

From our correspondent at Fayetteville, March 8.] By the regular packet ship James Cropper, arrived at New-York on the 2d, we have received London dates to the 20th, and Liverpool to the 22d January. A fall had taken place in the price of Cotton at Liverpool, from 4 to 3d. per lb. The transactions for the week previous to the 23d had been very limited, owing to the heavy speculations of the six weeks previous, and from the wish of the dealers to see more of the new crop, which still continues very inferior. The consumption is so extensive, that we cannot but look forward to a maintenance of high prices for some months to come. The last Liverpool quotations are, for Uplands, 8 1/2 a 11d. and 11 1/2d. for very prime. This arrival had no effect upon our market; and sales were made yesterday, of a crop of 40 bales, from Ireland, at 16 1/2; and a parcel from Chattanooga, fine, at 16 1/2. A fair quotation may be made at 14 1/2 a 16 1/2. The cotton coming in is generally of an inferior quality, as is usually the case with late gatherings.

75,536 bbls. of Tobacco were imported into England from the United States, during the year ending 30th September; being 23,473 bbls. less than the importation of 1823.

Gen. Lafayette arrived at Raleigh, on the 2d instant. He was met a few miles from Raleigh, by the volunteers under the command of Col. Polk, and about half a mile from the city, by the Raleigh Blues. The General then proceeded to the Government House, where he was addressed by Governor Burton, who welcomed him to this state, in the name of the people of North-Carolina. To this the General returned an appropriate reply; and after partaking of some refreshments, he repaired to the Capitol, to view the statue of Washington, accompanied by the escort, and a large concourse of citizens. He was again addressed by Col. Wm. Polk, in behalf of the citizens of Raleigh, and after viewing the statue, was introduced to the students of the University, who had repaired thither to pay their respects to the nation's guest and benefactor. The day closed, with a dinner at 5 o'clock, and a ball in the evening.

The General started for Fayetteville on Thursday, escorted by the Mecklenburg and Cabarrus volunteers, and arrived there the next morning. We have not received an account of his reception at that place; but learn from the volunteers, who have returned, that it was such as to do honor to the town and to the state. The General was met about 9 miles from town, by Capt. Townes' company of Light Artillery, and a number of citizens; and at the Bridge, by the Band, and the other uniformed companies of the town. On his arrival at the Lafayette Hotel, a large and elegant building, erected during the last season by Mr. Donaldson, he was addressed by Judge TOMLIN, to whom the General replied, in a very appropriate manner.

The volunteers speak in very flattering terms of their treatment in Fayetteville—their reception, in every respect, was such as we anticipated, from our knowledge of the citizens of that town. Excellent accommodations were provided; and the members of the escort were not merely invited to the dinner, but tickets of admission to the splendid Ball in the evening, were generously presented to each. The manner in which they were received in Fayetteville, will always be remembered with the liveliest satisfaction. They were also particularly gratified with their reception at Salisbury, and speak in very grateful terms of the attentions shown them by the citizens of that place. With the accommodations provided for them at Greensborough, they were also much gratified—they slept on beds for the last time at that village, until they arrived at Fayetteville.

The correspondence between Commodore PORTER and Gen. VIVES, on the eve of the departure of the former for the United States, is pretty conclusive evidence that the Commodore's conduct at Faxardo, was not of that unjustifiable and outrageous character, which many of the papers in this country have represented it to be. The Commodore has been recalled, in consequence of the clamor raised against him, for his prompt punishment of a gross insult, not merely to an American officer, but to the American flag, by the authorities of Porto Rico; but we believe the people are well satisfied with his conduct, and grateful for his voluntary services in a cause attended with much hazard, little glory, and great sacrifices. Commodore Porter has frequently been the subject of liberal censure from a certain quarter—in the affair of Capt. Hull and of Mr. Binney, he was rudely assailed; the most opprobrious epithets were heaped upon him, and mostly by the same prints which have recently abused him; but the people then sustained him, and they will not desert him now. He has done nothing to forfeit public confidence; nothing to

lessen his claims on the gratitude of his country—on the contrary, he has done much to increase them: his country will not condemn him then, for punishing, in a summary manner, a set of wretches who had set all laws at defiance, and who, if they were not actually pirates, were their aiders and abettors, and shared in the spoils of these inhuman depredators.

