

WALK FOREST ACADEMY.

The regular Examination of the Students of the Academy, on the 23rd and 24th of June, has passed off, with the following results...

SPELLING CLASSES.

- 1. Martha P. Jones approved.
2. Wm. J. W. Bailey best—Emily Smith next.
3. Benjamin H. Smith and Martha B. Smith first and equal.

READING.

- 1. James L. Phillips best.
2. Timothy P. Jones excelled—Martha Phillips and Emeline Pullen approved.
3. Benjamin H. Smith and Martha B. Smith first and equal.

ARITHMETIC.

- 1. Moses H. Allen highly approved.
2. Moses Harrison best—Nicholas A. Purify next.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR—RECITATIONS.

- 1. In a numerous class, Jacob H. Jeffreys, Wm. M. Alston, Thomas C. Jones, Samuel W. Alston, Richard Phillips, Robert N. Jeffreys and James Purify acquitted themselves in a highly commendable manner.

DITTO—PARSING.

- 1. Jacob H. Jeffreys distinguished.
2. A large and excellent class—William M. Alston has the first place.

GEOGRAPHY.

- 1. James S. Purify approved.
2. Samuel W. Alston excelled.
3. Lucy T. Phillips distinguished.
4. Thomas C. Jones do.

WRITING.

- 1. James L. Phillips best.
2. Emeline Pullen excelled.
3. Martha B. Smith do.
4. Moses Harrison and Nicholas A. Purify distinguished.

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

- Lucy T. Phillips and Elizabeth J. Smith excelled and were highly approved.

ORATORY.

In the afternoon of the second day, Orations were delivered to a respectable and gratified auditory of ladies and gentlemen by fifteen of the Students. The following distinctions were awarded: To William M. Alston, for his distinct and deliberate delivery, and Thomas C. Jones, for his correct cadences and appropriate gestures, the first honors; the second, to Moses Harrison and Robert N. Jeffreys.

The exercises were closed by a neat and appropriate address from the Rev. Mr. Purify. The Trustees cannot dissimulate this report without awarding the testimony of their decided approbation to Mr. Nicholas L. Allen, the principal of the Seminary, for the zeal and talents which he has employed with such successful and conspicuous effect.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Colossus, Capt. Uzann, arrived at this port yesterday, in 51 days from Liverpool. She brings the news of the DEATH OF LORD BYRON, at Missolonghi on the 19th of April, after an illness of ten days. His body had arrived at Zante, whither Lord Sydney Osborne, according to letters from him dated Corfu, April 27th, was to proceed immediately, to make such arrangements as the occasion required.

The following is a translation of the Proclamation which was issued by the Greek Authorities at Missolonghi, to the grief of its inhabitants, who were arrested in the celebration of the Easter festivities:

Provincial Government of Greece.

The present days of festivity are converted into days of bitter lamentation for all. Lord Noel Byron departed this life to day, about 11 o'clock in the evening, in consequence of a rheumatic inflammatory fever, which lasted for 10 days. During the time of his illness your general anxiety evinced the profound sorrow that pervaded your hearts. All classes, without distinction of sex or age, oppressed by grief, entirely forgot the days of Easter. The death of this illustrious personage is certainly a most calamitous event for all Greece, and still more lamentable for this city, to which he was eminently partial, of which he became a citizen, and of the dangers of which he was determined personally to partake, when circumstances should require it. His munificent donations to this community are before the eyes of every one, & no one among us ever ceased, or will ever cease to consider him, with the purest and most grateful sentiments, our benefactor. Until the dispositions of the National Government regarding this calamitous event be known, by virtue of the Decree of the Legislature, No. 314, of date the 14th of October, it is ordered: To-morrow, by sunrise, thirty-seven minutes shall be fired from the batteries of the town, equal to the number of years of the deceased personage. 2. All public officers, including all Courts of Justice shut for the three following days. 3. All shops, except those for provisions and medicine, shall also be kept shut, and all dances customary in these days, all sorts of festivity and merriment in the public taverns, and every sort of public amusement, shall cease during the above named period. 4. A general mourning shall take place for 21 days. 5. Funeral ceremonies shall be performed in all the Churches.

