

Mesback Franklin, Esq. formerly a representative in Congress, is a candidate in Surry District, in opposition to Mr. Williams. The contest, it is supposed, will be a very close one, the candidates possessing pretty nearly an equal share of popularity.

The publication of the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Mecklenburg Convention Committee, is necessarily postponed. We hope to be enabled to give them in our next.

It is now a favorable period for reviving the discussion of the Convention question—the excitement produced by the late election has nearly subsided, and the public mind is now prepared to entertain this subject, and to feel that interest in it which its importance merits.

The time is as favorable as we could wish for patient investigation and calm discussion; and these are all that is necessary to arouse the people to a manly vindication of their rights, and to induce an unyielding determination to obtain them. Let the friends of a Convention, then, be active—there is no room for delay—none for irresolution. If we neglect from week to week, and from month to month, to make vigorous exertions, another question, like the one which has recently been put to rest, may arise—and then all exertion will be in vain for another period of two years.

It is no doubt true, that during the past two years of inaction, we have lost much of what we had previously gained—well-concerted plans have been disarranged, committees have been dissolved, and that unity of action, so indispensable to success, which was nearly effected, has been considerably broken; it is important, therefore, that prompt and spirited measures should be adopted to recover what we have lost, and to take the utmost advantage of the present propitious circumstances.

The advocates of a Convention in Virginia are making rapid progress towards the accomplishment of their object. Meetings, characterized by great unanimity of sentiment and an excellent spirit, are held in the different counties, and arrangements are made for a general meeting of delegates from the upper counties, to devise proper measures for effecting a speedy consummation of their wishes. Judging from present appearances, we can scarcely doubt that their success is near at hand: ought not this, then, to stimulate the friends of a Convention in this state? The first movement, we believe, was made in North-Carolina—here the impulse was given;—and shall she now, instead of leading, as she ought to, fall into the rear, and follow at a distance the steps of her more resolute and spirited neighbors? We shall doubt speak the sentiments of all, by answering in the negative. The supporters of a convention in this state were actuated by no whim of the moment, they were led on by no temporary excitement; the contest was for equal rights, for fundamental principles; and although compelled, by uncontrollable circumstances, to remit their exertions for a time, we have the utmost confidence that they will now seek, with redoubled vigor, the accomplishment of their most ardent wishes, an equal distribution of rights and influence by a judicious revision of the constitution. It needs only a moderate degree of activity, to excite all the interest which was but recently felt in this important subject.

Creek Indians.—No danger to the white settlements, it would appear from late accounts, is to be apprehended from the recent disturbances among the Creeks. The affair is altogether a domestic one, and the death of McIntosh was the consequence of his treachery. His treaty with the general government, was in direct violation of a positive law of the Creeks, adopted in a general council, "making death for any chief to propose an alienation of any more of their national lands;" and the penalty for its violation has been inflicted on him, according to the usages of the Indians.

We learn from the South-Carolina State

Gazette, that "the population of the Creeks is contained in about 36 towns or representative districts. Each of these is governed at home, and is represented in their national councils and assemblies by a chief, known to and acknowledged in that capacity by the whole nation. To render valid any national act, or to pass away any part of the national territory, a majority of these confederated districts must consent by means of their chiefs, by whom the deed of transfer must be duly signed. This is the known and long practised law of this nation of Indians, and General McIntosh well knew it." But the treaty for ceding away the lands of the whole nation, instead of being signed by a majority of the 36 towns, was signed by only McIntosh and the old Cowata chief; the "other signers were not representative chiefs, but men of straw, created on the spot by McIntosh, for the express purpose of effecting irregularly and by fraud, what the Creeks were determined never to consent to formally, and according to their known laws and usages." If this be a correct statement of facts, and we know of no reason to doubt it, where is the outrage of the Indians? The wrong, the injustice, were altogether on the part of McIntosh and his party; and although we may pity their fate, yet we cannot call in question its justice. In the opinion of the Indians, they were betrayers of their country; and they have suffered the punishment which, among all nations, barbarous or civilized, is awarded to traitors.

Col. WILLIAM DRAYTON has been elected a representative in Congress from the District of Charleston, S. C. to supply the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Poinsett as Minister to Mexico. This is the same gentleman who was recommended by Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe, in 1816, to fill the office of Secretary of the War Department. Previous to the election, he was called upon, in the public papers, to avow his sentiments in regard to the present administration, and say whether he would join the embryo opposition to it; the following is his reply, published in the Charleston City Gazette.

