

alous tendency." Were it accompanied with the expositions of the Mufti, his majesty's objections would doubtless be removed.

A paragraph has been circulated in the newspapers relative to the manner in which Gen. LAFAYETTE has invested the sum recently voted to him by Congress. We are not sure that it was right to mention this subject at all, but as there is a wide spread and natural anxiety that the magnitude of the nation should be as effectual as possible, we state with pleasure what we understand to be the facts in the case. The beloved guest wished the national gift to be invested in the national funds, so as to connect his fortunes, as they have been heretofore connected, with the whole union, and therefore asked the opinion of the president of the Bank of the U. States as to the best mode of accomplishing that object. The latter gentleman, aware of the loss which would attend the purchase of stock at its advanced price, consulted the board of directors, who, immediately and unanimously, agreed to offer to the General, at par, the amount which he should desire of the recent four and a half per cent. loan, and also, to remit his dividends to France, every quarter, without any charge for agency. The proposal has been accepted by him, and the result is, that he is able to invest his funds on much better terms than he could obtain by any other purchase of national stocks at their present rates. *National Gazette.*

Roads and Turnpikes.—The numerous accidents which occur in almost every journey, such as breaking down of carriages, upsetting, pitching over precipices, rolling down hills, &c. to the jeopardy of life and limb, cannot but awake public attention to improving roads, in a country in which travelling increases daily. Mr. Clay's forcible arguments on the Cumberland Road bill, are calculated to excite an interest on the subject. We are making wonderful efforts in canalizing, but doing nothing for turnpikes. Good roads facilitate the intercourse between the states, they are of great importance to the owners of stages, in the saving of carriages, horses and labor. Also to the farmer, the grower of fruit, the breeder of stock and the consumer. They are of no less consequence to land holders, whose property would increase in value if a ready communication could be made to them. Good roads would be of material advantage to the manufacturer—to the builders and speculators in raising villages, to the population and comforts of society generally.

Making roads, however, is a science which few in this country understand. It will not answer to cut down trees, level the road and spread gravel over it. None but good engineers should be permitted to make roads, and when they are made in a proper manner, the tolls on them will pay a good interest for the original cost. At all events, the intercourse between the Atlantic and remote states, demands attention to the subject, and when that intercourse cannot be facilitated by canals, it must be by good turnpike roads. *Nat. Advocate.*

New-York Common Schools.—The following interesting facts respecting the sums expended for the education of children in this state, are from the fourth annual report of the acting superintendent of common schools laid before the legislature on the 12th ult.

It appears from the returns made to the superintendent, that there are in this state, 7,642 school districts, and of course the same number of common schools; that 25,906 more children have been instructed in the year 1824, in common schools, than in the preceding year—and, that the sum of \$182,741 61 cents, has been paid to the teachers of common schools, during the year 1824, out of the monies drawn from the state treasury, from the local school fund, and from the amount raised by tax.

As illustrative also of the progress and present condition of our common schools, it is stated, that during the space of 15 years, to wit: the years 1796, 1797, and 1798, when the legislature allowed \$50,000 out of the state treasury, for each year—and from the year 1814, to the present time—the sum of 960,000 dollars has been drawn from the state treasury, and expended for the support of common schools. That during the same period, 1,116,500 dollars has been raised by tax, and from the local school fund, and expended as above—that \$9,227,500 at the lowest estimate made from the returns, has been paid by individuals, on their voluntary engagements, for the education of children in common schools—that 1,732,000 has been raised by tax, for purchasing sites for common schools, and for building and repairing school-houses; and that 275 thousand has been raised by voluntary contribution, for the like purpose. Making a grand total of 13,301,000 dollars, expended in 15 years.

The general school fund, consisting of loans due the state, bonds and mortgages, quit-rents, bank stock, lands, &c. amounts to about 1,730,000 dollars; and the local school fund to about 37,500 dollars. The general school fund is productive in part only, the lands remaining principally unsold; 40,000 dollars were added to this fund, by an act passed in November last;

and that sum, with the amount remaining in the treasury, of the capital of the school fund, were directed to be vested in canal stock.

