

on your part; and if they have, in any degree, been crowned with success to your lot, a large portion of the public approbation ought to fall.

On the eve of a painful separation, permit me, Gentlemen, to add my ardent wishes for your individual prosperity and happiness. I trust that you may long continue your useful labours in the cause of your country; and that you may largely share in her confidence and esteem, which, next to an approving conscience, is the highest reward for public services.

J. C. CALHOUN.

To Maj. Gen. Brown, Sec. of War, Wash. D. C. & Chief Eng. J. R. Anderson, Lt. Col. Top. Eng. Charles J. Neaves, Act. Adj. Gen. Joseph Lovell, Surg. Gen. N. T. Patten, Paymtr. Gen. Charles J. Neaves, Act. Adj. Gen. Joseph Lovell, Surg. Gen. Gen. Bonford, Lt. Col. on Ord. Duty, C. K. Lewis, Chief Clerk, Thos. L. McKim, Office Ind. Affairs, J. L. Edwards, Pension Office, Wm. M. Stewart, Bounty Land Office.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Buckingham Court House, March 14, 1825.
In pursuance of a notice given in the Enquirer of the 11th instant, the following Preamble and Resolution was proposed to the people, by C. R. Fontaine, and adopted.—*Nem. Con.*

Whereas, the History of Nations informs us, that the further the power of any Government is removed from the hands of the people—there is the more danger of the existence of corruption in that Government:

And that usurpation, the tool of tyrants, is more apt to take the place of a sober, and judicious administration of their affairs:

And Whereas, the scenes that have lately taken place at Washington in the House of Representatives, of coalescence, management and intrigue—having for their object the frustration of the will of the majority of the people, as well as the same coalescence, management and intrigue, in the Election of 1801, of president of these United States, prove that the House of Representatives of the United States is not a fit place for such a choice—

Viewing the case as we do—We, the people of Buckingham, cannot do less for ourselves and our posterity, than to express our opinions and wishes on the subject, in the light of open day—and our reprobation of things—as they have lately, and in 1801, been managed at Washington:

Therefore be it Resolved, by this Assembly of people aforesaid—

That our representative in the Congress of the U. States be requested, and he is hereby instructed, to use his best exertions in the Congress of the U. States, to give to the people of these states, as immediately as possible, the choice of president and vice president; dispensing with the General Electoral Ticket, and substituting therefor an Electoral ticket by Districts, and at any rate so amending said constitution, as hereafter to prevent an Election by the House of Representatives.

Affecting event, the result of fraudulent bankruptcy.—Benjamin Rush, the son of that distinguished citizen who added to the stock of science by his labors, and reflected honor upon his country by his virtues as well as his genius, fell a victim to the arts of a villain who tricked him out of about forty thousand dollars, the fruits of some years of successful enterprise. Unable to throw off from his mind the consciousness of the dependence to which he was thus reduced, he came to the dreadful determination of seeking an end to his career in a voluntary grave. Before he discharged the fatal pistol, he addressed a sensible letter as to the disposal of the little property he possessed, to his friend in New Orleans. He declared that his life had become a burthen to him, and that he could no longer sustain it. He was only about twenty-five years of age, remarkably beautiful in his person, very highly accomplished, and of the most fascinating manners and conversation. But this case, affecting as it is, we cannot compare with instances of fathers and mothers advanced in life, and they and their children separated forever and cast upon the world to seek a precarious subsistence, and all this to feed, and sustain in profligacy, some bankrupt old knave, who has neither wife nor child. *The cares and anguish inflicted by such a villain do not indurate the pillow of his barren bed.* Every day brings to our knowledge some additional reason for the call we have made upon our fellow-citizens, to discriminate between the honest bankrupt and a villain who transfers the property of his creditor to some congenial rogue, locks up his accounts, and not only laughs at the vast ruin he has made, but seeks an extenuation of his treachery and his shame in the defamation of his victims.—*N. York paper*

