

the exhibition of which no nation has ever yet been gratified, and the consequences of which are yet to be developed. We once before, in our history, have had a similar prospect presented to the nation, but it vanished under the influence of an unexpected change in our foreign relations. It remains to be seen, whether unforeseen events may not again defeat the chance of the experiment, of a government embarrassed as to the manner in which it shall dispose of its surplus funds; for, after every feasible application of them, within the constitutional powers of the government, if all the estimates fall out right, and the blessings of peace is continued to us, there will still remain, after the year 1835, a large unexpended balance in the treasury.

The President's Accounts.—We know not when we have been so much pleased as we were with the Message transmitted to Congress by our venerable President on the 3th inst., and noticed in our paper of yesterday. There is a Spartan like dignity and simplicity in this document, which must exact the homage of admiration from every mind capable of appreciating human worth. The chief of a free and mighty empire, infirm and bending under the double weight of time and trouble, invites the assembled representatives of his fellow-citizens to scrutinize a life dedicated, almost from adolescence, to their service. He neither asks applause, nor fears censure: all he requires is, that his pecuniary transactions between him and his country may be adjusted before he retires from public life, in order that the remnant of his days may be passed in quiet. "A citizen," says he, "who has long served his country in its highest trusts, has a right, if he has served with fidelity, to enjoy undisturbed tranquility and peace in his retirement." Would to heaven it were consonant with the spirit of our institutions to cheer, with all the comforts that can spring from affluence, the declining days of the fathers of our country. *Nat. Jour.*

NEW ADMINISTRATION.

We have various rumors in circulation as to the formation of the next Cabinet. If Gen. Jackson is elected, the change, it seems, will be very inconsiderable. Mr. Adams will remain where he is; provided he consents to remain in a subordinate situation. Should he withdraw, Mr. Clinton is to be brought forward. Col. Drayton is to step into the cast-off shoes of Mr. Calhoun, as Secretary of War. Mr. Crawford is not to be disturbed, unless he should wish to follow the probable example of Mr. Adams, and Mr. Southard will remain at the head of the navy department. If Mr. Adams succeeds Mr. Monroe—Mr. Clay (don't stare, reader) is to be Secretary of State—Mr. Crawford Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. P. P. Barbour Secretary of War—and Mr. Southard Secretary of the Navy. Such are the rumors of the day. But we apprehend they are mere rumors, as events will shew on the 4th of March next. *Petersburg Republican.*

Mr. Noah, of the N. Y. National Advocate, closes some remarks on the contemplated settlement of the mouth of the Columbia River, in the following manner:

"We should say that our national strides are too rapid; that we undertake Quixotic projects; but so we said when the grand canal was first attempted. For eighteen months we wore our eyes, hair, and fingers to nothing, in endeavoring to prove that the canal never would be completed, but alas, the more we wrote the faster they worked, and had actually, the boats float, and the tolls gathered, by the time we arrived at the conclusion that the thing was impossible. We doubt whether a post road can be made from Buffalo to the Columbia River, and whether post coaches, with glass windows, will be established; but it may possibly be done, and we will consider nothing as beyond the power, resources, and enterprise of this country.

The following Notice, signed by one hundred members of the Bar of the City of New York, and addressed to those who are "really unable to pay their debts," is published in the newspapers of that place: We, the undersigned Members of the BAR, impressed with the impolitic cruelty of confining persons in prison for small debts, without some adequate provision for supplying them with the necessities of life; and regretting its legalized and continued existence, do hereby pledge ourselves, if called upon, to give our professional services gratuitously, each of the subscribers for himself to procure the discharge of each such debtor from imprisonment, in the course of the ensuing twelve months.

Kentucky.—In the Legislature of this State, there has been an attempt in both Houses to procure addresses to the Governor to remove the Judges of the Court of Appeals, who have, in the opinion of the prevailing party in the State exceeded their prerogative. In both Houses the project failed by small majorities, the requisite majority for such a proceeding being two-thirds of both Houses.

At a meeting of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and of the gentlemen of the bar practising in the Supreme Court, the honorable the Chief Justice, was requested to take the Chair and Francis L. Hawks, Esq. appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the individuals composing this meeting feel unfeigned sorrow at the calamitous event, which since the last term has deprived the Bar and the State of their esteemed associate, Moses Mordecai, Esq.

