



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

From the National Intelligencer.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

We rejoice in every indication of the growing greatness and improvement of our common country; nor are these few, or of rare occurrence. On every side we perceive the workings of a mighty effort to render the nation worthy of communion and comparison with the greatest and noblest empires, that have adorned the earth with trophies of their mental energies. The period is not far distant when we shall be no more taunted by foreigners with the want of literature, roads, canals, statues, monuments, and all other ornaments and conveniences of highly improved society, than we are now for ignorance of the art of war, or the imbecility of our government. North-Carolina has covered herself with honor by erecting a worthy monument to the memory of our Washington, at the Seat of the State Government; and now New England is about to hand down to posterity a memorial, in architectural simplicity and grandeur, of the daring deeds of the heroes of our Revolution. We hope the day will come, when the slumbering dust of Washington himself will be surmounted by some majestic monument raised by the joint contributions of the whole nation, whose strength and simplicity, whose grandeur and loftiness, shall be a suitable memorial of the services and sublime character of the man whose mighty mind could tear an empire in twain for the sake of freedom, and hold in contempt the rewards which low, ambitious, selfish souls are eager to grasp at in successful revolutions. As such a shrine, travellers from every distant nation, would pause in solemn silence, and pay the tribute of their veneration. Our children would learn wherein imperishable glory lies, and vow to consecrate themselves to the service of their country, without daring to indulge the lawless wish of being its oppressors. But our feelings hurry us away from our object, which was only to introduce the following Address, which we find in the Boston newspapers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

At the late session of the Legislature of this State, an Act was passed to incorporate the BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION. The subscribers, as a Committee, and in behalf of their associates, are directed to address the Public, in regard to the objects of the Corporation. The erection of some public monument, which should bear lasting testimony to national gratitude, and cherish a national feeling, has often been the subject of discussion and conversation, in this part of the country; but none, worthy of the name, and the purpose, has yet been executed. It is true that the public records, the productions of the press, history and poetry, are sure to preserve and perpetuate the remembrance of the great events of the American Revolution. Nevertheless, some grand and striking object, often recurring to the sight, and impressing the mind with interesting associations, would be one, it is thought, neither useless, nor unworthy for the present generation to rear, to the memory of the past. The first battle in the war of our Independence, is an event so distinct and striking in its character and consequences, as not to be lost and overlooked in the series of great occurrences; so important, as that no comparison diminishes its magnitude. The heights of Charlestown are associated in every breast, with the noblest recollections. They are the first point of curiosity with every stranger; and without dispute, as we think we may say, the most interesting spot in our country. If this be true, need we, or could we, say more? Fortunately, the scene of the battle of Bunker Hill possesses distinguished natural advantages for the site of a monument. It is high, conspicuous, and at present not covered by buildings. In this last respect, its advantages, without some interference, such as is now contemplated, will, in a few years, be completely lost; as the progress of population and building is rapidly surrounding it, and ere long the place where Warren fell, if nothing be done to prevent it, will be covered by streets and houses. Believing that the time, had arrived when a successful appeal could be made to the community on this subject, an association was entered into for the purpose of making such appeal; and an act of incorporation was applied for, and obtained for more conveniently carrying the design, into execution. To solicit the necessary aid from the Public, collect the funds, place it *ad interim* in a secure and productive investment decide on a suitable place, and make arrangements for its execution, were objects which required time, deliberation,

responsibility, and system. For this reason, and no other, it was deemed expedient to proceed under the provisions of a Corporate Charter.

It is intended to erect a MONUMENT, which shall be consecrated to the great leading characters and events, both civil and military, of the American Revolution up to the 17th of June, 1778; to bear appropriate inscriptions of names and dates. It so happened that this part of the Union was first called on to act and to suffer, in the great revolutionary contest. The storm of war burst here; and it may well be our happiness, as it seems to us to be our duty, to rear the first enduring monument to events of so unmeasured an importance.

