that Gen. Washington was 57, Mr Adams 63, Mr. Jefferson 56, Mr. Madison 53, and Mr. Monroe 59, when they were severally elected to the Presidency of the U. States. It is now said that the following are the ages of the several gentlemen who have been mentioned as candidates for that high and honorable station-Mr. Crawford 58. Gen Jackson 58, Mr. Adams 55, Mr Clinton 53. Mr. Clay 48, and Mr. Calhoun 38 .- Dem. Press.

Packet Ship Leeds -This new and elegant vessel, belonging to the fourth line of Liverpool packets, is nearly ready for sea, and yesterday was submitted to the inspection of our merchants. It seems that there is no limit to enterprize, taste, and inge uity, in building and fitting out our packet ships. "The greatest is the last." Independent of the fine model of the Leeds, her cahin equipments are splendid and convenient. The carved mahogany pillars, with Corinthian caps, supporting the state cooms;" the drapery and gilt work of the cabin windows, and the furniture in each room, may challenge a competition with any of our ships. The ladies' cabir. which is square and lighted from above, is aft more easy and convenient position; and we noticed an improvement in the wheel, which by means of a screw, gives greater power to the helms-man. Altogether, she is a first rate ship N. Y. Nat. Adv.

From the Report of the New York Saving Bank, for the year 1822, it appears, that, from January 1. to December \$1. 6.629 deposites were made, amounting to \$351,495 40 cents-1.589 of the accounts were new: 20,600 were invested: about 181,000 were drawn out, and 272 accounts were closed. The largest deposites was one of \$3000, and the deposites of small su s were very numerous. Notwithstanding the interruption cau-ed by the sickness, the Bank has paid five

Suicide .- With feeling of deep con gern, we mention, a truly distressing occurrence which took place in Camp bell county, a few days since. Mrs Slaughter, wife of Dr. Wm. Slaughter in a fit of insanity (as is supposed) out a period to her existence by discharge ing the contents of a loaded gun thro' her head. Doctor S. had left the house but a short time, when on his return he found his wife extended on the floor her head mangled in a most shocking manner, and her brains strewed over the floor, walls, and ceiling. It is said that her mind had been, at intervals unsettled, for some months previous to the committing of the faral act.

Lynchburg News-Letter.

Georgetown S. C. March 1 .- A correspondent at Conwayborough, in Horry district, informs us, that on the 21st ultimo he was called on by a coroner of the disrict to attend an inquisition on a most solemn and impressive occasion .- "On approaching the spot." observes our correspondent, "I was cresented with the view of the dead body of a white man, of at least 60 years of age, whose snowy, but gory locks would have led us to believe his pursuits far different from that which should be his last. It appeared from the evidence, that he had attempted to rob a potatoe house, in which a gun was set, and on his entry, he inadvertently touched the spring, and was thus by his own hand, instantaneously herried before the bar of God What solemn and useful reflections might be drawn from this awful event !"

Natchez, (Miss.) Nov. 5. The steam boat Tennessee, commanded by Captain Campbell, bound for Louisville, with a valuable cargo, and about 120 deck, and 18 or 20 cabin passengers, on the night of the 8th inst. at about 10 o'clock, struck a snug some distance from the shore, which caused her to sink in a very few minutes, consigning to a watery grave thirty of her passengers. An occurrence of this kind, involving such deep distress, and in which so many lives were lost, has never before taken place on the Mississippi. The boat and cargo were estimated at about 150,000 dollars

Cabin passengers drowned .- M. J. Nouvel, of Lexington, Ky. Mr. Poo, of Baltimore, Mr. Maybin, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Caruthers, of Tennessee.

Deck passengers drowned .- George Sanders, of Lexington, Samuel Cooper, of Kennicky, David Knaw, do. John Curby, Samuel Hencely, John Stewart, John Kipler, Mrs. Mansker, and child, Mr. Terley, James Brad ford, negro, Henry, do two negro women, two negro boys, and ten passengers whose names are not known.

