

upon my head, while only the memory of the heart remains, unimpaired by time. Much, due to the memory of the BARON, is forgotten; little, of the tribute of the heart, to the virtues of the man—but of all this how much remains untold!

A.

FOREIGN.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.
Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city dated Paris, March 24.

"I was yesterday at the Champ de Mars and saw Mademoiselle Garnier ascend into the air by a balloon. It was a most extraordinary and painfully interesting sight. She was seated in a kind of wicker basket and suspended 20 feet, perhaps, by cords from the balloon, with the parachute floating loose between her and the balloon. At about 20 minutes after 4 the balloon was set at liberty; the wind was very strong from N. yet the balloon was so well charged that it ascended at an angle of about 60 degrees, and at the rate of about a mile in 3 minutes. In two minutes from the time she started, she disengaged herself from the balloon at the height, I should judge, of 2500 feet from the ground, and descended like lightning a short distance, when the parachute opened and she was gently let down to her mother earth, after an absence of about 5 minutes.—She lighted near a mile from the champ de mars, and within 2 or 3 rods of the bank of the river Seine!—Thousands of people immediately surrounded her, and escorted her, on horseback, safe and sound back to her father and half distracted mother and sister. There were about 6000 people within the champ de mars, who paid 1 franc admission; a few paid 5 and even 10 francs to go within the enclosures.—This money went, it is said to the distressed inhabitants of Soissons. On the outside of the Champ de Mars and near it I suppose there were not fewer than 25,000 more.—The lady is a damoiselle about 25 years old, not handsome and just before she started looked very pallid and I thought frightened, though I dare say much less so than the thousands who were looking at her, but the moment she began to ascend her composure returned, and she waved two white flags which she held in her hands with much grace.

Extract to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Bordeaux, March, 19.

"Four officers and some sailors belonging to the American Squadron at Mahon, were shot there lately in an affray with the Spanish soldiers. Commodore Shaw demanded that exemplary punishment should be immediately inflicted on the soldiers, as they were the aggressors, and then with his squadron left the port without waiting the reply of the Spanish government to his demands."

March 14.

On the 21st March the remains of the Duke D'Enghien which were buried in a Fosse of the Chateau de Vincennes are to be taken up and deposited in a monument that the king has ordered to be erected for the purpose.

Pirates are roving off the coast of Spain and in the very waters of Barcelona.

March 15.

The king has been laboring under a very severe attack of the gout; his health is now improving and his pains are much abated.

Mr. Hyde de Neuville, member of the chamber of deputies appointed minister of France near the United States, will leave this about the last of March for America.

Boston, May 4.

Latest from France—By the brig Gov. Carver, capt. Doten, arrived here this evening, 32 days from Havre, Paris papers to 31st March are received. Extracts follow:

Paris March 30.

His Majesty was a little better yesterday; his gout was less painful.

The duke de Pinfantado, it is said, will meet the Princess of Brazil on board the vessel before she lands in Spain, and marry her in the name of his Royal Master; so that she may be Queen of Spain the moment she enters the country.

The King of Naples, much to his credit, has ordered the excavations of Pompei and Herculaneum to be continued—all the objects of art which may be found in future will be united in one museum.

The duke de Richelieu is elected president, and M. de Fontaines Vice President of the French Academy.

It is said that Prince Blucher is at present unfortunately afflicted with a mental derangement.

On the 27th inst. the French Chambers again resumed their private debates upon the Budget.

Gen. DeBelle, owes the commutation of his death sentence into that of 10 years imprisonment to the intercessions of the Duke de Angouleme with the King.

Gen. Riquad will shortly be tried by the first Council of war, for having corresponded with the Island of Elba.

The Baltimore report of the Spanish minister Don Onis leaving Washington in a rage, and a war between Spain and the United States supposed certain, is false, as we now learn by Boston papers. We considered for the first moment we learnt of a war between Spain and America, that such a declaration on the part of either was insulting to the rest of Europe: we could not conceive how they would dare to break the peace of the world, and fancy themselves so secure—so independent, that no other powers were to be consulted upon it.

Lord Exmouth, the English Admiral, has sailed with his squadron from Genoa, on a secret expedition.

It appears that Gustavus, the Ex-King of Sweden, has renounced his pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He is now off Pilgrimage, under quarantine.

The chamber of Peers have decided that married priests may claim their pensions.

London, March 25.—Among the items in the civil list accounts, are, a sum of 3,093l. 12s. 6d. for equipage to the Hon. C. Bagot, our Minister to America.

London Jan. 25.

Ad. Plamplin, it is said, is to have the command at St. Helena, in the room Sir G. Cockburn.

The ministers from France, Austria, Bavaria, Holland, Brussels, Prussia, and Portugal, were the parties who were presented with diplomatic snuff boxes, which cost the nation 15,510. 11s.

