

A meeting of the Citizens of Raleigh is requested at the Court House on Saturday...

The Board for Internal Improvements, met in this City on Monday last, the 28th ult. Present, Gabriel Holmes, Esq. President of the Board, and Duncan Cameron, John Owen, John D. Hawkins, Durant Hatch and Thomas Turner, Esquires, Members.

Mr. Fulton, laid before the Board a contract for the improvement of Cape Fear River below Wilmington, made by him on behalf of the Board, with Richard Taylor & Edw. Williams;

"Now, Nature bursts from April's humid grasp, And springs impatient to the arms of May."

Poets and Lovers in all ages, have commemorated the return of this delightful month, and we though not apertaining to either of these classes, feel pleasure in its approach.

The observance of this day appears to be a relique of the Roman Floralia, instituted in honor of Flora, and which consisted of dancing, music, a May-Pole garlanded with flowers, &c.

The observance of this day appears to be a relique of the Roman Floralia, instituted in honor of Flora, and which consisted of dancing, music, a May-Pole garlanded with flowers, &c.

But this 1st of May, 1823, is marked with a higher degree of interest to the citizens of North-Carolina, as the period of abrogation of one of the last proofs of feudal oppression, which disgraced our country.

The Philadelphia Democratic Press of Wednesday last says—"About three years ago Rye Flour sold in our market at one dollar a cwt. It is this day at two dollars sixty-two and a half cents per cwt. This is an important fact."

The Salem Register, addressing the Republicans of Massachusetts, on the occasion of the decisive victory obtained by them in the result of the late Election, expresses the following liberal sentiments:

"The Republicans being in power, cannot again lose it but by an abuse of their power. If they extend to all classes and denominations equal and just protection, they will have the support of all. One of the most difficult lessons for a triumphant party who have been long depressed, to learn, is Moderation. Moderation is the only course which can secure us in power. A respect to our principles and professions requires a course of moderation. We ought not to copy the example we have condemned. Persecution and proscription for honest differences of opinion can never be justified."

On Tuesday, the 22d, Baron de TRUYLL, commissioned as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Russia, was presented to the President, by Mr. Adams, Secretary of State; when he delivered his credential letters, and was accordingly received by the President in his character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, to this government.

The debtor will be compelled to limit his indulgencies, since prudence will limit credit. Be it therefore remembered, to the honor of our State, that hereafter, crime, or the accusation of crime, can alone place her citizens within the walls of a Prison: Estu perpetua!

We understand from an authentic source, that the Rev'd John S. Ravenscroft, of Virginia, who was unanimously elected at the late Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Salisbury, Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, has consented to accept that sacred office. He may be expected to visit this place soon after his consecration, which will take place during the session of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, to be holden in the City of Philadelphia, in the present month; and other parts of the Diocese, not too remote, during the approaching summer. As by an act of the Convention, only half of the Bishop's time is to be especially devoted to the Diocese, it is understood that the friends & members of the Church in this town, and its vicinity will not fail to avail themselves of the privilege of engaging the remaining part for Parochial services.

The next Convention is to be held at Williamsboro' in Granville county, on the third Thursday after Easter, 1824.

A Negro man, the proprietor of a wagon and team at Fayetteville, becoming enraged at some imaginary offence, fell upon one of his horses, and using indiscriminately the butt and lash of his whip, brought the poor animal to the ground who deprived of the power of resistance, expired the victim of his cruelty. We are glad to add for the credit of our sister town, that the offender was promptly and severely punished.

The Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, arrived on Monday, in thirty hours from Wilmington, with Spring Goods for Messrs. Stuart, Birdsell & Co. and A. Whiting. It is worthy of remark, that the Goods received by this Boat, were in store on the 10th day a ter leaving New-York. Thus have the valuable improvements in navigation and the facilities afforded by the removal of obstructions in the river, given us here, 100 miles from the ocean, all the advantages of a sea-port town.

The Steam Boat North Carolina, Captain Taws, set off the same day with 25 passengers, besides a considerable freight on board.

Fayetteville Gazette.

Piracies.—The Editor of a Philadelphia paper, has had the patience to keep a journal of the piracies committed since the cessation of hostilities between the American Government and Great-Britain in 1815. The dark and bloody catalogue contains three thousand and two cases!!!

