

which you can possibly manufacture at home. Nay, sir, go one step still further: And, as intimately and essentially connected with your manufacturing policy, establish a liberal and enlightened system of internal improvement, accommodated to your immediate wants, and commensurate with your future necessities; and which has been urged upon your consideration by the voice and will of your constituents, as fully, and unequivocally, and universally expressed, as they ever have been upon any question of great national expediency—And there is no state of prospective wealth and independence which we cannot reach—Tiger, no eminence of national power and glory unto which we will not attain.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The recent visit of the Rev. Mr. Frey to this city seems to have awakened an interest in favor of the Jews, which (if it ever existed) has certainly been slumbering for ages. And wherefore so long? Are they not an interesting people? Were they not the chosen of God—the special objects of his favor? Did he not rescue them from oppression by the most stupendous miracles, and preserve them from destruction by the most unparalleled mercies? For what other nation did the sea ever roll back its waves, or the rock in the desert pour forth streams of water? To what other people has he revealed his name or made known his holy will and pleasure? To whom else has he said, ye are my people, the sheep of my pasture, and the lot of mine inheritance? But they have been forsaken! Yes, for they set at nought all his counsel and would none of his reproof, therefore he laughed at their calamity and destruction came upon them as a whirlwind, and pursued them to the uttermost.

Even now I seem to see the Roman legions cast a trench about the holy city. I see the eagle flying from its lofty ramparts; its gates are broken down—a black and fearful smoke shrouds every object from my view—now the blaze bursts forth and wraps in one wide sheet the sacred temple and all the fair and beautiful edifices of Jerusalem—it extends—it brightens—it penetrates the heavens—oh awful conflagration! But, hark! what sound of horror falls upon my ear? The flame grows dim—it is extinguished—I approach the ruins, and lo! smoking amid the embers I perceive a crimson current flowing from the veins of warriors, and women, and children. Oh Jerusalem! Jerusalem! dost thou not remember him who wept over thee, and would have saved thee? Now thou art desolate, and there is none to pity. Did I say there was none to pity? Forgive me the thought, ye followers of the Redeemer; I know you sigh for the desolations of Judea, and long for the restoration of the Jews.—They have been guilty but their crime has been blanchied in blood, and you who have known what it was to have much forgiven can pray that their sins may also be remitted. Do you want encouragement to pray? Read the Prophecies and see how sorrow and sighing shall flee away, when the ransomed of the Lord shall return to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads. Remember God is able to graft them in again—and if the fall of them be the riches of the world, how much more theirfulness! Hath not the God of our salvation said, "I will bring them from the north country, and gather them from the wastes of the earth, and I will rebuild thee, oh virgin of Israel, and thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets and plant vines upon the mountains of Samaria."

Do you need motives to excite you to pray for the Jews?—Think how much you owe them. Theirs were the fathers, the prophets, the apostles, and of them, as concerning the flesh, Christ came. What would now be your situation—what would be your hope—were it not for that salvation which is of the Jews?

Would to God that the venerable Frey could obtain access to every christian! Surely his plea for his own people would excite in every renovated heart, an interest never to be forgotten. Then all would feel for that blackness of darkness which envelops the ancient people of God, and unceasingly besiege the throne of Grace, that they through whom the Sun of Righteousness has shone upon the world, might see his cheering beams. Alas! how full of gloom and horror must be the path, which he does not enlighten—affliction is the lot of every human being. When the heart-broken parents agonize over the unconscious remains of all they loved or valued; when the bosom of the child is wrung with anguish over the grave of its tender friend or its only protector; when the wife beholds shrouded in death the desire of her eyes; or the husband sees the clods of the valley spread over the wife of his bosom, does not a ray of consolation beam over the darkened soul, as the hope arises, we shall meet in heaven? Think! oh think! how sad must be that state to which this hope can never come—and then pray, that they who pierced the Redeemer may turn and be saved. Let all who love him, pray for the conversion of Israel—and when they pray let them cast their mite into the treasury of the Lord.

Our God is a hearer of prayer, and an answerer of supplication. Let us call mightily upon him—and then shall we see those murky clouds, which have so long hovered over the descendants of faithful Abraham, distil in blessings; then shall the rose of Sharon bud and blossom amid the snows of Siberia, and the lily of the valley breathe its fragrance over the deserts of Arabia; and the whole earth be filled with the glory of the Lord.

MR. WILLIAMS'S CIRCULAR.