The steam boat Commerce (says the Charleston Courier of the 8th inst.) was to have started vesterday for Hamburg-but after her cargo was all on board, and prepalations were making for getting under way, it was ascertained that a sugar hogshead, (which had been taken in supposing it contained sugar) was filled with GUN-POWDER! It had been placed within a few feet of the furnace; and had not its contents been pro-

would, in all probability, have been dreadful. It was necessary to take out a considerable portion of the cargo, in order to get at it; which caused a delay of one day in the time of the boat's departure.

At a general meeting of the freeholders &c. of Norfolk County, England, one of the most important agricultural counties of the kingdom,) Cobbet made his appearance at the hustings. addressed the meeting at length, and succeeded in carrying his resolutions almost by acclamation, in apposition to others brought forward and warmly urged by the principal men of the county, such as Mr. Coke, and other proprietors of from 10 to 60,000i. sterling a year. Encouraged by this victory, the veteran jobber in patri .tism presented himself at a similar meeting in Herefordshire, but he was there expected and encountered by some of his own writings, in which he calls the farmers " dolts," " knaves," " fat-faced ruscals, &c " These arguments of a past day overthrew all his eloquence at the time being, and he was almost scouted from the hustings, together with his propositions.

N. Y. American.

Rev. Samuel Nott, of New York, has instead of forward, consequently, in a precently published a small volume of sermons for children, designed to promote their immediate piety.

> A new religious newspaper is proposed at Philadelphia, to be called the "Philadelphia Recorder"-the first No to be published the first Saturday in April—the object is the diffusion of religious intelligence and literary intormation.

The following singular facts were stated at a meeting of a public society in Sheffield, England: - Gibbon, who in his celebrated History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, has left an imperishable memorial of his enmity to the gospel, resided many years in Switzerland, where, with ! is profits of his works, he purchased a considerable estate. This property has descended to a gentleman who, out of its rents expends a large sum annually in the promulga ion of that very gospel which his predecessor insidious ly endeavored to undermine. Voltaire boasted that with one hand he would, overthrow that editice of Christianity which required the hands of twelve Apostles to build up. At this day, the press which he employed at Ferney to print his plasphemies is actually employed at Geneva in printing the Holy Scriptures. It is a remarkable circum-tance, also, that the first provisional meeting for the formation of an Auxiliary Bible Society, at Elinburgh, was held in the very room in which Hume died.

FOR THE REDISTER.

AGRICULTURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA LETTER II.

To Charles Fisher, Esq. Secretary of the Rowan Agricultural Society.

STR,-Having suggested some general principles, which I think ought to govern us in our efforts to improve the state of Agriculture, I now proceed, as was proposed, more directly to the subject of your address. I am well satisfied that your proposition, " to have Geological Surveys of the State taken,' embraces an object which has an important bearing on the interests of agriculture : still, I am not quite certain whether the plan you propose, is likely to be the best that could be devised, for carrying your views into execution. But proceeding on the ground, that a Geological Survey of the State is a most interesting and important object, we may leave the particular mode by which it is to be accomplished, to future discussion. My present object is, to offer my reasons for thinking so favorably of the scheme itself.

Though I have directed my reading of late towards the study of Geolo, y, on account of its supposed practical tendency, yet I do not profess to be master of the subject; and desiring to qualify myself better, both for forming a opinion respecting the object, to which you have invited the attention of our citizens, and for offering my reasons for that opinion when formed, I have obtained from a friend, who is familiar with this science, a detailed statement respecting the object of a Geological Survey, and the advantages which may be expected to accrue from it to the public. I am at liberty, moreover, to make such use of this information as I please, and shall therefore avail myself of it, to a considerable extent, in the following observations; selecting such parts as I deem most important to my present purpose, and employing my correspondent's language or my own, as shall be most convenient.

