

...and it is satisfactory to learn, that the whole can be completed for that sum. I will indulge the hope that the system which has been thus commenced, will be continued in a progress commensurate with the means of the State. The opening of Roanoke Inlet is an object of the highest importance, when we consider its relation to the trade of the Roanoke River and its tributaries. Nothing would contribute more to raise the standing, and increase the wealth and prosperity of the State; and if it be practicable and within our means, North-Carolina ought never to relinquish it. The Roanoke Navigation Company have, at length, extended the Canal at the Great Falls to Weldon's Orchard. From the Orchard to the River below, there is a portage. I respectfully recommend to your consideration, whether it would not be expedient for North-Carolina to carry the canal to the river, either by subscribing for the unappropriated shares in that company, or by such other means as your wisdom may dictate. It is worthy of the enquiry of the Legislature to ascertain whether there are not other obstructions at or near the mouths of our rivers, the removal of which would cause a similar effect on our trade with that contemplated by the opening of the Cape-Fear, below Wilmington.

Our Public Roads should claim your serious consideration. A vast majority of the farming community are compelled, from their location, to go to market by roads. They are not interested immediately in the clearing of our rivers, except (as in the case of the Cape-Fear below Wilmington) it is to have a general effect on the trade of the State. Our roads are bad, except where nature has made them good; and in some parts of the country, it is very difficult for the farmer to carry his produce to market. From the attention which has been paid to the navigation of our rivers, the people living remote from them have a right to expect a correspondent spirit in regard to roads, and the uniform devotion of their representatives to their interests and wishes, is a pledge that they will not be disappointed. The present system of repairing roads, which has existed for a long time, is very defective, both as to its unequal operation on the people, and the temporary, unsubstantial repairs that are generally made, which seldom last longer than the fall of a heavy rain. Should the Legislature deem it expedient to open new roads, a different mode must be adopted of keeping them in repair; and it would be well to make an experiment at once, as the present method is so obviously inefficient and unequal in its operation. Should you think it advisable to do so, it is with you to devise the mode.

The liberal aid proffered by the past Legislature to such agricultural societies as were, or might be formed in different parts of the State, has, it is hoped, produced the dawn of a new era in the improvement of our agriculture. It is encouraging to learn, that in many counties societies have been instituted; but it is a strong proof of the difficulty of correcting long established habits and methods of culture, that many counties have not availed themselves of the proffered encouragement, and is the best argument that can be offered for the continuance of Legislative patronage. Such is the rooted strength of old customs and modes of farming, particularly amongst us, that we must expect improvement to be gradual; and should Legislative wisdom deem it expedient to keep the subject alive for some years, we shall, I think, witness a gradual march in improvement. Were each successive Legislature to throw in its vote only, in the way that it may deem most expedient, it would doubtless be productive of great good. The American Farmer, an invaluable agricultural paper, published in Baltimore, by Mr. J. S. Skinner, has spread a great deal of useful information among our planters, and has done much good. If the Legislature would present each agricultural society in the State with a few copies of this work, it would be of great service to them in their meetings, and at other times when they might wish to examine them. I trust it will not be deemed chimerical to recommend the purchase of a small farm near our University, to be put under the care of a scientific and practical farmer, who should, besides a small salary, given as an additional inducement for one qualified to offer, be allowed the produce of the farm which should be cultivated in the highest order. On this farm experiments should be made under the direction of the Professor of Chemistry, in manuring, as to kind, quality, and manner of applying, and in the various modes of cultivating different articles of common growth, and such as might be deemed important to introduce from abroad. The person having charge of the farm should understand the mechanism and use of the most improved implements of husbandry, and also be well informed in the different departments of domestic economy. It is unnecessary to be more minute, as my design is only to sketch an outline of the plan which some reflection has suggested to my mind. Let the students of the University, of the two higher classes, accompanied by the Professor of Chemistry, visit this little farm at such times as might be fixed upon by the Faculty of the University, and there see and learn the usefulness, & beauty of husbandry. What a stock of useful knowledge would this enable our young men to carry with them into the bosom of society! The utility & practicability of this plan deserves much support from the assurance which we may feel, that the able and indefatigable Faculty of our University would cheerfully co-operate in the attainment of the important objects in view.