To the Citizens of the Thirteenth Congressional District of North Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—In our foreign relations, the situation of the United States was never more eligible or commanding. Proximately to the end of the last session of Congress, some commercial difficulties existed between us and Great Britain and France. England, pursuing the illiberal spirit of the colonial system, excluded us from all direct trade with her West India Islands. In self defence, as a measure of just retaliation, on our part, we prohibited British vessels from trading directly from the West Indies to the ports of the United States. All direct intercourse between us, which would certainly have been convenient and profitable to both, was in this way entirely cut off. This state of things pressed heavily on many portions of the United States, particularly the maritime districts of Virginia and North Carolina.

Some of our wisest and best men were led even to doubt the policy of those retaliatory measures which had been adopted by Congress. But the patience with which the suffering was borne, adds further proof to that given in numberless other instances, of the devotion of the American people to the true interest of their country. The success which has attended the effort on our part, shews how important it is to persevere, in order to accomplish any valuable object. Had we abandoned our ground, England would have continued her restrictions, and we could not have engaged in the West India trade without many and serious disadvantages. But the firm determination evinced by us, caused Great Britain to recede from the position she occupied, and to agree to an intercourse which will hereafter be conducted on terms of equal justice, of perfect reciprocity. American vessels proceeding directly from the United States, now pay no higher duties in the ports of the British West India Islands, than British vessels coming directly from those ports, will pay in the United States.—In consequence of this arrangement, the West India trade revived considerably during the last summer and fall; those parts of the country which had suffered most severely, which presented the aspect of dejection, if not of despondence, have now assumed the appearance of vivacity, of cheerfulness, of well founded hope. Profitable shipments have already been made of such articles of breadstuffs, lumber, naval stores, &c. as are usually sent to the West India market. The returns which have been received are not only valuable, but will conduce greatly to the comfort as well as prosperity of our fellow citizens.

An act of similar injustice towards us was attempted by France. The discriminating duty imposed on American vessels by the French government amounted to an exclusion of our ships from her ports. The reason assigned for it was, that American vessels could be navigated by fewer hands, and therefore more cheaply than the French.—In consideration of this, the government of France pretended to be justified in exacting higher duties from our vessels than from her own. But the United States, not willing that the skill, industry, and enterprise of their citizens should be thus unjustly taxed, determined to adopt measures of retaliation. In this manner the commerce between the two countries, particularly the cotton trade, so interesting to the southern states, was almost entirely suspended. On the 24th of June however, of the past year, a convention was entered into between the Secretary of State and the Minister of France, by which all impediments to an intercourse on reciprocal terms will be nearly, if not entirely, removed. In this instance, as well as in that with England before mentioned, our government contended only for the right to trade on equal terms. We did not ask from them any advantage greater than they claimed from us, and the tardiness with which they assented to arrangements obviating all complaints on both sides, proves that they have yielded with reluctance, and that nothing but perseverance on our part, has accomplished the objects we had in view.—This circumstance, however, renders our success more complete, and the trade now opened with Great Britain and France, will be more profitable in proportion as it is less restricted, as it is more free.

Our revenue has been more abundant than for two or three of the preceding years. The President in his annual communication in December last, says "The fiscal operations of the year have been more successful than had been anticipated at the commencement of the last session of Congress. The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the year, have exceeded the sum of fourteen millions seven hundred and forty thousand dollars. The payments made at the Treasury during the same period, have exceeded twelve millions, two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars, leaving in the Treasury, on the 30th day of September last, (including one million one hundred and sixty-eight thousand, four hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-four cents, which were in the Treasury on the first day of January last) a sum exceeding four millions one hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars." Thus we see that the revenue has been sufficient to meet all demands against government, and to leave a considerable balance in the Treasury on the 30th day of September last.—This condition of the finances must be gratifying to every citizen, and should inspire us with a determination to pursue the course which has led to results so important. No doubt the removal of restrictions from our commerce has had a good effect upon the revenue; but the most salutary of all other causes, and that which has contributed most essentially to produce the favorable balance above stated, is the economy which has been introduced into the expenditures of public money. In my communication last spring, I mentioned that the aggregate amount of reductions which had been made was upwards of four millions six hundred thousand dollars. Had this course been adopted in 1815, the saving effected by it since that time would have been immense; we should now have in the Treasury a surplus of many millions: a surplus indeed which would be highly useful to ourselves, and at the same time would serve as an example to be imitated and admired by every well regulated community. It is, however, never too late to do good. The reductions which have been made, have brought the expenditures below the amount of our receipts, and have tended to relieve the nation from further loans, or taxes of an odious and oppressive character.

