

of the chadel. On the other hand, our bombs set fire to the town, about six o'clock in the morning, and it continued burning until noon. The firing did not cease throughout the entire day. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the citadel hoisted a white flag, and finally, at six in the evening, the same banner was floating both in the town and citadel; the garrison sent out a flag of truce, and shortly afterwards surrendered prisoners of war. We fired 5000 cannon shots on the 16th instant.

The place was commanded by Mr. Raynard Salvador, commander of the province. By the terms of the capitulation, he, with the whole garrison, including the militia, were made prisoners of war, to be conducted to France, under a French escort, and accommodated with means of conveyance for themselves and families during the march; to return on leave being given by the French government. The arms of the garrison to be deposited in the citadel; the wounded of the garrison to be maintained by the French army.

Gen. Riego, after he left Malaga, must have landed near Motril. The French from Malaga were probably gone in pursuit of him. Jaen is about 80 miles from Malaga. The French left a garrison at Jaen, which has probably been surprised by Riego.

The Gibraltar accounts mention that the rear guard of Riego was overtaken at Velez Malaga. The French have very few troops between Jaen and Madrid.

London, Sept. 12.

The Whiteboys are becoming as savage as ever in the south part of Ireland. The house of Mr. Franks, of Lisagooneen, was attacked, and himself, his wife and son, were cruelly murdered by a party of them.

LATEST FROM PERU.

We are indebted to our correspondent at Norfolk, Mr. Lyford, for the latest and very agreeable intelligence from Lima. He received the news by way of Kingston, Jamaica, and is in substance as follows:

The royalist troops under the Generals Canterac and Laserna, evacuated Lima in August, previous to which they not only levied a contribution of three hundred thousand dollars on the inhabitants, as in former accounts, but burnt the Mint, also the elegant dwelling of the marquis Torrestagus, with four other houses. They then marched for Upper Peru, and the whole of their army is represented to be about fourteen thousand men.

But the Arrived Liberator, General Bolivar, had arrived from Guayaquil, and was occupied in sending off from Lima troops to reinforce the combined and independent army under the command of the Peruvian General Santa Cruz, and the Colombian General Sucre, who had already with them nearly twelve thousand men, and were about marching to attack the Spaniards.

A letter from Panama, of so late a date as the 11th of September, says—"Since the Colombians and Peruvians have joined, things appear to go on well, and as General Bolivar is at Lima, facilitating the embarkation of troops to join the army in Upper Peru, the Spanish army there is considered in rather a critical situation! Many of the best informed persons here consider the contest as drawing to a close. The British merchants have despatched a fast sailing vessel from Lima for England, with an account of the state of affairs in the Pacific. All was quiet when Bolivar quitted Guayaquil."

It will be recollected that we doubted a late account which stated that Bolivar had not proceeded to Peru—his presence there, in such a crisis, is of incalculable value, and we doubt not but he will terminate the war in that highly important section of South America.

Balt. Gazette.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 31.

Vera Cruz.—By the schr. Camilla, Captain McCay, arrived here yesterday from the Island of Sacrificios, (in sight of Vera Cruz) we learn that on the 25th September a heavy cannonade and bombardment were opened by the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulua upon the city of Vera Cruz, which were continued almost without intermission up to the time of the departure of the Camilla, on the 13th inst. The greatest part of the city had been destroyed by the shells and shot from the Castle—and the light house at the Castle had been knocked down by the shells fired from the city.—What other damage was sustained at the Castle was not known. The inhabitants of Vera Cruz were all encamped a short distance from the city, without the reach of the shells of the Castle—and when any of them entered the city for the purpose of extinguishing the fires created by the shells, a heavy fire of shot was opened upon them. The Camilla has brought back the greater part of her outward cargo.

The schr. Famer-Hawley, had sailed from Alvarado for Havana with the three Spanish Commissioners.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The Southern mail arrived at Washington on Saturday in a wretched plight—its contents being a mere mass of paper.—The stage containing the mail bag, had fallen into Black River, N. C.



CAROLINIAN:

GREENSBORO, HOWARD COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1823.

The Legislature of this State, according to a provision of the Constitution, were to have convened at Raleigh yesterday. We know of no specific subject of very deep interest, that will come before them, in their constitutional capacity, this session; but there is a duty which long usage has enjoined upon the members, vitally important to the people of the State and of the Union, which they will be called to perform previous to the rising of the Legislature. A nomination of candidates for Electors of President and Vice President will undoubtedly be made; and as the people hitherto have elected those persons nominated by the General Assembly, it is expected and demanded of the members that they select such candidates for Electors as will vote in accordance with the wishes and interests of their constituents. A considerable warmth of feeling, it is expected, will be created among the members on the subject of the Presidency; especially if a proposition is brought forward to alter the mode of choosing Electors. The probability, however, now is, that the indignant frowns of the people on this desperate scheme will deter its radical projectors from bringing it before the Legislature. But those members who are faithful to their constituents and their country, will be wary of the movements of certain personages during the first of the session, who will be busy about the State House, without any ostensible business there.

