

We shall find room in our next for the memorial of the citizens of Leaksville, Rockingham county, on the subject of the National Road from Washington City to New-Orleans.

LA FAYETTE BELL AND SCREEN.

The volunteer detachment of Cavalry from Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties, under command of Col. Thomas G. Polk, arrived in this town on Wednesday last, on their way to Raleigh, N.C. to join the escort which will accompany Gen. La Fayette while on his passage through this State.

On Thursday morning, the troop, having been joined by a few private young gentlemen of Salisbury and Rowan county, took up the line of march for the east; carrying with them the cordial good wishes of the citizens of this place—and, we hope, of those of the whole State.

After we had put the above in type, a friend furnished us with the following communication on the subject:

LA FAYETTE ESCORT.

On Wednesday last, Salisbury witnessed the most interesting military display that has been seen in this part of the country since the revolution.

It was the troop of cavalry, composed of citizen soldiers, chiefly from the counties of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, and a few from Rowan, who volunteered their services, and, under the command of Col. Thos. G. Polk, for the reception of "The nation's guest" into our State, and to escort him to Fayetteville.

The troop was met by Captain G. W. Scales, company of Infantry, and a party of gentlemen on horseback, a few miles from Salisbury, and escorted into town.

The day was delightful, and the being the week of our country court, the course of people gathered in the streets, and at the doors and windows, was immense. As the troop passed down the Main-street, it seemed inspired with a generous glow of patriotism; one feeling pervaded the host—a deep and heartfelt gratitude to the illustrious champion of Liberty, whose consistent devotion to her sacred cause in both hemispheres, calls forth the gratulations of every true American.

The troop was very handsomely equipped and accoutred; and after firing a salute, and performing a number of military evolutions, they alighted at Maj. Yarbrough's hotel, where a splendid ball and sumptuous supper were prepared for them by the citizens of this town, aided by some from the vicinity, and several from Lexington. The ball was held in the large room of the house, where the greater part of the night was passed with becoming hilarity, without the occurrence of a single unpleasant circumstance to mar the enjoyment of the company.

The next morning, the troop started for Raleigh.

We cannot, on this occasion, refrain from expressing a hope and belief, that although North-Carolina may not exhibit as much magnificence as some of her sister States that are more favored by the bounty of commerce, she may, at present, to the delighted eyes of her distinguished visitors, two of the most gratifying sights the Union could offer: we mean the Statue of Washington and the small troop of cavalry which was raised on that soil where germinated the tree of Liberty—of that Liberty which by and his great patriot nurtured with their blood, and still protect by the deathless influence of their example.

THE RESULT.

The long contest is now at an end; and, as good republicans, the friends of each candidate should quietly submit to the will of the majority. For ourselves, we frankly own that we have lost the candidate of our choice; but still the result is a glorious triumph of principle. In this case, in particular, the friends of Gen. Jackson have great cause of self-gratulation. They have put down the odious and dangerous system of concealing, and re-verberating the character of North-Carolina from the charge of being misled and controlled by the influence of Virginia. In this good work, many of the friends of Mr. Adams have given their hearty aid and co-operation. It will be held in recollection, that after the withdrawal of Mr. Calhoun, the candidates on the People's Ticket were supported on the prin-

ple that they should vote for either Jackson or Adams—the one of the two who seemed to have the greater number of friends in the State. As the election approached, it was distinctly ascertained that the friends of Gen. Jackson were the most numerous; it therefore became necessary, that the People's Ticket should declare their vote. Like honest men, and true republicans, they faithfully discharged the high trust reposed in them. It was witnessed at the time, with much regret, that some of the friends of Mr. Adams lost sight of the principle at stake, and went over to the other side. We are not now disposed to call the consistency of their conduct in question; the contest is over, and we leave it to themselves to settle it with their own notions of propriety. On the other hand, we may be permitted to remark that the friends of Mr. Adams who stuck to the cause, have now the gratification of seeing that they have not only gained their man, but also the prizes for which they were contending.

