

Country, by the general diffusion of agricultural knowledge.

8. The Constitution of the U. States: May it be amended, so as to give to the people in reality, what it professes to do, the Election of their President.

9. De La Fayette, the associate of Washington and friend of liberty: May his arrival be hailed with acclamations of joy.

10. John Randolph and P. P. Barbour: The worthy guardians of their Country's rights.

11. The Candidates for Presidency: May the one succeed, who is best calculated to promote the interest of the nation.

12. The American fair: May they continue to reward our tried Patriots with their hands, and raise up sons, to defend their Country.

After the above were drunk, the following volunteer toasts were given:

1. By W. F. Leak—Andrew Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans: May the defence of the 9th of January be returned by a nation's gratitude on the 4th of March.

2. By J. M. Cole—

May W. H. Crawford, who has united with so much skill and ability the great monied department of the Union, arrive at that summit of honor, to which his long tried republican principles so justly entitle him.

3. By W. F. Leak—

The Governor of N. Y. in his recent call of the legislature of that State, has manifested a zeal for his people's interest, which will elevate him far above the scoffs and sneers of a caucusing disappointed Junco.

4. By H. H. Covington—The next Presidency: May he, who has stood unsullied the most rigid scrutiny of his public department, triumph over his opponents, as has lately the Secretary of the Treasury, over his accuser, Ninian Edwards.

FOR THE STAR.

Messrs. Bell & Lawrence:

In your paper of the 2d inst. I observe an answer, by Mr. Finch, to the question in the Star of the 8th ult.

This answer is incorrect, since neither A's number of acres, nor B's, multiplied by the price per acre, will give \$300.

J. B. B.

Lawrenceville, Va. July 8, 1824.

The answer to the question respecting the "squared piece of timber," in the Star of the 2d inst. is as follows:

The base at the larger end is 20.1896 inches, at the smaller end 12.6185 inches, and the length 100.948 inches. This answer, it may be observed, is true to a very small fraction, and is as near as it is possible to come to the content of the frustrum of a pyramid, especially when the cube root is involved in the operation.

J. B. B.

Lawrenceville, Va. July 8, 1824.

FOREIGN.

FROM FRANCE.

New-York, July 7.

By the ship Six Brothers, Capt. Williams, we have received Bordeaux papers to the 28th, and Paris papers to the 25th of May.

Gen. Morillo, Count of Carthagená, had arrived in Paris, and had an interview with the Duke of Angouleme.

The last advices from Spain, state that the King has decreed the dissolution of Quesada's army. Such of the French body guards as remained at Madrid had marched for Aranjuez. A French garrison was to be stationed at Saragossa, although the treaty for the occupation did not stipulate it. The contractors, who hitherto only furnished provisions in advance for a month, have received orders to do it for four months. The extreme drought that prevails in nearly all the Spanish provinces has given rise to extraordinary measures of precaution in the Mediterranean ports against the introduction of merchandise suspected of infection. It was to be feared that if this drought continued the harvest would be lost.

Mr. B. Constant was admitted to his seat in the Chamber of Deputies on the 22d, by a vote of 214 to 168.

A letter from Vienna states, that Sir Henry Wellesley had received a courier from Constantinople, with dispatches from Lord Strangford, announcing that in conference on the 27th ult. between the Reis Effendi and his Lordship, the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia was decided upon.

The Gazette of Augsburg says, that the Greeks may count on an army of 120,000 men, of which 40,000 are ready to march—their intestine jealousies had ceased at the approach of common danger. The Divan feels the difficulty of its situation, and the immense power they have given to the Pacha of Egypt proves it.

The King of Portugal landed on the 15th May, from the British ship where he had taken refuge during the late disturbances—it is said the Queen has received an order to retire to the Convent of the Estrella.

The Brussels Journal of the 17th inst. contains the following article:—A treaty, concluded with Great Britain, relative to the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, has been communicated to the second Chamber of the States-general, by the King. This communication was prescribed by the fundamental law, since in the treaty there is question of the cession of a portion of the territory at Bengal and Malacca. His Majesty ordered some explanations of the treaty to be made to the Chamber at the same time. From these communications it results that, with the exception of the spice trade, a very liberal maritime system has been adopted; that dispositions have been made on both sides to prevent all prejudice to established rights; that, at a more remote period, it was of great importance to the linen cloth trade,

to have possessions in Bengal, but that this branch of industry had so declined in the English colonies themselves, that the English had adopted the plan of sending to the Indies, for sale, cotton goods manufactured in Europe, and that the merchants and manufacturers of our country intend to follow their example; that, as it regards us, Malacca has lost all its importance since England has had establishments at Paulo Pinang, and particularly at Singa Paura; that it is true that the latter establishment had been protested against, but that the decision of that point of right would have been the more difficult, as the English set up pretensions upon Billeton, the possession of which is indispensable for working the tin mines at Danka. From these considerations, it must be evident that the abandonment of these countries is amply compensated by the acquisition of the English possessions in the Isle of Sumatra, and the exclusive consolidation of the authority of the Netherlands in that island, which must necessarily augment the value of Palembang, Penang, and Lampong.

