

its superintendence, and was shown the system to which that kind of instruction has been brought at the present day, and when I heard that this system was to be the guide from the beginning. I will only mention one feature of it now, which will suffice to give you some idea of it: that is, the rewarding of diligence and application by the distribution of little printed tickets, having on them appropriate passages of scripture, and to which a certain fixed value is attached, say one cent. These tickets, thus judiciously distributed according to the regulations, are annually redeemed with books of a religious and moral tendency, such as will inform the minds and correct the judgments of the youthful recipients; so that by these means a laudable emulation is excited, in order to procure the rewards which are not only of such a nature as to render an abuse of them almost impossible, but which are every way calculated to convey the most important moral benefits to the receiver.

I trust I have now said enough to convince any unprejudiced mind, that Sunday schools are not only good in their nature, but that they are the most feasible and effective plan of benevolence which we can possibly adopt. They might well adopt for their motto, "Peace on earth, good will to men;" for after all our penal codes, our state prisons, our newgates, and our treading-mills, to awe and force offenders into obedience, Sunday schools are at last accomplishing what this combination of authority and punishment could never effect; and for this plainest of all reasons, because they instil moral principles, and bestow the right kind of care, with the best of motives, upon the tender minds of the young, before they have any fixed habits. Thus, under the blessings of divine providence, the fountain of our corrupt desires is cleansed at its source, and the streams which issue from it consequently become pure.

I will now only remark further, that I have been called upon, and shall contribute my mite towards the establishment of a Sunday school in this place with the utmost cheerfulness, sincerely hoping that others may do so likewise.

A CITIZEN OF CHARLOTTE.

**Lucky Thief.**—About twenty yards above the Cora linn, where the water of the Clyde is precipitated over perpendicular rocks of eighty feet in height, there is a chasm of not more than seven or eight feet in width, through which the whole collected stream pours impetuously along. A boy had stolen some apples from the garden at Cora house, and being detected by the gardener, he ran towards the river and attempted to leap over the terrific current. He missed his footing and fell headlong into it.—The gardener stood horror-struck, and expected to see the mangled corpse of the boy emerge only to be dashed down the fearful cataract below. Imagine his sensation of joy when he saw the lad thrown safely on the ledge of the opposite rock, and heard him, as he scampered off with the bag of apples in his hand, exclaim, "Aha, lad! ye have na catch'd me yet!"

An Irish gentleman—a Mr. Talbot, of the Talbot settlement, Upper Canada, published a work a few months since, relative to that Province, which is as full of marvellous matters as any volume which has come under our cognizance for some time past. Not to mention his assertion, that snowflakes, previous to a thaw, cover the snow in such multitudes, that he had himself counted 1,296,000 upon a single square yard!—nor the asseveration that the flies abound so much in Canada, that a child cannot open its mouth without running the risk of being suffocated by the quantity that eagerly try to descend down its throat!—both of which we are bound, in common courtesy, to take for facts—we were almost put to a dead stand still, when we read of the young man who, after spearing a sturgeon from his fishing boat, and being dragged into the water by the fish, floated for some time behind the sturgeon, by the aid of his instrument. At length growing weary of this mode, as who would not, he got astride of the fish, and rode thus for nearly a mile, when the poor fish yielded up his life to the prowess of his rider!—Mr. Talbot expresses, very naturally, a fear lest he should be suspected of exaggeration. He has some reason for his doubts.

Nat. Journal.

A young man named DANIEL YOUNG, residing in the vicinity of Milford, Pa. was bit a few days since by a rattlesnake which he was training preparatory to carrying it to Philadelphia. He survived about twenty-four hours.

Yesterday, the Honorable George E. Badger, presented to the Governor the resignation of his office as one of the Judges of the Superior Court, which was accepted by his Excellency.

We learn that the Judge has resigned, with a view of resuming the practice of the law in the Supreme Court, and the Courts of the neighboring counties, and will for that purpose, establish himself in this city.

Raleigh Register.

