

the aid of a school fund. Let each county be divided into districts of say six miles square—let a school-house be erected in the centre of each district—and then let a sufficient tax be assessed upon each individual, according to his property, for the support of schools in the several districts, for a certain number of months in every year. Of the money raised in this way, each district should receive such a proportion as the number of its scholars would entitle it to. Provision should also be made, to secure moral and competent instructors; for on the character and qualifications of those committed to their charge mainly depend.

We know that the very name of a tax, no matter what its object may be, has been rendered odious to many, by the clamor of those who want offices, but do not deserve them; and we should not be surprised, therefore, if a tax for this purpose, should at first be unpopular. But we are assured, that in a short time, no tax would be more cheerfully paid; and that it would be the last from which the people would wish to be relieved. As every individual is interested in the welfare of society, so every one is bound, both by duty and interest, to promote it, and in what way could he do it more effectively, than by contributing a portion of his means to the dissemination of useful and necessary knowledge among the people? Ignorance is the parent of vice; and vice not only disturbs the harmony of society, but renders insecure both life and property; every one, then, who has any thing at stake in society, may be justly called upon to promote the diffusion of knowledge, because it is the nurse of virtue. A tax, therefore, upon all, for the object above mentioned, is just and equitable, and ought not to excite a murmur. We are aware that these ideas are trite; but truth loses none of its value or importance by age or repetition.

We do not know that the plan we have suggested will be thought feasible; but we think a scheme something like it might be devised, which would answer the purpose contemplated, until an adequate fund can be obtained.

**Capture of Pirates.**—The U. S. schooner *Porpoise*, C. W. Skinner, commander, on the 22d October, captured a practical schooner of one tonnage gun, one new American cutter, and two other boats—only three men were taken with them, who were delivered up to the Governor of Maranhos for trial. On the 23d he captured another schooner; but the crew escaped, having deserted her on his approach, and fled to the woods. From the number of nautical instruments, sails, trunks, &c. &c. the pirate must have had several vessels; and the stains on the clothes and other articles on board, gave the probable evidence that the unfortunate crew were murdered. About the same time, the Colombian private armed schooner *La Estrella*, engaged with two piratical vessels, after a severe conflict, succeeded in capturing one of them, and sinking the other. Several of the crew of the captured vessel were killed on the deck; and all in the vessel sunk, went down with her. The Colombian boatsmen killed. Thus justice once and a while overtakes these hardened, blood-thirsty wretches, and places them out of the reach of executive mercy.

We make the following extracts from the speech of Gov. Wilson to the legislature of South-Carolina. They relate to a subject of general interest, and will amply reward a perusal.

Among the many subjects of a general and local nature that will occupy your deliberations, there are none of such vital importance as the undigested state of our written and unwritten laws, and the present organization of our Judiciary system. It is a source of great gratification, to see the opinion gaining strength, that the rules of the common law are susceptible of a written form. It is impossible to write the law of every case that may occur, and no such Utopian project ever entered into the imagination of any one. But to reduce the chaotic mass of what is now called the common law into some tangible form, which the citizen can grasp and comprehend, is a desideratum anxiously desired; and difficult as it may be, it is within the powers of human intellect. To this end, I would advise the appointment of three distinguished Jurists, allotting to each some specific part of the common law, to be written and submitted to the Judges for their approbation, and then to the legislature. Such an undertaking will require time and talents, and to obtain them, it will be necessary that a liberal salary should be given to those employed. The longer this subject remains a matter of speculation, the more difficult will be its execution. To place before the citizen the law, which is to be his rule of conduct, rather than have it buried beneath the unfathomable piles of folio quarto and octavo, which now entomb it, would well comport with your wisdom, as the representatives of the people. None but professional men ever attempt to reach the fountain of the common law, and very few of these ever arrive at the same source. The Judges themselves are often at variance, and in some cases the bench is equally divided in opinion. To expect the citizen of plain English education, to arrive at a knowledge of a law, which is to be sought through a thousand books, of black letter and Norman French, would be as idle, as it is

