

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH. 1827.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOONS PHASES.
1 Thursd	6 24	5 36	First 2 1/2
2 Friday	6 23	5 37	1/2
3 Saturday	6 22	5 38	1/4
4 Sunday	6 20	5 40	1/4
5 Monday	6 19	5 41	1/2
6 Tuesday	6 18	5 42	3/4
7 Wednesday	6 17	5 43	Full 1 1/2

MILTON Female Academy.

It is thought due to the character of this institution, to recommend it to the public by a more extended notice of its regulations. The present superintendents, the Rev. Mr. DOUGLAS, and the Misses M. and E. SMITH, are anxious to render it, in the highest degree, beneficial to the interests of Female Education; and if their most zealous efforts, directed by a considerable experience in teaching, can ensure success, they hope to succeed. Their principal aim will be to discipline and invigorate the mind; to form it to habits of reflection; and to give to the pupils such an acquaintance with general subjects, with books, and methods of acquiring knowledge, as will prepare them to study with advantage hereafter, to become ornaments in the best circles of society, and *Lights in the world*. To effect this they only require children of a tolerable capacity, and these children a proper length of time under their direction. Capacity cannot be created where it does not exist, nor can the best capacity be cultivated without time.

In order, however, to facilitate and increase the acquisitions of the pupils as much as possible, a plan of study is getting into operation, which will embrace a full course at this institution, and will in general be adhered to. The students are enrolled in four sections, and their studies thus appointed:

The IVth section includes all beginners, in two classes. Their time is employed in Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic in its tables and first principles, together with plain Needle Work.

In the IIIrd, they read also, spell and define, write, study Colburn's first Lessons in Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography of the U. States, together with plain and fancy needle work.

In the IIrd, their attention is extended to penmanship, Ancient and Modern Geography, Astronomy, use of the Globes, and projection of Maps; History U. S., Natural Philosophy, Andrew's Rhetoric, Composition and ornamental work.

In the Ist, they advance to Colburn's Sequel, Sacred Geography, Mnemonic's Chronology, Ancient and Modern History, Andrew's Logic, Chemistry, Composition once a week, and, if possible, Algebra, Geometry, Botany, &c.

Vocal music is taught to all the students; Instrumental Music and Painting to any who may desire it.

In many parts of our country the sentiment is gaining ground, that the knowledge of foreign and dead languages should no longer be confined to literary men, but should be extended to their companions. The languages therefore, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish or Italian, will be taught by the superintendent, and a gentleman under his direction, to any who may desire it. In order to employ, and improve the leisure hours of the students, a "Youths Library" is commencing, where, for a small sum per session, they can have access to books, which might, otherwise, be out of their reach.

At the end of every session premiums are awarded to the most deserving; and to those who shall stand an approved examination on all the studies in the above course—in which Algebra, Geometry, Botany, and the languages, are not included—certificates of graduation will be presented.

The price of Tuition, per session, in the 4th section, is \$11 00; in the 3rd, \$13 50, and in the 2nd and 1st, \$16, exclusive of ornamental work, which is \$6; painting \$10, and music \$20. Boarding in the best families, \$45. A deduction is made to those who enter after the opening of the session, which commences in July and January.

Whilst the above prices are considerably lower than at many similar institutions, as will be seen by a reference to their advertisements, it is confidently expected that few will be found to yield more solid advantages.

It is only necessary to add that the moral aspect of this town is now good, and is gradually improving; and it is believed that both the morals and the manners of young ladies are likely to be improved by residing in Milton.

Milton Male Academy.

THE first session of the present year in this institution commenced on the 10th inst. under the continued direction of Mr. Henry J. Foster, of the College of Hampden Sidney. This school is advancing in its character and in the number of its pupils, and offers to parents, it is believed, all the advantages which can be found at any other similar institution. In all the usual Academic branches of education which are here taught, the aim will be accuracy and thorough scholarship. Every possible attention will be paid to the manners and moral character of the students.

Rewards will be distributed at the end of the term according to merit.

