

law of nations, and chiefly those which operate between belligerents and neutrals. 3. To agree upon the footing upon which ought to be placed the political and commercial relations of those countries of our hemisphere which either were, like Hayti, or should be, separated from the mother country, without having been recognized by any European or American Power.

The writer of the Bogota article thinks that the United States, and the other American Powers similarly circumstanced, will not refuse to depute representatives to the Panama Congress, in order to deliberate and act as to the latter series of objects. We shall not undertake to say what ought to be the decision of our government on this point, but we are sure there are weighty obstacles to compliance, and we are, moreover, free to confess, that we do not consider the new American States as quite ripe for the arrangements in question. It would be easier to co-operate with the Congress, if no special belligerent ends were in view.

A writer in the Democratic Press (says the *Ref. Repub.*) has taken the subject of the proposed meeting into consideration, and urges the necessity of our government sending a plenipotentiary to the contemplated congress. The editors of the *National Intelligencer* dissent in toto from the opinions of this writer, and wind up a column of objections as follows:

Against the magnificent scheme of the Philadelphia Meeting, we enter our decided protest. We want not his Arcopagus, any more than we do the Amphictyons. For our Arcopagus, we want our Bench of Judges; and for our Council of Amphictyons, we choose our own Congress. We desire, in fine, to be members of no Confederation more comprehensive than that of the United States of America.

A letter (says the *N. Y. Evening Post* of the 20th ult.) has been placed in our hands for perusal this morning, that contains the outlines of a great project, which, it would appear, may become so highly interesting to this city, that we make the following extract and recommend it to our readers:

*Edenton, N. C. March 31.*

"Gentlemen—For some time past I have thought of addressing you on a very important subject, which, by your exertions and command of capital, might be put into successful operation. I know the extent of unemployed capital in your city; I know the industry and enterprise of your citizens; and I know that the accomplishment of my design would benefit New-York, nearly as much as it would this section of our State. I know that the design would be practicable, and I feel convinced that the stock would be profitable. It is nothing less than the opening of an Inlet, from the Atlantic ocean, at Nag's Head, into Albemarle Sound, near where Roanoke Inlet formerly was.—The value and importance of such an inlet has long been known to many persons, both in and out of this State. It has, for many years, been a favorite theme of conversation and speculation; and the ocean, and sounds, and coasts, and islands adjacent, have been carefully surveyed and sounded by our State Engineer, Hamilton Fulton, Esq'r, whose science and judgment have not been questioned. I have his report at length, and his charts and plans and estimates. I am authorized to say that he wishes most anxiously to superintend this great work, and that it can be accomplished in a short time, and at a cost far short of his estimates, made several years since. The whole cost and labor would not exceed that of 30 miles of your celebrated canal, in my opinion. Our state legislature will incorporate a company with valuable privileges, and take from one to two hundred thousand dollars worth of stock. As much, or more would be taken by individuals in this State, and the balance should be taken by the city of New York alone. Every Insurance Office or Company in the United States, should take shares in such stock. An Inlet at that place would prevent numerous shipwrecks, which happen annually on our coast, between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras. Vessels taught between those Capes, in heavy inshore gales, must and do go on the beach; with an Inlet at Nag's Head, at least four out of five could make then a safe harbor.

All our surplus productions will go to New-York, and they will be increased beyond calculation. It will bring this section of the country, the Albemarle Sound, and its tributaries, 200 miles nearer to New-York. The same wind will waft a vessel from the waters to New-York, with little deviation of course, in from 36 to 48 hours. But few efforts of genius and enterprise (save the successful completion of the Grand Erie Canal) will add more to the trade and wealth of New-York."

From the Charlotte Journal.  
**DINNER TO MR. CALHOUN.**  
Mr. Bingham: Information having been received that the Hon. John C. Calhoun would visit Lincolnton, on his journey to his residence in South Carolina, a number of patriotic citizens, desirous of testifying the sentiments of respect and attachment entertained for this distinguished individual, convened to concert preliminary arrangements for his reception in a manner expressive of their grateful sense of his past servi-

ces to his country, and at the same time appropriate to the incumbent of the second office within the gift of the free people of the Union. At this meeting, it was resolved, that a dinner be given to the Hon. John C. Calhoun, on his arrival; and in accordance with this resolve, committees of arrangement and toasts were appointed for the occasion.