absurd, to require obedience to what he does not know. It is therefore matter of no surprise, that one of its rules should be, that an ignorance of the law should be no excuse for its violation. A rule borrowed, I presume, from the monster Sphinx, who destroyed every one that was unable to give a solution of her riddle. France, under the genius and energy of the great Napoleon, gave a written code to her citizens. When the monuments erected to the memory of this extraordinary man shall have crumbled into dust, when his military achievements shall be told like the fabulous actions of Theseus, his fame shall be immortalized by the Napoleon Code. If a nation that has existed for more than two thousand years, subject by turns to the government of tyrants, the priesthood, a limited monarchy and a licentious populace, with all the various and conflicting rules arising out of the policy of each government, be enabled to educe symmetry from Chaos, light from darkness, and order from confusion, I can see no reason why a state like ours, where all are equal, a government in the possession of every political and civil rights at peace with all the world, united in sentiment, opinion and interest, should not succeed in a similar undertaking. I am well satisfied the work can be accomplished, and if it contain imperfections, as no doubt it must, it will yet be one of the most acceptable gifts to the people, which can emanate from your wisdom, and will endear your memory to the latest posterity. The Federal government have none but written laws; and although some inconvenience was at first felt, when it was adjudged that the common law was not of force in the United States' Courts, yet there are none at the present day, who do not rejoice that such a decision was made. And it would be better at the present moment, that an act should be passed, declaring the common law not of force, than to continue it longer as it now exists.

**Maryland.**—The official returns of the Maryland election show that Mr. Adams received one hundred and nine votes more than General Jackson, and yet the latter has seven Electors and the former only three. What will those gentlemen who have pledged themselves to vote the sentiments of their constituents, say to this?

The votes were—	
For Mr. Adams,	14,632
Gen. Jackson,	14,523
Mr. Crawford,	3,364
Mr. Clay,	695

Nat. Journal.

The following, from the New-Hampshire Gazette, a paper of at least equal authority with the N. H. Patriot, will show upon what foundation a vote from that state is claimed for Mr. Crawford by certain editors, who have avowed their determination "to get all the votes they can, and keep all they can get."—*Nat. Jour.*

**New-Hampshire Electors.**—Messrs. Bartlett, Badger, Quarles, Fiske, A. Parker, Keith, Burin, and White, are chosen Electors of President, &c. No opposition was made to any of the candidates, with the exception of the latter gentleman. A story having got abroad, a few days previous to the election, that Mr. White, if elected, would vote in favor of Mr. Crawford, caused some unpleasant sensations in the minds of Mr. Adams' friends, and, therefore, the Hon. Nahum Barker was brought forward in opposition. Mr. White, however, has succeeded in his election. This will probably account for some of the papers, in the Crawford interest, placing one of the votes of this State in favor of Mr. C. We have been informed, that the story respecting Mr. White was without foundation, and that he will give his vote in favor of Mr. Adams, agreeably to the wishes of the Convention, and we may add, without fear of contradiction, to three-fourths of the citizens of the State. The Salem Register of yesterday, confirms the above. In speaking of the subject, it says: "By a friend of Moses White, Esq. we are assured, that no vote of New-Hampshire is more sure for Mr. Adams, than that of Mr. White."

The Agricultural Board met on Thursday evening agreeably to appointment. A valuable original paper was read on the Cut-worm which makes great havoc in the corn crops on low, moist ground, in the Eastern section of the State, and also a considerable portion of the very interesting Geological Report of Professor Olmsted. The meeting adjourned to this (Friday) evening, when the remainder of the Professor's report will be read. *Raleigh Register.*

**Gen. La Fayette.**—The Nation's Guest, with his Son and Secretary, the Committee of Arrangements, and Officers of the Cavalry Escort, from Baltimore, were met yesterday afternoon, at Rosburg, by a deputation from the city, and Captain Andrews' Dragoons; by whom he was escorted thence, to his lodgings at the Franklin House, in this city, to which place he was accompanied by J. H. Barney, S. G. Woodyear, and S. L. Finley, Esq's. of the Baltimore Committee, and Capt. Mulliken and Hollingsworth, Adjutant Willis, and Lieuts. Sterling, Howard, and Mathews, of the Baltimore Cavalry escort. *Nat. Journal.*

While America is seeking in every manner to perpetuate the image and the virtues of Lafayette, it will be seen by the following extract from a Paris paper, that in his own native land, it is a punishable offence to strike a medal of him.

Yesterday, M. Caunoy, engraver, appeared before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, upon the charge of having, without authorization, struck a medal with the effigy of General Lafayette. The prisoner, in his defence, urged that his impression was not a medal, it being only of tin; moreover, that it was merely a proof, and intended for America. The affair was postponed a week for further hearing. *N. Y. American.*

**An Ingenious Escape.**—A few days since a convict in the Massachusetts State prison, was directed to make a large sofa. He made it with a false bottom and stuffed it with some light materials. In the space formed between the top and lower bottom, he contrived to introduce his body, at the time when the waggoner came to take away the piece of furniture. He was a small man, and his weight was not sufficient to produce any suspicion in the mind of the driver. The sofa thus loaded, was accordingly stowed away in the baggage waggon, and our hero effected his escape in a manner that for some time eluded the detection of the officers.

