



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1823.

NO. 1255.

VOL. XXIV.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW PAPER, TO BE PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK.

Office of the Raleigh Register, October 1, 1823.

That a people who are self-governed and self-defended; who have the immediate choice of their Legislators, responsible periodically to their constituents; who have formed their own constitutions, and have the right of amending, changing and even annulling them; who are individually liable to bear arms, and to pay taxes when demanded by the constituted authorities selected by themselves—that such a people ought to be fully and frequently informed on the state of public affairs, of their domestic concerns as well as of their foreign relations, is a self-evident proposition. Letters and laws, languages and theories, are taught in the schools; but it is from the free and general circulation of Newspapers only, that a just knowledge can be acquired of passing events, or a true estimate formed, by observing their conduct, of the merits of public men.

It is now four and twenty years since the establishment of the RALEIGH REGISTER: a term of time comprising one half of the whole period of the Independence of this Nation, and more than two-thirds of the period which has intervened since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. About the date of the establishment of this paper, and subsequently, several other papers were commenced in this State, where, previously, the circulation of Newspapers was very limited, and pretty much confined to the main post routes. The support of so many papers shews, that a certain value is put upon them by the people, and it is hoped their beneficial influence has corresponded with the support which has been given to them.

In the outset, the establishment of a Newspaper here, was an experiment of doubtful success. It was necessarily begun on a small scale, and limited to weekly publication. Indeed, at that time, there was but a small portion of the State to which a Newspaper could be transmitted more frequently, and many Counties which a Newspaper scarcely ever penetrated.

With the lapse of time, the State has undergone a great change. Its resources are gradually developing; education is more and more cultivated; public spirit is consequently enlarged; and North-Carolina is assuming, if slowly yet surely, the rank in the Union to which her relative population, her political disinterestedness, and the private virtues of her citizens, entitle her.

During the same interval, the post-routes have been greatly multiplied, and the transmission of the mail has been accelerated and made more frequent, in every part of the State. The considerations, as well of a moral as of a physical nature, which we have thus briefly sketched, seem to demand, rather than recommend, (after the example of our sister States,) the establishment of a Journal of more frequent publication than once a week.

Yielding at length to the suggestions which have long impressed upon the mind of the Proprietors of the Register this necessity, the undersigned, Co-partners in the Bookselling and Stationery, as well as Printing Business, have determined to commence the publication of a Newspaper twice a week, on the third Tuesday of November next (the day after the meeting of our General Assembly) on the terms stated below.

The considerations of a general nature, which have led to this determination, have been already stated. To which may be added the following, in detail.

Under the present arrangement, it has too often been a subject of regret, that News, sometimes of great interest to our readers, becomes stale before it can be imparted to them; it reaches them through traditional channels sooner than the Newspaper conveys it to its customary readers, and loses that relish of novelty which makes it acceptable. It frequently happens that we are obliged to compress News within a narrow space which ought to be related more at large; and many things which we are desirous of publishing, for want of room, we are compelled altogether to omit. In Winter, for instance, we shall be enabled, in the proposed semi-weekly Paper, to give a fuller account of the Proceedings of our General Assembly and of the Congress of the Uni-

ted States, and of the Debates in each; and, in the Summer, to find room for interesting matter of a miscellaneous character, which, at present, we are obliged almost wholly to exclude. A greater space is proposed, also, to be allotted to Editorial matter, including intelligence of a purely domestic or internal character. Lastly, but not least, a better vehicle will thus be afforded for Advertisements of every description, and particularly for such as, from the tardiness of a weekly publication, cannot now obtain a sufficient circulation to answer the purposes of advertisers, or those to whom the Advertisements are interesting or important.

To this plan, the undersigned invite the attention and favor of the citizens of this State generally, and particularly of those who now patronize the RALEIGH REGISTER. The undertaking thus announced will be costly and somewhat hazardous; but it will be steadily and perseveringly pursued, with a firm reliance for indemnification on a liberal support from our public-spirited and discerning fellow-citizens.

J. GALES & SON.

TERMS.

The semi-weekly Raleigh Register will commence on the 18th day of November next and be published every Tuesday and Friday throughout the year, at the rate of Five Dollars per annum.

