



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

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1823.

NO. 1248.

Letters from Gen. Washington.

We need not solicit the attention of our readers to the following letters. The name of Washington is sufficient to rivet it. The subject is one which was near to the heart of the writer.—These letters shew what minute investigation he made of the capacities of the country for Internal improvement, and how highly important he considered the object now proposed to be effected by the means of the Potomac Canal.

Mount Vernon, Jan. 11, 1788.
DEAR SIR—When I had the pleasure to see you in Philadelphia last summer, I think (if my memory serves me) that you mentioned, in the course of conversation, your having lately been in that part of the western country which lies between the sources of the Cayahoga, Muskingum and Big Beaver. As I am desirous of learning some particulars relative to that part of the country, as well to gratify my own curiosity, as to satisfy several gentlemen of distinction in other countries, who have applied to me for information upon the subject, I shall take it as a particular favor, if you will resolve the following queries, viz:

1. What is the face of the country between the sources, or canoe navigation, of Cayahoga, which discharges itself into Lake Erie, and the Big Beaver; and between the Cayahoga and Muskingum?
2. The distance between the waters of the Cayahoga, and each of the two rivers above mentioned?
3. Would it be practicable, and not expensive, to cut a canal between the Cayahoga and either of the above rivers, so as to open a communication between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio?

Whether there is any more direct, practicable, and easy communication between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio, by which the fur and peltry of the upper country can be transported, than these?

Any information you can give me relative to the above queries, from your own knowledge, will be most agreeable; but if that is not sufficiently accurate for you to depend upon, the best and most authentic accounts of others, will be very acceptable.

As a determination of the points here referred to, may tend to promote the commerce, population, and welfare of the country, I know it will, to your dear sir, be a sufficient apology for any trouble which this letter may give.

With great esteem, I am, dear sir, your most obedient humble servant,
GEO. WASHINGTON.
The Hon. Gen. IRVINE.

Mount Vernon, Feb. 20th, 1788.
DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 27th ultimo, and to thank you for the information contained in it.

As a communication between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is a matter which promises great utility, & as every step towards the investigation of it may be considered as promoting the general interest of our country, I need not make an apology to you for any trouble I have given on the subject.

I am fully sensible that no account can be sufficiently accurate to hazard any operations upon, without an actual survey. My object in wishing a solution of the queries proposed to you, was that I might be enabled to return answers, in some degree satisfactory, to several men of distinction in foreign countries, who have applied to me for information on the subject in behalf of others, who wish to engage in the fur trade; and at the same time to gratify my own curiosity and assist me in forming a judgment of the practicability of opening a communication, should it ever be seriously in contemplation.

Could a channel once be opened to convey the fur, peltry, &c. from the lakes into the waters of the Ohio, and from thence into the Atlantic States, its advantages would be so obvious as to induce an opinion that it would in a short time, become the channel of conveyance for much the greater part of the commodities brought thence. The trade between New-York and that quarter is subject to great inconveniences from the length of the communication, number of portages, and at seasons, from ice. Yet it has, notwithstanding, been prosecuted with success.

I shall feel myself much obliged by any further information that you may find time and inclination to communicate to me on this head.
And am, with regard and esteem, dear sir, your obedient servant,
GEO. WASHINGTON.
The Hon. Gen. IRVINE.

Mount Vernon, Oct. 31, 1788.
DEAR SIR—The letter with which you favored me, dated the 6th instant, enclosing a sketch of the waters near the lines which separate your state from that of New-York, came duly to hand: and for your politeness in sending them, I offer my best acknowledgments and thanks.

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE SPECTATOR.

With his own hand, the guardian of the bees
For slips of pines may search the mountain
trees;
And with wild thyme and savory, plant the plain,
Till his hard horny fingers ache with pain;
And deck with fruitful trees the fields around,
And with refreshing waters drench the ground.

DRYDEN.