"As I consider every citizen entitled to information on the political sentiments of a candidate for a seat in Congress, in reply to the question proposed to me by 'A Voter,' I unhesitatingly answer, that I am not 'opposed to the President and his Cabinet,' neither should I 'join the opposition to them in Congress,' from personal motives, in the event of my being elected a member of that body. After this declaration, that I may avoid the possibility of being misunderstood, I will avail myself of the occasion to add, that I regard an opposition to individuals as factions, and baneful to the prosperity of the Union. A representative in Congress, in my opinion, is bound by the obligations of honor and duty to support measures which, after the best consideration he can bestow upon them, he deems beneficial to his country, and to oppose such as he believes productive of a different result; in both cases regardless of the men from whom such measures may originate.

From the National Intelligencer. The subjoined observations, copied from the Central Gazette, printed at Charlottesville, in Virginia, have been elicited by a communicated article, recently published in the Enquirer, making a direct appeal to the friends of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Crawford, to combine, in opposition to the present Administration. What answer Mr. Crawford himself would make to such a proposition we have seen in his liberal and truly Republican Toast, at the first opportunity he has had of expressing his sentiments on that point. "Let the present Administration be judged by its measures," says that distinguished patriot. It is quite probable the same reply would be made by Gen. Jackson, were the proposition made to him. The following paragraphs, we are bold to say, express the decided sentiment of three-fourths of those who, during the late canvass for the Presidency, favored the election of Mr. CRAWFORD:

"The correspondent of the Enquirer boldly and plainly asserts that there should be a coalition among the friends of Mr. Crawford and Gen. Jackson. 'Cui bono?' Is this coalition to elect Mr. Crawford or the General? We should like to know the terms of compromise. 'One from the east' labors, by a species of two edged argument, to prove that such a league would eventuate beneficially to both these gentlemen, but, unfortunately for his conclusions, they cannot both be elected President at once.

"It is attempted by the formation of leagues and the establishment of covenants between the friends of the disappointed candidates, to create a systematic and trained band, in opposition to the administration of Mr. Adams, we would reject the proffer with disdain. We did not reject the pretensions of Mr. Adams to the

Presidency—we do not approve his principles or his practice in all things—and yet we are not disposed to censure and condemn his course by anticipation. We will judge him as we would judge all others, without prejudice or affection—while we are at liberty to censure or approve his conduct as it shall be right or wrong. When his claims are again properly brought before the people, and it shall be necessary for the sovereign arbiters of his country to pass upon them, we will speak as becomes an advocate of truth and a sentinel of justice."

Central Gazette. Appropos to this extract, is the following extract of a business-letter to the Editors of this paper, from one of the most respectable citizens of Virginia, whose name would carry weight with it, were we at liberty to name him, and with whom Mr. CALHOUN was the favorite candidate for the Presidency:

"I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you the high satisfaction I have felt at the course you have prescribed for yourselves, as Editors, in relation to the new Administration. Opposed, as you were, to the election of Mr. Adams, you have said you would be governed by his course as the President of the Union, and support or oppose him accordingly. This is the true American and patriotic ground, which every citizen of the country ought to take, and I cannot but believe that the Administration of Mr. Adams will be such as will meet the approbation and support of a majority of the people."

Mr. Clay left Washington on Saturday, for his late residence in Kentucky. We understand that he expects to be detained for several weeks by the necessary domestic arrangements for the removal of his family to this city. The duties which have devolved upon Mr. Clay since his appointment to the State Department, have been peculiarly arduous. The organization of a new administration, and the necessity of despatching an unusual number of Ministers and other Public Agents, all of whom were to be especially instructed in the views of our Government in relation to several new and important questions of policy, have thrown upon Mr. Clay a labour which few Secretaries have had to encounter in so short a period after their appointment. He has been truly indefatigable in the execution of his task, having been severely occupied for twelve or fourteen hours almost every day. The mental and bodily fatigue consequent upon such unremitting attention to his official duties, and the necessary confinement to which he has been so little accustomed, have rendered this journey to the West almost essential to his health. We sincerely hope that the air of his native mountains, and the agreeable society of the numerous friends who are anxiously expecting to shake him by the hand, will give him new vigour, and that he may return to us renovated in mind and body.

Nat. Journal. A new Society is about to be formed in New-York under the title of the "Academy of Ancient Literature." They contemplate, in the first place, the establishment of a library of classical works; 2d, the delivery of lectures on classical studies and learning; 3d, the publication of a Classical Journal; and 4th, the endowment of fellowships in colleges, for the education of poor scholars.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement of the commerce of each state and territory, commencing on the 1st October, 1823, and ending on the 30th September, 1824.

