

to be correct, we ask them to apply the same rule to the result of the election in Virginia, and where will be Mr. Crawford's strength? It is well known that that state gave an uncommonly small vote; and upon the above rule, that all who staid at home were opposed to Mr. Crawford, his party constitutes but a very small minority in Virginia; and as Mr. Adams was next highest to Mr. Crawford, the whole moral strength of Virginia is in his favor. This would more than balance "the moral strength" against him in Massachusetts. The absurdity of such inferences, however, is too glaring to impose upon any one. The just inference would be, that most of those who staid at home in Massachusetts, were the friends of Mr. Adams; but believing that no serious opposition could be made to him, they did not deem it necessary to repair to the polls. And we have no doubt that such was the case with respect to Mr. Crawford in Virginia.

We are frequently asked,—"Well, who is to be President?" To this question we beg leave, in this way, to give a general reply—we are not prophetic enough to tell. The friends of each of the candidates appear to be sanguine; but those of Gen. Jackson the most so. If you were to form an opinion, by a comparison of statements in the papers devoted to the several candidates, you would be very apt to come to the paradoxical conclusion, that all would be elected, and yet that neither would be. The question is involved in as much uncertainty now, as it was six months ago; and all calculations as to the result, are mere conjecture, which the decision of the House of Representatives may and may not realize. The House will commence balloting on the second Wednesday of February; and as it is probable the struggle will not be long, it is quite likely we may be able to announce the name of the fortunate candidate in the *Journal* of the 22d proximo. In the meantime, we recommend to some patience, and to all moderation.

Erratum.—In the advertisement of Dr. Fox, on our first page, the reader will please read *possessions*, instead of *profession*.

The President's Accounts.—We know not when we have been so much pleased as we were with the Message transmitted to Congress by our venerable President on the 5th inst., and noticed in our paper of yesterday. There is a Spartan-like dignity and simplicity in this document, which must exact the homage of admiration from every mind capable of appreciating human worth. The chief of a free and mighty empire, infirm and bending under the double weight of time and trouble, invites the assembled representatives of his fellow-citizens to scrutinize a life dedicated, almost from adolescence, to their service. He neither asks applause, nor fears censure: all he requires is, that his pecuniary transactions between him and his country may be adjusted before he retires from public life. In order that the remnant of his days may be passed in quiet. "A citizen," says he, "who has long served his country in its highest trusts, has a right, if he has served with fidelity, to enjoy undisturbed tranquillity and peace in his retirement." Would to heaven it were consonant with the spirit of our institutions to cheer, with all the comforts that can spring from affluence, the declining days of the fathers of our country. The idea, that one who has presided over the destinies of the American republic and enjoyed the highest honors which man can render to man, should in the evening of his life be harassed by pecuniary embarrassments, or perhaps be exposed to the slanderous insinuations of some pretended patriot, has something in it revolting to our feelings. Perhaps we are wrong in supposing that this Message may have originated in a slight feeling of reproach against a part, though a very unimportant part, of the body to whom it is addressed; but, let that be as it may, we wish that some of the members of Congress could be brought to reflect, that an insult offered to the First Magistrate of our country, would be an insult to the people, by whose *unanimous* suffrages he occupies his exalted station, and that to spend their time in seeking for flaws in his conduct, would be paying but a poor compliment to their judgment. Mr. Monroe certainly has enemies; but we suspect that there are few or none among them who are not equally the enemies of all that is noble and excellent; and we sincerely hope that any impression which he may have been led to entertain, that any act of his long and prosperous administration has given cause of dissatisfaction to the great body of his fellow-citizens, will be effaced by the truth, which he will soon hear reiterated from all quarters, that not one of his

predecessors, with the exception, perhaps, of the immortal founder of our country's freedom, ever carried into retirement with him so large a portion of their esteem and good will, as will accompany him. The precedent which Mr. Monroe desires to see established in this case, would undoubtedly be beneficial to the interests of the country, as indeed every thing must be which increases the accountability without detracting from the dignity, attached to the first stations under the government. We have only to hope that when the investigation does take place, it will be conducted in a manner corresponding with the spirit in which it is demanded, and with all the delicacy and respect due from a free people to an old and faithful servant.—*Nat. Journal*.

