

Rose of their representative, who is a
Crawford man.

Not more than one-third of the voters
for Electors of President and Vice Presi-
dent, have as yet heard and thought en-
ough on the subject of the presidency,
to determine their choice; they are now
just beginning earnestly to enquire af-
ter and to obtain correct information;
and as the principles, the talents, the
services and character of the several per-
sonages who are prominent candidates,
are brought fairly to public view, we do
confidently assert that the voice of the
State is fast settling down in favor of
that distinguished statesman and firm re-
publican JOHN C. CALHOUN. The better
he is known, the better the people like
him. His enemies acknowledge him to
be a man of superior talents; and during
his whole political career, his course has
been as true to the principles of liberty
and the rights of man, as has that of
the great orb of day to the settled principles
of nature.

All calculations that have hitherto
been made on the electoral vote of
North-Carolina, have been entirely hy-
pothetical, and of course, they have a
strong tendency to deceive the unreflect-
ing. But at this time, we feel perfectly
safe in saying, that a majority of voters
in the 1st, 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th,
and 13th Congressional districts, are
decidedly opposed to the pretensions of
William H. Crawford; and against the
election, we may calculate on two or
three other districts. Thus a consid-
erable majority of votes in the state
will be given in opposition to the man
whom a hungry combination of expect-
ants are endeavoring to foist into the
first office in the gift of the freemen of
this great and rising empire.

From the Boston Galaxy.

We cannot forbear remarking, that
the only objection which has been urged
against Mr. CALHOUN is *want of age*; he
has been sneeringly called the "*young*
Mr. CALHOUN." Now, with all due re-
spect to the experience and better judg-
ment of the sage Editors who make this
objection, it is, in our opinion, a qualifi-
cation which ought to give him an ad-
vantage over all the other candidates
that have been proposed. If he was not
in active life during the time when po-
litical excitement and the tide of party
feeling were at the flood, so much the
better. He is the more likely to bring
with him to the presidential chair a
mind untainted with the prejudices and
partialities, the animosities and affec-
tions, the asperities and the bitter re-
collections, of that turbulent period. He
is the more likely to pursue an elevated,
magnanimous, republican, national po-
lity, influenced by any motives of pre-
judice to old political favorites, or of vi-
dictiveness towards old political adver-
saries."

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Sept. 29.

By the arrival of the ship Marmon,
we have our regular files of Paris papers
to July 30, inclusive.

The foreign accounts, as to Spanish
affairs particularly, are assuming a dark-
er cast. The surrender of Corunna, in
itself is no great event; but the manner
of it is alarming. The garrison replaced
themselves under the command of the
traitor Morillo, and he, as matter of course,
opens the gates to his friends the French.
The fact that the conduct of the Moril-
los, the Abibals, and Ballasteros is not
looked on with horror, is what strikes us
with dismay. There must be a want of
moral perception, or a most singular de-
lusion among the Spaniards on such sub-
jects. The proximity of the Duke of
Angouleme to Cadiz, the dissolution of
the Cortes, at a time, when, if ever, they
ought to be in permanent session, the e-
pistolary intercourse which appears to be
allowed between the French Duke and
King Ferdinand, all lead us to apprehend
that the liberties of the Spanish nation
are about to be betrayed. Of Mina, it
is said that he keeps close in Barcelona,
and is unwilling again to take the field;
one of his officers, Manson, has also
proved recreant. The fortresses, in-
deed, hold out; but the same reasoning
which induced the surrender of Corunna,
may too soon lead to that of Pampeluna,
Barcelona, and others.

Still it will remain a question, even
when the French shall succeed in restor-
ing the captive King, (as in the language
of the Royalists he is called,) and in re-
ducing all the fortified places, how far they
will have accomplished their main pur-
pose, that of crushing the revolutionary
spirit, or, as we should call it, the noble
spirit of resistance to oppression. The
King on his throne in Madrid, unless
surrounded by French guards, and un-
less French troops be maintained from
one extremity of Spain to the other,
will only be on the first step of his scaf-
fold. The whole system of government
is out of joint—the nation is in a fer-
ment, and the humours, good or evil,
must have vent; they may be compressed
for a time, but it will only be to
gather fresh strength, and to burst, in
the end, with increased desolation.
France, therefore, though victorious,
will in our judgment fail in her object;
and after making an experiment, of
which the cost to her already exceeds
the whole national debt of the United
States, will find herself but where she
began.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Sunday, Sept. 28.—Since
our last, we have had several arrivals
from Europe. The Maria, Capt. Fow-
ler, has furnished London papers to the
27th of August, and by the Marmon,
Capt. Hawkins, from Havre, we have
Paris papers to the 30th ult. inclusive.

