

SADDLERY, CARRIAGE HARNESS, &c.
WILLIAM F. CLARK is just receiving from the North a fresh supply of elegant Articles in his line—such as his former Stock, makes his assortment very complete.
 He has on hand, finished in the neatest and most fashionable style, *Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles & Brilles, best Hatted Bess and Japan Gigs and Carriage Harness, Maringals, V. lisses, Saddles, Bess, Portmanteaus, Travelling Trunks, and Coach and Gig Whips, &c.* He has also for sale at his Carriage Shop, an assortment of Pannel, Sick Gigs and Sulkies; and intends supplying himself (for the accommodation of his customers) with an elegant collection of Family Carriages, Rizes, and also a few Carriages. All of which, for the ready cash or on a short credit, will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
 Raleigh, March 20. eobf

OFFICIAL LIST
Of the 10th DRAWING of the HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY,

Those numbers without any prize attached, are blanks.
 No. 2327, being the last drawn, is entitled to the capital prize of Five Thousand Dollars.

41	134	231	398	5
107	1486	475	4571	5
1455	4266	4695	2336	
1756	2278	1970	1558	5
79	3401	5080	4394	
3909	3214	1196	3020	5
1828	1331	332	331	
2529	2455	1160	2386	5
614	728	341	1312	5
2574	294	379	3132	5
1562	1147	1496	2177	
8-3	4067	3153	4737	
448	443	4677	4617	
5973	1613	854	4668	5
2047	1008	3634	3243	5
1642	1 7 5	1621	1599	
3784	1504	3979	4293	5
3591	4065	1888	4603	5
1054	234	315	1417	
1495	4637	2170	4123	
4715	1170	2347	1407	
2691	4502	4614	4193	
46 9 5	1641	573	1935	5
779	261	2682	323	
4274	1366	2655	1215	5
4594	2316	1889	3511	
1480	3307	2449	3438	
1847	2456	1744	4885	5
1072	209	2451	1861	
4972	2716	455	2896	5
2645	2973	3907	16	
205	4573	5	1075	
3776	1396	3420	3115	10
2517	3126	2618	1629	
4391	3113	4738	4824	5
1350	1116	1577	4471	
4149	2095	1924	4959	5
3216	3816	3162	2841	
4520	1222	2536	523	5
1402	4908	4941	570	
4516	1549	1850	633	
1151	83	1469	4467	
2601	1325	1698	319	5
65	140	490	284	5
482	4357	1566	375	
1479	251	1769	138	5
239	2088	2807	2847	
2315	3478	1901	494	5
1061	1460	4572	370	5
43	4931	496	1848	
598	4035	1004	3906	5
217	4538	2817	669	
4733	101	1206	3743	
1900	88	1221	1724	
353	4426	4114	1667	
412	2805	2069	2084	
272	1205	1483	2172	
4694	2898	4984	151	
130	981	119	4656	5
2861	2352	3839	337	5
2054	644	4602	1109	
5033	1037	4440	4525	
1823	632	1704	1580	
4249	3282	4380	25	4
244	124	3762	2502	5
487	98	1662	2331	5
1858	1525	4639	4061	5
739	4823	4500	3312	
1488	1493	1502	2905	
1656	1473	3532	2117	
1823	2045	2975	4810	
4724	742	4638	3723	
690	3732	2792	3004	5
172	2568	4513	2423	
3307	326	2478	2289	5
3933	4562	3290		
2910	1340	123	2771	
3318	1869	3048	3263	5
304	2623	3481	28	5
434	1	2010	3955	
781	3238	4117	3128	5
3522	2856	3197	3503	
3021	364	1113	3070	5
4538	3519	3721	1532	
3767	3303	1301	4681	5
2975	2393	2832	3275	
3133	1631	3859	1492	5
895	4897	2004	3956	5
3775	359	4533	2188	
150	321	1945	2317	
1638	4363	1651	651	5
4122	4536	3166	138	5
2707	4148	1880	4610	5
2055	744	4295	478	5
3130	3014	2280	4008	
1506	1296	3252	470	
2694	1789	3511	1712	
4952	3300	1535	61	5
1322	401	2046	1700	
1543	2636	2822	1456	
1989	4725	18	2308	5
2812	825	63	1245	5
491	3770	161	520	
3548	923	4616	404	5
2426	2169	1132	4490	
1966	2261	1887	4876	5
743	978	687	735	
1154	4834	4812	4260	
4971	496	823	1358	
1467	1288	4701	59	5
1868	2835	4682	3154	5
3793	829	3642	3387	5
5925	1165	1713	2032	
693	2607	3579	83	
2456	501	4729	176	5
1506	4653	1687	3262	10
3980	1207	2370	2608	5
277	1741	733	3711	5
3737	2961	1856	2221	
3802	4329	3577	2077	
2022	3079	4577	2087	
717	4234	4406	1445	5
286	1547	2678	3435	
4781	2271	746	1178	
7	3880	3129	2827	10

