



HALIFAX:

FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1824.

Correction.—The address, in the first page of this paper, is directed to the Members of the Methodist Church in *Roanoke Circuit*, instead of *Roanoke District*, as incorrectly printed.

Halifax County Election, FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

	Craw'd. Jac'n.	
Halifax town,	149	94
Haile's,	48	25
Faulcon's,	43	13
Webb's,	39	32
Brinkley's,	75	25
Enfield,	51	65
Harvey's,	48	10
Smith's,	114	83
	567	347
	347	

Majority for C. 220

In addition to the above we have verbal accounts from the following towns and counties:

	Craw'd. Jac'n.	
Halifax,	567	347
Northampton,	335	154
Warren,	496	152
Granville,	883	187
Nash,	350	170
Franklin,	295	440
Newbern,	27	277
Fayetteville,	124	351
	3077	2078
	2078	

	Majority for C.	
Wake, (majority)	229	999
Beaufort,	250	
Wayne,	220	
Gates,	150	
Hertford,	250	
Chowan,	16	
Bertie,	84	
Washington,	14	
Camden,	16	
Perquimans,	25	
Pasquotank,	317	
Edgecombe,	100	
Martin,	74	
	1273	1491
	1273	

Majority for Jackson, 218

A gentleman arrived in town yesterday, who stated that he had seen a paper at Warrenton, (probably the Raleigh Register of Tuesday) which gave an account of the returns from 36 counties, and that the Crawford Ticket had a majority of 2700 in those counties.

Presidential Election.—Our latest Correspondence enables us to present the following item:

It is ascertained that the whole of the Electoral votes of the six New-England States will be for Mr. Adams. They are, Maine 9—N. Hampshire 8—Massachusetts 15—Ro. Island 4—Connecticut 8—Vermont 7—in all 51.

New-York.—We have news from Albany as late as Tuesday evening. The Electoral Election had been postponed to Wednesday. It is stated that Mr. Crawford has 70 members in his favor—Mr. Adams 50, Mr. Clay 30, the remainder for Gen. Jackson, 15 or 18. Various attempts had been made to compromise; but without the

least success, the friends of each of the three highest candidates "holding out for the whole"—*Cæsar or nothing*. Should all continue firm, there can be no election, and New-York must lose her vote.—36.

New-Jersey.—In this State, the Jackson Ticket has succeeded by about 1000 majority—8 votes.

Pennsylvania.—The returns which we have seen give Jackson 29,710—Adams 4,997—Crawford 3,318—Clay 1,684—Of course, Gen. Jackson will receive her entire vote—28.

Delaware.—The Legislature, after some *hard balloting*, we have the authority of the Philadelphia Centinel for stating, have appointed *two* Crawford and *one* Adams Elector—3 votes.

Maryland.—This State voting by Districts, Electors are divided among three of the candidates—Jackson 7...Adams 3...Crawford 1...11.

Virginia.—Without going into further details, the returns to this time give the following aggregate result:—Crawford 7441...Adams 2651...Jackson 1308...Clay 149.—Give Virginia to Mr. C...24.

North-Carolina.—It will be a close poll...we shall not undertake to predict the result of the contest...15.

Georgia.—The Electors were appointed by the Legislature on the 5th inst. The Crawford Ticket had 121 votes...the Jackson and Calhoun Ticket 45 votes...9.

Ohio.—(16 votes) the latest returns give Gen. Jackson 10,826...Mr. Clay 10,317 and Mr. Adams 5586.

Petersburg Int.

State of things at Albany.—We learn from various sources that a condition of things exists there as to the electoral vote which is the cause of much anxiety to all parties, and triumph to none. The state of parties, it would appear from the Advocate of this morning, may be set down as follows: "Crawford 70, Adams, 40, Clay 30, Jackson 18. This," says the editor, "is placing the strength of Mr. Crawford in the weakest light—he has more votes."

