

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

New-York, Oct. 28.

By the ship Vermont, Curtis, 38 days from Liverpool, we have received a London paper of the 16th ult. one day later than the Dido, arrived at Philadelphia. It contains nothing of interest.

Mr. Canning had commenced the duties of the Foreign Office. It was stated that the Marquis of Hastings would continue Governor General of Calcutta.

The trial of Gen. Elio was closed at Valencia on the 28th of August. He made his own defence. The Council was unanimous in voting the punishment of death.

It is said the Congress of Sovereigns do not intend to interfere with the government of Spain.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated Sept. 17th, received at New-York.

"There was a good demand for cotton yesterday, and prices have, in many instances, been obtained half a penny per pound higher than the lowest sales of last week."

"RATHBONE, HOBSON & Co."

FROM PERU.

Letters from Lima, of June 11, are received in New-York. An expedition was fitting out, to include 700 of the best troops, to proceed against A-raquipa, the only strong hold, in Upper Peru, remaining in possession of the Spaniards.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ADDRESS TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The period has at length arrived, when we feel it our duty to call upon our friends for their united aid and exertions. We have now a reasonable prospect of accomplishing the great object for which the Society was formed. The public have been made acquainted with the difficulties with which it has pleased Providence to try our faith, our constancy, and our zeal. They have been informed by the last Report, that a territory had been purchased, under the direction of Lieut. Stockton and Dr. Ayres, on the 15th of December last. This territory is situated at Montserado, at the mouth of Montserado river. Further accounts and fuller observation confirm all the representations formerly made of the health, fertility, commercial and agricultural importance of this place. It is situated in about 6° 15' of north latitude, and about 250 miles south of Sierra Leone. Our people who were at Fourah bay, in the colony of Sierra Leone, have been removed to their new settlement. Dr. Ayres and Mr. Wiltberger, left them on the 4th of June, when houses had been prepared for them. They amounted, at that time, to about eighty. A vessel was then on the way to join them, with thirty-five new settlers, and fifteen captured Africans, with a good supply of provisions and stores. As the rains will cease in October, and the season then commence for active operations, it is of importance that such reinforcements as will be necessary to place the settlement on a respectable footing, as to strength, society, and resources should be forwarded without delay. It is for this purpose we now call upon the public for aid. To this period we have always looked, not without anxiety as to the result, but with a confident expectation that we might rely upon the liberality, benevolence, and christian zeal of our fellow-citizens, to supply the necessary funds for laying the foundation of a settlement, which will make Africa rejoice, and which America shall not be ashamed to own as her work. Great as have been our difficulties, our discouragements, and our trials, we view in them all, the hand of a kind Providence, who has sent them, as we believe, for wise purposes, and has not failed to support us under them. We necessarily commenced our operations under much ignorance of the country and people of Africa. By the delay which has taken place, we have procured such information as, we hope, has enabled us to select our situation with greater advantage, and to direct our future operations with greater skill and judgment, and to give to some of the people of Africa a knowledge of our objects, and a confidence in our agents and country.

We are happy to learn that many of the most powerful and intelligent of the Kings along the coast, have become convinced that the slave trade must soon cease; and they have been led to look with no small anxiety, for the sources of their future supplies; and they now see in our new settlement that resource, the object of their solicitude. Their interests and their hopes are already enlisted in our favor; and the activity and enterprise of our cruizers, have brought them to dread the power, and to respect the name of our country. We are now seen and known

through another medium, than that of slave traders, and we are now enabled to place the safety of our people and the success of our settlement, on two of the strongest passions of man—fear and interest.

