

disposed to yield to the professions of every competitor.

Under such circumstances, it was agreed to appoint Col. Campbell officer of the day, that is, if I do not misapprehend the relation; he was consulted the man, agent, and executor of the decisions of the court-martial; was to carry these plans in execution and act under their control; and was, on emergencies, to act as commander. And he was appointed to that station for the following reasons:

1st. He was a stranger, who had come from a different state to assist North Carolina, together with their neighbours of South Carolina, to drive the enemy from her borders;

2d. He had the greatest number of troops under his command of any one officer;

3d. He was either among the most junior officers of that rank, or the very youngest in commission, and his appointment, therefore, could be considered an insult to no particular officer, more than to all; and

4th. He was esteemed an officer of activity, enterprise, and merit; and the foregoing reasons for his appointment could be urged in his favor without objection on that score, or the disgust of the troops.

But at the same time it is proper to state, that the superiority of Col. Campbell to his brother officers of equal grade, in merit or qualifications of any kind for the command, was neither assigned or admitted as a reason of his appointment; and even the possibility of the assumption of such a thing at a subsequent period, was not at all thought of at the time. He owed his appointment to motives of courtesy, and of policy, as above stated.

In the Battle of King's Mountain, it has not been understood here that Col. Campbell disgraced himself, as stated by Gov. Shelby. The report always has been, that Col. Cleveland fought with a fierce and fearless valor; Col. Shelby and Col. Searles, with their usual animation, courage and effect; Col. Lacy, and his second in command, Col. Hill, with resolution and bravery; Col. Campbell with intrepidity and skill; and Col. H. might was in the heat of the battle, and had more men killed in proportion to the number under his command, than any other officer. In fine, it would seem that nearly all, both officers and men, exerted themselves with so much valor and success, that at the close of the action, and ever after, each one ascribed the victory to his own bravery.

Cases of wavering or dereliction were few. Among these, I have heard that Col. Hill stated that Col. Williams retired and kept himself out of the engagement until he found that the battle was fairly won by his friends; that he then came forward with loud exultations and boasts, and was shot by Col. Lacy. This circumstance was known to few. As the firing had not ceased between the contending armies, it was generally believed that Col. Williams was wounded by the enemy.

Col. Williams, Col. Lacy, and Lt. Col. Hill, were from South Carolina. They had under their command, in all, perhaps between two and three hundred men, but perhaps not quite so many.

It is to be regretted, that one of the friends of Col. Campbell should have allowed himself, during the unfortunate altercation with Gov. Shelby, to indulge in invectives against the troops of North Carolina; and with all the delight of a triumph, to hold up to derision the recent conduct of some of our Militia at the battle of Guilford. Recriminations would be easy. But to reproach and insult a patriotic and great State with the conduct of a few ill-disciplined men, is as liberal and unjust, as it is irritating and useless. I am persuaded, that Col. Campbell himself would not with such feelings have mentioned the troops of North Carolina. Men, in conjunction with whom he had marched against the enemy of our common country; who had exercised the courtesy of appointing him, a junior officer, to the principal and active command, in preference to officers of their own State of equal merit, at least, longer experience and greater services; by whose sides he fought in a well contested and bloody battle, and who had never been too sparing in their praise of his conduct;—would surely have received a different recompense at his hands, had he lived. Not in such manner, unless I am mistaken in his character, would he have requited those who had placed him in a situation which enabled him to render good service to his country, and gather laurels for himself, and whose bravery and blood, nobly exerted and freely shed, acquired for him the most splendid achievement of his life.

PHOENIX.
Lincoln County, April 9th, 1823.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. WESTERN COLLEGE.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I was almost sure that some of your correspondents would, before this time, have favored us with an answer to the query of "Atticus." The spirit and the sentiment of his piece I do highly approve, for this plain reason.—He approves of my plan of obtaining funds for the Western College.