We understand that the President of the United States ratified, yesterday, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Convention concluded and signed at St. Petersburg on the 17 of April, between the United States and Russia, by Mr. MIDDLETON, our Minister at that Court, on the part of the United States, and Count NESSELEDOE and M. DE POLETICA, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, which establishes the boundary line of the two nations upon the north-west coast of America, and in the islands adjacent, at 54° 40' north latitude.

[*Nat. Journal*, Jan. 11.]

New Minister to the United States.

It is mentioned in the London papers, that the Right Hon. W. Vesey Fitzgerald, will repair, early in the spring, to the United States, to take on himself the duties of Minister Plenipotentiary. The following facts relating to this gentleman, have been politely handed to us.

The Right Hon. W. Vesey Fitzgerald appointed Minister to this country, has, from early life, formed part of the administration; he has for many years represented the county of Clare (of which he is a native) in Parliament, and succeeded Sir John Newport as Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Irish department; he always sustained the reputation of an able, efficient, and liberal man, having with great ability advocated Catholic emancipation and those liberal principles of common sense, lately so fully acted on. Upon the merging of the Irish into the English Exchequer, Mr. Fitzgerald was appointed by his Majesty to the Court of Sweden.

National Gaz.

Board of Agriculture.—We have the pleasure to state, that our Legislature has continued in force certain parts of the act for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, with a provision that such counties as have not yet formed Agricultural Societies and entitled themselves to participate in the bounty of the Legislature, may yet have an opportunity of doing so. Besides their share of the money appropriated for premiums, every Agricultural Society which has been recognized by the Board of Agriculture is entitled to a complete set of that valuable *Agricultural Work*, the *American Farmer*, published by Mr. Skinner of Baltimore, which is in five quarto volumes; and a member of the Board, who contemplates a journey to the northward this summer, is authorized to purchase for each of these Societies, a large and a small plough of the most approved construction, as specimens; some seed wheat of the choicest quality, and a quantity of such grass seeds as are best calculated for cultivation in the southern states.

Is it not strange, that our Farmers in many parts of the State are so blind to their own interest, and to the interest of North-Carolina, as not to place themselves in a situation to participate in the advantages thus gratuitously offered to them by their Legislature for effecting what is, so very desirable, an improved mode of cultivating their land, by introducing amongst us whatever has been found advantageous in those of our sister States which have taken the lead in Agricultural pursuits?

Raleigh Register.

The following is the Board of Internal Improvements, appointed under the new act of the legislature: His Excellency Gov. BURTON, ex-officio President, Gen. FORNEY, of Lincoln, Gen. IREDELL, of Edenton, and Gen. DUDLEY, of Wilmington.

The Delegation of Chickasaws who lately visited this city, came, we are informed, by permission of the Government, in compliance with their request, and at their own expense. One of the objects of their visit was to conclude an arrangement by which their annuity for one year, amounting to \$35,000, should be employed, under the direction of the Government, towards the education and improvement of their children. We are gratified to learn that such an arrangement was effected. Five thousand dollars of the appropriation, we learn, are to be applied to the expense of erecting buildings, &c. and the remaining thirty thousand are to be invested in stock, the interest of which is to be applied towards the support of the schools.

We learn, further, that the plan of the government for the education of the Indians, as delineated in the regulations of the Department of War, is that which they have adopted; and that the application of the money will be through the Rev. Mr. STUART, the Superintendent of the school called Monroe, now in operation among them.

We are gratified to witness so decided a proof of the estimation in which the comparatively enlightened of our sons of the forest hold the improvements of cultivated life; and to witness the Chiefs of those unfortunate people, with all the feelings of civilized parents, employing their money and the remnant of their own wretched lives, in making a provision which shall rescue their offspring from the sad condition in which they and their fathers have been for centuries involved.