Every station of life has duties which are proper to it. Those who are determined by choice to any particular kind of business, are indeed more happy than those who are determined by necessity; but both are under an equal obligation of fixing on employments, which may be either useful to themselves, or beneficial to others: no one of the sons of Adam ought to think himself exempt from that labour and industry which were denounced to our first parent, and in him to all posterity.

Those to whom birth or fortune may seem to make such an application unnecessary, ought to find out some calling or profession for themselves, that they may not lie as a burden on the species, and be the useless parts of the creation.

Many of our country gentlemen, in their busy hours, apply themselves wholly to the chase, or to some other diversion which they find in the fields and woods. This is an occasion to one of our most eminent English writers to represent every one of them as lying under a kind of curse pronounced to them in the words of Goliath. "I will give thee to the fowls of the air and to the beasts of the field."

Though exercises of this kind, when indulged with moderation, may have a good influence both on the mind and body, the country affords many other amusements of a more noble kind.

Among these I know none more delightful in itself, and beneficial to the public, than that of planting. I could mention a nobleman whose fortune has placed him in several parts of England, and who has always left those visible marks behind him, which shew he has been there: he never hired a house in his life, without leaving all about it the seeds of wealth, and bestowing legacies on the posterity of the owner. Had all the gentlemen of England made the same improvements upon their estates, our whole country would have been at this time as one great garden. Nor ought such an employment to be looked upon as too inglorious for men of the highest rank. There have been heroes in this art as well as in others. We are told in particular of Cyrus the Great, that he planted all the Lesser Asia. There is, indeed, something truly magnificent in this kind of amusement: it gives a nobler air to several parts of nature: it fills the earth with a variety of beautiful scenes, and has something in it like creation. For this reason the pleasure of one who plants is something like that of a poet, who, as Aristotle observes, is more delighted with his productions than any other writer or artist whatsoever.

Plantations have one advantage in them which is not to be found in most other works, as they give a pleasure of a more lasting date, and continually improve in the eye of the planter. When you have finished a building or any other undertaking of the like nature, it immediately decays upon your hands, you see it brought to the utmost point of perfection, and from that time hastening to its ruin.

On the contrary, when you have finished your plantations, they are still arriving at greater degrees of perfection as long as you live, and appear more delightful in every succeeding year than they did in the foregoing.

But I do not only recommend this art to men of estates as a pleasing amusement, but as it is a kind of virtuous employment, and may therefore be inculcated by moral motives; particularly from the love which we ought to have for our country, and the regard which we ought to bear for our posterity. As for the first, I need only mention what is frequently observed by others, that the increase of forest trees does by no means bear a proportion to the destruction of them inasmuch that in a few ages the nation may be at a loss to supply itself with timber sufficient for the fleets of England. I know when a man talks

of posterity in matters of this nature, he is looked upon with an eye of ridicule by the cunning and selfish part of mankind. Most people are of the humor of an old fellow of a college, who, when he was pressed by the Society to come into something that might redound to the good of their successors, grew very peevish; "we are always doing (says he) something for posterity, but I would fain see posterity do something for us."

But I think men are inexcusable who fail in a duty of this nature, since it is so easily disregarded: When a man considers the putting of a few twigs into the ground is doing good to one who will make his appearance in the world about fifty years hence, or that he is perhaps making one of his own descendants easy or rich by so inconsiderable an expense; if he finds himself averse to it, he must conclude that he has a poor and a base heart, void of all generous principles and love to mankind.

There is one consideration which may very much enforce what I have said. Many honest minds that are naturally disposed to do good in the world, and become beneficial to mankind, complain within themselves that they have not talents for it. This, therefore is a good office, which is suited to the meanest capacities, and which may be performed by multitudes who have not abilities sufficient to deserve well of their country, and to recommend themselves to their posterity, by any other method. It is the phrase of a friend of mine, when any useful country neighbor dies, that you may trace him; which I look upon as a good funeral oration, at the death of an honest husbandman, who hath left the impressions of his industry behind him in the place where he has lived.

