

National Concerns.

THE CRISIS.

The Presidential question is now at rest, and the crisis makes a powerful appeal to the patriotism of all parties. We have one common country, one common interest. Upon the altar of that country, let us lay all personal disappointments, all personal resentments, and make of them a sacrifice to the public good.

Who is there, that would forego the holy triumph of having the chains fall, throughout Europe, throughout the world, and seeing emancipated man, every where, stand up in the image in which God created him? Who would be the guilty parricide to mar that triumph, by sacrificing it to the low, the grovelling purposes of party resentment and party revenge?

Of the latter, we hope and frankly believe, that there will be none; or, if any, that they will be so few, and of characters so marked, that the obviousness of their purpose will render their efforts abortive.

These confederated States have risen above the horizon like a constellation of stars, and the world has started up from the slumber of ages to admire the splendid phenomenon.

[FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.]

The present is a most interesting moment, and so it will be recorded in the history of our Republic. It discourses to us useful, moral and political instruction. It teaches us alike the weakness and the wisdom of man; it shows us the superiority of mind over matter, as well in the capacity of its views, as in the durability of its creations.

A few days longer, and we shall be called on to witness the retirement, from the highest office of our government, of our present venerable Chief Magistrate. For the brief space of thirty-six years, we have seen the men of the revolution—heroes in the field, or sages in the cabinet—presiding over our national councils. After steering the state vessel amidst many a storm, which menaced her with frequent destruction—after piloting her through dangers the most imminent—we have seen them successively relinquishing their command, and retiring to find repose in scenes where the battle and the breeze are heard and felt no more.

like withered leaves, most of them still hang upon the tree of existence, but every breath shakes their dry fibres, and threatens to sever the last ligament by which they are suspended.

Sad, yet salutary, are the reflections which the picture suggests to us. We see before us all the images of decay:—the broken scythe, the fractured hour-glass, the withered trunk—and, finally, the pallid of the painter himself. A voice seems to whisper within us—"Man, in all his greatness and his glory, is at best but a compound of weakness and mortality." And this is the moral lesson which is taught us when we see the last of our revolutionary heroes, who can fill the presidential chair, about to exchange the cares and bustle and parade of public life, for the stillness, the consolations and simplicity of retirement.

The election of Mr. Adams may be considered as a link which connects the race of the revolution with the generations which are to come after them. Born immediately before the revolution, he can appeal to memory for those facts which will hereafter be gathered from history alone. If he was too young to contribute to the great result of that revolution; he was old enough to participate in the glory of the triumph. He now ascends the seat of delegated power immediately after those who partook in the struggle, and who now desire to repose in the tranquillity which has succeeded it.

Messrs. Gale & Seaton, of this city, were yesterday elected Printers to the House of Representatives for the Nineteenth Congress. Messrs. G. & S. and Mr. Hezekiah Niles, of Baltimore, were the only persons, we believe, from whom applications for the appointment were received, though a few votes were given for Davis & Force, and two for Mr. Jonathan Elliot.

COME DOWN A LITTLE.

The great increase in the value of our currency, and its rapid approach to a sound state, should produce some effect on the relative value of every thing bought, or sold. Merchants who marked their goods with an advance of 25 per cent for exchange, should reconsider, and remark. The tavern keepers should recollect that groceries are one fourth lower than they have been, and they should come down a little too!

We have learnt that General Armstrong, former minister in France and afterwards Secretary of War, is engaged in writing a History of the Revolutionary contest. He is well qualified for this task, both as actor in that contest and a skillful writer. The light in which he may view some characters and events will not, perhaps, be as satisfactory as the texture of his book.

General Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 15.—We have been favored with the loan of London papers of the 17th ult. brought by the Br. ship Corcoran, Capt. Petrie, arrived in the offing on Monday evening, in 55 days from Liverpool; extracts from which will be found below.

