

General Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The British ship Romney, arrived at New York from Portsmouth, brings England dates to the middle of January. The price of cotton, it will be seen, not only maintained its ground at the date of the last accounts, but stated to be a shade better;—it has consequently been more lively in market, and may be quoted at 18 1/2 to 19 cents.

The cause of the Greeks continued to prosper. Another naval engagement had taken place, which resulted in the destruction of one Egyptian frigate and several transports. Patras was invested by sea and land, and its speedy surrender was anticipated.

The Ottoman Porte had at length determined to evacuate Wallachia and Moldavia.

It would seem that France is not in a very good humor with England for having acknowledged the independence of the South American republics; and it is said that the Russian bear is rather restive on the occasion.

The Turkish government was preparing for another campaign against the Greeks.

France has agreed to keep 22,000 troops in Spain, to secure Ferdinand on his throne a little longer.

FOREIGN PARAGRAPHS

From late London papers, received at the Office of the Charleston Courier.

Effect of Imagination.—A poor woman in England, afflicted by phrenzy at the death of her husband, dreamt that a figure appeared at her bed side, and told her not to repine, she should join him in 48 hours. She mentioned the dream, which became the universal topic of conversation, and she died in perfect health at the time, but sickened and died at the hour appointed.

There has been a dispute in Ireland, between two ventriloquists, Mr. Charles and Mr. Alexandre, the former contending that the latter was not himself. A public exhibition took place afterwards, when Mr. Charles was constrained to say, that he believed Mr. Alexandre was Mr. Alexandre.

A Norway pony, or rather a mammoth mouse, only 32 inches high, has been presented to the King of England. He runs up and down stairs like a dog, eats bread and potatoes, drinks beer, and sleeps in the chimney corner.

Mr. Southey has come out in the papers, with a severe commentary on Lord Byron's Conversations, lately published.

An unlicensed Apothecary failing in his suit to recover for his medicines, sought to get pay for his phials, which were as unwholesome as the physic.

General Quiroga denies, in the London (then) constituted authorities of Spain.

NORFOLK, FEB. 21.

Loss of the U. S. schr. Ferret. Capt. Banks, of the schr. Princess Ann, from Havana reports, that the U. S. schr. Ferret, Lieut. Comdr. Bell, was capsized in a squall on the 10th inst. off Point Yeocos, and eight men were drowned and the vessel lost. The survivors, among whom were all the officers, were taken from the wreck by a schr. formerly the U. S. schr. Jackall.

The U. S. schr. Shark, Lieut. Comdr. Gallagher, with com. Warrington on board arrived at Thompson's Island on the 1st inst., and Com. W. had entered upon his duties. It was to execute some order of his, that the Ferret had been dispatched, when she met with the melancholy accident noticed above.

A Degrading Punishment.—In the ancient German empire such persons as endeavored to sow sedition and disturb the public tranquillity, were condemned to become objects of public notoriety and derisions, by carrying a dog upon their shoulders from one great town to another. The Emperors Otho I. and Frederick Barbarossa inflicted this punishment on noblemen of the highest rank.

The Right Rev. Bishop England, of the Catholic Church, has issued a Circular Letter, directing public prayers to be offered up in all the Churches under his jurisdiction on the 4th of March, to beseech the protection of God for the Republic, under the administration of the new President!! Chas. Courier.

Culture of Cotton.—The Editor was surprised to learn, in conversation just week with several members of Congress of that State, that the culture of Cotton is fast extending in Virginia.—That even not far from Richmond some planters are turning their attention to it, and cultivating from twenty to one hundred acres per year thus regarding it as one of their chief staples. American Farmer.

The Albany Argus says, "we have the most unquestionable authority for saying that Governor Clinton has received, from the President elect, the offer of the appointment as Minister to the court of St. James.

THE NATION'S GUEST.

RALPHIGH, MARCH 4.

On Wednesday morning last, Gen. Lafayette, accompanied by his son George Washington Lafayette, his friend Col. La Vasseur, and the Committee of Reception, left Rodgers's Cross Roads, where he lodged the night preceding, for this city. At Crabtree Bridge he was met by Col. Thomas G. Polk's Cavalry, which joined the escort. About half of a mile from town he was received with military honors by the Raleigh Blues, commanded by Capt. John J. S. Ruffin. When the General arrived at the left wing of the company, he alighted from his brouche, and was introduced, by Col. William Polk, to its officers and members, each of whom he took by the hand in the most cordial and affectionate manner. The procession then resumed its march, a national salute at the Capital Square announcing its approach to town, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. reached the Government House, where the Guest was received, and addressed by his Excellency Governor Burton, thus:

General: In the name of the people of North Carolina, unanimously expressed through their legitimate organ the Legislature, I bid you welcome to our Capital. At the same time, be assured of the deep and grateful sense entertained by the people of this state, of the value and importance of your services, in obtaining the independence they now enjoy. Hailed as your arrival has been by the plaudits of a nation, and cheered at every turn in your progress through the interior, by the enthusiastic efforts of genius, I am too sensible of my own inability to add any thing new or to do justice to the feelings of those whom I have the honor to represent on this present occasion.

