



AND

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like Brothers.

VOL. XXIV.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1823.

NO. 1249

GOVERNOR EUSTIS'S SPEECH

Delivered before the Legislature of Massachusetts, June 4, 1823.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I congratulate you on the return of this anniversary, on the assemblage of the several branches of government, & on the blessings of health, peace and prosperity, which it has pleased God to continue to us.

The change of political sentiment, evinced in the elections of the present year, forms a new era in the history of this commonwealth.

The long continued opposition to the federal government, but more especially the measures pursued in this state during the eventful and critical period of the late war—the withholding from the general government the constitutional means of defence—the paralyzing influence exercised over the means and agents of that government, which occasioned double sacrifices of life and treasure; while the citizens of other states were exerting their utmost energies against a common enemy; when a gallant army and navy were covering themselves with glory, and retrieving and establishing, on an imperishable basis, the national character, on the ocean and on the land.

On a first accession to the government, and in a session which convenience and custom have rendered short, it will not be expected that many subjects will be proposed or acted upon.

The militia, the great bulwark of our defence, deserving at all times attention and support, is, at this period, entitled to peculiar consideration.

This review of the past is not intended to renew contentions, or to rekindle animosities, which have too long disturbed the public mind, still less to revive a spirit of party, the decline of which is favored by the circumstances of the country.

The eyes of enlightened statesmen in every quarter of the globe are directed to observe the progress of civil liberty in this country.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The bill of rights which makes a part of our constitution, declares, that "A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government."

The same instrument provides, that "Wisdom and knowledge as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties, and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of the legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them, especially the University at Cambridge, public schools, and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions, by immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings, sincerity, good humor, and all social and generous affections among the people."

By recurring to these principles which in their nature & origin are democratic, which form the basis and true conservative power of all our constitutions, both state and federal, observing the injunctions, & cherishing the liberal and generous sentiments here inculcated, the several branches of government will, with the blessing of heaven on their endeavors, fill their respective circles of duty satisfactorily to themselves and acceptably to their constituents.

On a first accession to the government, and in a session which convenience and custom have rendered short, it will not be expected that many subjects will be proposed or acted upon.

The militia, the great bulwark of our defence, deserving at all times attention and support, is, at this period, entitled to peculiar consideration.

This review of the past is not intended to renew contentions, or to rekindle animosities, which have too long disturbed the public mind, still less to revive a spirit of party, the decline of which is favored by the circumstances of the country.

The eyes of enlightened statesmen in every quarter of the globe are directed to observe the progress of civil liberty in this country.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The bill of rights which makes a part of our constitution, declares, that "A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government."

The same instrument provides, that "Wisdom and knowledge as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties, and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of the legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them, especially the University at Cambridge, public schools, and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions, by immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings, sincerity, good humor, and all social and generous affections among the people."

By recurring to these principles which in their nature & origin are democratic, which form the basis and true conservative power of all our constitutions, both state and federal, observing the injunctions, & cherishing the liberal and generous sentiments here inculcated, the several branches of government will, with the blessing of heaven on their endeavors, fill their respective circles of duty satisfactorily to themselves and acceptably to their constituents.

On a first accession to the government, and in a session which convenience and custom have rendered short, it will not be expected that many subjects will be proposed or acted upon.

The militia, the great bulwark of our defence, deserving at all times attention and support, is, at this period, entitled to peculiar consideration.

This review of the past is not intended to renew contentions, or to rekindle animosities, which have too long disturbed the public mind, still less to revive a spirit of party, the decline of which is favored by the circumstances of the country.

The eyes of enlightened statesmen in every quarter of the globe are directed to observe the progress of civil liberty in this country.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The possession of Madrid would therefore weaken and embarrass the French much more than they at first anticipated, without being attended with any one political advantage, for the instant they should sit down there, they would be cut off from all communication with the rest of the Peninsula by the several corps d'armee, which would close in around them, exposed to all sorts of contingencies.

When Bonaparte attacked the Peninsula, he established a basis of operations by taking possession of St. Sebastian and Pampelona on the one side, and Figueras and Barcelona on the other.

These difficulties the French already begin to experience, and they see that their force is not adequate to their original object.

The Duke, therefore, demands 30,000 more, and it is yet a query with us whether, with this additional strength, he will venture to extend his line to Madrid; if he does, so much the easier work for the Spaniards.

The Spaniards were early aware that the object of the French would be to push for the capital, in order to establish the Regency there, trusting that the moral effect of this measure would be great, without reflecting that Madrid, besides being an extremely dangerous position, is nothing more than a common town of Spain.

