

The Philadelphia Gazette states, that seven expresses arrived in that city yesterday morning from New-York, in anticipation of the mail, and the intelligence they brought gave great activity to the market. Sales, at advanced prices, were very extensive. Twenty-seven cents were offered for good Upland Cotton, and refused. Several of the expresses proceeded farther south.

The city of New-York, it is supposed, will be benefitted between THREE and FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS by the advance on the single article of cotton. This estimate is made on the general impression that between 80,000 and 100,000 bales are held by New-York merchants, the average advance on which is between \$25 and \$40 per bale.

Suppose that 500,000 bales of cotton (probably much less than one crop) are now held by the American merchants at home and abroad, and by the planters at the south—that it has advanced \$35 per bale, and the result will be that the country is benefitted \$17,500,000. It must be remembered that this advance is in a foreign country, on an article of American produce.

#### From the Baltimore Patriot.

A gentleman of Baltimore who has just returned from Philadelphia, has given the Chronicle the following details of a murder committed about a mile and a half from Charlestown, Cecil County, Md.

A young lady, on Monday last, left her father's house, in company with her little sister, about four years of age, to visit her grand father, distant about a mile from the residence of her father. Both were missing until the Friday following, when the melancholy catastrophe which had befallen her, was made known by her little sister, who had wandered in the woods from the fatal period of her sister's murder until then.

The account which she gave to the person whose house she providentially reached, was, "that a big ugly man had met her sister and self while on their way to their grand father's, and after dragging her sister into the woods, murdered her."

The body was immediately sought for and found by the neighbors—the monster had nearly separated the young lady's head from her shoulders—four other wounds were inflicted upon her body; one on either side of the breast, one on each of her sides, just below the ribs, rather of which, it is said, would have proved mortal; but not content with the cruelty already inflicted, he gave her several other stabs in different parts of the body.

Our informant adds, that a lad who was examined before the jury inquest, proved that on the day on which the murder was committed, he was riding in a gig along the road, where he overtook a man on foot answering the description of the one given by the little girl of the murderer of her sister, who asked leave to ride with him a short distance; that he took him up, and after riding a short distance he got out, when the lad turned round and discovered the young lady, who was subsequently murdered, and her little sister rising a hill a short distance in the rear; that the man who had been riding with him sat down by the road side, and he drove off.

It was therefore supposed in the neighborhood that he must have been the perpetrator of this foul deed. Our informant adds, that a man answering the same description, had committed some infamous acts in the neighborhood of the route of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, where he was at work and had eloped the day before; which circumstance seems to affix the suspicion upon him still more strongly. So great was the excitement in the neighborhood that \$300 were raised in about 20 minutes, and offered as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer, and many persons had gone in pursuit. It was therefore expected he would be taken and brought to punishment.

Our informant saw the body and was summoned on the inquest, but was excused on account of his being a traveller and solicitous to reach his home. The murdered young lady was interred on Saturday.

We have often had our feelings harrowed in reading or listening to circumstances in which murders were enveloped, but in the whole catalogue we do not know of any one, which has taxed our feelings more than the one we have just detailed.

At a late hour last night, and after the foregoing was put in type, in a second interview with the gentleman from whom we received the horrible facts stated, we further learned that, a ring, the endearing emblem of plighted love, had been borne off by the LUSTFUL murderer. Our informant heard it stated by the agonized father of the deceased, that a matrimonial engagement was on the eve of consummation. Amidst all the appalling effects of ruthless and blood stained villainy, he declares, as regards features, he never beheld more symmetry and beauty.

We regret to add, the life of the child is despaired of—the consequence of its so long wandering in the woods without sustenance.

