## Dational Affairs.

NATIONAL ROAD. Report of the Posimister General on the subject the most practicable Post Route from New Orms to Washington City.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, ? 15th December, 1834. 5 Senate of the United States, adopted at their last session, requiring the Postmaster General to report to the " Senate, at the present session, the most practicable post route from New Orleans to Washington City," I have the honor to state, that the route on which the mail has been transorted, for several years past, from this City to New Orleans, is by the way of Fredericksburg and Abingdon, in Virginia; Knoxville and Mc Minville, in Tennessee : Huntsville, Russellville and Pikeville, in Alabama ; Columbus, Jackson, Port Gibson, Washington, Natchez and Woodville, in Mississippi; theace by St. Francisville and Baton Rouge, to New Orleans. This route is estimated to be 1,380 miles, and requires a travel of 24

The military road, as it is called, from Columbus in Mississippi, to Madisonville, in Louisiana, is on nearly a direct line from the former to New Orleans, and much nearer than the road by the way of Washington and Natchez. But this road is represented to be so much out of repair, as to render the regular transports tion of the mail upon it impracticable. The bridges and causeways have fallen into decay, and in many parts, the entire space opened for the road, has become

Some years since, a contract was made by this department, to transmit the mail to New Orleans from this City, by Salisbury, in North Carolina; Spartanburg. in South Carolina; Athens and Fort Haw kins, in Georgia; and Fort Stoddart, in Alabama, the distance being computed in 1260 miles. But there was so many obstructions on this route, arising from streams of water, and other causes, that it was found impracticable to perform the contract, and it was abandoned.

There is a mail route from Knozville, In Tennessee, by the way of Kingston, in the same state ; Bennetsville, Cahawha, and St. Stephen's in Alabama, to New Orleans, which makes the distance from Washington to that place, 1,222 miles. But the obstructions on this route are known to be nearly as great as on the route by way of Athens and Fort Hawkins.

The post route to New Orleans, which basses through the capitals of the South-This distance migue ed at 1,312 miles. miles, if no grater deviations, from a direct line were made, than would be necessary to obtain good ground for a road, and to pass through Richmond, Raleigh, Colthe year, the numerous streams of water ferries, present insurmountable obstacles to the regular and rapid transmission of the mail on the route.

New Orleans, the distance is 960 miles. This line passes near Warrenton, Charlottesville Lexington Big Lick, Grayson Court House, in Virginia; Ashville, in dian country by Cuhawba and St. Stephens, in Alabama, to Pearlton, near Lake Borgne; thence to New Orleans.

The north western part of North Car olina, through which this line passes, is to the south or north, in constructing a road, indispensable. A deviation to the north, so as to avoid the mountains, will pass by or near Fotheringay. Wythe Court House, Christiansburg, and Abingdon, in Virginia ; Knoxville, in Tennes see, thence through the Tennessee Valley by Cahawba, to New Orleans, on nearly a straight direction. This route is esti mated at 1,056 miles, including ten per cent, for the variation from a straight line to New Orleans; and it is believed to be the nearest direction practicable for a post road from Washington to New Or leans. The variation, so as to pass by Knoxville, would not increase the distance more than six miles. A deviation mountains, would pass near Salem, in North Carolina, and Athens in Georgia. passing through the above places, more hours. than 7 miles.

The route by the way of Warrenton, Abingdon, and Knoxville, affords great facilities for the construction of a mail road. Through Yirginia and Tennessee. the materials are abundant, for the formation of a turnpike; and through the state informed me they should send meof Alabama and Mississippi, it is believed, from information which has been obtained, that in no part of the Union can an artificial road of the same length, be conof the route, the general face of the counconducted themselves in a manner to ber drew \$12-second \$60-third \$1000 entson, Moore; Thomas F. Davis, Wil- held by man and wife, under suitable for
try is level, and the soil well adapted to try is level, and the soil well adapted to meet my entire approbation.

the formation of a solid road. Some inemation has been commun Department on this subject, but it does not come strictly within the scope of the resolution. If a substantial road were made, in this direction, to New Orleans, the mail could be transported to that place from this city, in eleven days. If the road were to pass through the capitals of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, it could be conveyed in less than twelve days.