Nat. Journal.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, (friendly to General Jackson's election to the presidency,) to the editor of the *Cheraw Intelligencer*, dated

WASHINGTON, DEC. 6, 1824.

"As to the result of the presidential election, there is no opinion expressed here which can be said to be general. I believe the friends of Mr. Crawford will make their strongest and last effort for him in the House of Representatives. The friends of General Jackson speak with great confidence of his success, and so do those of Mr. Adams of the success of their favorite. How the contest will eventuate, it is impossible for any political prophet to foretell.

"My own opinion is, that after the first ballot the friends of Mr. Crawford will abandon him. To whom they will go is a matter of constant speculation in this city. The doubtful states in the House of Representatives, I consider to be Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, and perhaps I might add Louisiana."

The following resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, which were unanimously carried, attest the feelings of that enlightened and patriotic State towards our venerable Chief Magistrate, and the policy of his administration; and whilst they bear before the world the just estimation in which our President is held, the State itself is honoured by the act of its Legislature.—These resolutions confirm our opinions of the "Children of the Sun," as they were once so aptly denominated by our Pinkney. We admire, alike, the justness of the sentiments of the resolutions, and the warm and heartlike language in which they are conveyed.

Nat. Journal.

Extract from the Journal of the Senate, of 18th Dec. 1824.

Mr. Benson submitted the following resolutions: Whereas, the term of office of James Monroe, President of the United States, will expire on the fourth day of March next; and whereas, the patriot's just and best reward for faithful services is the gratitude of his countrymen—

Be it therefore Resolved, That this Body, deeply impressed with the long, various, meritorious, and faithful services of James Monroe, President of the United States, feel it a duty to tender him the homage of its admiration, affection, and esteem.

Resolved, That this body do highly approve of the *truly republican*, wise, virtuous, and *successful* administration of James Monroe, President of the United States, and that, on his retirement from office, he will carry with him the warmest wishes of this body for his future prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate these Resolutions to the President of the United States.

The Senate having taken the foregoing Resolutions into consideration, it was

Resolved, *unanimously*, That the House do agree thereto. Ordered to the House of Representatives, for concurrence.

On Friday last the Steam Boat North Carolina, on her passage from this place to Wilmington, in turning a point about ten miles from Wilmington, struck on a snag, and immediately filled. The favorable situation in which the accident happened enabled the Captain, by running the boat on shore, to save most of the cargo, without injury. The boat had on board, 100 bales of cotton, 250 barrels of flour, and 50 casks of flax seed, a smaller freight than had been taken down by either of the boats at any former trip this season; and of this, only a few barrels of flour and part of the flax seed will be injured.

The passengers, 12 or 13 in number, proceeded immediately in the tow boat, without loss or inconvenience.

It is probable that the North Carolina is now in Wilmington.

Fayetteville Observer.

Murder.—A monster of the name of Halk, in Washington county, Penn., deliberately murdered a child nursed and protected by his wife. The child was one of whom his wife was very fond, and when she asked the reason of his guilty conduct, he replied that he committed the

murder to spite her, and very coolly walked to the spring to wash his blood stained hands! The wretch has since been arrested and committed to the Washington jail.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.
Seth Elliot, of Knox, Hancock County, Maine, was lately sentenced to be hung for the murder of his own child two years old. Elliot was once a respectable citizen, in comfortable worldly circumstances, but at length giving himself up to intemperance, he became passionate, and abusive to his wife and children, and has finally committed the awful deed for which he is to pay the forfeit of his life.

A very fit subject this for the contemplation of those who are becoming addicted to the disgusting, and self destroying vice of intemperance. This man would once have shuddered at the thought even of abusing and injuring his family, and yet by insensible degrees he has been led, through the intemperate use of ardent spirits, from one step to another in the path of iniquity, till he has at length become the murderer of his own offspring! Who that is daily yielding to his thirst for liquor can assure himself that he may not presently be carried to the same dreadful extreme as this human monster to whose case we have now alluded?