When we reflect, (says the report) that in the year 1816, only 140,106 children were instructed in common schools, and that in 1824, the number had increased to 402,940, we cannot be too deeply impressed with the importance of the system, and cannot too much applaud the wisdom and magnanimity of our legislators in cherishing and extending its influence.

Whether or not Mr. ADAMS shall be the President, it is not unimportant that his views on great national topics, should be understood in the Southern States. The interference of Congress in the Missouri question, was by him thought unconstitutional—and the rights of the Southern States in their slave population, he deems sacred. Mr. A. is opposed to a Tariff Law, which shall be imposed for any other object than revenue.

It is supposed by some, that his hostility to Great Britain, would lead him to plunge this country into a war with that power. To do away this impression, we publish an extract of a letter from him, soon after the conclusion of the peace, received by a gentleman of this city:—*Chas. Courier.*

"*Maling, (near London.) 4th October, 1815.*—I accept with pleasure, and return with sincerity, your congratulations upon the restoration of peace between the United States and Great Britain, and thank you for your obliging notice of the share which it was my fortune to have in the accomplishment of that event. It was my belief, until the war was closed, that it would have been happier for both countries, if it could have been avoided. So far as it respects our country, I am less confident in that opinion now.—The evils of war, are always great; but those resulting from peace too long uninterrupted, are equally pernicious to the characters of nations. The late war has taught us and our enemies many valuable lessons, if they and we have the wisdom to profit by them. It has disclosed both to them and to ourselves, the secrets of our strength and our weakness. It has shewn us the points upon which our institutions require to be fortified, and it is to be hoped it may have convinced them, that our strength is not to be subdued by war. Whatever may have been the policy or the necessity of the late war, on either side, it is unequivocally the interest of both parties, that the peace now restored between them, should be permanent."

Capt. Porter.—To all naval commanders, Admiral Blake, who flourished in the time of the Commonwealth of England, is the great exemplar. He was the bravest of the brave, and a worthy and well principled man. Perhaps the following historical anecdote may have recommended to Capt. Porter his late exploit, which is censurable because unauthored.

Plymouth Memorial.

"Whilst Blake lay in the road of Malaga, before Cromwell had made war on Spain, some of his seamen going ashore met the host. On their laughing at the Spaniards for the superstitious reverence they paid to it, the multitude, excited by one of their priests, fell on the offenders and beat them severely. On the report of this treatment, Blake sent a trumpet to the viceroy to demand the priest. On the answer of the viceroy, that he had no authority over the priest, Blake replied, he would not inquire who had the power to send the priest to him, but if he was not sent within three hours, he would burn the town. The viceroy was at length obliged to comply. On the priest's justifying his conduct on the petulant behavior of the seamen, Blake answered, that if he had sent a complaint to him of it, he would have punished the offenders severely; but he would have all the world to know that an Englishman was only to be chastised by an Englishman. When the intelligence of this spirited behaviour was read to Cromwell and his council, that arrogant usurper, taking the whole merit of the conduct on himself, said, he hoped he should make the name of an Englishman as great as ever that of a Roman had been."

BUSTLING IN KENTUCKY.

The following letter and comment are extracted from the Frankfort Argus of the 19th of Jan. We have our doubts, if any such letter was really written to the President—but its summary of the dreadful evils under which Kentucky is groaning, is forcible, and, we presume, faithful. Of all the earth, to what portion has God been more bountiful than to Kentucky? A soil teeming and profusely fruitful—noble streams flowing round the habitations of the people, to transport its produce over the world—a government and laws of their own choice and creation! The contrast between what Kentucky is and what she ought to have been, is dreadful and melancholy.

Richmond Whig.