The most prominent articles of intelli-
gence are disastrous to the Spanish
cause, and give us fears the resistance
to the invaders is nearly at an end.
Corunna and Algeiras both capitula-
ted to the French on the 14th of August.
The last advices from the Duke of
Angouleme state that, on the 18th of
August, he was holding a *Cotacil of
War under the walls of Cadiz*. Pre-
vious reports stated that he arrived at
St. Mary's on the 16th, and immedi-
ately sent a flag into Cadiz with propo-
sitions for a negotiation with the Cortes—
but the Cortes, it is said, declined to
receive any propositions except they
came through the British government.

The defection of Manso, one of Mi-
na's generals, is confirmed. He had
joined the French with 42 of his troops.
Ballasteros carried with him 4000
troops.

The Regency at Madrid, it is said,
endeavored to procure of the Duke of
Angouleme a modification of his decree
against their authority to imprison the
Constitutionalists. But it appears the
decree was put in execution, and up-
wards of 600 men had been released
from prison at Madrid.

There are reports that the Greeks
had obtained further great victories on
land; that they had encountered and
nearly destroyed the grand Turkish
fleet, only 10 vessels escaping, and that
they were about to undertake an enter-
prise against Smyrna.

The Pope Pius VII. died, at Rome,
on the 20th of August, aged 83 years.
His pontificate was 23 years, one of the
longest recorded.

A letter from Bayonne, August 19th,
says a courier passed through that place
on the 18th, reported to be the bearer of
an order from government at Cadiz, to
the Constitutional Generals, for the sus-
pension of hostilities. Another courier
passed through Bayonne, with news of
the death of Mr. Belin, at Seville, the
agent of the house of Rothschild.

Pope Pius the 7th, after having re-
ceived the sacrament of Extreme Unction,
from the hands of Cardinal Ber-
tozzoli, lost the power of speech, and
expired at half past 6 o'clock, on the
morning of the 19th August; his last
words, in refusing to take a refreshing
beverage offered to him, were:—"I have
now no other care on this earth, but that
of my soul, and to render unto God, an
account of my long life."

A letter from Rome, says—"Accord-
ing to immemorial custom, the body of
the Pope will lie in state for nine days,
in an illuminated chapel. The burial
will take place on the 9th day, and on
the 10th the sacred college will assem-
ble in conclave. Arrangements are
making for the first formalities observed
at the election of a Pope. The foreign
cardinals will be admitted to the con-
clave on the first or second day after
their arrival at Rome. Cardinal Pecca-
Cameringo of the Roman Catholic re-
ligion, has taken the temporal govern-
ment of the States of the Church."

The death of the Pope is an event,
which at the present day is comparatively
of little importance. Still it will
not be without its political effect.—
Austria, which already governs, by its
viceregents, so large a portion of Italy,
will undoubtedly use all its influence
with the sacred college, to induce them
to invest the Cardinal Archduke of
Austria, brother of the Emperor, with
the triple crown.—France, on the other
hand may desire the election of Cardi-
nal Louis de Bourbon, or some French
subject. The college is at present
composed of 42 Cardinals, of whom 34
are Italians, 1 from Malta, an English
subject, 1 Spaniard, 1 Portuguese, 3
French, and 2 Germans. The Arch-
duke is only 35 years of age. His e-
lection would overturn the ancient po-
lity of the Cardinals, always to elect an
old man.—*American*.

An extract of a letter from Mexico,
dated 31st July, received in Havana,
states that "General Victoria, who is at
present in Jalapa, has received instruc-
tions from his government authorizing
him to form a Commercial Treaty with
the Spanish Commissioners, the basis of
which will be a deduction of half of the
duties in Spanish vessels, and a month-
ly payment of \$15,000 to the Castle of
San Juan de Ulloa, on the part of Mex-
ico; and on that of Spain, that the Cas-
tle shall abandon the imposition of du-
ties on importations in Vera Cruz, and
shall deliver the mails from, and allow
the departure of those for, Spain, with-
out an exaction. I think you may rely
on its being carried into effect, though
with some slight alteration."

Blatright:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1823.