From the Belfast Chronicle of March 3.

Extraordinary Escape.—On Sunday evening week, Mr. J. Holman, a farmer of Penrae, Cornwall, was returning from a place of worship, across a common to his own house, a heavy mist falling, he mistook his way, and fell into an exposed shaft of a mine, 96 feet deep, besides nine feet of water in the bottom: and, almost miraculously he reached the water without receiving any serious injury. Being an expert swimmer, he kept himself afloat during the night; occasionally relieving himself, by clinging to the projecting points of rock in the side of the shaft. The return of daylight, on Monday, enabled him to see a kind of ledge, on which he contrived to get, and on which he lay the whole of Monday, calling for assistance; but no person approached the place, and Monday night came on whilst he continued in his perilous situation, when, overcome by fatigue, he fell asleep, and again fell into the water. The darkness of the night prevented his regaining his resting place, and he had to support himself as before, until Tuesday morning, when he regained the spot from which he fell. He had now become quite hoarse from cold, and almost incessant calling for help, so that the only resource he had for drawing the attention of those whom, he supposed, would be sent to seek for him, was by throwing stones into the water. Tuesday night came without affording him any relief; but the terror of again falling into the water effectually prevented his sleeping. On Wednesday, however, the noise made by the stones which he continued to throw into the water attracted the attention of some persons whom his distressed family had despatched in search of his remains, and he was extricated from the dreadful abyss without sustaining any serious contusion.

DOMESTIC.

St. Stephens, M. T.

The Creek Indians are again commencing their career of blood-shed and murder. It is ascertained from a correct source, that Daniel Johnson, esq. a very respectable citizen of Baldwin county, who was about cultivating a farm on the Alabama 30 or 40 miles above Fort Claiborne, and a person with him, whose name is not remembered, have been cruelly murdered. Mr. Johnson had carried with him some negroes and horses in order to prepare for the reception of his family.—But, alas! before he was ready to receive them, his days were cut short by the savage tomahawk, and his body mangled in a most shocking manner.—What a scene of horror for his disconsolate wife and bereaved children! the picture is too mournful to dwell upon. A party of men were immediately raised, and pursued the murderers—no intelligence had been received from them. Should the nation use all diligence to detect and bring those marauding parties to condign punishment, such measures ought and no doubt will be adopted by the government as to prevent their future incursions.

The horses and negroes were carried off by the Indians.

Savannah, May 2.

Arrived here last evening in 7 days from Havana, a small Spanish schooner, the Capt. of which reports, that about a fortnight since the United States sloop of war BOXER, off the Balise captured a Baratarian Pirate which they sent to Orleans, after taking out of her upwards of 175,000 Dollars. Adv.

Population of the World.—The aggregate "Population," on the surface of the known globe, is estimated at 800,000,000 souls. If we reckon with the ancients, that a generation lasts 30 years, then, in that space, 800,000,000 human beings will be born and die; consequently 73,059 must be dropping into eternity every day; 3044 every hour, or about 51 every minute. Reader—how awful is the reflection! Of these 800,000,000 souls, 451,000,000 are supposed to be Pagans, 14,000,000 Mahometans, 9,000,000 Jews—only 170,000,000 are called Christians; of these only 50,000,000 are Pretendants and of them, alas! how few are truly devoted to God.

From the Bedford (Penn.) Gazette.

Counterfeiters.—Again we say, beware of counterfeiters, counterfeiterers and gamblers. At our last court in this place, William Drenning and his two sons, were discharged from the indictments pending against them; in which they were charged as accessories of Lewis and others, in passing counterfeit bank bills. This discharge was obtained in consequence of the neglect of the Philadelphia bank to send on proof that the notes which had been passed were counterfeit.—One of their officers had been subpoenaed.—It is said that he was indisposed; and although counterfeiters on that bank, to the amount of many thousands, have been imposed upon our fellow citizens, the officers of the bank did not think it an object of sufficient importance, to justify their sending an officer to aid in convicting persons accused as accomplices in this infamous traffic.

It is true, that after what has occurred, in the case of Lewis, there is but little hope of bringing any offender to justice in this county. Until our penny-wise commissioners shall see fit to erect a stronger jail, and the rulers of our country to appoint more vigilant officers, there is but little use in committing any offender to custody in this county. For the last five or six years we have not heard of any person being detained in our prison contrary to his wish.

But although we cannot hope to bring offenders to justice in this county, we deem it our duty to caution our readers against them and their arts.

We make it known, that we have lately seen a history of the club of counterfeiters and gamblers, compiled from the confessions of three of the members from which we have been permitted to extract the following notes.