There is one subject which, amidst all the political ferment and turmoil of the times, we hope will not be passed by unnoticed. The subject of Education has been too long neglected by the Legislature; but we hope at this session something will be done to encourage it. We have a well endowed and very respectable University; but its advantages are too remote from the great mass of the population of the state, to be felt and appreciated by them. The people at large are deplorably deficient in the rudiments of an education. To obviate this, primary schools are wanting. No appropriation which the Legislature could make, would be so little objected to as one for the support of common schools. We do hope some member will make an experiment this session, and see what can be done in the Legislature on this subject.

FATAL ENCOUNTER.

We are informed by a correspondent living in the county of Burke, that a young man by the name of William Lackey, was killed on the 8th inst. in a conflict with a negro man. Young Lackey was at the negro quarters of Col. John Carson, of Pleasant Garden, Burke county, assisting to haul corn from the field; a dispute arose between him and one of Col. Carson's negro men; a violent combat ensued, during which Lackey received a blow on his head, with either a stone or club, which terminated his existence in a few hours after. The negro made his escape; but active measures have been taken to apprehend him, before he escapes beyond the reach of justice. His name is York; is a large and likely fellow, about six feet high, and aged about 30 years, has a small piece bit from his under lip, and has two scars across his breast, a little more than an inch long.

"When argument grows too conclusive, 'Then shallow wits become abusive.'"
The verity of the above distich was, perhaps, never more strongly illustrated than in the character and conduct of the editor (de facto) of the Washington City Gazette. For more than a year past, the editorial management of that paper has been marked by a scurrility of style and profligacy of principle, which, had they flourished in those days, would have shamed "Peter Porcupine" himself. The paper is so abandoned and lost to all sense of decency, that those acquainted with its character have discarded it from their circles, as of a cast more worthless than the "Tickler," and only fit to grace the tap-room, the bagnio, or the brothel. It is unpleasant and mortifying to our feelings to speak in such language of those be-

longing to the same fraternity with ourselves; but in this case we are constrained to do so, from a sense of the dignity of the profession.

That paper of the 29th ult. has charged us with violating the post-office law, and has referred the case to the Post-Master General. Mr. M'Lean has written us, that, by a "strict construction" of the law regulating the post-office department, we did violate it; but that it was such a violation as has been unwittingly practised by many Editors of the first respectability throughout the United States. Now the "whole front of our offending" is simply this: On the 21st of October, we received by mail the Washington Gazette of the 10th; with what view the paper was obtruded upon us we know not, unless it was for the purpose of drawing our attention to an article it contained, (knowing we should not otherwise have seen it, as all decent papers have refused to quote the scurvy trash of the Gazette) in which some remarks of ours on the subject of the Presidency had been garbled, and their sense perverted. We did not think fit to reply publicly to that article, but endorsed on the Carolinian to them, to this effect, that if they would exchange with us, they "could quote from the fountain, and thus be enabled to do it correctly." This is the violation of law which serves as a theme for the Gazette's abuse of us.

From these facts, the public will be enabled to judge what degree of criminality ought to attach to the violation of law imputed to us. With a charitable temper, characteristic of an enlightened mind, the Post-Master General has exculpated us from any intended infringement of law; he very naturally supposes that, with high precedents before us, we were unwittingly led into a common error. On the Washington Gazette itself, we have ourselves seen endorsements more lengthy than the one complained of on our paper. We shall profit by the Post-Master General's advice, and "sin no more." But we cannot omit, on this occasion, expressing our deep concern for the "lost condition" of the fraternity of printers, if they are to be called to account for all these "deeds done [on] the newspaper!" If every endorsement made by them on margins of newspapers is a transgression of law, then indeed are their sins as "numerous as the stars in the sky, or the sands upon the sea-shore."