As all the provinces and Colonies of New England, which now constitute the Eastern Division of the United States, produced conspicuous actors, in those times, and sent soldiers of tried bravery to contend in the conflict of that day, they have all a like interest in the honor and happiness of the result; and, if the present design should meet the general approbation, the generous and patriotic feeling of six prosperous States may, we have supposed, be safely relied on to furnish adequate means.

At present it is not practicable to define the character or magnitude of the Monument which may be erected. This must depend, essentially, on the extent to which the feelings of the country shall be interested in the undertaking. The general view, however, is to erect a Monument, which shall be distinguished by simplicity and grandeur, rather than by elaborate or elegant ornaments. Like the events which it is to commemorate, we would wish it to exhibit the character of natural, inherent, durable greatness.

It is obvious, that if the undertaking is to succeed, it must be adopted, carried on, and completed, by the PUBLIC. The Association aspires only to the praise of having attracted the public patronage to the object, and to the pleasure of bestowing their own best services and labours most cheerfully and zealously in furtherance of the design. It is composed of gentlemen, in different parts of the State, of such numbers as to ensure intelligence and good counsels, and of such character, we trust, as to ensure the public confidence in the faithful appropriation of the contributed funds.

As soon as arrangements can be made, appeals will be made, through Committees, to individuals. All will have an opportunity of contributing as their ability or inclination may prompt.

The smallest donation will be gladly received, and the humblest citizen may have an opportunity of saying, that he has contributed something to testify his respect for the labors and sufferings of his ancestors. An exact account of all subscriptions will be kept; those of each town entered separately, and the name of each donor recorded in a permanent volume, to be deposited and preserved in the Monument.

It remains only that we submit this undertaking to the consideration of an enlightened and patriotic public.

DANIEL WEBSTER,  
WM. SULLIVAN,  
H. A. S. DEARBORN,  
W. TUDOR,  
RD. SULLIVAN,  
S. D. HARRIS,  
F. C. GRAY,  
S. M. SWEET,  
GEORGE TICKNOR.

From the Salem Register.

What gave peculiar novelty to the performances in the Meeting-House, on the 4th inst. was the novel, interesting and candid remarks of the venerable Col. PICKERING, preparatory to the reading of the Declaration of Independence. The Colonel commenced by stating, that he had acceded to the call of his fellow-citizens, to read the Declaration of Independence, in order that he might lay before them some interesting information on the subject, in his possession. He first commented on the propriety of anniversary celebrations, and their early origin with the feast of the pass-over observed by the Jews, in commemoration of the deliverance of their offspring from that destruction which overwhelmed the children of their oppressors. He then gave a concise statement of the motives which led to that declaration, and the measures that were taken first to avert its necessity, and next to prepare for its hearty adoption and support. That petitions and remonstrances were exhausted, without producing any suspension of the determination of the arbitrary councils of England, to bind us in all cases whatsoever, without our consent. That these, though unavailing at St. James, had their effect at home. That then the public mind was gradually prepared for this decisive measure, and foreign auxiliaries sought. That no foreign state was