Upon the foregoing considerations I can scarce forbear presenting the subject of that paper as a kind of moral virtue, which I have already shown, recommends itself likewise by the pleasures that attends it. It must be confessed, that this is none of those turbulent pleasures which is apt to gratify a man in the heat of youth; but if it be not more tumultuous it is more lasting. Nothing can be more delightful than to entertain ourselves with prospects of our own making, and to walk under those shades which our own industry has raised. Amusements of this nature compose the mind, and lay at rest all those passions which are uneasy to the soul of man, besides that they naturally engender good thoughts, and dispose us to laudable contemplations. Many of the old Philosophers passed away the greatest part of their lives among their gardens. Epicurus himself could not think sensual pleasure attainable in any other scene. Every reader, who is acquainted with Homer, Virgil, and Horace, the greatest geniuses of all antiquity, knows very well with how much rapture they have spoken on this subject: and that Virgil in particular has written a whole book on the art of planting.

This art seems to have been more specially adopted to the nature of man in his primeval state, when he had life enough to see his productions flourish in their utmost beauty, and gradually decay with him. One who lived before the flood might have seen a wood of the tallest oaks in the acorn. But I only mention this particular, in order to introduce in my next paper, a history which I have found among the accounts of China, and which may be looked upon as an antediluvian novel.

THE MAIL ROBBERS.

In reply to the censures expressed by several papers against the President for having pardoned the two mail robbers who had been confined four years in Trenton Jail, the editor of the True American says that an acquaintance with all the circumstances of the case, so far from causing censure, would occasion an approval of the act of the Executive. He adds:—

Their sincere penitence and subdued temper, giving full assurance that they could never again be tempted to do an unjust or improper act—their severe suffering of body and mind for more than four years, which had so far reduced their health and spirits as to render it almost certain that they could not live out the summer in confinement—their anxiety to

see their friends and families, and their promise to leave this country as soon as they could get out of it—these and many other circumstances, made such an impression in their favor on the minds of all who saw and conversed with them, as to produce so strong an appeal to the President, that he could scarcely have resisted with propriety. We have neither time or room to enlarge at present, but we have not the slightest doubt of being able to convince every upright mind that no blame whatever can attach to the President on this occasion; but that he has acted with his accustomed deliberation and circumspection."

WAKE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society will be held at Mrs. Jeter's Long Room, on the Monday of August County Court, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when it is hoped a general attendance will be given.

J. GALES, Sec'y.

July 14.

A NEGRO MAN WANTED.

ANY person having a Negro Man for sale, who has been used to work about a House, can take care of a Horse, work in a Garden, &c. and who is of good character, may hear of a Purchaser at a fair price, on application to the Printers.

July 30. 45 3t

DR. W. T. JOHNSON.

HAVING located himself in Raleigh, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the city and adjacent country. His shop is on Wilmington Street, adjoining the store of Mr. Wm. Williams.

Raleigh, 25th July, 1823. 44-3t

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office until the 16th day of October next, inclusive:

IN MARYLAND.
From Baltimore to Norfolk, Va. once a week, by water.

Leave Baltimore every Saturday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Norfolk the next Monday by 9 a. m.

Leave Norfolk every Monday by 3 p. m. and arrive at Baltimore the next Wednesday by 4 p. m.

IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

From Norfolk, by Suffolk, Summerton, Mannassery, Mahanin Bridge, Murfreesboro, Northampton, c. h. Roanoke, Ferry, Halifax, Moses Smith's, Tar River Bridge, Tarboro, Stauntonburg, New River, F. Waynesburg, and Cape Fear R. to Fayetteville, and thence the same route to Norfolk, once a week, 255 miles.

Leave Norfolk every Monday at 2 p. m. and arrive at Waynesburg the next Thursday by 8 p. m.

Leave Waynesburg every Friday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Norfolk the next Monday by 10 a. m.