It is seldom we have to record a more melancholy instance of the incertitude of

human life and enjoyment, than falls to our lot in narrating the circumstances of a recent and most afflicting dispensation of Providence, in an adjoining county. On the 3d inst. Dr. John A. Woolley and Mr. Angus McAulay, jr. attempted to cross Little river, a short distance above Butler's mill dam, in Montgomery county, in a flat worked by four men. The excessive rains of that and the preceding days, had so swelled the river as to render their efforts to reach the shore in the flat unavailing; and, as it approached the dam, all hope of crossing being extinct, the men who worked the flat plunged into the river and swam to shore. But the Doctor was lame, and incapable of saving himself in a similar manner. He entreated Mr. McAulay not to desert him, and they remained in the flat till it arrived near to the dam, when McAulay sprang out with the hope of gaining the shore. Vain hope! The violence of the current dashed him over the dam, and from the waters beneath his lifeless body was taken on the following morning. Dr. Woolley, in the mean time, made a desperate attempt, after divesting himself of his clothes, to save himself by swimming; but, his lameness rendering the attempt abortive, he regained the flat, fell upon his knees, and in that attitude calmly and deliberately awaited impending and inevitable destruction. The awful suspense was of short duration; but a moment, and the flat was precipitated over the dam, where the fate of this unfortunate gentleman was sealed forever. His body was not found until Saturday last, the eighth day after he was drowned.

We understand that Dr. Woolley has left a wife and three young children; and that, as a physician and a man, his loss will be severely felt by his neighbors. He was on his way to minister to the wants of the diseased, little thinking that his own case was more urgent, and to be sooner and more fatally decided than that of his patient.

#### Fayetteville Observer.

**GREAT FIRE AT BOSTON.**  
BOSTON, APRIL 9.—The citizens of Boston were alarmed last evening at half past 10 o'clock with the cry of fire. The fire was communicated from the counting room of the fish inspection store in Doane st. and spread on the north to State-street, where it consumed the stores occupied by Johnson & Sewall, F. Whitney, G. King, A. Ward, S. Thaxter & Son, P. Perrin, Hastings & Marsh. On the south the flames, aided by a strong current of wind, soon reached Central-st. and destroyed every store on both sides of the street, with the exception of that occupied by J. H. Bradford & Co. on Broad-street. The stores occupied by Mr. Norris, P. Foster, D. Appleton, Sewall, Williams & Co. Mitchell & Freeman, Upham Wheelock, G. & I. Searl, were also burnt, as well as one or two on the east side of Kilby-street, and all those from the west end of Central-st. to the Commercial Coffee House, on the east of a large new block on Water-st. Philip's buildings and stores on the West of Kilby-st. were saved with much difficulty. The merchandise in the stores on Broad and State-streets was principally saved; but in Central-street, owing to the fury of the element, a great amount of merchandise was burnt in the stores as well as in the streets. The number of buildings consumed is about sixty. Our city in the vicinity of the fire presents an appalling sight. The loss is very great.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house at St. Thomas, March 12, 1825.

"Our active, indefatigable countryman, Capt. Sloat, of the Grampus, fitted out a sloop from here a few days since, which returned this morning with a piratical sloop, which she captured near Ponce. The crew, except those killed, escaped on shore and were made prisoners by the authorities of Porto Rico. Among the prisoners is a Spaniard, who, for a long time, has been the terror of the whole coast. This capture, we hope, will for some time put a stop to piratical depredations."

The following article from the Philadelphia Gazette gives further particulars of the capture above referred to.

By the arrival of the brig Mary Ann, from St. Thomas, we have received intelligence of the capture, off Porto Rico, of a piratical sloop, by the schooner Deliance, under the command of Lt. Pendergrass, of the U. States schooner Grampus. The piratical sloop captured formerly belonged to Captain Pierette, who was with Lt. Pendergrass as his Pilot. The Pirate arrived the day previous to the Mary Ann's departure; and was generously given up by the officers and crew of the Grampus, to the right owner.

[N. F. Amer.]

The following communication from Dr. DRAKE, came to our hands on Saturday last:

LEXINGTON, KY. March 21, 1825.  
**Gentlemen:**—At different times, before Mr. CLAY left this city for Washington, last fall, I had conversations with him on the subject of the choice of a President by the House of Representatives. In all of them, he expressed himself as having, long before, decided in favour of Mr. ADAMS, in case the contest should lie between that gentleman and Gen. JACKSON.