On the morning of the 16th, the committee of arrangement, marshaled by Col. Michael Ricardit, and exhibiting a most gallant and animated appearance, rode out several miles to receive & welcome the distinguished visitor. When met, he was addressed with peculiar appropriateness and elegance by Major Henderson, and politely invited to partake of the dinner provided for the occasion. In reply, Mr. Calhoun tendered the assurances of a proper appreciation, on his part, of this testimonial of respect, and accepted with pleasure the invitation. The touching sensibility manifested in the manner of Mr. Calhoun's reply, instantaneously associated as it was with the warm and affectionate cordiality which marked the subsequent interchange of salutation, kindled, as if by electric influence, in every bosom present, a glow of warm and high-toned emotion, which can only be appreciated by those who have sometimes felt these buoyant transports of feeling. Mr. Calhoun was afterwards escorted by the committee to Mr. M'Bees', and there received with the silent yet heartfelt welcomes of numbers who had gathered on the spot to participate in the joyful festivity of the day. After an interval of a few minutes, the guest and company were seated to a tasteful and exquisite repast, provided by Mr. M'Bee; and the sportive hilarity that for a few moments played about the table, seemed but a congenial prelude to the more animated effusions of the festive board. When the cloth was removed, the following toasts, provided for the occasion, were drunk:

*James Monroe*—A name consecrated by the virtues of him who bears it.

*The Administration of John Q. Adams*—Transcendent talents and ardent patriotism constitute the pledges of its excellence.

*Andrew Jackson*—The soldier and the patriot, may the scenes of domestic privacy prove welcome, and honor and tranquility attend the evening of his days.

*Lafayette, Bolivar and Mina*—Congenial spirits—their fame as lasting as the cause for which they bled.

*Byron*—The brightest star that glows in the intellectual constellation of the nineteenth century.

*The triumph of liberal principles*—The American Eagle and British Lion against the world.

*John C. Calhoun*—May the consistency which has heretofore marked his conduct, attend him throughout his political career.

This last, so congenial with the feelings inspired by the scene, touched a string that vibrated in every bosom, and was re-echoed with a pealing emphasis of applause; upon which Mr. Calhoun rose, obviously under the pressure of deep emotion, tendered his thanks for the kind feeling expressed in the toast, and in return offered—

The twin sisters, North and South Carolina; united in origin and interest, may they always be united in sentiments and affection.

The following toasts, subsequently presented, served to fan the fire of patriotic feeling which pervaded the company.

*By Mr. Michael*—The heroes of the revolution.

*By Mr. A. J. M. Brevard*—The pending resolution for the alteration of the constitution in the election of chief magistrate of the nation: success to the measure and prosperity to its advocates.

After Mr. Calhoun had retired,  
*By Maj. Daniel C. Forney, President*—The cause of Internal Improvement—May it find an advocate in the heart of every true American.

*By Mr. Thomas Dewee, jr.*—Henry Clay, a brilliant meteor in our political atmosphere—the clouds of envy and discontent that seemed for a moment to dim its lustre, have been dissipated before the sun-beams of truth.

*By Mr. J. Edward Calhoun*—May the period not be distant, when the world shall regard monarchy only as a political superstition.

*By Mr. Robert Brevard*—Daniel Webster, one of the brightest ornaments of our country—May he shortly reap the reward he so justly merits.

It was peculiarly gratifying to witness the unexampled unanimity that characterized the proceedings on this occasion: all the petty animosities, engendered by recent political events, seemed to have been swallowed up in one grand, overwhelming burst of grateful attachment. The pomp exhibited might have been surpassed; but the intensity of feeling, swelled as it was to its greatest pitch, admitted of no augmentation. Above all, the engaging sweetness of manners, the unreserved affability, and the highly cultivated colloquial powers of the guest, imparted additional zest to the convivial board. By order.

**A PARTICIPANT.**  
*Description of Fortress Monroe.*—It faces the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay, within about a mile of the Rip Raps; every vessel entering the Bay must pass within half that distance of the guns of the Fortress; and as upwards of 200 guns can be brought to bear within that range, upon an object not larger than a human being, it would appear impossible for any hostile vessel to force an entrance. The precautions taken to render this Fortress impregnable, are admirable. An external wall of about 25 feet thick surrounds the entire area.—The space between this outward wall, and the inner, is filled with a canal perhaps 50 feet wide, and the whole

space of this canal, together with the outer wall, is commanded by the guns of the castle.  
Viewed in this light, it may be considered the Gibraltar of the Chesapeake.