Complete success is but seldom the lot of mortals; now the friends of Gen. Jackson, it is true, have lost their man; but let them still rejoice, for they have gained their cause—they have been mainly instrumental in putting down the most dangerous system that ever crept into a free government—the system of *caucusing*.—The triumph is as complete, (as to that point) as the civil contest, as the battle of New Orleans was in military warfare. And, as the question is at an end, the friends of Gen. Jackson should now emulate the example of their illustrious favorite—they should tender to Mr. Adams the hand of friendship and support. For ourselves, we can say, that during the whole contest, we have urged nothing against the character of Mr. Adams; on the contrary, we bore testimony to his worth and talents. We always thought, and still think, that he will make a safe President; that, under his guidance, the national ship will glide along smoothly and prosperously in the course towards its high destinies.

In addition to this view of the subject, the friends of Gen. Jackson have yet another source of satisfaction: Their favorite candidate has been placed in the chair of the Vice Presidency, almost without opposition.

It was a maxim among the Romans, in the best days of their Republic, freely to oppose, during its pendency, any question not liked; but when once adopted by the constitutional power, then to give to it a generous and liberal support. We are certain the friends of Gen. Jackson will act on the republican maxim. We did all in our power to promote the success of the man of our choice; we did so, because we conscientiously believed that his great services to the nation, his high character abroad and home, his stern integrity, and sterling talents, gave him claims to the first office in the Republic, superior to those of either of his competitors. But the constitutional powers have chosen another; and, to Mr. Adams, we yield our humble support, so long as his measures appear to us to be wise and proper.

OUR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The termination of the Presidential election in the House of Representatives, has left some of our representatives in a predicament which, it is supposed, they did not anticipate. As heretofore understood, the course they had marked out for themselves was, to vote for Mr. Crawford the first one or two ballotings, and then come over to the choice of the State—not dreaming that the question would be settled on the first ballot. Fortune, however, has determined that they should not have this chance of a double course—their only vote was for the *caucusing* candidate. This course of our representatives, involves a question of vital importance. It is not so much who they voted for, as it is, Can a member of Congress be a *true representative* when he pays no respect to the opinions and wishes of his constituents, but sets them at defiance, and follows his own notions or prejudices? Our government is a *representative* one; that is, inasmuch as it would be incongruous for the People themselves to meet together to transact business, they choose agents to go forward, and act for them—to represent them; or, in other words, to do what they (the people) themselves would do were they present acting in proper person. Now can these agents, or members, be true and faithful, when they disregard the voice of the people, and pursue a directly opposite course? Certainly not. They not only set the people at defiance, but also trample on the very fundamental principle of our free institutions! If a member of Congress feels scruples of conscience against carrying the wishes of his constituents into effect, instead of setting them at naught, his true course would be to say to his constituents, "I do not think as you do; my conscience, my pride, my former engagements, will not suffer me to execute your wishes; I therefore resign my station, in order that you may have an opportunity of choosing some other person, who can truly represent you." This was the course that *Wm. B. Giles*, of Virginia, and *David Stone*, of this State, pursued, a few years since, when they had the misfortune to differ in opinion with their constituents. It is the course that every true republican ought to pursue: he ought either to execute the wishes of his constituents himself, or give them an opportunity of choosing other agents that would execute them.

Although those two great men, Mr. Giles and Gov. Stone, were secure in their seats in the U. States' senate for several years, yet they declined to occupy situations where they could not think and act in accordance with the senti-

ments of their constituents. Even in Great Britain, Members of Parliament dare not go contrary to the declared sentiments of their constituents. When in our country representatives are permitted, with impunity, to set themselves in opposition to public opinion, we may consider that the time is come when our republican institutions are undergoing a great change.

Gen. John Cocks, one of the present members of Congress from Tennessee, is at this time, and has been since their quarrel during the last war, a bitter personal enemy of Gen. Jackson; yet, in the late vote in the House of Representatives, he openly gave his vote for Gen. Jackson for President. How do you account for this? Answer: Gen. Cocks knew that the voice of his constituents was for Jackson; and, as a true representative, he thought it his duty to carry their wishes into effect. This is the true republican doctrine; but this is not the course pursued by 11 of the members of N. Carolina. The only two of our members, who thought proper to pay any respect to the will of their constituents, were Mr. Comer, and Mr. Vance.