The last General Assembly distinguished itself by the passage of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt. Should that humane law be permitted to remain in force, few years, experience will demonstrate that it will not operate any inconvenience to the community, but will curtail the extension of credit, and the numerous lawsuits consequent thereon. Our country will no longer present the odious spectacle of public prisons filled with the unfortunate, many of them to gratify an unwholesome feeling of revenge in a creditor, and the people will be drawn from ruinous speculations and injudicious credit, to habits of industry and economy. I sincerely hope that this relic of barbarity—this stain upon free institutions—is now blotted from our code forever, and that the unfortunate who should rather claim our compassion and charity, shall no longer be torn from helpless families, and confined with criminals in loathsome prisons. Our criminal code appears to me to require amendment. It was recommended to the Legislature by my worthy and lamented predecessor, a few sessions past, to strike from the law respecting perjury the punishment of cropping. With the advance of civilization, under our free and enlightened government, it is certainly proper that we should from time to time examine our laws and adapt them to the moral condition of the people. A law that suited men one hundred years ago

would not suit them now; and in the lapse of a century from this time, our posterity will no doubt be astonished to find our code marred with this barbarous punishment; when they shall have adopted one, equally calculated to answer the end of the law, whilst the door of reformation is not closed on its unhappy victim. But what can induce a man degraded and depraved, to amend his life with a mark of infamy on his head, that must follow him wherever he goes, & exclude him forever from society? The punishment of crimes is intended to deter persons from the commission of them; but every wise law will certainly aim at a reformation of the person punished, or at least will not prevent it. It is submitted to your wisdom, whether the punishment for counterfeiting would not be a sufficient penalty to the perjury law, excluding the whipping, and retaining the disqualification to give evidence. I would further recommend to your serious deliberation, whether it would not be expedient to abolish entirely the punishment of whipping; and whether the punishment of theft, under any circumstances, should be equal to that of murder.

Since my appointment to the Executive, I have witnessed with much concern, the frequency of imprisonment for common offences of assault and battery. I am certainly an enemy to a loose and inefficient police; but I cannot conceive that the power vested in our courts of imprisoning in every case of assault and battery, is at all necessary for the security of the peace and good order of society. Shall we throw a fellow-citizen, possessing all the honest and honorable feelings of our nature, into a dungeon with persons charged with, or convicted of, ignominious crimes? I respectfully suggest to your honorable body, whether it would not be expedient to abolish imprisonment for this offence, except where there clearly appears to be an intention to kill, or the person offending is unable to pay a fine, or the assault is made on a woman.

I have received from the purchasers of the Cherokee lands, complaints of a very serious nature against the Indians, who pretend to be entitled to a reservation of six hundred and forty acres of land each, reserved to them by the treaty of 1817 and '19. For the protection of those honest citizens, who purchased on the credit of the State, and the insurance of better sales of the land unsold than the last sales made by our Agent declare, I would recommend this subject to your mature deliberation. I have in my possession, letters and papers that will throw much light on the subject, which shall be laid before you in good time. Accompanying this communication, are the resignations of the justices of the peace, and field officers of the militia, as have been received during the recess; together with my Letter Book, and such letters and documents as are proper to be laid before you. With the highest respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

GABRIEL HOLMES.

### Grand Lodge.



THE annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of North-Carolina, will be held at the Masonic Hall, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 15th day of December next, at 7 o'clock in the evening. By order of the M. W. JAMES S. SMITH, Grand Master. ALEX. J. LAWRENCE, D. G. Sec'y. Raleigh, Nov. 21. 2-3w

### Books at reduced Prices.

IN consequence of the death of DAVID HOGAN, late Bookseller of Philadelphia, a large Stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY has been placed at the disposal of the Administrators of his estate, to be sold at reduced prices for Cash. Merchants can be well supplied with all the School and Classical Books and Stationary articles generally used. The Stock also comprises one of the best collections of Miscellaneous Literature in the country, including a great number of valuable English Books, which will be sold at cost value, and in many cases below it. To Clergymen it will afford a good opportunity of furnishing themselves with standard works on Theology, both English and Latin. Orders forwarded, or application made at the Store, No. 255, Market-street, to

JAMES HOGAN, Jr. will be punctually attended to. Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 1823.