## General Intelligence.

FRANCE, SOUTH-AMERICA, &c.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated April 18.

"The ministry of this country appear to be in a truly embarrassed situation as it respects the commerce of South America. Petitions from the principal merchants are continually presented to them from all quarters, praying them to open the commerce of that country, that they may enjoy the great benefit which would no doubt accrue by such a measure. On the other hand the government are bound to the holy alliance, which effectually prevents them from recognizing those states, although they are no doubt in reality lost to Spain.—It is said that Mr. Villele has called a meeting of the principal merchants from different parts of France, when this great question will be discussed. If the recognition of the South American states take place, France will no longer form one of the holy alliance; if, on the contrary, she refuse, there will be a just cause of complaint by the industrious part of the country, who will have a right to say—You impose upon us heavy taxes, particularly the one in question for indemnity to the emigrants, and you seem determined by your system to put it out of our power to pay. In my opinion this government will be forced to accede to the wishes of the majority, and let the rest of the saints of the alliance take care of themselves. There are now several French vessels fitting out for South America, and the owners fear, what I think may occur, that the government in that country will refuse them admittance."

CADIZ.

That once opulent city, the commercial emporium of the world, is running its course, like all mutable things, to abandonment and ruin. The churches and public buildings, both internally and externally, are in a state of dilapidation, and its cathedral, which was to have been the glory of Cadiz and the admiration of Europe, the building of which cost millions, is now partitioned into workshops. The pompous and formidable navy of Spain, which in former days floated in insulting security in the wide and spacious bay, is long since annihilated from the waters of the deep, and the rich galleons, which annually poured in their vast wealth from the mines of Mexico and Peru, to feed the sickly appetites of sensuality, are no more. Neptune, too, has declared war against the city, and decreed that his watery element shall ride rampant over its walls; already he has made great inroads on its boundaries, and I doubt whether the treasury of France, (for Spain has none) will be adequate to repair its rotten walls. Commerce also has taken her departure, and is now on her wings to other distant regions, and has left nothing behind but poverty and distress. Men are to be met at every corner, in the attitude of supplication for the daily wants of nature, who, not many years ago, were among the first merchants of the city. Every day turns out a fresh supply on the town, and those whom the blind goddess has been more favorable to, studiously avoid their quondam associates who now supplicate their charity. Families who, during the former siege of Cadiz, occupied the first rank in society, and were the very centre of attraction and admiration on the Alameda, are now the criminal agents of gaming tables, and the panders of prostitution. Others again, who wish to preserve an apparent virtue in the reverses of fortune, live more retired, and are never to be seen beyond the doors of their comfortable habitations but on Sundays and holidays, to comply with their religious obligations to hear mass.

London paper.

**Execution at Pernambuco.**—The editor of the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal has received intelligence from Pernambuco to the 27th of April. The following account of the execution of an American, who is represented as being well known in New-York and Philadelphia, will be read with emotion:

"You may remember, in one of my letters, I mentioned an American by the name of James Rodgers, of New-York, who I expected would lose his life for taking an active part with the Revolutionists, and was condemned to death and recommended to the mercy of the Emperor, Jose Pedro the first. The Emperor's answer arrived on the 2d of April, ordering that all that were condemned should be executed as soon as possible. This sealed the fate of this noble young man and two of his companions. The 12th inst. at 8 o'clock, A. M. was the time appointed for the execution of the three. This inhuman proceeding occasioned great distress to all the Americans in the place. His friends visited him on the 11th inst. He was calm, pleasant; talked on lively subjects; made remarks on people passing in the street; he counted the time he had yet to live; it was 22 hours; he said, "it is a very short time—when it comes, I will die contented—I and my companions die in a glorious cause. We do not die for murdering our fellow creatures, it is for holding a different opinion with the Emperor; in that opinion I die."

