

J. BRASELMAN,

Dentist.

INFORMS the inhabitants of Franklin and Warren Counties, that he intends visiting them for the purpose of following his profession...

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE MISSISSIPPIAN inform their friends and the public generally that they have opened a HOUSE OF PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Courthouse, on Saturday the 29th inst on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, the NEGROES belonging to the Estate of Jehu Scott, dec'd.

THOMAS COBBS, Ex'or.

SWAN TAVERN.

P. HAWKINS,

HAVING purchased the well known and long established Stand in the Town of Louisburg formerly owned and occupied by WYSS & PATTERSON, respectfully informs his friends and the public at large, that he continues keeping Tavern, and hopes by assiduity in the discharge of his duty and moderation in his prices, to secure a liberal portion of patronage.

His Stable is large, and he pledges himself shall at all times be well supplied with forage. Connected to his stable is a large Carriage House newly built.

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Louisburg, N. C. June 1.

Raleigh Register.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1822.

Raleigh Academy.—The semi-annual Examination of the Students of this institution commenced on Friday last, and closed on Wednesday; on which day the Report of the Trustees was read, and an Honorary Certificate and Golden Medal were awarded to Miss West D. Whitaker, of Halifax County, in this State, who had passed honorably through the various Studies assigned to the Female Department.

As we shall, in our next paper, probably publish an Abstract of the General Report, we shall not now say any thing more on the subject, than that the Exercises of the next Session will commence on the 20th inst.

Miss NYE being about to visit her friends in the State of New-York, the Rev Dr. M'PHEETERS, Principal of the Academy, will take charge of the Female Department during her absence, and will be ably assisted.

Woodson Clements, Esq. was re-elected Sheriff of this County, for the ensuing year, at our late County Court.

The Carolina Observer and The Fayetteville Gazette, will, in future, be united in one paper, and published on an enlarged scale, by A. H. Dismukes, for the proprietors.

The National Intelligencer has commenced the publication of the Views of the President of the U. S. on the subject of Internal Improvements, communicated to Congress with his objections to the Cumberland Road bill. This important document makes 53 pages in 8vo. It contains the reasons at large of the President for believing the Constitution does not authorize Congress to embark in works of this kind.

The 5d Virginia, or Jubilee, held at Jamestown, on the 24th ultimo, was attended by several thousand citizens, who appeared to enjoy themselves in a variety of ways on the occasion; but there appears to have been a want of order in the government of the proceedings. Nothing, except two Addresses which were delivered by two young Gentlemen of William & Mary College, and an Ode written by Mr. McCreery, of Petersburg, and recited by Mr. McCleary (and which will be found in our last page) appeared like preparation. The Pilgrims generally visited the Tombs; but there was nothing like a procession for the purpose as heretofore. The company was distributed into a number of dining parties. There were in the bay between 80 and 40 vessels, besides five steam-boats, and a number of small boats gliding about, which made a fine display; but the most rationally interesting entertainment was the Represent-

ation at Mr. Warrel's Picturesque Theatre, of the landing of Smith and his fellow adventurers, &c.

An accident happened which tended to mar the pleasure derived from the occasion. The old brick building belonging to Col. Travis's estate, which was occupied as a Grocery & Confectioner's store, took fire and was burnt down. It was, indeed, of no great use, and no other injury was done—but it was one of the few remaining Monuments of antiquity.

Ezekiel Whitman, who had been for many years a Representative in Congress from Maine, has vacated that office by accepting the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in that State.

We learn, (says the Newport Mercury of the 18th inst.) that Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War, and Mr. Lowndes, a distinguished Member of Congress from South-Carolina, are expected to pass the summer months in this town.

Lieut. Abbott, lately tried by a naval court martial, has been suspended from the service for two years, without pay or emolument. The sentence has been approved by the President.

The foreign news given in to-day's paper is interesting, so far as regards the question of peace or war between Russia and the Porte. The best informed journals of Europe had professed to consider a rupture so inevitable, that we had begun to look for intelligence of the commencement of hostilities; but all the advices just received concur in giving a much more pacific aspect to trans-atlantic affairs, and it is even asserted now, in some of the English papers, that the late Turkish note, purporting to be an announcement of the reasons of that government for rejecting the Russian propositions is an entire fabrication. This is not probable; though the system of fabrication and deception in every thing which can affect stock speculations, is carried to such an extent in England, that it throws more or less suspicion around their relation of all circumstances in any manner connected with the political affairs of the continent.—Nat. Int.