**Canal Revenue.**—The amount of the toll received this season, says the Utica Sentinel, which appears on the books of the Collector in this town up to the 22d inst. is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. As yet the Canal has not been materially impeded with ice, and there is every prospect of its continuing open into December. The toll on the Northern Canal this season will probably exceed sixty thousand dollars. The receipts from this time to the closing of navigation will not vary materially from ten hundred dollars per day. The aggregate toll on both Canals, may safely be put down for the year 1824, at 325,000 dollars.

Mr. Owen, of Lanark, one of the most distinguished reformers and philanthropists of the age, has arrived in this city, and has taken lodgings at Gadsby's Hotel. *Nat. Journal.*

**Slander.**—At the last Supreme Court, held at Salem, Mass. an action was bro't against the Hon. Benjamin Osgood, of Methuen, for slandering the character of Miss Sophia Bodwell, of the same place. The jury brought in a verdict of one thousand four hundred dollars damages, against the defendant.

**Messieurs Smiths.**—Every body knows that *Smith* is a very common name, but hardly any body would have thought of turning its commonness to account in such a queer and cruel way as a "gentleman" did, the other night, at one of the theatres. Entering the pit at half-price, and every seat occupied, he bawled out—"Mr. Smith's house is on fire!" In an instant, upwards of twenty Mr. Smiths rushed out of the pit, and the wicked wag, chuckling at the success of his stratagem, coolly took possession of one of their vacated seats. *London Herald.*

From the Carolina Observer.

**Mr. Editor:** You informed us in your last Observer, that W. Alston introduced a resolution into the Legislature to abolish the Supreme Court. This is an extraordinary stretch of Legislative power.—To aim with huge two handed sway, a blow at this main pillar of our judiciary fabric, is cutting at our independence.—It is certainly pointing a vital stab at the security of our rights. If Mr. Alston's constituents are of the same opinion on this matter with our citizens in this part of the state, he is not doing their will.—Not a whisper, not a murmur, not a breath of discontent have I heard uttered against the Supreme Court in our section. Its decisions have been entirely satisfactory. On the contrary, it is regarded by them as the palladium of their safety: as the sacred repository of their lives, their liberty, and their property.

Nor will Mr. Alston's efforts vibrate with the sentiments of the people in cutting down the salaries. They know that great learning and talents, are necessary qualifications in the Supreme Court judges, and that in the language of the Constitution, "they should have adequate salaries during their continuance in office." But it seems that some men, with a little brief authority, are fond of playing their fantastic tricks. In the superfluity of their understanding, they discover oppressions that never existed; grievances that were never felt; imaginary ills that require legislative interference. If it be inconvenient for such men to make the attack on the Supreme Court; or if they can forego the honor of being conspicuous in the act; or of doing more for us than we wish them to undertake, we will thank them to let this branch of our judiciary polity alone. We know that with the means in their power, they cannot make our condition better, and there is much reason to apprehend they may make it worse. At present we are contented with our lot. And it is to be hoped the representation from this part of the state at least, will set their faces against this dangerous lust of innovation.

A PLAIN FARMER.  
MARRIED,  
On the 9th instant, by James Dougherty, Esq. Mr. MILLEN WORMHAM, to Miss MARY ANN STEWART, all of this county.

### Conner's Estate.

#### Sale of Property, hiring of Negroes, and Rent of Lands.

ON Monday, the 3d day of January next, at the late residence of Henry Conner, sen. deceased, in Lincoln county, will be sold a number of Cattle, Horses and Hogs; a variety of farming implements and gear, wagons, &c.; household and kitchen furniture; a large quantity of Cotton, mostly in bales; Corn, and other grain; hay, fodder, &c. with many other articles too tedious to enumerate. About fifty negroes, many of them prime hands, will be hired until the 1st of January, 1826. Also, a number of excellent farms will be rented for the ensuing cropping season. The sale, hiring, and renting, to continue from day to day until the same is completed. A credit of twelve months will be allowed; other terms made known when the sale commences. Due attendance will be given by JOHN F. BREVARD, } Adm'rs. DANL. M. FORNEY, } Lincoln County, Dec. 1, 1824.—3t13

N. B. All those indebted to the said estate and who may still wish to make payment or renew their notes previous to their being brought into suit, will find their notes, after the above mentioned time, in the hands of Bartlett Shipp, Esq. who will have the necessary instructions how to proceed in the settlement of the same.