The route on which the mail is now tranported to New Orleans, although more circuitous than some others, in the present condition of roads, is the safest and best. There are many obstructions on it, but they are less numerous than on any other. Greater celerity and safety are given to the moil on this route, than could be given to it on any other, to New Orleans and it passes through, and supplies, many important towns and villages, and thickly settled parts of the country.

In the winter and apring seasons of the year, the mail on this route, as on all others in the same parts of he country, is sometimes enurely obstructed by high waters and, when this is not the case, it is frequently much injured by the mail horses swimming creeks and through swamps of considerable extent. The friction from the movement of the mail horses, is certain to destroy all newspapers that become wet, and not unfrequently, letters are much obliterated. When the mail is a considerable time immersed in water, as has often been the case, on this route, it is impossible to secure it perfectly from injury.

The Department now pays at the rate of filty two dollars and seventy six cents a mile for the transportation of the mail three trips in each week, to New Orleans. On a good turnpike road, it could be conveyed in a stage as often, and in less than half the time, at the same expense. And what is a most important consideration, the atmost security would be given to the mail by such a transportation, and a very considerable increase to the receipts of

the department,
I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN M'LEAN.

Hon. John Gaillard.

## PRON THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

As the propriety of the conduct of commodore PORTER, in relation to the recent affair at Faxardo, will probably become the subject of official investigation, we publish his letter to the Secretary of the Navy, without remarks :

UNITED STATES' SHIP JOHN ADAMS, ? Sir : I have the honor to inform you that, on my arrival at St. Thomas, I was informed that Lieutenant Commandant Platt, of the United States' schooner umbia and Mittedgeville; and thence by Beagle, who had visited Faxardo, a town Coweta and St. Stephens to New Orleans. on the east coast of Porto Rico, about two A part of the Alabama and Mississippi miles from the sea, for the purpose of mail, and the mail from the south to New making inquiries respecting a quantity of Orleans, is transported on this route- dry goods supposed to have been deposi-But, in the winter and spring seasons of ted there by pirates, was, after being recognized as an American officer, by the over which there is neither bridges nor proper authorities there, imprisoned, and shamefully treated.

Indignant at the outrages which have so repeatedly been heaped on us by the On a direct line from Washington to authorities of Porto Rico, I proceeded to this place, where I left the ship, and Yaking with me the achponer Grampus and Beagle, the boats of the John Adsurs; with Captain Dallas, and part of his offi-North Carolina; thence through the In- cers, seamen, and marines, proceeded to the port of Faxerdo, where, finding preparations were making to fire on us from the battery on shore, I sent a party of seamen and marines to spike the guns, which was done in a few minutes, as the Spanso mountainous as to render a deviation liards fled on the landing of the party. I then landed with two hundred men, and marched to the town, spiking on the way the guns of a small battery, placed for the defence of a pass on the road, and reached the town in about thirty minutes after landing: I found them prepared for defence, as they had received information from St. Thomas of my intention of visiting the place. I halted about pisto! shot from their forces, drawn up on the outskirts of the town, and sent in a flag, from Washington to Knoxville; thence requiring the Alcalde, or Governor, with the Captain of the port, principal offenders, to come to me to make atonement for the outrage; giving them one hour to deliberate. They appeared accordingly, and after begging pardon (in the presence of the officers) of the officer who had been to the south so as to avoid the principal insulted, and expressing great penitence, I permitted them to return to the town, on their promising to respect all Ameri-This route would not vary, at any point, can officers who may visit them hereafter. more than 60 miles from a direct line, and We then returned to the vessels, and left would not increase the distance, by a line the harbour, after being at anchor three

ber of persons appeared on the beach, bearing a white flag, and having with them some bullocks, and a number of horses, apparently laden, no doubt a present from the authorities of the place, which they

There is no doubt that our persons and our flag will be more respected bereafter, than it has been, by the authornies of Porto Rico.

