and lastly, if you wish to see education, with its attendant train of morality, honesty, temperance and happiness, flogrish in your country, you will certainly use your endeavors to have the alteration made; and instead of the present, have an enlightened and efficient system of edacation: one, by which every neighbor hood will be constantly supplied with a good English school.

I beseach you, let not the fear of losing your places deter you from exercising your influence on this important subject. I am convinced it needs but a trial, to meet the approbation of all classes of society; and even should it be the cause of your becoming private citizens, you have the approbation of that class of markind. whose good opinion is worthy the ambition of honorable minds, with the pleasing consciousness of having don A RECLUSE.

GOOD RULES FOR FAMILIES.

Fire. - The following directions are known and practised by many; but as a single person may do carelessly what the prudence of others can neither prevent them what circulation we can.

1. Never leave your fire alone for a by a fender, or taking the andirons from animated. A short repose amid the the wood. All know that an absence of classic retreats of Monticello must prove 15 minutes is frequently protracted to an hear or even a day.

2. Never leave wood burnt or unburnt, standing in the corner where there is a fire; nor leave wood and chips -much less linen or cotton clothes near the fire-place, or on or against a stove

3. A cat should not be left in the house at night. They have often, by getting in the ashes, and having coal stick to them, communicated fire to the house. Dogs have been known to be equally improdest.

4. A hearth should not be swept later than two hours before bed-time.

5. No one should carry a light, except in a lanthorn, into the garret, cellar, or any room where there are loose combustibles; for if parents do so, the eldest children may, and of course the youngest will. The careful should be careful how they do what the careless would do earth sdy.

6. Wood that is raked up, should be well burned or seasoned, lest the air in it should rarify and "snap."

7. A candle or lamp should be sauffed before carrying it about the house.

8. Never go to bed, without a pail of water, an axe, and a candle, are where you can find them. And lay your clothes in such a manner that you can put them on in the dark.

9. Never give an alarm of fire, unless you be pretty sure you cannot put it out without further assistance; for a small fire may be easier extinguished by one, than by tweaty men.

19. Keep the doors and windows shut in a room that is burning; and in removing furniture, begin nearest the fire, and in the upper part of the house.

11. Upon all such occasions, be as composed as possible. This last rule is worth all the rest.

At the capture of Rangoon in India by the British, a part of the soldiers were lodged in the celebrated temple of Shoedagon or Dagoung, and the manner of the habitation is thus described in a letter from an officer. - Nat. Gaz.

"On the 19th, a party proceeded to take possession of the grand Pagoda, two miles from the town, and found Mr. Roy, Capt. Hill, and others, confined in a durgeon, from which they were instantly released. Two guns planted on the top of the steps leading to the Pagoda, were repeatedly fired at the party, but without effect-being pointed too high. This pagoda and the grounds about it, are now convided with Empopean Infantry and Artiflery, being one principal point without the town, which is garrisoned chicky by the Madras Sepoys. The scenes that now occur at this extensive and gorgons Tenple, are of a nature singularity odd, and unusing. For want of quarters, the men and officers threst themselves into every fittle should and miche-same of these are sufficiently spacious to admit a table and chair, or a cot-others serve as recentucles for home and shoes, beef and biseast. Request the need of one divinity is suspended a belt and bayonet, while another has its hip fail of Lingsacks and carriedge boxes. The ears of others offer convenient pegs for a hat or a tinpot, and their shoulders for a soldier's jacket. In short, never were a set of poor De ries so meanly employed or so Amiliarly treated. The great Guadana in particular, has his hands full of busine's, and much charge of old clothes. I was particularly giverned with one figure of a size larger than life, placed in an erect posture to bestow a blessing [i, will never have one of his own to show.

of the wise, as the institutors of a good apparently on another prostrate at his ystem of education in your native state; feet. The hand and arm raised for the above purpose supported one end of a hammock, while boxes and canteens hung round his neck, and the poor supplicant's back served as a good seat for a soldier quietly cleaning his accourrements and smoking his pipe; much as I had heard of this celebrated Pagoda, it for exceeded my expectations in extent pe and splendour, as well as in the richness. delicacy, and I may say taste of the ornaments and carved work with which the principal temple, and hundreds of others that surround it, are loaded. In the human figure only style and execution

General Lafayette .-- We had a report that the General had been detained at Goodhard Court House by an attack of the gout. But the account of his re ception at the Court House proves this to have been a mistake. We also understand by private letters, that he arrived at Monticedo on Thursday—that the meeting between Mr. Jefferson and himself was very affecting; clasped in nor remedy, it may be as well to give each other's areas for several manutes and that on Friday, the 'Nation's Guest was to visit Charlottesville, the Univers quarter of an hour, without securing it ity, &c. The whole country, joyous and a great relief to the spirits of Lafayette. It has even become necessary to him; for his correspondence has so grown upon his hands, that it will require some exertion to get through it. His letters from Europe and various parts of the United States had accomulated to about 600;-and two-thirds of these will require answers.