My last interview with him was, I think, the day before his departure, when he was still more explicit, as it was then certain that the election would be transferred to that tribunal, and highly probable that he would not be among the number returned. In the course of his conversation, I took occasion to express my sentiments with respect to the delicate and difficult circumstances under which he would be placed—on which he remarked, that I could not more fully apprehend them than he did himself, but that nothing should deter him from the duty of giving his vote, and that no state of things could arise, that would justify him in preferring General JACKSON to Mr. ADAMS, or induce him to support the former. So decisive, indeed, were his declarations on this subject, that had he voted otherwise than he did, I should have been compelled to regard him as deserving that species of censure which has been cast upon him for consistently adhering to an early and deliberate resolution.

When the suggestion of a sinister vote on his part first reached us, I felt disposed to offer, without delay, the testimony which no citizen is at liberty to withhold, when he believes another to be unjustly accused of a criminal offence; but, presuming that the result of the inquiry instituted in the House of Representatives would prevent a reiteration of the imputations cast upon him, I thought it unnecessary to obtrude my humble testimony upon the public. Finding this, however, not to be the case, and regarding the character of the nation, as well as that of two distinguished individuals, to be involved in the incessant repetition of charges which have been kept alive and disseminated merely by repetition, I consider it my duty to oppose to their further diffusion the statements which I have made, and without hesitation, shall leave it, with the impartial and intelligent people of the United States to appreciate my motives, and the value of the evidence which I have, spontaneously, offered to their consideration. Very respectfully, your obt. serv't.  
**D. N. DRAKE, M. D.**

Our Country.—The present state of our country is surely one on which the friend of man, in every clime, may congratulate himself. We have our own domestic preferences and prejudices, and differences of opinion about men and things—but still the system goes on and dispenses blessings to all the people of this widely extended republic, whether resident near the snow-capt mountains of the north or breathing the perfumed air of the orange groves of the south; whether bordering on the broad Atlantic, or seated upon the mighty rivers of the west; which, like arteries in the human body, give life and spirit to the extremes of the land. There are now four citizens living who have filled the presidential office, and successively wielded all the patronage and power of that most honorable place, neither of whom has any more pretension to influence, or party to support him: if he aimed at possessing it, than any other eminent citizens enjoy. In laying down the presidency they marched directly into the rank of citizens, and we have no jealousy of them. Their advice will always be respected as that of venerable fathers should be; but we are without apprehension of their power to do evil to the republic, even if we could believe them disposed to sully the reputation which they have gained. How much matter for reflection is there in the facts here presented—in the occurrences that lately took place in the election of a new president—in the peace and prosperity of the people at large—in the march of mind and progress of improvement—in short, in the general triumph of our institutions over the fears of their friends and the predictions of their enemies!

It is my intention to speak of these things at considerable length, in which shall be embraced a cool and dispassionate review of certain late political events, in the hope that, while all deference is paid to conflicting opinions, my mite may be contributed to induce some more and more to love their country, and rally round its constitution and laws, as the ark of common safety.—Niles' Register.

**Germany.**—The following interesting passage is taken from an article in the last London Quarterly Review, upon a "Tour in Germany," &c. an engaging little work, recently published in England:

WEIMAR, the capital of the Grand Duchy of that name, is the Athens of Germany: Encouraged by the Grand Duke, the most popular of sovereigns, Wieland, Schiller, Goethe, and Herder, resorted to his Court, (the first, indeed, had the charge of his education) and by their united genius have spread a lustre over this little territory, not exceeding two hundred thousand souls in its population, which nothing but its literature could have imparted to it. Of these intellectual potentates, Goethe alone survives—now, through years and infirmities, withdrawn from a world with which he, heretofore, delighted to mix. Yet, not long ago, when a concert was given at Court, in honor of a birth day, the aged poet found his way thither, late in the evening, and on his entrance, the nau-

sic ceased, court and princes were forsaken, and the Grand Duke himself advanced, to lead up his grey-headed friend.