Resolved, That in manifestation of their respect for the deceased and regret for his loss they will wear crape on their left arm during the present term.

JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR, C.A.
P. L. Hawks, Secy.
January 17, 1825.

New-Orleans.—Our city already exhibits a moving scene of life and activity.—The pestilence that like the destroying angel, lately stalked through our streets and entered our dwellings, has fled far away—and Health, blooming Health has again come to sojourn among us. The voice of toil and the hum of business again salute the ear—the golden tide of commerce begins to pour forth its floods—"forests of masts" are crowding our port, whilst old ocean is whitening with the foam of many a keel pursuing its rapid course towards this proud metropolis of the west. The shades of melancholy and of death, that but so lately hung over our path, and cast a sombre hue on each object around, have been dispelled, and given way to prospects of sunny brightness. The streets, the levee, the coffee-house, every place of resort swarms with a living multitude; new throngs are pouring in upon us, every day, almost every hour is adding its increase to our numbers;—strange faces present themselves, and old acquaintances, just arrived, extend the hand of friendship at every turn. This, however, is but the earnest of what is soon to come. "In one short month," may not so much, and this animating spectacle will array itself in colours still more attractive. Gaiety will then be seen weaving, every where, her roseate garlands, the temples of pleasure will be thrown open for the worship of her votaries,—the ball room will reflect the full radiance of youth and beauty and loveliness, and the stage will exert its magic power to smooth the brow of care, to exhibit vice in her own frightful mien; to hold up folly in derision, and to paint virtue in the colours of Heaven.

A correspondent of the New-York Statesman gives the following beautiful account of the great canal from Schenectady:

The magnificence of the scene at a distance, may be imagined, and its beneficial results partly conceived—but to have a just estimate of the genius that planned, and of the dauntless perseverance that carried this mighty work into successful operation, it must be seen. It shoots across the plain with simple grandeur, leaps over the valleys, and stretches through high lands, fields and forests, in a silver current, as it were, by enchantment. To see the exhaustless wealth of a country, hitherto controlled in the exercise of its native energies, rolling on with a steady course, and dispensing its beneficence with a generous hand, is enough to make a man proud of the characteristic enterprise of his country, that almost vies with nature in its operations.

The Cultivation of sugar in Louisiana, the season just passed, has produced forty thousand hogsheads of that article, which, at a valuation of seventy-five dollars a hogshead, is worth three millions of dollars. The next article of importance, the cotton plant, has produced, the past season, a crop, valued at nearly two millions of dollars. Such already is the productiveness of a state, but very imperfectly settled, the population now not averaging over three persons to a square mile. It requires, indeed, no great effort of imagination to anticipate the future grandeur of this section of our Republic. *Boston Pat.*

The Ducking Stool.—Our readers will recollect that Nancy Jones was sentenced to be ducked, as a common scold, in Philadelphia, some time ago. An appeal was taken on the judgement of the court, on the ground, that the law of the ducking stool was one of those specks of rust, caused by the mists of the darker ages, and which had adhered to our escutcheon in spite of the burnishers of the more modern ages of light and liberty. Judge Duncan of the Supreme Court on Monday last, set aside the sentence of the lower court; observing, that in cases of such barbarous retribution, he "was not disposed to attach his chain to the dung cart of the common law." There is a burnisher for you. But what does the learned Judge mean by the "dung cart?" If he continues the figures, he will make *seven-gers of legislators, farmers of Judges, plough boys of lawyers, and globe of the people!* at large—for whose improvement the common law, alias *dung*, was intended. *Baltimore Patriot.*

LOUISIANA TEA SHRUB.
If this shall ultimately prove to be the genuine plant; and Mr. William Y. Lewis, who first made the discovery, informs the editors of the New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser, that, from a comparison of the seed with that of the China tea plant, there remains not a doubt of its being the genuine plant, that there are several small plantations of it now growing in Louisiana, and that it thrives most luxuriantly—it will be an important addition to our national prosperity and wealth. The plant flourishes in China in much higher latitudes than Louisiana, say from 21 to 40, north; Louisiana being from 27, to 33, the medium latitude of China, there can be no objection as to climate. Indeed, it is believed that the plant might be cultivated in Maryland and Virginia, neither of which are as high north as some parts of the tea-growing latitudes of China. It is at least a subject worthy of attention, and, as plantations are now growing specimens ought to be obtained for the purpose of testing its character,—we suggest that it be submitted at once to the tea-pot, not only of Dr. Mitchell, but of some of our revolutionary ladies, who so patriotically sacrificed the luxuries of the genuine plant, for their country's good—if it bear this test it is genuine to all intents and purposes. *Balt. Pat.*