March 12.

JUST PUBLISHED,
 By J. Gales & Son, Raleigh.
THE Reports of the Cases decided at the Term of the Supreme Court of North-Carolina. By Francis L. Hawks, Esq.
 The Reports of the intermediate Terms, which have not yet appeared, will be published as soon as the Reporter can prepare the copy.

GARDEN SEEDS, &c.
 In addition to a former supply, I have just received the following SEEDS, with an additional supply of MEDICINES, &c.

Early York Cabbage
 Battersea do
 Sngar Loaf do
 Late Battersea do
 Large Winter Drum do
 Winter do
 Nasturunnis
 Early and late Caulif-wers.
RANDOLPH WEBB,
 March 18. 26 2w

GREY ARCHIE.
 A BEAUTIFUL dapple grey, fifteen and a half hands high; will stand this Season (which will end on the first of August) at my Stable in the City of Raleigh, at the reduced price of Ten Dollars. Should any gentleman wish his mares fed with corn, it shall be furnished at the market price.—But no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

GREY ARCHIE was gotten by Sir Archie, out of a mare that the unequalled race horse Potomac got out of Hightower's old President mare, that came out of a full-blooded Partner; which entitles him to rank among the best bred horses in this country.
 As a racer he has won but little, not enough to pay the out goings; though in justice to him, I can say he never has been beaten by any but first rate horses.
JOS. HAWKINS,
 Raleigh, March 20. 26 3t

Raleigh Register.
 FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1823.

Agriculture.—We call the attention of our readers to a valuable Essay in to-day's Register, which is the first of a series of papers on the same subject, addressed to **CHARLES FISHER, Esq.** Secretary of the Rowan Agricultural Society, occasioned by a letter which lately appeared in the Register from that gentleman, in relation to the advisability of promoting a Geological Survey of the State. We are pleased to see the attention of our Agricultural friends drawn to this subject; for what enquiry, as this writer justly observes, can be more important, than this: "How can our Farmers employ the labour which they at present exercise, so as to augment their annual profits, multiply their comforts and conveniences of life, and increase the wealth and respectability of the State?"

We are inclined to the opinion, that if regular and certain returns of the state of the markets in our seaports, could be communicated to our Merchants, Planters, and others interested throughout the State, it would operate partially to divert the course of trade from a foreign channel, and be thereby, in a measure, the means of its seeking a natural one. We know of no plan better calculated to effect this object, than the insertion, in all the papers printed in the State, of the *Prices Current*, (corrected weekly) in our principal seaports. Under this impression, we have this week commenced the publication, and shall continue to keep our readers informed of the state of the markets at *Wilmington, Fayetteville, and Newbern*. Should this course be adopted by our brother Editors generally, our Farmers could always ascertain without trouble, at which market their produce would command the highest price, and our Merchants through the same medium, would be apprized of the most advantageous moment for making purchases.

It is a fact, we believe conceded on all hands, that Groceries of every description, can be purchased as cheaply, if not cheaper, in our own seaports, than in foreign markets. And we feel confident, were all our merchants actuated by the same spirit of independency which characterize a free-woman, who have already found their advantage in confining their trade to the State, that in a short time all our supplies could be furnished through our own markets, on as liberal terms as they could be procured elsewhere.

Flats below Wilmington.—We learn that Mr. Fulton, our Civil Engineer, has contracted with Messrs. Richard Taylor and Edward Williams for executing the contemplated work for improving the navigation of Cape-Fear River below Wilmington, for the sum of \$15,000, and that it will be immediately commenced.

Mr. Fulton's next object will be to examine the Swamps and Marshes in Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus Counties; from whence he will visit the Peedee River.