The Rip Rap Contract.—We invite
the particular attention of our readers
to the Report of the Chief Engineer of
the United States, Gen. McComb, on

the subject of the Rip Rap contract, in-
serted in our first page; and also to the
letter immediately preceding it. We
feel assured, that, upon their perusal,
every impartial and unprejudiced mind
must be convinced that the blame at-
tempted to be imputed to Mr. Calhoun
in this affair, has as little foundation
for its support as the other few charges
brought against him by his political op-
ponents.

"*Signs of the Times.*"—The Port-
land Argus, a paper that has uniformly
supported the cause of Mr. Crawford in
Maine, states that two or three papers
in New-Hampshire and Massachusetts
have lately come out in favor of Mr.
Calhoun.

A correspondent of the Providence
(R. I.) Journal, residing in Alabama, in-
forms the Editor of that paper, that Mr.
Crawford has no chance in that state;
and that, should Gen. Jackson decline
being a candidate for the presidency,
Mr. Calhoun will be supported.

The U. S. ship Peacock, Capt. Ste-
phen Cassin, arrived at Norfolk on the
1st instant, after a passage of 15 days
from Thompson's Island, and brings
the following mournful intelligence from
our squadron, viz. Lt. Com. Wm. H.
Watson, Lt. G. Hammersly, Mr. D.
P. Adams, Chaplain, Sailing Master
Bainbridge, Midshipmen Reed, Ben-
bridge and Ro. Taylor, and about forty
sailors, &c. lately died with the fever.

The island continued very unhealthy
when the Peacock sailed, but the sick
were generally convalescent. The fol-
lowing officers were still on the sick
list, but most of them rapidly improv-
ing: Com. Porter, Surgeons William-
son, Babbitt, Van Brunt, Bassett, and
Midshipman Radcliffe. On the 12th
ultimo, there were, at Allenton and in
the hospital, 60 cases of fever, including
all that had been sent from the shipping.

The Legislature of Tennessee con-
vened at Murfreesborough on the 15th
ult. Col. Robert Weakley was elect-
ed Speaker of the Senate, and Major
James Fentress Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

A post-rider, by the name of H. Leg-
gett, about 15 years of age, who lately
stole letters from the Marlborough (S.
C.) mail, was apprehended a few days
since. He made a full confession of
the theft, and is now in safe-keeping at
Chesterfield.

Errata.—Some material errors occurred in
the communication of "Brutus," (published
in last week's Star,) which entirely escaped
our observation. The following sentences,
commencing in the 1st line of the last column
on the 1st page, should have read thus:—"whose exertions to promote his election sa-
vors more of *amor patrie* than can be charged
to Carolina." True it is, that many of Mr.
Calhoun's friends are those very Federalists
with whom Mr. Crawford took sides when it
was doubtful which side would prevail. But
these Federalists are not opposed to Mr.
Crawford because of his having been a Fed-
eralist; they, like all honest men, alive to
their country's welfare, renounce him as ha-
ving no fixed principles at all, and altogether
unworthy of their support."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We feel every disposition to gratify the
"Mysterious Junto;" but the following rea-
sons render it impracticable to give publicity
to their essays: 1st, Our file is already over-
burdened with articles, principally upon the
presidential election, which we are, measur-
ably, bound to admit in preference to other
matter, the subject being an all-important
one at this time, and having declared our
columns open for its discussion; and, 2d, the
proceedings of the approaching Legislature
will, necessarily, occupy the greater portion
of our paper during the winter.

CLOSE OF THE RICARAS WAR.

Office of the Washington Re-
publican, October 4.

We stop the press to communicate to
our readers the Official reports of Gen.
Gaines and Col. Leavenworth, announc-
ing the defeat and submission of the
Ricaras Indians, and the conclusion of a
Treaty of Peace.

Head Quarters, Western Department,
Louisville, Ken. Sept. 21, 1823.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit,
herewith, for the information of the
General-in-chief, a copy of a letter from
Col. H. Leavenworth, reporting the
handsome and honorable result of his
late expedition against the Ricaras In-
dians, numbered 1, with a copy of a
Treaty of Peace with that nation, No. 2.

I have directed Gen. Atkinson to take
measures to ascertain the temper and
disposition of the Sioux, and their
motives for abandoning our troops at a time
when their presence and aid were most
wanted. I have also directed him to
keep an eye upon the Ricaras, as well as
the Mandans; and to make his arrange-
ments with a view to the chastisement
of the Blackfoot Indians, early in the

best spring or summer. As this mea-
sure appears to be indispensably neces-
sary to secure our citizens in that quar-
ter, I trust that the 1st Regiment will
be permitted to take post at Council
Bluffs, in November next.