It appears that Geology, in a scientific sense, is "the study of the earth;" embracing those inanimate substances which are naturally found on or below the surface; all those bodies indeed which appear to make up the solid globe. In this view, a Geological Survey comprises a vast number of particulars, which, although they seem to interest men of science wonde, fully, have very little to do with the promotion of your objects and mine. A Geological Survey of the State, in our sense of the word, has for its object, " to ascertain what useful minerals we have in! this State, which either are or may be employed in agriculture, or any of the arts of life, or which may become sources of profit to the State as articles of commerce." We wish to know whether such quarries and mines as have been already discovered in the State, do not exist also in other places not yet noticed; whether there be not many other valu ble substances of the same class, which have not been used at ail, because they are not known; and whether we have

abroad. When substances of this kind are home consumption, as is the case among ourfound, and are announced to the public, we wish to know of what use they are-what is the best means of bringing them into useand how we may turn them to the best account. We desire, therefore, not only to have a Geological Survey made, but to have the result published in such a form, that it may be generally understood, and, so far as is expedient, reduced to practice. I there- for good management and persevering indusfore, Sir, entirely approve of your suggestion respecting the expediency of having the result of such surveys, when made, laid before the Board of Agriculture, to be published, either wholly or in part, in their transac-

Such, I believe, Sir, are some of the objects which the Rowan Agricultural Society has in view, in desiring to institute Geological Surveys of the State: Such, I am confident, are the views which prevail here.

Thus much respecting the object of the proposed surveys. In the copious details which my friend has been so good as to furnish respecting the advantages which will accrue to the public, from such an undertaking, he has insisted that the respectability of the State will be very much promoted by it, and that enough has been already discovered to induce competent judges to believe, that future researches into our Geology will be richly rewarded. He has even hinted, that North-Carolina makes but a small figure in books of science, when she has a fair claim to appear conspicuous; that her mineralogy occupies so little space in works that treat of this science, that a foreigner would suppose she was in this respect the least gifted of any State in the Union; whereas, there is reason to believe, that all this seeming deficiency is owing to the fact, that her mineral treasures have hitherto been scarcely at all explored; but that, were they fully developed to the extent that from present appearances they are believed to exist, North-Carolina would not only be freed from any disgrace in the comparison of her mineralogy with that of her sister States, but would command an enviable distinction.

I confess, I feel not a little moved by considerations professedly touching the honor and respectability of our State; but then I reflect that these matters do not so much concern us at present, as those which are more immediately connected with our perimiary interests. Motives like these seem more proper to be addressed to our Legislature than to our Agricultural Societies :- We are not so much in pursuit of honor as profit, I have therefore thought best to pass over such considerations as the foregoing, and to enter immediately on the enquiry, WHAT SUBSTANCES DO AGRICCLTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS DERIVE FROM THE MINERAL KINGDOM ?

Among the most important of these, are

2. Gypsum, 3. Salt,

4. Limestone,

5. Coal, 6. Freestone, including Marble,

7. Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

8. Slates, 9. Metallic Ores.

Let us dwell a little on each of these substances, separately; enquiring, at the same time, how far the proposed surveys will contribute to promote the discovery of them, and to introduce them into such notice as may conduce to the public good.

Of the Iron Mines and Manufactures of North-Carolina.

That Iron constitutes the basis of all the arts; that the instruments by which all mechanical operations are carried on, are fabricated of this metal; that even the simplest of all arts, that of tilling the ground, calls for its aid either to fashion or to constitute every one of its implements ;- are points so universally known, that it is superfluous to dwell on the uses of iron, or to urge how much we are indebted to the mineral kingdom, for affording it to us in such exhaustless abundance. Every man in society will acknowledge, that iron is indispensable to his purposes, whatever may be his calling; and every farmer will grant, that he does and must employ great quantities of this article every year. It being admitted then that we must have iron, the question is, Shall we manufacture it for ourselves or import it from abroad? The only plea that I can think of in favor of obtaining it from abroad, is, that we can buy it cheaper than we can make it: that is, " we can do better by employing our laborers in agriculture, and exchanging our crops for iron, than we could do, by transferring them from this employment to the manufacturing of iron." In respect to the transfer implied, that probably would be unnecessary; for were a new field for enterprize laid open by the extensive manufacture of any of our native materials, and especially the one under consideration, a most important means would be introduced for arresting the tide of emigration, and a most inviting object would be presented to foreign miners and manufacturers to settle themselves here. These, by the way, would bring along with them a degree of skill exceedingly favorable to the improvement of our arts. A number of other reasons occur to me why it is better to manufacture this article if we can, -as much as is sufficient for ourselves at least,—than to depend on foreign supplies. I will beg leave to state these reasons in order,