Another American murdered!—The brig Alert of Portsmouth, from New-Orleans, with a deck load of hogs arrived at Havana on the 29th ult. Off the Moro, she was boarded in the night by two piratical boats with nine men each, and Capt. Charles Blunt was killed and thrown overboard. The Cook was stabbed and thrown in among the hogs, and nearly eaten up before being discovered. Several of the crew were badly wounded and the brig robbed.

The Philadelphia Democratic Press of Wednesday last says—"About three years ago Rye Flour sold in our market at one dollar a cwt. It is this day at two dollars sixty-two and a half cents per cwt. This is an important fact."

The Salem Register, addressing the Republicans of Massachusetts, on the occasion of the decisive victory obtained by them in the result of the late Election, expresses the following liberal sentiments:

"The Republicans being in power, cannot again lose it but by an abuse of their power. If they extend to all classes and denominations equal and just protection, they will have the support of all. One of the most difficult lessons for a triumphant party who have been long depressed, to learn, is Moderation. Moderation is the only course which can secure us in power. A respect to our principles and professions requires a course of moderation. We ought not to copy the example we have condemned. Persecution and proscription for honest differences of opinion can never be justified."

On Tuesday, the 22d, Baron de TRUYLL, commissioned as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Russia, was presented to the President, by Mr. Adams, Secretary of State; when he delivered his credential letters, and was accordingly received by the President in his character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, to this government.

John Randolph is re-elected a Representative in Congress from the State of Virginia.

The following paragraph from an English Magazine of 1783, announces the first appearance of the American flag in a British port:

The thirteen stripes.—The ship Bedford, Captain Moore, belonging to the Massachusetts, arrived in the Downs the 3d of February, passed Gravesend on the 4th, and was reported at the custom house on the 6th inst. She was not allowed regular entry until some consultation had taken place between the commissioners of the customs and the Lords of council, on account of many acts of parliament yet in force against the rebels in America. She is loaded with 487 butts, of whale oil, and is American built, manned wholly by American seamen, wears the rebel colors, and belongs to the island of Nantucket in Massachusetts. This is the first vessel which displayed the thirteen rebellious Stripes in any British port. The vessel lies at Horsleydown, a little below the Tower, and is intended to immediately return to New England.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, on the question for expelling M. Manuel, M. Hyde de Neuville maintained that the Chamber had the power to expel any of its members, and referred to the practice of the British Parliament, and of the Congress of the United States. Happening to cite the particular federative states on the banks of the Ohio and the Mississippi, M. de Gerardin exclaimed, "it may do very well for Savages."

FOR THE REGISTER. AGRICULTURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. LETTER VII.—TESTIMONIES TO THE UTILITY OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

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

SIR—In the foregoing Letters, it has been my object to show, that not only present, but permanent advantages are to be consulted by our Agricultural Societies;—that we ought not to attach so much importance to a single extraordinary crop, as to those improvements which stamp an additional value upon our soil and territory itself, and which will add to the wealth and conveniences, and multiply the resources of all future generations;—and that to the Board of Agriculture, these permanent and general interests of our Husbandry and our Arts, will be especially committed: that hence, the discovery of certain mineral substances, is to be considered as adding to the native riches of a country and to the value of individual estates, even when those substances cannot be introduced immediately into use. Still further to illustrate this point, I have endeavored to show, in answer to the inquiry, "What substances does the Mineral Kingdom afford to Agriculture and the Arts, that a great number of these, as Iron, Gypsum, Salt, Limestone, Coal, Freestone, Paints, Dye-Staffs, Slates and Metallic Ores, constitute the very soul of both Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and are frequently sources of the greatest wealth to a community. I trust it has also been made clearly manifest, that North-Carolina has strong and in many cases peculiar inducements, to turn her attention to this subject; and that nothing will so much promote the discovery of these useful articles as Geological Surveys, and nothing conduce so much to extend their use as to have a detailed Report respecting them made to the Board of Agriculture; both to furnish materials of which to make out their own plans of improvement, and to be through them communicated to the public.

