

scribing the manner in which the public printing shall be regulated.

32. Extending the provisions and penalties of the act of 1819, more effectually to punish the making, passing, or attempting to pass counterfeit bank notes. (Provides that the counterfeiting of notes of the Bank of the United States shall be punished in the same manner as for counterfeiting notes of the banks of this state.)

33. Continuing in force certain parts of the act of 1822, for the promotion of Agriculture and family domestic manufactures, and for other purposes. (Continues so much of said act as relates to the establishment of a Board of Agriculture; continues the expenditures of the board to the publication of a volume of essays and reports on agricultural subjects, including the expense of taking and publishing a geological and mineralogical survey of the state; and allows the several counties a further time of two years to form agricultural societies, and to obtain their proportionable part of the fund set apart for the promotion of agriculture.)

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1825.

MARKETS.—At our last dates, *Cotton* was selling in Fayetteville at 12½ and 13½ cents. 5000 bales were received at that place during the last three months. *Groceries*—Coffee, prime green, 18 a 21; 2d and 3d qualities, 17 a 20; sugar, Muscovado, prime, 10½ a 11½; common, 8 a 9; Molasses, 28 a 30; tea, imperial and gunpowder, 150 a 175, Hyson, 120.

Cheese—Cotton, ordinary to fair, 10 a 11½; good to prime, 12 a 13. *Groceries*—Coffee, 22 a 25; tea, Hyson, 125 a 150; sugar, Jamaica, 19 a 15; brown, 8 a 11; molasses, 35 a 45.

Charlotte.—The Courier, of Jan. 4th, says—“The holidays, and the inclemency of the weather, during the past week, tended to lessen the business which would otherwise have been done. Sales of *Uplands*, however, to some extent, were effected at a small advance on previous rates. We now quote from 11 to 15 cents, although in one or two instances, 15½ cents have been paid; and the recent advices from England are calculated to sustain, if not to advance these rates.”

Groceries.—Coffee, prime green, 18 a 19; inferior to good, 14½ a 17; sugar, Muscovado, 8½ a 9½; brown 8 a 8½; molasses, 28 a 30; tea, Hyson, 100 a 105.

SOUTHERN PREACHER.

This work has at length been published; and subscribers in this quarter of the state, are requested to call at the store of Messrs. SMITH & CARSON, and receive their books.

The legislature of this state adjourned on the 5th instant, after a very protracted session. A list of the public acts will be found in this week's paper. Among the several resolutions passed, is one of considerable importance, to wit:—appointing the Hon. John F. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Caldwell, Peter Browne, Esq. and the Hon. Duncan Cameron, to prepare a plan or system of public education, for the instruction of children of poor or indigent parents, and to report it at the next session of the General Assembly.

This session of the legislature, it is stated in the Register, has been longer than any ever before held in this state; and it would be gratifying if we could add, that more liberality, statesman-like views, and public spirit, have been exhibited. But *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*.

Congress.—We publish this week some of the debates in Congress, on the bill granting a sum of money and a township of land to LAFAYETTE. The facts disclosed, we presume, will be new to most of our readers, and satisfy every one that Congress has done nothing more than an act of sheer justice. If we can find room, we may in our next publish a part of the debate in the House of Representatives; though Mr. HAYNE'S speech embodies all the facts in the case.

It is gratifying to us to know, that only one member from this state, (Nathaniel Brown,) voted against the appropriation to Lafayette. The grant made to Lafayette is not a gift; it is only a modicum of what, on every principle of justice, and equity, and honor, is justly due him for services expended and claims relinquished. The individual who refuses to pay a just debt, is branded with dishonor; how much more dishonorable is it then in a nation. But the nation has acted worthy of its character; though some of its representatives would have been willing to make it the scorn and ridicule of Europe, and degrade it in the estimation of every honorable and liberal mind. That in

pursuing the course they did, they acted from honest motives, we have no doubt; but that they have reflected any credit on their characters as statesmen, is very questionable.

By a law of South-Carolina, passed at the late session of the legislature, females are exempted from arrest for debt, under a *ca. sa*. This is an example which every state in the Union ought to follow. It is a disgrace to the age, to incarcerate a helpless woman, for the paltry consideration of dollars and cents. No man of feeling, it may be said, will be guilty of an act like this; very true: but many *unfeeling* men have been guilty of it. It would seem proper, therefore, that a law, which is resorted to by the cruel and hard-hearted only, should be expunged from the statute-books. If laws are made for them, it should be to punish them for their oppression, not to protect them in it.