The club of counterfeiters, and their regular agents for the distribution of counterfeit paper, is known to the persons who have confessed to con-

spire upwards of one hundred members. They principally reside in New-York; New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey; Philadelphia, Bristol, Lancaster, York, Berlin, Hanover, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and in Bedford county, Pennsylvania; Steubenville, Ohio; and Birkley, and Frederick counties in Virginia.

Philander Noble, formerly of Connecticut, and a person by the name of Tabatha who resides in Upper Canada, have been their principal engravers.

Their paper-maker resides in Virginia. They have on hand an immense quantity of paper of the following banks, to wit: Five dollar notes of the Elkonk bank, Maryland; tens of the Farmers bank of Lancaster; twenties, tens and fives of the red impression, of the bank of North America; tens and twenties of the bank of Maryland; fifties of the bank of Pennsylvania; hundred dollar notes Philadelphia bank; twenties of the Union Bank of Maryland; fifties and twos of the Hagerstown bank, and tens on the Mechaics bank at New-York.

A pirate captured.—Our correspondent at Philadelphia writes us under date of yesterday, noon, that a letter from Havana, announces the arrival there of the United States brig Boxer, captain Porter, from a cruise, having captured the Carthegian schr. Meteor, commanded by the notorious pirate Mitchell. After taking out 160,000 dols. in specie, the prize was sent to New Orleans.

From the Connecticut Spectator.

Among the opinions recently delivered, by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, was one on the constitutionality of State insolvent laws, and their effects as to contracts made within and out of the state, in which the law was enacted. A very elaborate and able examination of this subject appeared in the opinion, as delivered by Chief Justice Parker. By the decision now made, State insolvent laws are not unconstitutional; and a regular discharge obtained under them, is a bar to all remedies on the contract made, and to be performed in the state wherein the law is passed.

From the Baltimore Fed. Gazette of May 1.

Washington Monument.—This day the first block of marble was laid of the monument erecting in this city to the memory of Washington; and we have the satisfaction to learn, that about half the quantity of marble necessary to build the base of the column to its full height of twenty feet, is already prepared by the workmen. It is confidently expected that the base will be completed during the present year.

POLITICAL.

PROTEST.

We the undersigned Grand Jurors, drawn from the Counties of Wake, Franklin, Granville, Orange, Chatham, Cumberland and Johnston, of the Circuit Court of the United States of America, for the District of North-Carolina, feeling a deep concern for the welfare of the American people, and knowing we are called together only for the special purpose of protecting their institutions and laws, against the influence of crimes, have nevertheless, felt ourselves bound on this occasion, to extend our enquiries beyond those limits which our official duties prescribe to us.—We lament that it ever should become necessary that any of the judicial institutions of our government should impose a moral controul over the conduct of its administration, for we hold it as a maxim of vital interest to the American people, that each planetary part of their government should move uncontrouled in its own orbit, yet whenever these political spheres are transcended, we hold it the duty of all subordinate institutions, to guard themselves by constitutional means, against the licentiousness of such aberrations. Feeling ourselves placed in this situation, we are now compelled to animadvert in a firm, calm and dispassionate manner, upon the high-handed procedure in our own Legislature and in Congress, to controul the free exercise of the elective franchise, by attempting to impose upon the American people, a president not of their own choice; as freemen, we can't but view with horror and abhorrence, the frequent appearance of that political demon among us denominated a CAUCUS.—We view with dreadful forebodings, its baneful influence. Already have we seen it erecting its Hydra head in the sanctuaries of our laws, and so extending its pollution through every channel of our social compact, that we are at a loss to fix bounds to its menacing evils. We must therefore, as a body of American freemen, expose our sentiments to the world upon such a dangerous procedure; and lest a concealment of these opinions should be construed into an acquiescence on our parts, we beg leave to prefer this, our solemn protest against all caucusses whatever, as inconsistent with the independence of our republican institutions, and direct invasions of the elective franchise, the great safe-guard of our freedom, but particularly against those Caucusses held by our last Legislature and Congress on the subject of a presidential election. We go further, we protest, against the electoral law passed at the last Legislature, as calculated to stifle the voice of the minority by creating an overwhelming influence in the majority.—And the alteration of the per diem pay of the Members in Congress, to a stated annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. We call them high-handed measures, to keep the ruling men in power:

1st. Because a majority of the citizens of the U. States adopted our present constitution, which provides, that the election of president shall be vested in the people; every indirect method therefore, of controuling that right, by influencing and misleading the minds of the people, contravenes that constitution which is our only law. To keep that inviolate, is surely our greatest safety; but a CAUCUS, the most powerful of all political engines, wrests it entirely from the people, and can at all times place it in the hands of faction, who can always succeed by professions of honesty, in duping and corrupting the unsuspecting nature of an unenlightened community. Knowing the powerful agency of such an engine, we think the members of congress have exerted it for that pernicious purpose, if not, still we cannot sanction its practice, lest it might be perverted to evil. A few in-

fluential men in congress, who lead their party as a vanguard, who govern in turn the sentiments of their constituents, can always controul by these means, the election of president.