**FOREIGN.**

**LATE FROM FRANCE.**

By the *Montano*, Capt. Smith, from Havre, (says the *New-York Commercial Advertiser*) we have received Paris papers to the 24th of March inclusive. Preparations for the coronation of Charles X. at Rheims, were making upon the most magnificent, extensive and splendid scale.—The expense of this display of Royal extravagance, is estimated at from five to seven millions of dollars.

The Princess of Metternich died in Paris on the 11th of March; and the Prince was about to leave that capital to join the Emperor of Austria at Milan. During the absence of the court from Vienna, (about six weeks,) the corps Diplomatique will repair to Lombardy. It is doubted by some, whether Mr. Stratford Canning's mission to St. Petersburg has any connexion with the affairs of Greece. Mr. C was obliged to wait some eight or ten days at St. Petersburg, before he could obtain an audience of the Emperor. It is denied by the *St. Petersburg Journal*, that any secret treaty exists between Russia and Spain. The only treaty in force is that negotiated in 1814, in concert with the whole of the allied powers.

Rumors from the East again announce the fall of the long-besieged fortress of Patras, into the hands of the Greeks. This intelligence is by the way of Leghorn, at which place the news was received by a vessel in four days from Corfu. The surrender took place on the 6th of February. Advices from Constantinople state, that Omer Vrione has acquainted the Ottoman government that he was obliged by his own troops to abandon his positions, and that it was not in his power to do any thing for the Porte, his soldiers being in a state of rebellion.

It is mentioned in a letter from Nuremberg, dated March 15, that serious troubles were apprehended in consequence of a plan of the Turkish government, which was unseasonably divulged, to improve the discipline of the Janissaries, according to the advice of lord Straungford, by dealing with them more severely, and incorporating them with the troops. The Janissaries became furious, and threatened revenge if the least innovation was made into their actual organization. Since writing the above, we find the following letter from Constantinople, dated the 15th of February.

"The conduct of the Janissaries becomes more alarming every day.—Within a short time these disturbers of the public peace have even ventured to stop and insult some Europeans of distinction in the streets of Pera. In the disturbances which have occurred neither the Greeks nor the Franks took part. The arrest made by the police in consequence of these discoveries, excited four *ortas* of the Janissaries to sedition. Scheikh Mustapha, astrologer of the Sultan, Abdi Aga, and several superior officers of the Janissaries, were the instigators. The Grand Vizier, the Aga of the Janissaries, and the Aga Pacha of Bujukdere, hastened together to prevent the tumult becoming general. A Janissary of the twenty third *orta* denounced the conspiracy a few hours before it was to have broken forth. The persons of the above mentioned chiefs were immediately seized and delivered to the Bostangi Bachi. They confessed their guilt under the torture, and were strangled with thirty more of the conspirators. Other discontented officers of the four *ortas* were sent on board the fleet, but part only arrived at the Dardanelles, some being drowned in the passage. This extreme rigor, however, on the part of the Aga of the Janissaries, exasperated that soldiery to such a degree that the Sultan deposed him, and he is succeeded by Koul Kihagassy, commander of the fifty-ninth *orta*. All persons in easy circumstances have been ordered to arm themselves and their domestics. The famous Ghalib Pacha has been sent from Gallipoli to Adami, which probably is merely a measure of precaution, as he is beloved by the populace, the Janissaries and the Ulemas. He is believed to be incapable of participating in plots against the Sultan. Every body thinks that the volcano will soon burst, and the Grand Seigneur seems to dread the revolt of the Janissaries more than any other person. He has given orders to Mustapha, Pacha of Scudra, to come and encamp under the walls of Constantinople, in order to hold them in awe. This, however, is the General upon whom he reckoned most for the next campaign against the Greeks. It seems that the Government is not at ease with regard to Russia. Orders have been given for the forts of the Bosphorus to be repaired with all possible dispatch. Considerable supplies of provisions and stores are collecting upon different points of Thrace, which indicates the assembly of an army destined to march upon the Danube."