A. MAUROCORDATO, GEORGIO FRALDI, Sec'ry.

The John Bull remarks, that the announcement of this death, "will, of course, excite grief in proportions varying with the feelings and principles of those to whom it is made."

"That Lord Byron should have died so early, must be a source of regret to all—even to those who least valued his talents and most detested his immorality. If he had died some years since, it is true his fame and reputation would have been clearer and more pure—had he lived some years longer, he might have redeemed them. He has, however, quitted the world at a most unfortunate period of his career, and in the most unsatisfactory manner—in voluntary exile, when his mind, debased by evil associations, and the malignant brooding over imaginary ills, has been devoted to the construction of elaborate lampoons, alike unworthy of his genius and accomplishments; and yet such is the nature of the world by taste, that we believe, as Moore will stand recorded for many years after his death merely as the author of the Two Penny Post Bag and Fudge Family, Byron will be longer remembered by his Don Juan, than any of those sublime and beautiful works which delighted and astonished the fashionable world some few years since."

His Lordship was born in 1788, and married in 1815. The same romantic spirit which led him to indite his Childe Harold, carried him into the army of the Greeks. The influence of his name may have been of some service to their cause, but the qualifications of a statesman or a soldier, differ so widely from those of a poet, that perhaps the Greeks have lost less by his death than they imagine.

The death of another leading character among the Greeks, that of Colocotroni, is mentioned, but the obituary notice is very different from that of the English nobleman. It is said that for the last three years he kept up the flames of discord among his countrymen, and has at last fallen by their hands, but whether in conflict or after trial is not mentioned. This intelligence comes from Constantinople, via Odessa, and is of the date of April the 17th. Previous letters state that the fleet was on the point of sailing with troops from that place against Greece, but that it was in a very bad condition, and the soldiers much dissatisfied with the service. The question of the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, is indefinitely adjourned.

SPAIN.

A Bayonne article of May 4th, says,— "Our accounts from Madrid are of the 29th. The first Executive Commission continues to try and condemn with the same promptitude as heretofore. Two women have been whipped, and a third tarred and feathered and promenaded through the streets on an ass. These women had issued seditious cries. The Apostolic Junta is still at the head of affairs. This forms the real Representative government which it has been judged proper to give Spain, for it is true that each Chapter has sent a Deputy to it.

Letters from Toledo of April 24th, (while the King was still there,) say, that his Majesty and the Court passed their time in visiting the relics of the Saints, and that his only society consisted of Monks and Priests, who never quitted him for a moment; and that he paid little attention to state affairs.

Accounts from Cadiz and the environs say that the season has commenced in a manner which excites some apprehensions of the yellow fever, which would probably be very destructive, on account of the number of foreign troops.

Andalusia, it is affirmed, is in a state of fermentation; the environs of Ronda remain infested with Guerrillas, who will be reinforced by the prisoners returning from France. The French troops are much harassed by the forced marches they are obliged to make.— Disorders have been caused in several places by the Royal Volunteers, and accounts from Badajoz say, that there has been a smart action between them and the French troops, the cause of which is not mentioned. The French have evacuated Carthagena.

Bayonne papers of a later date than those which give the above statements, viz. of May 9th, declare that the differences between the French and the people in Spain were increasing even in the capital, where several of the former had been assassinated. There were frequent conferences between the foreign Ambassadors and the Spanish Ministers at Aranjuez on the subject of South America; and the English Ambassador is said to have waited on the King on the 4th of May, and to have told him, that his Government had commissioned him to demand of Spain its ultimatum respecting America, and to inform him that it was for the last time; and that in case no answer should be made to the application, it would find itself under the necessity of immediately adopting such measures as it should judge the most suitable for its own interest. [We question not that the policy of the British is very decided, but we doubt whether it has instructed its ministers to use language so strong as this.]

