

Republic will march in the fatal road which has conducted every other Republic to ruin. I owe to our friendship this frank exposition of my intentions—I am and shall continue to be assailed by all the abuse which partizan zeal, malignity and rivalry can invent. I shall view without emotion these effusions of malice, and remain unshaken in my purpose. What is a public man worth, if he will not expose himself, on fit occasions, for the good of his country?
As to the result of the election, I cannot speak with absolute certainty; but there is every reason to believe that we shall avoid the dangerous precedent to which I allude.
Be pleased to give my respects to Mr. Adams, and believe me always,
Your Cordial Friend,
H. CLAY.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:
TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1825.

No papers north of Raleigh, with the exception of the Alexandria Herald, which generally comes to hand, when all others fail, were received by last mail. Charleston and Cheraw papers likewise failed. We are now without letters or papers from Washington for two weeks, though papers from that place have been received in Salisbury. If papers and letters for Salisbury, can be forwarded from Raleigh by Salem, we see no reason why packages for places south of Salisbury could not also be sent by that route; especially at this season of the year, when the direct mail from Raleigh is known to be a most uncertain conveyance, and liable to be delayed by very trifling obstacles.
The Charleston papers, instead of being forwarded by Camden, the proper route, are sent round by Fayetteville and Salisbury, consequently they often fail; whereas, were they sent by Camden, we should receive them a day and a half earlier, and never have to complain of a failure. Most of the letters, too, from Charleston, are received by the same circuitous route.
The citizens of this place have much reason to complain of some of the present mail arrangements; and were suitable representations made to the General Post-Office, of the inconveniences we are subjected to, there is no reason to doubt that they would be promptly removed.

The account on our first page, of the proceedings of the House of Representatives in the election of President, was issued from this office in an extra, on Tuesday last; and is now republished for the information of our readers generally.

Presidential Election.—It is certainly a matter of congratulation, that the momentous question, which has excited such an intense feeling throughout the country for the past two years, has at length been settled, by the constitutional tribunal, without any excitement, and in the short space of one hour. We did not expect that an election would be made on the first ballot, and we were prepared to hear of its being attended with considerable excitement; but we have been agreeably disappointed. That event, which has been so much and so frequently deprecated, an election by the House of Representatives, has passed over, unaccompanied by any of the evils predicted; and if any evidence were needed, this is conclusive, that the representatives of the people are at least as much to be depended on, when acting under the solemn responsibility of their oaths, as in the more irresponsible character of "private individuals."

It is needless for us to say, that we are gratified in the election of Mr. ADAMS—he has uniformly been our first choice; and we entertain not the least doubt, that common justice be done him, his administration will be such as to meet the approbation of the great body of his fellow-citizens. That he is able, no one will deny; that he is faithful, his public services, for forty years, amply testify; that he is sincerely attached to our republican institutions, his whole life furnishes the most satisfactory evidence. We trust, then, that the moderate and candid, of all parties, will yield him their confidence, in the discharge of his high duties, so long as he shall continue to merit it; and extending to him that generous support, characteristic of enlightened and liberal minds, until some act of his own shall render him unworthy of it. We think he has a right to expect this; and we feel confident such an expectation will not be disappointed.

When the intelligence of Mr. ADAMS' election was received in this town, a number of his friends assembled, and

fired a salute of thirteen guns, in honor of the thirteen states which voted for him; and on Tuesday evening, the anniversary of Washington's birth, a splendid illumination took place. The Court-House exhibited a most brilliant appearance; nearly five hundred candles were lighted within, being one at each pane of glass; and at the centre window in the upper story of the south front, a splendid transparency appeared, displaying, in golden letters, the inscription—"WASHINGTON.—John Q. Adams, President elect." A band of music assembled in the Court-House, and played a variety of martial and patriotic airs; and the whole scene was graced and enlivened by an assemblage of ladies, whose presence imparted a zest to the festivities of the evening. Several dwelling-houses, on the south street, were likewise handsomely illuminated; and the appearance of the whole was peculiarly beautiful and animating.

We were particularly gratified in witnessing the cordiality of feeling which prevailed, and the general satisfaction that was evidenced at the result of the election. Nothing occurred to disturb the hilarity of the occasion; but every one seemed disposed to enjoy himself, and to contribute to the enjoyment of others. Many were present, who preferred another candidate; but no disposition was manifested to detract from the merits or abilities of the successful one. The rivalry which had previously existed, appeared to have ceased—all excitement had vanished—and the friends of the different candidates mingled together in perfect good humor. May such be the end of all political contests in our beloved country, and our free institutions will be perpetuated.