"On the next morning, I went to see

the execution. They passed within a few yards of me—they were dressed in white gowns, and walked unbound. Rodgers walked with his arms folded and his head raised extremely high—as if proud of the glorious cause he was going to die for. They arrived at the place of execution about half past 7 o'clock, and held a conversation with the Priests. At 8 o'clock, they walked towards their seats. Rodgers took the middle chair, Nicolou on the right hand of him, and Le Mont on the left; after sitting a few minutes, they arose. Nicolou began and made a long and loud speech—Rodgers followed, and then Le Mont. While one was speaking, the others bowed their heads to affirm the truth of what was said—their speech occupied about half an hour—they then took their seats. Several times they arose, and pushed their chairs into the sand to make them stand firm—the executioner then tied their wrists and ankles with a small cord, and drew capt over their eyes. Nicolou and Rodgers drew them back and sat watching the motions of the soldiers; twenty four were called out, loaded their guns, and were going to fire, when Rodgers cried out "stop," and requested the captain to order his soldiers nearer. They halted within half the former distance, say 30 yards. He then gave the signal to fire; the drop of his handkerchief was the signal. They all fired, and Nicolou fell. The sight was dreadful—Rodgers sprang upon his feet, cried out for God's sake to kill him quick, and taking hold of his gown, he held it up and showed the multitude of bullet holes through it. Le Mont kept his seat; they fired the second round—Rodgers fell, and Le Mont directly afterwards. The soldiers then ran up to the bodies and discharged the third round into them.

Their speeches were never published. They related principally to their love of freedom, advising the Pernambucans to try their endeavours once more, and conjuring them to beware of the Emperor.

The day preceding the execution, the American captains were advised by the American consul not to hoist their colours half mast on account of Rodgers, it being against the laws of the country. The American captains acted contrary to these orders, and next morning hoisted them. During their absence to see the execution, the officers and sailors belonging to a man of war lying in this harbour, went on board and cut them down. The same day an American ship called the Commodore Perry, arrived off the port with her colours at the mast head; the same rascals went on board of her and ordered them down, thus throwing no little disgrace on the American flag. English colours, half mast, also were cut down. The Patriots who are absent are all condemned to death."

FROM INDIA.

Calcutta papers to the 4th of February, have been received at Salem, by the ship George, in the short passage of 100 days. The British and Burmese war still continued. The English head quarters were at Rangoon. The main body was soon to advance upon Ava, the capital of the Burman empire. In several encounters between the hostile armies, the loss in the Burman army was fifteen thousand in fifteen days. The British loss was trifling. A great battle was fought the middle of December, in which the natives were completely routed and dispersed. They were, however, making great exertions to rally their forces. The English army was 15,000 strong. On the 29th of October a severe earthquake laid a considerable part of Manilla in ruins, demolished several churches, a bridge, and many private houses, and compelled the inhabitants and troops to remove from the city. Close to the river, four miles from Manilla, the earth opened with a tremendous explosion.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

NEW-YORK, MAY 28.—We have been informed by a gentleman of respectability, and on whose statement we can rely, that a treaty has been concluded between the French and Spanish governments, by which the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico are to be occupied, like Cadiz, with the troops of the former nation. Of 16,000 French soldiers now in the West Indies, 8000 are to be drafted for Cuba, and 4000 for Porto Rico; and the garrisons now occupying these places are to be disbanded and sent to Spain or to some other station. A Frenchman has been appointed to succeed General Vives in the government of Cuba, which, with Porto Rico, is to be held by the French, until the alarm arising from revolutionary principles, and from the fear of invasion, has completely subsided.—Whether Great Britain will permit this arrangement to be carried into effect, remains to be seen. She has from 17,000 to 18,000 troops in her West India Islands, and a powerful naval force, equal at least to that of France and Spain. It is scarcely possible that so great a European force can continue long on this station, without coming in contact with each other; and if the views of the different cabinets are not in unison, we may expect soon to hear of some decided event arising out of the present uncertain state of affairs in this quarter of the world.

New-York Evening Post.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Thomas Anson, of the British ship London, from Jamaica for London, to a gentleman of Philadelphia, dated

Gulf of Florida, May 10th, 1825.