FROM POULSON'S DAILY ADVERTISER.

Liberality.—The Synod of Philadelphia some time since engaged to found a professorship in the Theological Seminary at Princeton. The sum requisite for this purpose is \$25,000. To make up this amount, contributions were made in the city of Philadelphia to the amount of \$13,000, most of which was subscribed in the space of two weeks. Nearly \$5,000 were furnished in the same time by contributors in Baltimore. It is with great pleasure that we record some of the munificent donations to this laudable fund:

Solomon Allen	\$3000
Silas E. Wier	2000
Alexander Henry	1600
William Brown	1000
Robert Ralston	1000

Money.—So great was the quantity of money at Edinburgh, that several of the Banks there had notified their intention to reduce the rate of interest, on the 1st inst. to two and a half per cent. and on deposits above 3000*l* to two per cent. It was calculated that there were more than five millions sterling of unemployed capital in the banks, and land was selling at such a price that estates newly purchased yielded only from two to two and a half per cent.

Among the new schemes for the investment of capital in London, we observe that a company had been formed to supply the inhabitants with genuine milk from Alderney cows, at the same price that was paid for the "real London double-kimmed sky blue." To prevent fraud on the part of those who carry the milk round, the pails were so constructed that no water could be put into them after they were taken from the establishment. The stock of this company is said to be already yielding a profit of more than 50 per cent. *N. Y. Eve. Post.*

U. S. BANK.—The Directors of this institution have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. on the capital stock for the last six months.

KEEP SOBER!—That you may have your hand cut off with safety. The following is not a singular case.—The man of whom the Philadelphia Gazette made mention, as having lost his hand "in firing away the old year," died on Sunday evening. He bore the amputation with fortitude, and would probably have been restored to his family in the course of a few weeks, had not habits of intemperance corrupted all the humours of his body. He was a weaver by profession. *Balt. Patriot.*

Curious Theft!—A fellow in Boston was brought up to the police for stealing the key of the jail. [They turned the joke on him.]—*ib.*

DIED, At Washington City, on the 24th ult. PUSHA-MATA-HA, the Principal Chief of a District of the Choctaw Nation of Indians. He departed this life at the Hotel of Mr. Joshua Tennison, in this city, where he resided with other Choctaw Delegates, during their late and pending negotiations with government for the disposal of a portion of the lands of the nation. This chief was remarkable for his personal courage and skill in war, having been engaged in twenty-four battles, several of which were fought under the command of Gen. Jackson. He was emphatically the friend of white men, never having raised his arm in hostility against them.

Push-a-mata-ha was also a man of great eloquence. He possessed a rich and fertile imagination, with a sound understanding, and was classed by his Choctaw countrymen among the first of their warriors, and considered as the greatest of their orators.

He fell a victim to that distressing malady the croup, and at the time of his death, was 58 years of age. He bore the affliction with great firmness, was conscious of his approaching end, and predicted the hour at which he should die with unusual sagacity, which was literally fulfilled. We had a personal opportunity of witnessing the last moments of this chief, and are satisfied that death had few or no terrors for him. He gave, with great composure, directions to his friends and associates for the disposition of his property, recommended his family to the filial care of the nation, and breathed his last amidst the tears and regrets of his companions and acquaintances. Whilst living, he had cultivated the friendship of all who knew him.

It is due to the government to say that the best medical attendance was assigned to this chief throughout his illness, which, from the nature of the disease, was but of short duration; and we owe it to Mr. Tennison to state, that he was unremittent in his kindness, and unsparring in his efforts to administer to Push-a-mata-ha every convenience and comfort that his situation required. *City Gazette.*

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, Mr. JOHNSON J. LEWIS, to Miss SARAH ALLISON.