Messrs. Gales & Son, in applauding the course of the 10 members from North Carolina, who voted for Mr. Crawford in contempt of their constituents, takes occasion to say of the two who respected the voice of the State, that they "fainted by the way." If we judge from the indications already given, the Messrs. Gales, as well of Washington as of Raleigh, are not only "fainting by the way," but are actually *turning back*!

GEN. LA FAYETTE.

We learn, from a circular of the committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of Gen. La Fayette on his arrival in Raleigh, that the Gen. would leave Washington City soon after the 22d February (Washington's birth day) and would come by way of Norfolk, and arrive in Raleigh early in March.

Such arrangements have been made, both at Raleigh and Fayetteville, for the reception of this illustrious patriot of Washington, as do honor to the taste and magnificence of the citizens of those towns: And, indeed, the whole State appears anxious to honor and respect the old veteran.

HYPERBOLE—Pirates, Slave Trade.

Mr. Tazewell, of the United States Senate, in his speech on the bill for the "suppression of Piracy," makes use of the following beautiful, but, in our opinion, inappropriate figure: "In the scale of moral beauty, the vilest wretch who haunts Cape Antonio, prowling for rapine, and delighting in blood, compared with the slave-trader who traffics on the coast of Africa, is as Hyperion to a Satyr; he stands as a pure angel of light to the foulest demon of darkness."

The slave-trader purchases his cargo of slaves from the Africans themselves: the slaves are deprived of liberty, it is true; but their lives are carefully preserved. On the other hand, the Pirates who haunt Cape Antonio, indiscriminately murder every soul on board of the vessels captured. We learn, from documents to be relied on, that out of 12 vessels recently taken by the Pirates in the West Indies, not one soul was permitted to escape—all inhumanly massacred. Yet Mr. T. calls these Pirates "angels of light" compared with the slave-trader. Old Satan himself might, with as much propriety, be called "an angel of light!"

SOUTH-AMERICA.

CIRACAS, DEC. 8. By letters from Bogota, of the 6th Oct. we have received a confirmation of intelligence published in our 31st number, which is as follows:—

"The Chilean squadron has captured the Spanish line of battle ship Asia, and a brig of war, proceeding from Spain. Our squadron entered the port of Colao, burnt the frigate Cerro, and captured 7 other vessels."

"Six hundred horses, which the enemy possessed in the neighborhood of Lima, have fallen into our hands. In consequence of these disasters, the Spaniards have evacuated Lima."

"The Peruvian campaign may be said to be concluded, since a happy commencement must produce a favourable issue."

A Miss Esmes, aged 18, lately died, in England, in consequence of a fright from having a spider thrown on her, which crept down her neck.

"OMINA" most certainly does "find favor in our sight," and shall find a choice corner of our next week's paper devoted to her service: nothing but pre-occupancy excludes her from our columns this day.

Married.

In Stokes county, on the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. E. Caruthers, Nathaniel Byden, Esq. to Miss Ruth Martin, daughter of Hugh Martin, Esq. of Stokes county. In Wilkes county, on the 10th ult. by the Rev. R. Foster, Col. George Bower, of Ashe county, to Miss Nancy Bryan, daughter of John Bryan, Esq. In this County, on Thursday the 10th instant, by John March, Esq. Mr. Jacob Ribelin, of Lexington, Davidson county, to Miss Nancy Smith, daughter of Col. Casper Smith. In Davidson county, by William W. Wiseman, Esq. on Thursday evening the 3rd instant, Mr. Levi Trantham to Miss Nancy Cunningham, both of that county. On Sunday the 6th inst. in Davidson County,

By Andrew Swingsed, Esq. Mr. Jonathan Williams to Miss Susan Young, daughter of Mr. Barney Young.

At the house of Mr. George Jones of Rutherford county, on the 1st February, Ambrose Mills, Esq. of that county, to Miss Nancy Jones of Wilkes county.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Feb. 10.

