

THE MUSE.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

THE RADICAL CAUCUS.

The mountain has labor'd, the mouse has crept forth, The tedious agony's o'er; Proclaim to the east, to the west, and the north, That Caucus counts more than three score. Firm phalanx of sages, "all dyed in the wool," Legitimate democrats too; And he that won't tread in the steps of this school, Is denounc'd by the whole sixty-two. Sixty-two is the number—two more than three score— Who promise our freedom to guard; From reports we had heard, we expected some more, But mustering forces goes hard. Sixty-two did I say; Oh! their pardon I crave, Who sent in their votes by a friend— Be assured 'tis all fair, the votes thus to save, Of all such as could not attend. Sixty-four—magic number! five dozen and four, Long may you in history shine; Should you fail in your efforts, the gods will deplore, And liberty weep at your shrine.

LA FAYETTE.

Our readers know that Congress has passed a unanimous resolve, authorizing the President of the United States to employ a ship of the line to convey this distinguished soldier of our Revolution to America, whenever he may feel disposed to visit us. This is an honorable testimony of the affectionate regard which Americans ought to feel for this illustrious soldier of liberty; his name will ever be cherished in the hearts of all true republicans. The following brief sketch of his character, and of his services in our cause, we are sure must be acceptable to all in whose bosoms there exists a single spark of patriotism or noble feeling; for if we love our liberties, we ought to love those brave men who helped to achieve them.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

This illustrious man exhibited by his conduct a single example to all who sympathize in the misery and oppressions of foreign nations. He did not, in 1776, content himself in declaiming in behalf of the sons of liberty in America, as we waste our time in behalf of the struggling Greeks; but the Marquis, at the age of nineteen, not only approved our cause, but determined to jeopardize his life in the contest for our rights.

In 1776 he communicated his intention to our then unacknowledged ambassadors at Paris; they failed not to encourage his intentions, justly concluding that his departure would aid our cause. News however was soon received in France, that our army in New-Jersey, dwindled to a handful of 2000, had fled towards Philadelphia before the British forces, which amounted to 30,000. Our cause then became so desperate in the eyes of Europe, that our commissioners were hardly able to hire a vessel to convey this nobleman to America; and they felt bound honestly to discourage his project. He, however, did not despond, but from his own resources purchased and fitted out a vessel to convey him to America. This bold step engaged universal attention. The French court despatched a vessel to restrain his enterprize; the orders for his return he disobeyed, and arrived in Charleston, S. C. He was received by Congress with marks of high respect. When he entered our military service, he required that he should be permitted to serve at his own expense, and that he should begin his service as a volunteer. After joining the army, he lived with Washington and enjoyed his friendship. In thus leaving his country, he exposed himself to the displeasure of his own court, at the same time he tore himself away from the beloved partner of his bosom, then in the state of domestic solicitude.

His military services are familiar to every well-informed American; he continued to serve till the surrender of Cornwallis. In November 1781, Congress gave him permission to return to France, and expressed to him their exalted opinion "of his judgment, vigilance, gallantry and address, and of his merits and military talents," and directed a proper conveyance to be furnished to him for his return to France.

The Marquis remained in France three years: in April, 1783, Congress, by a resolve, expressed their satisfaction "with the reasons that have prevailed with Maj. Gen. the Marquis de la Fayette for his stay in Europe, and have a high sense of his constant

attachment to their interest and welfare."

In the summer of 1824, after the establishment of peace, the Marquis visited the United States, with an accomplished companion, Mons. de Caraman, a Knight of Malta, and Captain of Dragoons. He arrived on the 4th of August, and remained till the 24th of December; during which time he travelled 1800 miles; twice visited his adopted father, Washington, at Mount Vernon; traversed eight of the United States; visited almost every remarkable military spot; assisted at the forming a treaty with the Six Nations of Indians, at Fort Schuyler on the Mohawk, in company with the deputies from Congress and from Pennsylvania, M. de Marbois, Consul General of France, and the Chevalier de Caraman. The Marquis delivered an address in the French language to the Indian Chiefs, one of whom, in reply, exclaimed, "Behold this belt, received from our father MONTCALM, some twenty years ago, by our fathers;" thus showing how deep and lasting an impression had been made on the minds of the savage tribes by the exploits of the gallant Montcalm, who never encountered his equal in the field, till he met Wolf on the Plains of Abraham. Fayette, seven years before, had been present at a council with these savages at Fort Johnson.