WAR!—It appears from the last accounts from Europe, that a War between France and Spain, at least, will be inevitable; and from the hostile Notes presented to the Spanish Government, by Prussia, Russia and Austria, it would seem as if they are willing to join France in her determination to put down the free Government

of Spain. It is intimated however, that England will probably take part with Spain. Sir Charles Stuart, the British Minister at the French Court, having observed frequent secret communications between the Russian Ambassador and the French Government, complained to Mr. Canning, who gave positive instructions to Sir Charles to press the French Ministry for an explanation on this point, when it appeared that Russia had been urging the French Government to undertake the invasion of Spain, offering to assist her with 400,000 men. Mr. Canning is said to have been so indignant at this want of frankness at the time when the offer of England's mediation was under consideration, that he despatched a messenger to overtake Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who had just quitted London for Spain, with instructions to him, immediately on his arrival at Madrid, to prepare the basis of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Spain and England, to be acted on in the event of a declaration of war by France against Spain.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer say, "We shall not pretend to offer a remark on the News from Europe. The sensation which it produces in the bosom of every reader is the best comment upon it. Our government has received Despatches from its European Legations, supposed to relate to this all-important subject, being endorsed as of great importance, and requiring to be immediately forwarded to the Department of State."

The brig *Caroline* has arrived at N. York in 17 days from Havana. Capt. Hubbs states, that Com. Porter, with his squadron, had arrived at, and taken possession of Key West, commanding the Gulph of Mexico. The frigate *Congress* was lying off and on the harbor a few days before the *Caroline* sailed.

Capt. Charles Morris has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, to be one of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, vice Capt. Porter, resigned.

We are very glad to hear that Judge Livingston, of the Supreme Court, who had been seriously ill in Washington city, is convalescent.

It is expected that the Supreme Court adjourned about the 15th inst.

Benjamin W. Crowninshield (late Secretary of the Navy) is elected to Congress from the Salem District, in the State of Massachusetts. The election in Worcester South District appears also to have resulted in the choice of a Republican, Mr. Sibley, though the fact is not certainly ascertained.

Philadelphia, March 11.
 By the arrival below of the ship *Caledonia*, Capt. Donaldson, from Canton, information has been received, that a dreadful fire occurred at that place on the 7th of November last, by which upwards of ten thousand houses were consumed! The English factory and most of the others were destroyed.

Religious Intelligence.—The North-Carolina Flat River (Baptist) Association, received, the last year, an accession of 708 members—and the Raleigh Association 591.

In Alabama, there are 98 Baptist Churches, 5 Associations, 55 ordained Baptist Ministers and 11 Licentiates; 15 Presbyterian Ministers and 18 Methodists.

The Charleston, (S. C.) Baptist Association is composed of 37 Churches, and 18 ordained ministers. Licensed preachers within its bounds, 5. Number of church members, 3727. The Education Fund of the Association is \$6955 60—Missionary Fund \$1015 55—\$862 80 were transmitted during the last year to the General Convention—and \$780 expended on four beneficiaries as students.

FROM THE WINYAW INTELLIGENCER.
Mr. Editor.—The Revd Mr. Frey has taken his departure from us, bearing with him the good wishes of the citizens of Georgetown. It was indeed pleasing to mark the respectful attention which was exhibited to this eminent Apostle of Truth. Crowded audiences attended the different Churches where he had been invited to preach, and witnessed with solemn emotions, his learned illustrations of Gospel Truths. It was however, more than pleasing to witness the friendly reception which he met with from the members of the Hebrew Church. Serious and respectful attention was paid to his public lectures, and private interviews closed with mutual expressions of friendship—evinced that liberality and benevolence for which our Hebrew Brethren have always been distinguished in this town.

May the remembrance of his visit be long cherished, and its fruits appear to the glory of God and the mutual happiness of Jews and Gentiles.
PHILOS.

FOR THE REGISTER.
AGRICULTURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

LETTER I.
 To Charles Fisher, Esq. Secretary of the Rowan Agricultural Society.