Cotton, 13 a 16; flour, fine, 4 a 4 1/2; superfine, 4 1/2 to 5; wheat, new 80 a 85 ct.; whiskey, 3 1/2 a 3 5/8; peach brandy, 40 a 45; apple do. 40 to 45; corn, 43 to 50; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turka Island, 63 75 per bush.; molasses, 28 a 30; sugar, muscovado, 8 a 10; coffee, prime, green, 20 a 21; 2d and 3d quality, 17 a 20; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 90 a 92 1/2; tallow, 6 a 7; becwax, 32 a 33; rice 3 1/2 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4 1/2 to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 1/2 a 3 3/4; manufactured, 3 a 20 pr. cwt.

By Saturday's Mail.

RALEIGH, FEB. 22. We have not heard as yet, with certainty, on what day Gen. La Fayette will leave Washington city on his southern excursion. We perceive by the Alexandria papers, that he was expected to dine with his masonic brethren in that place, on yesterday, the 21st inst. Register.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 18.

The Senate will meet on the 4th of March next, for the despatch of Public business. It is summoned by a Circular Letter from the President of the United States, addressed to the several Members, including those who are understood to have been already appointed to supply vacancies occurring in that body, on the day. Journal.

The only fact, concerning the composition of the next Cabinet which rumor presents to us in a probable shape, is this: that the six New England States, as represented here, have spontaneously waived any claim they might be supposed to have had, to furnish a member of the Cabinet of the President Elect. Nat. Intelligencer 17th ult.

National Industry.—The two facts we are now about to state are of infinitely more interest to the statesman and the patriot, and vastly more suspicious of an increase than the facts stated in the above paragraph; however interesting they may be: 1. Within twenty miles round the City of Boston, there are now annually made forty thousand pieces of Flannel, each piece containing 46 yards. [The largest quantity of the same article ever imported in any one year, was 55,000 pieces.]

2. Not a vessel now leaves the port of Baltimore (and we presume this to be true of other ports) for South American ports, which does not carry, of part of her cargo, American Manufactures of Cotton to the value of from ten to twenty thousand dollars. Nat. Intell.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 16.

The ship Spartan, captain Carman, arrived last night, from Havre, via Dartmouth, in 32 days. London papers to the evening of the 5th were furnished.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

Yesterday, when it was ascertained that the deficiency in the stock of cotton in the Kingdom, was 150,000 bags less than last year, a most animated and extensive demand immediately took place; the scene of confusion was so great that the quantity actually sold is estimated at from 5000 to 8000 bags, chiefly E. India descriptions. The advance here is 1-4 to 1-2 per lb.

It is currently reported in the city, that the recognition of the South American States by Great Britain is to be immediately followed by a similar acknowledgment of their independence by France.

Greece.—The fortress of Patras is completely invested by Gen. Colocotronis, by 7,000 men, and 15 spezzator vessels cut off all communication by sea. The Turkish garrison were few and all furnished, and was expected to capitulate. A plan was preparing for storming the place in a few days, and the possession of it will be of vast importance to the Greeks, as this is the only port through which an invading army could threaten the Morea from the sea.

The news of the victory of November 12th, over the Egyptian fleet off Candia, was confirmed from every quarter: three men of war were burned, and thirty transports taken. The prisoners were treated with humanity.

Lord Guilford, as head of the Greek University at Corfu, has adopted the garb of Socrates, and has ordered the adoption of the ancient costume among the students.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 17.

We are at length enabled to announce the total defeat of the Spanish army in Peru. This agreeable news is brought by the schooner Weymouth, from Cartagena; at which place, as well as at Chagres and Panama, great rejoicings had taken place. Besides the Venezuela, Colombian frigate, mentioned below, the brig Aspasia, of this port, was taken up and despatched to England with the intelligence. She left Cartagena on the 14th of January, for London. Com. Adv.

A White Owl, measuring 4 1-2 feet from point to point of its wings, was shot within three miles of Hagerstown, Md. on Wednesday, the 16th ult.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the 24th inst. a Bay horse, about fifteen hands high, nine or ten years old. He had on him a bridle, saddle and saddle-bags. The saddle-bags contained a full suit of black clothes, together with several other small articles; any person who will give me information respecting the said horse, so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded. M. W. MOORE. Salisbury, Feb. 28, 1825. 2169

Tailoring.