His query is "should not the President of the board call a meeting of the Trustees, as soon as possible?" I answer in

the negative. At this time there are four opinions on the subject of the College: The first, and most general opinion is, that the College is dead; the second is, that a change in location would ensure success; the third is, that the Trustees ought to appropriate the subscriptions, and commence the buildings; the fourth is, that the College is not dead, and that a change of location could not, at present, answer any valuable purpose.

From this view of the opinions of the more enlightened citizens of the west, it appears to me that a meeting of the board, at this time, would create much improper feeling, and give a final death stroke to the College. Some members would move a change in the location; to prevent this, others would urge, and endeavor to prove that an appropriation of the subscription, and commencement of the buildings, would give new life to the business. If any of these should succeed, what would be gained? In my judgment, nothing at all. Every county cannot have a college. —does not need one, and our funds would be so divided, that we could soon see that we must give up the Western College. Our strength lies in our unanimity. It appears to me, therefore, that the interest of the College requires a postponement of a meeting of the Trustees, until wise men have time to consider whether it would not contribute to the public good to endeavor to enlist the whole energies and resources of the west, in endowing and establishing a College, rather than to attempt to force into existence a little something, chartered for a college,—which would do but little good. It would be all waste.

My answer to the query of Atticus is, therefore, that it would be much better, and much more pleasant, for the Trustees never to meet again, and let the college die an easy death, than for them to meet together, and, in solemn deliberation, to decree its death.

Yours, &c. ALIQUIS.

P. S. Those who have expressed their fears on the subject, may be assured that "Aliquis" has had no hand in writing any of the pieces which have appeared in the Carolinian on the subject of the *Collegium*. But he has not promised that he will not help his country, in a pinch.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As the term for which Mr. Monroe was chosen President is drawing to a close, it is certainly proper that the people should begin to consider who will be a fit person to elect as his successor. This becomes the more necessary, as there are so many candidates aspiring to that high post. There are, as well as I can learn, about half a dozen of them; but of these, there are only three that are seriously thought of in our state, to wit: John C. Calhoun, John Q. Adams, and Wm. H. Crawford. All these three are more or less known of in the circle of my observation, and they are popular in the order in which I have named them. Of Mr. Calhoun, I recollect something. I well remember when he first appeared in Congress, and there, by the force of his talents, placed himself at once at the head of the Republican party. I remember his brilliant course during the war, and after its close, in Congress, and what man of intelligence but must admire the achievements of his mind since he has been Secretary of War?

Of Mr. Adams, I also remember something. The eloquent and masterly productions of his pen before and since he has been Secretary of State, are fresh in my memory. They show him to be the man of talents, and the accomplished statesman. I can, therefore, easily see why it is that Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Adams are so much talked of as fit persons for the next President. But, for the life of me, I am at a loss to find out the grounds of Mr. Crawford's pretensions to that high station. I have now been a constant reader of newspapers for nearly twenty years, and have yet to learn what this Mr. Crawford has done to give him the least claims to the Presidency.

None other than men of the profoundest talents, and the most unsullied integrity,—men that have given proofs of those qualifications, by acts and deeds, not words, should ever be exalted to the first station in this great republic! I have never yet heard of Mr. Crawford's doing any thing in this way. But perhaps his achievements were all performed before my remembrance.—If so, I should be glad to be told of them; and I do now most respectfully solicit some of his friends and advocates, to answer this query: *What has Mr. Crawford ever done to entitle him to be made President of these United States?* Let the answer contain no empty assertions; let it state simple facts,—the when, the where, and the how,—in plain words, and in few.

A BURKE FARMER.
April 10th, 1823.

DIFFICULTY OF TRANSLATION.

An unfortunate mistake occurred some time ago in translating the Scriptures into one of the Eastern languages. The judge was understood in the sense of *doing or rendering justice*, and the sentence judge not least to be judged, was translated *do not justice least justice be done unto you*.

London paper.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Columbia, arrived at New-York, has brought accounts from Liverpool of the 5th, and from London of the 4th March,—5 days later than the advices in our last week's paper.