Causes similar to those which have relieved government, may likewise be expected to afford relief to the people. While our produce will command a better price the people have resumed those habits of industry and economy, from which they had been seduced by improvident issues of bank paper, and a desire to engage in schemes of wild adventurous speculation. Evils of this kind are seldom corrected but by experience, and as the country has had the full benefit of lessons taught in that school, it is to be hoped we shall hereafter be able to act with more discretion; that we shall avoid the institution of more banks and the pernicious extravagant habits they superintend.

rem duty valued by appraisers, and upon that valuation the duty is to be assessed. It will hardly be possible to elude the provisions of this law. Of course the arts and contrivances adopted by importers, or the agents of foreign manufacturers to avoid the payment of duties to government, will be completely frustrated. Another good effect of the law will be the inducement it holds out to honesty and fair dealing in all commercial transactions. The merchants of the United States are generally distinguished for their upright and honorable conduct. But with them, as with other classes, there are some who are not entirely correct, and as one instance of successful fraud might have a deleterious influence upon society, it should be a primary object with the legislature to impose restraints of the most effectual kind; to make it the interest of every one to yield obedience to the laws. This, it is believed, will be accomplished by the bill to which I have alluded.

One other measure calculated to have effect at least upon the future condition of the Treasury, is a law passed at this session respecting the disbursement of public money. Some agents of government have retained money in their hands to a large amount, refusing either to pay it to those entitled to receive it, or to refund it when called upon to do so. To remedy this abuse, the law now prohibits advances on contracts unless in proportion to the work and labour done, or the materials furnished to the United States. It is also made the duty of officers, under penalty of dismission from service, to be punctual and exact in rendering their accounts. In future we shall not hear so much about public defaulters.

A new tariff, or an increased rate of duties on goods imported into the U. States, has been again submitted to Congress. The owners of great manufacturing establishments in the northern and eastern states, it seems will never be satisfied till they accomplish this object. A plan could not be devised more unjust to the southern states, or fraught with more pernicious consequences to the country in general. The great error of the system consists in this, that it proceeds upon the principle that the people are incapable of managing their own affairs in their own way. Who would not feel that an insult was offered to his understanding, if his neighbor should attempt to oblige him to go always to a particular market, whatever might be the state and condition of trade at that place? But the government is far less qualified to do this, than an individual would be, and therefore until it can be proved that every man's neighbor is more competent to manage his affairs than he is himself, I shall believe it unwise and unjust to assert any control over the industry of the country; to oblige it to pursue channels of occupation not indicated by the spontaneous choice of our citizens, but forced upon them by the restraints and coercive regulations of government.—Independently of the objection here stated, I should oppose the measure, upon the ground that it tends to destroy commerce, and thereby to introduce a system of internal taxation. In anticipation of this result, we find it has already been proposed to lay a tax on stills. As yet we have been able to dispense with internal taxes, and to conduct the operations of government, in time of peace, with the revenue derived from commerce alone. But if the scheme of our northern and eastern brethren should succeed, the condition of the country, its present pursuits and future prospects, will be materially disturbed.—While the products of agriculture will be reduced in value, the price of all manufactured commodities will be enhanced. Thus it is that the cultivators of the soil, the planters and farmers will be oppressed. The bill having this object in view is now depending before the House of Representatives, but it is hoped that it will either be rejected, or not finally acted on at this session.

Provision is likely to be made for clothing the militia when called into actual service by the United States. Had this been done during the late war, it would have prevented much distress, and preserved many valuable lives. Besides the benefit which will result from it to the nation, this measure also does away the odious distinction which has prevailed between the militia and the soldiers of the regular army. The militia are emphatically the bulwark of the nation; on them we must permanently and finally rely for our defence. If any preference is to obtain, I should suppose it ought to be given to the militia-man rather than to the regular soldier. The law which has been passed, places them on an equality, which I trust will never be disturbed, if to the prejudice of the former.

At an early period of the session, the President informed Congress, that depredations, outrageous in character and extent, had been committed upon our commerce by pirates in the Gulf of Mexico and West Indian seas.—A law was immediately passed authorizing an armament to be fitted out and despatched for the purpose of arresting those freebooters. When the force under the command of Com. Porter, shall have arrived at the point of destination, we may expect to hear that they have been duly punished, that retributive justice has overtaken the murderers of Lieut. Allen.

The United States are at peace with all nations. At one time, during the present winter, intelligence was received from Europe, that a war must inevitably ensue between France and Spain. But more recent advices inform us that France thinks it prudent to pause a little before she undertakes a measure of that kind. Spain has established a constitutional government, and secured to herself, in a considerable degree, the blessings of freedom. This is the only offence she has given to the powers of the Holy Alliance, and should France declare war on the principles asserted, of a right to interfere with the affairs of other nations, it may be considered the beginning of that mighty struggle between the people on one side, and the ill founded claims of legitimacy on the other, which many wise politicians have apprehended for some time. In such a contest it would be the policy of the United States not to participate, but in our feelings and wishes we must be attached to the cause of representative government and republican freedom, throughout the world.