- The price of Tuition will be
1. For the Elementary English studies, \$ 7 50
 2. English Grammar, Geography, &c., 10 00
 3. Latin and Greek Languages, 12 50
- Tuition fees payable in advance. Boarding in respectable families on the most moderate and accommodating terms.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
January 16, 38-

WRITING PAPER, LETTER PAPER, &c.
For Sale at the Milton Book Store.

FLAX SEED.

I wish to purchase a quantity of Flax seed, for which the highest price will be given in cash to be delivered at the Store of Mr. Samuel Watkins.

RICHARD YARBROUGH.
Feb. 6. 41-41

DRS. GARLAND & THOMAS,
HAVE this day dissolved by mutual consent their copartnership both in the medical and apothecary line. The debts due the latter concern will be settled with P. H. THOMAS.

JOHN T. GARLAND will keep his Medical Office henceforth at his residence where he will be pleased to attend any applications in his way.
January 11 37-41

THOMAS DAY, CABINET MAKEB,

RETURNS his thanks for the patronage he has received, and wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has on hand, and intends keeping, a handsome supply of

Mahogany, Walnut and Stained FURNITURE,

the most fashionable and common BED STEADS, &c. which he would be glad to sell very low. All orders in his line, in Repairing, Varnishing, &c. will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
Jan. 17. 38

P. H. & R. W. THOMAS,

HAVING connected themselves in the practice and sale of MEDICINES, offer their services to the public. They have on hand a handsome assortment of fresh medicines and paints, which will be disposed of on liberal terms either wholesale or retail.
Feb. 5. 41-3w

THE CELEBRATED JACK, VULCAN.

WILL stand the ensuing season at his old stand on Hwy, and one or two other places, in the county, as will be seen by hand-bills at the proper time.
R. I. SMITH.
Caswell co. Jan. 14. 39-4M1

SIR WILLIAM.

THE celebrated race horse Sir William got by Sir Archey, out of the noted running mare Belona, and she out of the celebrated mare Indian Queen will stand the ensuing season in Milton. Good pasture gratis, and mares feed at the neighborhood prices of grain. He will not leave the stable during the season. His colts in appearance are surpassed by none. For further particulars see the bills.
HENRY M. CLAY
Feb. 1. 40-4f

SPRING GARDEN, FOR SALE,

SITUATED in Rockingham county, on the main Road leading from Salem and Salisbury, to Richmond and Lynchburg. This delightful and well known residence for health, good water, and beauty of situation is not surpassed, perhaps, by any in the state.

The Tract contains upwards of Two Thousand acres; about one hundred of which is cleared, and nearly all fresh. At least one third of the tract is prime Tobacco land, and the balance fine corn and grain land, and from its level situation, is susceptible of a very high state of improvement. The land abounds with good springs, and is covered with excellent timber. As a stand for a Store, and public Business, Spring Garden is equal to any, having five public roads leading to it from different directions, and having been a place of considerable business for the last forty years.

The improvements are a new two story Dwelling House, with six rooms; a store and tavern house, which, with a little repair, would be very good; a new barn, shedd for Stables, a shop and other out houses. Determined to move to the western country, I would sell a bargain in the above property, and receive a few likely negroes in part payment. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.
JAMES GALLOWAY.
Jan. 30. 41-4f

Saddle & Harness Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally that he has taken the large and commodious buildings adjoining the bank, to which he has removed his extensive assortment of

SADDLERY, &c.

where he will constantly keep on hand a great variety of the best articles in his line of business. He has employed the best workmen from the northern cities, and will furnish to order, on the shortest notice, of the best materials, all such articles as his patrons may desire. To those who have dealt with him it is superfluous to say that he will sell lower for cash than can be had elsewhere in the state. His arrangements justify him in saying that he can afford to deal on more reasonable terms, than were ever afforded in the southern states. To comply with the above engagements his debtors of the past year cannot but be mindful that punctuality in payment is indispensable in replenishing his stock. Sensible of past favors, he again solicits the indulgence of his friends and the public in general, and pledges that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give complete satisfaction.
JESSE OWEN.
Milton, Jan 9 45-4f
Dec. 5. 32-6w

Legislature of North Carolina, February, 1827.

Report of the Committee on the Resolutions of Georgia, relative to the election of President and Vice President.