Letters from Liverpool of the 9th, state that expresses had been dispatched to every part of the world where Cotton is produced, with information of the stock on hand in England, at the close of the year, and the consequent advance in prices in that country.

The New York ship Leeds, which got ashore on the 5th ult. coming out of Liverpool, had returned, and in endeavouring to get into the King's Dock, filled with water, and it was supposed would be entirely lost.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

Recognition by Great Britain of the Independence of Colombia and Mexico.

Mr. Canning communicated to all the Foreign Ministers, in the afternoon of Saturday last, at the Foreign Office, that the Cabinet of his Britannic Majesty had come to the resolution of acknowledging the independence of Mexico and Colombia. Commissioners would be sent to those States, charged with full powers to conclude Treaties of Commerce between them and this country, founded on that recognition.

The recognition of Buenos Ayres, which has long possessed a settled Government, may soon be expected. We understand that some further information, respecting its extent and external relations is wished for before recognizing this State. No report from Chili has yet been received.

We understand also that Col. Campbell and Mr. Ward were an hour with Mr. Canning on Sunday, at Gloucester Lodge, when they received their final instructions from that Gentleman, previous to their leaving town, on Wednesday next to embark in the Algeria, at Plymouth, for Colombia and Mexico, where they are to reside permanently, the former Commission being dissolved. These gentlemen are charged with full powers to negotiate and conclude a Treaty of Commerce with the States in question. Mr. Ward, who lately married a daughter of Sir John Swinburne, is accompanied by his lady, and Mr. Bail, formerly attached to the Embassy in Spain, goes with Mr. Ward to Mexico.

A levy of four thousand additional troops will take place immediately, for the purpose, we understand, of re-inforcing our army in India.—Courier.

We have received the Paris papers of Saturday in due course, and the Etolie dated Sunday. They contain the Address presented by the French Chambers in reply to his Majesty's speech. Though to a certain extent they may be called echoes to that which they answer, they are not without interest. Both the Peers and the Deputies speak with the most unqualified approbation of the plan for indemnifying the sufferers by the revolution. They consider the measure to be worthy of France, and worthy of a new reign. The Peers speak of it as "closing the last wounds of the Revolution" and declare the France of Clovis and St. Louis will be found again in the France of Charles the Tenth. The address in the Chamber of Peers was carried almost unanimously, the numbers in favor of it being 148, upon a total of 151.

Frankfort Papers to the 27th December have reached us. From Menning, Dec. 18, it is mentioned, that on the preceding day the Assembly of the States of that Duchy took place, when the intended marriage of the Duke with the Princess Maria of Hesse Cassel was announced.

The Allgemeine Zeitung, which has been received of the 27th ult. mentions the speculations given rise to by the arrival of Mr. Stratford Canning at Frankfort, on his way to Vienna and St. Petersburg. It is affirmed that no apprehension is now entertained of the friendship of the Great Powers being disturbed. On the question relative to the claims set up by Russia to a line of coast in North America, the United States are made to appear the aggrieved party, and England is described to act the mediator between the American and Russian Governments. All the Great Powers, it is added, are resolved, by "powerful intervention," to put an end to the sanguinary contest between the Turks and Greeks; but in what way, or in whose favor, the "powerful intervention" will take place, is not specified.

[FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.]

Calais, Sunday morning, Jan. 2.—With in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of this place there has been no winter, with so long a succession of boisterous weather, as the present. From all parts of France the complaints of the farmers are prevalent, as the heavy rains have completely rotted the food in the ground which was provided for the sheep; and in some places there have been partial inundations, attended with disastrous consequences to property. The destruction at sea has equalled, if not exceeded, that of the worst years, and there is scarcely a port on the coast which has not witnessed a wreck.

It is an extraordinary fact, that at this early period arrangements are making to profit by the Coronation, which is to take place at Rheims in May, and which will be the most splendid ceremony ever witnessed in France. Maurice, the innkeeper, is buying up all the carriages which he can obtain, with the expectation of selling or letting them for the journey at an enormous profit.