War had not yet commenced between France and Spain. In a late debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Canning said, "the hopes of preserving peace between those powers were materially diminished, but not destroyed."

It is said that France has informed the British Minister at Paris, that his further attempts to mediate between the French and Spanish governments would be unavailing.

In France, the movement of the troops towards Spain continued. The question on the appropriation bill of 100 millions, was not yet decided in the Chambers.—The debate on the subject continued stormy.

The fleet from Brest had sailed, and it was reported they were destined against Cadix.

Disaffection has appeared among the French troops on the Spanish Frontier.

The Spanish Cortes are said to have granted letters of marque against French vessels—and 40 commissions had been taken.

The Session of the Spanish extraordinary Cortes was terminated on the 19th February.

LONDON, MARCH 4.—Despatches arrived yesterday from Madrid, dated 22d of February. It appears that the accounts which have been published in the French papers were exaggerated. It is true, that the removal of the King from Madrid was proposed by the Ministers; but the King refused to quit the capital, and the Ministers, in consequence, resigned. A considerable ferment then took place; and the Cortes and Palace were assailed by the people, who violent and treasonable outrages. The King became alarmed, and refused to receive the resignation of the Ministers, entreating them to remain in their stations till he could form a new government. To this they assented, and it was supposed the King would accede to their recommendations to leave Madrid.

It appears that Parliament has agreed to a reduction of taxes to the amount of £2,000,000. Mr. Canning has declared that this is all that can be proposed for the relief of the agricultural interest.

A public dinner was to be given at the London Tavern on the 7th March, to the Spanish and Portuguese ministers, and the Duke of San Lorenzo.

The exportation of munitions of war to Spain and her dependencies, is permitted in England. France is fitting out several squadrons for sea.

Two vessels are said to have sailed from England for Spain, with arms and ammunition.

Besides allowing arms to be exported to Spain—it is proposed in England to permit commissions for her service.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 1.—We hear that Gen. Lambert has offered his services to command a small squadron of observations, which is to be fitted out in case of hostilities between France and Spain. Recruiting parties have been sent out to complete the corps of marines to the number 500 by the House of Commons. About 300 will be required for this purpose.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, APRIL 9.—The very fast sailing schr. *Fly*, Capt. Boyer, arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz, having left that port on the evening of the 21st ult. We are obligingly favored by Capt. B. with the following account of the state of affairs in Mexico, up to the date of his departure, and from our knowledge of his character, we feel authorized to vouch for its correctness. This account elucidates many of the recent occurrences in that quarter, which have hitherto appeared mysterious.—*Mercantile Advertiser*.

On the 26th of January, negotiations commenced on the part of the Imperial army then besieging Vera Cruz, with Gen. St. Anna, the Republican chief.—Many propositions were made by Gen. Echavarrá, the commander of the besieging army, all of which were rejected, until the first of February, when the stipulations of St. Anna were complied with, and the siege raised. In the afternoon of that day Gen. Echavarrá entered the city, amidst the huzzas of the people.—He was met by Gen. St. Anna at the gates of the city, and received with open arms, and was thence escorted to the Palace. On the following day he departed for Jalapa. On his arrival there, a correspondence commenced between him and the minister of war, which resulted in nothing of importance. On the 17th, a great Republican chief, Guadalupe Victoria, entered Vera Cruz with every manifestation of joy. In anticipation of this event, the crown of *Iturbide* had been burnt in the public square, and the tree of liberty planted upon it, under which Victoria passed on his way to the Palace. On arriving at the palace, he with St. Anna, presented themselves at the balconies with wreaths of laurels on their brows, which the people raised upon their wearing. A few days after this, the Marquis de Villaveca, commander of the imperial troops

at Puebla, declared for Victoria, St. Anna, and Liberty!