STATES.	Total value of imports.	Total value of exports.
1 Maine,	768,643	900,195
2 New-Hampshire,	245,513	185,383
3 Massachusetts,	15,378,753	10,434,328
4 Vermont,	161,854	208,258
5 Rhode-Island,	1,583,336	872,699
6 Connecticut,	581,510	575,852
7 New-York,	36,113,723	22,897,154
8 New-Jersey,	657,518	29,989
9 Pennsylvania,	11,865,531	9,364,893
10 Delaware,	12,080	18,964
11 Maryland,	4,551,642	4,863,253
12 Dist. of Columbia,	379,953	722,405
13 Virginia,	639,787	3,277,564
14 North-Carolina,	465,836	388,733
15 South-Carolina,	2,166,185	8,034,082
16 Georgia,	551,888	4,623,982
17 Louisiana,	4,539,769	7,928,821
18 Alabama,	91,604	469,727
19 Ohio,		
20 Michigan Territory,	1,886	
21 Florida Territory,	6,986	216
Total,	80,549,007	75,986,657

At Montgomery, Alabama, merchandise has been received in eighteen days from New-York.

Antidote against Poisons.—A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of death from accidental poisonings, and particularly to the melancholy fate of the late royal academician, Mr. Owen, adds:—"I may venture to affirm, there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, and immediate remedy for such events, which is nothing more than a desert spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler glass of warm water, and drank immediately: it acts as an instantaneous emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required.—By a mistake, where a gentleman took a full ounce of poison instead of salts, the casters were fortunately at hand, and no doubt an invaluable life was preserved to his family by giving the mustard directly. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving

many a fellow creature from an untimely end."

In reading the memoirs of Madame de Genlis, we were struck with the subjoined account of her uncle. It has a very romantic air.

Nat. Gaz. "As soon as M. de Mezieres had attained his thirteenth year, his mother sent him off, as incorrigible, to America. This lad, nevertheless, turned out a distinguished character, equally eminent for his talents, his genius, his courage, and his virtues. On his arrival in North-America, he made his escape, and concealed himself in Canada among the savages; he was not then fourteen. He made them understand that he was abandoned by his parents, and wished to live among them; they consented, on the condition that he would undergo the operation of tattooing, that is to say, that he should suffer the whole of his body to be painted in their fashion, with the juice of herbs—a very painful operation, which he sustained with a courage that delighted the savages. He had a prodigious memory, and a vigorous constitution; very soon he acquired their language, and excelled in all their exercises. In order to retain what he had learnt, (for he had been an admirable scholar of his age, and gained all the prizes in his class,) he used to trace daily, on the barks of trees, passages of Latin and French poetry, and geometrical figures. He had formed a great collection of these pieces of bark, which he preserved with the utmost care: he acquired the highest respect among the savages, and before the age of twenty, he was elected their chief, by unanimous proclamation. The savages declared war on the Spaniards. My uncle taught them improved modes of warfare, and under his command they gained advantages over the Spaniards, which astonished the latter, who were surprised to find such extraordinary talents in a chief of savages. They proposed peace; my uncle was sent to negotiate; and he completed the astonishment of the Spaniards, by speaking to them in Latin. They put some questions to this singular savage; and, touched with his narrative, and charmed with the genius he displayed, they offered to attach him to the Spanish service, to which he consented, on condition of their making peace with the savages. When the peace was concluded, he made his escape, and passed into the service of Spain, where he conducted himself so admirably, that he made a rich marriage, and in ten or twelve years was appointed Governor of Louisiana. He bought some fine plantations, purchased a splendid library, and lived there perfectly happy. Afterwards he made a voyage to France, when he found that his cruel mother no longer existed. I was then at the Palais Royal, where he came almost every day to dine with me: he had a grave and melancholy air; his talents were great, and his conversation of the highest interest. Besides the extraordinary things he had witnessed, he had read extensively, and his memory was astonishing. The serpents painted by the savages on his legs, might be seen through his silk stockings, so deeply were they engraved. He shewed me his breast, which was covered in the same manner, with large painted flowers, of which the colors were very vivid. I felt great admiration and tenderness for this singular and excellent person. He answered all my questions briefly, but with exceeding mildness. I have never known any one say so much in so few words. He had preserved a tender remembrance of the savages, and even of their way of life. He told me one thing which surprised me; he said that the generality of travellers, who have spoken of the savages in detail, have (in spite of a little exaggeration) estimated their character tolerably well; and though perfectly ignorant of their language, they have made them speak pretty nearly as they actually do. "The reason is plain," added my uncle; "if we judged the Europeans from their professions and their outward show, we should be much mistaken; but there is no deception in judging of savages; their gestures, features, and actions express what they are, and what they feel." Yet, in spite of my uncle's remark, as metaphysical ideas are not represented in this manner, a great many of the speeches which travellers attribute to savages, must necessarily be ridiculous. My uncle gave me a short notice of the savages, which he wrote at my request, and I inserted it six or seven years after in my *Annals of Virtue*, acknowledging the author from whom I received it. This part of the work, on its appearance, was much spoken of; and the only fault found with it was, that it was no longer. I did not change a single word in it. His manner of writing is very remarkable for a man who had been exiled from infancy, and who had passed fifteen years among the savages. My mother made always a third party in these conversations, and as she led them, I was generally obliged to be no more than a listener. I had thus an admirable opportunity of informing myself with certainty of the many curious things, of which the knowledge would have been most useful in the prosecution of my favorite study—the human heart: but I regret that I profited but superficially by the occasion. Nevertheless, as I am about to publish, in a few months, a collection of novels, I