During the last week, the following gentlemen obtained licenses, from the Supreme Court, to practise in the Courts of this state:—*Raleigh Star, 4th inst.*

SUPERIOR COURTS.
Henry N. Jaeger, of Beaufort; William Littlejohn, Granville.

COUNTY COURTS.
William W. Hall, of Anson; George D. Winston, Stokes; John F. Poindexter, Caswell; Daniel W. Courts, Rockingham; James G. Spears, Mecklenburg.

A man by the name of Hugh Johnson, yesterday morning went into the grocery store of Mr. Richard Roberts, of this city, and after taking a drink laid himself down upon a bed in an adjoining room, where he remained some time without being noticed. A few hours afterwards, some one going up to him, discovered that he was dead! An inquest was called over him, whose verdict was, that he came to his death from *excessive intoxication!* We learn that he had, for some years, followed gambling as a profession. He died without a cent in his pocket. *Raleigh Register.*

A Relic.—A leaden ball, extracted recently from a Revolutionary soldier, has been shewn in New York by his son. It appeared that the father was a soldier of the revolution; and, at the battle of Springfield; (N. J.) while loading his musket, the ball struck him on the left elbow; entered his side; broke two ribs and lodged in the cavity of the stomach, where it quietly reposed 48 years. The old soldier died lately, having given previous orders not to be buried with British lead in him; accordingly, Dr. Ward, of Belleville, N. J. extracted it. *New-York paper.*

The Paris Journal des Debats contains a report of the trial and conviction at Marseilles of a man charged with the horrid crime of murdering a girl of twelve years of age, and eating her flesh and heart. The man confessed the crime, and declared that he was induced to commit it from an irresistible thirst for human blood. It appeared that he had indulged this cannibal appetite in the most barbarous and shocking manner.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Jan. 13.
Cotton, 12 & 13; flour, fine, 5; superfine, 4 1/2 to 5; wheat, new 80 & 85 ct.; whiskey, 32 & 35; peach brandy, 40 & 45; apple do. 40 to 45; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 9 & 10; salt, Turks Island, 75 to 80 per bush.; molasses, 28 & 30; sugar, muscovado, 10 1/2 & 11; coffee, prime, green, 18 & 21; 2d and 3d quality, 17 & 20; tea, hyson, 21 to 25; flaxseed, 90 & 92 1/2; tallow, 6 & 7; beeswax, 32 & 33; rice 3 1/2 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4 1/2 to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 1/2 & 4; manufactured, 5 & 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Jan. 10.
Cotton, S. Island, 26 to 32, stained do. 15 to 18; Maine and Santee, 24 to 26; short staple, 1 1/2 & 1 5/8; Whiskey 26 & 28; Bacon, 6 & 7 cts.; Hams, 10 & 11; Lard, 9 & 10; Bagging Dundee and Inverness, (43 inch,) 20 & 23; Col. Prime Green, 18 & 19 Inf. to good, 14 1/2 & 17.
North-Carolina Bank Bills, 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. dis.

Married.
In Wake county, (in this state) on the 10th instant, Mr. Shadrack Weddin, aged 50, to Miss Fanny Nichols, aged 16.
In Charlotte, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, Mr. Johnson J. Irwin to Miss Sarah Allison.
On the 20th inst., in Cabarrus county, at the seat of Paul Barringer, Esq. by the Rev. John Robinson, Mr. John Boyd, of Charlotte, to Miss Margaret Barringer.