The Marquis, during this tour, was received in every town and village with innumerable proofs of the sincere respect and enthusiastic gratitude of our citizens. He spent several weeks in Boston and in New-York; at the latter city the disbanded officers of the continental army gave a sumptuous dinner in honour of their fellow soldier. His reception in Boston was splendid, with the ringing of bells, salvos of artillery, public dinners and balls, shouts of the people, and fireworks. On the 19th of October, the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, he was invited by the Governor and the Legislature, then in session, to meet the two houses in the senate room, to receive their congratulations on his safe arrival in America, and afterwards partook of a public dinner in Faneuil Hall. One of the toasts was,

"13. This memorable day—Saratoga and Yorktown."

At Providence, Newport, and Hartford, he was received with similar marks of attention.

He visited Salem on the 29th of October, and was escorted into town by the principal citizens, in carriages and on horseback, amid throngs who rent the air with acclamations. At his lodgings he was waited on by a deputation from the town and the continental officers, who presented to him an Address, to which he returned the following appropriate and courteous answer, which we copy from the manuscript in his own hand writing:

"Gentlemen: From the early period when you generously joined in the noble contest, your efforts have been so steady and liberal, that my regard for this town dates with my attachment to the American cause. Impressed with these sentiments, I cannot but be perfectly happy in this visit, and in your flattering welcome.

"Be pleased, gentlemen, to accept the thanks of a respectful and affectionate heart. And I pray God that the two elements, upon which your exertions have been so conspicuous, may be to the town of Salem inexhaustible sources of happiness and prosperity.

LA FAYETTE." He was then escorted through an immense concourse, to Concert Hall, where he partook of an elegant public dinner, after which the following toasts were given, which we insert as a memorial of the opinions and feelings of the time:

- 1. The United States.
2. Congress.
3. His Most Christian Majesty.
4. Washington.*
5. The Governor and Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
6. The Heroes who have bled in our cause.
7. The friends of virtue and freedom, throughout the world.
8. The late army of the United States.
9. May the alliances which America has formed in her adversity, be religiously observed in her prosperity.
10. May we never withhold from government the essential powers of doing good, from a jealous apprehension of domestic evil.
11. May the future sons of America sufficiently prize the legacy which

we at so great an expense have purchased for them.

12. May America never be so insensible to merit as to pass it unnoticed.

The Marquis then gave the concluding toast:

The town of Salem—May the elements conspire to her prosperity.

The evening was concluded with a brilliant ball, at which the Marquis was present.

He extended his tour as far eastward as Portsmouth.

In December, 1784, before he embarked to return to France, the Continental Congress appointed "a Committee of one member from each state, to receive the Marquis, and in the name of Congress to take leave of him." They were "instructed to assure him that Congress continue to entertain a high sense of his abilities and zeal to promote the welfare of America, both here and in Europe; and that they will not cease to feel an interest in whatever may concern his honor and prosperity, and that their best and kindest wishes will always attend him." The wise and virtuous JOHN JAY, then just returned from his diplomatic labors in France, was Chairman of the Committee. The Marquis returned an elegant and eloquent answer, which is entered on the Journals of Congress; in the course of it he observed, "May this immense Temple of Freedom ever stand a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed of mankind!"

In September, 1695, his son George Washington Fayette, arrived in the United States, and was immediately taken under the protection of President Washington, and placed in New-Jersey to be educated. In April following, Edward Livingston, then and now a Representative in Congress, introduced a resolution to inquire into the circumstances of the son, and received from him an affecting and well written letter, expressing his gratitude for the kind attention of the Legislature of the United States, of the President, and of every person to whom he had been made known, and declaring that he had no wants, and was as happy as he could be in his separation from his father, then involved in the troubles of the French Revolution.

Forty years have now elapsed since the Marquis de la Fayette was in this nation. How would it excite his wonder and admiration again to visit us, and behold populous and polished cities flourishing on the spot where he then attended a Council with the savage tribes of our forests!

* This toast was originally written "General Washington;" but the late Dr. Orne, one of the Committee, proposed that "General" be expunged, observing that Washington was greater than any "General," intimating that "His name alone struck every title dead."

The amendment was adopted.

TO YOUNG MEN.

He that tilleth his land, shall be satisfied with bread; but he that followeth vain persons, is void of understanding. Proverbs.