shall write one called *The European Savage*, in which I shall insert all my uncle told me, and the rest I shall endeavor to supply from my own imagination."

\* In the Latin, French, and Spanish authors. † I have never had time to write this novel, which might have been made very striking.

Persian Horsemanship.—In Morier's Journey through Persia, he thus speaks of the present king of Persia's Horsemanship:—

"At full gallop the prince could shoot a deer with a single ball, or with the arrow from his bow hit a bird on the wing. He combines indeed the three great qualities of the ancient Persians, which Xenophon enumerates—riding, shooting with the bow, and speaking truth. His countrymen however are, in general, less severe in their estimate of the requisites of a great character, and are content to omit the last trait of excellence; but they never praise any one without placing in the foremost of his virtues his horsemanship, in which alone perhaps they possess any national pride. I once in fact was in some danger of a serious dispute, by hazarding a doubt, that the Turks rode better than the Persians. It is quite ridiculous to hear them boast of their own feats on horseback, and despise the cavalry of every other nation. They always said, 'Perhaps your infantry may surpass ours; but our horsemen are the best in the world: nothing can stand before their activity and impetuosity.' In fact they have courage—one of the first qualities of a horseman; they ride without the least apprehension over any country, climb the most dangerous steeps over rock and shrubs, and keep their way in defiance of every obstacle of ground. They have also a firm seat: and that on a saddle which, among an hundred different sorts, would be called the least commodious. But that is all: they understand nothing of a fine hand, nor indeed with their bridles can they learn; for they use only a strong snaffle fastened to the rein by an immense ring on each side, which they place indifferently in the strongest or weakest mounds; nor do they know how to spare their horses and save them unnecessary fatigue, for their pace is either a gallop on the full stretch, or a walk."

Allegorical.—A traveller, setting out upon a long journey, was assailed on the road by curs, mastiffs, and half grown puppies, which came out from their kennels to bark at him as he passed along.—He often dismounted from his horse to drive them back with stones and sticks, into their hiding places. This operation was repeated every day, and sometimes as often as twenty times a day. The consequence was, that more than half the traveller's time was consumed in chasing those dogs and puppies. At last he was overtaken by a neighbor, who was going the same road, but who had set out a long time after him. The latter traveller was very much surprised to find the other no further on his journey, and on hearing the reason, "Alas," said he, "is it possible you have lost your time, and wasted your strength in this idle occupation? These same animals have beset me all along the road; but I have saved my time and my labor in taking no notice of their barking; while you have lost yours in resenting insults which did you no harm, and in chastising dogs and puppies whose manners you can never mend."

DIED. In Lincoln county, very suddenly, on the 15th ult. the Rev. DANIEL ASBURY, in the 64th year of his age. He had been under the care of a physician several weeks, for a dropsical complaint, but had nearly recovered. The morning before he died, he seemed very well and cheerful, and about half an hour before his death, wrote a few lines to a minister to preach a funeral sermon from Psalms lv. 12, 13, 14, 15, on the death of a woman who was murdered by her husband: after this, he was conversing with his family in the piazza in a very familiar manner, when Mrs. Asbury discovered his head fall back on the rail of the piazza. She ran to him, and he was looking up, with a smiling countenance, as if he saw something uncommon, and breathed out his last with two or three breaths, without a sigh or groan, and without moving head or foot. This servant of God had labored 37 years in the Methodist connexion, and finished his life and his labors together, and is now gone home to heaven, to receive his great reward. He left a wife and ten children, and a large circle of acquaintance, to mourn his loss.

For Sale. THE subscriber wishing to remove to Tennessee, will sell, on low terms, the plantation on which he now lives, two miles west of Charlotte, containing 416 ACRES OF LAND, with two good dwelling-houses, kitchens, barn and out-houses; above 20 acres of good meadow, and about 150 acres of cleared land, all in good repair. Any person wishing to purchase, may call and view the premises and know the terms. JONAS CLARK. May 27, 1825. 338

Deeds for Sale, at this Office.