

is object the establishment of a Board for Internal Improvement. The bill incorporates a board denominated the "President and Directors of the board for internal improvement," the Governor to be ex-officio president, and the directors to be chosen by the legislature, to have such compensation as may be allowed by law, with power to appoint a civil and topographical Engineer, and to direct surveys and estimates of public improvements, the result of which shall from time to time be reported to the legislature. The bill also provides, that five per cent. on each renewal of notes in the state bank, shall be retained as a fund for internal improvement, to be applied under the direction of the above board.

MR. MONROE.

Col. MONROE have commenced the publication in the *National Intelligencer* of a memoir on the subject of his claims on the government of the U. States. It will be succeeded by documentary evidence, to sustain the character of his claims, and to explain fully and satisfactorily to the American people, the course pursued by him during his two missions to France. "None of these documents," says Mr. M. relating to either mission were ever published before, nor should I now publish them; if my advancement to office was depending in any instance, before my fellow citizens. They are connected with the history of our Union, respecting which, in all its important occurrences, a just opinion should be formed. In the present state they can be of some point of character alone, abstracted from every other consideration. To this I have looked with great sensibility through life. Having had occasion to notice both missions in their most material circumstances, with a view to my claims, and in consequence character, I have thought that it was not only proper, but a duty to communicate every document which could throw light on either the one or the other."

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENT.

At the Circuit Court, sitting last month at Tuscaloosa, [Ala.] John Williams, found guilty of manslaughter, was fined fifty dollars and sentenced to six months imprisonment. While, at the same time, James B. Moore, convicted of killing a mule, was fined seventy five dollars and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Verily, it would appear, that in the opinion of an Alabama Jury, the life of a man was of less value than the life of a mule!

AGRICULTURAL.

It is often asserted, and by farmers themselves, that nothing can be made by Agriculture. That this numerous and respectable portion of our citizens, taken as a whole, do in fact make little or nothing more than a bare support for themselves and families, cannot be denied. But this does not prove the incapability of their business being made lucrative when properly conducted. Its unprofitableness, there is reason to believe, is to be attributed principally to an injudicious and mistaken policy in conducting it, or to carelessness and inattention. Among the capital errors of our practical farmers may be ranked a disregard to manuring and tilling their lands sufficiently. Although much has already been said on this subject, yet it is one that cannot be too often brought in a view, so long as the present system is pursued. Most of our farmers attempt to improve more land than what they can attend to advantageously. If they would expend all the labour and manure on one third, or at most one half the quantity of land they now do generally, they would in most instances obtain twenty five or fifty per cent. more produce, and the danger of a total failure in their crops would be greatly lessened.

This is not theory unsupported by experience. Fortunately there are many practical proof of this.

every town in the State. Our soil of medium fertility, when properly dressed, will, in ordinary seasons, produce from one and a half to two and a half tons of hay per acre; from forty to sixty bushels of corn; from thirty to forty bushels of oats and other small grains, and other products in the same proportions: whereas the same lands, under the present system, do not yield more than half the above-mentioned quantities.

But in regard to pasture lands, the difference is still greater. Little or no attention is paid by the great mass of farmers to grounds of this description—consequently their products are generally very inferior both in quantity and quality. Perhaps it would not be far from the truth to say that from four to five acres are now usually required for pasturing one cow whereas that quantity of land ought to afford sufficient feed for at least two. Indeed two cows have been pastured in this town, most of the time during the present season, and might have been all the time, on less than two acres. They have been and still are in the finest order, and have been deep milkers. This is a fact that has fallen under our own observation, and is fully illustrative of the point we would establish. It is granted that there are but few cows that would, with the same keeping, have given the same quantity of milk. Should it be asked, why? the answer is obvious. From a want of proper attention and care, our farms are generally stocked with an inferior and degenerate breed of cattle, which actually impoverish their owners. This suggests the consideration of a second error in the present system of agriculture—the want of a due attention to the breeds and qualities of domestic animals. On this topic some remarks will be made hereafter.—*Miss. Freeman.*

GREENSBOROUGH:

WED. YEST. DEC 6.

While Virtue reigns, let her sons rejoice. At a meeting of the Guilford Agricultural Society, on the 30th ult. agreeable to previous notice, it was

Ordered, That the Cattle Show and exhibition of other articles take place in Greensborough, on Thursday the 14th day of December next.

John H. Eaton, was this day re-elected a Senator in Congress of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next.—The vote was 52 for E.—5 blanks—5 members absent.—*Nashville Rep. Nov. 4.*

Mr. Jonathan Elliott, of Washington, has in the press, the first volume of a series of Debates, Resolutions and other proceedings in Convention, in the states of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, on the adoption of the Federal constitution. It is expected that the work will extend to five volumes, large 8vo. The first volume is to be published soon after the opening of the next session of Congress.

A man by the name of John Hart was hung at Quebec, Canada, on the 10th ultimo, for Sacrilege, in committing robbery in the Roman Catholic Church of that city.

The Post Office.—Thirty-six years ago (1790) there were only seventy-five Post Offices in the whole of the United States; their number now (1826) exceeds six thousand five hundred; the extent of the post roads was then less than two thousand miles, they now exceed ninety thousand. The total amount of postages did not exceed thirty eight thousand dollars. They are now more than twelve hundred thousand dollars. The transportation of the mail then cost about twenty-two

thousand dollars annually; they now cost nearly eight thousand dollars; and the compensation to the Postmasters has increased from eight thousand to nearly four hundred thousand dollars.