The editors of the *Richmond Enquirer* say, that Mr. Crawford will not accept any office under Mr. Adams. This assertion is not made at random; for the editors take care to add, that they speak "advisedly." No reason is given for the determination of Mr. Crawford; but the delicate state of his health is doubtless the principal one; at least, courtesy would induce us to attribute it to this cause, rather than to another one, which is sufficiently obvious without our mentioning it. It is stated, however, in the *Democratic Press*, a paper warmly devoted to Mr. Crawford, that just before the election, he made this declaration, that "on the 4th of March next, he would either be President of the United States, or a private citizen."

Our readers will perceive, from the proceedings of Congress, that Mr. KREMER has refused to appear before the committee appointed to investigate his charges against Mr. Clay. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Kremer's reasons for his refusal, we believe there can be but one opinion as to his accusations,—that they are totally unfounded. It will be recollected, that in the debate which took place on the motion for appointing a committee, Mr. Kremer expressed his entire acquiescence in the course taken by the Speaker, wished the inquiry to be made, and was not disposed to shrink from the consequences; but it seems he was too hasty in acknowledging the right of the House to institute an investigation,—he was too precipitate in wishing for an inquiry, and was led astray by the "conscious rectitude of his conduct;" he therefore, on reflection, feels it his duty to protest against the proceedings of the House, to deny the jurisdiction of the committee, and to refuse to produce his proofs to substantiate the charges of bargaining and corruption, which he had preferred against Mr. Clay. A unanimous verdict in his favor, by a jury of his peers, could not be a more complete and honorable acquittal of Mr. Clay, than this "backing out" of Mr. Kremer.

The *Mecklenburg Volunteers* left this place on Tuesday last, on their way to the Virginia line, to escort Gen. LA-FAYETTE. They were joined at Concord, by the *Cabarrus volunteers*, the whole under the command of Colonel THOMAS G. POLK, of this county. They are all handsomely equipped and well

mounted, and will not suffer in comparison with any other corps of cavalry in the state. We understand they will receive Gen. *Lafayette* on his entrance into this state, escort him to Raleigh, and thence to Fayetteville; where they will be relieved by one of the uniform companies of that town, who will accompany the General to the South-Carolina line.

The following statements of the votes in the several Colleges, in the late election of President, by the House of Representatives, has been prepared by a member of the House, and is published at the request of several members, who desire that their own votes should be understood. In the several states, the ballots were cast as follows:—*Nat. Int.*

	Adams.	Jackson.	Crawford.
Maine	7	0	0
New Hampshire	6	0	0
Vermont	5	0	0
Massachusetts	12	1	0
Connecticut	6	0	0
Rhode Island	2	0	0
New York	18	2	14
New Jersey	1	5	0
Pennsylvania	1	25	0
Delaware	0	0	1
Maryland	5	3	1
Virginia*	1	1	19
North Carolina	1	2	10
South Carolina	0	9	0
Georgia	0	0	7
Alabama	0	3	0
Mississippi	0	1	0
Indiana	0	3	0
Missouri	1	0	0
Tennessee	0	9	0
Kentucky	8	4	0
Ohio	10	2	2
Illinois	1	0	0
Louisiana	2	1	0
	87	71	54

*One absent from illness.

We are happy to learn, from an authentic source, that the British Government has very recently communicated to this Government, thro' our Minister at London the interesting information, that that Government has come to the determination to recognize the independence of Mexico and Buenos Ayres, and also of Colombia, reserving a declaration, as to the latter, until the effect of the contest in Peru be more certainly developed; and that this determination will be communicated successively to all the other foreign powers. *Nat. Int.*

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

In the debate on Mr. CLAY'S appeal to the House, Mr. FORSYTH, of Georgia, is reported to have used the following expressions:—"Such, unhappily, in this country, is the condition of the press, (that palladium of liberty,) that no man can appeal to it without a sense of dishonor. He cannot come forward there and say, I join issue in this charge, without exposing himself to derision by entering into competition with newspapers which utter falsehood and truth according to the object in view.—He was ashamed to state it to the House, but the fact was so that, pending any great election, such was the prostitution of the public press, there was no knowing what to believe; and it was sufficient to pronounce any charge, how ever gravely made, an electioneering trick, to stamp it instantly with the seal of falsehood.—That press which had been so long the boast of liberty, was in this country no longer a protector of innocence; and it had long since ceased to be the scourge even of the guilty, save as it served to excite the sting of a guilty conscience."

The injustice of this sweeping denunciation of our craft, we should deem it idle to reason against, but as the *National Gazette* has taken up the subject seriously, we quote from it some very applicable remarks in reply.