Paris papers of the 14th of May, contain an Amnesty of Ferdinand, the Seventh, accompanied with a proclamation from his majesty calling upon his subjects to follow his example, and "to sacrifice" their resentments and personal wrongs, for the incomparable blessings of union and eternal peace; and requesting them to make the complete restoration of or-

der in the Peninsula a prelude to a reconciliation between them and their brethren in America. The exceptions in this Amnesty are principally comprised of the following class of persons: 1. The chiefs of the military insurrection of the Island of Leon. 2. The members of the Cortes who proclaimed the dethronement of the King at Seville. 3. The chiefs of military insurrection in different parts of Spain at Madrid, &c. 4. The different assassins of Vinuesa the Judges of Eliso, and the authors of the massacres in the prisons of Grenada.

The Health of the King of Great Britain is improving.

Numerous outrages are committed in Ireland.

Italy is much infested with banditti. An article from Carlisle states that the numerous arrests which have taken place for some time in Bavaria, have resulted from the discovery of a connexion between the individuals, imprisoned, some of whom are of high rank, fortune and education, and a band of robbers said to be very numerous and of long standing.

An official report from the Governor of Weizo, in Sweden, states that the large and handsome lunatic asylum near that town was burnt to the ground on the 4th of April, and that some of the unhappy inmates perished in the flames.

The Ex-empress of France, Maria Louisa is making a tour in Italy, under the travelling title of the Duchesse of Colorno. By the last advices from Genoa, she was daily expected at that city, whence, after visiting some of the delightful villas in the neighborhood, she was to proceed to Leghorn, afterwards to Naples.

Raleigh.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1824.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

At a General Court Martial of the officers of the 1st regiment of the Militia of Rowan county, on the 11th ultimo, the sentiments of the officers on the Presidential question were taken; which were as follows: For Gen. A. Jackson, 68; J. Q. Adams, 12; W. H. Crawford, 3; De Witt Clinton, 3; Langdon Cheves, 1. The following resolutions were thereupon offered, and adopted, nem. con.

"Resolved, by the officers of the 1st Rowan regiment of North-Carolina militia, in General Court Martial assembled, That, while it is with a proud satisfaction we see so many eminent citizens of our country, whose merits and talents have designated them as candidates for the most distinguished honors of the Republic, we view the age, the political experience, the military services, and the incorruptible integrity of Gen. Andrew Jackson, as more signally claiming our support for the Chief Magistracy of the nation, than any other candidate now before the public.

"Resolved, that we will use our best exertions to secure the election of the People's Ticket, in opposition to the caucus ticket—believing that the success of the former would be a triumph of the people, while that of the latter would indicate a prevalence of political intrigue derogatory to the character of a free people."

WILLIAM H. KERR, Col. Comdr. and Pres. Court Mar.

Test: PAUL WHITE, Judge Advocate.

On the 29th May last, at a muster of Capt. Henry Ashbury's company, in Lincoln county, a vote was taken to ascertain the wishes of the company with regard to the next President, when Jackson received 74 votes, and Crawford 3.

At a company muster, near the Pleasant Gardens, Burke county, on the 29th May last, a vote was taken to test the strength of the candidates for the Presidency. The result was as follows: For Jackson 112, being the whole of the votes given.

A company muster was held at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, on the 12th ultimo, when a vote was taken on the Presidential question. The result was, 95 for Jackson; 88 for Adams; and 8 for Crawford.

IN VIRGINIA.

Daniel Ruffner, who was appointed by the Richmond Caucus a member of the Corresponding Committee of Kenawha county, to promote the election of Mr. Crawford, has declined serving on that committee, "being opposed to the intrigues of caucus nominations, and an ardent admirer of the character and talents of Mr. John Quincy Adams, whom he will support for the office of president of the United States."

At a meeting of a number of the freeholders of Essex county, Va. on the 12th ultimo, it was resolved to support Gen. Andrew Jackson as a candidate for President, and John C. Calhoun for Vice President.