Died.
In France, Oct. 21st, aged 70, Robert Chas. Dallas, Esq. formerly of the Island of Jamaica, and the author of "The History of the Maroon War," "Fercival," "Aubrey," &c. He was the brother of the late A. J. Dallas, Esq. the able and patriotic Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Second Edition.
The result of the vote in the election of a Member of Congress, to supply the vacancy in the Halifax district, is
For Outlaw, 1132
For Alston, 899
Majority for Outlaw 233

[From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.]
By the packet ship *Edward Quince*, Capt. Hawkins, which left Havre, Dec. 4th, and the ship *Young Phoenix*, Capt. Dunbar, from London, which left the Downs, Dec. 4th, we have Paris and London papers of the 2d of that month, both inclusive.

It appears by the latest accounts from Turkey, that the Greek naval victories were not so complete as have been reported. A letter from Lloyd's Agent at Smyrna, dated on the 14th of October, says, "There has been an engagement between the Turkish fleet and Greek ships, with but little damage to either. An official bulletin from Constantinople, of October, 25th, states that the Capt. Pacha was in the Dardanelles on the 15th, in his own ship of the line, with 15 other vessels; and that the Egyptian fleet, still as strong, was before Mytelene, under the command of the Viceroy's son, (who was reported to be a prisoner to the Greeks.) The account adds that this fleet was watched by about 60 Greek vessels, who, on the night of the 6th or 7th, burnt a Tunisian privateer of 20 guns, and a brig."

By Authority.
By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, on the fifth [seventeenth] day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four; which Convention is as follows:

In the name of the most holy and indivisible Trinity:
The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, wishing to cement the bonds of amity which unite them, and to secure between them the invariable maintenance of a perfect concord, by means of the present Convention, have named, as their Plenipotentiaries, to this effect, to wit: The President of the United States of America, *Henry Middleton*, a citizen of said States, and their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near his Imperial Majesty; and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, his beloved and faithful *Charles Robert Count of Nesselrode*, actual Privy Counsellor, Member of the Council of State, Secretary of State directing the administration of Foreign Affairs, actual Chamberlain, Knight of the order of St. Alexander Nevsky, Grand Cross to the order of St. Vladimir of the first class, Knight of that of the White Eagle of Poland, Grand Cross to the order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Knight of the order of the Holy Ghost and of St. Michael, and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor of France, Knight Grand Cross of the orders of the Black and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of the Annunciation of Sardinia, of Charles III. of Spain, of St. Ferdinand and of Merit of Naples, of the Elephant of Denmark, of the Polar Star of Sweden, of the Crown of Wirtemberg, of the Guelphs of Hanover, of the Belge Lion, of Fidelity of Baden, and of St. Constantine of Parma; and *Pierre de Poletica*, actual Counsellor of State, Knight of the order of St. Anne of the first class, and Grand Cross of the order of St. Vladimir of the second; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon, and signed, the following stipulations:

ARTICLE FIRST.
It is agreed, that, in any part of the Great Ocean, commonly called the Pacific Ocean, or North Sea; the respective citizens or subjects of the high contracting powers shall be neither disturbed nor restrained, either in navigation or in fishing, or in the power of resorting to the coasts, upon points which may not already be occupied, for the purpose of trading with the natives, saving always the restrictions and conditions determined by the following articles:

ARTICLE SECOND.
With the view of preventing the rights of navigation and of fishing, exercised upon the great ocean by the citizens and subjects of the high contracting powers, from becoming the pretext for an illicit trade, it is agreed that the citizens of the United States shall not resort to any point where there is a Russian establishment, without the permission of the governor or commander; and that, reciprocally, the subjects of Russia shall not resort, without permission, to any establishment of the United States upon the Northwest Coast.

ARTICLE THIRD.
It is moreover agreed, that, hereafter, there shall not be formed by the citizens of the United States, or under the authority of the said states, any establishment upon the Northwest Coast of America, nor in any of the Islands adjacent, to the north of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes of north latitude; and that, in the same manner, there shall be none formed by Russian subjects, or under the authority of Russia, south of the same parallel.

ARTICLE FOURTH.
It is, nevertheless, understood, that, during a term of ten years, counting from the signature of the present convention, the ships of both powers, or which belong to their citizens or subjects, respectively, may reciprocally frequent, without any hindrance whatever, the interior seas, gulfs, harbors, and creeks, upon the coast mentioned in the preceding article, for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives of the country.