Loss of the schooner Only Son.—We learn from a friend at Elizabeth-City, N. C. that the schooner Only Son, Eldridge, from N. York, bound to Washington, N. C. went ashore early on Saturday morning the 25th May, a few miles to the northward of New Inlet, and was entirely lost; a heavy gale of wind from the eastward blowing at the time she went on, all efforts to get her off proved abortive. Her cargo consisted of a small quantity of rum, sugar and molasses, but an inconsiderable part of which was saved. One of the crew, by the name of R. White, had both his legs broken, below the knees, by falling from aloft on Sunday morning. He was carried to Elizabeth on Monday, but from the length of time he had been without medical aid, much apprehension was felt for his safety. The Only Son belonged to Falmouth, Mass.—Norf. Beacon.

Trial for Piracy.—The trial of the five men belonging to the schr. Mosca, sent into Norfolk by the Hornet on a charge of piracy, came on in the U. S. Circuit Court at Richmond, before Judges Marshall and Tucker, on the 28th ult. The only witnesses produced were two midshipmen belonging to the Hornet, one of whom brought the prize in; and their testimony in support of the charge against the accused was so weak, that the U. S. Attorney stated to the Court and Jury that he did not feel himself justified in endeavoring to sustain the prosecution farther—that he believed it had lately been decided by the Supreme Court that it was necessary to prove that some act had been committed at sea which would amount to felony or larceny on land, to constitute piracy; and the commission of no such act had been proved; although he doubted not that the Captain of the Hornet had good reason for believing that the Mosca was not only cruising with a piratical intention, but that she had committed acts of piracy. The Chief Justice said, that however a vessel found armed and cruising without authority from any nation, and evidently intent on plundering any vessel she might fall in with, might be considered a pirate before an opportunity offered to commit any depredation—yet in such a case as this, where the vessel and crew claimed to belong to the Colombian government, and to be sailing under a regular commission, and produced something like proof of it, it was necessary to authorize a conviction for piracy, to show that some act of piracy had actually been committed—but that as nothing like that had been proved, it would be necessary for the jury to find a verdict of acquittal—which they accordingly did without a moment's consultation, and in less than an hour after the trial commenced.

On a memorial of the British Merchants, it is stated, that the Lords of the Council have decided that the ships of the Independent Governments established in the Spanish part of South-America shall be admitted to entry in the British ports.

Nothing more is heard on the contemplated intercourse with the West-Indies.

We are concerned to see it stated in a late paper, that seven out of eight men who went in a boat to attempt to save a part of the wreck of the Albion, were drowned!

New-York, May 29.

Capt. Naghel, who arrived yesterday in 8 days from Havana, informs that a duel had taken place between an officer of the U. S. frigate Macedonian, and an officer of the British frigate Tribune, both of whom were so badly wounded that they died in two days.

The late and expected duels have occasioned no inconsiderable excitement among all classes of the community, and drawn forth many feeling and forcible denunciations of this cruel and barbarous practice. We confess ourselves astonished that any individual in society, however delicate may be his sense of honor, or however great his injury, should resort to so unchristian and flagitious an act to obtain satisfaction or glut his revenge, as that of challenging a fellow being to single combat, with a deadly weapon. We shall not enter into an argument at this time to prove the practice of duelling at variance with the laws of God and man, because argument is unnecessary in support of a position which has never been contested, and does not admit of doubt. We cannot, however, omit to second a sentiment, which we are happy to find prevails among the most intelligent and respectable persons of the community, that no man, who refuses to accept a challenge, shall be considered in any other than an honorable light on account of such refusal, but on the contrary be considered in higher estimation than before. It has been remarked, and we must acknowledge that facts warrant the assertion, that laws will not restrain duellists; that they are truly lawless. As the existing laws do not prevent the shedding of human blood from revenge, we wish to see this odious and abominable practice checked by other means. Let public opinion stamp the character of the duellist, whatever may be his station in life, with ignominy—let his name, when mentioned, be coupled with becoming horror of the crime of attempted murder—let him be permitted to hold no trust in any civil or military station under our government, but let him feel all the contumely that a high-minded community can express toward him, who thus violates their feelings in outraging both divine and moral law.—Boston Patriot.

St. Louis, May 13.

We neglected to notice last week the departure from St. Louis of the expedition for the Missouri Mountains, under the direction of Gen. Ashley & Maj. Wm. Henry. The latter gentleman commands the party, in person, and is well known for his enterprising adventures in the Origin country. The object of this company is to trap and hunt—they are completely equipped, and number about 180 persons. They will direct their course to the three forks of the Missouri, a region, it is said, which contains a wealth in furs not surpassed by the mines of Peru. The party is composed entirely of young men, many of whom have relinquished the most respectable employments and circles of society, for this arduous but truly meritorious undertaking. They will be gone three years, during which time it is contemplated to visit the heads of the different rivers under the mountains, and perhaps to go as far on the other side as the mouth of the Columbia. If the government of the United States, influenced by the communications derived from interested individuals, will not listen to the proposition of Mr. Floyd, the enterprise of the Missourians will, in the end, accomplish this great object.

