own compatriots, who prefer taking the part of a free power, to that of being the slave of an adventurer. In Mexico, too, there is no government, and the result of the questions which the chiefs commanding there have put to Spain is not known.—Where then, are those governments which ought to be recognized? Where the pledges of their stability? Where the proof that those provinces will not return to a union with Spain, when so many of their inhabitants desire it? And, in fine, where the right of the United States to sanction and declare legitimate a rebellion, without cause, and the event of which is not even decided?

I do not think it necessary to prove, that if the state of Spanish America were such as it is represented in the message; that if the existence of its governments were certain and established; that if the impossibility of its re-union with Spain were so indisputable; and that if the justice of its recognition were so evident, the powers of Europe, interested in gaining the friendship of countries so important for their commerce, would have been negligent in fulfilling it. But, seeing how distant the prospect is of even this result, and faithful to the ties which unite them with Spain, they await the issue of the contest, and abstain from doing a gratuitous injury to a friendly government, the advantages of which are doubtful, and the odium certain. Such will be that which Spain will receive from the United States, in case the recognition proposed in the message should take effect; and posterity will be no less liable to wonder, that the power which has received the most proofs of the friendship of Spain, should be the one delighted with being the first to take a step which could have only been expected from another that had been injured.

Although I could enlarge upon this disagreeable subject, I think it useless to do so, because the sentiments which the message ought to excite in the breast of every Spaniard can be no secret to you. Those which the King of Spain will experience, at receiving a notification so unexpected, will be doubtless very disagreeable; and at the same time I hasten to communicate it to his Majesty, I think it my duty to protest, as I do solemnly protest, against the recognition of the governments mentioned, of the insurgent Spanish Provinces of America, by the United States, declaring that it can in no way, now, or at any other time, lessen or invalidate in the least the right of Spain, to the said Provinces, or to employ whatever means may be in her power to re-unite them to the rest of her dominions.

I pray you, sir, to be pleased to lay this protest before the President; and I flatter myself, that, convinced of the solid reasons which have dictated it, he will suspend the measure which he has proposed to Congress, and that he will give to his Catholic Majesty this proof of his friendship and of his justice.

I remain, with the most distinguished consideration, praying God to guard your life many years, your most obedient humble servant,

JOAQUIN DE ANDUAGA.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State to the Minister of Spain.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, 6th April, 1822.

SIR: Your letter of the 9th of March was, immediately after I had the honor of receiving it, laid before the President of the United States, by whom it has been deliberately considered, and by whose direction I am, in replying to it, to assure you of the earnestness and sincerity with which this government desires to entertain and to cultivate the most friendly relations with that of Spain.

This disposition has been manifested not only by the uniform course of the U. States in their direct political and commercial intercourse with Spain, but by the friendly interest which they have felt in the welfare of the Spanish nation, and by the cordial sympathy with which they have witnessed their spirit and energy, exerted in maintaining their independence of all foreign control, and their right of self government.

In every question relating to the independence of a nation, two principles are involved, one of right and the other of fact. The former, exclusively, depending upon the determination of the nation itself, and the latter resulting from the successful execution of that determination. This right has been recently exercised, as well by the Spanish nation in Europe, as by several of those countries in the American hemisphere, which had for two or three centuries been connected as colonies with Spain. In the conflicts which have attended these revolutions, the U. States have carefully refrained from taking any part respecting the right of the nations concerned in them to maintain or new organize their own political constitutions, and observing, wherever it was a contest by arms, the most impartial neutrality. But the civil war in which Spain was for many years involved with the inhabitants of her colonies in America, has, in substance, ceased to exist. Treaties equivalent to an acknowledgment of independence have been concluded by the Commanders and Vice Roys of Spain herself, with the Republic of Colombia, with Mexico and with Peru; while, in the provinces of La Plata and in Chili, no Spanish force has for several years existed to dispute the independence which the inhabitants of those countries had declared.

Under these circumstances, the government of the United States, far from consulting the dictates of a policy questionable in its morality, has yielded to an obligation of duty of the highest order, by recognizing as independent states, nations, which, after deliberately asserting their right to that character, had maintained and established it against all the resistance which had been or could be brought to oppose it. This recognition is neither intended to invalidate any right of Spain, nor to affect the employment of any means which she may yet be disposed or enabled to use, with the view of re-uniting those provinces to the rest of her dominions. It is the mere acknowledgment of existing facts, with the view to the regular establishment with the nations newly formed, of those relations, political and commercial, which it is the moral obligation of civilized and christian nations to entertain reciprocally with one another.

It will not be necessary to discuss with you a detail of facts upon which your information appears to be materially different from that which has been communicated to this government, and is of public notoriety; nor the propriety of the denunciations which you have attributed to the inhabitants of the South-American provinces. It is not doubted, that other and more correct views of the whole subject will very shortly be taken by your government, and that it, as well as the other European governments, will shew that deference to the example of the United States, which you urge it as the duty or the policy of the United States to shew to theirs. The effect of the example of one independent nation upon the councils and measures of another can be just, only so far as it is voluntary; and as the United States desire that their example should be followed, so it is their intention to follow that of others upon no other principle. They confidently rely that the time is at hand, when all the governments of Europe friendly to Spain, and Spain herself, will not only concur in the acknowledgment of the independence of the American nations, but in the sentiment, that nothing will tend more effectually to the welfare and happiness of Spain, than the universal concurrence in that recognition.