The Editors of the Columbia Telescope, Augusta Chronicle, and Lynchburg Virginian, will each insert the above four times, and forward a paper containing the same to James Hogan, Jr. at Philadelphia, with the price of advertising annexed.

### State of North-Carolina. HERTFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1823.

Morris Hatchell v. Albridgton Brown.

Levied on Albridgton Brown's house & lot in the town of Murfreesboro', adjoining the lot of Dr. Wilson, & others. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months, that unless the Defendant appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Hertford, at the Court-house in Winton, on the fourth Monday in November next, reply to the property so attached or plead to issue, that judgment shall be entered against him and execution awarded. Witness, L. M. COWPER, Clerk. Nov. 1, 1823. 2 pd

The Warrenton Fall Races commences on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant. R. R. JOHNSON, Proprietor. Warrenton, Nov. 1.

### Town Property for Sale.

HAVING it in view shortly to remove from this State, I would give a bargain in the following Property, lying in the City of Raleigh, viz: A well improved Lot, the corner of Fayetteville and Davie streets, having on it an excellent dwelling-house, and all necessary appendages for a comfortable residence, and occupied at present by Mr. Bird-sall—A commodious Store-house on Fayetteville street, now occupied by Mr. Hendon, and considered one of the best stands for business in the City—A dwelling-house with a garden and out houses, on Salisbury street, now in the occupation of Mr. Lawrence, and on part of the Store Lot, and two pieces of unimproved ground, part of the Presbyterian Church lot. For terms apply to Henry Potter. FREDERICK FREEMAN. Newbern, Nov. 1823. 2-3w

### State of North-Carolina. RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

Court of Equity—Fall Term, 1823.

William Blanton v. Augustus Sackett. Original bill of Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Augustus Sackett is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months successively in the Raleigh Register, that unless the said Augustus Sackett appears at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-house in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex-parte. Test, I. F. BIRCHETT, C. & M. Pr. adv. \$5 25 2-3w

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Court of Equity—Fall Term, 1823.

Walter B. Rutherford v. Augustus Sackett. Original bill of Injunction.

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### RALEIGH REGISTER.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1823.

Cherokee Lands.—Col. John Patton, the Commissioner appointed to attend to the late sales of Cherokee lands, was here a few days ago to make his return to the Comptroller; and we are concerned to find that he has been able to sell but forty-seven small tracts of land amounting to \$4850. This has been owing principally to the uneasiness which has been occasioned in that country by the Indians claiming their reservations of land, which have interfered with some of the purchases already made.

We trust means will be taken by our present Legislature to satisfy the Indians in respect to the reservations which they claim, as, until that is done, no further sales of importance can be expected.

There is no surer criterion of the prosperity of a nation, and its exemption from foreign difficulties and dissections than a progressive system of Internal Improvements. Man alone looks into futurity, and provides for generations yet unborn, the means of individual comfort and the power of promoting national advantages. In every great concern of life, men confine not their views to the present moment, but even in temporal concerns, they extend their designs with a noble regard to posterity. MAN is immortal to the end of time; while MEN are dying every moment. The species can never become extinct, though the individuals are perpetually changing. This truth is known and felt by all, but it is only a comparatively few enlightened individuals, who look beyond their own and immediate descendants, and in the true spirit of philanthropy, extend their active speculations for the benefit of succeeding ages.

We have been led to these remarks by reading the proceedings of the Delegates assembled at Washington City to legislate on the practicability of an union of the Potomac and the Western waters. A design of such magnitude, and so pregnant with advantages, that it calls forth the approbation of every friend of his country. For ourselves, whatever has a tendency to facilitate the intercourse between the States, to promote industry and competition, independent of other considerations, must receive our cordial approbation, powerless as we are to promote these great ends, and little individual benefit as we expect to derive from them. Most cor-

dially do we wish the spirit of Internal Improvement, whatever form it assumes, may become general. Whether it is by forming Canals—by improving Roads—by removing obstructions in Rivers—by draining Swamps or cultivating arid Lands.