Although I cannot but think that such reasons have been offered, in connection with the views already exhibited, as will address themselves in a favorable manner to every liberal and candid mind, yet I am aware that with respect to almost every subject, people entertain different views; and where a proposition is new, it is liable to the suspicion of being "visionary." "Although (says one) the reasoning seems satisfactory, yet I suspect there is some fallacy in it—if the advantages to be gained were as great as is pretended, we should have heard of them before—we must make great allowances for the partiality and enthusiasm of the writer—he is too sanguine—how many fine schemes of improvement we have seen come to nothing!"

These Letters are not intended for the personal of those who are either indifferent or hostile to Public Improvements, nor to those with whom it is sufficient to say, "I do not see any use in it," and therefore infer that there is none; but still there are many who are cautious and slow in admitting whatever is proposed for their assent, though, they examine with candour, and when once convinced, embrace with firmness. Such claim our high respect, and it is principally out of regard for them, that I now proceed to exhibit such testimonies in favour of Geological Surveys, as are derived from the lessons of experience, or offered by the highest authorities. These testimonies are gathered from the following sources:

- The British Board of Agriculture. The French Government. The Government of the United States. The opinion of enlightened Statesmen and the practice of extensive Land-Holders in Europe and America. The authority of the best public Journals. The Royal Society of London.

I. THE BRITISH BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. This body exhibits an example of the greatest effort that was ever made to improve the art and condition of Agriculture, whether we consider the princely funds with which it was endowed, the intelligence and high standing of its members, the zeal and diligence with which its measures were prosecuted, or the great and important effects which it produced. At its head was a gentleman who had enjoyed the highest opportunities for acquiring the lessons of experience, having travelled for the purpose of gaining this experience through every part of Europe, and having acquainted himself to an astonishing degree of minuteness, with all the different modes of Husbandry practised within the kingdom of Great-Britain.—The example of a Board so liberal in its constitution, and so efficient in its measures, will, so far as our circumstances correspond with theirs, afford a most useful pattern for imitation. "What then was the course pur-

\* See History of the Board of Agriculture by Sir John Sinclair, some account of which will be found in most of the Encyclopedias.

med by the British Board of Agriculture? Their first object was to acquire all possible information relating to their purpose, and the second was to diffuse it to the greatest possible extent over the community. In collecting information, the first two objects specified were the following:

1. "The riches to be obtained from the surface of the national territory?"
  2. "The MINERAL OR SUBTERRANEAN TREASURES of which the country is possessed?"
- Queries embracing the numerous topics respecting which they desired information, were printed; and, as a specimen of the zeal and industry with which they engaged in their enterprise, it is stated that, during their first session, 80,000 papers containing their queries, had been circulated: and that within six months after their second meeting 74 Reports of Parishes and Counties had been rendered in full to the Board. If in a country so well known as the kingdom of Great-Britain, it was necessary to take so much pains to collect and diffuse statistical information, the inference respecting ourselves, and our unexplored territory, is plain as noon-day.

II. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. It is well known that the late Emperor of the French, took the most unwearied pains to investigate the native treasures and resources of his empire, and on these predicated all his plans of greatness. Indeed can anything be more obvious, than that every effort to improve the condition of a country, ought to be preceded by an extensive and intimate knowledge of its state and resources? Such was the opinion of the French Emperor respecting the utility of that branch of knowledge which is now more particularly under consideration, that he took special care to have it thoroughly taught, not only in the Universities, but also in all the Military Schools of France.—Whatever opinion may be entertained respecting the moral character, or the political designs, of this extraordinary personage, no one will question that he exhibited the most profound and judicious views of internal policy, or that he was a consummate judge of whatever contributed to add to the inherent wealth and glory, or multiply the resources of France.

III. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Our own government also furnishes an example of the same enlightened spirit, of bringing into notice the hidden resources of the country. The mission of General Pike to the head waters of the Mississippi—of Lewis and Clarke up the Missouri, both I believe, projected by Pres't Jefferson and accomplished under his administration—the expedition of Governor Cass to the North-western Territory, and of Major Long to the Rocky Mountains, supported on a most liberal scale, by the War Department,—each and all of these enterprises furnish examples of the same spirit. The two latter expeditions were undertaken at a great expense: that of Governor Cass consisted of 38 persons including an escort of soldiers.—(Schoolcraft's Expedition p. 78.) I have seen no statement of the expense of this enterprise; but it must evidently have been very great, since the company was exceedingly well furnished with every thing that could promote their convenience or further their object, and they were without doubt well paid for their services. Yet I do not know that any one has disapproved of this expenditure of the public money: on the contrary it has generally been considered as indicative of a highly enlightened administration. The plea for incurring such expense in exploring the territories of the United States doubtless is, that the discoveries made, raise the value of the lands: this is precisely in accordance with those views which I have endeavored to exhibit, respecting the nature and tendency of such surveys. One of the principal objects contemplated in these expeditions was, to explore the MINES AND QUARRIES of the respective territories;—but can it be more important for the United States to investigate the internal resources of her territories, some of which will probably remain uninhabited for ages to come, than it is for the State of North-Carolina to explore those native riches which lie concealed within her own boundary, at her own door, and which she needs for immediate and daily use.