SIR—In a late number of the Raleigh Register, I noticed a proposition made by you, on the part of the Rowan Agricultural Society, to the County Societies formed under the late act of the Legislature for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures. I could not help feeling great pleasure at seeing this article, because it indicates at least, that this public measure, intended, by some of the most enlightened of our citizens, to be of great utility, and approved by a very general concurrence of voices in the Assembly, will not, like many other plans intended for the same purpose, prove nearly useless, for want of those corresponding efforts on the part of the community, which are indispensable, in order to carry such a measure into effect. Liberal and enlightened as are the provisions of this act, still I will venture to predict, that they will be of little use, if our farmers remain so insensible of their importance, as to neglect to form the County Societies, or to attend the meetings of the Societies when formed, or finally, if they neglect to engage heart and hand, in carrying into effect, by their own efforts, the measure which has thus been adopted for their encouragement.

In order that the public may receive the advantages, resulting from the combined experience and wisdom of all the County Societies, the Board of Agriculture has been wisely constituted; and, composed as it is of those who, from the rank they hold in their respective associations, may be supposed to be earnest for the advancement of the objects in view, its members may be expected to exhibit the most enlarged and enlightened views, that are anywhere to be found among our citizens, respecting the nature of their trust, and the manner in which it is to be executed. In short, it is reasonable to look to the Board for both wisdom and zeal;—wisdom in devising the means and modes of improvement; and zeal in their accomplishment. We may indulge the hope, moreover, that they will be superior to local prejudices, and will make the interests of the State at large, the object of their measures;—that they will regard such improvements as are calculated to benefit large sections of the State, at once, as coming particularly under their province, and as being the kind of interests which are especially committed to their charge.

Suggestions of this kind will, it is presumed, be the more admissible now, since the individuals who are to compose the Board of Agriculture are not yet designated, and consequently nothing personal can be either intended or inferred. We believe, too, that whenever the members of the Board are ascertained, they will not be averse to learning the opinions and wishes of their fellow-citizens and constituents; and I should esteem it fortunate, if these hints should be the means of eliciting from others, a similar disclosure of their views respecting this important subject—a subject more closely allied with our interests at present, and more worthy of our attention, than the political concerns of all the world besides. Such intimations, however, are to be regarded, not as rules to direct them, but as materials, which they may make use of to a greater or less extent, as they shall see fit. But I hope that they, and all the Agricultural Societies, will remember one thing at least, that this money has been appropriated on purpose to be expended, and that it is not to be laid up, but to be laid out, "for the good of posterity."

With regard, Sir, to the particular mode of advancing the interests of agriculture and rural economy, which is recommended by the Rowan Society, namely, "To appropriate a part of the agricultural fund to defray the expenses of Geological Surveys," I have had some opportunity to judge of its utility, both from inquiring into its objects, and from observing what has been done in this way abroad. But before discussing that subject, I beg leave to suggest a few ideas on the general principles which ought to govern our Agricultural Societies, as well as the Board of Agriculture.

Our enquiry, then, is not, How shall we carry on our farming business without labour?—Nor is it, How shall we carry it on with less labour than we are obliged to employ at present? But the question is, How can we employ the same labour to a better purpose, so as to augment our annual profits, to multiply the comforts and conveniences of life, and to increase the wealth and respectability of the state? It is said, that agriculture, as well as the other arts, is susceptible of great improvement—that the farmers of one country carry it on to much greater advantage than those of another—and that a similar difference is apparent in different parts of our own country. We wish to obtain the secret, and learn how to render our lands more productive—to make them bring us better crops without wearing out. In short, we have two objects in view;—first, to ascertain how we may increase our present profits; and secondly, how we may render our estates permanently more productive and valuable. Such, Sir, are my sentiments and wishes, and I believe too, that I speak the minds of all my brother farmers, who feel any interest in the improvements contemplated, or have any serious determination to lend a hand towards helping them forward.

In the first place, then, we hope that the formation of Agricultural Societies, and the creation of the Board of Agriculture, will be the means of securing to every farmer, who chooses to put in practice what he learns, immediate advantages; so that he will find his next year's crop the better for it; that the same amount of labour, (making due allowances for the season) has produced him more fruits than he ever did before. Experience, moreover, proves that the greater part of mankind are influenced chiefly by the hope of present advantages, and comparatively little by those which are distant. Hence, unless our Societies can promise a speedy reward to the efforts which they recommend, there is little hope that the great body of citizens will engage with much zeal in improvements.