For you, who have ever been animated and swayed by the enlarged and manly principles of rational freedom—whose sacrifices have been beyond all calculation, may I be permitted to say our hearts are filled with respect and veneration; and although, from the local situation of our state, you cannot be received and entertained with that magnificent display of wealth, which is the result of successful commerce, yet will North Carolina yield to none of her sister states, in admiration of your devotion to the cause of liberty, in gratitude for your distinguished services rendered our common country, and lasting esteem for your personal worth.

After returning a suitable reply, and partaking of some refreshments, the General accompanied by the escort, the Governor, Ex-Governor Holmes, Committees of Reception and Arrangement, and a large concourse of citizens, repaired to the Capitol, where Col. Wm. Polk, who served with the General in the Revolutionary War, addressed an affectionate reply. He then viewed the statue of Washington, was introduced to the Students of our State University, who had repaired hither for the purpose of paying their respects to the venerable patriot, and reconducted to the Government House, where suitable apartments had been fitted out for his accommodation. At 3 o'clock he attended a Dinner, and in the evening, a Ball, given by our citizens.

Yesterday morning he received the visits of the citizens generally, and, in the afternoon, took his departure for Fayetteville, escorted by Col. Polk's Cavalry.

Many of our citizens at a distance were deprived of the pleasure of testifying their respects, personally, for this distinguished and patriotic champion of our country's liberties and independence, in consequence of his arriving a day sooner than was anticipated, and the dreadful state of the roads.

Although it was not in our power to receive the General with as much splendor as did our neighbors at the north, we feel assured that, at no place, did he meet with a more cordial and sincere welcome. It would be vain for us, with our feeble pen, even had we the time and space, to attempt to describe the sensations which seemed to pervade the crowd on the occasion. Those who were present only can form an adequate idea of the interesting scene.

In our next, we shall endeavor to give the several Addresses and Toasts; which are now necessarily omitted for want of room. Star.

GEN. LAFAYETTE'S ROUTE.

Extract of a letter from him to a Citizen of Richmond, dated on board the Potomac Steamboat, Feb. 24.

"We are on our way to Norfolk, as the first step to our grand Southern and Western Tour. I much regret that it is out of my power to go to Richmond and Petersburg: But our time is so short; the obligation to be on the 17th June on Bunker's Hill so precise; on this long journey of upwards of five thousand miles there are so few days to rest, that I must depend on the indulgence of my friends and the sense they have of the pleasure I feel in being with them as much as I can. The sandy road we are going to take offers the least chances of being delayed."

WASHINGTON, FEB. 26.

Presentation of Medals.—Agreeably to appointment, and in obedience to the resolution of Congress, the President of the United States, on Saturday last, presented to the General Officers named by Resolutions of Congress, passed in the years 1814 and 1815, for gallantry and good conduct, in the battle of Chippewa, Niagara, Erie, Plattsburg, and the Thames, in Upper Canada, during the late war with Great Britain. The delivery of the Medals took place at the Mansion of the President, in the presence of the Secretary of State, of War, and of the Navy, several Members of Congress, Military officers, and many citizens, who attended to witness the ceremony.

The following are the officers to whom Medals were delivered:

- Major General Brown, Major General Scott, Major General Macomb, Major General Harrison, Major General Gaines, (through Hon. Mr. Houston.) Major General P. B. Porter, (through Hon. Mr. Marvin.) Brig. General Miller, (through Hon. Mr. Webster.)

The President accompanied the delivery of each Medal with an appropriate address. The ceremony was full of interest, as it was associated with the recollection of some of the most brilliant events of the late war.

It is matter of regret that General Gaines, who is in the city, was prevented by indisposition from attending and receiving his medal in person. Intel.

At the recent Session of the Legislature of Missouri, a bill passed both Houses "to prevent Duelling," annexing to that offence the punishment of whipping. This bill the Governor returned, with objections, which appeared to be conclusive, at the same time expressing, in the following terms, his opinion regarding the practice itself:

"I am happy on this occasion to record my utter detestation and abhorrence of duelling. My duty to my God, to my neighbors, and to myself, would compel me, in my private as in my public capacity, to discountenance and put down, if possible, so barbarous and so impious a practice."

The bill thus returned by the Governor, was reconsidered and again passed in the Senate by the requisite majority of two-thirds of that body; but it failed to receive a like majority in the House of Representatives, and therefore has not become a law. ib.