IV. THE OPINIONS OF ENLIGHTENED STATESMEN AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS. That the most distinguished politicians have generally taken great pains, and frequently expended large sums, in exploring the natural resources of the respective countries which they governed, it would be easy to show by numerous examples. It is upon the knowledge of these that they found their great plans of improvement, and it is by means of these that they are enabled to carry those plans into execution. It is only necessary to instance the late enlightened Governor of the State of New-York,—who, by his expansive views of the resources of the State over which he presided, and his zeal to promote its improvement, has had no small share in completing that stupendous work, the Great Canal, one of the most magnificent undertakings ever accomplished since the building of the walls of Babylon. This gentleman is known to have cultivated an intimate acquaintance with the study of Geology, and was hence, personally, a competent judge of its practical utility; and, accordingly, in his speeches to the Legislature of New-York, he repeatedly urged the importance of geological surveys, as of the highest value in developing the resources of the State. It may not be improper to add, that while most of our own citizens have been regardless of the mineral riches they possess, the same distinguished individual has preferred a request, to have a selection of specimens, illustrative of our Geology, made and forwarded for his own study and use.

Of private individuals, of high standing, who have borne testimony to the utility of geological surveys, I might adduce the names of several extensive land-holders in England, who have had minute surveys taken of their own estates. In imitation of these high examples, one of the most public spirited, as well as one of the wealthiest of our own countrymen, (Gen. Van Rensselaer, of Albany,) has caused similar surveys to be made, not only on his own estates; but also of the entire counties of Rensselaer and Albany. The enterprise is thus mentioned in the American Journal of Science: "Under the direction of the Agricultural Society, of the county of Albany, a geological survey of that county has been recently executed by Dr. Beck and Professor Eaton, with a particular reference to the improvement of Agriculture. The attempt is novel in this country, and is creditable both to the patrons and agents in this work, which appears to be executed with laudable fidelity and ability."

And again: "We are informed that a similar survey is now making of the county of Rensselaer. The efforts are very creditable

to those by whom they are directed, and among them no one certainly has stronger claims on public approbation and gratitude, than the distinguished individual (Gen. Van Rensselaer) at whose sole expense, we are informed, both these enterprises were undertaken.

V. THE AUTHORITY OF THE BEST PUBLISHED JOURNALS. The articles just quoted from the American Journal of Science, a work of the highest authority on subjects of this kind, would naturally fall under this head. Another extract may be made from the same work, which bears more directly on the subject before us. The Editor, it appears, had been informed of the Proposition which was formerly made to the Board of Internal Improvements, and through them to the Legislature, to effect a Geological Survey of this State, and expresses his opinion of it in the following terms:—"If adequately encouraged by the local government, or by patriotic individuals, the enterprise will produce very important advantages to Science, Agriculture, and other useful arts, and will prove highly honorable to the very respectable State of North Carolina. In no way, in our apprehension, could the same sum of money be more usefully expended, and it would be no small honor to have set the first example of the scientific survey of an entire American State." (Vol. V. 202.)

The North American Review lends the weight of its testimony to the same object. "So well established (says this able work) are the relations and connections of many rocks, and so confident are we of certain minerals in a certain set of rocks, that with some knowledge of Geology, we can assure ourselves of the probable existence of Coal, of Gypsum, of Salt, and of many other useful substances, beneath the spot on which we stand, before a shovel full of earth is removed. Do we desire to erect works of utility or ornament which shall withstand the ravages of time, Geology will enable us to select the materials; nor shall we derive less aid in our endeavors to improve a barren soil, to build the most permanent roads, to produce the most transparent glass, the most delicate porcelain, or compact and durable pottery. These are a few only of the many inducements to the study of Geology, and but a small proportion of the benefits to be derived from it." (Vol. XI. 228.)