The Gazette sneeringly speaks of the stand we have taken against the propagation of radical doctrines; and ironically exclaims, "a pure patriot, no doubt!" Of the sincerity and correctness of our political course, since we have published a paper, we are willing that our fellow-citizens alone, whose approval and patronage have sustained our establishment; should be the judges. And as to the purity of our patriotism, we are content it should rest with the spirit we inherit from our Revolutionary progenitors, and with our own actions, during the second war for independence. In the portentous times of the latter period, we did not ingloriously slink from our duty when called to repel the enemy from our country. Can the stipendiary writer of the Gazette say as much? Where was he when a mercenary foe was sacking the domicils of his employers? Let his conscience, and his duty to his country, answer.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: I have noticed that a brother farmer of Burke has taken up his pen, to ask information on the subject of the Presidential election. I much approve of his piece; and am looking with a good deal of solicitude for an answer to it. Although my hand, as you will plainly see, is more accustomed to the plough handle than the pen, I hope you will indulge me a little, as this is the first time I ever troubled you, and allow me to propose, through the medium of your paper, a few queries in addition to those from the Burke Farmer.

When the friends of Mr. Crawford set about answering the queries put to them, I wish they would go a little further, and clear up certain charges against his public conduct.

1st. It seems that Mr. Crawford, since he has been in the Treasury Department, has so managed with some of the Western banks as to let them take him in (or through his blunders or intrigues to cheat the nation) to the amount of nearly one million of dollars; which money will be totally lost to the public. I want this explained.

2d. Our brave fellow-citizen, Gen. An-

drew Jackson, having done a great deal for the nation,—having saved our money, and saved the blood and lives of our men, women and children, and acquired, by his bravery and military skill, a high degree of national glory for us,—I wish to know how it is that this Mr. Crawford has such a deadly hostility to the General?

3d. It appears from Mr. Crawford's own reports, that, in the year 1820, he made a miscalculation in his official statements, of 3,000,000 of dollars; and that, on a second and third trial, he still could not rectify the blunder. I should like to know if such clumsy work shows him a man of talents,—of such talents as a President of the United States ought to possess?

4th. Gov. Clark, of Georgia, has furnished some documents to prove that Mr. Crawford knew of Mitchell's speculation in African negroes, contrary to his oath and the laws of our country. I want to know how it was, that, after this, Mr. Crawford strove hard to keep Mitchell in office?

5th. The experience of the late war has proved, that the Navy is our main defence against a foreign enemy; it has exalted the character of the nation, and shed a glory on the name of our country, which succeeding generations must feel and acknowledge. But it appears from a speech of this Mr. Crawford, that he is an enemy of the Navy. Now I wish to know whether it is right and safe to have a President of the United States who is hostile to the Navy?

6th. It is known that Mr. Crawford is at the head of the radical faction—a faction which is inveterately opposed to all the best measures of the present administration, and is composed of a set of men neither distinguished for talents nor virtues. Should such a man be our next President?

As we farmers, unpractised in the mystery of politics, cannot in our consciences vote for Mr. Crawford, unless all these things are explained, we hope some of his more refined advocates will clear the matter up, and show us upon what grounds they claim his exaltation to the highest office in the nation.

A RUTHERFORD FARMER.

Postscript.—Perhaps some of the lawyers, who were striving so hard at our last Superior Court to make friends for Mr. Crawford, may be able to set all things right.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Charleston dated,

NEW YORK, OCT. 6.

"To the surprise of most persons, this great State is likely to be in favor of Mr. CALHOUN for the Presidency. The nominating committee of this city is decidedly so. Should this worthy man be elected, what a proud day will it be for South-Carolina." [And for North-Carolina TOO.]

It is stated in the Boston Patriot, that Mr. JEFFERSON extended the same civility to Mr. John Quincy Adams that he did to Mr. Crawford, in writing to visit him (Mr. J.) at Monticello. But Mr. Adams, "feeling himself impelled, by filial regard, to avail himself of the summer recess at Washington to visit his aged parent, was under the necessity of declining."

We understand that one of our brother editors, in this city, was challenged by a Crawford gentleman, yesterday, but very properly declined the invitation. Neither Mr. Crawford nor his friends can expect to fight their way to the chair of state. If the game of pistols is to be resorted to, General Jackson will certainly stand the best chance.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

From the Rhode Island American.

General Jackson is reported to have in his possession letters, which, if published, would in all probability annihilate the prospects of one of the candidates for the Presidency. The last letter in the series is understood to contain an earnest entreaty, that they should be returned, in order that the evidence of a certain transaction may be destroyed. So says a letter from Tennessee, published in the New York Statesman. The candidate referred to, is supposed to be either Mr. Crawford or Mr. Clay. The letters are not to be published for the present; at least.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Republican.