1. The manufacture of Iron is, in its own nature, an excellent employment. Unlike most other processes of the arts, it is perhaps as friendly to the health and morals as agriculture. In these respects it forms a happy contrast to those manufacturing employments, which debilitate the frame, debase the mind, pollute the morals, and essentially impair the national strength. No employment probably tends more than this, to create enterprising and industrious habits; and it is proverbial for its peculiar power to nerve the arm, and invigorate the breast of man.

2. In a pecuniary point of view, it is subject to less risk than almost any other employment that can be named. It is too closely allied with the indispensable operations of society, ever to be subject to the ordinary fluctuations of trade. Iron is too intimately connected with the supply of all our wants and conveniences ever to go out of use, or indeed to have its use in any considerable degree suspended. A change of times may induce us to do without a thousand luxuries in which we are accustomed to indulge .-Hence the manufacturers of such articles as are grafted, not so much on the wants as on the pride of man, are subject to the most sudden and untoward reverses. But such an article as iron, which must be had at all times, and under every emergency, is never in danger of falling suddenly into disuse, and

selves, the safety of this kind of business is extremely obvious. Peace demands more than we can make : war cuts off all foreign supplies, and enhances the price of what is made at home. No man, therefore, can possibly be in safer business with prudent management than in the manufacture of iron, Facts also warrant the foregoing assertions try do, I think, sir, usually secure to those engaged in this business a handsome profit, and not unfrequently conduct them to the highest opulence. I have, in more than one linstance, known an individual, who has by this means made himself very wealthy from small beginnings, and that too under disadvantages with respect to ore and a market, which would not be experienced in this State. Indeed those of our own citizens who have engaged in this business are witnesses and proofs of the foregoing positions; many of them have made handsome estates; others have turned a smaller capital to good account and if any have faile! entirely, their want of success is believed to have been, in most cases, if not in all, attributable to causes which were independent of the business under consideration. But if these establishments are profitable now, they might undoubtedly be rendered far more so, as I hope to show by and by, were they conducted with the requisite skill and economy.

3. In addition to those arguments in favor of the manufacture of iron, which arise from the nature of the business itself considered, as an enterprise both eligible and safe,-in addition to these, I say, North-Carolina has inchicements to turn her attention to this subject which are peculiar to herself. To these I in

vite very particular attention.

In the first place, N. Carolina is most abund antly furnished with iron ores. So plenteously has this most useful of all the metallic ores been bestowed on our State, that not less than 30 distinct beds of it have already been opened in the counties of Stokes and Surry alone; and scarcely a single ridge of all that tract of country which lies between twenty and thirw miles east of the Blue Ridge is destitute of indications, that a similar treasure lies concealed below. The county of Lincoln, in particular, has already disclosed innumerable repositories of iron. Indeed there is scarcely a county among the hilly and mountainous districts of North-Carolina, where a bed of iron ore has not either actually been discovered, or where sufficient indications of it have not been noticed, to justify a reasonable hope of finding beds of it. In many parts of the low country also, is found a species of iron ore, which, though inferior to that of the upper country, is nevertheless much the same kind as that of which most of the British iron is made, and it might per haps be wrought to advantage.