At a grand palaver called by Dr. Ayres in April last, at which there were seventeen Kings, and upwards of thirty half kings, or head men, there were but two opposed to the settlement of our people at Montserado, and all but one offered Dr. Ayres land, within their own jurisdictions. As to the disposition of the colored people in this country to avail themselves of an opportunity to join the colony, we can confidently state that many hundreds are not only willing, but anxious to go, and that applications for this purpose are almost daily made to the Board. At the same time, it is proper to state that no persons, of any description, ought to attempt to settle in the colony without the permission of the Board, and that they will not be received without such permission. We request the auxiliary societies to exert themselves in making collections; and we hope that, when there are no auxiliary societies, individuals friendly to the cause, will do something among their friends and neighbors. If this is done extensively, even small contributions, which will hardly be felt, will, from their number, enable us to send out a powerful reinforcement. We hope no friend of the cause will omit giving something. This is an important crisis in our affairs. We, therefore, hope none will be lukewarm or indifferent. In a short time, we expect the settlers will be able to support themselves, and to aid other emigrants. Now is the time to encourage them, and lay a foundation for future strength. Many thousands will be enabled, in a few years, to find their way to the settlement, when it is once firmly established, and employment and assistance can be readily furnished them on their arrival. Let us then, be up and doing. The cause is great, the object important, and the occasion urgent.

Collections in money should be forwarded to Richard Smith, Esq. Cashier of the United States Branch Bank, Washington, Treasurer of the Society.

By order of the Board, E. B. CALDWELL, Sec'y. October, 1822.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MEDICAL CHARACTER.

On no subject within the knowledge of the writer, is popular sentiment more erroneous and misplaced, than on the great importance of the medical character—this mistake for the most part is founded in the grossest ignorance; but very much on that too prevalent disposition men generally have, of judging persons and things not according to their intrinsic value, but according to their outward appearance. Thus, for instance, the man who has some acquired knowledge, more volubility of tongue, and a deal of that kind of effrontery which an entire ignorance of his profession generally prompts him to, not unfrequently arrives at consequence—while the man of modest feelings, of sterling merit, is kept in the back ground. How mortifying this to the sons of genius! how wounding to the finer feelings of the soul, to see arrogant ignorance with a brazen front, standing in the place of native intellectual excellence, simply because it is adorned with some tinsel glare, which the other has not! Perhaps the sword of power has an elegant scabbard. Perhaps the egg is fair on the outside, but rotten within.

There is not a more absurd and false idea, than that medical science is easy of attainment. From a prevalence of this opinion, it has happened, that so many worthless men have been encouraged by the people as physicians, much to their detriment, and much to the injury of society at large, who are utterly unable to explain any one law of matter, or any one principle that governs the grand operations of nature, and consequently must be ignorant of any one principle in medicine. There is no profession the study and practice of which calls for more abstract, and correct reasoning. There is no subject that the minds of men can engage in, that will require so much discipline of thought, so much penetration and profound thinking, as that of medicine. This research, this constant study of its principles, should continue unabated through life, or the person should cease to be regarded as a physician.

Men, says the celebrated Rush, may become wise and distinguished by meditation and observation in the science of morals and religion—but education and study are absolutely necessary to constitute the good physician. Here is the difference between the quack and the scientific physician—the one is well founded in the several branches of his profession, which he has acquired by a long course of faithful study and application—the other professes to understand it without any previous study of its principles.

That the medical character has had homage done it by Kings, and Queens, is well known; and that it is highly honored and respected by more distinguished personages, will appear from the following quotation. An eminent divine, in a letter to Dr. Percival observes, "I have long been in the habit of reading on medical subjects, and the great advantage I have derived from this circumstance, is, that I have found opportunities for conversation and friendship with a class of men, whom, after a long and attentive survey of literary characters, I hold to be

the most enlightened professional persons in the whole circle of human arts and sciences." And Pope, the celebrated poet, in a letter to a friend, says, "There is no end of my kind treatment from the Faculty, they are in general the most amiable companions, and the best friends, as well as the most learned men I know."

The importance of the medical character will be strikingly enforced by the citation of a case that occurred in the city of Philadelphia. During the administration of the beloved Washington, two men were condemned to die for the crime of high treason. Previous to the time of execution, one of them was reported to be insane; in consequence of this, the President commissioned three physicians to examine the persons, with a view of deciding the point in question; they were the late venerable Drs. Skippers, Rush, and Griffiths. They entered on the important inquiry, and found one of them in a state of insanity; they reported to the President on the case, which eventuated in the pardon of both. Suppose three Quacks had been appointed to this important task, would a pardon or even respite, founded on the report of such men, have given satisfaction at a time when public indignation ran so high against them?