From the Washington National Journal.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Washington, (D. C.) dated Barrataria. October 8th, 1824.

" Madame Burbide, the ex-Empress of Mexico, has been domesticated with us for the last ten days. She landed on the Island from the schooner United States, in twenty days from Soto de la Mariana. from which place she was compelled to make a precipitate retreat, after the execution of her husband, (the newspaper ac counts of which are substantially correct. Though in an advanced state of pregnancy, she sustains herself with great firmness under her misfortunes; and must have had considerable pretensions 40 beauty when young. She has eight children, six in London, and two, the young est, with her. Her attendants are, priest, a nurse, a French chamber-maid, Spanish Cook, and an Italian valet. She manifests a strong desire to make berself agreeable; but her utter ignorance of every other, save the Spanish language, compels us, in a great measure, to take the will for the deed .-- She is so little in the habit of administering to her own wants, that if a fly or musquito rest on her hand, she will call a servant to dislodge it; and a cigar appears to rank with her among the necessaries of life. she was domesticated with us; I should rather have stated that she was the guest of Mrs. Patterson. Commodore P's lady, who is here to avoid the prevailing fever of the city. She goes to New-Orleans, by way of the lakes, the first wind that serves; from whence she is destined to Baltimore and New-York, which she will reach, by ascending the Mississippi and crossing the mountains. After her accouchment she goes to London, where a yearly pension, of 8,000 dollars, allowed her by the Mexicans, is to be paid; but names Italy as her ultimate destination.

The Guillotine .- A gentleman of intelligence and of hterary attainments, makes in an account of his travels on the Conti cent, the following most singular remarks on an execution he witnessed, in which the culprit was beheaded by the guillo-

"It appears," says he, "to be the best ishment of death: combining the greatest impression on the spectator, with the least possible suffering to the victim. It is so rapid that I should doubt whether there were any suffering; but from the expression of the countenance, when the excentioner held up the head. I am inclin-ed to believe that sense and consciousness may remain for a few seconds after the bead is off! The eyes seemed to retain speculation for a moment or two, and ere was a look in the ghastly stare with which they glared upon the crowd, which implied that the head was aware of it carinous situation. And, indeed, ex coordinary as this may appear, there is nothing improbable in the supposition. for in all injuries of the spine, whereby ; communication with the sensorium i cut off, it is the parts below the injurwhich are deprived of sensation, while those above recain their sensibility, and so in the case of decapitation, the nerves of the face and eyes may for a short time continue to convey impressions to the brain, in spite of the separation from the trunk."-London paper.

He whose first emotion on the view of an excellent production, is to undervalue

North-Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Friday, Nov. 19.—The following persons were appointed on the several select committees ordered on the message of the Governor:

On Internal Improvements .- Messrs. Forney, Wilson, Davidson, Legrand, and

On the Judiciary .- Messrs. Seawell, Bryan, Welborn, Johnson, and Baker. On the Indian Reservations .- Messrs. Shober, Hogan, M'Leod, Montgomery, and Brittain.

Un Agriculture .- Messrs. Barringer Loye, Pool, Blackwell, and Shipman.

On Education .- Messes. Hill, Carson. Williams, of Moore, Mathews, and Nut-

On Free Persons of Color. - Messes. Bey

an, Bethane, Fisher, Gibbs, and Parker. Mr. Barringer presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of Caburrus, praying an act to be passed to re-peal the acts heretofore passed, laying out and establishing the Morgauton road, so far as respects the county of Cabarus-Paferred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Saturday, Nov. 20 .- A report of the joint select committee appointed to sug gest some uniform rule of calling the members of the two Houses together, was received from the House of Commons. This report recommends that the super intendant of public buildings be instruct ed to erect a bell on the Capital Square for that purpose, on or before the nex ession; which report was ordered to lie on the rable.

Mr. Wellborn presented the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved. That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to this House to carry into effect the object of the Beard of Internal Improvements, in recommending that a road should be laid out from the town of Fayetteville, by way of Salem, Stokes county, to the town of Wilksboro', so as to intersect the two State roads leading from Tennessec to the said town of Wilksboro'.

Mr. Davidson presented a bill to amend an act, passed in 1823, to divide the militia of Iredell county into two Regiments: which was read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

Monday, Nov. 22 .- Mr. Bryan presented a bill to advance the administration of justice in Courts of Equity, and to establish a Court for that purpose; which was read the first time, committed to a committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Tuesday, Nov. 23 .- Received from the other House, a Message from the Governor, in relation to the visit of General La ayette, accompanied with a proposition refer the same to a select joint committee, and appointing, on the part of that House, Messrs. Jones, Stanly, Iredell, Carson and Tillett. Thereupon Messrs. Davidson, Seawell, Wilson, Hogan, and Hargrave were appointed on the part of

the Senate. Mr. Blackwell presented a bill to compel the Banks of this State to pay Specie in certain cases; which passed its first reading, and was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Forney, Blackwell, Hogan, Peebles, and Love.