"A member of the minority of the Legislature, about the time of the late adjournment of that body, left in a bookseller's shop in this place a number of the reports of the joint committee, vis-

ed to inquire into the conduct of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, folded up and directed on the back, with a request that an envelope of paper should be put over them with the evident purpose of sending them by mail. By accident it was discovered, that they had writing on the blank leaves at the end of each pamphlet. One of them was directed on the outside to "James Monroe, President of the United States, Washington," and on the blank leaves were written the following words:

Sir:—Our Judges of the Court of Appeals repealed out of office, the constitution of our state trodden under foot; our treasury robbed and empty, capitol burnt down, convicts in the Penitentiary naked and starving, governor's son a murderer and cut-throat, a deficiency of \$40,000 in our revenue, a denial of justice by our execution laws, a relief Legislature—think ye, will it not take FORTY THOUSAND BAYONETS to right us in politics? This political paradox I send as a strange comminglement of religion, politics, mathematics and dead languages, in themselves unconjunctionable.

"A Minority Member of the Kentucky Legislature."

JONESBOROUGH, (T.) DEC. 3, 1824.

MURDER.—An aggravated case of Murder occurred in this country, on Saturday last, on Indian Creek, about twenty miles south of this place. The name of the man killed was Higgins—that of the murderer, David Greer, who for perhaps the last twenty years had lived secluded from society, near the top of the Bald Mountain, 31 or 32 miles south of this place. Higgins, at the time of the murder, was under arrest attended by Wm. S. Erwin, constable, and a Mr. Cooper, who were conducting him to a justice of the peace for trial. The cause of the quarrel was some trivial matter, the particulars of which it is unnecessary to relate. Greer had shot, from a place of concealment near the road, at Higgins, and missed his aim; after which he got ahead of the party, unperceived, and waited in a waste house on the road, until they came up, when he shot Higgins dead on the spot. The highest credit is due to Mr. Erwin for the intrepidity displayed by him in arresting the murderer.

Upon seeing his prisoner fall, he immediately burst open the door of the house where Greer had concealed himself, and attempted to arrest him. A violent scuffle ensued, the hermit's great strength rendering him a fearful enemy. Besides his rifle, he had armed himself with an axe, and after fighting for some time with the former, which, from the lowness of the joist, could not be used to advantage, he then strove to get hold of his weapon. In this attempt, Erwin, with a small cudgel, twice knocked him to his knees; yet still apprehensive that his purpose might not be effected, he directed Cooper to shoot him. Cooper fired and wounded him in the hand, when he submitted and was secured. Notwithstanding the hurry and confusion of a scene so appalling, Erwin's resolution and self-command appear not to have for a moment forsaken him. On the next day the murderer was safely lodged in the jail at Jonesborough, there to await his trial. It has been thought for many years past that he was the subject of a slight mental derangement.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Saturday last, Mr. JOHN ARMISTEAD, a Cadet from West point, and nephew of Col. W. K. Armistead, being in a boat in pursuit of some wild fowls, in the vicinity of Fort Washington, in making use of the but of his gun to break the ice, forced it through to the cock; the ice is supposed to have caught the trigger and discharged the gun, the contents of which entered his throat and came out at the back part of his head. He immediately fell out of the boat into the water, and when the persons from the shore who witnessed the accident reached him, he was a corpse. He is said to have been a youth of great promise.—*Alex. Herald.*

HORSE THIEVES.—During the two past years, the city of Philadelphia has been infested by a gang of horse thieves, who have been successful enough to elude detection, although they have stolen upwards of thirty horses in that period. The method they pursued was to dress the oldest of the fraternity in the habit of a Quaker, and send him into the interior to dispose of the horses at a moderate price. The whole plot has been lately betrayed by a convict in the Pennsylvania Penitentiary, who informed the Sheriff that some of the stolen horses would be found at Fishkill, New-York. In consequence of this information, one gentleman has been enabled to recover two of his horses, and had a prospect of getting a third. *Raleigh Register.*

THE VERMONTERS.—On Sunday, between 20 and 30 carts, most of them drawn by two yoke of oxen, accompanied by several of the Green mountain boys of Vermont, to which state they belong, passed through Westchester for this city, for the purpose it appears of carting dirt to fill up the meadows near Corlars Hook. These enterprising mountaineers, who

are stated to have travelled 300 miles, and to have been 20 days on their journey, remind us of the annual peregrinations of the Highlanders of Scotland, who regularly descend to the lowlands to reap the grain; then proceed to the Northern countries of England for the same purpose; after which they return to their former habitations to enjoy during the winter, the fruits of their labor.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

AN INQUEST.