Ever since the year 1800, when Thomas Jefferson was elected President, the increase of Post Offices and Mail routes has been very great; there were then less than one thousand post offices, only about twenty thousand miles of post roads, and the total amount of postages was near a million of dollars less than it is now. But since the close of the war in 1816, the post offices have been more than doubled, and so has the extent of post roads—there were only three thousand post offices and only forty-four thousand miles of post roads.

Salaries.—Rhode Island and Louisiana are at the extremes, in respect to salaries to Governors and Judges—in the first, the governor receives 400, and the judges of the supreme court 200 dollars a year; in Louisiana the salary of the Governor is 7,500, and the judges of the supreme court 5,000 dollars a year.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 20.

The Hon. Henry Clay, Richard Johnson, of Kentucky, and Louis McLane, of Delaware, arrived in the Union Line Steam Boat from Baltimore on Sunday, and have taken lodgings at the Mansion House Hotel. [Journal.]

Mr. Sergeant, the minister to Panama, paid a visit yesterday morning to the United States sloop of war Hornet, now lying in our river. He was received with a salute of thirteen guns. Mr. Sergeant will sail for Mexico, in the Hornet, on Saturday or Sunday next. On Saturday last, the Philadelphia Bar gave that gentleman, at the Masonic Hall, a farewell dinner, which was marked by the utmost cordiality and decorum. The number of the company was from sixty to seventy, and the repast sumptuous. William Rawle, Esq., presided, Joseph Hopkinson, William Meredith and Horace Binney, Esquires, acted as vice presidents.—[Aurora.]

We have the proceedings of the Georgia Legislature to the 13th inclusive. A Committee has been appointed in the Senate to report bills to diminish the number of members in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, by an alteration in the Constitution of the State. A bill has been introduced to define the liabilities of endorsers, and place them on the same footing with other securities; another bill to repeal the act of the last session, securing to the State all valuable ores, minerals, mines, &c. on any of the lands ceded by the Creeks; and a third bill to make the estates of all attorneys at law liable to pay, before any other debts, all sums of money placed in their hands of collection. In the Senate on motion of Mr. Clayton, a resolution has been agreed to, that the Committee on the state of the Republic inquire into the expediency of resuming the application, on the part of this state, to the General Government to make another attempt to extinguish the title to the lands now in the occupancy of the Cherokee Indians within the limits of this State, and in order to facilitate that object, to request the General Government to propose a treaty allowing reservations to the Indians, the aggregate number and amount of which, not to exceed one sixth of the territory acquired, subject to be afterwards extinguished for the use of Georgia.

Nat. Journal.

[From the Virginian.]

The "Enquirer" published, a few days since, a dialogue, which owes its origin to some witless wight, pretending to be the result of a conference between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, with its usual whining cant of reluctance in insulting the good sense of the community, and violating its own feelings of propriety, by publishing it: but urging that its devotion to the liberty of the Press would not permit it to throw it in the fire, which demagogues manufacture out of the sacred name of Liberty too frequently serve as a shield to defend their improprieties and their baseness. It was the liberty of mind which threw down the temples of God in revolutionary France, and consecrated altars to prostitutes. It was the liberty of action which made almost every man a murderer. And now the liberty of the press is appealed to, to justify one of the grossest outrages on public and private feeling which we recollect ever to have seen. It has created a sentiment of indignation as general as it is just.

Right or wrong!—The opposers of Mr. Adams, among other un candid assertions, say that his friends would have him supported, regardless of his acts, whether right or wrong. These charges are wholly without foundation. The supporters of Mr Adams have not, as yet, and we trust never will, by upholding an administration "right or wrong," imitate his opposers, who are determined to assail it "right or wrong." The difference between Mr Adams' friends and his enemies is this: the first are disposed to give him a fair trial, to support him until he violates his sacred obligations and betrays the interests of his country; while the latter, having declared, immediately after the election, that "were he as pure as the angels, he shall still be put down," are resolved to accomplish that object, and therefore oppose him in every act, and every where misrepresent his supporters. N. H. Journal.

N. C. Banks and Notes.—The last Georgia Journal has an article on this subject which it is proper should be noticed, if for no other object than to correct its errors, as we hope they are.—It asserts that

"The State Bank of North Carolina, (we informed) finding it convenient to transfer funds to the North during the winter season, sends an agent to Augusta with a large amount of its bills. These are expended in the purchase of Cotton, which is shipped to N York and there sold. Thus the Bank obtains the command of funds in that city."

We have been requested to inquire, and we really think the credit of the Bank is interested in the answer, whether it be possible that the State Bank of North Carolina has stooped to engage in a petty traffic in cotton? We shall be glad if the Raleigh editors will enable us to contradict the report.

The Journal also states that N. C. Notes are at 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. discount in Charleston. This is not the fact, nor has it been for some time past, if we are to rely upon the quotations in the Charleston papers, in which they are now stated at 2 per cent. discount.—Fay. Ob.

The National Road.—The Petersburg Republican has understood from Washington, that the government has "definitely determined" on the route for the great road from Washington to N. Orleans, viz: the Eastern route, through the capitals of Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. We should rejoice to know that this route had been fixed upon, but that cannot yet be the fact, because Congress alone possesses the power to do it. It may be, that the President and his Cabinet have determined to recommend this route to Congress, and we entertain