The six Universities of the Netherlands contain the following number of students: Ghent 286, Louvain 326, Liege 446, Leyden 402, Utrecht 377, Groningen 290—total 2,127.

FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, July 8.

By the Packet ship Columbia, Captain Macey, arrived late last evening, in 35 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the National Advocate has received his files of London papers to the 30th May, and Liverpool to the 1st June, inclusive. The lateness of the hour, (12 o'clock,) at which the papers were received, prevents us from giving copious extracts.

The London papers contain Madrid dates to the 22d May, which state positively that the treaty concluded between France and Spain, relative to the army of occupation, had undergone some alteration. The French troops who were to have quit Spain, are now to remain till January, 1825.

The third number of the Greek Telegraph had reached London. The intelligence it contains was very favorable to the Greek cause.

The Great Congress which was to have been held on the affairs of Greece, it now appears will not take place. The Grand Seigneur had pressingly remonstrated against their interfering, and the great cabinets have agreed to await the issue of the fourth campaign, which they have definitively resolved shall be the last. Unless the Turks should be infinitely more successful than their most sanguine friends venture to anticipate, the great question which is to determine the fate of the most interesting portion of Europe, may be considered as having been already decided by the valor of its inhabitants.

Lord Bresford has been appointed, by the King of Portugal, to command the army of that Kingdom.

Letters from Paris state that the cabinet of Madrid has rejected the mediation of England between Spain and the new states of South America, and that on the 6th May, it had made a declaration to that effect. Ferdinand, it is stated, will never consent to the independence of his ancient colonies, and that he would exert all his efforts to reduce the rebels (as he styles them) to obedience.

The London Sun, of May 28, says the king of Portugal has authorized his representatives at London to negotiate with the Brazilian commissary Gen. Brant, for a reconciliation between the two countries. It was through the friendly auspices of Great Britain and Austria.

Fatal Aerial Excursion.—A Mr. Harris and Miss Stocks, new candidates for aeronautic fame, ascended in a balloon near London. When about two miles from the earth, owing to some mismanagement in letting the gas off, the balloon descended with so much rapidity that Mr. Harris was instantaneously killed, and Miss Stocks materially injured.

Halifax:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1824.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

At the late celebration of our National Independence, at Rockingham, Richmond county, the vote was taken to ascertain the sentiments of the militia, commanded by Capt. Charles Robinson, relative to the several Presidential candidates. The result was, 134 for Jackson; 7 for Crawford; and 4 for Adams.

We learn from the Western Carolinian, that, at a muster of Capt. Bringle's company of militia, in Rowan county, on the 26th ultimo, the vote was taken on the Presidential question; which resulted thus: For Jackson, 86; Adams, 1; Crawford, 1. "Besides the company, (says the W. C.) there were 30 or 35 others, generally old men, attending to pay taxes, who were, we understand, unanimously for Gen. Jackson. No vote was taken as to the Vice-

President; but it is understood that it was ascertained that the unanimous voice was for John C. Calhoun."

At a company muster, held at Mr. Jas. Godwin's, near Pitch Landing, Hertford county, on the 19th ultimo, the vote on the Presidential question was as follows: For Jackson, 60; Adams, 3; Crawford, 1; Clay none. "This vote, (says the Edenton Gazette,) we are told, may be taken as a pretty fair expression of the sentiments of the people of that county on this important question. No person was named for Vice President; but we presume it is generally understood, that the Hon. John C. Calhoun is the favorite of the People."

IN SOUTH-CAROLINA.

At a muster of two battalions of militia, in Edgefield district, South Carolina, on the 2d and 3d instant, the vote was taken on the Presidential question; which resulted as follows: In Maj. Quarle's battalion—Jackson, 180; Adams, 16; Crawford, 7. In Maj. Bacon's battalion—Jackson, 250; Adams, 9; Clay, 1; Crawford, none. The letter which communicates the foregoing information, says, "Mr. Adams is almost universally preferred to any other after Jackson. This is a pretty fair criterion, I should suppose, of this whole district. Crawford is utterly out of the question; not an hundredth man in the state would take him; all unite in rejecting him."

On the 5th instant, a large number of the citizens of Lexington District, S. C. assembled together, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of our national independence. After having gone through the ceremonies of the day, the meeting was organized by the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary; when the following resolutions were adopted, with but two dissenting voices:

Resolved, That the people alone have the right to elect the President of the United States, and that they ought not to submit to the administration of any individual unless he be the man of their choice.

