

Procces.—Mr. Barbour, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, has reported a bill to the Senate, for the suppression of Piracy in the West-Indies. We have not room to publish it in extenso; but the following brief outline will afford our readers an idea of its character. It will be seen, from Mr. Monroe's message on the same subject, published in this paper, that the report of the committee is in consonance with the recommendation of the President.

Section 1st of this bill authorises the building of a number of sloops of war, not exceeding ten, to carry not less than twenty guns each, to be employed against the pirates. Section 2d, gives authority to the commanders and crews of United States' vessels, to land on the island of Cuba, or any other of the Spanish West-India islands, and pursue and capture the pirates. The authority, given to our commanders in this section, is absolutely necessary, as it is a well established fact, that the local authorities in the Spanish islands protect the pirates and share their plunder; and as long as the pirates are thus sheltered and encouraged with impunity, all other measures to suppress them will be ineffectual. Section 3d authorises the President, in case the pirates should escape from the pursuit of our officers and crews, and find refuge in any city or port of the Spanish islands, to declare the said port or city in a state of blockade, and cause it to be invested, until the pirates shall be secured and punished, or satisfaction made. Section 4th authorises armed merchant vessels to re-capture any vessel or cargo taken by the pirates, and bring them in for adjudication; and fixes the amount of salvage to be awarded to the recaptors. Section 5th gives to any merchant vessel which shall capture a piratical vessel or boat, three-fourths of its value. Section 6th prescribes the bond to be given by an armed merchant vessel, before it receives a clearance or permit from the custom-house.—This section is rendered necessary, in order to prevent an abuse of the authority given to merchant vessels to arm. Section 7th authorises the President to establish and order suitable instructions for the better governing and restraining armed merchant vessels. The remaining sections make provisions for placing on the pension list such of the officers and crews of armed merchant vessels, as may be wounded or disabled in any engagement with the pirates; and also for the support of the widows and orphans of such as may be killed in a rencounter with the pirates, or pursuit after them.

This bill will probably undergo some modifications before it becomes a law; but we trust its main features will be retained. We are under no obligations to Spain, to forbear any longer; she either wants the power or the will, to protect our merchants and seamen on her own coasts and in her own harbors; and no other alternative remains for us, but either to submit to the depredations and murders of the pirates, or take the sword of justice in our own hands, and pursue and punish these monsters in wickedness and cruelty, wherever they can be found. In choosing the latter, we should not stop a moment to inquire what other nations would think of it, or whether Spain, feeble, and degenerate, and despicable as she now is, would resent it; the protection of our citizens, the dignity of the government, and self-defence, which is paramount to every other consideration, require that measures, of a decided character, should be resorted to. Spain cannot complain, with the least color of justice; and the government will proceed with sufficient caution, to prevent any collision with other powers, or any infringement of their rights.

Seventeen pirates were executed at Port Royal, Jamaica, in the latter part of November. We observe not an English name among them—they were mostly Spaniards and Frenchmen. These wretches stated on the gallows, that it was in consequence of the facilities afforded by the authorities of Cuba, for the disposal of their plunder, that they were led to engage in the lawless and desperate trade of piracy. This is another, to the many "damning proofs," we have, that the pirates are protected by the officers of Spain, in their depredations and murders; and yet we are still to pursue half-way and inefficient measures, and permit these monsters, and their equally guilty abettors, to set us at defiance, because, fourthly, by adopting the decisive measures imperiously called for by the exigency of the case, we may offend "the adorable Ferdinand!" Such squeamishness, (we might say, pusillanimity) in such a case, we do hope, for the honor and dignity of Congress, will not be exhibited in that body.

The circular from the Postmaster General to mail contractors, issued, in consequence of the recent numerous failures of the mails, will doubtless awaken the

energies of these gentlemen, and cause them to pay more attention to the "bond." If "no obstacles which human exertions can overcome, shall now excuse a failure," we shall probably have but few complaints to make hereafter, of the irregularity in the arrival of the mails; because it is doubtless true, that very few failures have been caused by "obstacles which human exertions" could not overcome. We certainly can recollect a number of instances of failures which very moderate exertions might easily have prevented.