Mr. M Leary presented a certificate of an allowance made by the County Court of Mecklenburg to Sarah Beaty, widow of John Beaty, a soldier of the revolution; which was read, countersigned by the Speaker, and sent to the other House. On motion of Mr. Barringer,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary

Resource, I had the commerce on the audiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of restricting the power of the Government to great pardons in certain cases, where the punishment is discretionary with the Court.

Wednesday, Nov. 24 .- On motion of Mr

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judi ciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending our crimenal laws, that persons charged with state offences shall be comsons charged with state offences shall be com-pelled to give security for the payment of all costs and charges before they shall be permitted to file an affidivit for the removal of their cause to any other county.

Mr. Montgonnon ing resolution, which was ordered to lie

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Inspresement be instructed to inquire and re-port what improvements (if any) have been port what improvements (if any) have been made in the navigation of Cape Fear River at the place caded the Flats, near Wilmington, by the expenditures of the appropriations heretofore made for improving the navigation of said river across said flats.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Nov. 18 .- On motion of Mr. Poik, it was resolved that so much of the Governor's message as relates to Internal Improvement be referred to the commiton that subject.

On motion of Mr. Alston, it was resolved, that so much of the Governor's message as relates to the emigrants to the island of Hayti, be referred to a special committee, viz: Messes, Alston, Gordon, A. B. M'Millan, Weaver, and J. Smith: that so much as relates to the Cherokee lands, be referred to a special oint committee, and on the part of this House to Messes, Polk, Edmondson, Melhor, Pickens, and Nixon; and that so

be raised, to whom shall stand referred so laying the foundation of such fund, much of the Governor's message as relates to the criminal code of laws. Messrs Polk, Stanly, Shepperd, Hill, of New-Hanover, and John C. Taylor, form that committee.

Friday, Nov. 19 .- Mr. Picott presented the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a select joint committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of retaining in the employment of the State, the present Civil Engineer, and the propriety of keeping up and sustaining the present Board of Internal Improvement; and that they report accordingly. cordingly.

Monday, Nov. 27 .- Mr. Whitehurst presented the memorial of the Manumission Society of North-Carolina, for promoting the gradual abolition of slavery; which was referred to the special committee appointed on so much of the Govmessage as relates to the emi grants from the island of Hayti.

Mr. Alston, of Hafifax, presented the following resolution, which was laid on the table, and made the order of the day for Monday next:

Resolved. That it's expedient to repeal the act, passed in the year 1818, entitled "An act concerning the Supreme-Court;" and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill ac-

Tuesday, Nov. 23 .- On motion of Mr Bain,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the expediency of so aftering or ameliorating the law regulating public printing, so as to define more specifically the duties of the public printer; and that they report by bill or otherwise; and also to inquire whether the extra printing cannot be done on serms more economical.

Resolved, That Messrs. Smith, Bain, Burns, Ramsay and Singletary form the said committee. Mr. Hines presented a bill to repeal an ict passed to promote agriculture and

family domestic manufactures within this state; and an act supplemental thereto, passed at the same session; and also an act to amend and extend the provisions of an act, entitled, "An act to promote Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures in this state."

TREASURY REPORT.

The length of this document, induces is to avail ourselves of the following condensed view of it, for which we are indebted to the Warrenton Reporter.

The receipts of the Treasury, for the year ending the last day of October, 1824, including sundry arrearages, collections, from the sale of public lands, Bank dividends, &c. amount to \$114,639 39 To this is added the sum re-

maining in the Treasury at the time of the last report to the Assembly

109,723 21 \$324,362 60

From this, disbursements, including worn Treasury notes, and other monies

87,321 55

Leaving in the Treasury on

the 1st instant \$137,041 05 The sum of \$3,244 13, being a proceed from certain sources, is by Law, to be appropriated to the promotion of Agricul-Leaving a nett balance, unappropriated, of \$133,796 92

Of this amount, there is in actual monies, deposited in the principal Banks at Raleigh, Newbern & Fay-

etteville, the sum of 132,731 57 And the remainder in the Treasury chest, consisting in part of cash, and part in warrants and vouchers for disbursements, made since the first day of the present month.

There is now on hand of the appropriations for internal Improvement the sum of \$22,956 48. Also, of the Agricultural fund, there is now on hand \$6,334 65 .-These funds, however, constitute a part of the general fund of the State Treasury. We, and we doubt not that the citizens of the state, feel great satisfaction in finding such a supply of wealth, and such firm solvency in our public coffers.