ARTICLE FIFTH.
All spirituous liquors, fire-arms, other arms, powder, and munitions of war of every kind, are always excepted from this same commerce permitted by the preceding article; and the two powers engage, reciprocally, neither to sell, or suffer them to be sold to the natives by their respective citizens and subjects, nor by any person who may be under their authority. It is likewise stipulated that this restriction shall never afford a pretext, nor be advanced, in any case, to authorize either search or detention of the vessels, seizure of the merchandise, or, in fine, any measures of constraint whatever towards the merchants or the crews who may carry on this commerce; the high contracting Powers

reciprocally reserving to themselves to determine upon the penalties to be incurred, and to inflict the punishments in case of the contravention of this article, by their respective citizens or subjects.

ARTICLE SIXTH.
When this Convention shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate on the one part, and on the other by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington in the space of ten months from the date below, or sooner, if possible. In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention, and thereto affixed the seal of their arms.
Done at St. Petersburg, the 17-5 April of the year of Grace one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Le Comte CHARLES DE NESSELRODE,
PIERRE DE POLETICA,
HENRY MIDDLETON.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the eleventh day of the present month, by *John Quincy Adams*, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Baron de *Tytil*, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty, on the part of their respective Governments:
Now, therefore, be it known, that *I, James Monroe*, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-ninth.

JAMES MONROE.
By the President:
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State.

Good Shoes and Boots
CAN be had at my shop in Salisbury, low for cash.
HENRY SMITH.
January 29, 1825. 3 weeks

Ten Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY or stolen from the subscriber, living in Rowan county, on the 12th of January last, a light bay Horse, about fifteen hands high; no marks recollected. The horse was hitched in Mr. McConaughy's yard, and must have been taken out by some person, or I should have heard of him before this.
JOSIAH DENT.
January 29, 1825. 2444

Look at This!
I INTEND removing to Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. some time next Spring; in order to settle with my creditors, I now offer for sale the House and Lot wherein I live, in the East square, on the Main Street in Salisbury, if I do not sell at private sale, before our February Court, I shall then sell at Public sale, on Tuesday of the Court.
JOHN ALBRIGHT.
Jan. 21st, 1825. 3444

To Mechanics.
WE have lately received a general assortment of cabinet-makers and joiners Tools, consisting of all the kinds of Bench moulding, Beading, Sash, Flooring and Ceiling Planes, such as have very seldom been kept in the up country; also, Hand, Panel, Tenant, Keyhole and Fritt Saws, Edmondston's superior Screw Augers, &c. which will be sold low, by
M'BEE & REINHARDT,
Lincolnton, N. C.
Jan 17, 1825. 3444

Notice.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned against trading for the following notes, which were executed by me to William Hogg, in payment for a tract of land, which I purchased from him, which land he had previously conveyed by a deed of trust to Charles Hoover, of Davidson county, viz: One note of thirty dollars, due the 1st of March 1825; One do. of thirty-seven and a half dollars, due the 25th Dec. 1825; and one do. of one hundred dollars, due the 25th Dec. 1826. As the said notes were given for lands which the said Hogg had no right to convey, I am determined not to pay either of them.
JESSE JONES.
January 17, 1825. 3444

For Sale,
THAT valuable and well known House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, occupied for the last six years by Cowan & Vail, as a house of entertainment, its central situation in the town and vicinity to the Court-house; its complete order and convenient arrangement for the entertainment of travellers and country custom; its capacious, well framed, two storied stables; its highly improved garden; its neat and convenient two storied kitchen; its secure frame smoke house and lumber room, with its large cellar, secure and dry at all seasons of the year, together with a never failing well of excellent water, convenient to the house and kitchen, will afford to one wishing to keep a public house advantages not surpassed by any in the state. Any person wishing to purchase, is requested to view the premises, that they may speak for themselves.
Also, about 40 acres of valuable land adjoining the town lands, thirty of which are inclosed and well adapted to the culture of all the products of the country.
I am disposed to sell the above premises upon accommodating terms, which can be known by applying to John Irwin, merchant, of Charlotte, or Thomas L. Cowan, of Salisbury.
JAMES COWAN.
Charlotte, Dec. 3, 1824. 42

State of North-Carolina,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.
COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, Dec. term, 1824. David Enaley, sen. vs. David Enaley, jr.: original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that advertisement be made six weeks, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered according to plaintiff's demand.
648 **D. MOCK, C.P.K.**