Are you a young Mechanic, Merchant, Physician, or Lawyer, and about to establish yourself in life? If you are wise, look to your own resources alone, and adopt all your measures accordingly. Honestly suit your style of living to your income, having no regard whatever to the splendor that surrounds you in the establishments of your wealthier or perhaps poorer but infatuated neighbors. A few years of patient diligence and strict economy may afford you not only the comforts, but, should you have a taste for them, even the elegancies of life. While, in the meantime, "those butterflies that flitted around you with all the arrogance that usually attend the thoughtless votaries of fashion and pretenders to high life, will be stripped of their plumage, and left naked to a winter of wretchedness and despair. Adopt your plans as above advised, and go on in the majesty of virtuous diligence and perseverance, turning neither to the right hand nor the left. Give a deaf ear alike to the syren songs of pleasure, and the scoffs and sneers of the licentious proud, who want the moral fortitude to emulate, and therefore affect to despise your virtue. Family Visitor.

MAXIM.

The greatest men are men of simple manners. Parade, ceremony, show, and a profusion of compliments are the artifices of little minds, made use of to swell themselves into an appearance of consequence, which nature has denied them.

Steam Boat Maid of Orleans,

and cheap wholesale Store.

Office at Charon, December 22, 1823.

THE Maid of Orleans (having been detained for repairs more than a month longer than the time specified by written contract) has commenced her regular trips to this place, and arrived this day with a valuable cargo of at least

130 tons Merchandize.

She is to be a regular trader between this place and Charleston, touching for freight and passengers at Georgetown, and will stop on the river for any important freights. She is supplied with Lighters, and such other conveniences as warrant her owners in stating, confidently, that she will be able to lay down goods at either place, in the lowest price. Her owners have provided wharfs and warehouses at both places, convenient, safe and under cover. They will advance cash and goods on Cotton and produce shipped by her, and sell for a customary commission. They will execute any orders at Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New-York, in each of which places they have established houses; and they solicit the public patronage for this Boat and their Wholesale Store at this place, only so far as they can make it their interest to use the one, and buy from the other.

Connected with the above Boat, the subscribers have established a Wholesale Store, and assure their customers a liberal course of dealing and fair prices,—very low, because their goods have been and will be selected from the principal markets in the United States, and under all possible advantages for buying low; and their profit shall be charged with a light hand, so light as to make it the interest of country dealers and others to get many of their supplies from this establishment. By the Maid of Orleans, they have this day received one-fourth to one-third of their purchases, (which have been made in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and at some of the principal manufactories;) the residue of which will be received by the next trip of the Boat, say about the 6th to the 8th of January. Their purchases consist of the following leading articles, viz: 200 barrels of Whiskey; 50 boxes northern Rum; 5 do N. Orleans do; 5 do Jamaica do; 5 do W. I. do; 20 do Sugars; 30 do prime retailing molasses; pipes and qr. casks Cognac Brandy; Hogheads Gin, Madeira and other Wines, (some 7 years old); 100 pieces Dundee Bagging, 42 in.; 2 bales twine; 30 coils Bale Rope; 100 bags Coffee; 20 do pepper and pimento; 20 tons Swedes iron; 1 do German Steel; 1 do American do; 3 do plough moulds; 1 do shot, 1 do bar lead; 4 do Hollow Ware, assorted; 2 do shot, assorted; 20 Kegs Duponts FF and FFF Powder; 150 do wrought and cut nails; 5 tierces retailing Rice; 20 casks cheese; 4 doz. Philadelphia mill an; cross cut Saws; casks of hammers, Carolina hoes, trace-chains, Trowels, &c. Axes, bundles Spades, Shovels, and Fryng pans; boxes Candles, Soap, window Glass; 50 doz. Whittemore's Cotton Cards; 100 do Wool Hats; 50 do Horam or napt do; 50 do Beaver do Blk. and White; 20 do Children's morocco do; Shoes in trunks and cases, assorted; Crockery in crates; 20 barrels train or tanner's oil; 30 Nixon's patent cast iron Ploughs,—the best patent in the Union, and well worthy the attention of the planters; 20 barrels Shad and mackerel; 20 doz. Corn Brooms; rose, point and duffil Blankets.