But let us ask what is the standing of the profession in this State, and we shall find, that if a man has a trifling matter at stake in his secular concerns, he does not go to the cobbler or blacksmith to defend his cause before a court and jury, but goes to a lawyer who has been educated, and is eminent in his profession—in doing this he acts wisely. But when life is the subject of hazard, he applies to the first violent man that offers—seeks relief from one as ignorant of the profession as the most unlettered African is of the rules of Arithmetic.

How the great evil of empiricism is to be remedied, is the question asked by every intelligent mind who reads these remarks. The plan I would with diffidence propose, is, for his excellency the Governor strongly to enforce it on the minds of the next Legislature, to enact such laws as will have a wholesome influence on society in this respect. In this I am sorry to find North-Carolina behind her sister States. South-Carolina has long since protected her population against these daring imposters. Let North-Carolina, emulous in all that does excel, guard against this growing evil. Let the Legislature form a board of scientific medical men, consisting of from seven to fifteen; let these be chosen, not for their celebrity in practice, but for their learning in the several branches of their profession, unless when these happily unite; for I contend that he whose attention is taken up with other business, and only attends to his profession as a lucrative employment, does not read and study as he did while a pupil, is unqualified to test the merits of young men who are candidates for the practice.

This board should convene in the city of Raleigh once in the course of the year, for the purpose of examining those who wish to go into practice, and of granting licences to such as are found in possession of the requisite attainments—those who have degrees from regular constituted medical universities will, of course, on exhibiting their diplomas to the board, have a licence granted without any examination.

The propriety of legislative interference as a sure means of establishing correct views of the nature and importance of the medical character, is unquestionable, and this, properly applied, will effect more than can be accomplished in any other way. Let the Legislature make it presumable that every man is a Quack who has not passed the fiery ordeal, or who cannot produce something more than his own declaration to prove that he is not.

Smithfield. P. S. That North-Carolina is very much overrun with imposters who profess the important office of healing diseases, is a fact that is obvious to the slightest observer. That the devastations of quackery are sore and grievous—and that thousands of lives are annually destroyed by it (Gov. Branch's last Message to the Legislature,) is a fact equally obvious, to which let the proper authorities look, to the end that so great an evil may be remedied.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Messrs. GALE & SON—On the first day of October last, as my Overseer, (John Bias) was walking the Stage road, about three quarters of a mile south of my house, he discovered a man within a short distance of the road, who had the appearance of being very sick. Upon reporting the matter to me, I took with me a servant, and had the man immediately brought to my house, where every attention his situation required, was promptly bestowed, though it all proved unavailing, as he expired that night about 12 o'clock. He was, however, so far gone when brought to the house as to be unable to give any intelligible account of himself: he told his name, which is not recollected, and said he was a Shoemaker. He was a man rather under the middle size, with a remarkable bald head.

From the circumstance of two men calling at a neighboring house on the day previous, and mentioning that they had left a sick companion behind, whom they expected would overtake them, and that they all lived in Baltimore, it is possible this notice may lead his friends, if he has any, to a knowledge of his fate. It may be proper to add for their satisfaction, that he was decently interred—had no clothes with him, except what he had on, and nothing in his pockets but a few leather strings.

WM. BURLINGHAM, Franklin co. Nov. 3, 1822.

SHOCCO MALE & FEMALE ACADEMIES.

THE Examination of the Pupils in these Schools will commence on Tuesday the 12th and close on Wednesday the 13th inst. The Exercises of the Female Department will commence on the first Monday in January, under the care of Mrs. MARY LUCAS, who has given general satisfaction the present year.

WILLIAM K. KEARNEY, Warren, Nov'r 1, 1822. 7 1c

NEW AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

THOMAS NEILSON & CO.