### Public Sale.

WE shall expose to sale, at the dwelling-house of widow Sarah Carson, five negroes, the property of part of the legatees of John Carson, deceased, to wit: one woman and four of her children—one boy, about 21 years of age; one mulatto girl, about 15 or 16 years of age; two younger girls. Twelve months credit will be given, and good security required. Sale to be on Saturday, the 1st day of January, 1825. J. A. SAMPLE, } Ex'rs. J. CANON, } December 7, 1824.—2t12

### A long Farewell to Charlotte.

I WILL sell my House and Lots in this place, situated on the corner of Meeting street, a few rods east of the Jail. My terms are as follows:—payment made to my creditors to the amount of about \$200; the balance I will give a credit of two or three years. Any person desirous to purchase, will please call and view the premises. Possession can be given by the 1st day of March next. A new frame, nearly finished, 18 by 20. WM. H. WRISTON. Charlotte, Dec. 6, 1824.—3t13

### In Real Estate.

I HAVE already requested those indebted to me to make payment; but very few have paid any attention to it. Those who have not, I would inform, that I intend starting to Charleston on the third day of January, (wind and weather permitting,) and should any fail to see me before that time, they may call on William Lucky, or some other officer; as I positively must have money, and shall be compelled to resort to the law as the only means of getting it. There are some who think they are not among the number, to whom notices of this kind are directed; but such may be mistaken. GREEN KENDRICK. Charlotte, Dec. 11, 1824. 3t13

### Lost.

BETWEEN Tuesday, the 16th of November, and Saturday, the 4th of December, sixty-five dollars, mostly in three dollar bills, on the State Bank—there was but a single one dollar bill among them. The money was wrapped in a small piece of a newspaper, and is supposed to have dropped from the pocket book in which it was placed, when the book was opened. A reasonable compensation will be made to any one who may have found or shall find it, and will return it to the subscriber; or to any one who will give him such information as will enable him to get it again. JOHN WALKER, Capt. December 8, 1824.—2t12e

### Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about two months since, a small, dark chestnut sorrel horse, his hind feet white, half way to the hock, long, slim tail, 13 or 13½ hands high, and about 6 or 7 years old. The horse was seen, shortly after, following a wagoner from some one of the western counties, and has probably gone home with him, if not previously taken up by some one. The horse was raised 6 or 7 miles above Charlotte, and was purchased at Mr. McIntyre's sale, about 8 months since, by Mr. Demas Canon. Any one giving me information of the above horse, so that I can get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded. JESSE BENTON. Mecklenburg County, N. C. } 5t13p Dec. 6, 1824.

### Music of the Woods.

THE sportsmen of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan, Iredell, Lincoln, and the neighboring districts of S. C. are invited to a FOX CHASE on Friday, the 24th inst. Meet at the house of Mr. John Little, on the road from Charlotte to Beattie's Ford. Any man admitted, on paying one dollar. No dog to be run, but of irreproachable moral character. Two-thirds of the sum subscribed shall be given to him that gets the tail, the other third to the fastest dog, the owner of which, and the *tailer*, shall have the honor of paying for the entertainment after the chase. To start at 4 o'clock, A. M. GENTLEMEN SPORTSMEN. Mecklenburg, Dec. 10, 1824.—1w

### Lincolnton Bible Society.

IT will be recollected, by the Officers and Managers of the Lincolnton Bible Society, that the third annual meeting of this Institution will be held, at the Academy in Lincolnton, on the 25th inst. Members and friends of the Society are invited to attend. As the pecuniary concerns of the Society cannot be well conducted, without proper attention to payments, those who are in arrears, by annual subscription, or otherwise, are requested to make payment. The Society has on hand a supply of Bibles and Testaments, suitable for the use of families and schools, which can be had on reasonable terms, by making application to Jacob Reinhardt, Treasurer, or to any of the Managers. N. N. SMITH, Sec. Lincolnton, Dec. 5, 1824.—1w

### LA FAYETTE.

#### Mecklenburg and Cabarrus VOLUNTEERS.

A GREEBAY to a despatch received from Col. THOS. G. POLK, the members of the regiment under the command of Col. Robison, who volunteered as an escort to Gen. LA FAYETTE, are requested to meet in Charlotte, on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of drill, and to make the necessary arrangements for starting, as is required in the orders, with 48 hours notice. Five different troops have offered their services to escort La Fayette; but on a vote taken in the committee of the Legislature appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the General, the Mecklenburg troop was unanimously selected to compose the escort; it is hoped, therefore, that they will not disappoint the public expectation. All the necessary provisions, baggage, wagon, &c. will be furnished; and a commissary will be appointed to procure every thing calculated to afford convenience and pleasure. JAMES A. MEANS, Captain pro tem. Dec. 10, 1824.—1w