N. Y. Evening Post.

Vice President.—Whatever may be the result of the contest for the Presidential chair, there appears but very little doubt that Mr. Calhoun will be elected vice president by the electoral colleges. A large majority of the people of Connecticut decidedly prefer Mr. Calhoun for the Vice Presidency to any other man, and we hazard little in predicting he will obtain the entire vote of all New-England states. Therefore should there be no choice of President, either by the Electoral Colleges or by Congress, the Government would, we believe, be both safely and ably administered by Mr. Calhoun. *ib.*

For the Free Press. NO. II.

In the making Weldon the place of transit, and clearing the river downwards to it, so as to permit the passage of boats up and down with facility in common low water, the friends of that mode of proceeding seem to have fallen into the same error with the several incorporated Navigation Companies in this state, (North-Carolina,) namely, the beginning at the source of a stream, or as near the source as a reasonable hope of success will permit, and from thence continuing the clearing

and improving down stream as far as their funds and as long as the patience of the public will permit, which in very many instances has really been drawn upon deeply and indecently, and is, therefore, now nearly worn out. Every days' experience convinces us that this system of beginning near the source is radically wrong, for as the motive with the public for embarking in the improving the rivers and roads is to have the benefits resulting from a free and easy intercourse with each other, and the ready and constant means of sending the produce of their farms and forests to advantageous markets, and receiving the returns by the like easy route on reasonable terms; which the beginning at the source and exhausting their funds before they can effect above half the object they have in view at setting out, precludes their doing. They must then either increase their funds by farther demands on the public purse, and upon individuals to enable them to accomplish the work designed, or abandon it as hopeless, and lose all the moneys thus injudiciously and unprofitably expended, because they erred in their conception of the mode to be pursued practically to ensure success, and of course erred in their judgments; an error which has been fatal in every instance to the improvement of the internal navigation of the state.

Common sense, which by the bye is rather an *uncommon commodity to be found in bodies corporate*, seems to direct in loud and plain terms, the beginning a work of this nature where it might be soonest made useful, and consequently most beneficial to some portion of that part of the community intended to be benefited generally by it. This must be where the navigation permitted by nature stops, and with which it is intended that art shall unite, or in other words to carry the improvements of the river or other place intended to be worked upon as well by those whose system of operations induces them to begin at the source, as by those who commencing such improvements where nature stopped her work, shews the true goal for art to start from; and without resorting to, or calling in the aid of science to enable us to judge of the propriety of the one course of proceeding or the other, common sense tells us, that by commencing such improvements at the head of the natural and unobstructed navigation already existing, and progressing thence upwards by art and industry, that every rod, mile, league and degree, which is cleared upwards, becomes the channel by which to convey articles of comfort and convenience to the inhabitants of the country in and through which such improvements are made. For by that mode they can receive their iron, salt, molasses and other ponderous articles of prime necessity on moderate terms, and their produce received in return and shipped from their doors to a choice of markets.

Here are results that may be reasonably anticipated from improvements that begin below, progress upwards, and become objects of the perception of all, for they can be seen, felt and understood by every one. They become the subject of public conversation, public confidence is generated and confirmed, people living higher up the river, jealous of the advantages thus derived to, and enjoyed by

their neighbors living lower down, and within reach of the navigation thus improved, become anxious to participate in them, by having the same navigation continued up to them, and so in succession to the very source. For as it progresses upwards, its incalculable benefits is so fully felt and seen, that all become anxious to enjoy a portion of those advantages in common with their more fortunate fellow citizens, while the river craft that would be kept in constant employment by the adoption and pursuit of this system, would give employment to a hardy class of men, and would yield a handsome daily revenue by the freight and tolls that would accrue to the owners and to the company, exclusive of the profits and commissions upon the up river and down river cargoes, which whether sent northwardly through the Dismal Swamp Canal to Norfolk, or southwardly through the sound to Ocracoke to look for markets. On retracing their route, the effect of their return would be the same on the up country through which such return boats would pass, to discharge their inward bound cargoes, and re-load with such produce as would offer speedily for market.