The Emperor of Russia has addressed a rescript to the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, charging him to exercise the most rigorous surveillance over all publications that touch on religion or public instruction, in order to prevent any from being published that have not received the sanction of the Synod.

LATEST FROM INDIA.

The British ship Jane, Capt. Maitland, has arrived at New York from Calcutta, and has furnished intelligence from that place to the 1st of September. When Capt. M. sailed, it was the prevailing opinion that the Burmese war had nearly terminated. The following are extracts from the Calcutta papers:

Calcutta, August 20.—The Carolina, from Rangoon, arrived off town yesterday. We are happy to state, that, on her departure, it appears every thing was quiet at Rangoon. The inhabitants continued to return in great numbers, daily, and seemed most willing to place themselves under the protection of the British Government.

Chittagong, Aug. 18.—Intelligence from Rangoon, of the 25th of July, states, that the Prince of Lunawaddi had arrived at Denadoo, with about 20,000 men, and was raising the country, en masse, to attack us. A general attack on us was determined on. The Wongly, who had been opposed to us, was returning to live in disgrace, and on his undertaking to disavow the Prince from undertaking operations until after the rains, he was loaded with irons and placed in the most rigorous confinement. The King of Ava, it was said, had left his capital and taken command of a camp formed in the upper provinces. Some prisoners state that the Burmese are in the greatest distress for provisions, and the utmost reluctance prevails among them to encounter our troops.

Bombay, Aug. 4.—We have received letters from Mecha, of the 18th July. A second expedition against the refractory Arabs near Camfrida, had left Judda, the main body consisting of 3,000 disciplined Arabs, under the command of a Turk and two Englishmen. The interior, between Mecha and Senna, continued in a state of blockade.

New Orleans papers to the 30th ult. were received by the ship Francis, arrived at New York on Wednesday night. They contain a letter from General La Fayette to the Mayor and Recorder of N. Orleans, dated Washington, Dec. 25, in which he says that he will in the Spring visit New Orleans, intending to go thro' the Carolinas and Georgia, and intermediate states between them and Louisiana, and to ascend through the western states, in order to be at Boston by the 17th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Doctor Charles Provost has been executed at Natchitoches, for the murder of S. Mills, Esq.

Fatal Engagement.—We learn by the schooner Florida, Captain Johnson, arrived at this port yesterday from the Florida Reef, that the Columbian armed schooner Centella, Captain Bartlett, was blown up on the coast of Cuba, on the 7th inst. and the crew lost. The only particulars we have been able to learn are, that when off the Moro, she discovered a Spanish corvette, from which it was impossible to escape, unless by running in or risking an action. The latter took place, and at the second broadside, the fatal event occurred. The Centella has been frequently in this port, where most of her officers are well acquainted.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 17.—The attempt to convene a town meeting yesterday afternoon, in order to obtain an expression of dissatisfaction at the result of the Presidential question, proved, as we anticipated, a perfect abortion. Vast numbers of people assembled in the state-house yard, and, as it appeared to us, were merely drawn to the spot, in order to put down the few who are anxious to keep alive an unnatural excitement on the subject. No one could be prevailed on to take the chair.—Free-Press Journal.

The trial of Mr. John C. Morrison, at Albany, for bribing a member of the Legislature, in the case of the Chemical Bank, has resulted in his complete acquittal.

Hydrophobia.—Some sections of Hartford county, Md. are at this time much infested with Mad Dogs, which have already done considerable mischief. On Thursday last no less than four persons are said to have been bitten in Abingdon. It may be well for our fellow-citizens to be on their guard, especially in their night walks.

Bond of Union.

Remedy for Sore Eyes.—Dissolve an ounce of salt-petre in a quart of water, with which fill a wine glass and invert over the eyes, (each) for about a minute every morning. Wash the eyes with the same weakened with the addition of more water. This is said to cure weak and inflamed eyes.