Amongst the ladies of Weimar, as also of Saxony, there is a simplicity, which is quite delightful; knitting and needle work know no interruption at home or abroad, and a female going to a rout might forget her fan, but would, assuredly, remember her work-bag. At Dresden, even the Theatre is not protected from the needle and knitting-pin, and our author has seen a lady gravely lay down her work, wipe away the tears which the sorrows of *Thetis* had brought into her eyes, and immediately proceed with her stocking foot. It was, however, to be expected, that in a town which prides itself upon its learning, the softer sex would not always be free from pedantry, and, accordingly, a few clubs of Blues have been formed to drink tea, and "talk about Shakspeare, taste, and musical glasses."

The popularity of the reigning family was insured by its humane and generous efforts to relieve the wretchedness entailed on the country by the war which closed with the battle of Leipsic—every source of courtly expense was cut off, for the purpose of administering to the wants of the houseless and fatherless peasantry, whose old village stories of "wiches on the Hartz, and legends of Number-Nip from the mountains of Silesia," had given place to tales of individual misfortunes, of desolation, and of blood—and, however it may be credited, this sympathy has bound the people to the rulers far more closely than the representative government which the Grand Duke has since bestowed on them, and on which they are unenlightened enough to set a ludicrously little value.

"When the first election took place under the new Constitution, considerable difficulty was experienced in bringing up the electors, particularly the peasantry, to vote. In defiance of the disquisitions of the liberal professors of Jena, they could not see the use of all this machinery:—Do we not pay the Grand Duke for governing us, they said, and attending the public business? why then give us all this trouble besides?"  
Nay, after the experience of a representative body has been tried during seven years, many still assert that matters went on quite as well, and more cheaply, without them. Neither could the Grand Duke, with all his influence, persuade the members to debate with open doors, so fearful were some of the rustic Senators of public ridicule; nor would they permit even an abstract of their journals to be printed, except on condition that the names of the speakers should not appear. Half a guinea a day is the allowance at Weimar to each member during the session; and the representative of a county may be seen trudging to "the house" with a crust in his pocket, and returning home with his wages in his fob. Out of doors few persons care one farthing what the one-and-thirty statesmen are doing within; and except that oracular word may now and then escape from a Senator at a table d'hôte, or that a couple of old gentlemen may gossip over a state question as they lounge through the park, it is in vain to seek for symptoms that the great council of the nation is assembled at Weimar. An opera, a romance, or a sledge party, is a subject of tenfold more interest; and politics are as yet, the last thing thought about. Doubtless a taste for them will be created by degrees, and it is best that it should: when it comes to the birth of an adult, it is too apt to start forth like Minerva from her father's head, in arms.

#### MARRIED.

At the residence of the late Alex. Ross, at Steel Creek, in this county, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Dr. John M. Harris, to Miss Evulina E. Ross.

#### Medical.



**Drs. Henderson & Boyd**  
HAVE associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE for the village of Charlotte.  
April 23, 1825. 3132

#### Notification.

THOSE that have standing accounts with me for work done in 1824 and previous, are hereby notified that unless they make payment or settlement between now and the May county court, their accounts will then be placed in an officer's hands for collection.  
ALEX. GRAHAM.  
Charlotte, April 19, 1825. 3132

**State of North-Carolina,**  
Mecklenburg County, February Term, 1825  
Daniel Gallant } Original Attachment, levied  
Thomas Miller. } on the hands of William Seely, Garnishee.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, and reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.  
TEST. ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.  
6575

Deeds for sale, at this Office.

#### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of *Cornwell & Nichols*, has been dissolved, by mutual consent.  
**WILLIAM CORNWELL,**  
**GEORGE NICHOLS,**  
Charlotte, April 8, 1825. 3132.

#### Cabinet Making.

THE above business will be carried on by the subscribers, at the house well known by the name of Mason's Old Tavern, in the town of Charlotte. They hope, by punctuality and attention to business, to meet with patronage. Applications by order or otherwise, will meet with prompt attention.  
**GEORGE NICHOLS,**  
**JOSEPH PRITCHARD.**  
April 25, 1825. 3132