Congress.—A bill has passed the House of Representatives, appropriating 150,000 dollars for continuing the Cumberland road, and another, authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, to the amount of 300,000 dollars—the former passed by a vote of 97 to 72; the latter, by a vote of 113 to 74. The passage of these bills shows, that a majority of Congress firmly believe that they possess a constitutional power to make and promote internal improvements—on no other ground could they have sanctioned these appropriations. The minority say, that the constitution gives to Congress no such power; that its exercise is dangerous; that it leads directly to "consolidation;" yet it is certain that Congress has exercised this power as far back as Jefferson's administration, to go no farther, and received the sanction of that distinguished statesman, who certainly cannot be charged with being friendly to the liberal use of doubtful or constructive powers. It cannot, therefore, be said, that Congress have come to a hasty conclusion, or that the question has not been fully investigated; for the contrary is notoriously the fact: it would seem reasonable then to infer, that in appropriating the public funds to internal improvements, Congress are only exercising a power which the constitution has conferred upon them, to promote the general good. Majorities, we know, are sometimes wrong; but are minorities always right? and when any measure or principle has received the sanction of a majority, for a long series of years,—we speak in reference to this country, where discussion is free as air, and where the power to correct error or reform abuse, is ample and uncontrolled,—is not the inference a strong one, that the minority, not the majority, is in error? We sincerely believe, that it is essential to the perpetuity of the Union, that Congress should possess the power to promote objects of general utility—to make roads and canals, with the consent of the states through which they pass, thereby uniting more strongly the different portions of the country with each other, and removing all inducements to separation—and, in short, to do whatever the welfare and safety of the country may require. If Congress do not now possess this power, the constitution should be so amended as to confer it on them. There may be danger of a "consolidation;" but there is more danger to be apprehended of a separation.

CIRCULAR TO CONTRACTORS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 15th January, 1825.

The Postmaster General has observed, with great regret, that the exertions of some contractors, on important mail routes, have not equalled his expectation, or the expectation of the public. This is the season when, to avoid failures, the utmost exertions of all concerned in the transportation of the Mail, are necessary. No obstacles which human exertions can overcome, shall excuse a failure. Any want of energy in this respect, will first be noticed by the highest pecuniary penalty, and for a second failure, the contract will be forfeited. There will be no departure from this rule. Of this, those most interested may be fully assured.

On all roads which become so deep as to render the rapid progress of stages impracticable, contractors are requested to place the mail in covered sledges, or in other vehicles better suited for the purpose, and in this manner to continue the transportation of it until the roads will admit of stages. Whatever be the condition of the route, no trip should be lost.

The sudden rise of water-courses may stop the passage of the mail; bad roads cannot cause even the failure of a trip, if the proper means be applied, with the necessary energy.

There are many roads where a stage with six or eight passengers and a large quantity of baggage, cannot travel five or six miles an hour; but there is no mail-stage road in the Union, on which the

mail cannot be conveyed in a sulky or cart, as rapidly as the contract requires. If two horses to a cart do not give sufficient force, four should be applied. The transportation of the mail must not be made a secondary object—those who consider it in this light, will very soon be at liberty to bestow their undivided attention to the conveyance of passengers.

A meeting has been held in Trenton, New-Jersey, at which a number of citizens, as well as members of the Legislature attended, for the purpose of entering into some arrangement for securing to Mr. Adams the vote of that state in the House of Representatives. Accordingly, resolutions were adopted expressive of the opinion of the meeting, that Mr. Adams is the choice of the people of that state for the next President—and that they "feel it their duty to protect their representatives from attempts at intimidation on this important question, and will support them as far as we are able, in a firm and honest endeavor to make such appointment, as according to their best judgment, will most correspond with the honor and interest of the nation." An able address to their representatives, was drafted, in which it is shewn that the result of the electoral election displayed a decided plurality in favor of Mr. Adams, notwithstanding Gen. Jackson obtained the vote. "The proceedings were signed by 23 members of the Legislature, and a multitude of others persons."

Warrenton Reporter.