The President of the United States returned to Washington city, for his winter residence, on the 5th inst.

Mr. Secretary Crawford has arrived at Washington, and, having nearly recovered his health, will resume the discharge of the duties of his office.

The Democratic Press observes, that it will be seen by the returns of the election from the state of New-York, that about two-thirds of the General Assembly of that State will be decidedly Democratic and in favor of a Congressional Caucus. This is well. We must cling to that system which has given us a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Monroe. Let the voice of the party be concentrated, heard and obeyed.

Shocking Suicide.—We learn that Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard, wife of Capt. Benj. Ballard and daughter of Robert Riddick, Esq. of Gates County, in this State, put a period to her existence, on Monday the 27th ult. Mrs. B. was recovering from a distressing illness; and the rash act is attributed to a partial derangement of intellect, under which she had been laboring for a few weeks. Mrs. B. was only about 24 years of age, and is represented as having been truly amiable in her disposition and pleasing in her manners; she had been married three years, and has left an infant only eight months old, to feel the want of a mother's care. She effected her purpose by placing the muzzle of a gun to her throat and applying her toe to the trigger, the load passed entirely through her neck, which occasioned her instantaneous death.

TENNESSEE.—In this State, a proposition for taking the sense of the People on the expediency of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution, has recently failed in the Legislature. We are not informed of the grounds on which a Convention was proposed to be called.

A meeting of the Officers of the U. States Squadron, cruising under the orders of Com. Porter, in the West Indies, was convened on board the ship Hornet, on the 8th of October, for the purpose of testifying their respect for the memory of their gallant comrades, who have been killed or fallen victims to the climate while upon this service. The following resolution was adopted, and a committee appointed to carry it into effect:

Resolved, That a Monument be erected in the City of Washington, commemorative of the fate of our gallant comrades, on which their names shall be inscribed.

American Lead Pencils.—A lead mine has been discovered at Concord, (Mass.) where a factory has been established for making lead pencils. Specimens of the ore has been critically examined and pronounced equal to any of European quality. The factory will be able to supply this article of the various qualities, hard or soft, light or dark coloured.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY. SENATE.

THURSDAY, NOV. 20.

On motion of Mr. Welborn, the following standing Committees were appointed:

Of Claims.—Messrs. Love, McLeary, Hawkins, Baker, Jackson, Riddick, Vanhook and Speight.

Of Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Forney, Graves, Peebles, Frink, Wall, Sneed and Williams.

Of Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Callaway, John Hill, Bowers, Pearsall, Gavin, Outlaw, Marsh and J. H. Bryan.

Mr. Cameron said, that having devoted his attention to the Communication from the Governor, he believed the most prominent subjects were, Public Roads and Internal Improvements; Agriculture; Criminal Law and the Administration of it, and the Public Lands acquired by treaty with the Cherokee Indians. He moved, therefore, that the different subjects be referred to select committees.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 20.

A message was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot immediately for Engrossing Clerks, which was concurred in; but no one of the candidates had a majority of votes. A second voting took place, after the following names had been withdrawn from nomination, viz. Wm. M.

White, John Vanhook, C. Hunter, Isaac Newberry, Benjamin Rounsaville and Donald McLeod. This balloting resulted in the election of Thomas T. Armstrong.

The resignation of Kerr Montgomery, Lieutenant Colonel of the Militia of Hertford, was read and accepted.

Mr. Alston presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a select Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the several incorporated Banks of this State; whether their notes are at this time redeemed agreeably to their charters, with specie, and if not, to ascertain when the said Banks will be ready to resume specie payments. And in the event of failure on the part of the Banks to apply the proper corrective, then the said Committee have power to examine and to require that their returns and statements be made on oath.

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer lay before the Treasurer a statement of the amount of the Capital Stock of the several Banks of this State, and of the debts due to the same—of the monies deposited therein—of the notes in circulation, and of the cash on hand.