Another.—Boil half an ounce of Camomile flowers in a pint of new milk, and wash the eyes three or four times a day.

Another.—Open the eye over the steam of boiling spirits of turpentine.

MR. CLAY.

The following letter from Mr. Clay, published in the Richmond Enquirer, will probably give a more correct explanation of his views on "transferring his interest to Mr. Adams," than any interpretation which can be furnished by either his friends or his enemies.

Washington, 29th Jan. 1825.

"My Dear Sir: My position, in regard to the presidential contest, is highly critical, and such as to leave me no path in which I can move without censure. I have pursued, in regard to it, the rule which I always observe in the discharge of my public duty. I have interrogated my conscience as to what I ought to do; and that faithful guide tells me that I ought to vote for Mr. Adams. I shall fulfill his injunctions. Mr. Crawford's state of health, and the circumstances under which he presents himself to the house, appear to me to be conclusive against him. As a friend of liberty and to the performance of our institutions, I cannot consent, in this early stage of their existence, by contributing to the election of a military chieftain, to give the strongest guaranty that this republic will march in the fatal road which has conducted every other republic to ruin. I owe to our friendship this frank exposition of my intentions. I am and shall continue to be assailed by all the abuse which partisan zeal, malignity and rivalry can invent. I shall view without emotion these effusions of malice, and remain unshaken in my purpose. What is a public man worth if he will not expose himself, on fit occasions, for the good of his country?"

"As to the result of the election I cannot speak with absolute certainty; but there is every reason to believe that we shall avoid the dangerous precedent to which I allude.

"Be pleased to give my respects to Mr.—, and believe me always, "Your cordial friend,

"The Hon. F. Brooke," "H. CLAY.

Cotton.—A bale of cotton was brought to the Fayetteville market week before last, by Mr. Needham Smith, of Cumberland county, which, for its quality, deserves a particular notice. We understand, says the Fayetteville Observer, that this gentleman and his brother, Mr. John Smith, obtained, a year or two ago, a few cotton seeds from Mexico, and have cultivated them, with great care, separately from their other cotton, which, when brought to market, was pronounced superior to any seen here this season, and commanded two cents per pound more than had been previously given.

Hillsborough Recorder.

We are informed by the Hillsborough Journal, that Mr. [Canvas] White, of New York, has been engaged by government as engineer for the state of Georgia. It is stated that Mr. White stands at the head of his profession in this country.

DINNER TO COM. RODGERS.

On the 18th instant the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth testified their respect for Commodore Rodgers, by a Public Dinner previous to his departure in the North Carolina 74, his flag ship, to assume the command of the United States Naval forces in the Mediterranean. John E. Holt, Esq. the Mayor, presided, assisted by George Newton, Esq. the Recorder, and Wm. B. Lamb, Esq. as Vice Presidents.

Gen. William Marks, President of the Senate of Pennsylvania, was, on Friday, the 18th ult. elected, by the Legislature of that State, on the 5th ballot, to be Senator in the Congress of the United States for six years from and after the 3d of March next. The vote on the last ballot was, for Gen. Marks 73, Mr. Bernhis 17, Mr. Sergeant 19, Mr. Ingham 2.

National Journal.

USEFUL RECIPES, &c.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the American Farmer, dated at Newbury, S. C. Jan. 14, 1825.

"Mr. John Gage, of Union, a few years ago, grafted a pear upon an apple scion in his garden. When it grew up, so to begin to bear, it bore for two years, very excellent pears. The third and fourth years, it was barren; but during those years, its leaves, which formerly were those of a pear tree, changed, by degrees, to those of an apple tree. The fifth year, and ever since, it has borne excellent apples. This has been related to me by at least fifty of the most respectable men on the spot, who personally knew it to be true, so that I have no doubt of its correctness. JOB JOHNSTON."