GEN. LAFAYETTE.—We have seen a letter from Gen. Lafayette to Mr. Macon, one of our Senators in Congress, (which he enclosed to Gov. Burton,) from which we make the following extract:

"A very extensive and not very easy plan for my grand journey has been framed; from which it results that on my leaving this place after the celebration of Gen. Washington's birth-day, with the determination of being on the 17th of June at Boston, I shall have upwards of 5,000 miles to travel, and only thirteen days rest to distribute in my visits."

The General further observes, that this plan is not yet entirely settled, and that he will write to Gov. Burton as soon as he is able to state precisely the day he will be at Raleigh. When this letter shall be received, we will inform our readers when they may expect to see the General in our city.—Raleigh Register.

The 8th of January has, as far as we can gather from the papers, been very generally celebrated throughout the country. In this city, a party was given in honour of the day, by Maj. Gen. Brou, which was attended by a large number of the members of both Houses of Congress, the Heads of Departments and principal officers of the government generally, and a numerous company of military and naval officers and citizens.

Nat. Journal.

According to a recent enumeration of the inhabitants of the city of Washington, it appears that the present population amounts to 16,605, exclusive of those in the fort, barracks, and navy yard, being in the public service.

So great is the difficulty of procuring seamen in New York, that the ship Constitution, Captain McRea, was compelled to leave that city for Norfolk, with only the captain, two mates, and a rigger. The Capt. arrived safely in 56 hours at Norfolk.

The Boston Centinel contains a list of the number of the manufactories in the state of Massachusetts, together with the amount of capital of each. It appears from this statement, that there are one hundred and sixty one, with an aggregate capital of \$21,465,000.

From St. Domingo.—By an arrival at Norfolk, in 27 days from Jeremie, it is ascertained that the markets at that port were dull for all kinds of American produce; while at Port au Prince it was at a fair price and improving. The Legislature of the Island had been convened, for the purpose of prohibiting the importation of all French goods under the flag of any nation whatever.

Medical School in Boston.—The number of students attending the medical lectures of Harvard University in Boston, amounts this winter to one hundred and twenty-eight.

The expenditures of the corporation of New York, amounted last year to a sum exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

Awful Situation.—The celebrated Aaron Hill, when in Egypt, had the curiosity to examine a catacomb. He was accompanied in his expedition by two gentlemen, and conducted by one of the natives of the country as a guide. They at length arrived at the spot, and, without taking any notice of the fellows who were sauntering about the place, descended by ropes into the vault. No sooner were they let down than they were presented with a spectacle which struck them with horror. Two gentlemen, apparently starved to death, lay before them; one of these unhappy victims had a snake in his hand, by which he

written, in a very pathetic language, the story of their lamentable fate. It seemed that they were brothers of rank and family in Venice, and having in the course of their travels trusted themselves with one of the natives for the purpose of visiting the catacomb, the perfidious villain had left them to perish. The danger to which Mr. Hill and his friends were exposed, instantly alarmed them. They had scarce read the tale, when looking up, they beheld their inhuman guide, assisted by two others, whom they had seen near the spot, closing the entrance of the vault. They were now reduced to the utmost distress; they however drew their swords, determined to make a desperate effort to rescue themselves from a situation so appalling. With this resolution they were groping about at random, in the dark, when they were startled at the groans of some one seemingly in the agonies of death. They listened to the dismal sound, and at length by the glimmering light from the top of the catacomb, they saw a man just murdered, and a little beyond they beheld his inhuman murderers, lying with the utmost precipitation. They pursued them immediately, and though not able to come up with them, they had the good fortune to reach the opening, through which the wretches escaped out of the cavern, just before they had time to roll the stone on the top of it.

A French Abbe, remarkable for his parsimony, happened to be in company where a charitable subscription was going round; the plate was brought to him, and he contributed his louis d'or. The collector not observing it, came to him a second time. "I have put in," said he. "If you say so, I will believe you," returned the collector, "though I did not see it." "I did see it," cried old Fontenelle, who was present, "but did not believe it."—Such is the importance of character.

"Sir Henry Saville," says old Aubrey, "could not abide wits; when a young scholar was recommended to him for a good witt—Out upon him, I'll have nothing to do with him; give me the plodding student. If I would look for wits, I would go to Newgate—there be the wits."