Was held in this place, on the 8th inst. over the dead body of a new-born white infant child, found within a few steps of the Mocksville road about a mile from town. The verdict of the jury was, "that the child came to its death from the violence received at the hands of its mother, or some other person unknown." The citizens of the town procured the body to be decently interred, on Wednesday last, the 9th inst. *West. Carolinian.*

LEXINGTON, (KEN.) JAN. 20.

Powder Mill Explosion.—We are informed that one of the beating houses of Mr. Samuel Trotter's powder making establishment was blown up yesterday morning. There was no person in the building at the time, and the damage sustained is inconsiderable, amounting to a few hundred dollars.

We learn from the best authority, that upwards of One million eight hundred thousand dollars were coined during the last year at our mint, principally in silver. New dies are about to be cut with a new figure of Liberty, by means of which the appearance of the coin is expected to be much improved. It is calculated that two millions will be coined during the present year. *[Freeman's Journal.]*

A New Year's Present.—The wife of Mr. George Johnson, of Black Rock, (New-York,) presented her husband, on New-Year's day, with three children at a birth; two boys and a girl. The latter has since died, the two others are in a promising state of health.

On the 27th of December, Mrs. Masterman, wife of Mr. Joseph Masterman, of Berlin, Maine, was confined with three fair and healthy children, two girls and a boy; their weight as follows: Girls, 7½ and 6½ lbs; Boy 7½ do; Total, 21½. *Oxford Observer.*

A New Thing.—A writer in the Kentucky Argus, recommends that, instead of turnpiking, our public roads be covered with a roof from town to town, similar to the roof of a ropewalk, which he thinks could be done cheaper than turnpiking, and be kept in repair at a very moderate expense.

Presidential Election.—We have but little to add to the letter from our correspondent from Washington, published last evening. The election of Mr. Adams is now considered as certain, and rumor whispers that Mr. Webster will go into the war department.

N. Y. Com. Adv. Feb. 1.

The public will be gratified to learn, that a machine for drilling rocks, has been invented by Cyrus Alden, esq. of Roxbury, by which a boy may drill as much in one day as three men can do in the same time, in the usual mode of drilling. The machinery is exceedingly simple, and may be put in operation by less power than is necessary to turn a common grindstone, and is done in a similar manner. *[Bos. (Mass.) Cen.]*

The proper authorities of Philadelphia have determined to levy upon the property in that city, the sum \$120,000 as a poor tax for the present year.—Last year the sum levied was \$113,000.

A curious fact is mentioned by a correspondent of Mr. Skinner, editor of the *American Farmer*, in relation to taxing dogs, and protecting sheep in that state. A Mr. Cockrill, near Nashville, tells him that ten or twelve of his neighbors, residing not more than two and a half miles from him, had lost within two or three years past, by dogs, about six hundred sheep!

VALUABLE EXPERIMENT.

To show the difference between raw corn, and corn meal cooked, as feed for hogs, given in an extract of a letter to the editor of the *American Farmer*.

"Some years ago, while I was confined to the fire side by a cold, I amused myself with several experiments to find the increase by weight of corn, rye, shorts, &c. by boiling and cooking, with a view to economising hog feed. I soon became convinced, that wonderful effects might be easily produced; and though I then made a regular record of what I did, strange to tell, I have never till lately attempted to put my theory into practice—I have had since the first day of December, an actual experiment going on between raw corn and meal made into good thick mush; two pigs, of about one hundred weight each, have been eating seven pounds each of raw corn per twenty-four hours; and two others of near the same size, have had exactly seven pounds of meal made into good mush between them. These seven pounds of meal, cooked into the state of good stiff mush, weigh from 26 to 33 pounds. I weighed my pigs accurately, at beginning, and weighed again two days since, to mark the progress.—

The two eating fourteen pounds of corn per day, had increased seventeen pounds in sixteen day; the two eating 7 pounds of cooked meal per day, had increased 24 pounds in the same time. Here is a saving of one half the corn. I shall carry them on till early in January, when I shall kill them."