Resolved, That no man is qualified to be the chief magistrate of this nation unless he has proved himself to be a republican in principle and in practice, a patriot in principle and in practice, a virtuous citizen and an honest man, in principle and in practice, and possessing the true whig principles of '76, with a heart ever alive to the wishes and feelings of the American people, manifested by services rendered to promote their happiness and glory; and that none but such a man ought to have the support and confidence of freemen.

Resolved, That we conceive Gen. ANDREW JACKSON such a character, and have the fullest confidence in his talents, both as a statesman and a general, a patriot and a soldier, possessing qualifications that recommend him above all others for the first office in the gift of our country.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the virtue, talents and patriotism of JOHN C. CALHOUN, and that he is well worthy of the second office in our country.

Resolved, That we will support the election of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON for the Presidency, and JOHN C. CALHOUN for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That we will oppose the election of any man, either to the Legislature or Congress, unless he be in favor of the election of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON and JOHN C. CALHOUN.

IN NEW-JERSEY.

At a public meeting, held at Rahway, N. J. on the 3d inst. it was resolved, to support John Q. Adams for President, and John C. Calhoun for Vice President of the United States.

IN LOUISIANA.

The National Intelligencer of the 8th instant, observes, "the recent Proceedings in the State of Louisiana indicate a strong probability that the votes of that State for the Presidency, will be given to Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, contrary to what has been the general impression."

A letter from a gentleman at New Orleans, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated the 7th ultimo, says, "I send you a paper containing resolutions and an address adopted at our JACKSON meeting in this city. This state will give him an unanimous vote. We have every hope of his success in the contest for the Presidency."

Another letter states, that several of the candidates for the Legislature submitted their presidential predilections in writing. "Some who had, till lately, supported Mr. CLAY, declared themselves for JACKSON, and others, without making this sacrifice to the weight of public opinion, and the irresistible force of popular feeling, made the most warm and eloquent avowal of their determination to vote for none but the unequivocal friends of ANDREW JACKSON. Mr. ROUSSEAU, a candidate for the legislature, stated that he would support none for electors but the friends of the man

of Orleans; that his vote should there be found, though alone, if elected; and, if necessary, he was prepared to write that vote with his blood."

IN OHIO.

On the 17th of April, says the Hamilton (Ohio) Intelligencer, the Mellville Blues, under the command of Captain William Galloway, met in the town of Mellville, in this county, together with a respectable number of citizens—amounting in all to about 250 persons; when they proposed to go into Presidential nomination—and GEN. JACKSON received every vote!

The following gentlemen, in addition to those already announced, have received, from the Supreme Court, Licenses to practice Law in this state:

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Joseph D. White, of Bertie.

Edwin Paschal, Davidson.

Owen Holmes, Wilmington.

Thomas L. Hyburn, Fayetteville.

COUNTY COURTS.

John K. Campbell, Halifax.

Jacob Freeman, Bertie.

Fatal Accident.—A few days since, Mr. Josiah Tyson, who resided near the Gulph, on Deep river, in Moore county, while engaged in cradling wheat, accidentally cut a gash in the calf of his leg with the cythe, which, though medical assistance was immediately obtained, caused him to bleed to death in a few hours.

Hillsboro'. Rec.

The Directors of the Bank of the United States have declared a semi-annual dividend of two and a half per cent. payable on or after the 15th inst. either at the Parent Bank, or at such offices as the stockholders may elect.

We have received Orleans papers by the Lavinia, to the 20th ultimo. Intelligence had been received at New Orleans that robbers had introduced themselves in the night between Sunday and Monday, the 5th and 6th ultimo, to the room of the cashier of the Bank of Baton Rouge, whilst that gentleman was absent, and stole therefrom a box containing 25,000 dollars in bank notes.

N. Y. Gazette.

The following, we have been informed, are the particulars of the murder of James Stone, in Twiggs county, mentioned in our last. It appears to have been one of the most deliberate and cold blooded we ever heard of. Stone was a young man, lately from North Carolina, and bore a good character. He had been hired by Ray, (the murderer,) to work on his plantation. About a week before the deed was committed, Ray and Stone had a small difference; at which time Ray cut a large stick, and told a neighbor he intended to give Stone a beating with it. They were afterwards apparently friendly, and on the 12th inst. worked together till dinner—after dinner Ray ordered Stone to leave him, to which he replied he had no objections, and started. When he got to the gate, Ray called him back, and commenced with his club, and immediately beat him to death. Ray then mounted his horse and rode off; and, we believe, has not since been heard of.—Macon (Ga.) Messenger.

From the Washington Republican, July 1.

Examination of the Military Academy.

We learn on inquiry, that the report of the board of visitors, appointed by government to attend the examination of the Military Academy, has been received at the war department, and that it gives the most flattering account of the condition of the institution.