The Emperor, immediately on his hearing of this, dispatched to Puebla two commissioners, Gen. Negrete, and Herrere, Secretary of State, to treat in some manner for the preservation of himself and the crown. On their arrival, Gen. Negrete immediately embraced the popular cause, and Herrere returned without any particular audience with the Republican chiefs. The Emperor then proposed to establish the congress and to proceed agreeably to its decrees. This was refused, a demand was made of his crown, with a promise of protection to his person, until a congress should convene, who alone should direct in what manner he should be disposed of. The Emperor on receiving this, left the city of Mexico, (after arming all the Indian population with swords, knives and muskets,) for Tlacabayou, one league distant. He also formed an alliance with the Grand Cado, an Indian chief of the interior, who was engaged to furnish him with ten thousand Warriors, upon condition that he shall be Emperor of one half of Mexico, and Iturbide of the other. This chief had left Mexico for the purpose of fulfilling the terms of the co-partnership.

On the 21st of March, a despatch was received at Vera Cruz, dated at Puebla on the 14th, stating that the army was to move from that place on the following day to surround Iturbide, who, it was said, was about to depart from Tlacabayou for Valadola, supposed for the purpose of forming a junction with his Indian colleague.

The Republican army is divided and directed as follows:—Gen. Bravo advances for Chalco; Inloc. for Toluca—Negrete, for Atoyac; Echavarrá, for Guadalupe; and Barragon, for Cuatlan. Another division is ordered for S. Augustine de Las Cañas. Gen. Victoria commanded at Vera Cruz. Gen. Echavarrá was at Guamanthe, with 600 men. The whole Republican force was estimated at 7 to 8000; that of the Emperor consisted of 1000 to 1500.

Gen. St. Anna sailed from the Island of Sacrifice (one league from Vera Cruz,) on the 21st of March, with a squadron of 1 brig and four schooners, having on board 300 to 400 troops, for Tampico.—The supposed object of this expedition was to intercept the shipment of a large sum of money, belonging to Iturbide, said to be on board a Spanish packet which was to sail next day for Havana.

The squadron lately purchased in the U. States by Iturbide, is entirely hauled up, with the exception of one gun boat and one schooner, and the officers and men, with the exception of a very few, discharged.

The British sloop of war Ranger arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d of February, with a Mr. Makay, an agent of the government, on board, who was to have proceeded to the Emperor; but on finding the country in the hands of the Republicans, he embarked on board the Ranger, and sailed, as was said, for Havana.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 7.

From Campeachy.—We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Shearman of the brig Sam, arrived at this port yesterday, for the latest intelligence from Campeachy. In the province of Yucatan, a convention was held, attended by the military and all the disaffected of Vera Cruz, which declared in favor of the congress. A complete revolution had taken place at Campeachy—the imperial governor had been turned out of office and imprisoned, and a new one elected by the people. All the prisoners, who were confined by order of the emperor Iturbide, were liberated; and nothing was heard or seen, but rejoicings and illuminations.

The emperor's person was considered very unsafe, as the general cry was "down with the traitor, long may the congress exist." A disaffection every where reigned, which was heightened by the prohibition of the sale of tobacco in that part of the Peninsula.

HAYTI.

President Boyer has issued a proclamation dated 20th March, interdicting all vessels from the West India Island from entering the ports of Hayti, under penalty of the confiscation of such vessels and every thing on board—and has also prohibited all vessels belonging to Hayti from communicating with the Islands under the same penalty, with the addition of imprisonment of the captains and crew of such vessels.—*Chs. Mercury*.

ST. DOMINGO.

The acknowledgment of the independence of this island by our government, is strongly recommended in some of our northern commercial papers; on the ground of obtaining the advantage of a favored mercantile intercourse with that new founded empire. The imports from the island into the United States, in the last treasury year, amounted in value to 2,641,817 dollars, and the exports to that republic in the same period, to 1,745,107 dollars, exhibiting a balance considerably in our favor of a trade which, it is argued, would be greatly augmented by the reciprocal appointment of authorized agents in the two countries.

Chs. City Gaz.

"Chapter" of Piracies!