VI. THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. This Institution conferred their last annual medal upon the Professor of Geology, in the University of Oxford for discoveries connected with his profession. These were not indeed, in that instance, intimately related to the arts of life, but I introduce the fact here to show the sentiments of a body as this expressed by their illustrious President: "In presenting the medal to Mr. Buckland, Sir Humphrey desired him to receive it as a tribute of respect from a body which he believed to be impartial in its decisions, and which considered the advances Science had made, rather than the nation, school, or individual, by which they were effected. He said he hoped his example would stimulate other members of the Society to similar inquiries and labours, for that Geology was abundant in objects of research, and most worthy of being pursued on account of its connexion with the useful arts.—from the happy views it affords of the order of nature, and the assistance it lends to true religion; and for the sublime objects it presents for speculation in the great monuments of nature, marking the revolutions of the globe." (Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, No. X.)

I hope, Sir, the foregoing testimonies, will exempt the representation made in my preceding letters, respecting the utility of the measure proposed by the Rowan Agricultural Society, from every suspicion of enthusiasm or groundless partiality.

It only remains to discuss the spirit with which the proposed enterprise is to be undertaken, and the means by which it is to be carried into execution,—topics which will occupy my next and concluding letter.

With much respect &c.

WALTER HALEIGH

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington.	Fayetteville.	Newbern.
	April 26.	April 24.	April 19.
Brandy, Cog.	125 a 130	100 a 150	17 a 200
— Apple,	40 a 42	42 a 45	40 a 45
Bacon,	9 a 11	8 a 10	8 a 9
Butter,	12 a 15	15 a 23	18 a 25
Beeswax,	3 a 35	32 a 33	32 a 35
Coffee,	24 a 25	26 a 28	27 a 29
Corn,	60 a 65	70	60 a 55
Cotton,	9 a 10	8 a 10	8 a 9
Candles,	12 a 14	—	12 a 15
Flour, bbl.	750 a 800	700	69 a 110
Gin, Holland,	90 a 100	90 a 110	125
— American,	38 a 40	42 a 45	45 a 50
Iron, per ton,	\$93 a \$95	\$100	\$120
Lard,	10	—	8 a 9
Molasses,	26 a 27	28 a 30	30
Potatoes, bbl.	100 a 125	—	—
Rum, Jamaica,	82 a 85	80 a 110	90 a 100
— W. India,	60 a 65	70 a 80	75 a 85
Rice, per cwt.	275 a 300	350 a 400	380 a 400
Salt, Liverpool,	55	70 a 75	70 a 75
— Turk's Isl.	45	60 a 65	65
Sugar, loaf,	—	16 a 19	18 a 20
— Brown,	7 a 8	8 a 10	10 a 11
Tobacco, cwt.	400 a 425	275 a 350	—
Tallow,	9 a 10	8 a 9	10
Whiskey,	35 a 37	40 a 45	40

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst. in Newbern, Mr. John W. Nelson, to Miss Mary Prentiss.

In England, by special license, at her Ladyship's House, Harry E. O'Meara, Esq. to Lady Leigh.

In Mcklenburg county, on the 8th ult. John P. Hifer, Esq. of Cabarrus county, to Miss Louisa Morrison.

DIED.

In Hillsborough, on the 13th inst. after a painful illness, Mrs. Mary Whitted, widow of the late William Whitted.

Also, on the 15th inst. Mr. John Free, shoemaker, a native of Newbern.

In Newbern, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Sarah Nichols.

In Newbern, on the 16th ult. Mrs. Sarah Burgwin, consort of Jno. F. Burgwin, Esq. On the same day, Mrs. Mary Marshall, in the 73d year of her age.

At his residence in Twiggs county, Geo. on the 29th ult. in the 37th year of his age, Mr. Matthew Ekum, leaving a truly distressed family. Mr. Ekum was a native of Northampton county, N. C. but for the last 12 years a resident of that State.

On the 27th ultimo, at his residence near Huntsville, Alabama, Hon. John Williams Walker, lately a Senator of the U. States from the State of Georgia.