But though this mode of beginning to work at the source, is of real public injury, and is the rock on which all the navigation schemes, and attempts at the improvement of the rivers in North-Carolina have principally been wrecked: and though it would seem that the Virginia Directors and stockholders in the Roanoke Navigation Company have adopted and are pursuing the same system with but little variation, to the manifest prejudice of the true interest of that Company; still candor compels us to admit that motives sufficiently plausible to extenuate their pursuing that course is at hand; if apology, or assignment of motive for their so doing was necessary, farther than that it was their sovereign will so to proceed; for the apathy with which that laudable, that praiseworthy enterprise is viewed by North-Carolina! The advantages and blessings of which will be felt as soon as achieved, not only by the contemporary generation, but by posterity, to all which it would seem as if the North-Carolinian of the present day was so insensible, and so sceptical as to its ultimate success, that even the stockholders in the Company, many of them among the most distinguished men in the state, are not only tardy in the payment of the instalments accruing or payable upon their shares, but become in many instances impatient of demands upon them for further advances to carry on a work in which they have lost confidence, or which they are induced to believe is carried on with a view to the immediate advantage of a few men connected with it, without regard to, or feeling for the public interest, and thus have feelings of jealousy crept into the Company. Those feelings are wrong, and those surmises unjust and ungenerous: The North-Carolinian is as much and as feelingly alive to the success of the enterprise as the Virginian, and equally anxious as his Virginia neighbor for its completion, if not more so, as having more at stake; but he is doubtful of the wisdom and propriety of the mode pursued to accomplish this desired object in the speediest, the most effectual, and the least expensive manner: he

does not withhold his money or his efforts from parsimony, or from an insensibility to the prosperity of his country, but from a dislike of the mode pursued hitherto in the prosecution of the business, and a want of confidence arising from the course pursued, and some mistakes heretofore made. Would it not then be wise, let me ask, for the Company to adopt that mode of proceeding that would enlist public confidence on their side. It surely would, and to effect which nothing is wanting, but the adoption of a well-regulated system of proceeding with the work, which will convince the people that great benefits must and will result to them by its completion, from the daily earnest they receive, and witness of its promise of future utility when matured and perfected as contemplated.

ROANOKE.

Mr. Joseph White and a lady who resided in the fork of the Coosa and Talapoosa, about half a mile from the Indian line in Alabama, were barbarously murdered on the 8th ult, by a party who broke into the house, and inflicted on Mr. White ten or twelve wounds. After murdering him, they set fire to the house, and a woman who had acted as his housekeeper, perished in the flames. A company of twelve men started immediately in pursuit of the ruffians.

Important from Peru.—A letter received here yesterday from Porto Cavello, and dated the 18th October, states that, on the day previous, intelligence had been received there of Bolivar and Canerae having had a general engagement, in which the latter was killed and his army routed. Bolivar had 50,000 men, and lost 6,000 in killed and wounded. He has possession of Lima and Callao—he drives all before him." All previous recent accounts have prepared us for this splendid termination of a campaign commenced under the most favorable circumstances, and in which every one who sincerely desires the emancipation of the human race from tyranny, must feel a deep interest. It cannot be long ere we are in possession of the official details of this decisive victory, so honorable to Bolivar, and so important to the cause of liberty.

Spain.—We hear little from the Peninsula that can be relied on as authentic. A Russian fleet, with 24,000 troops on board, is stated to have arrived at Majorca; the object is like the rumor itself, left to conjecture—and it would be idle to build a pile of ponderous speculations on the foundation of fact which when examined proves to have had no existence. The remainder of the intelligence appears more authentic, since the word Spain has for sometime past meant nothing else than anarchy, insubordination and bloodshed. The amount is this, as given in the language of the editor of the New York Evening Post.

The exiled Constitutionalists were endeavoring to effect a landing on different parts of the coast, in order, no doubt, to stimulate those in the interior to new efforts. Lopez Banoz, formerly minister of war under the Cortes, was in the Bay of Gibraltar at the head of a chosen band of 150 officers, watching an opportunity to make a descent. Another body of Constitutionalists were off Barcelona, having the same object in view. One person had been arrested near Almeira, on