These resolutions were read and ordered to lie on the table.

The following standing Committees were appointed.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Love, Edmonson, Polk, McLean, McCauley, J. G. A. Williamson, Jones, L. Cherry, Copeland, Hassel, Croom, Blackledge, Leonard, Stephens, Ashe and Alford.

Claims.—Messrs. McMillan, Gordon, Martin, Bain, Stoney, Whitaker, Turner, Carey, Elliott, Bell, Helme, Smith, Miller, Ward, J. White and Martin.

Elections.—Messrs. Graham, Whitaker, Fisher, Piant, Brown, Clancy, T. Mann, L. Mann, Wilkins, Barrow, Watson, Edwards, Frederick, Oliver, Seawell and Cole.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Lowry, Holland, Bodenhamer, Brower, Jeter, Underwood, Alston, Lewis, Mhoon, W. D. Hanner, M'Daniel, Bright, Davis, Campbell, McNeal and McFarland.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Conrad Horton, Broadax, Morgan, Mebare, Webb, L. P. Williamson, Baker, evenport, Vann Hellen, Jos. Hill, Sidbury, Strange, and D. Underwood.

Privileges and Elections.—Weaver, Wright, Dargan, Worth, Ramsey, Bowers, Bynum, Fox, Webster, Walker, Pugh, Whitehurst, J. H. White, Melvin, S. H. and Gordon.

Finance.—Catts, Shepherd, Turner, Taylor, J. A. Bryan, Stanly, and Harrell.

AN INDIVIDUAL shall appear next week.



### TWO DAYS LATER.

New-York, Nov. 14. The ship Minerva has arrived below from Liverpool, with papers of that place to the 20th, and London to the 18th ult. We have only time to give one or two items of intelligence obtained from the files received at the Daily Advertiser office, which we have just glanced over.

Riego had been relieved in consequence of his having made some important disclosures, which went to implicate about 300 persons.

A treaty is spoken of in the papers, (but on what authority we have not learnt) which provides that 60,000 Frenchmen are to occupy Spain for four years, during which time England is to hold Cadiz as a guarantee.

Tarifa and Cueta have opened their gates to the French in obedience to the King's order, and the Governor of Ciudad Rodrigo only wanted the King's order to do the same thing. Barcelona was expected to submit.

The Duke D'Angouleme had not entered Cadiz. The King was expected to remain some time at Seville. It was understood his decrees forbidding any member of the Cortes, or officer of the constitutional government, approaching near Madrid, would be strictly enforced.

The former report of the arrival of the Discovery Ships is confirmed. Five men only had died on the voyage. Insurmountable difficulties prevented Capt. Parry from prosecuting his discoveries even so far as on his former voyage.

New-York—is safe. The western counties have stood firm—and the Republicans have triumphed. The next Legislature will have a decided majority of the friends of Wm. H. Crawford. Even the N. York "American" is "chop-fallen." We congratulate the Republicans on the vote of N. York.—Rich. Esg.

### MARRIED.

In Jones county, Georgia, on the 6th inst. Mr. Thomas Ragland (one of the Editors of the Georgia Journal, and formerly of this place), to Miss Sarah Ann Day.

In Augusta, on the 29th ult. Charles C. Mayson, Esq. of Cambridge, South Carolina, to Mrs. Margarette Eugenia Du Bose, formerly of Richmond, Virginia.

### DIED.

In this place on Tuesday last, after an illness of ten days, of an intermitting fever, Dr. Richard H. Fenner, about 29 years of age, formerly of Louisville, Franklin county, N. C.

Dr. Fenner had been here not more than four weeks, and had come to the conclusion of fixing his residence here, to pursue his professional avocations. Those who had in that short period of time become acquainted with him, spoke in the highest terms of him as an intelligent gentleman; and in his short medical career, universal satisfaction was given, and the highest commendations bestowed upon him. And it may be grateful to his friends and relatives to learn, that in his short sojourn with us, he had acquired a reputation, for skill as a physician, and general intelligence, that few in the same space of time could have received.—Arkansas Gaz.