We state it as a fact highly interesting to St. Louis, and the citizens of the State generally, that the rich LEAD MINES on the Upper Mississippi, belonging to the United States, are about to be leased to individuals, and that there is a prospect hereafter that those mines will be worked on an extensive and profitable scale.—Enq.

Utica, N. Y. May 21.

There are in this county 11 Cotton Factories; 8670 spindles are constantly running, and many more are shortly to be put in motion. Without increasing the water power, or erecting any new buildings, these Factories are capable of running 25,000 spindles.—The demand for cotton goods will warrant a gradual increase of spindles and looms. Some of the factories have erected the cast iron power looms; but, as yet, most of the weaving is

done by the hand. The fabrics made are, shirtings, sheetings, stripes, gingham, checks, broad and narrow tickings, and calicoes.

There are only three Woollen Factories, the Clinton, Oldenvarneveldt, and the Oriskany, which do much business; these are all profitably, and, the last mentioned, extensively employed.

The objection which has usually been brought against extensive manufacturing establishments, "that they are hot-beds of vice," cannot be alleged of those in this country; they being mostly small factories, and scattered throughout the country; are as virtuous and respectable as the rest of the community.

Among the branches of mechanism recently commenced in this village, which bid fair to rival the best European workshops, we are pleased in having it in our power to speak confidently of the following: Mathematical Instruments, made at the shop of S. Storrs, are pronounced, by the Engineers on the Canal who use them, equal to any they have been able to procure from England. Joiner's Tools, made by J. Reed; no better are imported than those manufactured by Mr. Reed. Water-color Paints, prepared by J. Bunce. The only objection which can be found with Mr. Bunce's paints, is, that they are stamped Reeves and Woodyer, the celebrated English manufacturers, and in every way imitate them. We would prefer seeing the national or state coat of arms, and J. Bunce upon them. But so great is public prejudice, that, to enable him to sell them in New-York, and the south, he finds it necessary to put on the English stamp.—Gazette.

The King of England has granted to the Right Hon. George Gordon, Baron Byron, and to Anne Isabella, Baroness Byron, his wife, the licence to use the surname and bear the arms of Noel only, and that the said Baron Byron may subscribe the said surname of Noel before all titles of honor.

An English paper states that one half of the soil of Spain, and that consisting of the most fertile, best situated and most productive lands which the country possesses, is now on sale.—This property belonged to the inquisition, monks, privileged orders, and clergy; and in lieu of it, the Cortes have given the latter one half of their former tithes. The value of this property is stated to be 200 millions of dollars, of which about five millions worth have already been sold. The abuses in that country must have arrived to an intolerable height, when the monks, inquisitors, privileged orders and clergy, could amass such an extensive property as this to support them in idleness and superstition, especially, as, under the former government, they were exempted from national taxes and burdens. It is not difficult in such a state of things to account for the revolution that took place. The effect of the contemplated sale of the property will be its distribution among new and effective classes of the community, from which an increase of population and national wealth will necessarily take place in the country. It would not be surprising under the present system, if the population, strength & commerce of Spain, should, after a time, revive and equal those of her best epochs.—Franklin Gaz.

The Jesuits, who, in the last century in Europe, attracted the attention of the different governments, and were expelled in various countries, are, it appears, reviving in Austria, France, and other countries, and meet with the countenance and support of the royal authorities. In Austria they have obtained nearly the monopoly of education. In France they are in considerable activity. It is stated, that for the purpose of restoring the ancient superstition, missionaries have traversed all the provinces of France, as if France were a heathen land, preaching conversion, and planting the cross. In some places they even bearded the authorities and threatened them with dismissal, if they opposed their views. They appeared in Paris, and took up their station in one of the principal churches, addressing the Parisians as heathens. The working of miracles, the efficacy of reliques, and every part of the old system which requires the most abject surrender of the understanding, are the themes of their discourses. The peers and old women who patronize them openly declare against the instruction of the people, and look upon a Lancasterian school as a seminary of perdition. These missionaries are said to be warmly patronized by the French princes and ultras.—ib.

In cautioning our readers against certain Counterfeit Notes of the State Bank, we omitted to state the denomination of the Notes. They purport to be \$10 Notes.

Wm. Terry (now in Wake Jail) will take the benefit of the Insolvent Debtor's Act on Monday the 10th inst. instead of Saturday next, as stated in a former paper.