Respectfully, I have the honor to be,
E. P. GAINES, Maj. Gen.
To the Adjutant General.

Head Quarters, 6th Regt.
Fort Atkinson, Aug. 30, 1823.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you
that the troops who lately visited the
Ricara Towns, returned to this post on
the 27th inst.

We arrived before the Ricara Towns
on the 9th of the present month. The
Sioux Indians, who were with us, were
met by the Ricaras a short distance from
their towns, and a skirmish took place
between them. The Ricaras maintain-
ed their ground, or rather, drove the
Sioux back, until the regular troops and
General Ashley's men arrived, and
formed their line. The Ricaras were
then immediately driven into their
towns. The Sioux were so much scat-
tered in front of the troops that the lat-
ter were unable to deliver their fire,
without killing some of the Sioux, and
therefore did not fire.

Our boats arrived subsequently during
the evening of the 9th, and our artillery
was disembarked.

On the morning of the 10th, Captain
Riley, with a company of riflemen, and
Lieut. Bradley, with a company of in-
fantry, were ordered to take possession
of a hill above the upper village. They
immediately took a position there with-
in one hundred steps from the town, and
in a situation which screened them from
the fire of the enemy from the towns.
At the same moment, Lt. Morris, with
one six pounder, and a five and a half
inch howitzer, commenced an attack on
the lower town. Serjeant Perkins, with
one six pounder, was ordered to report
to Mr. Vanderburg, of the Missouri Fur
Company. This six pounder was placed
above the upper village. A brisk
fire was continued upon the towns until
3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Sioux
were, in the meantime, busily engaged
in gathering and carrying off the corn of
the Ricaras.

At eight o'clock Major Ketchum was
also ordered to the upper village with his
company.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock the six peun-
der and the troops opposed to the lower
village were withdrawn, and our whole
force concentrated below the lower vil-
lage, and the troops ordered to form for
the purpose of collecting corn for their
own use, as Gen. Ashley's men had then
been destitute of provisions for two days.
At this time, a party of Sioux, and
a party of Ricaras, both on horseback,
were discovered holding a parley on the
hill beyond the upper town. It was al-
so discovered that the Sioux were going
off, though they had given no intimation
of their intention to do so. The Ricaras
sent out and begged for peace. They
said that the first shot from our
cannon had killed the celebrated Chief
called "Grey Eyes," who caused all
the mischief, and that we had killed a
great many of their people, and of their
horses. They were evidently very much
terrified, and completely humbled. Be-
ing convinced of this, and supposing
that the government would be better
pleased to have those Indians *corrected*
than exterminated, and as the Sioux,
amounting to about 7 or 800 warriors,
had left us in a very strange and unac-
countable manner, it was thought best,
under all the circumstances of the case,
to listen to the solicitation of the Ricaras,
for peace, especially as it was un-
derstood that our round shot were nearly
all expended; consequently, a treaty
was made with them, a copy of which is
enclosed.

In restoring to General Ashley the
property taken, it was thought that the
Indians did not perform their engage-
ments on that subject, as well as they
were able to do; and they were threat-
ened with an attack. Their principal
chief, the Little Soldier, came to us, and
begged permission to withdraw his fam-
ily from the village before we attacked
it; and he gave us the most conclusive
evidence of his friendly disposition to-
wards us. It was now late in the after-
noon of the 12th; the 10th and 11th
having been spent in action and in ne-
gotiation, and interchanging visits, our
men frequenting the towns for the pur-
pose of trading for moccasins, &c. and
the Indians manifesting every symptom
of having been thoroughly brought to a
sense of their interest and duty. It was
concluded to postpone the attack until
morning, and the troops were dismissed
from parade.

It had been ascertained by me that
the Indians were so much alarmed by
our threatening again to attack them,
that they would probably run away and
leave their villages. This, it was tho't,
would have an unfavorable effect upon
the Indians, and make them more in-
clined to commit depredations upon the
traders; and, as the Little Soldier soon
after sent out, for General Ashley, a few
more buffalo robes, with a message that
he could not possibly do more, and beg-
ging that we would have pity on them,
I sent him word that I would not attack
them; that it was not their property that
we wanted—to make his people feel
safe, and conduct themselves well, and
they should not be hurt.