"On the 16th ult. about 2 P. M. the weather being moderate, and standing for Key West, which bore about N.N.E. distant 30 miles, I observed an American brigantine bearing down upon us, on our weather quarter, with all the sail he could set, and on examining him through my telescope more attentively, I perceived a very small schr. of about 45 tons in chase of him. I immediately tack'd towards him, and found the audacious rascal, with a black flag, firing away at the brigantine, and at the time his shot had begun to overreach him. I hoisted my ensign and pendant, and got all clear for action, as we neared him; but before we could get within range, the pirate abandoned his chase, and stood away for the Cuba coast, under all the canvass he could spread.

"The wind being light, and his sweeps and large sails affording him a decided advantage, he effected his escape, much against my inclination.

"I sent my boat on board the brigantine, which proved to be the *Jessie*, of New-York, Capt. West, from New-Orleans, bound to Richmond, Virginia. Capt. W. reported that the pirate had chased him from off Port Mariel, and had shown both English and American colors, before he hoisted the black flag. Capt. W. showed good courage, for immediately when he saw the London standing to his assistance, he backed his main yard, with the intention of decoying the pirate into our hands, supposing us to be a sloop of war. I have since carried a light at night, having had six American vessels in company, and being now to the north of Cape Florida, and quite clear of piratical danger, I am about to make a signal to part company."

STAGE ACCIDENT.

HALIFAX, JUNE 5.—On Tuesday week last, the Petersburg stage had proceeded about four miles from this town, when the passengers discovered that their trunks, three in number, which had been placed on behind, were missing. The stage immediately returned to the ferry, but without finding the trunks. The alarm being given, a number of our citizens, with creditable alacrity, immediately commenced a most diligent search of the surrounding country, and finally recovered the trunks, which had been deposited in a wheat field a short distance from the road and about two miles from town. It is supposed that the trunks had fallen from the stage, and being seen by a negro at work near the road, were taken up and concealed by him. The trunks were not injured—one of them, we are told, contained upwards of \$4000. The alarm was given at about sunset, and before three o'clock in the morning, with the aid of moonlight, the trunks were found. Free Press.

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

A few days since, the brig *Sea Horse* was upset in the Delaware. At the time of the accident two ladies were in the cabin; one was taken out through the skylight, the Democratic Press gives the following account of the release of the other, Mrs. Eberman, from the cabin, where she remained until the quarter-deck was cut away:

"When the vessel was upset, Mrs. Eberman, far advanced in a state of pregnancy, was lying sea-sick on her bed.—In an instant she was cast out of her berth into the cabin, into which the sea was pouring in torrents, through the windows and skylight. She knew not what cause pitched her from her berth, and amidst midnight darkness, found herself floundering in the water and assailed on all sides by the drifting furniture. She heard no sounds but those caused by the rushing and dashing of the waters—she laid hold of the sides of a berth, into which, buoyed as she was by the water, she scrambled. It was afterwards ascertained that this was the Captain's berth, and fortunately it was a few inches higher than any other in the ship.

"In this berth Mrs. Eberman sat with her head against the deck, and up to her head in water. All was silent and dark; her sensations were most painful and confused; she supposed the vessel had sunk to the bottom of the bay. In this horrible situation, buried alive, she grasped an orange, which was floating in the cabin; she ate it, and it greatly refreshed her. She now heard a noise over her head, and with a cane which she had caught in the water, she struck perpendicularly over her, against the under side of the deck. She was answered by voices; hope revived; she breathed more freely, and her mind became more alive to her actual situation. She heard the sound of the axe, it promised her deliverance, but it created the most agonizing apprehensions. Her head was touching, was pressed against the under side of the deck, and there it must remain or be submerged in water; every stroke of the axe more certainly assured her, that it fell directly over her head; these were among her most agonized moments.