I have the hoder to be, very respec lly, your most obedient servant, log, SARUEL L. SOUTHARD,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington,

WASHINGTON, JAN. 3.

THE LA PAYETTE DINNER, According to previous arrangements. the Dinner given by the Members of both Houses of Congress to General LA PAY-ETTE, took place on Saturday, the first of anuary. 'Ar 4 o'clock, the whole range

of front rooms, at Williamson's extensive establishment, (now occupied by private families) was thrown open for the reception of the company; and, at 6 o'clock, the company, in number exceeding two hundred, sat down to a sumptuous and elegant dinner, prepared in Mr. Williamson's best style.

Mr. Gailliard, the President protem. ded at the feast.

On the right of the President of the Senate, satour venerable chief magistrate, the President of the United States, who graced, by his presence as a guest, the most memorable feast that has ever taken place in this country. On the left of the chair sat THE NATION'S GUEST, SUDported by several of his brethren of the Revolution, among whom were recognized Gen. Sam'l. Smith, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Rufus King, and Messrs. Chandler and D'Wolf, of the Senate, and General Udree of the House. The Speaker was supported, on his right, by the Secretary of State and the Post Master General, and, on his left, by the Secretary of War and Judge Thompson, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

After the cloth was removed, a number of patriotic Toasts were drank, accompanied by appropriate Music from the excellent band attached to the Marine Corps. The sentiments were received by the company with great enthusiasm. When the health of Mr. Monroe was proposed, the company rose with one accord, and seemed to pay him the homage, not merely of the lips, but of devoted hearts. The President was deeply affected by these marks of regard, and returned thanks in feeling and appropriate terms. The presence of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, on this grateful occasion, seemed to spread satisfaction through the whole assembly.

The following is Gen. La Fayette's vol-

" Perpetual Union among the United States; it has saved us in our times of danger: it will save the world."

in the United States. When we reflect upon the number of young men at these schools and under the tuition of private gentlemen, if we do not know that one half must ultimately want success, we should exclaim with him of old, " of strile there is no end." So numerous is the profession, at this time, and so great is rospect is well compared remainder, requiring a particular estate to support it. In this city, we have, it is estimated, from three to five hundred lawyers; and the greater part, particularly the most honorable and celebrated, are most genteely poor. As a body, there is no calling in the community, in which the expenditures bear so great a proportion to the receipts. No man acquainted with the situation of the profession would take the receipts and the expenditures for thousands of dollars. But it is the broad road to destruction, in which many go down to the gates of death, before attaining the objects of their juvenile ambition. N. Y. States

Lamh Tea Kettle .- Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq. a gentleman eminent for his scientific and literary abilities-has invented and applied an apparatus for boiling water by a lamp: it is attended with very little trouble, and requires but one pint of oil per week, to boil a kettle containing three quarts, once a day, in the space of about 40 minutes.

Cure for Cancers .- The Baltimore Federal Gazette says Mr. Wm. Norris, who came passenger in the schooner. Resolution, arrived at that port, has acquired, during his travels in South America, the art of curing cancers by extract preparations, without feaving a scar, and with very trifling pain; he has numbers of cancers in their perfect state, for the satisfaction of those that may feel interested.

Conscience.- A Tailor, an Englishman, in New-York, has given up to the Police of that city 150 sterling, being the amount of property he had defrauded of a person As we were getting under way, a num-in London, and which his conscience compelled him to refund. The money has been lodged with the British Consul.

> " DOG CHEAP. Whiskey is ruled in the Baltimore mark et at 19 cents per gallon, and in Philadel-Pet. Repub. phia at 21 cents.

four quarters of tickets, and the first num- LEARE, Richmond; KENNITH B. MUR- it would not be better that it should be be -fourth \$5000.