The resolution, introduced into the legislature of Georgia, instructing the representatives in Congress from that state, should it appear that Mr. Crawford cannot be elected President, to vote for Gen. Jackson, as a second choice, was ordered to lie on the table during the remainder of the session, by a vote of 63 to 43. The reader can judge whether this result augurs more favorably to the prospects of Gen. Jackson than of Mr. Adams.

The following is a correct statement of the votes given at the late election for President and Vice-President of the United States:

President.		Vice-President.	
Gen. Jackson,	99	Mr. Calhoun,	182
Mr. Adams,	84	Mr. Sandford,	30
Mr. Crawford,	41	Mr. Macon,	24
Mr. Clay,	37	Gen. Jackson,	13
	261	Mr. Van Buren,	9
		Mr. Clay,	2
		Blank,	1
			261

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the regular packet ship *Pacific*, Captain Maxwell, arrived at New York, the editors of the Evening Post have received their files of London and Liverpool papers; the former to the evening of the 16th, and the latter to the 17th November. They have also been politely favored by Capt. Maxwell, with the latest London papers.

PORTUGAL.—There had been another abortive attempt at Revolution in Portugal instigated by the partisans of Prince Miguel. Having been suppressed, the King, who appears to be very popular, with the army generally, and with the people, passed over the occurrence as slightly as possible.

SPAIN.—Ferdinand is stated to have been baffled in all his attempts in England, France, Holland, and Germany, to obtain a loan. His refusal to acknowledge the Constitutional debt, is said to be the cause of this. It is confirmed, that a part of the French troops will evacuate Spain at the period fixed by the last treaty of occupation.

“HOLY ALLIANCE.”—Another Congress of the “Holy Alliance,” to be held at St. Petersburg, is talked of. Their object is said to be the consideration of the affairs of Greece, Spain, and South America.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The British Parliament was not expected to meet before the beginning of February. The King had had another attack of the gout, which prevented him from going abroad. He was recovering. Sir Charles Stuart, the ambassador to France, had returned to London, and Viscount Granville had been appointed his successor. Sir Charles Bagot, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands. Mr. Y. Fitzgerald, it is said, will proceed early in the spring to take on himself the duties of Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Sir W. Franklin, Chief Justice at Madras, died at Calcutta on the 19th of May.

An affair of honour took place on the 25th Oct. in the country of Fife, between a Mr. Westall and Captain Gourlay, when the latter was shot dead on the spot. The dispute, it is said, originated at the late Doncastear races, on a wagering question.

A dreadful fire had taken place in Fleet-street, London. It commenced in the shop of Mr. Bond, linen draper, No. 87, and extended to several of the adjoining premises, and caused a destruction of property to nearly the amount of 100,000l. sterling. No lives were lost.

Another fire, on the following day, totally destroyed the premises of Messrs. Wilkinson & son, cabinet makers and upholsterers, No. 14 Ludgate-street, and considerably injured the adjoining buildings. One fireman was missing, who was supposed to have perished in the flames.

From almost every part of Germany there are afflicting details of the unprecedented devastations occasioned by floods. The rivers, surcharged by long continued heavy rains, have everywhere overflowed their banks, and deluged the adjacent districts.

The William & John, Taber, from N. York, for Harlingen, was totally lost the 3d instant, on Vlieblad. Crew drowned, except the mate.

The Liverpool papers of the 15th Nov. state that “The sales of Cotton this week average about 200 bags daily, but the demand has now rather subsided, little alteration in prices can be stated.” On the 12th, prices had declined about ½ in the lb. of U. S. description, and 1-3 in Brazil.

THE GREEKS.

The naval campaign in the Archipelago appears at length to be brought to a conclusion, and the issue is far more favorable for the Greeks than their most sanguine friends had dared to anticipate. The military and naval force which the Captain Pacha had under his command