Several circumstances lead us to believe, that great exertions are making by a few restless spirits at Washington and elsewhere, to organize an opposition to Mr. Adams. The injustice of this attempt, we think, cannot but strike every candid mind, and meet with instant reprobation. To determine beforehand on an opposition to the measures of government, before it can be known what will be the character of its measures, and when it is at least probable they may be such as to deserve the generous support of the country, is surely not an evidence of patriotism or of honorable ambition, but is revolting to all our ideas of justice, to all our notions of right and wrong, and the obligations which they impose. That an opposition so formed, on motives so suspicious, and for purposes so unholy,—for unholy they must be, from the very circumstance of their being conceived and determined on, before the new administration had commenced, and when no one could say whether its acts would entitle it to praise or censure,—that such an opposition can gain the confidence and approbation of a generous and enlightened people, it would be an insult to them to suppose. They would not be seduced into an opposition so unwarrantable, even by men who possess their confidence, and whose experience and talents give them a claim to it; much less then will they be drawn into it by an ambitious young man, with little experience, inflated by vanity and flattery to a size vastly disproportioned to his real capacity, and aspiring to honors which might sit well on a youthful PITT, but not on him.

The people, we believe, in spite of all the arts of the designing and the ambitious, will support the government when it is right—will give it their confidence, so long as its measures shall be conducive to the prosperity and welfare of the country; and oppose it only when it is wrong—when its acts shall be such as to render it unworthy of confidence. Support or opposition on any other grounds, would be alike reprehensible.

New Cabinet.—Speculation is still busy as to the individuals who will compose Mr. Adams's cabinet; but most of the statements which are going the rounds of the papers, it is very evident have no better foundation than rumor, set afloat, in many instances, by editors themselves. Last week we stated, what seemed to be generally admitted, that Mr. CHEVES would be called into the Treasury Department; but that place is now assigned to another, whether on better authority, or whether on any authority at all, is more than we can say. It is asserted, however, in several papers received by last mail, and as usual, on the "authority of letters from Washington," that it is now reduced to a certainty, that the following gentlemen have been selected by Mr. Adams to compose his cabinet:

- HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, Secretary of State.
- RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania, and now Minister at London, Secretary of the Treasury.
- JAMES BARBOUR, of Virginia, Secretary of War.
- SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New-Jersey, Secretary of the Navy.

The U. S. schooner *Ferret*, has been totally wrecked off Matanzas, and five of the crew drowned. The survivors, 24 in number, remained on the wreck 21 hours, before relieved, and were nearly exhausted.

We perceive, from the Washington papers, that another *miracle* has been performed at the nunnery in Georgetown, D. C. through the interposition of Prince Hohenzollern. This is the second pretended miracle that has been wrought in the District of Columbia; and the subjects of both are females. Hysterical ladies are particularly favored by the wonder-working German. If he would restore sanity

to some of our mad politicians, we should have some faith in his miraculous powers; but as it is, we can only say, *credat Jadaeus, &c.*

From the National Journal, March 1.

"Mr. Kremer's Address," or the conspiracy unveiled.—If the person whose name appears at the bottom of an address "to the Electors of the ninth Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania," which was stretched to the length of six columns in the Washington Gazette of last evening, were as well known abroad as he is at home, and at Washington, it would be wholly unnecessary to offer either argument or proof to show that that address is no more the production of the "honorable" "G. Kremer," than it is the production of the "honorable" man in the moon. But as this is not the case, it becomes our duty to state, as well in vindication of the said honorable Mr. Kremer, as to place the matter in its proper light before our readers at a distance, that his name has only been borrowed by others, for the purpose of effecting, in greater security, the most diabolical purposes. We know the whole band of midnight plotters against the peace of the country, of whom this poor unlettered John Doe is the witless instrument, and shall probably ere long take occasion to expose their names, as well as their schemes, to the execration of all honest men; but for the present we shall merely offer the authority of Mr. Kremer himself for saying, that neither the letter to the committee of the House of Representatives, which bears his signature, nor this Address to his Constituents, expresses his sentiments. What Mr. Kremer's opinions of Mr. Clay and of his conduct in relation to the Presidency, really are, may be seen from the following statement of a conversation with that gentleman, by two members of the House of Representatives. One of these members, Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, although he preferred Mr. Clay to either of the other candidates for the Presidency, is known, even before the commencement of the session, and during the whole of it, to have repeatedly declared his preference for Mr. Adams in the second instance. Col. Little, an old and highly respectable member of the House, from Maryland, voted for General Jackson. Our reason for mentioning these facts will be readily seen.

We are authorized to state that Mr. Brent, immediately after preparing, yesterday, his statement of the conversation with Mr. Kremer, sent a copy of it to that gentleman. We state further, on proper authority, that Mr. Dudley Digges, a gentleman well known in this city, was present, and heard the conversation here stated to have taken place.