Salisbury, January 18, 1825.

NATIONAL ROAD. The citizens of Salisbury, and the adjac country, will bear in mind, that an adjourne meeting on the subject of the National Road, i to be held at the Court-House in this town, on Saturday next, the 22d inst.; and at this meeting, the committee appointed for the purpose, is to report the draft of a memorial to the President of the U. S. in favor of locating the Road on the route by Salisbury,

STATESVILLE, JAN. 11, 1825.

of the Senate, and Mr. Clay the Speaker this day, at the house of Robert Worke, given ; and the remedies, with their doses, and of the House of Representatives, presis Esq. in the town of Statesville, and the the manner of administering them, will be exfollowing Resolutions were unanimously plained : the articles used, consist wholly of me adopted :

> proves of the policy of having a great na- the Sperries for more than a hundred and fine tional Road from Washington to New- years! Orleans.

Resolved, That the location of this road is a matter of high importance to the sections of country through which it shall pass, and an object of laudable emulation among the citizens of different parts to endeavour to have it pass through such sections.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a route which shall pass through the towns of Salem, in Stokes county, and Statesville in Iredell county, out, and put it into their pocket-books, till they will combine as many or ges, and as few or fewer disadvantages, than any other route ;

Resolved, That Col. Thomas A. Allison, Robert Worke, Esq. Alfred M. Gaither, Esq. James H. Hall, and James Campbell, be a committee for the purpose of drafting an address, and forwarding the same to the President of the United States, for the purpose of turning the attention of the executive to this route, and claiming from government that attention to their claims that they may be found just. the 19th Congress of the U. S. the 12th conly entitled to;

mit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to erford and Haywood counties. some person of influence in the town of Salem, for the purpose of obtaining their co-operation, and to the office of the Western Carolinian for insertion in that paper, and to the honorable Lewis Williams, and the honorable Henry W. Connor, of the house of Representatives.

We are, Sir,

Very respectfully, THOS, A. ALLISON, JAS. H. HALL, JAS. CAMPBELL.

CURIOUS NOTIONS of the TURKS.

A letter from Constantinople, in Turkey, in peaking of the defeat of the Turkish fleet by the Greeks, contains the following paragraph, the competition, that a young lawyer's to which we have appended an extract from the man, (or proclamation :)

" It seems that the Sultan ascribes the disasters of his fleet to the relaxed devotion of the Mussulmans. He has just published a firman, ordering the women to dress less indecently, and cast less "the person having the greatest number wanton looks upon the men."

The following is an extract from the firman of the Grand Seignor :especting the toilet of the Turkish women :

"Since the women must never, when they go out, deviate from the rules of de list of those voted for as President, the cency and honor, it is especially necessary to take care that none of their actions be contrary to the holy law.

" Henceforward, therefore, the women shall not wear embroidered feredges, nor condemnable colours, nor vails artfully contrived to show their faces; whoever the highest number of votes, but not exbe the husband or relations, of all those who may be seen in such a dress, they shall be made answerable, and punished for the conducttof their women."

These paragraphs, to many, may seem to be something akin to the family of Humbuge: butwe can assure them that faithful history affords more striking illustrations of the ridiculous superstitions of the Turks, than this firman of the Grand Seignor.

If his Turkish majesty is so ungallant as to interdict, by proclamation, the small privilege to the women of his empire of peeping from behind their veile, what would he think of the modesty of the ladies of our country, who constantly expose the whole circumference of their pretty faces, (and sometimes more than their faces) to the noon-day gaze of all the world round about

The Supreme Court of this state met in Raeigh on the 27th plt - and from the Judge composing it, the following young gentlemen have obtained licence to practice law:

SUPERIOR COURTS. DAVID L. SWAIN, BURCOMbe; JOSEPH A. HILL, New-Hanover; - BOYKIN Guilford; CHARLES G. SPAIGHT, NEW bern ; GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Raleigh.

