

NEW GOODS.

THE greater part of my Spring Supply are to hand. Having bought them mostly with cash, I hope to be able to sell low for cash, or on short credit, and shall be thankful for a portion of public favor.

WM. PECK. 33 6c

Raleigh Register.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1823.

Turner Pullen, Esq. was on Monday last elected Sheriff of this County, for the ensuing year.

We are authorized to announce the following Gentlemen as candidates to represent this County in the next General Assembly. In the Senate, Henry Seawell, & James Huckabee, Esqs. And in the House of Commons, Samuel Whitaker, James F. Taylor, Cullen Andrews, and Wm. A. Tharpe, Esqs.

Petersburg Intelligencer.—The Editors of this paper appear to have taken umbrage at the remarks which we made last week, relative to our trade with Fayetteville. They deny as "invidious" our assertion, that Groceries of every description, were procured at a much cheaper rate in Fayetteville than they could have been at Petersburg. To prove this fact, we need only refer to the Prices Current of the respective markets; or, should that not be deemed conclusive, we can produce more indubitable evidence.—Indeed, had the Editors of the Intelligencer consulted the prices of the Fayetteville Market, which composed part of the same page of the Register, from which they extracted the offensive paragraph, they must have been forced to acknowledge that such was the fact, though, perhaps, in their view, a melancholy one!

They, however, not only pronounce it "invidious," but declare that the remark "carries absurdity on the face of it." Where, we ask, is the absurdity in stating a fact, which is so notorious, that we have never before even heard it doubted.

By way of refutation, they state, that "a respectable Raleigh merchant who came to this town (Petersburg) a few days since, having first visited Fayetteville in search of goods, reported generally the reverse of the above account; remarking, that although some few articles might be obtained there on pretty good terms, yet he found it impracticable to procure any thing like an assortment on any terms." The Editors of the Intelligencer have prematurely condemned our statement as "absurd." We can with certainty affirm, that in the thirteen lines they have written on the occasion, there is a wonderful want of exactness. Since the receipt of the last Intelligencer, we have taken the trouble again to converse with our mercantile friends; and in so doing have not only had our former impressions confirmed, but have also ascertained another fact, viz. that of the whole number of "respectable" merchants in this City, but one laid in his assortment for the present season at Petersburg. The Editors are therefore correct in saying a "Raleigh merchant" did visit Petersburg—but they are egregiously mistaken, when they assert "that he had previously visited Fayetteville in search of goods."

We will not, however, extend our remarks any farther, at this time, but merely state one more fact in conclusion, which is of itself sufficient to show how greatly the Intelligencer was misinformed on the subject. We say misinformed, for we cannot believe, that they would wilfully publish an erroneous statement of any kind. We were told yesterday by a partner in the very oldest firm of this city, that on their late visit to Fayetteville, they procured every article they wanted, though their order was a large one, & on better terms than they expected. The assertion, therefore, that it was "impracticable to procure any thing like an assortment, on any terms," carries "absurdity on the face of it."

Before the present Editor of "The Fayetteville Observer" became proprietor of that establishment, some remarks appeared under its editorial head, ridiculing the proceedings of the Citizens of this City, relative to our trade with Petersburg. The last number of that paper contains the following comment upon those remarks:

It was with much mortification, that we noticed in the Observer a month or two past, some remarks calculated to check the kindly feelings which then began to be manifested towards us by our sister town of Raleigh, in certain Resolutions, reported by a committee of the Merchants of that place. Indeed we were at that time, and have been ever since much puzzled to know what motive could have actuated the author of these remarks, to give them publicity—whether it proceeded from a demoniac spirit which delights in mischief (no matter at whose expense) or from a stupidity which could not perceive the operation of such observations, or from an incorrigible desire to give vent to the very witty remark of Dr. Fumblebody, who does not precisely determine. But from which of these motives, the sage prophecy contained in the remarks alluded to was made, we have with no little satisfaction, that we are

now able to declare it completely falsified.—The Merchants of Raleigh have proved themselves sincere in the declarations contained in their resolutions, by having actually visited Fayetteville in considerable numbers, for the purpose of purchasing goods, which we believe they have done liberally; and we have reason to hope, that the reception they have met with, has been such as to induce them to make many repetitions of their visit.

While on this subject, it affords us additional pleasure to remark, that Merchants from other parts of the state, who have been hitherto in the habit of getting their supplies from foreign towns, have bestowed their patronage upon Fayetteville, and we think we may with great safety say, that from present appearances, if a few capitalists would open wholesale and importing establishments in this place, they would realize reasonable profits to themselves, and important benefits to this town.

We refer our readers to several interesting articles on the first page of this paper, but particularly to a letter from that invaluable officer Commodore Porter. This letter as will be seen, is addressed to the Editor of the New-York Evening Post, and was occasioned by a paragraph which appeared in that paper, in which was asked the question, "Where is the American Squadron, under the command of Com. Porter, which promised us so much, and has as yet, we must say, performed so little?"