The committee to whom was referred certain resolutions of the State of Georgia, recommending to the several States the expediency of so amending the Constitution of the United States, as in future to prevent under any circumstances, the election of President and Vice President from devolving on the House of Representatives of the United States, REPORT.

That they are duly sensible of the importance of the subject committed to them, and the weight of responsibility they incur, when proposing the amendment, in any particular of so sacred an instrument as the Constitution of the United States. But the circumstances attending the late election of president, have given such general dissatisfaction to the nation, and have so clearly shown the ease with which the will of the people may be frustrated, that a remedy appears indispensable.

Your committee believe the intervention of Electors unnecessary, and that so long as that mode of choosing is resorted to, the evils so generally complained of must frequently occur; and the voice of the people be often unattended to. In order to illustrate this, they beg leave to put the following hypothesis: Suppose two State, one entitled to 20 electoral votes, the other to 21, and that 4,000 votes are given to each elector. This would give 80,000 votes in the one, and 84,000 votes in the other State. A and B. are candidates for the presidency. In the State entitled to 20 electoral votes, A. has an unanimous vote, that is, he receives 80,000 votes. In the other State, which is entitled to 21 electoral votes, and having 84,000 voters, there is much division; but B. obtains 44,000 votes, and A. 40,000. Now by the present mode of electing by electors, B. gains this state with 21 electoral votes; so that with 44,000 votes from the people, he has 21 votes in the electoral college, while A. with 120,000 votes of the people, has but 20 votes.

It may here be said that such a case is not likely to happen; but your committee would reply, such a case ought never to happen, neither should there be a possibility of its happening. Your committee are fully aware that it is much easier to point out a fault, than apply a correction; nevertheless when an evil so palpably exists, they think it better to attempt reformation, than submit in silence. They are the more strengthened in this opinion, from the reflection that the mode of amending the Constitution of the United States, is one of the safest provisions in it, for no amendment can be received, till agreed to by three fourths of the states; and when we consider the vast extent of our country, the various interests, and the various opinions that must exist, on a proposition to amend any one article, it is more likely that a salutary amendment should fail, than an evil one be admitted.

In that part of the Constitution of the United States, which relates to the election of President and Vice President, your committee would say, with much deference, they think no advantageous alteration could be made, but on the basis of preserving to each state, the relative weight she at present possesses, and in an entire exclusion of the House of Representatives of the United States from all electoral powers relative to the election of president and vice president. Upon these principles added to that of the people's voting directly for president and vice president, they beg leave to offer the following plan:

It shall require a majority of votes, equal to all the Senators and Representatives of the United States to elect a president and vice president. These votes shall be obtained in the following manner, viz. Elections shall be held throughout the United States as heretofore, and

the people entitled to vote, shall vote as heretofore but not for electors; they shall vote directly for president and vice president, designating in the votes who shall be president and who shall be vice president.

The returning officers of all the States, shall transmit to the governor of their respective States, a true list of their polls, with the number of votes each person had for president and vice president; and the governor of each state, when he shall thus have received said list, shall in the presence of the heads of departments of the state to which he belongs, cause the whole number of votes given by the state to be added up and ascertained. This being done, he shall cause the same to be divided by the number of representatives and senators of the state is entitled to in the Congress of the United States. The number of each candidate's votes for president and vice president, shall then be added up separately, and their several numbers divided by the number obtained, by dividing the whole votes of the State by the number of senators and representatives the state is entitled to; and as often as the number can be obtained, out of this number of votes given to A. B. and C. for president or vice president, so many votes are they entitled to, and also to any fractional part of a vote.

The Governors of the several states shall send the result of the election, each by a special messenger to the president of the senate of the United States, who shall open them as heretofore on the day of and count them, adding together also, the fractional parts of votes, which each candidate may have received; and in case no person should have received a majority of votes, then the president of the senate shall transmit to the governors of the several states, the result of the election; an should the legislature of any state not be in session during the first week in January, the governor of such state, shall call the legislature to be in session in that week. And the legislatures of the respective states throughout the Union, shall determine in the first week in January, (where an election has failed to be made by the people,) from the two candidates for president and vice president respectively having the greatest number of votes which shall be president, and which shall be vice president. In this mode of election, each state shall have one vote, and the members of the legislature of each state shall give their votes by ayes and noes, as the names of the candidates are severally put to them; and in the event of a tie of the legislatures, then the candidate who had the greatest number of votes from the people, for president, shall be president; and the candidate having the greatest number of votes from the people, for vice president, shall be vice president.