In the second place, the ore which is thus profusely stored away beneath our soil, is generally of the best quality. With the exception of that of the lower country, just mentioned, it consists mostly of the kind denominated by mineralogists, Magnetic Oxide, containing from 75 to 80 per cent. of metallic iron; and the less abundant varieties, [namely, the Specular Ore, Red Oxide, and Micaceous Oxide,] are all rich ores, yielding more than 60 per cent. of the metal. The exhaustless abundance, therefore, of the magnetic ore of the west; its excellent quality, being similar to the best Swedish ore; the never-failing supply of charcoal which the forests can afford with little or no expence but that of burning; the enterprising character, and industrious habits of the people :- these, among many other advantages, designate the manufacture of iron as peculiarly adapted to that section of our State, and point out this article as entitled, above all the other gifts of nature, to be considered as constituting

the inherent riches of our western counties. I have hitherto contemplated the manufacture of iron merely as affording to individuals an inviting field for enterprise, and as a means of retaining within the State the money which is expended for this article abroad. But I see no reason why we may not anticipate, that it will one day become a very considerable article of export. Were the Yadkin and the Dan rivers rendered navigable, the eye might speedily enjoy the delightful spectacle of boats without number flowing from their tributaries, laden with these native riches, and destined for foreign markets. Although the art of manufacturing this article is, without doubt, much less perfectly understood than it might be, yet, so excellent is our ore, that our bar iron is allowed, even now, to vie in quality with the best in the market; and with the immeasurable a lvantages which a free navigation would afford, the State of North-Carolina might contend in the sale of her iron with Sweden and Russia. In the bleakest and most sterile districts of the northern countries of Europe, more than one instance is recorded, of opulent and crowded cities having arisen, in consequence of those spots being endowed by nature with a rich deposit of iron ore; and could we dispel the delusion which limits to so small a space our views of what our own great interests demand; could we even soar beyond the little horizon of our own existence, and think and feel for our children and our children's children,-it would then be no sport of the fancy to see, in the visions of tuturity, bright villages and thronged cities rising on the remotest tributaries of our western waters. But with our present impediments to transportation, and the want of skill and economy in our mode of manufacturing iron, even England supplies no small part of what North-Carolina herself consumes, although the ores from which it is manufactured are chiefly of the poorest sort, yielding only 30 per cent. of iron. For fuel also the English are obliged to make use of coke, prepared from pit coal, as charcoal is prepared from wood; -a kind of fuel which is both more expensive than our Brown, charcoal, & greatly inferior to that in respect Tobacco, cwt. to the quality of the ron made with it. Yet, Tallow, under all these natural disarvantages, such | Whiskey; is the advanced state of the mechanic arts among the English, that they triumph over the superiority which nature herself has bestowed upon us, by selling their iron at so low a price, as to tempt us to use it in the very confines of our mines and manufactories.

There are so many advantages which result from multiplying iron works, that I could wish to see more than one establishment of the kind in every county in the State where the ore can be obtained. Nor should I apprehend that such an increase of numbers, would do any injury to the present proprietors of such works, since a greater degree of competition would introduce into the busialong with them the improvements of their

Ages of Presidents.—It is believed | Videntially discovered, the consequences | not within our own limits, some articles for | mining the manufacturer. In places where | respective countries and by such means, a reduced price & an improved quality would conspire to promote the sale of the article at home, and shortly turn it into an article of export. These circumstances, I think, would amply compensate the manufacturers of iron or the reduction of price which the article might sustain by being thrown into the market in increased abundance. Moreover, a reduction in the price of so indispensable an article as iron, so far as is compatible, with a fair profit to the manufacturer, is a public benefit. Could such improvements be introduced, that it could be afforded at one cent less in a pound than it is sold at present, many thousand dollars would be saved to the State every year; for expences that arise from deficiency of skill, or bad economy, are a total loss, and do nobody any good .-One obvious advantage also accruing from a reduction in the price of iron, is, that the community may use it more freely, and thus increase the stability and excellence of all their mechanical structures, as buildings, bridges, &c. and improve the quality and durability of the various instruments of art, and utensils of husbandry. Expences, moreover, incurred by distance from market, are a dead loss. By this means the articles we buy cost us more, and those we exchange for them bring us in less.