Captain Selby of the brig Nancy, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday, from Havana, sailed on the 20th March, in company with nineteen sail, English, Dutch, and American, under convoy of the English sloop of war Ranger, of 23 guns.—Vessels ran so great a risk in coming in to or going out of Havana, that Capt. S. deemed it advisable to wait three days for convoy. He saw the pirates take a brig in sight of Moro Castle, and chase a Dutch ship close to the Moro. The brig which was captured was a Dutch vessel, from Amsterdam, as was ascertained by the marks of some of the goods which were landed. The crew is believed to have been murdered. The atrocities committed on this coast are of the most shocking description. The men are murdered and the women ravished. No American vessel of war was there to afford protection to our commerce.

To the eastward of Matanzas, the houses are filled with goods. In general, they ask only a doubloon for a horse-load of merchandize. The following, however, is the Matanzas Piratical Price Current, carefully corrected from actual sales, up to the last date. Russia Sheet, fair, to good, \$6; Gin, per case, \$1 50; Nails, per cask, \$4; assorted invoices, \$600 for \$8,000 first cost.—*Balt. Fed. Repub.*

Horrid Piracy!!

Captain Robinson, arrived yesterday from New Orleans, informs that the brig —, Perkins, of Kennebeck, arrived at the Balize on the 21st ult. from Port au Prince and Campeachy. Captain R. was informed that she was boarded in entering the harbour of Campeachy by a piratical schooner of about 40 tons, manned by 30 or 40 men, who asked for money, but Capt. P. denied having any. They then stabbed him in several places and out off one of his arms, when he told them where the money was (200 doubloons) which they took and proceeded to murder him in the most inhuman manner. He was first deprived of the other arm and one of his legs. They then dipped oakum in oil, put some in his mouth and under him; set it on fire and thus terminated his sufferings!!—The mate was stabbed with a spear in the thigh. They also robbed the brig of anchors and cables, sails, rigging, quadrants, charts, books, papers, and nearly all the provisions and water.—On the passage from Campeachy to the Balize, she was providentially supplied with provisions, &c. by vessels which she fell in with, or they must inevitably have perished.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Another American murdered!

The brig Alert of Portsmouth, from New Orleans, with a deck load of hogs, arrived at Havana on the 29th ult. Off the Moro, she was boarded in the night by two piratical boats with nine men each, and Captain Charles Blunt was killed and thrown overboard. The Cook was stabbed and thrown among the hogs, and nearly eaten up before being discovered. Several of the crew were badly wounded, and the brig robbed.—*Nat. Intel.*

It appears by a letter received at Boston from Canton, giving the particulars of the fire at that place, that the houses at Canton are built of bamboo. They are one story high, and contiguous, and the lanes or streets are only a few feet wide.—Such buildings extend as far as the eye can reach. The factories were two or three stories high, built of brick, and finished in the European style. It is supposed upwards of 60,000 persons were rendered homeless by the calamity—and as there is not much humanity or ability among the Chinese, it is supposed they could not find shelter or support any where.

Raleigh Register.

A proclamation in the Spanish and English languages, is published in the National Advocate of the 26th ult. signed "the People of United States." It invites the inhabitants of Cuba to declare themselves independent, & pledges the support of the United States to such a measure. This trick of cloathing a piece of composition in the guise of an official document, may be very amusing, but can answer no good purpose. The people of Cuba are well aware of the good feelings of the people of the United States, and if they are determined, as we trust they are, on resisting all exchange which is to transfer their territory and their persons, like slaves and property, to a foreign master, they will doubtless write their own proclamations, and may confidently rely upon that course of conduct from the United States prompted both by just feelings and true policy.

Charleston City Gazette.

The act for punishment of frauds committed on the government of the U. States makes it felony to alter, forge or counterfeit, any deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt, or other writing for the purpose of obtaining money from the U. States or any of their officers or agents, punishable by imprisonment at hard labour from one to ten years, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, and fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.