In submitting this plan, your committee beg leave to say something in explanation. The States of the Union differ widely in the qualifications necessary for a vote. In Virginia the freeholder alone is received; while in North Carolina, every free citizen of 21 years of age, and who has paid a public tax, is permitted to give suffrage. This difference as to qualification among the states, has not escaped the notice of your committee; and although it has cost some trouble and reflection, they hope and believe all difficulty from that source has been removed.

The plan proposed, secures to each state in the Union, her full weight, according to population, let the qualifications necessary to entitle an individual to exercise the right of suffrage be what they may. To prove this, they submit the following proposition:

Suppose in the election of a president and vice president, North Carolina should give 100,000 votes; and that her senators and representatives in congress, united, amount to 15. Divide (according to the plan proposed) 100,000 by 15, and the number obtained is 6,666 and a

fraction. A and B. are candidates for the presidency. A. gets 62,000 votes and B gets 38,000. Now divide the 62,000 votes given to A by 6,666, and it will give A 9 votes and a fraction; and the 38,000 votes given to B, divided in the same way, will give him five votes and a fraction. This rule is certain and unerring; it shows the relative strength of the parties, and enables the people to vote directly for the two first officers of the nation.

It might be asked of your committee what is to be done with the fractional parts of votes given to the candidates? They reply, add them up, and divide the aggregate by an arbitrary number, say 10,000. Is a reason required for this? They answer, an arbitrary number is indispensable, because, when throwing the fractional parts of votes from various states together, all differing in the number of votes they are entitled to in electing a president and vice president, there must be some certain number fixed upon as a divider, which will as well apply to one state as another.

Your committee again express the diffidence with which they offer their opinions to the legislature, and should they be so fortunate as even to present a thought which may hereafter prove beneficial, it will be more than a compensation for the labour they have bestowed upon this subject.

Respectfully submitted.
ALFRED MOORE, Chairman.

MORGAN'S CASE.

This seems really an extraordinary affair. Different versions of it have from time to time been published in the interior papers of N. Y. but hitherto we have forbore to notice them, as the circumstances appeared too unaccountable for belief. Recently, however, it has become more imposing: Town and County meetings have been held, Grand Jurors have made presentations, and the Governors of New-York and U. Canada, have both thought it a matter demanding investigation, and have offered rewards for the detection of the persons, said to be Freemasons, concerned in the outrage, upon this unfortunate individual. Having room to-day, in a short article in our preceding columns, we insert some of the particulars of Morgan's abduction and (supposed) murder: the like of which, for deep atrocity and the mysteries attending them, we have sometimes met with in the pages of romance, but never before heard of in the occurrences of real life—especially as having taken place in a land of liberty and laws. That the Ancient Fraternity, in the State of New-York, will be able as a Society, to acquit themselves finally of blame, we entertain no doubt; as the known principles of the order are as contrary to such transactions, as light is opposite to darkness; and, as a Society, the whole body should not be held accountable for the crime of a few bad men, possibly wicked enough for their purposes to assume a name, which they could but disgrace.

In pursuance to notice, a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, from the counties of Essex, Caroline, Spottsylvania, Orange, Culpeper, Fauquier, Stafford and King George, convened at the Town Hall, in Fredericksburg, on the 14th instant:—George Buckner, Esq. of Caroline was called to the Chair; and W. Gordon of Fredericksburg, appointed Secretary. A committee of nine gentlemen was appointed to prepare an Address to the Citizens of the Commonwealth and to present to the Meeting such Resolutions as might give efficacy to the measures growing out of this meeting.—The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee; viz: Dr. John H. Wallace of Fredericksburg, John Mercer Garnett of Essex, George Banks, Wm. Brent and John Moncure of Stafford, Maj. James Richards of Culpeper, Col. Thomas Minor of Spottsylvania,