A curious case has lately occurred in the Legislature of the state of New York. By an inadvertence of the Speaker, a bill which had passed but two readings, and which was intended to have been seriously opposed on its third reading, received the signature of the Speaker of the House, as though it had finally passed that body, was re-

turned to the Senate, sanctioned by the signature of the Lieutenant Governor, and had also received the signature of the Governor, before the mistake was discovered. We can easily conceive how the Speaker could have committed the oversight; but what was the clerk about? That both Speaker and Clerk should have missed a figure in the case, was somewhat extraordinary. Not more so, however, it appears to us, than the decision which seems to have been made upon the case, viz. that the bill had become a law without having gone through the constitutional forms. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker of the House of Assembly, are thus, in effect, decided to have all the Legislative and Executive power of the State in their hands. The only way in which a member could get at the bill for the purpose of opposing it, it appears, was, by introducing a bill to repeal the other bill. It would have saved trouble, if, on the principle of this decision, he could have persuaded the Presiding Officers of the two Houses, with the Governor, to sign a rescript annulling it.—*Nat. Int.*

A Wedding in the water.—On Saturday last, the citizens of Bridgeport, on the margin of the river, at the mouth of Indian Wheeling Creek, were not a little amused at the expense of the two lovers, who were determined on committing matrimony, but had failed in procuring a marriage license. A wag directed them to a person who, he said, had lately been elected a Justice of the Peace, but had not yet received a commission, in consequence of which he could not marry people in this state, but that he had ample authority in Virginia. Being near night, no time was lost in finding the person to whom they had been directed, who readily agreed to marry them on the Virginia side of the line. To save the trouble of crossing to the island, it was proposed that they should wade into the river, cross the line, and there perform the ceremony. To this they instantly assented. The people had collected to see the fun, when all repaired to the water's edge. Upon examination by those who professed to know, the State line was discovered to be a short distance from the shore. With a willing step the groom ventured in, accompanied by his loving bride, the attendants, and the Squire, and waded into Virginia, where they found themselves to the depth of three feet in water.—After fortifying the muscles of his face in order to prevent an untimely discovery of his assumed authority, the grave Justice joined them in the bonds of wedlock. As soon as they regained the shore, the happy pair was greeted by all present. The bride was more than once saluted with kisses and Indian crackers.—*St. Clairsville Gaz.*

From the Alexandria Phenix.
We take great pleasure in giving currency to the merited encomiums on the able and effective administration of the late Secretary of War. The following high compliment from a writer in the National Intelligencer, must be the more gratifying to the feelings of Mr. Calhoun, because of his consciousness of having deserved it. He has been a profitable and a faithful servant to his country, and her highest honors will yet be his reward.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.
The late Administration of the War Department.—The administration of Mr. Calhoun, of the Department of War, being terminated, may now be spoken of with greater freedom, without incurring the imputation of flattery.

It may be safely affirmed, that no administration has ever been more successful. When the late Secretary came into the Department, it was without organization. It is now in complete organization. There was then an average of an unsettled account of nearly \$45,000,000, all of which, except about \$2,500,000 are now settled.—The current business of the Department, instead of being then kept up, was continually falling in arrears. By him it has been so completely kept under control, that he has left the Department without a single unsettled case. The army was then in a state of distraction. It is now in that of nearly complete harmony, and its discipline, and organization, and science, so much improved, that it may be honorably compared with the most perfect military establishments. Nor has he been unmindful of the disbursements of the Department. These have been reduced to the most exact economy and strict accountability far exceeding that of any preceding period. It may be almost literally affirmed, that the money appropriated by Congress has been applied to the objects for which it was appropriated, not only promptly and economically, but without loss of a cent to the government.

These brief remarks are made, not with a view of eulogising, but to do justice to a distinguished statesman. For their accuracy, appeal to all those whose situation has afforded them the means of forming a correct judgment.

COTYS.

Upwards of one million eight hundred thousand dollars, principally in silver, were coined last year, at the Mint in Philadelphia. It is said that new dies are about to be cut, to give the coin an improved appearance—and that two millions will be coined during the present year.

Raleigh:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1825.

We are authorized to state, says the Hillsborough Recorder, that Willie P. Mangum, esq. is a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States.