But, notwithstanding this propensity in human nature to be influenced by the hope of present advantages only, or at least, by them chiefly; yet it is no doubt much wiser to look to our permanent interests; to consult, not merely what will be best for the present year, but what will be best for five, ten, fifty, or a hundred years to come. As this is the part of wisdom, in relation to all things that affect the condition of man, so it is precisely what I conceive to be the most rational way

of improving the interests of Agriculture; and, though, as was hinted before, we cannot expect the hearty co-operation of the majority, unless we hold out the prospect of present or immediate advantages, yet we evidently ought to consider permanent benefits as far more deserving of attention, than those which are merely temporary; and to take our measures accordingly.—That is, while we endeavor to effect an immediate increase of profits, that we shall hold this object to be far less important than to add to the intrinsic value of our estates, by rendering our lands more fertile—by devising means to avoid wearing them out, and to reclaim such as are already exhausted—by opening new sources of profit, and new objects of enterprise; and, in short, by consulting, in every possible way, how to stamp a lasting value, not only on individual estates, but also on all the territory comprised within the limits of the commonwealth. Indeed, in order to secure these ultimate advantages, temporary sacrifices are to be made, however repugnant they may be to the feelings.

It is a mistake, into which many will be in danger of falling, to expect too much from the Agricultural Societies.—Consequently, if they do not suddenly realize all those benefits which they had anticipated, they will rail at such associations as altogether useless. But what did they expect? Perchance they hoped that forming an Agricultural Society would improve their crops, without any thing further; and had never supposed that they were to attend its meetings—to compare their own experience with that of their neighbors—to learn from those who were acknowledged to be the best farmers; and to return home with a firm and effectual determination to reduce to practice what they had learned: Or perhaps they had done all this, and therefore expected that the next year their crops would be doubled. Let us not either entertain or inspire any such fallacious hopes; but let us bear in mind, that solid and lasting improvements of every kind, are, usually, obtained only by long and persevering efforts: Nor, on the other hand, let any one undervalue the good actually to be obtained, because, when considered in relation to individuals, it does not seem prodigious. If it adds something to each individual, its importance to the whole community may be truly prodigious, although it be not such as to promise the poor man sudden opulence, or to the rich man a vast increase of his profits. Why has that celebrated saying of Dean Swift, in which he represents the man "who teaches how to make one additional blade of grass grow, as more truly a patriot than the whole race of politicians?"—Why has this saying been so highly prized, as to have been echoed hundreds of times, in various parts of the world, every year, since it was written? The reason is plain; he who communicates to the public a method of adding only a small item to each individual man's crop, adds a most important sum to the aggregate amount. Nor is this additional sum limited to the present year: It is equally to influence the amount of succeeding years and ages. Hence, any improvement which is made in a mechanical art, which is carried on to a great extent, is esteemed of great value, although, in itself, it may appear inconsiderable. Thus, in the art of tanning leather, of manufacturing cotton goods, or of making potter's ware, what seem at first view but trifling improvements, have been rewarded by the English Government, with very high premiums, on account of the extent of the arts to which they respectively applied. The same is the case with the art of Agriculture. Its productions are, of all others, the most extensive and important to society; and hence, any causes which affect the amount of each individual crop, are to be regarded as worthy of the utmost attention, although they should seem, when separately considered, to be of little importance. Hence, those causes which supply the means, either of increasing the actual products of a farm, or of lessening those expenses which operate as drawbacks on every agriculturist in society, are worthy of very particular consideration. In this view, the discovery of a bed of Plaster of Paris, or of Iron Ore, stamps an intrinsic and permanent value, not only on the particular spot where it is found, but on all the neighboring region.

This consideration leads me to confine myself, sir, more particularly to the proposition of the Rowan Agricultural Society, the discussion of which will afford the subject of my next letter.

Respectfully yours,
WALTER RALEIGH.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington.	Fayetteville.	Newbern.
	Mar. 15.	Mar. 13.	Mar. 15.
Brandy, Cog.	140 a 150	130 a 175	220
Apple,	40	40 a 45	45 a 50
Bacon,	9 a 11	8 a 9	8 a 10
Butter,	12 a 20	15 a 20	18 a 25
Beeswax,	3 a 35	32 a 33	32 a 35
Coffee,	24 a 25	25 a 28	