The Register will also continue, as at present, to be published weekly, at Three Dollars per annum. Until the Editors hear from their Subscribers, the semi-weekly Paper will be sent to all such as reside in situations where they can receive it twice a week, and to all those who can receive the Paper but once a week, the weekly paper will be continued. Such of their friends as shall be dissatisfied with this course, will please to make known their wishes as soon as convenient, and they shall be attended to.

Advertisements not exceeding 15 lines inserted three times for a dollar, and for every succeeding publication 25 cents. Advertisements of greater length in the same proportion.

PUBLIC ROADS.

The following excellent remarks on the present system of making and repairing our Public Roads, are copied from the Fayetteville Observer, and well deserve public attention:

Among the many objects of legislation which annually occupy the attention of our General Assembly, it is a little surprising that our present system of making and repairing roads, has hitherto found no place. It certainly cannot be owing to its excellence, as operating equally upon all classes of the community; or to its efficiency, as keeping the public highways in good order; for it does neither. It might have been the most eligible twenty or forty years ago, when the population was very thinly scattered over the state; but its present comparative denseness requires a different system, one which shall be more equal, as well as more effectual and advantageous in its operations. The labor which is annually bestowed upon our roads is, in a great degree, thrown away, for it produces no permanent benefit, and under our present system, can produce none. It is as often the case, as otherwise, that the overseers call out the people to work on the roads, just before the Judges come round in their periodical circuits, merely for the purpose of escaping an indictment; what repairs are made are of course calculated to answer only a temporary purpose, the first rain sweeps them all away, and the roads very probably remain untouched, until the approaching return of the Judge again reminds the overseers of their duty. Under such a system of management, it is impossible to have good, and hardly passable roads.

The wealth of a state consists in its roads and canals: they inspire enterprise, raise the value, and furnish inducements for the improvement of lands, by increasing the facilities of conveying their products to market. The sums which have been expended in Pennsylvania and New-York on roads and canals, are truly great; but the advantages which these states have already derived from this expenditure, are infinitely greater, and the future benefits that will accrue to them are incalculable. Their rapidly accumulating population, & the steady rise in the value of their lands, are both the consequences of the wise and liberal policy adopted in regard to internal improvements. The objects of immediate necessity were first attended to—THE ROADS: these were durably constructed; and these laid the foundation of that wealth which is now expanding; in one of the states particularly, on canals, the magnitude of which might well employ the resources of the country, and would do honor to any nation. Such examples deserve to be imitated by other states, which, with natural resources not at all inferior, have as yet done comparatively nothing.

In this state, almost every thing is yet to be done. It may with truth be said, that the state does not possess a single good road, unless nature has made it so. The industry and enterprise of our citizens are consequently paralyzed, and other states are reaping the advantages of our supineness and short-sighted policy. Our produce goes to swell the exports and enrich the coffers of others, and our enterprising citizens are emigrating to

other states, to obtain that reward of their industry which is denied them in their native state. And the moral effects of this state of things are not less deplorable than the political, as might be easily shown; but it is needless, as well as unpleasant, to point them out: no one, of any discernment, can be blind to them. Both at home and abroad they are felt, and will continue to be, until our legislators shall adopt the only measure which can remove them.

Good roads are essential to the prosperity of a state. Without them, the farmer, at a distance from market, must either let his produce lie unproductive on his hands, or transport it thither, at an expense and trouble, that will nearly or quite consume all his profits. For the want of good roads, the community annually sustains a loss both in wealth and industry; the amount of this loss cannot be precisely ascertained; but there can be no doubt that it is of sufficient magnitude to render it an imperative duty of the legislature to remove the causes which occasion it.

We took up this subject, not with the expectation of saving any thing ourselves worthy of notice, but for the purpose of calling the attention of others to it, whose information and talents better qualify them to discuss it. It is a subject of the first importance, one which concerns, more or less, every citizen and every quarter of the state; and we sincerely hope that our intelligent citizens will feel the necessity of exerting themselves to bring it fully and fairly before the people. No time is to be lost. "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;" a golden opportunity is now offered of promoting the substantial and lasting interests of the state, and of fixing on an immovable basis the foundations of future wealth and respectability: if we are wise, we shall profit by it, and evince a decision and liberality commensurate with the importance of the object in view.

ON THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

FROM THE ITHACA (N. Y.) REPUB. CHRONICLE.