"The letter proceeded, he it noted, from a member of Congress, and to the members of Congress, might be traced most of the reports of corrupt bargains and selfish arrangements at Washington. The excitement and jealousy prevailing in that body are greater than what we observe in the press generally or among the people. There is more likelihood of corruption and prostitution in it than with editors and newspaper writers, to whom embassies, collectorships, &c. are not distributed."

BOSTON, FEB. 8, 1825.

It has become our painful duty to announce to our fellow-citizens the decease of the Revolutionary Patriot, His Excellency WILLIAM EUSTIS, Governor of this Commonwealth. He departed this life at his winter residence in this city, on Sunday morning last, about seven o'clock, in the SEVENTY-THIRD year of his age, after a short but severe illness of about a week's duration.

As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, the bells of the several churches in the city were tolled for upwards of an hour, at the close of the forenoon services.
Our departed CHIEF MAGISTRATE, was born in June, 1753, and having been graduated at Cambridge, in 1772, pursued his professional studies under the direc-

tion of Doctor JOSEPH WARREN. At the opening of the revolutionary struggle, when the Massachusetts levies were first organized, WILLIAM EUSTIS, at a very early age, was commissioned as surgeon to a regiment of artillery. He was present at the memorable and eventful battle of BUNKER HILL, where his friend and instructor (WARREN) was destined to shed the first blood in the cause of liberty.—Doctor EUSTIS continued in the hospital department of the American army till the very close of the war, and on the recognition of independence, returned to the practice of his profession at Boston. He was successively chosen to the state Legislature, and to Congress for the district of Suffolk, appointed *Secretary at War*—Minister to the *Netherlands*, at the restoration of the Orange family, and on his return to America after a short interval, member for Norfolk district to Congress. Having been twice delegated for this trust, he was on the resignation of Governor Brooks, in 1823, elected to the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth, in which office, in the second year of his service, he died on the 6th of February, 1825. *Patriot.*

PIRACY AND MURDER.

Captain Bacon of Boston, at Beaufort, N. C. from Matanzas, which place he left on the 10th of January, states that on the 7th, a sailor arrived there by the name of Collins, who sailed from Wiscasset in the brig Betsey, captain Hilton. When about 21 days out, she struck upon the N. E. range of Double Head Shot Keys, and went to pieces. All hands took to the long boat, and arrived at a small inlet near the Cuba shore; when they were bargaining with some fishermen to carry them to Matanzas, an open boat came in with ten pirates, who in cold blood murdered all the Betsey's crew, except the above named Collins, who escaped to the woods, and by secreting himself in trees part of the time and travelling in the night, arrived safe at Matanzas. The Betsey was loaded with lumber from Wiscasset, bound to Matanzas.

Another account received by captain Nye, at Baltimore, states that another of the crew of the Betsey escaped in a boat, and was afterwards taken up by a drogger, carried into Havana and put into prison; but was subsequently released through the interference of Com. Porter, and taken to Matanzas.

From the York [Penn.] Gazette.

FAULTEROYING.—A young man who had been *Faulteroying*, or committing forgery in Chester county, made his escape and nothing heard of him for several years, was detected week before last in a very singular manner. Sometime previous to the last court of quarter sessions for this county, George W. Thomas came to the still-house of Jacob Sheffer in York township, and asked for whiskey to drink, which was given to him in a proof glass. After drinking, he insisted on paying for it, and laid down a few cents. He then prosecuted Mr. Sheffer for selling by less measure than a quart. The grand jury returned the prosecution bill ignominious, and directed George W. Thomas to pay the costs. When he was before the court to receive sentence, Mr. James Roberts of this county, who had heard of the forgery committed by Thomas, recollected his description sufficiently to recognize him. Mr. Roberts apprised those interested in Chester county, who came and had him removed from this to the jail of Westchester, to await a prosecution, which is likely to be more successful than that which he had instituted against Mr. Sheffer for giving him a dram.

BIGAMY.

At the recent session at Rochester, Monroe county, Norman Ward was convicted of the crime of bigamy, and sentenced to the state prison for ten years. The facts of this case exhibited an unusual degree of depravity. He was married some years ago in the state of Connecticut, where he became acquainted with a respectable family who removed from thence and settled in Rochester, and to whom it was known that he had been married. He came to Rochester a year ago, last fall, and visited the family, pretending that his wife was dead, and paid his addresses to a young lady (a daughter) of the family, was married to her, and shortly after started with her under the pretence of taking her to his place of residence, some where east of Utica. He left her at a tavern under the pretence that he had some business to transact a few miles distant. He then abandoned her among strangers, and was not heard of by her or the family until last fall, when it was discovered that he had removed to the town of Phelps, Ontario county, where he was found with his former wife and six children, and brought to Rochester for trial.