COUNTY COURTS. is. mington; John A. Hogan, Randolph; strictions, rather than by two aspiring

WILLIAM D. HOPRINS, Warren; Narth W. ALEXANDER, Cabarrus; Jusan Tun-wan, Orange; Jos. H. Pool, Pasquotank.

GEN. LA FAYETTE:

E. F. Tainell, Esq. a member of congress from Georgia, has written to the Mayor of the city of Savannah, on the subject of General La Payette's visit to the south; in which he mys, that, as the General wishes to be present at the inauguration of the new President, he will not leave Washington city before the 5th or 6th of

A SECRET TO BE TOLD!

Messra. Sperry & Hogan give notice in a New Haven (Connecticut) paper, that they intend publishing an account of a successful mode of Mr. White: A meeting of the citizens treating the bite of a Rattle Snake, and Chunk-of Statesville, and its vicinity, was held Head or Mocasin Snake: the symptoms will be tive plants; and these gentlemen say the secret Resolved, That this meeting highly ap of this cure has been kept within the family of

We suppose all persons who like to hear (24 well as TELL) secrets; and all who expect to be bitten by snakes, will wish to get this work: and we would advise such to buy it, were we sure the book would not be a worse wire than that of any snake against whose venom it proposes a remedy.

A scrap of news for all lovers of long names. We give new married folks the liberty to cut it ر به دور شید شاهستان بیس

"In August last, the second daughter of the Emperor of Brazil was baptised by the name of .... Donna Francisca Carolina. Joanna Charlotta-Leofioldina of the Angels-Romanas Xavier de Paulina-Mibaello Gabriella-Rafaeila-Gonzaga.

We are authorized to announce Maj. Samuel P. Carson, of Burke county, as a candidate to represent, in the House of Representatives of gressional district of North-Carolina: this dis-Resolved, That the said committee trans-trict is composed of Burke, Buncombe, Ruth-

## "CONSTRUCTION CONSTRUED."

The recent Presidential election has is it seems to us, occasioned some improvements in political logic, and given rise to some new readings of the Constitution. As one instance of which, it might be remarked, that during the prospect of a tie between Mr. Crawford and africie of the Constitution on this subject, which was so far new and ingenious, that these two gentlemen were to be considered as one, and thus to constitute the last of the three, out of which a President was to be chosen by the House of Representatives. The ingenuity of the construction consisted in substituting numbers for persons, by which means four or ten persons might be presented to the House of Representatives for their selection, instead of three, to which number the Constitution has heretofore been supposed to restrict their choice.

The words of the Constitution are, of votes shall-be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed. And if no personhave such majority, then from the highest number, not exceeding three, on the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President."-Here appears to be no ambiguity, and no that the meaning of those was possed the article was, that from the persons having ceeding three of these, the House should choose, in the event of there being no choice by the Electors.

But the Intelligencer is of opinion, on " closer examination of the Constitution, that it does not mean from the persons having the greatest number of votes, but from the "numbers not exceeding three, the House shall choose-and that therefore, in the expected tie, the numbers would stand thus:

Gen. Jackson being the highest, would be No. Mr. Adams next highest, would be No. And Mr. Crawford and Clay, being equal, would be

And thus four persons and three numbers would be placed before the House of Representatives for their choice-and in accordance with this idea, if the House selected No. 1. Gen. Jackson would be President; if they should choose No. 2, Mr. Adams would be President; if they Mr. Clay, like man and wiferawford and the Executive Office in partnership, and thus in their joint election furnish a practical evidence of the ingenuity of this construction, and of the happy method in which the Constitution provided for this unlooked for contingency, and for grain fying the friends of both individuals. If however, the office is ever held in part-A person at Philadelphia lately bought as S. Smith, Newbern; Francis T. mership, it might be a question whether ar quarters of tickets, and the first warm.