The Presidential campaign has opened with a degree of spirit and vivacity unprecedented at so early a period of the contest. Almost every press in the state has warmly engaged in the service of some one or other of the candidates. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the relative merits of the several candidates, it seems to be conceded that there is none who does not possess sufficient abilities to discharge the Presidency with honor to himself and advantage to the Union. Not have I as yet heard any charge against either of a want of integrity. Why, then, all this excitement? There are undoubtedly some distinctive features in the national policy of the several candidates which afford a fair preference, but they are not so important, as to present insuperable obstacles to concentrating the Republican suffrages on an individual. It remains, then, to consider, whether there be any mode by which the party can be brought to unite upon one candidate. The United States are so extensive in territory, that it would be absolutely impossible for the people in general to meet and express their sentiments; and to receive the voice of a majority of the People, would be at war with the principles of our constitution, and peculiarly to be deprecated in this great and populous State, whose influence would be counterpoised by the little State of Delaware or Rhode Island, with a population of less than a twentieth of our numbers. Rejecting these two modes, therefore, as inexpedient or impracticable, there remains but one other—that of delegating to a smaller number of men, who shall represent the wishes of their constituents, the right of nomination. And why is this mode objectionable? Our government is emphatically a government of delegated powers: it is entirely founded on the basis of representation; our state and our national laws are not passed by the People immediately, but by their representatives, and I trust it will not be asserted that our institutions are aristocratical, or our laws tyrannical, because the people are not immediate actors in their enactment. Even the President (a recommendatory nomination of whom by delegates, it seems, would endanger the liberties of the nation) is in fact appointed by delegates chosen for that purpose. Why, then, I again ask, is such a strenuous opposition made to a nomination by a convention? It is in strict accordance with the genius of our government: it is a mode of ascertaining the sentiment of the People, and does not in the least impair the rights of the Electors or the People, for a caucus or any other nomination is not pretended to be obligatory upon either. It goes no further than to ascertain, as nearly as may be, the candidate whom a majority of the people prefer, and to recommend to the minority, acquiescence in the will of the majority.

Few persons, I apprehend, are opposed to a Presidential nomination by caucus, provided the nomination be made by delegates immediately commissioned for that purpose by the People. The grounds of objection usually urged, are, that the right is usurped by Members of Congress under the influence and control of the Executive. Members of Congress do not, I trust, by their elections, lose their principles as men, nor their patriotism as citizens; nor have I as yet been able to discover the evidences of their subserviency or servility to executive dictation. They are selected for their integrity and abilities, severally to represent the interest of 40,000 of their fellow citizens in the national councils; they hold a high and responsible station in the public service, in which it is their pride and their hope to be continued; and they are immediately responsible to their constituents,

and dare not do what is disagreeable to them. If the People have a preference, let them express that preference in instructions to their representative, and those instructions, beyond all doubt will be obeyed. A convention of special delegates, on the contrary, would be totally irresponsible. If they betrayed their trust, how could their constituents call them to account? Of what advantage, of what post of honor, trust or profit could the people deprive them? None. When the nomination was made, the convention would be dissolved, and the members, perhaps, be forgotten. Would it be strange that men so situated, not responsible to any human tribunal, should yield to the suggestions of interest, or the calls of ambition? should be swayed by the allurements of power, or influenced by the hopes of advantage? Very different is the situation of the Members of Congress.—Not to mention the loss of reputation, and the exchange of certain advantage for an uncertain hope, to few indeed could even the prospect of promotion beyond their present situation, be offered. The Members have also the advantage of a personal acquaintance with all or most of the candidates, and are, of course, much better qualified to judge of their respective merits, than special delegates could be expected to be. Each state in congressional caucus would have the same voice as in the electoral college, and the great expense of assembling special delegates would be avoided.

For these reasons it does appear to me, that a nomination by caucus is expedient and proper, and that the Members of Congress are the most suitable persons to compose the caucus.

TOMPKINS.

OF THE AFRICAN COLONY.

The subjoined extract is part of a letter from Rev. Colston M. Waring, a colored preacher of great respectability, from Petersburg, Va. who recently took passage to Cape Montserado, in the Oswego, and returned in the Fidelity. This man, we are informed, was recommended to the Colonization Society, as a person of tried worth and piety, by the Rev. Dr. Rice, of Richmond, and is spoken of in the highest terms by Dr. Ayres, in his recent communications. We may, therefore, depend upon his testimony. He is a man of considerable property—has a family—has been to Africa, in a sickly season—and is now ready to venture all, and to persuade others to do the same, on the success of the enterprise in which the Colonization Society are engaged.—Nat. Int.

