

and which will be cherished and... Can money compensate an aged... Poor, pitiful patriotism that, which is to be bought with dollars and cents!

Do we not owe a debt of gratitude to that gallant hero, Gen. Marion, and his compatriots in arms, who traversed the wilds and swamps of S. Carolina, during the Revolutionary War, defeating the English and Tories, whenever they came across them; and who often had nothing to eat but a few dry potatoes.

Do we not also owe debts of eternal gratitude to Commodore Perry, M'Donnough, Hull, Bainbridge, and many other distinguished naval officers, for having met and vanquished the British Lion on the Lakes and the Ocean?

It seems to be the Radical plan to elect Wm. H. Crawford President, who has done nothing to entitle him to the appointment, never having been distinguished in any one thing except his talents for intrigue; and to keep Gen. Jackson for the army.

France.—An express from Paris arrived in London, on the morning of June 5, bringing the Etoile of the preceding day, from which it appears that the French Ministers have been unexpectedly beaten in the Chamber of Peers, where the financial law was rejected by a majority considerably larger than could have been anticipated.

Spain.—The amnesty of King Ferdinand, with its copious schedule of exceptions, has been made public, and is, in truth, a proscription of the most sanguinary and rigorous character, embracing within its range, if not the whole Spanish people, undoubtedly the whole of the intelligent part of the nation.

Letters from Madrid of the 20th ult. state that the Decree of Amnesty has

country. Was it not so with Washington and why should it not be with Jackson?—As to the objection, that "he has never shown himself to be at all qualified to fill the appointment of President," it is too idle to need any serious refutation.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

Philadelphia, July 19. By the arrival at this port, on Saturday last, of the packet ship Alexander, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of June, we have received our files of Liverpool papers to that date, and London to the 6th of June, inclusive.

Great Britain.—Orders have been recently issued from the Recruiting Department, in Westminster, to the different parties throughout Great Britain and Ireland, to discontinue the further enlistment of men for the new levies, those corps having completed their respective establishments.

The Courier of the 4th of June says, "We have authority to state, that no loan has yet been contracted for the service of the Brazilian government, the commissioners appointed for that purpose declining all offers, until there shall have been a further development of political circumstances connected with the state of their country."

The Lord Chancellor is supposed to be one of the most adverse, in the cabinet, to the recognition of the South American states. On 4th, he refused an injunction, on the part of the Colombian government, to perform a contract made with it, saying "he could not listen to a motion of this nature, as it would be a recognition of the government of Colombia."

The competition among the steamboats Clyde and Belfast, just now, is such that the voyage may be made for only five pence. The consequence is, that crowds pass over from the sister kingdom.

On the 5th of June, a public meeting was held in Liverpool, "for the purpose of petitioning his Majesty's Minister to advise the King in Council, to recognize such of the governments of the late Spanish and Portuguese colonies, in North and South America, as have established their independence."

It was confidently believed at Genoa, on the 22d May, that the Dey of Algiers had offered any concession to England, provided a new Consul was appointed; as the present one had made himself personally obnoxious to the government.

France.—An express from Paris arrived in London, on the morning of June 5, bringing the Etoile of the preceding day, from which it appears that the French Ministers have been unexpectedly beaten in the Chamber of Peers, where the financial law was rejected by a majority considerably larger than could have been anticipated.

Spain.—The amnesty of King Ferdinand, with its copious schedule of exceptions, has been made public, and is, in truth, a proscription of the most sanguinary and rigorous character, embracing within its range, if not the whole Spanish people, undoubtedly the whole of the intelligent part of the nation.

Letters from Madrid of the 20th ult. state that the Decree of Amnesty has

excited an intense sensation in that capital. The Royalist volunteers are by no means satisfied with the exceptions, numerous as they are, for they hate the very name of mercy; but they have been taken to keep them in order. These persons who are opposed to the measure of purification, have been informed that they must present their claims within fifteen days from the publication of the amnesty, on pain of forfeiting the provision made in their favor.

Portugal.—The intelligence from Lisbon is little more than a recapitulation of our former accounts. The crisis, however, is over, and the King has resumed the full exercise of his authority. He landed on the 15th ult. amid the acclamations of his subjects, and great rejoicings took place in consequence.