### Sugar, Coffee, Wines, &c.

THE subscriber has lately received the following GOODS, viz:—**SUGARS.** 75 hds. prime St. Croix Sugar 30 do do Jamaica do 180 lbs. Muscovado Sugar, various qualities 73 boxes white Havana Sugar, very fine 64 do brown do bright color 20 bbls. Loaf Sugar.  
**COFFEE.** 100 bags St. Domingo Coffee 150 do Rio do 200 do Cuba do 150 do Jamaica do 75 tierces do do  
**BRANDY.** 20 pipes Brandy, Seignette's brand 15 do do Otard, Dupuy & Co. very old 20 do do Armagnac.  
**GIN.** 25 pipes Holland Gin, of good quality 5 do do do very superior, imported via London 50 bbls. best Baltimore Gin.  
**WINES.** 5 pipes genuine Madeira Wine, G. M. N. & S. brand; 2 butts old Sherry, imported via London 10 qr. casks extra prime Port Wine, of the most approved brand, warranted genuine; 10 do of good quality; 50 qr. casks L. P. Tenerife Wine; 20 half do do do; 50 qr. casks cargo do; 50 do Sweet Malaga do; 25 do Malaga Sherry do.

### SUNDRIES.

500 pieces Cotton Bagging, best Baltic hemp, 42 inch; 100 kegs best White Lead, ground in Oil; 8 cases fresh London Mustard; 30 bags fresh Ginger; 50 do Sumatra Pepper; 20 bags Jamaica Pimento; 20 casks Shot, assorted; 10 do Lead do; 100 do Nails and Brads, assorted; 200 Iron Pots, assorted; 100 tons Swedes Iron, assorted; 30 do do do Axe Bar; 30 do do New Sable; 5 do Plough Moulds, made to pattern; Liverpool Salt in sacks and barrels.

### Blankets and Domestic Goods, &c. on consignment.

50 pieces London Duffil Blankets; 10,000 yards Grunly's white Plains; 5,000 do do blue do; 500 do grey do 5-4; 5,000 do Domestic Negro Cloth; 1,000 do do Satinets; 6 cases Steam Loom Shirting; 10 bales do do Sheeting; 5 do Ticking; 50 bales brown Shirting; 20 do do Sheeting, made of New-Orleans cotton; 20 cases do Plaid Homespun; 2 cases Domestic Coverlets. The above Goods are offered for sale at the very lowest market price, on long credit for approved notes. JOS. T. WEYMAN, Corner Venue Runge and East Bay. Charleston, S. C. Nov. 11—4t13

### Leghorn & Straw Bonnets, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

#### Abijah Whiting

KEEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Leghorn and Straw Bonnets. ALSO, Gentlemen's Leghorn Hats, and is constantly receiving from New-York, by every arrival, the latest and most approved fashions. ALSO, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Fancy Dry Goods, which are offered as low as can be bought in Charleston, Petersburg, or elsewhere. 40 cases Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, 100 nests Band Boxes, 20 doz. Wool Hats, 15 do. Morocco do, 10 do. Looking Glasses, 40 do. Knives and Forks, &c. &c. Country merchants are particularly requested to call and examine for themselves. Hay-street, Fayetteville, } 10\* Nov. 20, 1824.

### Notice.

ON Friday, the 24th instant, at the late dwelling-house of Henry Cathy, dec'd. will be sold, at public sale, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of four Negroes, viz: a fellow, a negro woman and child, and a boy; horses, cattle and hogs; cotton, corn and fodder; a plantation, wagon, farming utensils, household furniture, &c. &c. Also, at same time and place, will be sold a likely negro boy, and a quantity of joiner's tools, the estate of Abraham S. Hayes, dec'd. Attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by D. McDONALD, Adm'r. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock. Dec. 1, 1824.—3t12e

All persons indebted to either of the above estates, are requested to make payment immediately; and all having claims against said estates, to present them, properly authenticated.

### 6½ Cents Reward.

WILL be paid for the delivery to me at my house in Lincolnton, of William Bryce, an indentured apprentice, who ran away on the 7th inst. I hereby caution all persons not to harbor said apprentice. Said Bryce was raised on Mountain Creek, Lincoln county. JOHN CLINE, Adm'r.