General Colocotroni is said to be entrenched between Corinth and Argos. It is supposed he will not undertake any thing decisive till he learns what he has to expect from Ibrahim Pacha, to whom he has sent Deputies. The Vice Roy of Egypt is said to be fitting out another expedition against the Greeks.  
Advices from Madrid to the 10th of March, have reached us by this arrival. It is reported that the King has at last signed the Amnesty, which would be published on the 19th, when the court would be removed to Aranjuez.

**FROM ENGLAND.**

The ships *Balaba* and *Sabins*, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 28th ultimo, bringing London papers to the 28th March, and Liverpool to the 29th. The most important articles contained in them are the following:

On the 25th of March, Mr. Huskisson introduced into the House of Commons a series of Resolutions, having for their object the removal of the existing prohibitory duties.

The first reduction is to be made in cotton goods, from fifty guineas per cent to ten pounds per cent. The effect of this will be to remove all difference of price between India and Scottish muslins.

The next reduction is in woollens, which will be in future fifteen pounds per hundred instead of fifty.

The next article is linen, the duties on which are proposed to be reduced to 25 pounds.

Foreign books and foreign papers are to be reduced to six pence on the former and 3 pence on the latter.

Reductions are proposed on various other articles, some of which are of any consequence to our readers.

*Liverpool, March 29.*  
The market opened heavily at the beginning of the week ending the 24th, and Cotton fell full 1-2d per lb. but towards the end of the week it had advanced 1-2 a 3-4 per lb. The sales for the week amounted to 54,000 bags.

Mr. Stratford Canning was about to return home, having wholly succeeded in his mission, which was a special one relating solely to the adjustment of the differences between Russia and the United States, on the subject of the navigation of the Pacific ocean. It is said that Mr. Canning, after the arrangement of the specific object of his mission, introduced the question of Greek politics; but the Russian minister not finding the discussion of this subject included in the bond, declined entering upon any topic not expressly committed to him to negotiate with the English envoy. Lord Straungford will become the resident ambassador at that court.

It is asserted in the London papers that the recognition of the independence of Brazil by the mother country is settled. The price for which the Brazilian state is said to have consented to pay for the diplomatic recognition of that of which it already had the actual possession, is a million and a half, now in the hands of the contractors for the loan originally intended for Brazil.

By advices received from Pernambuco, dated 26th of March, we learn that the provincial authorities had received instructions to hang all persons opposed to the Emperor's government, and that accordingly about ten of the most respectable men of the province had been executed. Others expected to share the same fate.—*Alex. Gaz.*

*Peru.*—We learn from Guayaquil, that the new congress was to convene at Lima on the 10th of February, and that changes would be made in that body, as four-fifths were friars, who were unpopular. Monte Goardo, who was to be Governor of Lima, had been assassinated. Every part of Peru was tranquillized, except Callao which was closely besieged by BOLIVAR's troops, aided by the combined Chilean & Colombian squadron, on the first of February. Reinforcements were expected from Guayaquil, and the reduction of Callao by storm was confidently expected. Two Peruvian corvettes, one frigate, and one schooner, were to join the blockading squadron in a few days. Transports, with 2,200 Colombian troops, sailed from Guayaquil for Chorillas about the 20th of January, these were all that were left of 4,000 men transported from Colombia to Guayaquil via Panama, more than 1,800 having died at the island of Puna, at the entrance of Guayaquil river.—*Franklin Gaz.*

A bell, which weighs 18,000 lbs. has been discovered, at the depth of 70 feet, in a valley of Mount Jura. It is imagined that a convent or church has been engulfed at that place. Nothing but the bell has been met with. The search continues.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**

**FOR THE STAR.**  
*Messrs. Editors.*—In your last Star, I have seen a heavy charge brought against me, by my relative *Did*, for superseding him in social converse. Mr. Walker, in his Dictionary, observes, that, in pronunciation, general custom becomes the standard. Why, therefore, should *Did* complain of me, as general custom has so far established my standing, as I hope no insinuation of *Did* will be able to overturn? Has not the noble and sonorous word *Flooz* the same reason to complain of the diminutive word *Fussur*? By publishing this you will oblige the much injured  
DONE.