From the report of the board, it may be confidently asserted, that the Military Academy at West Point has arrived at a state of perfection not surpassed by any institution of the kind now in existence.

The report represents the several departments of the institution as being conducted on exact and true principles, the proof of which is to be found in the excellent examination which the students of every class passed before them. Nor are the other departments of administration, discipline, and police, less the subject of the approbation of the board, while the precision and skill with which the military exercises, whether of artillery or infantry, were performed, convinced the board that the utmost pains and attention were bestowed on the instruction of the cadets in what appertained to the art of war. The attainments of the cadets far exceeded the expectation of the board of visitors, especially in the higher branches of mathematics, and in natural and experimental philosophy, in civil and military engineering, and in the application of the sciences to practical purposes.

The board further represent, that "the position of the United States' Military Academy combines advantages possessed by few, if any other place, for the preservation of health, the enforcement of subordination, and the attainment and diffusion of knowledge in the ele-

mentary and higher branches of science and moral sciences, all important to the civil institutions, military, political, and national character. The cadets, coming from every section of the country, contribute much, in their mutual and united efforts in the pursuit of this knowledge, to the extermination of local prejudices and sectional antipathies, and they carry with them, in return, feelings and principles of enlarged patriotism, with habits of temperance and industry, added to an education most useful to themselves, and to the republic, for whose service they are destined.

We shall avail ourselves of a most convenient occasion to give an analysis of the report of the board of visitors.

The Secretary of State has made The National Journal at Washington the organ for the publication of information emanating from his department. The fact is announced by the National Intelligencer, and the Secretary receives a modest lecture for promising to withdraw his confidence and countenance from the Intelligencer. For our part, we think Mr. ADAMS perfectly right on the subject. Indeed we think every branch of the government, except the treasury department, ought to follow the example of the Secretary of State, and thus prevent any implied sanction on their part to the uncandid and factious course pursued by the National Intelligencer in relation to the presidential question. It has become the mere tool of the radical candidate.

Franklin Gaz.

The "reaction" in Pennsylvania.—It has been echoed and re-echoed, by a very radical paper in the Union, that a "great re-action" was taking place in Pennsylvania, adverse to the interests of Gen. Jackson; but all this noise turns out more empty than a "sounding brass, and a tinkling symbol." We should suppose that the paucity of the numbers which attend these meetings, would dishearten any party, or set of men; but the leading caucuses appear determined to keep up the delusion, that their candidate still has a prospect of success: Their own better judgments, however, warn them of the fallacy of the hope they are so desirous of inspiring their followers with.

Our readers are already informed of the result of the caucus meeting in Chester county, Pennsylvania—where only nine radicals could be mustered in the whole county, which contains a population of 44,000. Their next effort was made in the large and populous county of Montgomery; there they drummed up about 25 men, to say *aye* to whatever two or three leaders proposed. They then tried their strength in the city of Philadelphia; and, out of a population of one hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants, they succeeded in getting together about one hundred and thirty people—only one thousandth part of the population; and most of these were gaping, vacant-minded persons, who assented only by silence to what was said and done. But the most futile effort of the caucuses, was made in the city of Lancaster; the city and county of Lancaster have a population of about 70,000 in number—and after a deal of pains, only one man could be found to attend the meeting which had been so pompously called to further the cause of the radical candidate.

So much for the "great reaction" in Pennsylvania!—West. Carolinian.

THE CELEBRATION.

The Committee which managed the arrangement for the dinner at Williamson's on Monday, have, in this morning's Intelligencer, expressed their approbation of, and concurrence in, the judicious act of Gen. Van Ness. In requesting that the name of Mr. Edwards should not be received by those who held subscription papers for the dinner, it appears that he acted on the authority of this committee. The only circumstance which they profess to regret, is the publication of the fact. It appears that these short-sighted zealots did not anticipate the effects which resulted from that publication. While the sheet which contained the announcement of the fact was yet reeking from the press, one universal burst of indignation was heard throughout the city; and such was the terror which it infused into the breast of the chief editor of the Intelligencer, that, in his eagerness to exculpate himself from any share in the act, he appeared to us to have found and exercised the power of ubiquity. We believe the Committee regret the publication of the act, and even the act itself, as much as the editor of the Intelligencer; and it is probable that it would never have received their public sanction, had not their agent, General Van Ness, compelled them to interpose the shield of their justification between him and public indignation. The Committee, elected in the first instance, by some five or six individuals, who modestly assumed the right of dictating to the citizens what course they should adopt, have proved themselves incompetent even to the task of conducting a public entertainment with ordinary discretion. By their injudicious zeal in behalf of a cause, and a candidate unsound and unpopular, they have marred the festivity of a day which ought to be sacred to harmony and joy, and justly entitled themselves to