I state, without hesitation, that on the day on which the debate took place in the House of Representatives on the proposition to refer Mr. Clay's communication respecting "Mr. Kremer's Card" to a committee, I heard Mr. Kremer declare, at the fire-place, in the lobby of the House of Representatives, in a manner and language which I believed sincere, that he never intended to charge Mr. Clay with corruption or dishonour, in his intended vote for Mr. Adams as President, or that he had transferred, or could transfer, the votes or interest of his friends; that he (Mr. Kremer) was amongst the last men in the nation to make such a charge against Mr. Clay; and that his (Mr. Kremer's) letter never was intended to convey the ideas given to it. The substance of the above conversation I immediately communicated to Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Hemphill of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dwight, of Massachusetts, of the House of Representatives.

WM. BRENT, of Lou.

Feb. 25.

I was present, and heard the observations as above stated, in a conversation between Mr. BRENT and Mr. Kremer.

PETER LITTLE, of Md.

The *5th vol.* of the *Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence*, is perhaps the most interesting which has yet been published. It presents sketches of five gentlemen, the harmony of whose patriotic designs and labors is not greater than the contrast of their original studies and avocations in life. The first of these, Mr. LYNCH, was a young and opulent planter of South Carolina. The second, Mr. THORNTON, a physician, a native of Ireland. The third, Mr. WHITTLE, a sailor, (cabin boy not many years before he sat in Congress,) native of Maine. The fourth, Mr. WITHERSPOON, a native of Scotland, a celebrated divine, and President of Princeton College, (N. J.) And the fifth, that illustrious merchant, ROBERT MORRIS, the Washington of our finances.—Here is a patriotic banquet indeed! No two flowers alike, but all of them kindred sweets, and fragrant and immortal.

There is little of incident in the narrative of Mr. LYNCH. He is spoken of as a man of genius and of letters, and being unengaged in professional life, he had not many opportunities of public display—but the confidence of the people must have been well placed, when at the crisis of the Revolution, they sent him to succeed his father in Congress, (when only 27 years old,) as having associated in the immortal labors of that eventful period.

and placed his name on that immortal scroll, in three short years afterwards, on a voyage for the recovery of his health, he and his lady perished at sea.

He does "not sleep upon his wat'ry bier, Nor welter to the parching wind, Without the meed of one melodious tear."

Doctor THORNTON'S biography is that of a man of great drollery and wit—a talking novelist, whose stories he made as he went along, and made them last for hours—a physician, who, when acting as surgeon at the siege of Louisburg, never allowed any of his own men to die of disease, although in battle he would have looked on "blood and carnage with composure,"—a man, who, while he made every body else laugh, suffered no one to make him smile. He attained the age of 90, and was much honored through life.

Mr. WHITTLE commenced life as a sailor, but having abandoned the sea, became subsequently a member of Congress, a General, and a Judge. The first part of his career was unhappily stained by participation in the slave trade, (the mention of which circumstance, in his biography, goes to prove the author's regard to truth)—but his subsequent exploits in battle, while commanding the New-Hampshire troops, and his ardent devotion to the cause of his country, having, long ere this, it is hoped, expiated his offence.

The remainder of the volume, nearly one half of it, is devoted to full length portraits of the Rev. Dr. WITHERSPOON, and the celebrated, but unfortunate ROBERT MORRIS, which we shall not attempt to condense, but commend to the eager perusal of the reader. To the former of these gentlemen, it is stated that Gen. WILKINSON was indebted for the proposal to present him with *gold spurs*, on bringing *express* the news of BURGOTTE'S capture, when Congress had received it a day or two before. The General will never outlive the anecdote.

The story of Mr. MORRIS should be studied by every American. He may, without great extravagance, be called the Atlas of the Revolution. We had soldiers, it is true, and generals to command them; but we had not arms with which they were to fight, and we had not money to buy them. The great financial talents of this gentleman—his ardent devotion to his country, and the high character which he personally bore, enabled him to be the voluntary cashier of his country—whose resources he supported with great embarrassment and difficulties, under accumulated slanders and suspicions to the close of a triumphant war. The country should know its obligations—to this enlightened merchant, and by raising a monument to his memory, remove the disgrace of having allowed him to die in prison on account of his own debts—where, poor and humbled as he was, WASHINGTON always paid his first visit on entering Philadelphia.

It is to be regretted that Judge JOHNSON'S Life of GREEN should be the subject of such endless animadversion. A half a dozen pages of the sketch of Mr. MORRIS are applied to a vindication of his character from the Judge's charges. *Chas. Courier.*

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 14.—The question of late has been debated in Congress, whether a representative should vote according to his judgment or the wishes of those who depute him. Mr. BURKE, on his election to Parliament, being questioned on this matter, spoke thus:

"Certainly, gentlemen, it ought to be the happiness and glory of a representative, to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence, and the most unreserved communication with his constituents. Their wishes ought to have great weight with him; their opinion high respect; their business unremitted attention. It is his duty to sacrifice his repose, his pleasure, his satisfaction to theirs; and above all ever, in all cases, to prefer their interest to his own. But his unbiased opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience he ought not to sacrifice to you, to any man, or to any set of men living. These he does not derive from your pleasure; no, nor from the law and the constitution. They are a trust from Providence, for the abuse of which he is deeply answerable. Your representative owes you not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays instead of serving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion."

