

FROM LATE FOREIGN JOURNALS.

From the Office of the National Gazette. Pompeii.—Mr. Taylor, who is engaged in his researches at Pompeii, in a letter to his friend, Mr. Nodder, dated Pompeii, November 16, 1824, says—In one of the rooms in these baths (speaking of some hot baths recently discovered), my attention has been particularly attracted by three seats made of bronze, of a form entirely unknown and in the highest state of preservation. On one of them was placed the skeleton of a female, whose arms and neck were covered with jewels; in addition to gold bracelets, the form of which was already known. I have taken off the neck of the skeleton a necklace, the workmanship of which is absolutely miraculous. I assure you that our most skillful jewellers could make nothing more elegant, or of a better taste. It has all the beautiful workmanship of the Moorish jewels which I examined at Grenada, and of the same designs which are to be found in the dresses of the Moorish women, and on the Jewess of Tetuan, on the coast of Africa. The bracelets form a single ring, and are so perfectly resembling each other that one would suppose them manufactured by the same artist. The principal hall of the baths is covered with beautiful ornaments, and the cornice is supported by a number of small figures in alto relievo of a very original character. It is difficult to describe the charm that one feels in touching these objects on the spot where they have stood for ages, and before the illusion is entirely destroyed. One of the windows was covered with magnificent mosaic.

Athena.—Pausanias, in his Attica, chapter 26, mentions a well in the citadel, in the Temple of Erectheus cut in the rock, said to contain salt water, and to yield the sound of waves when the south wind blows. This well, after remaining closed up, and unknown for perhaps a thousand years, was discovered in 1823, as we find from a letter in a French Journal. Want of provisions, and still more, want of water, had compelled the Turks to surrender. The Greeks, after they got the fortress into their hands, foresaw that similar privations might operate against themselves, and having observed, while engaged in the siege, some water filtering through the soil at the foot of the rock, they dug down from above towards the spot whence it seemed to proceed, and soon came to a subterranean stair of 150 steps, cut in the rock, conducting to a small square chamber, in which was a well, yielding a copious supply of fine water. The discovery will contribute much to the comfort of the garrison in any future time; and the Greeks will not complain that the well has lost the fabulous character ascribed to it by Pausanias. The chamber at the foot of the stair contains, upon the stucco walls, fresco paintings relating to the lives of the saints—a proof that it had remained open till after the introduction of Christianity.

RAIL ROADS.

The rapidity with which the public mind has been directed to the subject of Rail Roads, and the numerous schemes for establishing this new mode of conveyance which have been recently projected or carried into effect in different parts of the kingdom, are matters well worthy of observation. It is nearly 40 years since iron rails was first introduced, as an improvement upon the wooden or train rail way; and the loco-motive engine, which is to act so prominent a part in the projected roads, has been in operation in the neighbourhood of Newcastle upon Tyne some nine or ten years, without exciting much interest or attention. It is only within two or three years that the public appear to be, all at once, alive to the important results to be anticipated from the introduction of this peculiar power. There appear to be two reasons why an extraordinary effort should be made at the present moment to establish this improved means of transport for merchandise. In the first place, commercial men, in the present circumstances of trade, being obliged to submit to a low rate of profit, perceive the necessity of economising in every branch of expenditure which comes under the technical denomination of "Charges on Merchandise," and the transit of goods between the merchant and manufacturer and consumer, is one very important item of this charge. It is to be expected, therefore, that the trading part of the community will be on the alert to establish these facilities of communication—those new methods for the cheap and expeditious transport of goods—whenever promise to be of such advantage to the consumer, the manufacturer, and the merchant. In the second place, the current rate of interest being low, monied men are eager to embrace any scheme which promises a fair return for the capital invested; and, thus, the funds requisite for undertakings of great cost and magnitude are readily furnished. The public utility of the scheme being apparent, the means of carrying it into execution are forthwith provided. The Steam Engine is the great moving power by which the commercial superiority of this country is to be advanced and

maintained; and new and improved applications of this power are naturally hailed, as extending the basis of our national prosperity. Not long since, every engine was stationary and permanent, mighty in its operations, but limited and confined to one spot. At present we see them moving on the waters in every direction, ploughing the lusty billows, and forcing their way in despite of wind and weather. Almost all our Packet establishments between England, France, and Holland, Scotland and Ireland, are steam ships. Whether in their office confined to the conveyance of passengers; merchandise to a large extent is transported with extreme regularity and dispatch, especially between Liverpool, Dublin, and Glasgow. In a few years we shall not be surprised to see this same power, under the form of the loco-motive engine, conducting the immense traffic between Liverpool and Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow, Birmingham and London. Canals were a wonderful improvement upon carts and pack-horses. The route was, indeed, more circuitous, but the increased power was considerable. What is gained in power, however, appears to be lost in time; and this is a difficulty which cannot be overcome, and which, in the present day, will not be submitted to. Between Liverpool and Manchester, for instance, the average time required for the conveyance of goods, by canal, is stated to be thirty-six hours; by rail way, it is proposed to be effected in one-sixth of the time; and those only who are acquainted with the details of business can be fully aware of the importance of this improvement in various branches of trade, and what facilities it will impart to the general operations of commerce.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