**FOR THE STAR.**  
*Messrs. Bell & Lawrence.*—I have lately seen in your paper, of September and December last, two enigmas, which are said to have puzzled the wits of all the readers of your paper. For my part, I am a reader of the *Star*, and I think I have expounded them both, though I had not the opportunity the Philistines had when they expounded Sampson's, for I had no heifer to plough with. The first was the letter *M*; and the one that bears date 24th of December 1824, is a Chicken Cock. I therefore demand of Mr. "Z" the thirty sheets and the thirty change of garments.

Broad River, Rutherford county, N. C. 1825.

**Candidates for Congress.**—We are authorized to announce James Grant, Esq. as a candidate to represent the district, composed of the counties of Rowan, Davidson, Randolph and Chatham, in the next Congress.

GABRIEL HOLMES, Esq. Int. Governor of this State, is announced in the *Wilmington Recorder*, as a candidate to represent the Wilmington District in Congress.

We are informed, says the last Fayetteville Observer, that Col. JOSEPH PICKETT, whom we some time since announced as a candidate for Congress from this District, declines being so considered, and that Col. ARCHIBALD M'NEILL, of Moore County, formerly a Representative in Congress, is a candidate. Col. M'Neil and Mr. Calpeper will probably be the only candidates in this District.

The Halifax Free Press announces JAMES GRANT, Esq. as a Candidate for the Halifax District.

The Western Carolinian announces the following:

DR. ROBERT B. VANCE, the late Representative, Maj. SAMUEL P. CANNON, JAMES GRAHAM and FELIX WALKER, Esq's. in the Morganton District.

LEWIS WILLIAMS, Esq. in the Wilkes District.

JOHN LONG, jr. Esq. in the Salisbury District.

*Political.*—We have received the address of Samuel D. Ingham, Esq. a member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, to his constituents, in reply to such parts of Mr. Clay's circular as relate to himself. It will appear in our next.

We have also received the Circular of John T. Johnson and J. W. Gazlay, Esq's. Representatives to Congress, the former from Kentucky and the latter from Ohio. After stating that Gen. Jackson (Mr. Clay out of the way) was the choice of Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri, and that, had he obtained the votes of those states, he would have been elected by the Electoral College, Mr. Johnson observes,

"He [Jackson] had obtained more votes of the polls than his two competitors (Adams and Crawford) united. He obtained the electoral votes of eleven states, whilst his competitors, united, had only ten."  
"Had I felt disposed, I could not resist such a preponderance of public sentiment, we have overlooked the right which the people have to the choice. My feelings, my judgment, and every grateful remembrance of your former kindness, would have risen up in indignant array against me, had I acted otherwise than I have done. As it is, I act with a clear conscience, and feel happy in the reflection, that I have not thwarted your wish—I feel, that I have acted in accordance with the fundamental principles of the free government under which we live, and the unobscured wishes of the majority of the American people."

Mr. Gazlay's circular occupies nine columns of the Cincinnati Republican, and censures, in strong terms, the course which Mr. Clay and his friends pursued in relation to the presidential election.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Edenton, held on the 15th ult. a Society, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, to be designated "The Edenton Auxiliary Colonization Society," was formed. The Society adopted a Constitution, and chose the following gentlemen as their officers:

- Josiah Collins, Esq. President.
- Gen. James Iredell, 1st Vice President.
- Rev. Henry Holmes, 2d Vice President.
- Henry Wills, Esq. Sec'y of the Board.
- Nath'l Bond, Esq. Treasurer.
- Gen. R. T. Brownrigg.
- James R. Bent, Esq.
- Mr. James R. Creecy.
- Chas. E. Johnson, Esq.
- Mr. Clem. H. Blount.
- Dr. James Norcom.

*Price of Cotton.*—At Petersburg, on the 29th ultimo, 20 to 24 cents.

At New-York, on the 26th, Upland 23 to 26; New-Orleans 25 to 30; Alabama 22 to 26.

At Charleston, on the 25th, Sea Island 55 to 60; Std. 30 to 40; Malva and Santee 45 to 55; Short Staple 24 to 28.

The 50th anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord, Mass. was celebrated at the latter place on the 19th ultimo. On the same day, the corner stone of a monument, to be erected by the citizens of Concord, was laid with masonic ceremonies.