in the spring was sufficient, with ordinary management, to sweep all the Greek vessels from the seas, and to conquer every island of the Archipelago. The views of the Porte appear to have been at least equal to their resources; Ipsara, Samos, Hydra, and Speizza were to have been subdued, and the fall of these places would have involved the easy capture of all the other islands. The various defeats by which this great armament has been dissipated and destroyed in contest with an enemy of contemptible strength, partake more of the character of romance than of ordinary events. The accounts from Constantinople inform us, that the Capt. Pacha who left the Dardanelles a few months since with several hundred sail, consisting of ships of the line, frigates and transports, has re-entered the straits with his own ship, attended only by a single frigate and ten transports. The Egyptian armament, which seems to have been well equipped and of great force, and which carried 10,000 men for the capture of the Morea, has, we hope, fared no better than the Captain Pacha. The finest frigate in the possession of the Bey of Egypt, the *Africa*, built in the Thames, was burnt off Stanchio; one of his admirals, if not his son, has been captured; many other ships have been taken and destroyed; and the rest are, in all probability, flying before the victorious Greeks in confusion and dismay. Most of the naval triumphs of the Greeks have formerly been gained by means of their fire-ships; but in one of the late battles, if not in all, they have come to close quarters with the large ships of the enemy; and Admiral Miaulis was at one time beset in the midst of the hostile fleet. The coolest observer of the late series of conflicts in the Archipelago must be struck with astonishment at the success of the Greeks; and it is at present almost impossible to comprehend, by what combination of skill, daring, and energy, they have been achieved.

THE NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

Capt. Lyon, of his Majesty's ship *Griper*, arrived unexpectedly at the Admiralty on Thursday morning. His return has been partly occasioned by his having been unable to get into Repulse Bay. The *Griper* had experienced the most extraordinary continuance of bad weather ever remembered by any seaman on board. They had had but five fair days during the whole voyage, and one of the five was Monday last. They have lost all their anchors, and their boats were all stove in. We are happy to learn, however, that no lives have been lost. Captain Lyon reports, that the whale fishery, from the badness of the weather, has been very unproductive. The whalers he spoke had been all unsuccessful.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who attended the celebration of the 24th Anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

“The concourse of people was very and unusually great. Mr. Everett's Oration was a most triumphant display of erudition and eloquence. He was two hours in delivering it, and I never listened to such an all-powerful effort of mind. His range was grand, instructive, and glowing as the corruscations of the thunder-cloud. He showed the effects which have resulted from the establishment of civil and religious liberty by the Pilgrims of Plymouth—traced the rise and progress, and fall, of other nations; gave a retrospect of this—its present imposing attitude, and a glowing picture of its future destinies. It was an American, speaking like a prophet of truth, with the zeal and imposing majesty of the Genius of Freedom. The audience were so wrought up, by his startling pathos and intense blaze of rhetoric—the philosophical, political, and religious scope of research, which rushed like a mighty torrent of intelligence upon the mind, as to make the effort of listening, at last, absolutely painful. It was, indeed, “the feast of reason.” He has not only equalled the expectations of his friends, but far outstripped all his former wonderful efforts, and fixed the pillars of Hercules, to all other competitors, beyond which they cannot pass. He is an honour to his country; the age in which he lives—to the human race.”

Nat. Journal.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

We mentioned, some time ago, that Gen. VIVES, when Ambassador in this country, declared to us in conversation that the story which had been circulated, of a quarrel or altercation between him and the Secretary of State, Mr. ADAMS, was utterly untrue. This falsehood was, an electioneering expedient, and employed to produce the impression that the Secretary had been irritable and unfair in his official intercourse with the foreign ministers. A respectable gentleman of this city transmitted our paragraph on the subject, to General VIVES, without our knowledge, and received from him, a few days since, the following reply, dated 21st Nov. 1824.

TRANSLATION.

“I have read, with the utmost disgust, the enormous lie which the American newspapers have printed concerning Mr. Adams and myself. Besides regarding him as one of the most enlightened men of his country, and of those

who are most active and efficient for its aggrandisement and happiness, I deem him entitled to be viewed by me as a man of honour, who would not have behaved with the baseness which is imputed to him, if I had given him provocation. This is an homage which I pay to his merits.”

A letter from a Member of Congress, from this State, expresses a conviction that Mr. CRAWFORD'S friends in the House, will vote for Mr. ADAMS, in preference to Gen. JACKSON—and that in the event of Mr. Adams being elected, Mr. Crawford may perhaps retain his place in the Treasury Department.

Charleston Courier.

Senators in Congress.—The Hon. David Barton is re-elected by the Legislature of Missouri, a Senator in Congress for six years, commencing on the 4th of March next. The vote in joint ballot was, for the Hon. Mr. Barton 50, Gen. Clark 13, Gen. Miller 4, Judge Pettibone 1.

In Illinois, after ten ballottings, ELIAS K. KANE, Esq. has been elected a Senator to Congress from that state for six years, from the 4th of March next. Mr. McLean, who has been recently elected to this office, is only for one session of Congress. Samuel D. Lockwood was the principal competitor of Mr. Kane. On the last ballot the vote was, for Kane 23, and Lockwood 21.

Manufactures.—A merchant of Cottonburg has invented a machine which can manufacture 10,000 nails in a minute. A patent has been granted to this ingenious mechanic, whose name is Umgewitz.