#### WILLIAM CORNWELL,

**CABINET MAKER,**  
GRATEFUL for the encouragement which he has received, in his line of business, from the citizens of Charlotte, and his friends from the adjacent country, informs them, that since the dissolution of the firm of *Cornwell & Nichols*, he has received a handsome supply of the best materials for carrying on the above business, and assures his customers that he is now ready to supply them with any work of the following kind, viz: Mahogany or Black Walnut and Curled Maple Bureaus, Sideboards, Carved Settlers, Tables, Bedsteads, Writing Desks, Cradles, and every other article in his line of business; which shall be completed with neatness and despatch. All kinds of Furniture carefully repaired, on the most reasonable terms.  
All kinds of country produce will be taken in payment, at the market price, for work.  
The subscriber would take an apprentice to the above business, of a steady, moral character; but none need apply except they can come well recommended.  
**WM. CORNWELL.**  
Charlotte, April 22, 1825. 3132

#### Notice.

To the Members of the County Committee.  
THOSE gentlemen who have been appointed to represent the militia companies in the county of Mecklenburg, are requested to attend in the town of Charlotte, on the 20th day of May next. Business of importance will be proposed for their investigation.  
**HUGH PARKS.**  
April 22, 1825. 3132

#### Attention, Artillerists!

YOU are hereby ordered to parade in front of the Court-House, on Wednesday next, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M.  
By order of Capt. Polk,  
**J. H. NORMENT, O. S.**  
April 23, 1825. 1w

#### FAYETTEVILLE.

**Robert Jaffray & Co.**  
IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, are now receiving their Spring Supplies, from England and New-York, which, with those on hand, will comprise an extensive assortment, and afford to country merchants an opportunity of making good selections. A liberal credit will be given to responsible dealers, whom they invite to make their purchases in this market.  
March 25, 1825. 4131

#### David B. Crane & Co.

ARE now receiving their Spring Importation of *HARD-WARE & CUTLERY*, direct from England, comprising a general assortment of such Goods as are usually kept in country stores, which they will offer at wholesale, to responsible dealers, on a liberal credit.  
Fayetteville, March 25, 1825. 4131

#### Notice.

THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-House, in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.  
**J. SMITH, Sec. Soc'y.**  
April 5, 1825. 3130

#### Mississippi.

THIS large, elegant, and well bred young horse, will stand the ensuing season in Mecklenburg county, at the following places, to wit:—at Robert Wilson's, 12 miles above Charlotte, Mondays and Tuesdays; in Charlotte, at Dr. Henderson's stable, Wednesdays and Thursdays; Fridays and Saturdays, at Robert L. Dinkins, 9 miles below Charlotte, on the Old Nation Ford road, public days accepted, when he will be in Charlotte; and will be let to mates at the moderate price of Six Dollars the single leap; Twelve Dollars the season, payable the 1st of January, but to be discharged with ten, if paid within the season; and Fifteen dollars to insure a mare with foal. Great care and precaution will be taken to avoid accidents; but no liability. The season will commence the 10th March and end 15th June.  
**DESCRIPTION.**  
MISSISSIPPI is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, near seventeen hands high, five years old this spring, well proportioned, and possessing great muscular power.  
**PEDIGREE.**  
MISSISSIPPI was got by the celebrated running horse Napoleon, who was got by Skyscraper, who was got by the famous imported horse Dare Devil, and was descended from the great running horse Eclipse. Napoleon's dam was the celebrated mare Slow-and-Easy, who was got by the celebrated horse Baronet, her dam by Cephalus; her grand-dam by Fearnought; Mississippi's dam was got by the celebrated running horse Double-head, who was got by the old sorrel Diomedee. Double-head's performance on the Tennessee turf, was unequalled by any horse that ever ran in that state, and warrants the assertion of his being a thorough bred horse; her dam was got by the running horse Old Belaire, out of a partner and Fearnought mare.  
**CHALLENGE.**  
MISSISSIPPI has not yet had an opportunity of distinguishing himself as a runner, and of course has nothing to recommend him but his pedigree; but if any person wishes to test that fact, he can cut-out any stallion foaled and raised in the state, from one-fourth of a mile to four miles, carrying the weight of his groom and saddle on each, for the amount of his season, or one thousand dollars.  
**WM. HOGAN.**  
March 1, 1825.—6571.

#### Constables' Executions.

For sale, at this Office.