Nothing is said respecting the Queen in the Gazette, but private letters mention that she had hitherto evaded, under the pretext of illness, compliance with the orders for her retirement to the Convent of Estrella. The King, on his birthday, distributed various honors and rewards to those individuals who had supported him during the late events.

Haligh:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1824.

On Saturday last, Mr. Benjamin Person and Mr. John Hall, jr. of Warren county, obtained license to practice Law in the County Courts of this state. The Supreme Court is expected to adjourn in the early part of next week.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

We learn, by a letter from a gentleman in Richmond county, that the vote on the Presidential question was taken at Steele's Mills, in the upper end of that county, on the 17th instant. The result was, for Jackson, 67; Adams, 37; Crawford, none; Clay, none.

A gentleman of Franklin county, in a letter to a friend in this city, states, that, "at a muster in said county, a few days ago, the Captain was requested to take the vote of the company on the Presidential question; when there were 65 or 70 for Jackson, and one for Crawford."

IN DELAWARE.

The book, which had been opened at Wilmington for the reception of votes for President, was closed a few days ago; when it appeared that there were 335 for Jackson; 169 for Adams; 19 for Clay; and 9 for Crawford.

IN OHIO.

At a meeting of the citizens of Stark, Columbia, Harrison, and Jefferson counties, Ohio, held at Centreville, on the 29th ultimo, a resolution was adopted to support General JACKSON for President, and JOHN C. CALHOUN for Vice President.

A meeting of the citizens of Jackson county, Ohio, have unanimously nominated General JACKSON for the next President.

"Rumours are afloat, and statements have appeared from various quarters, intimating that Gen. Jackson is about resigning his pretensions to the Presidential chair, in favor of Mr. Adams, with the view of being elected Vice-President under him."

Desperate, indeed, must be the cause of those who find it necessary to resort to such contemptible artifices—who have to take idle rumor for authority. Jackson, who is acknowledged by most of his opponents to have as great, if not greater prospects of success than any of his competitors, "about resigning his pretensions to the Presidential chair in favor of another!!!" This is a supposi-

tion, and other papers of a similar nature, have recently been published in the Union, and which are favorable to Adams, and which care to omit those that are unfavorable to Messrs. Monroe, Jackson, Adams, Calhoun, and the other friends of the present administration of the country.

As to Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Adams ever having been concerned in the establishing of newspapers, to promote their own elections, we believe the assertion to be on a par with many others lately made by the Register, and as little entitled to notice. The high standing and well known character of those gentlemen are sufficient shields to protect their reputation against the charges or insinuations of those who are reduced to the necessity of dealing in "floating rumors."

The last Milton Gazette contains an article, signed by the Grand Jurors of Caswell, which commences with the following words:

"The Grand Jury of Caswell County Court at July Term, 1824, are induced to express their opinion on the Presidential election, because they have reason to believe, that a recent publication in the 'Raleigh Star' is a misrepresentation of the opinions of their fellow-citizens on this important subject."

Now, with all due deference to the veracity of the Grand Jury, we assert, that no publication, either representing or misrepresenting the sentiments of the citizens of Caswell county on the subject of the Presidency, has ever appeared in our columns; unless, indeed, the members of the "Caswell Grenadiers" are to be considered as comprising or representing the people of that county.

The only article we have yet published, relative to the prospects of the Presidential candidates in Caswell, was a letter communicating the result of the vote recently taken in the above mentioned military corps; in the correctness of which we had the greatest confidence, being well satisfied of the respectability of the author. We have further evidence, however, that there was no misrepresentation made in this affair: A gentleman, who was present when the question was taken, has since corroborated the statement of our correspondent; and a writer in the Milton Gazette, although he attempts to make it appear that the company voted contrary to their real sentiments, does not pretend to deny that the result of the vote was as stated—nay, he distinctly admits the fact.

To guard against the occurrence of errors or impositions in publications of this nature, we have, in every instance, made it a point not to insert any thing, unless accompanied by the proper signature of the writer; it being more our desire to give our readers a fair view of the strength of the several candidates, than to magnify the prospects of a favorite.