This gallant officer, whose character as a man and soldier is so well known and appreciated, that should the hazardous expedition he is engaged in prove entirely successful, he could not add any thing to his renown, replies in a temperate and dignified manner.

He alleges as the principal reason, why his success in capturing pirates has been so limited, that such publicity was given to his preparations, thro' the medium of our News-papers, as kept the pirates as well informed on the subject as our own citizens were. But the letter speaks for itself: let those who have for a moment doubted the resolution, activity and sagacity, of Com. Porter, read it and be convinced, that no measure will be left untried by him to accomplish the wishes of our Government.

The American Revolution was an event, which gratified, whilst it astonished all the civilized world, except those hereditary Rulers of Mankind, who believe that a few, about a dozen imbecile individuals, are born to trample on their fellow creatures, and on all laws, not only human but divine.

The French Revolution was a still more extraordinary event, and electrified the world; certainly no occurrence in Europe, since the fall of the Roman Empire, was more replete with general interest.

The Insurrection in Spain, and the re-establishment of the Cortes, was also a wonderful event. From the accession of the Bourbons, Spain had been a mere caput mortuum of humanity; now she is reaping the fruits of her long-struggling patriotism, her energy and her firmness. And now does Louis the 18th, in his dotage, contemplate the subjugation of Spain, and the restoration of unlimited monarchy, in the person of the petteu-embroidering Ferdinand the 7th.

No nation on earth, abounds with more of nature's bounties than Spain—no country possesses such peculiar advantages for defensive warfare—no people can display greater valor than they have done. And must such a country submit to the dictates of foreign Tyrants? We say no! We hope that England, who, in the Peninsula War, supported these brave people, will at least stand aloof, and not take part with her dictators.

The continued success of the Greeks, must also excite our admiration, when we reflect with what "fearful odds" they contend. The following, which is the latest intelligence from them, is highly gratifying, as it confirms the cheering news recently received of their success over their barbarous oppressors:

"Of 32,000 Turks who penetrated in August last into the Morea, only 8 or 9,000 remained. All the others perished, partly in the combats that had taken place, and partly by famine. The Turkish squadron had returned to Constantinople after having another vessel of 80 guns burnt in sight of the Dardanelles, and having lost more than 30 vessels of war, which were driven ashore in a tempest. The ardor which prevails in the Archipelago cannot be described. Drama Ali, who commanded at Corinth, has recently been poisoned."

Gen Alexander Smyth is re-elected to Congress in Virginia, by a majority of 325 votes, over his opponent Col. Estell.

Medical Graduates.—At a recent commencement at Baltimore, sixty-two young gentlemen received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and at Philadelphia the same degree was conferred on one hundred and one gentlemen.

Disturbance at Harvard College.—The Boston Statesman says that a very serious rebellion has broken out among the students at Harvard College, and that almost the whole senior class have left college. This affair is stated to be so serious as to preclude the pos-

sibility of a commencement the next season. On the authority of a letter we learn, says the Statesman, that the rebellion arose from the dissatisfaction at the appointment for the commencement exercises, and that all the students of the senior class, with the exception of ten or fifteen, have bound themselves by an oath to take no part in the commencement.

At a meeting of the friends of Mr. Adams, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, especially called together, on the 19th of April, James Monteith was called to the chair, and Andrew Sterret appointed Secretary. They resolved, "that, taking into consideration the republican education and nurture, the long tried public services, the political and patriotic principles, the exemplary domestic virtues, and the unquestionable talents of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, he be recommended to the people of Pennsylvania for their support at the next election for President of the United States." The meeting then agreed to reassemble on the 5th inst. and to appoint at their second meeting a committee to draught an address to the people of Pennsylvania, promotive of the election of Mr. Adams.—Frank. Gaz.

Baltimore, May 12, 1823.

The brig Mary, Dunwell, has arrived at Newport in 15 days from Matanzas. Capt. Dunwell states, that a few days previous to his sailing a piratical scho. was chased in shore by two U. S. schrs. and getting under land in the night, they lost sight of her: two or three barges cruising from Havana along the coast at the same time, intercepted the pirate, and after an action of 15 minutes, took the schooner: killed 7 men, who were seen lying on the beach next day, and carried her to Key West. The schr. mounted 4 guns.

New-York, May 10.

A letter was received yesterday, via Philadelphia, from an American officer at Havana, dated 22d ult. communicating the following interesting intelligence.

The famous pirate schooner Saragozang is captured by the British. One hundred and twenty men were taken, and thirty killed.—Fifteen of the British, were, unfortunately, killed. The Pirates have been sent to Jamaica to be hung. Their vessel mounted one long 18 pounder, and 4 long 9's or 12's, with a crew of 150 men.