Early on the morning of the 13th, we

found the Ricaras had left their towns
during the night.

Major Ketchum, with his company,
and company B, commanded by Lieut.
Bradley, and Lieut. Morris, with one
six pounder, were ordered to take pos-
session of the towns, and to suffer the
least article to be taken away, or the
towns to be injured.

A messenger was sent to call back
the Indians if possible, and to induce
them to take possession of their villages;
but they could not be found. It was
now evident that our artillery had been
served with very great effect.—The
towns had been completely ridged.
We found 31 new graves, and we found
that several old ones had been opened,
and the surface set thick with probes
pears to conceal the new dirt. We
know that 10 men, who were killed by
the Sioux in the skirmish on the 9th,
were buried in five graves; and we
know, also, that more than one was
buried in several of the other graves.
From the best evidence which we could
collect, it is supposed that more than 50
of their people were killed, and a great
number wounded. Our messengers re-
turned on the evening of the 14th with-
out having been able to find the Ricaras.

On the morning of the 15th, we plac-
ed the mother of the late chief, Grey-
Eyes, (an aged and infirm woman, whom
they left in their flight,) in one of the
principal lodges of the lower village,
gave her plenty of provisions and wa-
ter, and left her in the quiet possession
of the towns, and the property left by
the Indians, except some corn which
had been taken for the subsistence of
the men. At about 10 o'clock, on the
evening of the 15th, the troops were or-
dered to descend the river, and re-
guard withdrawn, and every soul re-
moved from the villages, except the man
before mentioned. All the houses
were got under way nearly at the same
time. Before we were out of sight of
the towns, we had the mortification to
discover them to be on fire.—There is
no doubt but they have been consumed
to ashes; nor is there any doubt but
that they were set on fire by one M'Donald,
a partner, and one Gordon, a clerk of
the Missouri Fur Company. Had not
this been done, there is no doubt, there
is no room to doubt, but that the Ric-
ara Indians would, in future, have be-
haved as well towards our countrymen
as any other Indians on the river. It
is now my deliberate opinion that those
Indians will be excited to further hos-
tilities.

It is understood that this Company
(the Missouri) have withdrawn their
trade from above the Sioux country.—
Not so with Messrs. Ashley and Henry;
they have a small number of men and
large amount of property at the mouth
of the Yellow-Stone river, and they
were deeply interested in the correc-
tion and pacification of the Ricaras.—
Their zeal and efficiency in aiding to
chastise those Indians were conspicuous
and highly honorable.

We found the Ricara Indians in 71
villages, the lower one containing 72
lodges, and the upper village 70 lodges.
Each village was enclosed with palisades,
or pickets, and a ditch, and a
greater part of the lodges had a ditch
around the bottom on the inside. These
works, however, had been represented
to be much stronger than what we found
them to be.

During our operations, we sustained
no loss in men, and had but two wound-
ed, Hugh Johnson, of Gen. Ashley's
command, and Smith, a private of Maj.
Ketchum's company.

Our officers and men have returned
in fine health and spirits, and it is well
for those left here are nearly all sick.—
Capt. Fowler arrived here with 85 men
(recruits), on the 28th inst.

Our spring wheat has done well, and
all our crops are very good. No ma-
terial losses will be sustained by our ab-
sence. In ascending the river, we lost
one boat, and seven men, drowned, and
had another boat sunk by a storm. We
lost one swivel and some ammunition,
and some provisions; a particular account
of all which shall be soon forwarded, to-
gether with a statement of every item
of expense.

I have been highly gratified with the
officers and men of the regiment, and
also with Gen. Ashley and his com-
mand of 80 men, and intend to do my-
self the honor to make a more detailed
and circumstantial account of all our
proceedings, and of what was done by
each, and hope that what has been done
will meet the approbation of our su-
perior officers, and of the government.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,
your obedient servant,

H. LEAVENWORTH,

Col. Commanding 6th reg't.
Brig. Gen. H. ATKINSON,
Commanding West. Dep't.

Head Quarters, 6th Infantry,
Fort Atkinson, Aug. 29, 1823.

ORDERS.

The Colonel commanding is happy to
announce to his command, that the ob-
jects of the late expedition against the
Ricara Indians, have been effected.

The blood of our countrymen has
been honorably avenged, the Ricaras
humbled, and in such a manner as will
teach them, and other Indian tribes, to
respect the American name and charac-
ter.

In effecting these objects, the duties
which have been performed by every