Cotton.—At Charleston, on the 14th instant, Cotton was quoted at the following prices: S. Island, 50 a 50; Std. do. 14 a 20; Maine and Santee, 28 a 31; Short Staple, 15 a 18 1/2.

Foreign.—By the arrival, at New York, of the ship Columbia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 16th ult. we learn that, at the latter place, the Cotton Market had again become animated. The sales for the three days preceding the 16th, consisted of 16,774 bales, at an advance in price of 1-4d. per lb. and a further advance was expected.

In the London market, extensive purchases of Tobacco have been made on speculation, at an advance, on the lower qualities, of from 40 to 50 per cent. The fine qualities have also advanced considerably.

It appears, by an article in the Paris Journal des Debats of the 12th ultimo, that the acknowledgement of Brazil as an independent empire by Portugal, is no longer doubtful, and that this important object has been effected by the united influence of England and Austria.

A letter from Zante of Jan. 5, states that the Greek government had triumphed over its internal as well as its external enemies.

The ship Queen Mab arrived at New York on the 16th instant, from Havre, bringing Paris papers to the 14th ult.—A Madrid article of the 3d February states, that a brother of the Minister Zea, had departed from that city for St. Petersburg, with a view to negotiate a Treaty with the Emperor of Russia, relative to the South American provinces.

The following Post Roads were established in this state during the last session of Congress:

From Ashville, North Carolina, by Philip Britain's, Charles C. Carson's, Eastaloe Gap, McKenny's, in Laraway, by the High Shoals, Little River, Keowee, and Boonsford, to Pendleton Court House, South Carolina.

From Raleigh, by little Nat Jones', to Haywood

From Statesville, Iredell county, to Wilkesborough, by Mount Pisgah.

From Raleigh, by Fishdam, Stagville, and out Tirza, to Roxborough.

From Lincolnton, by Jacob Fullenwiler's, Ervinsville, and Moorsborough, to Rutherfordton.

From Elizabeth, by Beatty's bridge, Long Creek bridge, and Milton, thence, back to Elizabeth.

From Onslow C. H. to John A. Everett's.

From Wadesborough to Salisbury, in North Carolina.

From Pittsborough, by Joseph I. Brooks, Wm. Lindley's store, Jehu Carter's, Albright's store, Long's Store, Hadley's Mills, Mabin's store, to Greensborough.

From Charlotte, by Hopewell Church, to Beattysford.

From Salem, by Clemonstown, to Mocksville.

From Raleigh, by Smithfield, Waynesborough, Spring Bank, Spring Hill, Hookerton, Kinston, to Newbern.

From Murfreesborough to Windsor.

Gen. Lafayette arrived at Charleston on the 14th instant, where he was received and entertained in the most splendid and hospitable manner, and, on the 17th, took his departure for Savannah.

The following was one of the regular toasts drank at the dinner given to the "Nation's Guest" by the Cincinnati Society of Charleston:

Andrew Jackson, a Soldier of the Revolution—He would not barter honor for the most elevated station. 3 times, and universal applause.

General Jackson and lady arrived at Baltimore on Friday, the 11th instant. In the evening, the citizens gave the General a splendid Ball, which was numerously attended. Mrs. Jackson was prevented by indisposition from being present.

On Saturday morning, the corps of *Forsyth Riflemen*, supported by two other corps of the second Rifle Regiment, paraded in front of the quarters of Gen. Jackson, and received, through his hands, their new and elegant stand of colors. An elegant Collation was given by the Committee of Arrangement, at Mr. Barnum's long room. After the General received his friends, they passed into the collation room. An immense number of the citizens were received and entertained, with the greatest order, harmony, and good feeling. Mrs. Jackson was visited in her room by a very large number of ladies. In

the evening the General acceded to an earnest request to visit the Theatre. A box for his accommodation was splendidly decorated. The house was crowded in every part, and he was received by a general burst of applause, and the repeated cheering of the audience. In the course of the evening, an Ode on the Battle of New Orleans was recited.