willing to aid us, unless with the view to lessen the power of Great-Britain, and that therefore every step short of Independence would have precluded foreign assistance. The Colonel then proceeded to give an account of the manner in which this subject was introduced into Congress. He stated that there was no man living able to give so good an account of it as the venerable John Adams; that he had written to him in the last August on the subject, and he now gave the facts obtained from him. The motion which produced the Declaration, was made on the 10th of June, 1776, by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, the largest of the Thirteen United Colonies, who was authorised to make it by the votes of his constituents, the Assembly of Virginia. Mr. Adams seconded the motion, Massachusetts being at that time the 2nd state. The Colonel here alluded to the ability and zeal of President Adams in carrying through this measure. He observed of him, that he possessed that "BOLD AND DARING SPIRIT," without which no revolution could be successfully accomplished. A committee of five was appointed on the subject, consisting of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Adams, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Livingston. Mr. Jefferson, though the youngest on the committee, was chairman, he having one vote more than Mr. Adams. That Mr. Jefferson had come into Congress with great reputation as a writer—and although he was a silent member of that body, yet he was most useful on committees, and felicitous in his writings. That Mr. Adams had made use of every exertion to procure votes for Mr. Jefferson, in order to place him at the head of the committee. That the committee met and appointed Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams a sub-committee. That Mr. Jefferson urged on Mr. Adams to write the Declaration, and Mr. Adams urged Mr. J. to do it. That Mr. Jefferson at last consented, and the next day submitted the original draft, as it was presented to Congress. That Mr. Adams thought the only objectionable part of it was that in which George III. was styled a tyrant—that he considered that as too personal—that he only considered him such officially, and that he was deceived and misled by his Cabinet. He did not, however, state any objection to Mr. J. as it was afterwards to be submitted to the whole committee; and the feelings and temper of the people were fully up to the tone of the Declaration. That he thought some of the most beautiful passages were afterwards stricken out by Congress, particularly that in which it was enumerated as one of the evils of our colonial state, that the Parliament had refused, to allow the colonies to prohibit the importation of slaves, and had thus entailed upon them the evils of a slave population.—The sub-committee afterwards reported to the committee, who did not suggest a single alteration or amendment. The committee then reported the Declaration to Congress, on the 1st of July, 1776; it was discussed and amended on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of July, and adopted on the latter day, about a quarter of the reported Declaration having been stricken out. Mr. Pickering differed from Mr. Adams in opinion, and thought the Declaration improved by the amendments. In this opinion of Col. Pickering's, we most readily concur, as we consider nearly every alteration made by Congress, with the exception of those in relation to slavery, as a real amendment to that instrument. Most of the ideas in the Declaration had been repeatedly maintained in previous papers, especially in a Declaration of Rights in Massachusetts, penned, in a lucid interval, by James Otis, and pruned and published by Samuel Adams. That great credit, however, was due to Mr. Jefferson for the ability of the compilation, and we heartily accord the same degree of credit to the candor of Col. Pickering.

The following letter has been recently received by the President of the American Colonization Society from one of the Committees of the Society of Christian Morals in Paris.—A copy of the Journal of this Institution accompanied the letter, and several copies of the constitution of the Slave Trade Committee. A translation of this constitution was published

in the last Annual Report of the American Colonization Society:

Society of Christian Morals, Paris.

The Vice-President of the Society, in the name of the Committee for the abolition of the Slave Trade, to the honorable the President of the American Society for the Colonization of the free colored people:

SIR: The Society of Christian Morals, having in view the application of the precepts of Christianity to the social relations of life, consider, among the chief objects engaging their attention, the effectual abolition of the trade in Africans, as a necessary measure for the amelioration of their condition, and their progress in civilization. They have, therefore, formed a Committee for the purpose of ascertaining the best measures of hastening the accomplishment of their desires in this respect.

Believing that our labors would obtain the countenance of the respectable Society over which you preside, we have the honor of addressing to you, in the name of the Society of Christian morals, a copy of its journal, and fifty copies of the Constitution of the Slave Trade Committee.

The members of this committee would be happy to form and continue an amicable intercourse with the American Society, whose countenance and counsels would support and direct them in their course.

We will receive with thankfulness the communications you may be pleased to make to us, and the encouragements you may offer to our humble efforts.

We have the honor to be, sir, with high consideration, your very humble and obedient servants,

TURCKHEIM, Vice President.  
CHARLES DE REMUSAT, Secretary.

COMMODORE PORTER.