Foresight.—The overthrow of some persons' fortunes and the sudden rise of those of others, are worthy subjects of reflection; consequently, says a French observer, I never give alms to a beggar without saying to him, "Friend, think of me if you happen to become Minister, a Director, or a Deputy."

The late melancholy mutiny on board the ship Glbe, has operated like a fire-brand at the tail of Pegasus, and set many an unledged poet to scrambling up the steeps of Appollo's mount. Among the verses which the event has elicited, we have been favored with a 'poem,' the merit of which we publish for the author's satisfaction, viz.

"May this a warning be  
To all young men who follow the sea,  
Let your correction be ever so severe,  
Bear with patients and do not mutineer."  
Nantucket Inquirer.

St. Petersburg Convention.—It is stated that the number of slaves for which claims for indemnity have been presented to the Board of commissioners, now sitting at Washington, is from 3,600 to 3,700; and that the claims, inclusive of other property coming within the provisions of the treaty, amount to nearly three millions of dollars.

MARRIED.

In Anson county, on Tuesday, the 25th of January, by the Rev. Joseph Williams, Mr. Josiah Cuthbertson, to Miss Polly Hart, both of that county.

DIED.

At New-Haven, on the 6th ult. ELI WHITNEY, Esq. aged 59 years. In the death of this eminent man, not only his family and friends, but society, and the American people have sustained a heavy loss. The nation will bear its tribute of respect to his memory; for the nation has been incalculably benefited by his genius and his practical skill. The Cotton Gin was an early result of a happy application of these powers and acquirements, and it is notorious that this invention has conferred an invaluable boon on the cotton growing states. A Judge of the highest court in the nation, (Gensell a native and citizen of one of these states) has declared on the bench, that the benefit derived from Mr. Whitney's invention is to be estimated only by hundreds of millions of dollars. When it is considered that the population of the cotton growing states is still far below its maximum—that new states are forming and will continue to be formed, where cotton will be a staple production, and that the culture of this plant must occupy vast regions still unexplored, both on this and on other continents, it will not appear too much to say, that Mr. Whitney has been a great benefactor of mankind, and that he was one of those uncommon men whose talents and beneficent designs contribute essentially to anchor the condition of the world. His name has a fair claim to be associated with those of Watt, Arkwright, and Fulton, and will be honored when heroes and competitors are forgotten.

DEATH OF GENERAL HARPER.

It becomes our melancholy duty to announce the sudden death of General Robert Gunton Harper, who yesterday delivered one of the most eloquent addresses to the Jury empanelled in the Henry's case, ever listened to—was last night as cheerful and animated as he always was, and the Assembly was this morning at breakfast, and he was reading a newspaper at 10 o'clock.

Baltimore Patriot.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed from this county, desires all persons indebted to him to close their accounts, on or before the February court in this place. The books and papers will remain in the hands of Doctor D. T. Caldwell, who is authorised to make settlements, &c. ROBT. M'KENZIE. Charlotte, Jan. 28, 1825.—3t21

Windsor Chair Making Business.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice. WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE. Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825.—3mt2

I am in Earnest.

AND will inform those people who are indebted to me by note for beef last season, to call and lift them out of the hands of C. M. Norwood, by the tenth of this instant, or they will find them in the hands of an officer; at which time those who may be indebted by book account, may find them in the hands of said Norwood, subject to be lifted without cost until the fifteenth instant. I hope that every person who is capable of reflecting, will consider that cash alone will enable me to purchase beef, and not follow the usual rule, that eaten bread is soon forgotten.

JOHN HENDERSON.

February 2, 1825.—1wr

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having this day been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Zachariah Moss, deceased; he will sell, on Monday, the 14th inst. in the town of Charlotte, N. C. the following property—four horses, and one wagon and gears, the property of said deceased. C. E. ELMS, Admr. Feb. 4, 1825.—2t20

NOTICE.—I request all Merchants not to deliver any of my servants goods, without an order from me. SAM'L HENDERSON. Feb. 4, 1825.—3t22

Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, near Chesterfield, S. C. a dark bay Mare, blind in the right eye; also, saddle, and bridle, and his saddle-bags, containing all his clothes, money, papers, &c. The horse, &c. were stolen by a man named John Jones, considerably advanced in years, grey-headed, thin visage, five feet seven or eight inches in height. This man had travelled with me from Augusta; and being on foot, I often permitted him to ride, while I walked. When near Chesterfield, S. C. on Thursday, the 5th instant, and near dark, I dismounted and let him take my horse and ride into the village, and having proceeded some distance ahead of him, he turned into the woods, rode off, and I have not since been able to catch him, or to obtain any information of the course he has taken.—Whoever will apprehend said thief, lodge him in jail, secure my property, and give information to me in Salisbury, so that I get them again, shall receive a reward of twenty dollars; or ten dollars for either the horse or thief. JAMES CAVENDER. Feb. 5, 1825.—3t21

Books.

THE following valuable BOOKS are for sale at this office, at reduced prices: American State Papers, 10 vols.; Gillic's History of Greece, 5 do.; Marshall's Life of Washington, 5 do.; England's View of the World, 5 do.; Ferguson's Roman Republic, 3 do.; Hallam's Middle Ages, 4 do.; Fox's Historical Works; Bolingbroke on History; Europe from 1812 to 1815; History of North-Carolina, 2 vols.; Memoirs of William Pitt, 2 do.; Court and Cabinet of James I. by Miss Aikin, 2 do.; Beaujour's Sketches of the U. States; Chateaubrand's Travels; Park's do.; Travels of Ah Boy, 2 vols.; McKenzie's Voyages; Hobhouse's Albania, 2 vols.; Italy, by Lady Morgan, 2 do.; Life of Mary, Queen of Scots, 2 vols.; Madam Campan's Memoirs of Mary Antoinette; Memoirs of Marchioness de Laroche Jacquelin; Biographical Sketches of eminent Lawyers, Statesmen and men of letters; Capt. Turkey's Expedition to Africa; O'Reilly's Greenland; Capt. Porter's Journal; Journal of Las Cases, 6 vols.; Napoleon in Exile, 2 vols.; Life of Patrick Henry; Life of Fulton; Life of Pennel; Memoirs of Napoleon; Nichol's Recollections; Herriot's Struggles; do Travels, 2 vols.; Life of Cowper, 2 vols.; Rable's Tour; Ten Years' Exile; Resources of the British Empire; P. Kin's Statistics of the United States; Military and Naval Letters; Delaplaine's Repository, 2 Nos.; Police of the City of London; do of the Thames; Emporium of Arts and Sciences; British Prose Writers, 8 vols.; 38 Nos. Percy Anecdotes; Clarkson on the Slave Trade, 2 vol.; Conversations on Political Economy; Esling's Speeches, 2 vols.; Southey's Life of Wesley, 2 do.; Life of Calvin; do of Knox; Bishop Taylor's Sermons, 3 vols.; Chalmers's do.; Chalmers's Commercial Discourses; Christian Morals; Masonic Minstrel; Freemason's Magazine; Pioneers; Echo; Baltimore Conspiracy; Mayo's Mythology; Wilson on Grammar; Art of prolonging life; Cobbet's Year's residence in America; Maternal Solicitude; Sporting Anecdotes; Caesar Delphin; Horace Delphin; Bell's Letters concerning the disease of the Uterus; Loves of the Angels; Tom Quib's Memorial; No Fiction, 2 vols.; Velvet Cushion, The Privateer, 2 vols.; Anastasius; Death bed Confessions of Lady Guernsey; Seventy-Six; Bannockburn; Peven of the Peak, King of the Peak; Castles in the Air; Pen Owen, Sir Andrew Wile; The Antiquary; Fortunes of Nigel; Quinon Durward; The Entail; Koningsmarke; or a Tale of the New World; Tales of the Manor, Justina, St. Roman's Well, Spectre of the Forest, Brat, Logan, Kenilworth, The Cavalier, The Willmress, Tales of My Landlord, The Abbot, &c. &c. Also, English, Dutch, and Opacine dressed Quills, of a superior quality, Blank Cards, large and small, &c. &c.

Apprentices Wanted.

TWO apprentices, from 15 to 17 years of age, will be taken to the Carriage Making Business, if application be made soon. Such as can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will meet with suitable encouragement, on applying to the subscriber. SPENCER & MERRILLS. Charlotte, January 29, 1825.—5t20