NEWS GILES and MONROE.

There appeared in the Enquirer, a short time ago, a violent attack upon the settlement of his accounts as minister to France, England, &c. during the administration of Mr. Jefferson. These charges, it was well understood, proceeded from Mr. Wm. B. Giles, formerly a member of the U. S. senate from this state; and coming from such high authority, attached considerable importance to the charges—so much so, that the subject has been seriously taken up at Washington.

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday, contains the secret proceedings of the U. S. senate in 1814; on Mr. Monroe being nominated by the President to fill the office of secretary of state, in the room of Mr. Rob't Smith, the injunction of secrecy on this subject having been recently taken off by the senate.

By these proceedings, it appears, that immediately on the nomination of Mr. M. Mr. G. then a member of the senate, submitted a resolution calling on the President for a statement of Mr. Monroe's accounts. This resolution was subsequently withdrawn; and on motion of Mr. Giles, the subject was referred to a select committee.

This committee, after a diligent investigation of the matter, reported, that they had examined the accounts of Mr. Monroe, while acting as a foreign minister, and find nothing therein to justify his rejection.

Whereupon the senate unanimously confirmed Mr. Monroe's nomination as secretary of state, Mr. Giles also voting in the affirmative.

We should like to know how Mr. Giles will reconcile his vote in 1811, with his recent heavy denunciation of Mr. Monroe.

Spirited Conduct.—Some of the Spanish patriots, last year, took refuge in Tangiers, under the dominion of the emperor of Morocco: the Spanish monarch having demanded that they should be delivered up, the Bashaw of Tangiers refused. The emperor of Morocco thus wrote to the Bashaw:—"Thou hast done well in not giving up the Spaniards; they have taken refuge under our flag, and must be protected."

WASHINGTON, MARCH 2.

Commodore Porter arrived at his residence at Meridian Hill, near this City, yesterday, from Thompson's Island, by way of Norfolk. Nat. Intel.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1824.

To the Hon. Lewis Williams. Dear Sir: Before I abandon you as a reprobate, permit me to address you a few lines, containing further remarks on the difference between us, on public concerns of the most important nature; you state in your letter to me of the 22nd of June, 1824, "I have often congratulated myself that I could number you among my first and firmest friends in the District." I can assure you, sir, nothing but what I believe to be a wilful perversion of the representative trust reposed in you, can produce any change in me; my public interest in you is the same as the interest of every other constituent in the district. If the view I take at present of your policy be correct, you must acknowledge your conduct as a Representative, at least, inconsistent if not reprehensible. In your letter to me of June, 1815, in reply to my letter of the 23d same month, you stated "no one more heartily concurs in your conviction of the baneful effects of party spirit, than I do;" you then shew at some length, the effects it has produced on former Republics; you then set forth the principles of moderation by which you are to be governed as a representative, should you be elected. Before I proceed further, I will observe to you the rule I have long adopted, to regulate me in my suffrage to a representative, which I think you before knew. That, should I give my suffrage to any man, even to my nearest and dearest friend, to be my representative, and should he abuse that representative trust by assuming prerogatives not delegated, by aiding the passage of any law, resolution, or any other act which will, either directly or indirectly, change or alter the privileges of any portion of the citizens of the state, or of the United States, from their proper constitutional direction, will never after receive my suffrage to fill the same place of trust.

Sir, I now proceed to show you inconsistent with principles you professed at your outset. In your letter to me 28th May, 1816, you state "It is well known to most of my friends, that I have been always opposed to caucuses. When in Raleigh at the legislature, I resisted them with all my strength; I have uniformly opposed the caucuses at Washington." Now, sir, please reconcile those declarations with the declarations made by you publicly, at captain Howard's muster-ground, on the 27th of July, 1824; "Representatives in Congress have as good right to meet together, to consult who should be the most proper person to recommend to the people for President, as the members of the Bible Society, Agricultural Society, or any other society, had to discuss any measure to be adopted by them;" and that "what was now called caucuses, was formerly called a meeting of caucus was first given to such meetings by John Q. Adams, resembling other high toned expressions of his." Next, I will notice some passages in your circular of April 17th, 1824, which I did not see, until after my letter to you of June last, and was surprised to see the change that had taken place in your principles, confirmed by such evidence. The sophistry contained in that part of your circular which treats on the subject of the new tariff, exceeds, if possible, the reasoning set forth by your Capt. Howard's muster-ground, as afore stated; you have arrayed that part of your address in false colors, to persuade the people of the south that their brethren of the north and west, are combined against their interests in the passage of such a law; when the fact is, the passage of the tariff law, in 1816, was a regular substitute to the former mode of taxing imports, and the law passed at last session of Congress, is nothing more than a further modification or extension of the same principle, which has existed eight years, without any reasonable objection. You have stated in a former circular, that you "would tax imports to the utmost farthing, for revenue;" and what more reasonable, when revenue derived from other sources is diminishing; it should be increased from imports, and that the advocate of such law, intended exclusion, excise, or still tax, &c. are too chimerical to deserve notice. Such taxation would operate as much to the disadvantage of northern, or western citizens, as it would to the southern.