Messrs. Editors.—In behalf of the Raleigh Peace Society, please to publish the following peace notices in your paper:

The Rev. Mr. Judson, one of the Baptist Missionaries in India, says, in a letter to the Editor of the Friend of Peace, dated Rangoon, May 1821, that the principles advocated in that work, are so evidently correct, "that the understanding and the heart cannot help according with them at the first blush," and "notwithstanding I am a missionary and consequently not in circumstances favorable to the gratification of every impulse, I have for some time determined to make whatever efforts were necessary to comply with the dictates of conscience, and wash my hands of the blood that is shed in war." He further says, "I repent that I have so long delayed to enter my protest against the practice of war." He requests to be enrolled a member of the Massachusetts Peace Society, and promises to diffuse the sentiments of peace as far as lies in his power. A Society has been formed in Paris, "under the sanction of the French Government," founded by men of "rank and influence," whose avowed object is "to explain and recall continually to the human mind, the principles of Christianity in all their purity, and revive more and more those sentiments of love and universal benevolence, which are so well calculated to establish the reign of peace on earth." This Society holds a friendly correspondence with the London Peace Society. The Secretary of the Spanish Athenaeum in Madrid, writes to Mr. Bowring, agent for the London Peace Society, that "their (the Peace Society's) sacred object is such as well accords with the spirit of my fellow labourers of the Athenaeum, who will, I doubt not, produce some work in which they will employ their best cares which may make them worthy of having been addressed by the Society for the establishment of permanent and universal peace."—The cause of peace is gaining friends and able advocates among the clergy and laity of our neighbors in Canada as well as in England, and is making silent, but sure progress in our own country. We steadily cherish the glad expectation, that our globe is destined to become the kingdom of our God and of his Christ, who is the Prince of Peace.

In your last paper I saw a cure for the Botts, or as they are commonly called, the Grubs, in Horses. It may be very correct; but having learnt from the late Mr. Craven, of this city, a much more simple, and perhaps as effectual a cure, I offer it for publication. He stated, that on a visit to Edenton, he could not procure for his horse any other food than cut oats. The horse having been accustomed to be fed on corn and fodder, he feared that he would not be able to support himself on cut oats. A few days after he arrived, the hostler requested him to go the stable. When there, he found his horse had passed a large quantity of grub worms, and every day while he stayed, he continued to pass them in a reduced quantity, so that he believed that his horse was preserved by this excellent food.

POOR RICHARD.

N. B. Western wagoners, who are in the habit of feeding their horses on cut rye straw and meal, say they seldom die of the botts.

The late Austin Curtis, of Halifax, who was known as the first horse keeper in the State, asserted that human urine was the most certain remedy to remove grubs—by denching with urine, and after some time giving a strong purgative.

MARRIED.

In this county, on 30th ult. Mr. James Busby to Miss Eliza Sturdivant, daughter of Mr. H. Sturdivant.

At the residence of Wm. Robeson, Esq. in Cumberland county, on the 21st ultimo, Dr. Goodorum Davis, of Fayetteville, to Miss Sarah R. Harvey, of Bladen county. In Beaufort County, on the 28th ult. Mr. Benjamin Runyon to Miss Caroline Blount, daughter of Gen. Reading Blount, dec'd.

DIED.

In Newbern, on the 23d ult. at an advanced age, Mr. Jonathan Price, Surveyor. Mr. Price was well known as one of the authors of a very correct Map of this State, published some years ago, and he stood high in public estimation as a Surveyor and Mathematician.

At Wilmington, on the 31st ult. in the 35th year of his age, Mr. William B. Anderson. He was a religious, honest, and industrious man.

At Mount Mayo, Person County, on the 24th ult. Mrs. Jane Henry Baird, wife of Mr. William Baird, of Hillsfield, near Petersburg. The death of this truly excellent woman presents a striking instance of the vanity of all human hopes and prospects, and the fleeting nature of every sublunary enjoyment. But a few days since we beheld the devoted wife, the fond mother, the affectionate friend, moving among us, the object of our warmest love. Now, her body rests in the house appointed for all the living, and her spirit has returned to God who gave it. After suffering a few days of pain, she fell sweetly asleep in Jesus.

In Eatonton, Geo. on the 11th ultimo, Washington Read, aged 17, son of Colonel Read, of Halifax, in this State.

At Jamaica, on the 9th of December last, of the yellow fever, Dr. Errick Bollman. He was engaged in the course of his life in many romantic enterprises, and among others in an attempt to deliver the Marquis La Fayette from the prison of Olmutz, in which he succeeded. The Marquis, having missed his road, however, was retaken.