I pray you, sir, to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

DON JOAQUIN DE ANDUAGA, Envoy Extraordinary, &c.

Don Joaquin de Anduaga to the Sec'y of State, PHILADELPHIA, 11th of April, 1822.

SIR: I had the honor of receiving your note of the 6th instant, in which you were pleased to inform me that this government has recognized the independence of the insurgent provinces of Spanish America. I despatched immediately to Spain one of the secretaries of this legation, to carry to his Majesty news as important as unexpected; and until I receive his royal orders upon the subject, I have only to refer to my protest of the 9th of March last, still insisting upon its contents, as if the substance were repeated in the present note.

With the greatest respect, I renew the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOAQUIN DE ANDUAGA.

Our accounts are now brought down to 30th March from London. The most interesting item to the American reader, relates to the plan of opening the West Indies to our vessels. We should imagine a measure of this sort is in agitation. Messrs. Wilmot and Canning have both declared in the House of Commons, that the Board of Trade are about to bring it forward.

The West Indians are in favor of it—and it is their impotunity which presses it on. The colonists in North-America are opposed to it; wishing to have the flour and lumber trade to themselves. It is probable that a discrimination will still be made in their favor—it is said, a duty of 10s. will be laid on our flour, while that from Canada will be admitted free. In this event, it is probable we shall retaliate by laying a higher duty on British Rum and Sugar. The news has already made some little stir in our market—in the price of flour and corn.

The last accounts seems unfavorable to the idea of a war between Russia and Turkey. Russia appears to have avowed her terms—which are as conciliatory as we had expected. The ministers of England and Austria are said to have pressed upon the Porte the necessity of conciliation, in such strong terms that it is difficult for her to resist them. The situation of the Greeks appears to be more gloomy.—The Turks are advancing upon them with a large body of troops—accounts state 60,000 at least.

CONGRESS.

LATEST PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26

The Compensation Bill was laid on the table; and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union; when the bill from the Senate for erecting toll-gates on the Cumberland Road was taken up; and after some amendments and considerable debate, the bill was ordered to a third reading, 89 votes to 71.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

Mr. Hardin reported another retrenchment bill, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to make such disposition of the funds of the U. States lying in the non-specie paying Banks as would be best for the public interest.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Montgomery submitted a proposition for the amendment of the Constitution, in relation to the election of President of the United States, by dividing the Union into four parts, and to elect a President from each part in succession. Mr. M. said he did not mean to call the matter up until the next session.

The House again entered upon the consideration of the compensation bill, when Mr. Baldwin moved to reduce the daily compensation proposed in the bill to be six dollars, to four. The House having decided to reduce the mileage one-half, he thought it would be proper to reduce the daily pay to one-half.

This motion produced a long debate and the proposal of a number of amendments, none of which were agreed to, and the House finally rose without taking a question upon this amendment.

We consider the communication of a Friend of Justice, on a question said to be pending before the Supreme Court, as premature. When the question is decided it will be time enough to inform the public what that decision is, and the effects it will probably produce on the community.

MARRIED.

In this county, a few days ago, Samuel Whitaker, Esquire, late Sheriff, to Miss Rhodes.

DIED.

In Rockingham county, lately, Sterling Ruffin, Esq. an old and highly respected citizen.

In Caswell county, on the 12th ult. Col. Alex. Murphey, Clerk of the Court of that county.

At Winstonsborough, S. C. on the 13th ult. while attending the Court at that place, John E. Gunning, Esq. in the 31st year of his age. Mr. G. drew his first breath in England, but his parents came to this country when he was very young. He had the misfortune to lose his father at Wilmington, in this State, not long after he arrived there; after which, he and his older brother were both placed by a friend in this Office, as apprentices to the Printing Business, where they faithfully served till near the expiration of their terms, when William entered into the Naval Service as a Midshipman, and John (navigating by his great application, acquired a complete classical education during his apprenticeship) undertook the situation of Assistant Teacher in the Fayetteville Academy, with a view of pursuing at the same time, a course of Law Study. He soon qualified himself for the Bar, and about the year 1813 commenced his professional career in Chester District, S. C. unaided by friends, and struggling with pecuniary difficulties. His character was bold and sanguine, but the success of his early efforts seemed to justify these proud hopes. Business crowded his desk, friends grew up around him, and the most important causes were entrusted to his management. The confidence of the people evinced itself by his selection to the popular branch of the State Legislature, and the assiduity with which he discharged the duties of his trust, justified the confidence reposed in him. His natural endowments were of a high order; his mind was imbued with classical learning, and he had drawn largely from the stores both of ancient and modern history. As an advocate, his conceptions were quick and glowing; his language was always forcible and elegant, and his arguments generally pointed and just. His professional acquirements were highly respectable, and if his life had been spared, and the ardor of his early efforts had distinguished his subsequent career, he must have attained very high rank as a lawyer.

An amiable wife, three fine children, and an aged mother, whom his duty has for many years supported, remain to lament his premature loss.

He some years afterwards lost his life in one of the gun-boats.