The position of Mr. Calhoun is a peculiar one. Where he is not first, he is almost every where second. His situation is analogous to that of the illustrious Athenian general after the victory of Salamis. According to the custom of the Greeks, the names of two of the generals who, in their opinion, had rendered the most distinguished services to the common cause in that glorious action, were inscribed:—It is well known that of the ten generals, each subscribed his own name first—but that all but Themistocles subscribed the name of Themistocles second.

The Providence Journal states, that at the late Cattle Show in Rhode Island, Dr. Benj. Dyer, of Providence, appeared clad in a complete suit of silk, of a superior quality, manufactured in his own family, even from the culture of the trees to the growing of the worms, producing the materials.

OHIO.

LEONARD H. COWLES, Esq. of Delaware county, a member of the last Legislature, and a candidate for election to the next General Assembly, and who, we understand, was an active and zealous promoter of the nomination of Mr. Clay, last winter, has been called upon to make a public declaration of his sentiments and views in relation to the ensuing Presidential contest. In his address to his constituents, on this subject, he says, "If I have any favorite; if I have any personal feelings or partialities for either of them, (the Presidential candidates), they are for Mr. Calhoun. As yet I stand uncommitted to any one, I remain free and unpledged, my faith is not yet blighted."

Cincinnati Republican.

The friends of Mr. Crawford account for the opposition of all the other candidates to his claims, by saying, that it is always the finest fruit which the birds most peck at. We would suggest to them a different kind of explanation, and refer them to the fable of the jackdaw in his borrowed plumage. He who has decked himself in the plumage of exclusive republicanism—the republican of '98, of uniform and consistent political principles—of being the republican candidate of the Jeffersonian school, has clothed himself in a dress which does not belong to him, and must expect to be stripped of his false decorations, when he ventures into company with those whose real services, character and principles, give them the right to the plumage which the pretender has so imprudently ornamented himself.

Washington Republican.

The Senate of Tennessee have passed a Bill, making all processes returnable two years from the date of the same, unless the plaintiff will endorse on the writ, that he will receive the Tennessee bank notes (oak leaves, as they have been called) in payment. We did think that this country was too enlightened to tolerate a proposition so unjust and iniquitous.

Charleston Courier.

The resolutions, introduced by Mr. Grundy, into the General Assembly of Tennessee, instructing their Senators and Representatives not to attend a Congressional caucus for the purpose of designating a candidate for the Presidency, have been adopted.

NEW YORK, NOV. 1.

Cotton.—The import from the 25th Oct. to the 1st Nov. was 869 bales; from North Carolina 193 bales; from South Carolina 73; from Virginia 38; from Louisiana 251; from Georgia 249; from Providence 65. The transactions of the week were limited, but prices were fully supported—and in one or two instances better prices were obtained for old Cotton than at any former period of the season. Upland, new 18 1/2 a 19; do old 14 1/2 a 17; Tennessee, 14 a 15; Louisiana, 17 a 18 1/2.

RALPHIG, NOV. 7.

We have the pleasure of announcing, that Mr. Wm. Nichols, the State Architect, completed the repairs (or rather rebuilding) of our STATE HOUSE, on Friday last. Those who have visited the capitals of the several States, pronounce this to be superior to any building of the kind in the Union, either in point of architecture, elegance, or convenience, and but little inferior, except in dimensions, to the Capitol of the U. States.—Star.

THE GREAT FIRE.

The awful calamity of a general conflagration, which has lately fallen on part of the State of Maine, is thus described by the committee appointed to collect contributions for the sufferers:

"On Thursday last, (4th Sept.) between the hours of three and four, a tremendous wind arose from the north-west, and enveloped our towns in dust and smoke; scarcely had we time to pause, when the alarm of fire reached us from the woods, when we found our settlements threatened with immediate conflagration. The inhabitants instantly hastened to the scene of danger, where the houses and building of our fellow citizens were reported to be in flames. They arrived too late to save them; the whole country appeared to be on fire—it spread with such rapidity, that every log, tree, fence, barn and house, not successively, but as it were at the same moment, were wrapped in a blaze. Farmers, who were at work in their fields, and saw the flames descending from the hills, fled from before it; but ere they could afford any protection to their habitations, they were consumed. They could save nothing—all their furniture, provisions, hay and grain were reduced to ashes; and even the very fields of growing corn were in many instances destroyed by combustible matter around them. We owe the deepest gratitude to divine Providence, that but one human being, where such numbers of women and children were in imminent danger, perished in the fire! Many animals were burnt to death; others escaped with their limbs scorched or mutilated—many oxen, cows, sheep and swine were lost, and many rendered useless to the owners, have been since killed from motives of compassion to their sufferings."