RISE OF TICKETS IN THE GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND.

The Great Capital Prizes of 100,000 Dollars, 20,000 Dollars, 40,000 Dollars—10,000 Dollars, 5,000 Dollars, 5,000 Dollars, 17 of 1,000 Dollars, &c. &c. &c. Being still Undrawn.

COHEN'S OFFICE, 114, Market-Street, Baltimore, June 17.

Timely notice is hereby given that the price of Tickets in the Grand State Lottery will be advanced to FIFTEEN DOLLARS on Thursday the 10th of July—until which time the rate will continue, viz:

Whole Tickets, \$12; Quarters, \$3 00; Halves, 6; Eighths, 1 50

To be had, warranted undrawn, at COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, 114, Market-Street, BALTIMORE.

Where the great Capital Prizes in both the last Lotteries were sold to distant Adventurers, and where more Capital Prizes have been Sold than at any other Office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention, as if on personal application, addressed to J. I. COHEN, Jr. Baltimore.

COHEN'S "Lottery Gazette & Register," which is published every week, will contain the Official Lists of each Drawing of the Grand State and Monument Lotteries, and will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE.

June 27. J. I. COHEN, Jr. 41 2w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MARTIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 2d Monday of June, 1823.

Wm. M. Clark, Original attachment vs. Ebenezer Lobdale.

Appearing to the Court that Ebenezer Lobdale resides without the limits of the State, publication is ordered in the Raleigh Register, for three months, that unless the said Ebenezer appear in said Court, on the second Monday of September next, reply and plead to issue, that final judgment will be entered on the above attachment.

(Feste) HENRY B. HUNTER, Clerk.

STILLS.

F. H. REEDER informs his customers and the public, that he has now on hand an assortment of STILLs of various sizes.—He continues to make them, and will be enabled to furnish them of any dimensions at the shortest notice.

He requests those having Stills which may need repairs, to favor him with their work as soon as possible, as he may be unable to attend to them so well when the season for using them is at hand, and he is crowded with work.

May 20. 35

SOUTHERN PREACHER.

As the materials for this work are now nearly collected, and will soon be arranged, I wish, before committing it to the press, to ascertain the number of copies subscribed for.

N. B. Editors of Newspapers, friendly to the propagation of evangelical truth, will promote the cause of literature and religion, by giving this request an insertion in their respective papers.

40 C. M. I.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, SURRY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March term, 1823.

Hannah Bass, vs. Isaac Bass. Petition for divorce.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, resides without the limits of the State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Star and Raleigh Register for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Courthouse in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte and decreed accordingly.

Test. JO. WILLIAMS, Jr. C. S. C. April 11. 30 3m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, SURRY COUNTY.

May Sessions, A. D. 1823.

Thomas & Wife, vs. John Moreland, deceased. Will of Wm. Moreland.

JAMES MORELAND, Isaac Moreland, Thomas Holliman and Nancy his wife, George Sweat and Betsy his wife, Jacob Douthel and Polly his wife, Francis Moreland, Thomas, Nancy and Joseph Moreland, children and heirs of Joseph Moreland; children and heirs of John Moreland; children and heirs of James Moreland; children of Thomas Holliman and Nancy his wife; children and heirs of George Sweat and Betsy his wife; children and heirs of Jacob Douthel, and Joanna and children and heirs of Francis Moreland, and Giles Hedspeath.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Moreland and his heirs at law, James Moreland and his children and heirs at law, Thomas Holliman and his children and heirs at law, George Sweat and Betsy and his children and heirs at law, are inhabitants of another State; it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, that they or their Guardians appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Surry at the Court-House in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to object to the reproof of said Wm. Moreland's will, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso against them.

Test. JO. WILLIAMS, C. C. 38—pr. adv. 34 30

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1823.

Jane Weaver, vs. William Weaver. Petition for divorce.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Register printed in Raleigh, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

HY. GILES, C. S. C. 39

LABORERS WANTED.

I WILL employ 15 or 20 good laboring Hands, black or white; to such as are able bodied, I will give ten dollars a month on application at the Work at Lockhart's Falls, Neuse River; or to Robert H. Wynne, of Raleigh, who will engage and direct them to me.

THOMAS A. MERA. May 5. 33 2m

Blanks of all kinds may be had at this office.

WILLIAM EUSTIS.

VIEW OF SPAIN.

From the London Morning Chronicle of May 3.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.

The French already begin to find that the conquest of the Peninsula, with 100,000 men, although commanded by a descendant of Henry IV and a protegee of the God of St. Louis, is not so easy a matter as they at first imagined.