"At length a chip, about the length of the axe, was taken out from the lower side of the deck, and the light of Hea-

ven again shed its blessed influence on the suffering mortal beneath. With the eagerness appertaining to so perilous a situation, Mrs. Eberman pushed her hand, as far as it would go, through the aperture. Her husband, with all a husband's anxiousness and love, was on the outside of the vessel; who can tell his feelings when the appearance of her hand assured him she was yet sensibly alive; but his heart had scarcely time to beat with joy, before it was collapsed with horror. The axe of the workman was uplifted and about to descend with its sharpest edge, upon the hand of his wife—it would sever it from her body—it was happily arrested before it gave the fatal blow. Let us be brief—a saw was procured, a hole sufficiently large was made, and Mrs. Eberman was once again folded in the arms of her husband, and restored to the world."

General Lafayette arrived at Washington, in Pennsylvania, on the 24th ult. where he was received with every testimony of affectionate regard. On the next morning he proceeded to Brownsville, and thence to Uniontown, which he reached at 6 o'clock in the evening, and where, amongst the concourse that greeted him, Mr. Gallatin delivered to him, on behalf of his fellow-citizens, an Address, of which the Washington Reporter speaks in the highest terms of praise. On the 26th, the General left Union for the residence of Mr. Gallatin, where he was to remain a day. The General's progress in the patriotic State of Pennsylvania, was every where distinguished by the same enthusiastic manifestations of honor and respect that have marked his journey every where else in the country. On Sunday night last, the General was to lodge at Braddock's field, and reach Pittsburg on Monday morning. Nat. Int.

**The supposed fate of the Wasp.**—Our readers will recollect that in giving, a few days ago, an account of the loss of the Spring Grove whaling ship, on the coast of Africa, in November last, and the deliverance of the crew from captivity amongst the Arabs, into whose hands they had fallen, we founded, on the statement of one of the crew of what was related to him by an Arab Chief, of the wreck, on the same coast, of an armed ship, and the murder of the crew, "some years ago," a conjecture that the ship referred to was probably our lamented sloop of War Wasp, whose mysterious disappearance, in the year 1814, has imparted to her fate, and that of her gallant crew, a degree of interest, greater in proportion to the obscurity in which it has remained involved. When we expressed that opinion, it had escaped us that Captain Paddock, of the ship *Oswego*, whose narrative we read some years ago, relates a similar story which he received from the Arabs, as far back as the year 1807. A friend having reminded us of the incident related by Paddock, we have turned to it, and find it to correspond so nearly to the statement given lately by the sailor of the whaling ship, that we cannot doubt they both refer to one event, and, of course, that the Wasp could not have been the unfortunate ship referred to by the Arab, whose crew were murdered by the barbarians of the African desert. Nat. Int.

An Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company was held in the Town House in this town on Friday last. We understand that the concerns of the Company are in a more prosperous situation than they have ever heretofore been, and, as an evidence of the fact, a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock was declared at this meeting, to be paid on the 1st of October next. The profits would warrant a dividend of more than twice the above amount, but it was wisely determined to reserve a fund to cover any possible loss, and to ensure a regular dividend of at least as much hereafter. As far as it is possible to form an opinion, there is no doubt but that such a dividend will be made.

The Stockholders elected, as officers for the ensuing year.

ROBERT STRANGE, President,  
WM. BOYLAN, )  
JAS. MEBANE, ) Directors,  
N. MENDENHALL, )  
JOHN HUSK, )

Mr. Strange having declined the appointment of President, the Directors appointed James Mebane President, and Louis D. Henry a Director.

The Directors propose to meet quarterly in this town. The first meeting to be held on the second Monday in September next.

A Committee was appointed to draw up and publish a statement of the affairs of the Company, which will shortly be done. Fayetteville Observer.

We learn that, as Mr. Clay has travelled on Westward, he has been invited to Public Dinners, at Washington, Uniontown, and Brownsville, in Pennsylvania, and Wheeling, in the State of Virginia. The invitations at the first and last of these towns were accepted, but the invitations at Uniontown and Brownsville, the necessity for expedition in his journey did not allow him to accept.