THE subscriber having removed his establishment from the town of Salisbury, to Cabarrus county, six miles west of Concord, and half a mile south-east from Poplar Tent church, has prepared and opened a shop there for carrying on the Tailoring Business, in all its various branches; having a correspondent in the city of Philadelphia, he will receive, at short intervals, all the latest and most approved fashions from the northern cities; and will warrant his work to be executed in the most durable and workmanlike style. He solicits the patronage of the citizens of Cabarrus; and assures them that his best exertions shall be devoted to their service. THOMAS V. CANNON. Feb. 23, 1825. 3492

Carriage Making Business.

NATHAN BROWN respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in that town on Main-street, opposite Mr. Hargrave's store, where he will be glad to receive orders in the Carriage Making Business; all kind of repairs will be done on short notice, and liberal terms.

Windsor Chair Making.

Will also be carried on by him in the above named shop, in its various branches, and most moderate style. All orders, in either Carriage Making, or Windsor Chair Making, will be thankfully received, and faithfully executed, by the public's most humble servant, 651 NATHAN BROWN. Lexington, Davidson co. Feb. 25, 1825.

LOOK OUT FOR

Bennet Solomon and Sally Gouger.

A FEW days since, Bennet Solomon left his wife with three small children, in the county of Cabarrus, near to Millgrove, without any apparent earthly support. It is believed, beyond a doubt, that he has seduced a young woman by the name of Sally Gouger, to elope with him, as she has not been seen in this place since Solomon's elopement. Said Solomon is, as to stature, of diminutive size; round face, short neck, light coloured hair, of soft speech, of suspicious look, and down cast countenance when interrogated, and tallow complexion, had on when he went from here, a blue broadcloth coat, and a red striped plaid cloak, and is extremely fond of a gun; hates to work, but is fond of women, shad-fish and cider. Said Solomon went off in my debt, \$123, or thereabouts, 33 of which was lent money, and \$15 of which was for security money. It is, by some, supposed that he will settle himself in the county of Montgomery, where his father and some of his relatives live. He personally took care to collect his Miss Sally Gouger's dowry before they left this place. I am not the only sufferer; I owe a great many others in this county. I would be truly thankful to any person that would give me any information by sending a few lines to the Post Office in this place, North Carolina, Cabarrus county, Concord, so that I can find where he has secreted himself; and also thankful to the editors of papers in this State, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, to insert the above, and in so doing they will sympathize with his unfortunate wife and children, and myself, a poor, unfortunate, old man. JOHN B. SKELINGTON. January 26, 1825. 3449

LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MICHIGAN, in the Western part of North Carolina.

Scheme.

1986 TICKETS, AT \$2 EACH.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

- 1 Prize of 500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin) is 800
- 1 do. 300 (Family Coach) is 300
- 1 do. 250 (Gig) is 250
- 1 do. 180 (do.) is 180
- 1 do. 130 (do.) is 130
- 2 do. 100 (Side Board and Cotton Saw Gin) is 200
- 2 do. 80 (Gig and Sociable) is 160
- 2 do. 70 (do.) is 140
- 3 do. 64 (a set of Tables) is 40
- 2 do. 52 (Windsor Chairs) is 24
- 3 do. 50 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) is 30
- 1 do. 48 (Bellows top Cradle) is 8
- 10 do. 36 (6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) is 60
- 10 do. 35 (Hats) is 50
- 1 do. 34 (Candlestand) is 4
- 1 do. 33 (do.) is 3
- 20 do. 32 (do.) is 60
- 300 do. 32 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) is 600
- 431 do. 31 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. is 431

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, including the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville, or Lancaster, who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAMUEL HENDERSON, GREEN KENDRICK, JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. 41

Taken up and committed.

THE jail in Morganton, Burke county, N. C. on the 6th day of December, 1824, a negro fellow, who says his name is John, he is about six feet high, not very black, and is about sixty or sixty-five years old; says he belongs to a Mrs. Jones, in Warren county, N. C. Any person having a legal claim to said negro, is desired to come forward, pay charges, and take him away—otherwise he will be sold as the law directs. JOHN MCGUIRE, Jailor. Jan. 1825. 3147

Indictments

For assault and battery, for sale at this Office.