"If government were a matter of will upon any side, yours without question ought to be superior. But government and legislation are matters of reason and not of inclination; and what sort of reason is that in which the determination precedes the discussion; in which one set of men deliberate and another decide; and where those who form the conclusion are perhaps three hundred miles distant from those who hear the arguments?"

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 17.—The attempt to convene a town meeting yesterday afternoon, in order to obtain an expression of dissatisfaction at the result of the Presidential question, proved, as we anticipated, a perfect abortion. Vast numbers of people assembled in the state-house yard, and, as it appeared to us, were merely drawn to the spot, in order to put down

the few who are anxious to keep alive an unnatural excitement on the subject. No one could be prevailed on to take the chair. *Freem. Journal.*

A very extraordinary development of a nefarious and continued system of thievery has lately taken place in this city. It appears that a person hitherto of a respectable and unimpeached character, was detected in the act of stealing an article of trifling value from a coachmaker's shop. The discovery of this induced the owner to procure a search warrant, in the execution of which the officer discovered a great number of articles purloined from different persons. In the course of his examination before the Mayor, it appeared that he had set fire to a room in the University—and also had taken several coats, books, and minerals from the building.—The affair has excited a considerable degree of interest. We suppress the name of the person charged with the commission of the offences, as the course of justice will bring him before the competent legal tribunal; when that takes place we will give our readers an account of the proceedings. *Nat. Gazette.*

The Influenza.—The complaint, which is stated to prevail in Boston and its neighbourhood, and is noticed in different parts of Vermont, as affecting the population to so great a degree that the schools are discontinued in many places, has raged for some weeks in this city, and kept in constant and active requisition the physicians, from whose reports it is calculated from 40 to 50,000 of our citizens are suffering with it. We do not recollect the time when it has been so generally prevalent.—*New York paper.*

MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Samuel Caldwell, Mr. Edwin Alexander, to Miss Susan Clark.

On the 15th of January, by Guy Maxwell, Esq. Mr. William A. Tye, to Miss Cornelia H. Shaver.

Also, on the 13th of January, Mr. John McKibben, to Miss Dewese, all of this county.

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By Joseph Moore, F. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

20 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th instant, a negro man, named SAM, near 30 years of age, yellow complexion, common size, slim and straight made, large eyes, aquiline nose, by trade a black-smith; has forged papers, which he will use as passes. He was born and raised in Virginia, brought from there and sold to me five or six years ago, and it is believed he will aim to return to his native place, somewhere near Richmond, in Virginia. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of him to me in this place, or for his being confined in any jail, and information forwarded, so that I can obtain him.

SAMUEL W. YOUNGUE.

Wilmington, S. C.

Feb. 29, 1825.

3126

Plantation and Mills for sale.

FOR sale, a valuable plantation, containing 125 acres, lying on the waters of Dutchman's Creek, Lincoln county, about two miles from its mouth. The improvements consist of a good dwelling-house, barn, and the necessary out-houses, all under good repair. There are, also, a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, on the premises, in good order. Persons disposed to purchase these valuable possessions, will of course call and judge for themselves. Terms of sale, and any other information required, can be obtained, on application to the subscriber.

ROBERT REED.

March 5, 1825.—3125r

The Subscriber

HAVING received the appointment of Auctioneer for the town of Charlotte, respectfully offers his services, in that capacity. Consignments of goods will be received and sold on the usual commission.

JOHN H. NORMENT.

March 5, 1825.—3127

Notice.

ON Tuesday, 22d March, I will sell at the dwelling-house of the late William Parks, one Negro Boy, aged fourteen, and one Negro Girl, aged fifty-five; a Cotton Gin, Sewer, and running works, &c. the property of Wm. Parks. Terms, notes, with approved security, payable 10th December, 1825.

L. H. ALEXANDER, Adm'r.

Dr. Samuel Greer's Estate.

ALL persons indebted, by book account, to the late Dr. Samuel Greer, will please to call and settle the same, either by note or otherwise, on or before the 20th of March, or their accounts will be indiscriminately put in suit.

THOMAS J. GREER, Adm'r.

3125r

Windsor Chair Making Business.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SEATERS and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice. WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE. Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825.—3123r

Two Carpenters

CAN have work, by applying at Dr. Hender-son's. JACOB YOURY. Feb. 26, 1825.—3124