Com. Porter left Matanzas on the 19th in the Sea Gull, in pursuit of this vessel but he was too late."

Punishments in England are more severe, and more rigorously executed, than in this country. On the 26th of February last, the following Executions took place in London:

"The wretched criminals were T. Watts, aged 25 years, W. Brown, aged 33 years, John Fuller, aged 22 years, and Mark Herd, aged 22 years, for burglary; W. Harris, for robbing his master, Col. de Burgh, of 6000l., and J. Wait, late of Bristol, aged 53 years, for forging the name of a co-trustee to a deed with intent to defraud a young man of 4000l."

Great exertions were made, but without effect, to procure the pardon of some of these persons. Their doom was sealed.

By an arrival at New York, we learn that Mr. Forsyth, our late Minister to Spain was expected to have embarked at Bordeaux for New York on the 5th ult. By that time it is almost certain that the suspense in which the movements of the French army seem to have been kept will have terminated, and we shall have information of a decisive nature from the frontier.

The following extract of a letter, published in the New York papers shews that Mr. F had not been without an opportunity of observing the preparations for hostilities:

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux dated March 22.

"Your minister to Spain, Mr. Forsyth, has arrived here from Madrid. He encountered constant delays and difficulties on his route especially between Bayonne and this place, from the want of horses. The road is said to be literally covered with troops of the invading army commanded by Dukes, Counts, Marshals, and Generals of every degree, advancing with the confidence of victors, and expecting, or seeming to expect to find victims and not opponents in the Spanish troops. They will, however, if reliance can be placed on the accounts of those who have recently traversed Spain, be woefully disappointed; and it is perhaps, not hazardous to say that, of the 100,000 men who are destined to enter Spain, not 30,000 will ever recross the Pyrenees."

The fourth anniversary of the American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews, was celebrated at the city Hotel, New-York, on Friday last. The receipts into the treasury, during the last year, amount to \$5836; all of which has been received since the 8th day of August last. Of this sum, auxiliary societies have contributed \$1653, subscribers, donors, and life members \$363, and the residue, being \$3619, has been collected by the Rev. Mr. Frey. The balance in the Treasury is 4918 dollars.

To the Medical Profession.—In almost every section of our country epidemic fevers, peculiar in character, and singularly fatal, have, for the last few years, prevailed to an alarming extent.

Desirous of improving science, and serving the interest of humanity, by directing the attention of physicians to their investigation, the proprietor of the American Medical Recorder is induced to offer a premium of one hundred dollars, or a gold medal of equal value, with an appropriate inscription, (at the option of the author) for the best essay on their causes, nature, treatment, &c. &c. The essays will be submitted to the decision of not less than four respectable physicians; and in order to obviate the chance of partiality, the candidates are requested to forward their essays unsigned, accompanied by a sealed note, containing their name and address.

The successful essay will be published in the American Medical Recorder, and as it is desirable that it should be published in the number for January, 1824, communications (post paid) to the publisher will be received until the 15th November next. Philadelphia, May 2d 1823.

Mortification.—Dr. Ainslie, of the British East India Company, has written a letter to the editor of the London Courier, stating, that he has discovered that the Balsam of Peru is a sovereign remedy to arrest the progress of mortification. The mode of using it is to dip a piece of lint in the balsam and lay it over the affected part the moment mortification appears; this is to be repeated morning and evening until healthy granulations shall appear, then simple dressings will answer. The Doctor says he was first induced to try the efficacy of the balsam in the torrid zone, in consequence of its antiseptic qualities and its peculiar grateful odour, which so admirably conceals the fetor of putrefaction. He says it smarts a good deal for a minute or two and then feels quite grateful. It is a valuable discovery if it should be found efficacious. N. Advocate.

New-York, May 7.

Yesterday afternoon the children belonging to the Union Sunday Schools, amounting to between two and three thousand, assembled in the Park, and walked in procession, to the Circus, in Broadway, where an address was delivered to them, on the importance of education and a correct understanding of the Holy Scriptures. The teachers of each class marched at the head of their little charges, with suitable banners, beautifully wrought in needle work or painted, with appropriate inscriptions, borne by the scholars, with medals of merit and badges of distinction. Those who received premiums of Bibles for their good conduct, carried them under their arms. The whole presented a most interesting scene.

Confucius—This Chinese Philosopher was born 551 years before Christ—"Human nature," he said, "came to us from Heaven pure and perfect; but, in process of time, ignorance, the passions, and evil examples, have corrupted it. All consists in restoring it to its primitive beauty; and to be perfect, we must ascend to that point from which we have fallen. Obey heaven, and follow the orders of Him who governs it. Love your neighbor as yourself: let your reason and not your senses be the rule of your conduct; for reason will teach you to think prudently, and to behave yourself worthily on all occasions."