Warrenton Reporter.

The concluding paragraph of the Report is too important, and too honorable to the venerable Treasurer, to be omitted. We trust that his recommendation, founded as it is, on just and enlightened views' of the importance, both to the moral and political character of the state, of the general diffusion of knowledge among the people, will not be disregarded by the Legislature. It is as follows:

With respect to the stock to be pur chased with the proceeds of the Treasury notes issued and to be issued and sold. the Public Treasurer, strictly speaking would, perhaps, be more within the line of his official duty, were he to remain si lent, whilst this stock would of course fall into the common mass of that which is already owned by the State; but bear ing in mind that the General Assembly has long and anxiously sought the means of creating a fund, without resorting to taxation, which might ultimately prove commensurate to the providing the means of education, throughout the State, for that portion of our civizens who may from time to time, be found destinue of much as relates to Agriculture, be refer- them, he ventures on the liberty of res

forming, at least, a hopeful beginning, uch and respect.
Your ob't, serv't,
JOHN HAYWOOD,
Public Treasure, Much and respectfully, Gentlemen,

CHARLOTTE; TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1824.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. "The long agony is over," as to New, York, and the hopes and fears of all par, ties, as to the result, are now at an endthe reality is before them. After a great deal of shuffling, bargaining, &c. the two houses of the legislature, on Tuesday, the 16th ult. proceeded, by a joint ballot, to the choice of electors, when 25 of the candidates on the Adams ticket, and 7 of the Crawford ticket, friendly to Mr. Clay, were elected: this result, so unexpected to the friends of Mr. Crawford, caused no little confusion, in consequence of the conduct of Lt. Gov. Root, who refused to declare the 25 on the Adams ticket elected, and, with a portion of the simmortal seventeen," withdrew from the house to the Senate chamber. This disgraceful scene terminated in the adjournment of the house. The next day, however, the Senate passed a resolution declaring the gentlemen chosen the day before, duly elected, to wit: 25 for Adams, and 7 for Clay; and met the house again to ballo: for the remaining 4, when four gentlemen on the Crawford ticket were elected .-This triumph of principle in New-York is as glorious as it was unexpected, and probably will prevent Mr. Crawford from being returned to the House, by whom the President must now be chosen. It is stated, however, in some of the papers, that the 7 persons chosen on the first, as well as the 4 on the second ballot, are in favor of Mr. Crawford; if this be so, there is yet some chance of his getting to the House, though rather a poor one.

Ohio .- The election in this state has me sulted in the choice of electors favorable to Mr. Clay. The vote for Mr. Adams is very respectable, and must be gratifying to his friends in all quarters of the Union-and in what quarter, notwithstanding the illiberal prejudices which have been excited, and the unmanly artifices resorted to, has he not many and respectable friends? The following is the aggregate of votes received by each candidate:

For Henry Clay, 19,265 General Jackson, 18,489 John Q. Adams,

The editors of the National Intelligencer say, that upon the "result of the contest in New-York, they forbear to moralize." We do not wonder at it; it is indeed no pleasant subject for them to meralize upon. But if they will, they may draw a useful moral from it, which may of service to them hereafter.

Internal Improvements .- On this subject, was now that there is much dissatisfaction, no little misapprehension, and in some quarters, cons erable unfriendly feeling. That such should the case, is not strange, when we look at the sums squandered in useless and chimerical pl jects, in the first attempts at improving our ternal condition; but in general, these w exertions of individuals, and they were thesi ferers. The funds of the state, deroted to ternal im rovements, have, we believe, in instances, been safely and usefully applied: if the anticipations of the sanguine have not realized, the more and reflecting, who looked not for the put ance of miracles, have been answered. confident, that were the people sufficiently apprized of what has been done, much of the popularity which now rests on the subject of ternal improvements, would be removed; of the hostile feeling would subside; and the general sentiment would be, that internal in provement should be sustained, and a portion of the surplus funds of the state devoted to this important object.

The attention of the Board of Public Works has been principally directed, during the past year, to the removal of the flats below Wilming ton, and to the clearing out of the river between Fayetteville and that place. As to the form of these objects, we are enabled, on unque tionable authority, to say, that the success Mr. Fulton, in this important undertaking, now hardly a matter of doubt, even with the most sceptical. The Commissioners of Plantage and several of the most intelligent citizens Wilmington, examined the works on the flats week or two since, and found that the effect ! the dams which have been exceed, is predred to the committee on that subject.

It was resolved, on motion of Mr. Polk, should it be thought expedient so to applicate on the Judiciary peop late it, might well be completed as the first a specifical as the first and the description of the first as the first such as was predicted by the engineer-27