2nd. The alteration of the per diem pay of Members in Congress, to an annual salary, we view as the counterpart of caucussing, and as having a terrible quinquity at aristocracy.—It certainly has its two constituent parts, wealth and power—without an union of the two, an aristocracy could not exist.—Are we not strongly prepossessed that such must be the tendency of caucusses composed of Congressmen to nominate a president, and of sinecures to men who are sent to make us laws.—It is an encroachment of the democratic estates of our government, upon the executive, which we fear, is the rock upon which our republican institutions will one day be wrecked.—We fear it will induce stronger temptations to bribery and corruption, by enabling those who are in congress to retain their seats, by purchasing the votes of their constituents.—But the consequence most to be deprecated is, the neglect of public business, which we think must ensue, for who will tug out a six months session at congress, when he receives his fifteen hundred dollars if he remains but a week? A war bill or tax bill will drive a timid member home, who fears his vote should be known to the doubtful sentiments of his constituents.—Where is our security for their services? We see none! Daily wages are changed into salaries of office—the simple habits of republicans, to the emoluments of power—and he who serves his country in congress but a day, is better rewarded than the poor soldier who fights her battles for a year.

If then American freedom is to be cloven down by such insidious measures, let not the curse fall upon us—nor let it be said, we stood by and saw the citadel of her liberties in flames and dared not bring the wicked incendiary to justice.

Louis D. Henry, Foreman,
John Kimbrough,
Thomas Cooke,
John Perry,
H. H. Cooke,
Green Hill, Jun.
William W. Bryan,
John Stephens, Jun.
William Scott,
Thomas Roundtree,
Thomas Roycraft,
Except as to the General Ticket,
Thomas Henderson,
P. Benjamin.

RALEIGH, May, 14, 1816.

RALEIGH, N. C. MAY 16, 1816.

Mr. Henderson—

Sir,—I wish you to insert in your paper of tomorrow, that I, with four others of the late Grand Inquest of the United States, did oppose the resolutions adopted yesterday, in the shape of a Protest, by thirteen of that body after being discharged by the Court; and I, as a Grand Juror, most solemnly protest against the adoption of the said protest, &c.

THOMAS J. ROBESON.

Communication.—The Grand Jury of Warren presented the Wake Jury for publishing a presentment relating to the General Ticket Law and the Congress Caucus, &c. without submitting it first to the Judge for his consent. Would you believe it, Mr. Printer, when I assure you that the Judge never saw the Warren presentment until he read it in Mr. Gales' Register? This is a fact, for I heard the Judge say so. A Reader.

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1816.

The Circuit Court of the United States for this District adjourned yesterday, after a Session of four days. Chief Justice Marshal and Judge Potter presided. A true bill was found by the Grand Jury against a Mr. Graham, of Halifax county, on a charge of robbing the U. States Mail. The Defendant put off the trial till next court. After acting on all the business before them, the Grand Jury (of which Lewis D. Henry, Esq. was Foreman,) formed themselves into a committee, appointed Jordan Hill Esq. Chairman, and adopted the Protest, which will be found in this paper. It was ordered to be published in the three papers of the city.

Sherwood Haywood, Esq. of this city, Col. Robert Locke of Rowan, and Col. John Branch of Halifax, are appointed by the President commissioners to receive subscriptions to the Bank of the United States in this State.

Capt. Mark Hardin, of Rockingham county, in this State, is appointed Assistant Deputy Quarter Master Gen. in the Army of the U. States—and Dr. Egbert Haywood Bell, is promoted to Hospital Surgeon in the Army.

The object of Mr. Pinkney's mission to Naples is said to be to demand redress for a large amount of American property sequestered in the years 1807 and 1808, during Murats reign.

At the annual commencement of the University of the State of New-York, held on the 7th inst. the degree of Dr. of Medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen, natives of North-Carolina, viz. Egbert H. Bell and J. W. Warburton.

The Democratic Ticket for Governor, &c. in the State of New-York has no doubt prevailed, by what majority is not yet known.

Mr. J. W. TEN CATE has been presented by the Secretary of State to the PRESIDENT as charge des Affaires of the King of the United Netherlands.

His Excellency D. R. WILLIAMS, agreeable to the resolution of the State Legislature, has ratified the Treaty entered into by the United States, with the Cherokee Indians, by which we have purchased all their lands within the chartered limits of this State. The price is 3,000 dollars, which gives to South Carolina about four or five hundred thousand acres of very excellent land.

Columbia Telegraph.