Our regular files of Jamaica papers to the 27th ult. came to hand yesterday, brought by the schr. *Col. George Armstrong*. They furnish the highly important authentic intelligence that the liberating army has effected the emancipation of Peru. Our readers will find an extract

from these papers, copied to-day, dated Lima, Dec. 18, which is fully satisfactory upon this point. It is much to be regretted that Bolivar should have been indisposed at the time of the success of the Patriots—his vigor and experience would have done much to close the business forthwith, which may now take some time to finish.—The royal authority in Peru is to be considered as extinct—the Liberator cares nothing for any *Bellicosus Cantabec.*" *Charleston Mercury.*

Lima, December 18.

Great and Decisive Victory.—The Librating Army, under the command of Gen. Sucre, completely destroyed the Spanish army on the 9th ult. in the field of Guamaquilla. The General La Serna, commander, has been wounded and taken prisoner, with the Generals Canterac, Valdes, Carratala, and all the officers composing the Spanish army; the baggage and ammunition have also fallen into our hands. The lieutenant col. Medina, Adjutant of his Excellency, the Liberator, who conducted the official part of the action, was unfortunately assassinated by the rebels of Guando. The authorities of the neighboring place have noticed the official triumph of our arms.

Gen. Canterac took the command after La Serna had been wounded, and capitulated to Gen. Sucre. Callao was to be delivered to the Librating Army.

The 9th of December completed the triumphs of Junin. A year ago the Spaniards flattered themselves they would conquer the Americas with the army now having no existence. The victory of Guamaquilla has terminated the war, and sealed the independence of the Continent of Colon.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the ship *Desdemona*, arrived at New York on Wednesday evening, in 35 days from Havre, the editors of the *N. York Daily Advertiser* received at a late hour their Paris papers to Jan. 3d, and Havre papers to the 4th.

The Chambers were occupied with preparing the usual address to the King. Troops continue to arrive from Spain. Letters from Madrid of Dec. 20, speak of an approaching change of ministry.—Sr. Saavedra will be at the head of the Marine, Sr. Vicente, Minister of Justice, Sr. Valerino of Finance, and Sr. Sanabria, who commands the horse guards, will be at the head of the War Department. There is no improvement in the state of things: the moderate liberal party are persecuted. A new treaty with France is said to have been signed—the articles of which are kept secret. Arrests continue; and the militia are kept in motion along the coast as if an invasion were apprehended.

The *Bonille*, sloop of war, which left Brest with troops for the Antilles, was forced to return to Rochefort by the weather, and to land her troops.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. BINGHAM.—As a citizen of Charlotte, and feeling a lively interest in its government and regulations, I beg leave, through your Journal, merely to hint to the citizens, that the time is approaching when we are to exercise our right of suffrage in electing commissioners for the better regulation of the town. I am far, very far from censoring the present commissioners, when I suggest to the people the propriety of rotation in office. There are commissioners now in office, who have held the appointment from the time the legislature appointed them. At that time, and until lately, the mechanical part of the society of Charlotte was inconsiderable; but now their number is much greater than any other class of people in the village.—Are they, therefore, not entitled to a representation? Is there not some one among them, whose standing and abilities, together with the other requisites, make him eligible? This, I presume, will be admitted. Then is it wrong that the manufacturing part of the community should expect the right that others enjoy? I hope some gentleman, whose influence entitles him to the step, will get up a ticket that will give a rotation in office, and secure a representation to a part of the community, which may correctly be said, never to have been particularly represented.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 15th of February, by the Rev. Robert B. Walker, the Rev. James B. Stefford, of Chesterville, S. C. to Miss Margaret, daughter of Mr. Robert Hanna, of York District, S. C. S.

Extracts from the proceedings of the Charlotte Lafayette Artillery Company, Feb. 22d, 1825.

Resolved, That the constitution for the government of said company be kept by the Secretary.
Resolved, That Lieut. J. Spence, Deet. J. D. Boyd, A. McGinn, J. H. Norman and D. Campbell, be a committee to contract for a carriage to mount a field piece; and that D. Campbell be authorized to receive contributions for the purpose of defraying the expenses thereof.
Resolved, That the Company meet again on the third Saturday in March next.
Resolved, That the above extracts be published in the *Journal* for these weeks.

By order,
D. CAMPBELL, Secy.

Two rough Carpenters
CAN have work, by applying at Dr. Hender-SON'S,
S. COB YOURY.
Feb. 23, 1825.—304