"When I left the United States, I promised to write you from Africa; but by the sudden sailing of the Oswego, and my being sick at the time of the sailing, I was unwillingly deprived of that pleasure. As I have now arrived in my native land, I consider it my indispensable duty to give you my views of the land of my ancestors.

"Instead of finding Africa a sandy and barren waste, I found the whole country clothed with verdure, and stocked with forest trees of large growth. I saw cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry, and fruit, in abundance. In fine, I can truly say, I think Africa as healthy, as productive, and as beautiful a country as any in the world. I found all the people in good health, and apparently happy.—Mr. Williams returned with me, and I cannot express the effect our arrival has produced on the minds of the people. All seem in favor of the scheme. The colored people are fired with zeal in the cause. Last Monday evening upwards of one hundred gave in their names for the next expedition. It is all important to know when a vessel will sail, and whether that vessel will touch at this place for emigrants. I am anxious to know, myself, as I shall immediately close my affairs, and take my family with me. I shall go to Richmond, in a few days, to satisfy the minds of the people, and ascertain the number disposed to emigrate."

MISS HENDERSON

HAS just received from New-York, a very general and handsome assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

of the best and most fashionable kind, which she offers for sale on very moderate terms, for CASH.

6t

Sept. 28, 1823.

NEW MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers have connected themselves in the practice of Physic and Surgery.

They have also on hand, an extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

which they offer for sale at the lowest Apothecary's rates.

The Medicines were purchased a few weeks since in New-York; and were selected by themselves from among the latest importations. They can, therefore, confidently pronounce them to be perfectly Fresh and Genuine.

They will sell as low as such articles can be afforded in any part of the State; and fully as cheap as they can be obtained in the Petersburg market.

All orders will be attended to promptly and correctly.

Recipes of Physicians faithfully and expeditiously put up.

BURGES & HUNTER

Raleigh, 14th Aug. 1823.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage they have bestowed on him since he has opened a House of Entertainment in the City of Raleigh.

He still keeps a House of Entertainment near the Market-House. He has provided Rooms for 10 or 15 MEMBERS of the General Assembly—also for travelling and town customers.

The subscriber has made improvements to his rooms, and pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction, for he intends that his Table shall be well supplied with the best that the market affords—and his Stables furnished with corn, fudder, oats and attentive Ostlers.

WM. W. BELL.

Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1823 54 St.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL persons are warned against receiving or trading for a Note of Hand made by Carleton Walker on the 16th day of August last, or thereabouts, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, payable to Alexander H. Dismukes (one of the undersigned) on the 1st of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five—said Note having been lost or mislaid by said Dismukes, which he did not discover until he went to look it up for the purpose of returning to said Walker, the consideration for which it was given having ceased.

C. WALKER.

A. H. DISMUKES.

Chatham County, 26th Sept. 1823. 3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1823

Rebecca Rankin, } Petition for Divorce.

Jedediah Rankin. }

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jedediah Rankin 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.

44 THOS. CALDWELL, C. S. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Margaret Short, } Petition for Divorce.

James Short. }

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James 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.

44 THOS. CALDWELL, C. S. C.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

City of New-York, May 6th, 1823.

THE College of Physicians and Surgeons will commence their course of Lectures, for the ensuing winter session, in the first Monday of November next, (the 3d,) at the College in Barclay-street.

Dr. HOSACK, on the Theory and Practice of Physic, and Clinical Medicine.

Dr. MACNEVEN, on the Surgery.

Dr. POST, on Anatomy & Physiology.

Dr. MITCHELL, on Botany and Materia Medica.

Dr. MOTT, on Surgery.

Dr. FRANCIS, on Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children.

The BOARD of TRUSTEES deem it proper to make it known, that, in conformity with the ordinances of the Honorable the Regents of the University, every Student is required to attend two full courses of all the Lectures delivered in this College, before he can be admitted as a candidate for the Doctorate; unless said student shall have previously attended Lectures in said College, prior to the session of 1822-3, or shall have attended one entire course of lectures delivered in some respectable Medical School or University. The Candidate must, also, have Studied Medicine three years with some respectable practitioner, have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and it will be expected that he should produce written testimony to that effect.

The Matriculation Ticket is five dollars, the holder of which is entitled to the use of the College Library.

By order of the Board,

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D. President.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D. Registrar.