Leave Fayetteville every Thursday at 3 a. m. and arrive at Waynesburg same day by 8 p. m.

Leave Waynesburg every Friday at 3 a. m. and arrive at Fayetteville the same day by 8 p. m.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he paying an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Ten minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mails lose a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the amount of pay for a trip, will in all cases be forfeited.

4. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals; and the stage must be of sufficient size to conveniently convey seven passengers.

7. The proposer should in all cases mention the number of the post-route or post-roads that he wishes to undertake.

8. The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

9. The distances stated are such as have been communicated to this office, and some of them are doubtless incorrect; on this subject the contractor must inform himself.

10. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of January next; and are to continue three years.

JOHN McLEAN,

Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Washington City, July 16th, 1823. 6t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A Convenient Dwelling-House, containing six Rooms, with a Kitchen, Smokehouse, a well-fenced Garden, and other conveniences, at the corner of Davie and M'Dowell Streets, within 150 yards of one of the best Springs in the city.

Apply to J. GALES.

August 1.

RAGS.

DEALERS in Rags are hereby notified that the Proprietor of the Raleigh Paper Mill will receive Rags from a distance at the Paper Mill only, which is situated on Crabtree Creek, three miles north of the City.

July, 1823.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS the Citizens of Raleigh, that she is fitting up an Establishment, where can be had Warm, Tepid and Cold BATHS; and that she will on Monday next, the 21st instant, and every following day, during the present season, be ready for the reception of customers. As such an establishment must be very desirable, and as Bathing is considered very healthy in so warm a climate as this, the subscriber hopes to meet with some encouragement. A single warm bath will be furnished for forty, and a cold one for twenty-five cents—or tickets can be had, three for one, and twenty for five dollars—each ticket demanding a bath.

No admittance can be had, without a ticket, or the money paid first.

S'AN SCHAUB.
July 18. 43

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Rowan County.
Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1823.

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

IT 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.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's Plantation in Chesterfield District, South-Carolina, early last autumn, two Negro Men, CHARLES and BILL.

Charles is of ordinary size, well made, yellow complexion, remarkably intelligent, speaks quick, is about 25 years of age—He was purchased in Beaufort county. Bill absconded with him, is about 20 or 25 years of age, is low, and has a scar I believe on one of his cheeks, perhaps a scar on his head; he is also inclined to yellow complexion, and beats on the drum tolerably well. Bill was purchased in the neighborhood of Snowhill.

Charles may perhaps attempt to pass himself as a free man.

The above reward will be given to any person who will return them to my plantation; or half the above reward will be given to any person who will secure them in Jail, or in proportion for either of them and give me information.

PLEASANT H. MAY.

March 10.

The Editors of the Raleigh Star, and Newbern Centinel, are requested to insert the above until otherwise ordered, and in the mean time forward their papers to me at Statesburg, S. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

A Proclamation.

200 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made appear to me, that a certain THOMAS CURTIS, of Anson county, stands charged by a bill of indictment of the Grand Jury, with the Murder of one Thomas Cash, of said county; and that, he said Thomas Curtis, did on the night of the 7th of February last, make his escape from the Jail of the aforesaid county of Anson:

Now therefore, to the end that he the said CURTIS, may be brought to justice, the above Reward will be given to any person or persons, who will apprehend and confine the said fugitive in any jail in this State, so that he may be brought to justice. And I do moreover hereby enjoin and command all officers, civil and military, within this State, to use their best endeavors to apprehend the said Thomas Curtis and bring him to justice.

CURTIS is between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about five feet nine or ten inches high, spare made, dark hair, blue eyes, long sharp nose, rather dark skin, thin visage, slow speech and down look, has a knot on one of his fingers, which causes it to be a little crooked and stiff, supposed to be on the left hand.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same at the City of Raleigh, on the 29th day of April, 1823.

GAB'L HOLMES.

By the Governor,
32t
L. B. FARRIS, P. Sec'y