A learned ministry.—A late Report of the Baptist Education Society in Bristol, (Eng.) concludes with the following remarks on the value of a learned ministry.

"Should there be any persons in our connexion, who are not yet fully sensible of the importance of rendering the education of our ministers proportionate to the general standard of information, or who may be apprehensive that studious habits are incompatible with Christian zeal, they may be reminded of one obvious fact in ecclesiastical history, that the men most distinguished for zeal in the cause of true religion, that the greatest reformers, the most intrepid martyrs, the most zealous missionaries, have been men of extensive knowledge and erudition. Such were Luther, Calvin, and Melancthon; such, in our own Island, were Wickliff, Knox, and Melville; such were those worthies, the New-England settlers, one of whose first measures after they had obtained a refuge from persecution, was to found a college for their ministerial candidates; such were Elliott, Schwartz, and Martyn."

La Fayette



ARTILLERY.

YOU are hereby notified to parade at the Court-House, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed with swords, for the purpose of drill. A general attendance of the members is requested, as a model of the Uniform and Equipments will at that time be laid before the Company.

By order of the Captain,
JOHN H. NORMENT, *Ordly Serg't.*
19th Feb. 1825.—1w

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, and is now opening, a new supply of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, &c.

which will be sold on very reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

DAVID PARKS.
Charlotte, Feb. 19, 1825.—1w

The following Articles

May be had at *Norment's Grocery Store*, some of which have been lately received:

- Albany double Ale,
- Northern Cheese,
- Codfish and Smoked Herring,
- FFF Rifle Powder,
- Patent Shot, assorted,
- Real Holland Gin,
- Old Jamaica Rum,
- Spanish Brandy,
- L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
- Port ditto, in bottles,
- N. E. Rum,
- Spanish Segars,
- Candles and Bar Soap,
- No. 1 Chocolate,
- Shell Almonds,
- Prunes and Figs,
- Brown Sugar, first quality,
- Jamaica Coffee,
- Half Pint Tumblers, and
- A fresh supply of Confectionaries.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to mention, that he does not retail *wines and spiritous liquors* in any less quantity than a quart, as has been erroneously supposed; and that the above mentioned assortment will be constantly kept on hand, for the purpose of supplying families and others, who do not drink in the store.

JOHN H. NORMENT.
Feb. 19, 1825.—21

To Rent.

FOR the ensuing year, about forty acres of land, belonging to James Cowan, under a pretty good fence. The land of excellent quality. For terms, apply to

JNO. J. ERWIN.
Charlotte, 14th Feb. 1825.—21

To the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Mecklenburg.

GENTLEMEN:—I take the liberty to announce to you, through the *Catawba Journal*, that on Tuesday of our next county court, I shall tender to you my resignation as Sheriff of your county, trusting that it will be accepted. I take this method of giving you notice, so that you can have time to select some suitable person to fill the office in these difficult and embarrassing times. You will please to accept my sincere thanks for your support in placing me in the high and honorable office of Sheriff, hoping that it has not been tarnished by oppression or the want of feeling.

SAMUEL McCOMB,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.
Feb. 10, 1825.—2421

Take Notice.

THIS is to certify, that I forewarn any person that may have a chance of trading for a note, which Mr. Wilson, store-keeper, above Hopewell, has on me, to the amount of thirty dollars, due the 1st of November, 1824; because I have paid the note in full, principal and interest, for which payment I have a receipt to show. The said Mr. Wilson lives about 3 or 4 miles above Hopewell meeting-house.

JESSE BENTON.
February 9, 1825.—3423

Notice.

ALL work left with the subscriber to be repaired, and which remains on hand one year after it is finished, will be sold at Public Auction, to defray the cost of repairs.

JONAS COHEN.
Charlotte, Feb. 1, 1825.—3422