Com. Porter's health, we are glad to find, is perfectly restored—the last accounts leave him busily engaged in Key West in erecting barracks and an addition to the hospital—thus the gallant little fellow is ever actively employed in promoting the good of his country, and the comfort of his men. His behaviour towards the privateer Centella shews his judgment and conduct in the clearest light, and they must meet with the approbation of his countrymen. The arrival by the Wild-Cat states that the Colombian privateer Centella, Captain Hopper, continued cruising off Havana and had taken a large number of Spanish merchantment. The Spanish men of war had frequently been sent out after her, and sometimes seen her, but she either outailed them, or from her superior force they considered it too warm a job to engage her. The Centella had run several of her prizes ashore on the Florida coast and disposed of their cargoes and materials to the wreckers, by whom they were introduced into the United States, in violation of the laws of nations, inasmuch as the property so captured and disposed of had not been formally condemned as prize to the captors, and of our neutrality towards Spain. Commodore Porter, however, soon put a stop to the practice, by the seizure of one of the prizes in behalf of the Spanish owners. The Centella had been to Thompson's Island, but was not permitted to anchor by the Com. who sent a polite message to Capt. Hopper, stating that, as there existed the best understanding between the United States and the Spanish authorities of Cuba, in relation to the suppression of piracy, in which both parties were zealously engaged as in a common cause, it did not become him to excite any unpleasant feeling in the Spanish authorities, (whose friendly disposition towards the American squadron was no less manifest than beneficial) by affording even indirectly any kind of countenance to so active and successful an enemy to them; as he had proved himself to have been; and that, however warmly the Commodore's feelings were enlisted in favor of the Colombian Republic, and however unpleasant the task which his duty enjoined on him might be, he could not, from these considerations, permit him to enter the harbor—which, indeed, was merely a rendezvous for the naval force of the United States engaged in the suppression of piracy.—Metropolitan.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By J. Gales & Son,

No. 3 of Reports of the Supreme Court of North-Carolina. By F. L. Hawks, Esq. No. 1 by Mr. Ruffin, and Nos. 1, 2 & 3 by the present Reporter, complete a volume.—The Index &c. will be furnished as soon as it can be prepared.

July 17.

DRY GOODS.

B. B. SMITH, has just received a few B. pieces: handsome Angola, Cassimere, and Union Mixture, for Gentlemen's summer wear; and he has on hand many desirable articles, of this Spring's purchase, consisting, in part, of Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Russia Drilling and Striped Jeans, Bordered and Plain Valencia Vestings, Twilled, Plain and Figured Bombazettes, A few handsome patterns Mandarin Crape, Seersucker, Calico and Gingham, Plain and Figured 4 and 6-4 Book and Jaconet Muslins, do do Cotton Cambricks, Domestic Sheeting and Shirting, at from 15 to 35 cents, Irish Linens and Long Lawns, Nankins and Elastic Cord, Large Shell Combs, Fashionable Hats and Shoes, Fine Single and Double Bladed Knives, Cotton Cards, No. 10, at one dollar, Straw Bonnets, at 3 and 4 dollars. Raleigh, July 18, 1823. 43-3t

BANK STOCK ON CREDIT.

ON Thursday the 21st of August next, (being Thursday of the County Court.) one hundred and ninety-four Shares Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, and fifty-six Shares Stock of the Bank of Cape-Fear, belonging to the estate of Daniel Cress, late of Salisbury, deceased, will be sold on a credit of six months. Bonds with at least two good securities will be required, and other particulars made known on the day of sale by the executors.

EDWARD CRESS,  
JOSHUA GAY,  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.  
Salisbury, July 11, 1823. 44-3t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Jane Short }  
v. } Petition for Divorce.  
Aaron Short }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Aaron Short is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the County of Guilford, at the Courthouse in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.  
THOS. CALDWELL, C. S. C.

NORTH-CAROLINA REGISTER,

AND UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the Subscriber, and published last winter, at the Printing-Office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the Preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, & at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble, be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equalled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed. More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expenses of printing. Thus, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such assurance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing, will, in due season, be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this State; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the Work here referred to are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work, if printed as all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September.

COLIN M'VER.

Fayetteville, July 24. 44

BLANKS

Of all kinds may be had at this office.