IN MARYLAND.

At a large and respectable meeting of voters, held at Port Tobacco, Charles county, Md. resolutions, recommending Gen. Jackson for the Presidency,

and Mr. Calhoun for the Vice Presidency, were adopted.

IN NEW JERSEY.

At a general meeting of the citizens of Salem county, N. J. friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson, convened from all the different townships of the county, on the 9th ultimo, it was unanimously resolved to recommend and support Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, and Mr. Calhoun for the Vice Presidency. Resolutions were also adopted, disapproving of the late Caucus at Washington.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A meeting of the friends of Messrs. Crawford and Gallatin was recently held at Philadelphia, when an address and resolutions were adopted, and delegates were appointed to attend a Convention at Harrisburg, on the 9th of next month, for the purpose of forming an Electoral Ticket favorable to the election of those gentlemen.

The following gentlemen, in addition to those announced last week, have been examined at the present term of the Supreme Court, and received license to practice law:

- Superior Courts. Charles L. Torrence, of Salisbury. William Miller, of Bladen. Dillon Jordan, jr. of Fayetteville. County Courts. Samuel Sillman, of Salisbury. Hugh M'Queen, of Moore. Thomas Sumner, of Hertford.

Suitable arrangements have been made, by the cities of Boston and New York, for the reception of the Marquis La Fayette, who is expected to visit this country some time during this summer, or next fall.

The United States' galliot Sea Gull, having on board Com. Porter, arrived at Washington City on the 24th ultimo, after a short passage from the West Indies.

Rocky River Springs.—These Springs are situated about 45 miles N. West from Cheraw, in Montgomery county, N. C. nearly in a direct line to Salisbury in the same State; it is to be regretted that they have not been attended to before this, in order to bring them into the same repute, as others, whose waters are of no better quality. It is certain that the water of these springs have been beneficial to a number of visitors, and no doubt, as soon as suitable preparations are made, that many persons, who travel from 1 to 2, and some 300 miles for their health during the summer months, will find this place a pleasant and desirable retreat.

There are 15 or 20 families who reside there during the summer, who form quite a sociable circle, that participate in various amusements. Mr. Jordan Howe has taken several houses at the Springs, and is preparing to entertain a number of persons; and expects to keep a constant supply of Groceries, and all necessaries for family use. We have no doubt but he will give general satisfaction to his visitors; he calculates to be in readiness by the 10th of July; and for the convenience of such persons as have not the immediate use of carriages, we can state that Maj. Morice Hunter will run his accommodation stage from Godfrey's Ferry to the Springs, if sufficient encouragement is offered; and from thence, a direct communication will be established to Salisbury, by Mr. Slaughter, if there is sufficient business to justify it; and taking all in all, it will be a very pleasant route during the summer, from Charlotte or Georgetown to Salisbury.—Cheraw Gazette.

On the 18th ultimo, a black man by the name of Robert Archer, went to the house of Jacob Trollinger, near Hawriyer bridge, in this county, from which he took a gun, and after compelling a black woman, the only person about the house, to give him some spirits, took a station in the barn, and when Mr. Trollinger was passing by towards the house, fired at him, but fortunately missed his aim. Mr. T. pursued after him, but upon coming up with him, was knocked down with the breech of the gun, which was broken with the blow. The black fellow then made his escape. He came from Guilford county, and has been in Mr. Trollinger's neighbourhood three or four months; it is said he was raised in the settlement about Cain Creek, and may probably now be in that part of the county. He is of common stature, white eyes, large mouth, broad teeth; by some wound formerly received in his face he is not able to open his mouth but a little space. Should he be recognized, a public service will be rendered by apprehending him.—Hillsboro' Record.

MR. EDWARDS.