HAVE lately received, by the Ann Eliza Davis, Margaret Ann, Juliet, and Bold Commander, a large and extensive assortment of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching Seasons, which with other recent supplies, enables them to offer to their friends and customers almost every useful article in their line, viz:

- Rose, London Duffle and Point Blankets, various sizes
- Heavy blue and mixt Plains & Sagathys Blue and black Cloths, from fine to super quality
- Forest and other common Cloths
- 7-4 napt Coatings for female servants
- Red and white Flannels
- Rogers' Patent Flannel, warranted not to shrink in washing
- Ladies' merino Cloths, a beautiful assortment
- Pelise and habit Cloths, of sup'r quality Blue, black, drab and mixt Cassimeres Blue, drab and mixt Sattinets
- Bedford & Bangup Corals for pantaloons
- A super. assortment of Ingrain Carpeting
- Wilton and Brussels hearth Rugs, rich and handsome patterns
- Green Floor Cloth of superior quality
- Stout Fearnoughts and Flushings
- Blue and mixt 6 4 twill'd Kerseys, very stout
- Green Bockings & Baizes; Carpet Bindings
- Green cloth Table Covers, with printed borders
- Printed Scarlet Pelise Cloths for children
- A complete assortm't of Cassimere Shawls with printed borders
- A few first rate black Cassimere ditto
- Black, white and scarlet merino do. rich borders
- Black and white Merino Cloth do. do.
- Imitation and a variety of Cotton Shawls
- 4-4 merino plaid Handk'fs, new style
- A great variety of plain and figured Bombazets
- A handsome assortment of Circassian plaid Bombazines
- Real Tartan Plaids of superior quality for Cloaks
- Rich plaid Poppins and plaid Bombazets
- Rich impt' fig'd Poppins, assorted colors
- Very rich white Satin and flounced Book Muslin Dresses
- Rich figured white Gros de Naples Satin, super style and quality
- Do. do. French do. elegant do.
- Do. do. Gros de Naples Florences do.
- Rich Damask figured Macedonian Silks, new style
- Superior black Italian Lustring & French Levantine
- Do. black Sinchews and Sarsenets
- Elegant thread lace Pellerines, various sizes
- Super English thread Laces and Edgings, 1st quality
- Rich black and white Silk bordering and flouncing Laces
- Black love Hand'fs & Ribands, of sup. qty.
- Black, white and assorted Nankin Crape Robes, rich and handsome
- Plain and fig'd black Nankin and Canton Crapes, assorted do.
- A few ps. of rich damask Mandarin do
- Very rich Damask Mandarin Crape Shawls
- Plain black Bombazine of extra sup. qty.
- 8-4 Barnsly Diapers—3-4 Russia do
- 10-4 Barnsly or Housewife Sheeting, a super article
- An elegant assortment of 4 4 & 7-8 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
- Gent's lambswool Shirts & Drawers
- Do. grey and white lambswool Hose and half Hose
- A complete assortment of Ladies' black, white and colored worsted Hosiery
- Ladies blk Ingram worsted & mohair do.
- Misses black and colored worsted do.
- Children's spotted Stockings, and red and col'd worsted nett bootees
- Ladies plain ribbed and embroidered blk and white silk Hose
- Gentleman's do do do do do
- Ditto buck, doe and dogskin castor and silk gloves
- Ditto superior white dress ditto
- Ladies and Gentlemen's super lined beaver ditto
- Ladies castor, kid, silk, & Medallion do
- Superior long white kid do
- Misses super kid, and boys dogskin ditto, and woollen mitts
- A very sup'r assortment of Irish Lawns
- Thread Cambrics and Jaconet Cravats, white and colored
- Thread Cambric Handk'fs, and new style Reticules, very handsome
- A large variety of Calicoes and Circassian Gingham
- Rich and new style Furniture Chintz
- 5-4 and 6-4 Dimities, of sup. quality
- 6-4 Cambrics, Jaconet & Cambr'e Muslins
- Plain and figured Book and Mull ditto, common to extra
- Figured Medium and Zelia nett do.
- Very superior plain & fig'd Swiss do.
- Loomsewd & tamb'd book muslin Frills
- Rich figured black Italian Crape, a new article
- Plain black, white and assorted do.
- Hat Craps, Plush Trimmings & Netting
- Cotton
- A super assortment of silk Umbrellas
- Ladies Corsets of new style with elastic springs
- A super assortment of Gentlemen's Hats
- Nelson's Patent plain and embroidered suspenders
- A few newly invented ditto with rolling springs
- Rich garniture Ribands; super black Velvet do.
- Blue, black, drab, green and crimson silk Velvets
- Super German and India silk Handk'fs
- M-slapatam, blue Gilla and Madras do.
- Super German Oil Cloths, rich patterns
- Do. steam-loom and undressed cotton Shirts
- Russia Sheetings, Dowlas, Drogheda and Ducks
- Wh't. German Fringes and yel. marking
- Canvass
- Super Valencia Vestings