After giving the result of the votes on the Presidential question, recently taken at several meetings in this state, as published in this paper, the Macon (Georgia) Messenger, a Crawford paper, observes,

"Were we to take the above as the general sentiment of the state [of N. Carolina] we could have no doubt but it will be in favor of Gen. Jackson. We copy it from a paper warmly attached to the cause of the General; but, after making all necessary allowances, we think he will receive the vote of the state by a considerable majority."

We can assure the editor of the Messenger that we publish, impartially, the proceedings of all meetings in this state relative to the Presidency, whether favorable or unfavorable to Gen. Jackson's election. Consequently, he can have no reason to doubt that a large majority of the citizens of North-Carolina are in favor of the "Hero of Orleans," or to make "all necessary allowances," in regard to our statements.

It is amusing to observe the shifts to which the Caucus journals are driven. For the purpose of exhibiting Mr. Crawford's great popularity, and impressing the public with a belief that he has yet a chance of being elected, the Raleigh

Register, and other papers of a similar nature, have recently been published in the Union, and which are favorable to Adams, and which care to omit those that are unfavorable to Messrs. Monroe, Jackson, Adams, Calhoun, and the other friends of the present administration of the country.

In a future number, should we permit, we purpose giving a full view on the other side, as a set-off to those published by the supporters of the Caucus Candidate.

The Grand Jury of Stokes county, at their June term, after having disposed of the ordinary business before them, took into consideration the subject of CAUCUSING; and, after expressing at length, their disapprobation of the measure, concluded by declaring, that they "consider the late Caucus at Washington City to have been inexpedient, wrong in principle, and dangerous in practice."

Reaction in Pennsylvania.—The Hon. Walter Forward, one of the few Members of Congress from Pennsylvania who attended the Caucus at Washington, has published a circular, addressed to his constituents, in which he endeavors to justify himself for having attended the Caucus, and pledges himself, that, if the election should finally devolve on the House of Representatives, he will vote for Gen. Jackson.

The "Enquirer," published at St. Louis, Missouri, has come out in favour of Gen. Jackson's election. "It is the people (observe the editors) who pay the taxes, and fight for the country, who support him [Jackson]; the regulars of Wellington scoffed at the raw militia, placed as a guard for the beauty and booty of New-Orleans; and some of the regulars of King Caucus scold at those raw politicians who now dare to place themselves under the banners of the same General, to guard our constitution and perpetuate our liberties."

The following extract of a letter is from a gentleman of high respectability and much observation, who visited the states of Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, and part of New-Hampshire not long since, to his friend in this city:

"Perhaps you would not credit me, were I to say, that Gen. JACKSON would get the votes of New England for President; but you may believe me, when I say he is their second choice; and that his friends compose a large and respectable portion of the population, as warm and decided as yourself. Although you know I am not a Jackson man, I have but little doubt he is to be our next President."

Vessel burnt.—The schooner HARRIS, Stanton, of Stonington, six days from Plymouth, North Carolina, laden with 600 barrels of naval stores, anchored in the bay last night. About 12 o'clock, the watch discovered the vessel to be on fire in the fore-castle. All hands were immediately called, and every exertion was made to extinguish the flames, but in vain. They had penetrated into the hold, and it was soon found necessary to abandon the schooner. The captain and crew accordingly took to the boat, having barely time to save part of their clothing, and were picked up by the ship Lafayette, coming in from Charleston.

The fire is supposed to have originated from a negro seaman on board having, during his watch, fallen asleep, and left a lamp burning below, whence the fire took.—N. Y. American.

The U. S. schooner GRAMPUS, J. D. SLOAT, Esqr. Commander, arrived at the Quarantine ground, New York, on Friday evening, officers and crew all well. The Grampus sailed from Hampton Roads on the 28th February last, since which time she has cruised on the coast of Africa, through the West Indies, and Gulf of Mexico. She has shown the American flag at thirteen foreign ports. During the cruise she has been at anchor in port only 288 hours, and in open roads 295 hours. She has made the Sun vertical eight times, and sailed 15,000 miles.

Merc. Adv.

New Orleans, July 29. High Water.—Capt. Leech, of the steam boat Eagle, arrived last night, in six days from St. Louis, reports the waters from the upper country to be rapidly on the rise. It was stated at St. Louis the day before he left there, that the Missouri, above its junction with the Mississippi, was four feet higher than it was ever before known by the oldest residents. The Mississippi, at St. Louis