The Editor of the Warren (N. J.) Advocate says, he feels himself obliged to apologize for the protracted appearance of his paper. But circumstances not under his control have prevented it. It shall hereafter be published on Tuesday of each week. The editor complains that "ungenerous means" have been taken to militate against his interest, particularly in the northern parts of the county, where an account of his death and burial had been industriously circulated. This, and other "slanders," and "contemptible tricks," he hopes soon to be able to convince his friends, are entirely without foundation. Methodists.—In 1755, five methodists, from Ireland, settled in the city of New York, one of whom was a preacher in his own house, to a congregation of five persons. This was the first methodist society in America. The number gradually increased, and, in 1766, a methodist meeting house was built in John street, the first that was erected in the United States. In 1816 an elegant church was built on the same spot which accommodated 3000 hearers. There are now in the city of New York six methodist churches, besides two built for colored people, who worship separately from the whites.

FIRE.

We learn with regret that the dwelling house of Alfred Moore, Esq. in Brunswick county, was burnt to the ground on the night of the 17th inst. The fire was discovered by the family at one o'clock in the morning, when it had made such progress as barely to allow time for the family to escape, which they happily did, with the loss, we understand, of every article in the house, including Mr. Moore's very valuable library. The total loss is estimated at seven thousand dollars. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, who has not yet been discovered. Fay. Obs.

THE POWER OF GUNPOWDER.

LEXINGTON, VA. MARCH 18.—The art of blasting rocks, on a large scale, has been brought to great perfection by some workmen in the employment of Messrs. Jordan and Irvine, who are engaged in constructing the upper section of the canal now forming on the margin of James river where it passes through the Blue Ridge. A mass of rocks, was fractured to pieces by one blast, a few days ago, which, by the dimensions given, must have weighed 544 tons. The quantity of powder employed was fifty pounds. The dimensions of the rock were 65 feet long, 11 feet deep and 10 feet broad.

Such is the rage of new inventions and improvements, that a pair of snuffers is as complicated as a cotton-mill, and a man must have a knowledge of mechanics to dress himself. A was observed, that the other day, in visiting a New-York acquaintance, he was obliged to ring the bell to inquire how to knock at the door! New Jersey Eagle.

Loss & Gain.—A gentleman missed his cloak—caught the villain—summoned him to the police in a neighboring town; and while under examination had his hat stolen, and was compelled to go home in his cloak bare headed. Noah's Adv.

Children are in the habit of chewing Indian rubber. It perhaps is not generally known that quicksilver is brought in this article, and it may be considered rank poison.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. Messrs. Gales and Weston will oblige me by inserting, in their paper of to-morrow, from the Kentucky Gazette, the correspondence of the 22d February last, between four of the Kentucky Representatives in the late Congress and General JACKSON. Taken in connexion with the spurious dialogue, lately published in the Nashville Whig it needs no comment. L.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 22d, 1825.

Sir: In a late number of the Argus of Western America, you are represented to have said, at Lexington, on your way to this city, in November last, upon the authority of Mr. William T. Willis, that "forty thousand muskets would be required to rectify the politics of Kentucky." The undersigned, having supported your election in the House of Representatives, and believing you incapable of making the remark imputed to you, deem it a duty to afford you an opportunity of contradicting the report, if untrue, for the satisfaction of all who, at any stage of the Presidential contest, took an interest in your success.

With sentiments of respect, we are your most obedient servants.

ROBT. P. HENRY, T. P. MOORE, J. T. JOHNSON, C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Gen. Andrew Jackson, Senate Chamber.

Washington City, Feb. 22, 1825.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of to-day is received, and has been read with something of surprise. I did not use the expression which you quote, "that forty thousand muskets would be required to rectify the politics of Kentucky," nor any expression like it. My stay at Lexington was a short one, and, during the time, I have no recollection of speaking at all about the local affairs of your state. It is a subject about which I should not feel myself at liberty to interfere. As to Mr. William T. Willis, I have no recollection of him, nor do I believe I ever had an acquaintance with him. It is scarcely possible that, sharing as I did the politeness and hospitality of the citizens of

Lexington, I should venture to insult them by so unkind a remark. I did not; it has no resemblance of me; for if so, then indeed might I be considered "a military chieftain," as has been charged. I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON, Messrs. Rob't P. Henry, T. P. Moore, J. T. Johnson, C. A. Wickliffe.

ANSWER.]

Senate Chamber, Feb. 8, 1825.