On the 20th instant, in Cabarrus county, at the seat of Paul Barringer, Esq. by the Rev. John Robinson, Mr. JOHN BOYD, of this town, to Miss MARGARET BARRINGER.

A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN, who can come well recommended for morals and capacity, will be employed, on liberal terms, to take charge of a few children in a private family.

Application made to the editor of this paper. January 18, 1825.—3119

Notice.

FOREWARN all persons whatsoever, from trading for a certain note of hand, (dated in April, 1822,) given by me, and made payable to Oliver Simpson, of Rockingham county, in this state; as the property for which said note was given has proved to be unsound, and I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law. JORDAN WILLIAMSON.

Mecklenburg, Jan. 9, 1825.—3wrt19

Notice.

ALL persons standing indebted to the subscriber, payment to be made in Plank and Seantling, are hereby requested to come forward and fulfill their engagements. Those indebted to me either by note or book account, will please call, on or before the 20th February next, or they may expect to find them placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

N. B. Specie will be required, in all cases, should failure be made in the above number, notes and book accounts.

A liberal price will be given for 10,000 good Shingles.

ROBERT M. STERLING.

Charlotte, Jan. 15, 1825.—3118

NOTICE.

AS I wish to quit the mercantile business, I wish to sell all the Goods I have on hand, on very low terms. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living 12 miles north of Charlotte.

J. G. TORRENCE.

Jan. 18, 1825. 3118

Look Here!

I WILL prosecute, with all the rigor of the law, any person who shall cut, or haul any timber off the lands lately belonging to the heirs of Nicholas Giboney, deceased, without my permission. GUY MAXWELL.

Jan. 12, 1825. 4119

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM

in the Western part of North-Carolina.

The following scheme is the result of a meeting of the Charlotte Benevolent Mechanical Society, for the purpose of devising ways and means to exchange the labor already expended in manufacturing, for another stock of materials, that they may continue cheerfully in the exercise of their occupation, by which alone they have been instructed to make a subsistence. The great want of vent for the labor of the very limited manufactures of the western part of North-Carolina, is severely felt by those who have been taught to rely on their profession alone for the support of their families; and such indigence will doubtless keep every branch of mechanism that labors under it, in an awkward and cramped condition, that must retard that energetic spirit, without which it is impossible for the art to flourish.

The society feels sanguine in the hope, that gentlemen who are not in the habit of embarking in lottery schemes generally, will be influenced by charitable motives to encourage mechanism at their doors, and thereby have an opportunity of profiting themselves \$500 for \$2 in advance, and affording their countenance for the encouragement of the best interest of the western part of the state. And for the security of those who may embark in this scheme, the society propose appointing several disinterested persons to value the work, and see that it shall not be imposed on the people at exorbitant prices. The society has succeeded in procuring gentlemen to superintend the drawing, in whom the public has full confidence, and whose names will give a character to the Lottery. It is proposed to draw the scheme as soon as the tickets can be sold, which, it is likely, will be in February.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1825.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at \$2.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1 Prize of \$500 (Platton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is \$500
1 do \$300 (Family Coach)	is 300
1 do \$250 (Gig)	is 250
1 do \$180 (do.)	is 180
1 do \$130 (do.)	is 130
2 do \$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)	is 200
2 do \$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is 160
2 do \$20 (Bedsteads)	is 40
3 do \$14 (3 sets of Tables)	is 42
2 do \$12 (Wine-Seat Chairs)	is 24
3 do \$10 (Two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is 30
1 do \$8 (Belows top Crock)	is 8
10 do \$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is 60
10 do \$5 (Hats)	is 50
1 do \$4 (Candlestand)	is 4
1 do \$3 (do)	is 3
20 do \$3 (do)	is 60
300 do \$2 (23 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is 600
431 do \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c &c.)	is 431

793 \$5072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, including the money, or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincoln, Yorkville or Lancaster, who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L HENDERSON,
GREEN KIMBRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bill can be had of the Commissioners.