One of the greatest advantages I have ever contemplated from the opening of our rivers, is the opportunity they will afford us for sending to market such articles as the one under consideration, and this especially. In such an event, I should be sanguine in believing that iron would be one of the staple

commodities of North-Carolina. By the foregoing considerations, I think it

is rendered evident that it is the interest of North-Carolina to turn her attention, in no ordinary degree, towards her mines of iron ore; that she has peculiar inducements to do so from the abundance and excellence of the ore itself; that it is important to make the most of those beds of it which have been already discovered, and to bring to light such as may yet he concealed in different parts of the State; and, that greater skill and economy ought, so far as is practicable, to be introduced into the manufacture of this arti-

It remains now, sir, to inquire whether the " Geological Surveys" which you have proposed, will contribute to the promotion of the foregoing objects. That it will do this in a very high degree, will, I think, be apparent from the following statements.

it would be the object of such an undertaking, to ascertain the extent and direction of those beds of iron ore which have already been opened; and hence to ascertain those places where the same beds might probably be found again in the same formation.

Such researches would very naturally lead to the discovery of beds of ore known. One of the most useful discoveries of Geology, is that which relates to Geological Associations; by which it is ascertained, that certain minerals usually accompany each other, so that the occurrence of one leads the observer to look for one or more of the others. In this way, the Geologist would see symptoms of an iron, a lead, or a copper mine ; of linfestone, gypsum, or salt; and of a great number of other useful minerals, where one; unacquainted with the laws of the science, would not suspect the existence of any one of

these substances. It would fall within the plan of "Report" proposed to be made to the Board of Agriculture, to state the respective qualities of the different kinds of our ores-to determine how much metallie iron they were respectively capable of affording-what were the foreign substances that were united with each, and how these might be most advantageously separated-and finally, to su gest every improvement respecting the manufacturing of this article, which might be in possession of the author of the report, whether derived from study or observation. If this task were fulfilled with decent ability, I submit it to the manufacturer of iron, whether it would not be furnishing him with a kind of information which he has many a time felt the want of, and which, had he been in possession of it, would have saved him from much uncertainty and vexation, and perhaps also from much rumous experiments.

I do not intend, sir, to be thus minute with respect to the remaining articles proposed to be enumerated, both because none of them are so important as this, and because many of the foregoing observations apply also to them in proportion to their importance. With this apology for detaining you so long, I remain, sir, respectfully yours,

WALTER RALEIGH.

PRICES CURRENT.

Wilming- Fayette- Newbern Mar. 22. Mar. 20. Mar. 22. CENTS. | CENTS | CENTS. Brandy, Cog. 140 a 150 150 a 175 220 40 a 45 45 a 50 Apple, 9a 11 8a 9 8a 10 121 a 20 15a 20 18a 25 3 a 35 32a 33 32a 35 Butter, Beeswax, 24 a 25 25 a 28 27 a 28 60 a 65 70 a 75 55 a 60 Coffee, 9a 10 8a 94 84a 94 13a 16 - 124a 15 Cotton, Candles. 700 a 725 650 a 675 700 a 850 Flour, bbl. Gin, Holland, 100 a 125 125 - American. 38a 40 45 45a 50 9 8a 94 Iron, per ton, \$93 a \$95 \$100 10a 11 8a Lard, Molasses, 23 a 24 29 a 30 30 100 a 125 -Potatoes, bbl. Rum, Jamaica, 77 a 80 125 a 150 100 a 110 - W. India, 60 a 65 85 a 90 75 a 85 Rice, per cwt. 250 a 275 400 a 500 350 a 400 Salt, Liverpool, 55 90 70a 75 Sugar, Loaf, 7 a 9 8a 11 10a 11 400 a 425 275 a 300 --9a 10 8a 9 38a 40 35a 40 40 ----

DIED. In Favetteville, on the 14th inst. Mrs. Margaret Wright, wife of J. W. Wright, Esq. Cashier of the Cape-Fear Branch Bank of this place.

On the 13th instant, in the 56th year of his age, Mr. John Kennedy, a native of treland, and for many years a useful and respectable citizen of Favetteville.

On the 18th inst. in the 66th year of his age, the Hon. Brockholst Livingston, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United Stares This distinness a higher degree of skill; foreign work. | guished citizen has long occupied a commen, when such a demand was opened for spicuous place in the public eye, and his their labor, would resort hither, and bring | talents and worth are too well knows to require an shituary notice.