Admonition to Drunkards.—Whoever swallows two gills of distilled spirits daily, destroys twenty bushels of rye a year; for want of which many of his own posterity may eventually starve.—Torry's moral Instructor.

London Drinking.—It is calculated that not less than 65,000 pipes of wine, 10,000,000 gallons of spirits, 2,000,000 barrels of ale and porter are annually drank in that metropolis.

The Edingburgh Review concluded its notice of "Bracebridge Hall," with the following remarks: "We are very sorry to receive Mr. Crayon's farewell; and we return it with the utmost cordiality. We thank him most sincerely for the pleasure he has given us—for the kindness he has shown to our country—and for the lessons he has taught, both here and in his native land, of good taste, good nature, and national liberty. We hope he will come back among us soon, and remember us while he is away; and can assure him, that he is in no danger of being speedily forgotten."

The United Society called Shakers, who are liable to perform military duty, or to pay an equivalent, have in consequence of the requirements contained in the militia bill which has passed one branch of the Legislature of N. York removed from their residence at New Lebanon, into the state of Massachusetts, which allows them the liberty of conscience.

A communication in the New-York papers, recommends that yards and other places should be planted with the Sunflower—the leaves of which have the property of absorbing the miasma in the atmosphere, and consequently purifying it.

May-Day paid us a visit last Thursday (says the Trenton, N. J. Emp.) but, instead of her garland flowers and fine sunny skies, she brought gloomy, wet, chilling weather; the consequence was, that the little boys and girls were disappointed in their anticipated frolic, and the large ones lost the opportunity of making fine speeches to their sweethearts. The constables travelled the streets as usual—people that had nothing else to do, were kept busy mending their fires, and two or three clever fellows called in and paid the printer!! Every body seeming to forget that it was a holiday.

Antwerp Claims.—It is stated upon authority, that our government has received information from Mr. Gallatin our minister at the court of France that there is good reason to believe that the present French government will allow, and settle the claims of American merchants for seizures of property in the port of Antwerp under a decree of Bonaparte.

Steam Boat Accident.—Steam boat accidents have been numerous within the last two or three months. A dreadful one occurred in New York on Friday last. In making a trial of the machinery of a new steam boat, the boiler burst, and severely scalded six men, three of whom, it was feared, would not survive.

We understand (says the Nat. Intelligencer,) that, at the Circuit Court of the United States, holden at Portland, for the Maine District, on the first day of this month, came on the trial of Jedediah Elliott and Jonah Austin, for false swearing in relation to the schedule of property exhibited by them respectively, agreeably to the act of May 1, 1820, entitled "An act in addition to an act, entitled 'An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War,' passed 18th March, 1816." Elliott was found guilty, and sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs of prosecution, to be imprisoned sixty days and to stand in the pillory one hour. Austin was acquitted by the jury. The facts proved were in substance as follows: he owned a farm in Windham, estimated by him in making his conveyance at \$1,500, which he conveyed, in March 1820, to his son, and took back from the son at the same time a lease of the same farm during his natural life, and has lived upon the farm ever since. He did not notice this life lease in the schedule of his property, unless it was noticed by his mentioning that he had articles of "household-stuff in the house where I live, which stands on leased land." It is supposed the Jury acquitted him on the ground that he did not intend to suppress the knowledge of the lease. The Court charged the Jury that he was guilty, unless he used such language as would enable others to understand that he was the owner of such property; which did not appear.

The conviction and punishment of Elliott, should serve as a warning to those whose avarice tempts them to commit perjury.

News from Mexico.—The Congress of Mexico have banished the Emperor Iturbide to a particular place, with a salary equivalent to that of the President of the United States. He has had a fortunate escape, we should think, from a more severe fate which seemed to impend him.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table with columns for Brandy, Cog., Apple, Bacon, Butter, Beeswax, Coffee, Corn, Cotton, Candles, Flour, bbl., Gin, Holland, Iron, per ton, Lard, Molasses, Potatoes, bbl., Rum, Jamaica, W. India, Rice, per cwt., Salt, Liverpool, Turkey's Id., Sugar, Loaf, Brown, Tobacco, cwt., Tallow, Whiskey. Includes prices for Wilmington-Fayetteville, Newbern, and dates May 17, May 15, May 10.

DIED.

In this city a few days ago, Thos. Gibson, stage driver. In Jones county, on the 2d inst. after an illness of about eight hours, Mrs. S. F. J. wife of Frederick Foy, Esq. On the same day, Levin Lane, Esq. of said county. In Orange county, on the 8th instant, at an advanced age, Mrs. Sarah Cain, consort of Mr. William Cain, sen. At Halifax, on the 29th ultimo, Robert Johnston, Esq. Cashier of the Newbern Branch Bank at that place.