Mr. Edwards, we understand, has this morning transmitted his resignation, as Minister to Mexico, to the President, having determined to remain in the country, in order to defend himself wherever and wherever he may be called on for that purpose, and to denounce the enemies of the administration of the further pretext for assuming an account.—Washington Reg.

ed on for that purpose, and to denounce the enemies of the administration of the further pretext for assuming an account.—Washington Reg.

In our last paper we briefly mentioned the fact of Mr. Edwards having transmitted his resignation of his situation, as Minister to Mexico, to the President. We understood that this was entirely voluntary on the part of Mr. Edwards, who, rather than compromise those lofty feelings, and that high sense of honor, which are inseparable from elevated minds, has thus freely surrendered into the hands of the Executive, an important situation, which he had been invested. There is a magnanimity in this sacrifice of pecuniary interest to character, which we comprehend, but it will be correctly appreciated by all virtuous and intelligent citizens. It is rumored that the President has not yet accepted the resignation of Mr. Edwards, and that his course in this respect, is doubtful. We have no information on this point, more than others, but we are confident that the President, actuated, as he will be, by a sense of duty, and a regard for the interests of the country, will act justly, discreetly, and firmly, without regard to consequences.—Jb.

We published yesterday the reported resignation of Mr. Edwards of his appointment as Minister to Mexico. We are now able to state, with more certainty, that such is the fact. Mr. Edwards communicated his resignation immediately after the Report of the Investigating Committee was sent to the President, and before the President had time to read the report and evidence through.—Nat. Int.

ALGIERS.

Extract of a letter dated Algiers, 21st March, 1824, from Wm. Shaler, Esq. to his friend in Massachusetts.

"This port is now blockaded by a Vice Admiral, with a variable number of ships, and from the temper of the parties, I apprehended that the consequences will be very serious. On the departure of the British Consul, I spread my flag over all the interest, political as well as personal, that he was compelled to leave behind, and they have been thus efficiently protected from injury and insult; and these interests comprehend the representations of Austria, Naples, Tuscany, and Portugal, with houses, gardens, goods, and chattels, to a vast amount. These facts have only tended to develop the strength of my credit here, which I was before ignorant of myself, and not to impair it, in the slightest degree. I have been off since to visit the Admiral, at the request of this government, but to no effect.

"The prospect at present here is, that there will be an affair more serious than that of Lord Exmouth."

The Agent from Hayti.—The agent alluded to in the letter of President Boyer has arrived in the United States. The Editor of the National Gazette, who conversed with him, speaks of his Intelligence and deportment in very favorable terms, and the following particulars of interest we copy from the Philadelphia Gazette:

"When our private citizens visit Hayti, they are treated with every mark of respect, but a public agent of the Haytian Government, who has visited our country for the benevolent purpose of facilitating the emigration of those colored persons, who are disposed to remove, has received a public insult. The agent in question is Citizen Grandveille, who, during the short time he sojourned in Philadelphia, gained the esteem of our citizens, by his correct conduct and gentlemanly deportment. He is an intelligent man, and the only thing that the most fastidious can object to in him is his complexion, which is that of a dark mulatto. On his passage from this place to New York he met with most ungentlemanly treatment from a lieutenant of the navy, and behaved on the occasion in a manner which does him honor. We have received a verbal account of the affair, but prefer giving the statement of the Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, who has enjoyed better opportunities for ascertaining particulars.—It is as follows:

"Being seated at table, Citizen Grandveille was rudely spoken to by a Lieutenant from the south, but took no notice of him until he was addressed in a more public and insulting manner. Upon this he immediately rose and observed, that, when in his own country, it was his province to take into custody those Haytiens who insulted strangers. He then in a very handsome manner apologized to the company by remarking, that he regretted having broken the rules of the country as it respected propriety and good breeding, and thereupon left the table. Eighteen of the passengers rose simultaneously and ordered another table to be spread, which being done, Citizen G. was invited to dine with them, and the lieutenant left at the first table alone! He, however, much to his credit, sent an apology to Mr. G. to which the latter replied, 'I write insults on the sands, which are done credit to Napoleon.' It is sufficient to say, that he was treated with