On Sunday, the General, with his family, left Baltimore on a direct route to his residence in Tennessee. He was accompanied, for several miles, by a number of citizens on horse-back.

Fredericksburg, March 16.

Respect to Mr. Crawford.—On the arrival of Mr. Crawford and family, on Friday night, at the landing on Potomac Creek, his friends and admirers in this place, desirous of testifying to him their regard for his character, sent to him a letter inviting him to partake of a dinner, to be given on Saturday. To this letter the following answer was returned:

"I have received, with the most lively sensibility, your letter of this date, inviting me, on the part of the citizens of Fredericksburg, to partake of a public dinner, as a testimony of their respect and regard. I have declined dining in public ever since my first indisposition; and, although my health is now generally good, I adhere to a regimen which has been prescribed to me by my physicians, and which makes it inconvenient to dine at any other than a private table. I must, therefore, decline the invitation which you have politely given me, and beg you to convey these sentiments to my fellow-citizens of Fredericksburg. I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD."

Mr. Crawford and family, Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, and Mr. Williams, of N. Carolina, arrived on Saturday at Mr. Rawlins's Hotel, in this place. About fifty gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous table, at the Hotel, among whom were Messrs. Cobb and Williams, who had been previously invited.

Byrd C. Willis, Esq. was requested to act as President, and David Briggs, as Vice President. The following toasts were then drank:

Our distinguished fellow-citizen—Wm. H. Crawford.

Our sister States, North Carolina & Georgia.

By Mr. Williams, of N. Carolina—The Citizens of Fredericksburg.

By Mr. Cobb, of Georgia—The State of Virginia, always true to good principles.

After this toast was drank, Mr. Crawford, who, with his family, was in an adjacent apartment, joined the company. He was received with every mark of respect and distinction, and continued nearly two hours. He appeared much gratified, and conversed with freedom and ease with those around him, receiving, with much feeling, the greetings of the many who came to shake hands with him.

Being requested to give a toast, Mr. Crawford gave—

"Public Education."

By John Tayloe Lomax, Esq.—The Statesman who in retirement enjoys conscious rectitude, and the respect of all honest men.

By Mr. Cobb, of Georgia—General Jackson: His glory will perish only with his country.

There were many other toasts drank, sententious and liberal. The company separated with order and decorum.

The next morning, Mr. C. and family, and Mr. Cobb, left this place, on their way to Georgia, by the Cartersville road. We understand that he will remain some time in Louisa county, with his relatives.—*Va. Herald.*

Arrivals at the port of Wilmington, during the months of January and February.

French—2 ships; 2 brigs. *British*—5 brigs; 1 schooner; 1 sloop. *American*—2 ships; 37 brigs; 72 schooners; 19 sloops. Total, 141.

By a statement published in the Centreville (In.) Emporium, it appears that, of the Members of the lower House of the Legislature of Indiana, 10 are natives of North Carolina, 8 of Kentucky, 7 of Virginia, 6 of Pennsylvania, 3 of Connecticut, 2 of Ohio, 1 of Tennessee, 1 of South Carolina, 2 of Massachusetts, 1 of Ireland, 1 of Maryland, 2 of New York, and one of Indiana. 32 are Farmers; 5 Lawyers, 3 Physicians, 2 Merchants, 1 Inn-keeper, and 2 of no profession.

We have been requested, by a number of revolutionary worthies & others, to mention, that it is in contemplation to celebrate the 20th of May next, being the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by the citizens of Mecklenburg, on the 20th May, 1775. The celebration will take place in this town; and the revolutionary officers and soldiers in other counties are particularly requested to join with their compatriots here in the commemoration of an event so honorable to the patriotism of North Carolina in the "times which tried men's souls."—*Charlotte Journal.*

Editorial Duel.—The editors of the New-Orleans Mercantile Advertiser & Argus, having had a dispute editorial, met on Monday morning, 7th ult. to decide the affair in a duel. After the first fire, they engaged with small

swords, and in a few minutes both were wounded, the editor of the Argus severely and the other slightly. An honorable reconciliation was the result.