The American people should live like brothers, every one regarding and promoting the true interest of the whole community, to do as they would be done by, being placed in the same situation and circumstances, which others are necessarily placed in; and any publications which have a tendency to excite sectional prejudices, should be carefully avoided; and false alarms given by men placed in public confidence, to one professional part of the community, that another part of the community whose occupations are different, are endeavoring to do them an injury, is truly reprehensible; and to say or write any thing about the prostration of any of the just interests of any part of the community, under the protection of the free and peaceful government of the United States, better becomes a starved European mechanic in his own country, than the moderate representative of the citizens of the 13th Congressional district

of the state of North Carolina, in the Congress of the United States. I will now notice the electioneering paragraph of your circular; you extol the qualifications of Mr. Crawford, as the only suitable man for the next president; in a most supereminent degree, without noticing the qualifications of any other candidate; had you acted as an honest representative, believing that the citizens of your district needed information from you on this subject, as their public servant, you would have given them impartial information, who were all the candidates for the presidency, and what were all their just claims or qualifications to such office. If Mr. Crawford be "unassuming," of course a modest man, his sensibility would be much hurt, did he only know what his professed friends (not the people, but the servants of the people) are doing for him, he would, at least, blush to see his good qualities hawked up and down from muster-ground to muster-ground, like a bag of chesnuts or toys for children.

Those who profess to know something about Mr. Crawford's political experience, will tell you that his pretensions to the presidency eight years ago, were something like assuming; but let the qualifications of Mr. Crawford be what they would at that time, or at this time, his caucus pedlars, by their officiousness, have done him no service and themselves no credit, in the estimation of the public. Therefore, should not all representatives of the people who cannot be satisfied with doing their duty as delegates, by confining themselves within their constitutional limits, be dislaced as dangerous to the liberty of the people? The institutions of our government are so wisely framed, that the people possess and exercise all power; and it is as much out of the province of a representative of the people to assume any power not delegated, as it would be for the president of the United States to assume the government of a foreign nation. Respectfully,

A. CONSTITUENT.

P. S. As you have not taken any notice of the interrogatories on the same subject, by me to you in my last letters, in your reply to them, I deem it necessary to make this communication public, as to that tribunal you will certainly appeal for justification of your conduct, if you have acted upright as a representative. A C.

FEBRUARY 3, 1825.

Fellow-Citizen: When I addressed the Constituent's letter "to the Hon. Lewis Williams," it was not my intention to appear again before the public as a writer, in any name, either real or fictitious.—Two reasons induce me again to take up my pen. The first reason is, a typographical error took place in the publication of the above letter, and it should be corrected. The second reason is, by some means I am named as the writer of the above letter, and have been charged with doing it from prejudice, and not from principle. The charge of prejudice I submit to a candid public for a decision; and do pledge my veracity, that the quotations from Mr. Williams' letters and public declarations, as stated in the above letter as now published, are fairly stated; and in the course of the following observations expect to satisfy the candid reader that Mr. Williams, with many others, are not worthy public confidence reposed in them as representatives. If Mr. Williams can convince you on constitutional principles, that it was proper in him to oppose caucus nominations, at one time, with all his "strength," and at another time to support them with all his eloquence, I am ready to submit to the above charge. Judge of his motives from a statement Mr. Williams makes in one of his letters now before me. "I consulted with the members from North Carolina, and told them it was better to resolve upon supporting Mr. Crawford for president at all hazards." Read and make your inferences from such declarations. Before I proceed, let me refer to a rule, by which we should be governed in all our decisions; without rules, and them strictly observed, there can be no just government. Take the holy scriptures in your right hand, the book of constitutions in your left hand, then appeal to HIM who holds the sceptre of universal dominion, who has promised to give wisdom to those that seek it, and discretion to the wise, that you will be directed by those rules in all your concerns, both religious, civil, and political. Then proceed to try all controversies and opinions of men, as those controversies or opinions may concern your interests, and what is not expressly or fairly implied in the above rules as a directory, for our own safety, and the safety of the community at large, discretion forbids to meddle with, either as citizens, or as Legislators. The book you hold in your right hand, contains the true principles on which all moral and just government is founded. The book you hold in your left hand, points out to you, in so many words, the form of your political government, and to whom the powers of government be long, and how conferred, and to whom conferred, and also when conferred, makes ample provision to prevent the abuse of such powers, by confounding one delegated power with another, therefore, keeps