As the term for which I was elected your representative will expire on the 3d of March next, I take this opportunity of expressing to you my deep sense of gratitude for the many favors and the kind support I have received at your hands. In reviewing the measures of the present, or of preceding sessions, I am unconscious of having done any act destructive to the interests of those whom I represented. Errors no doubt have been committed, but they were unintentional, and such as you have heretofore freely overlooked. I also embrace this opportunity to inform you that I shall again be a can-

didate at the next election; and should you think proper to honor me with a renewal of your confidence, I can assure you, that nothing shall be wanted, on my part, to discharge the duty of a faithful representative. Your friend and fellow-citizen, LEWIS WILLIAMS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1823.

NORTH-CAROLINA

Treasury Office, 10th March, 1823.

THE Purchasers of Lots of the Public Lands near Raleigh, sold in 1820, who remain in arrear to this State on that account, are hereby again called upon to pay off and take up the Bonds given by them respectively to secure the amount of their purchases.—It might be added, that the proceeds of these bonds are appropriated, and the money must therefore be had: it is considered, however, unnecessary to say more, as all concerned are aware of the duties of the Treasurer in regard to the collection of monies due to the public, and will of course bear in mind, that the laws in that respect are imperative, allow no objection to that officer, and must of necessity be carried into effect by him. JOHN HAYWOOD, Pub. Treas.

BUCK-WHEAT MEAL

HARDING & CO. have just received on Commission, Ten Half Bbls. of the above article, which will be sold cheap for cash. Also one box superfine Beaver Hats, suitable for the approaching season. All one Bbl. Crackers. In Store a general assortment of GROCERIES. March 12. 25 3t

FOR SALE

A Valuable Tract of Land, lying about 9 miles N. W. of Raleigh; containing 855 1/2 acres. About half of the tract is strong land; there is a good Mill Seat on it, and a plenty of as good Springs of Water as any in the county. I will divide the land so as to suit purchasers. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase will view the land and judge for themselves. I will sell on reasonable terms and will give a liberal credit. S. BOND. Raleigh, March 12. 25

NOTICE

WAS taken up & committed to Sampson County Jail on the 27th of January last, a Negro Man, who says his name is FRANCIS, and that he belongs to J. Huff, in South Carolina. Said Negro is about 30 years of age, and five feet eight inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. ZACHARIAH COGDELL, Jailor. Sampson county, March 8. It

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON the 13th of February, 1823, Ran away from my Plantation on Fishing Creek, opposite Millbrook, a likely Negro Man by the name of BERRY, about 6 feet high; I believe he would weigh 180 pounds; he is nearly three and twenty years of age, inclined to be knock-kneed, and his foreteeth are black & apparently rotting. As well as I recollect he has a dark spot under one of his eyes, the effect of a blow received in combat. His intention, I suppose, is to pass for a free man, it being pretty certain that he has obtained, as evidences of freedom, some papers from a free man of color by the name of BEN TAN, which name it is probable he will assume to correspond with his papers. Also, in the month of January, 1819 eloped from my custody as guardian, a Negro Man named SOLOMON, the property of James and Thomas N. Mann. He is a large man, being nearly 6 feet high, of a dark copper complexion, and from 30 to 35 years of age.

This man is well known in the neighborhood of Tarborough, as a ditcher, in which business he was engaged for several years, having as his associate or partner, Jim, Ruben, Lewis, Will or Moses. In the pursuit of his employment he acquired such habits of wandering and insubordination, as to become incapable of the slightest control, and at length entirely disappeared. It has been frequently understood that he is in some of the lower Counties, employed sometimes as a ditcher, at others in boats from Tarborough to Washington, to Plymouth and on the Roanoke. More recently it was heard that he was engaged in the neighborhood of Murfreesboro' by a Mr. Tines or Tiner, to cut shingles or to ditch. He passes by different names, but usually calls himself Scott, or Captain Scott.

This fellow is certainly a dangerous associate for slaves, his ideas of servitude having often and openly been avowed, as well as his determination never to submit to it; and it is known that he has seduced and prevailed with many others to abscond and accompany him.

A reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for Berry, and One Hundred Dollars for Solomon, payable on confinement so as to be delivered to me; to which will be added, if brought home, all reasonable expences. JOHN ARRINGTON. Near Hilliardston, Nash County, March 1. 25 2t

SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Newberry district, on the night of the 9th instant, a Negro Man named PETER, about 6 feet high, light complexion, 26 years of age, has large thighs and shoulders, and a very slim waist, has a scar on the right hand between the two fore fingers about an inch and a half long; took with him a Horse, Saddle and Bridle; the horse is a slim bay, about 7 years old. The negro weighs about 175 lbs. It is believed he can write, and may forge a free pass. The above reward will be given for the Negro and Horse, delivered to the subscriber in Newberry district; or Twenty Dollars for securing the Negro in any Jail, so that I get him again. THOMAS HALL. Newberry district, S. C. Feb. 24. 3t

TO CARPENTERS. I WISH to employ a good House Carpenter and Joiner, to take charge of a large job and several hands. A young man that is master of the business and possessing steady habits, would be preferred. Letters addressed to the subscriber, living in Warrenton, N. C. will be attended to. THOS. BRAGG. 24 4t

LAND FOR SALE.

OFFER my Land for sale, lying within five miles of Raleigh, containing 829 acres. A particular account of it is unnecessary, as the people in the County are better acquainted with it than I am. I will give a credit of five years. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Brunswick Court-house, Virginia, or to David W. Stone. EDWARD B. HICKS. Jan. 8. 16—2m pd

COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Warren county, in the State of North Carolina, two Negro Men, JOE and JIM; taken up as Runaways, and said to be the property of Asa R. person, of Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county. The owner or owners are hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law. WM. C. CLANTON, Shff. Warrenton, 26th Jan. 1823. 23 4t

NOTICE

AT Warren February Court last, the Subscribers administered, with will annexed, on the Estate of the late Mrs. Martha Aston, of Warren County, do hereby give notice to all those indebted to the Estate, that payment will be expected (or their bonds renewed) without delay; and those having claims against the Estate, must bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead against their recovery. JO. HAWKINS, WM. K. KEARNEY. 24 3t

CHEAP HARDWARE.

THE subscriber having removed his Store, from No. 56, to No. 113, Market, 2d Door below Third Street, Philadelphia, has opened a large and general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY & FANCY GOODS, among which are the following:

Knives & Forks, Pen & Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Razors, Scissors, Edge Tools, Files and Saws of every description, Locks and Latches, Gun and Rifle Locks, Flints, Shoe Pincers and Punches, Saddlers' Pincers and Punches, Compasses, Hinges and Screws, Braces and Bits, Hones, Fish-Hooks, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Hammers, Tacks, Awl Blades and Hefts, Steelyards, Shovels and Tongs, Bed Screws, Spades and Shovels, Bone and Japanned Moulds, J. W. Harps, Scythes, Straw Knives, Augers, Anvils, Vices, Hoes, Trace Chains, Commode Knobs, Bed Caps, Candle Sticks, Turkey Oil-Stone, Curry Combs, Ivory and Horn Combs, Brass and Patent Cocks, Plated and Japanned Castors, Snuff Boxes, Plated and Tinned Saddlery of every description, Webbing, Brass and Iron Wire, Japanned Ware, Table and Tea Spoons, Lead Pencils and Cases, Watch Chains, Fancy Purse, Pocket-Books, Ink-Stands, Needles, Knitting Pins, Thimbles, Gilt, Plated, Metal, and Pearl Buttons, Glass and Plated Commode Knobs.

And a great variety of articles not here enumerated, which will be sold at very reduced prices for cash or acceptances. ALLEN ARMSTRONG. Feb. 14. 21—12t

Raleigh Register.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1823.

It is with pleasure we perceive the exertions that are making in almost every part of our State, for the promotion of Agriculture.—The timely liberality of our last Legislature seems to have given new life to our farming community, and cannot fail to be attended with the happiest effects. In consequence of that appropriation, already several Societies have been formed. In addition to those of which notice has been heretofore taken, we observe similar ones have been constituted in the counties of Cumberland and Guilford. It is to be hoped that the Farmers of Wake County will not be the last to imitate good examples, but that they will evince by their unanimity, at our proposed Meeting, a determination to use every means in their power, for the encouragement of "this first of arts."

Bank Notes.—The one and two dollar Notes of our State Bank at present in circulation, being much worn, and it having been discovered that there are a considerable number of counterfeits afloat (especially of the two dollar notes) the Directors of the Bank, some time ago, very properly determined to call them in, and replace them with new ones, in the execution of which more pains should be taken to defeat the designs of counterfeiters. These new Notes, which are exquisite specimens of the progress which the art of engraving is making in this country, are now ready for circulation, and may be had in exchange for the old ones, at the Principal Bank, or any of its Branches.

A meeting of a number of citizens of Cumberland County was held at Fayetteville on the 4th inst. to take into consideration the propriety of as-