From Cuba—Interesting.—Having papers, to the 5th of the present month, show that the public mind in the Island of Cuba is in a state of fermentation, which will probably be shortly brought to a crisis.

The "Diario de la Havana" of the 27th February, contains the decree of Ferdinand, dated Saredon, 1st August, 1824, against secret societies. This decree was put in force at Havana, the 25th February last. The following are its three first articles:

Article 1. All secret societies whatever, of free masons, Carbonari or others, are pointed out now and forever.

2. Those who belong or did belong to a lodge or other secret society, are to declare the same to the proper authorities—despatch the lodge or lodges, denounce their associates and give up their diplomas, jewels, &c.

3. Those who continue to belong to said societies, and do not make the required declaration, are declared to be guilty of high treason.

The "Noticioso Mercantil" of the 5th inst. contains a decree dated the preceding day, of General Francisco D. Vives, Captain General of Cuba, establishing a military commission, whose duty it is to arrest and try all persons suspected of being unfriendly to the King or his government, or to be partisans of the constitution; or any person or persons belonging thereto, or who may be accused of seducing others to enter into any prohibited association or society. This decree is grounded on the royal decree of 13 Jan. 1824, issued by Ferdinand, "the more effectually to preserve his dominions in America from the horror and ruin with which they are menaced by the unloyal spirit of reform."

Spain.—The following is our latest information from Spain, and is not destitute of interest:

Madrid, Jan. 27.—Our Government, after great labor, have perfected a plan of Representative Government, suited, it is said, to the state of knowledge in the Peninsula, and to the extensive Aristocratical elements which exist there. I can tell you nothing of my own knowledge of the contents of this project, but once more I assure you of its existence; and I can equally assure you copies of it have been given to the French, Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Ministers, that they may transmit them to their respective Courts, to be examined. I can add to what I have just told you, that persons who are intimate with our Ministers, and who are in the habit of reading their thoughts, pretend that the new plan is nothing more than the renewal of a project of the Aulic Council which was agitated six months ago, with, however, a few insignificant modifications.

OUTRAGE.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Prieto, to the U. S. Agent residing in Alvarado, dated Castle San Juan de Ulua, Jan. 6th 1825.

I consider it my duty to inform you, as Agent of the United States, of the outrage committed by the Government of Vera Cruz upon the American Flag. On the afternoon of the 4th inst. I have in sight of this Castle with the Am. Schr. Scott, under my command, and the wind blowing fresh from the northward, I came to anchor near the castle, but within reach of the city, which position I was obliged to take by the heavy weather that prevailed. A short time only however elapsed, when the fort of Vera Cruz opened a most destructive fire upon my vessel, store her to pieces with their shot, wounded my mate severely, and finally compelled me, in order to save the lives of my crew, to run the vessel ashore at the mouth of the Southern Ditch of the Castle, where she immediately filled. But the tragic scene did not end here, the forts of Vera Cruz continued to fire during the whole night of the 4th and part of yesterday until they left the schooner a complete wreck, and prostrated the American flag, which I had kept flying the whole time, with a cannon ball which cut away both masts.

When I sailed from New Orleans, I knew not that this castle was in a state of blockade, and I was not boarded by any Mexican cruiser to advise me of the existence thereof, if any such does exist; it is besides a notorious fact, until the present period, American vessels have had free communication with the castle, and the trade has always been considered legal, consequently I cannot conceive why my vessel has been treated by the Government of Vera Cruz worse than an enemy.

From the National Intelligencer.

The African Colony.—The following article, from the Royal Gazette of Sierra Leone, not only confirms what we have had occasion to state of the improving condition of the Colony at Sierra Leone, but shows also the good understanding which prevails between the British and American establishments on that coast.

Sierra Leone, Sep. 11, 1824.
"We have received communications from the American settlement at Menarado, to the 31st ultimo.

"On the arrival of Captain SKEWES of the Porpoise, with Messrs. ASHMAN and GURLEY, they proceeded to form a more regular, systematic, and better defined government and police, than had hitherto existed there; the rights of the