The estimate of the appropriations necessary for every branch of the Naval service, for the ensuing year, is \$2,298,000.

Twelve Members of Congress from Ohio, (O'jy'o) voted in the House of Representatives, against the appropriation for General LA FAYETTE! This is the State, that would teach South-Carolina, lessons of generosity, and philanthropy, and honor. Let Ohio go on—S. Carolina does not envy her growth in stature—much less her growth in favor, with earth or with heaven.

Chas. Courier.

The Commissioners of Charlotte are requested to take into consideration the miserable situation of our Grave Yard. Cattle, horses, hogs, &c. are suffered to run at large in the yard, breaking down the Head-Stones, destroying all the young growth of shade trees, and doing a great damage to our Church.

A CITIZEN.

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. John Williamson, Mr. Robert Henderson, to Miss Eliza Simmons; and on the same day, by Thomas Beals, Esq. Mr. Nelson Glover, to Miss Eliza Townsend.

On the 12th inst. by John Weeks, Esq. Mr. JOHN BEAGHAM, to Miss LATVINA ALEXANDER, daughter of Abner Alexander, all of this county.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED.

On the 24th ultimo, Mrs. REBECCA BREVARD, consort of Capt. Alexander Brevard, of Lincoln county, in the sixty-third year of her age.

She had been married for upwards of forty years, was afflicted with much sickness for most of that time, and her health was uniformly delicate and precarious. She had, notwithstanding, raised a large family of children, to whom she was the kindest and most affectionate of mothers. These, together with her venerable father, her affectionate husband, and many near relatives and friends, are left to lament their irreparable loss.

There is an amiable sentiment expressed by an elegant writer, to this amount:—That from the difference in age, arises a diversity in disposition, pursuits and habits, which must ever prevent that intimate and confidential friendship between parents and children, which their mutual affections would otherwise so naturally cherish and sanctify. That it is only after a separation by death from those near and dear friends, that we are enabled justly to appreciate their worth, or fully to understand the magnitude of the debt of gratitude which we owe to them, and which can never be repaid.

That these feelings, therefore, while they admonish us to an observant discharge of our duties to our parents while living, strongly intimate the certainty of a future state, in which we can do full homage to those virtues by which we have been sustained, and cordially reciprocate those affections which have been lavished upon us;—in which we shall know even as we are known.

On the 6th inst. JANE McWHORTER, the infant daughter of Robert A. Brevard.

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

518

Look Here!

I WILL prosecute, with all the rigor of the law, any person who shall cut, or lawfully remove off the lands lately belonging to the heirs of Nicholas Gabone, deceased, without my permission.

GUY MAXWELL.

Jan. 18, 1825

419

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 (Phaeton 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 \$150 (do.)	is 150
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 (a set of Tables)	is 42
2	do \$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is 24
3	do \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is 30
1	do \$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	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 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is 600
431	do \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c.)	is 431

793 \$3072

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, Lincolnton, 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 KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

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

15*

Public Sale.

ON Thursday, 27th instant, will be exposed to public sale, at Haye's Mills, all my stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Lumber, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. Also, two Stills and forty or fifty still vessels.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

BENJA. JOHNSON.

The above Sale is postponed until Thursday, the 10th of February next.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A tract of about 100 acres of land, lately the property of the heirs of Moses Hayes, dec'd. lying on the north-west side of Paw Creek, between the Charlotte and Steel Creek roads, on which is a pretty good dwelling-house, barn, &c. Also, a tract of seven acres of meadow land, lying on the same creek, a little below the above tract. If not disposed of previous to the day of the above sale, it will then be offered publicly for sale or rent.

419

Notice.

ALL persons standing indebted to the subscriber, payment to be made in Plank and Scantling, are hereby requested to come forward and fulfil 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 lumber, notes and book accounts.

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

ROBERT M. STERLING

Charlotte, Jan. 15, 1825.—518

DOCTOR FOX

RESPECTFULLY solicits those indebted to him, to call immediately and make settlement. Being under the necessity of attending to his profession in the west, early in the ensuing spring, such as disregard this request longer than the February Court, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer after that time.

January 13, 1825.

419

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by a note or book account, at his store in Kirksville, are for the last time reminded, that, unless payment is made, on or before Saturday, the 22d inst. they will be placed in the hands of William Lucky, Esq. for collection, without any discrimination whatever. All those desirous of saving costs, will govern themselves accordingly.

DAVID MARTIN

Kirksville, Jan 18 1825, 1825