BEERS, BUNELL & CO. Charon, Dec. 22, 1823. 197

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, A. D. 1823: Lawrence Hauser and John Stults, administrators of Matthew Snipes, vs. the heirs at law of Matthew Snipes, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that William Moon and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of the said Matthew Snipes, dec'd are inhabitants of another State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, successively, that the said William Moon and Elizabeth his wife, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Stokes on the second Monday in March next, and either plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, against them. i98 MATT. R. MOORE, c. c. Germantown, Jan. 14, 1824. Price adv. \$2

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824: David Bradshaw vs. John S. McCurdy; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of April next, to reply, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered up against him, and execution awarded accordingly. Test: M. HUNT, c. c. Price adv. \$4. i94

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824. Hoyle, Son, & Cox, vs. Samuel A. McKenzie. Original attachment, levied in the hands of Hugh Ewing and William Campbell, and on lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Samuel A. McKenzie, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by Court, that he appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in March next, reply and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered against him: Ordered, that publication hereof be made three weeks successively in the Western Carolinian. Witness, YARDBY MOORE, c. c. Price adv. \$1 26. i98

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Samuel Roach, vs. Hugh McDowell, James Moore, Andrew Heron, and others. In this case, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian that unless James Moore and Andrew Heron, two of the defendants in this case, appear at the next Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Mecklenburg on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and answer or the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to them. i91 D. R. DUNLAP, c. c. E. Price adv. \$2.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to authorize the laying out and opening certain Public Roads in the Territory of Florida.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be opened, in the territory of Florida, a public road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, commencing at Deer Point, on the Bay of Pensacola, and pursuing the old Indian Trail to the Cow Ford, on the Choctawhatchee river; thence, to the Ochrisee Bluff, on the Apalachicola river; thence, in the most direct practicable route, to the site of Fort St. Lewis, thence, as nearly as practicable, on the Suwannee river at Piegata; which road shall be plainly and distinctly marked, and shall be of the width of twenty-five feet.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to employ the troops of the United States stationed in Florida, in such manner as he may think proper, in the completion, or assisting in the completion, of said road.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for defraying the expenses of opening said road, the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be surveyed and marked out, the most direct and practicable route for a public road from Cape Sable, passing by Charlotte Harbor and the Bay of Tampa, to the Point where the Suwanee river will be intersected by the road to be opened from Pensacola to St. Augustine, and to cause to be surveyed and marked out, the route for a public road, from Cape Florida to St. Augustine.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, for defraying the expenses of the surveys aforesaid, the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

B. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President of the U. States and President of the Senate. Washington, Feb. 28, 1824. Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to regulate the surveying of the public and private lands in the southern part of Alabama.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands in the state of Alabama shall be attached to the District of the Surveyor of public land, in the state of Alabama, and the surveying of all public and private lands, in the said state, shall hereafter be made under his direction; and it shall be the duty of the principal Deputy Surveyor of the district, east of the Island of New Orleans, and east of Pearl river, to return the plats of all private claims within the State of Alabama, to the office of the said Surveyor. Approved: Washington, Feb. 28, 1824.

AN ACT to revive and continue in force an act, entitled "An act fixing the compensations of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian."

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of America in Congress assembled, That an act, passed the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act fixing the compensations of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian," be, and the same is hereby declared to be revived, and continued in force, until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six. Approved: Washington, Feb. 20, 1824.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN Equity, October term, 1823.....Sherwood Kennedy and Nancy his wife, vs. Zebulon Hunt, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of James Hilton, dec'd.; also, against John Jackson, Harbutt Jackson, Wyche Jackson, Green Jackson, Edmund Jackson, Stockard, and Betsy his wife, Thomas and Nancy his wife; also, James Hilton, Thomas English and Susannah his wife; also, James Lowe, Linney Lowe, Abram Lowe, Samuel Lowe, Mary Lowe, Keziah Lowe; also, James Plummer and Mary Plummer; also, Isaac Jones and Betsey his wife. It appearing to the court, that the defendants, John Jackson, Harbutt Jackson, Wyche Jackson, Green Jackson, Edmund Jackson, Stockard and Betsy his wife, Thomas and Nancy his wife, Thomas English and Susannah his wife, reside out of this State: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for the space of six weeks, in the Western Carolinian, that they and each of them do appear, at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Rowan, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at Salisbury, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint, otherwise the said bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte. GEORGE LOCKE, c. & m. e. Price adv. \$2 50. i97

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Session, 1824.....Aaron Camp vs. Francis Cox; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear before the Justices of our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and there to plead to issue, or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly. Witness, ISAAC CRATON, c. c. Price adv. \$2. i98

NOTICE.—I forewarn all persons from trading with my apprentice, Lex Bass; those who do so, may expect that the law will be enforced against them. M. ALLEMONG. March 7, 1824. 3198