Ladies woollen overshoes, for comfort in travelling  
Worsted Capes  
Scarlet half hose of sup. qual. for children  
Linen and Cotton Bedticks  
Furniture and Apron Checks  
Silk and thread lace Buttons; super gilt and pearl ditto; mixed London and pack pins; Needles and hooks & eyes  
Spool and ball floss and sewing Cotton  
Tapes and Bobbins; elastic Garters;  
Cotton Cords & Marking instruments  
Elegant black, white and blue Neck-laces  
3-4 & 6-4 Domestic Shirts and Sheeting  
Domestic Plaid Gingham & blue Denims  
Cloth, teeth, finger & comb Brushes, &c.  
With many other articles unnecessary to particularize.

T. N. & Co's. assortment is now very general and complete, and the arrival of the Virginia Packet (daily expected from New-York.) will place in their possession a variety of other Goods, which will be sold on accommodating terms. During the season they will continue to receive occasional supplies, in order at all times to be able to present to the public as complete an assortment as possible.  
Petersburg, Nov. 4. 7 2c

MONUMENT LOTTERY.

THE Drawing of the Washington Monument Lottery being completed, persons holding prizes are requested to hand them in for payment, or renew them in the State Lottery, price of Tickets \$10, by application, either personally or by letter, post paid, to J. I. COHEN, Jr. Baltimore.

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE BANK.

AGREEABLY to the 2d section of the act incorporating the State Bank of North-Carolina, an election of nineteen Directors of the Principal Bank is to take place annually, on the first Monday in December. The Stockholders of the said Bank are therefore called upon to meet and hold said election, and to attend to such other business in relation to the general interests of the Institution, as may be judged necessary, on Monday the 2d December, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the Bank in Raleigh.

By order of the Board, WM. H. HAYWOOD, Cash'r.  
Such Stockholders as cannot conveniently attend, will please to send their proxies.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

THE Board for Internal Improvements for the State of North-Carolina will meet at Raleigh on Monday the 23th of November next. Of which all persons having business with the Board will please take notice.

J. GALE'S, Secretary to the Board. October 14. 4m

Raleigh Register.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1822.

The Circuit Court of the U. States for this District will commence its term, in this city, on Monday next, at the Court-House.

The effects of opening the British West India Islands to our surplus products, begin to display themselves in an active and profitable commerce, carried on from our sea ports. We remark this with more pleasure, as the State has felt the hardship of the former restrictions in a greater degree, in proportion to its commerce, than any other, the timber and provision exports forming the basis of that prosperity on which our sea ports have once flourished, and to which, we hope, they will again advance. Several vessels have returned to Newbern from British Islands, after making profitable voyages, most of the articles exported being as much wanted by the Islanders as if Great-Britain had no colonies of her own producing similar ones. One small vessel carried out a cargo of timber, which cost \$300, and returned with West India produce worth \$3,000. It is to be hoped that the time is not distant when nations shall perceive that the beneficial designs of Providence for the happiness of man are best promoted by a liberal policy and unrestricted commerce.

A correspondent in Lincolnton informs us, that at the Superior Court, opened for the county of Lincoln, on Monday the 20th ult. Judge Donnell presiding, the famous Allen Twitty, of the firm of Collins, Twitty, & Co. was tried and convicted on a charge of having passed a bill on the Bank of Virginia, which had been altered from \$5 to \$50.

At the same term, William Roberts, of Buncombe county, was convicted of manslaughter, and William Fortune, of Rutherford, of murder. Sentence had been passed on no one of these culprits, at the date of our informant's communication.

He further adds, that intelligence of the death of Archibald Henderson, Esq. of Salisbury, reached Lincolnton on Wednesday the 23d ult. The members of the bar, accompanied by Judge Donnel, Gen. Stokes, and a number of the friends of Mr. Henderson, immediately assembled to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of this distinguished man and Jurist; Joseph Wilson, Esq. was called to the chair, and James Graham, Esq. appointed Secretary, when various resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the assembly on this melancholy occasion, were entered into.