Sir: I received on the morning of the 6th inst. your note of the 5th, in which you make known to me your intention to give the vote of Missouri to Mr. Adams. Sinister rumors, and some misgivings of my own, had been preparing my mind for an extraordinary development; but it was not until I had three times talked with you, face to face, that I could believe in the reality of an intention so inconsistent with your previous conversations, so repugnant to your printed pledges, so amazing to your constituents, as that you should give, in your own name, the vote of the state of Missouri to Mr. Adams. I, in their name, do solemnly protest against your intentions, and deny your moral power thus to bestow their vote.

You have been pleased to make a reference in one of your conversations to my personal wishes in this election. I now reiterate that I disdain and repel the appeal; and again remit you to the exalted tribunal of honor and duty.

For nine years we have been closely connected in our political course: at length the connexion is dissolved, and dissolved under circumstances which denote our everlasting separation.

For some expressions which you felt as unkind, in our conversations on Sunday, I ask your pardon and oblivion. I had a right to give you my opinion on a point of public duty, but none to inflict a wound on your feelings, and in this unexpected breaking of many ties there is enough of unavoidable pain, without the gratuitous infliction of unkind words.

To-morrow is the day for yourself-immolation. If you have an enemy, he may go and feed his eyes upon the scene—Your former friend will shun the afflicting spectacle.

With sincere wishes for your personal welfare, I remain, &c.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

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JAMES MONROE, late President of the United States, late the late President, and accompanied by the President, the principal officers of the government, and a number of our citizens, who had paid him a visit in the morning, as an evidence of their continued respect, and to bid him farewell. Among the incidents peculiar to our Republic, this, unimportant as it may appear to those at a distance, is not the least interesting. Mr. MONROE, who a short time since was the Chief Magistrate of the Union, and who had for eight years past guided the helm of State, was now, under the operation of our laws, retiring from an office second in dignity to none in the world, to mix again with his fellow citizens, and to become once more one of the people. There was neither pomp nor show on the occasion. He was mounted on horseback, and dressed in his usual plain attire; and as the silent cavalcade passed along, he received and returned the salutations of many who availed themselves of this last opportunity to bid him adieu, and so faithfully, served the public.

He will carry with him, into retirement, the grateful remembrance of his country, for the many and important services he has rendered during the last fifty years; and he will receive the best wishes of his countrymen, for his future welfare and happiness: this city will long remember him: he has been our firm friend, attentive always to our permanent interests, and desirous of promoting our present and future prosperity. Nat. Journal, 24th ult.

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WE UNDERSTAND THAT CERTAIN DEALERS WITH THE BANKS OF THIS CITY, WHO RESIDE IN THE COUNTRY, HAVE, FOR SOME TIME PAST, FALLEN INTO A PRACTICE WHICH, THOUGH DONE WITHOUT ANY MISCHIEVOUS PURPOSE, IS ALTOGETHER UNJUSTIFIABLE, AND FOR WHICH, THEY SUBJECT THEMSELVES TO THE PENALTIES OF THE LAW. SOME OF THESE DEALERS, WHEN THEY HAVE FOUND IT INCONVENIENT TO SEE THEIR BANK SECURITIES, HAVE TAKEN UPON THEMSELVES THE PRIVILEGE OF SIGNING THE NAMES OF THEIR ABSENT FRIENDS TO THEIR RENEWAL NOTES. THIS, IN A FEW INSTANCES, HAS BEEN PROVED, AND IN OTHERS IT HAS STRONGLY BEEN SUSPECTED TO BE THE CASE. WE MENTION THIS CIRCUMSTANCE, IN ORDER TO PREVENT LIKE PRACTICES IN FUTURE, AS WE FEAR, THAT THOSE WHO HAVE THE MANAGEMENT OF THESE INSTITUTIONS HAVE RESOLVED, IN ORDER TO PUT AN END TO THIS PRACTICE, TO MAKE AN EXAMPLE OF THE FIRST PERSON WHO SHALL AGAIN OFFEND IN THIS RESPECT; AND WHEN IT IS KNOWN THUS TO SIGN ANOTHER'S NAME TO A NOTE, UNLESS AUTHORIZED TO DO SO BY A REGULAR POWER OF ATTORNEY, AND THAT POWER BE LODGED WITH THE BANK AT WHICH SUCH NOTE IS NEGOTIABLE, IS FORGERY, IT IS HOPED, THAT HEREAFTER NO ONE WILL HAVE THE TEMERITY TO DO AN ACT OF THIS KIND. Raleigh Register.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO SAVANNAH.

The ceremonies at Savannah, on Monday 21st ult. of laying the Corner Stones of Monuments to the memory of Major-General Count PULASKI, by General LAFAYETTE, were of the most imposing and interesting kind—they occupy several columns of the Savannah papers.

After these ceremonies, the General witnessed the preservation of an elegant standard, to the first or Chatham Regiment of the Georgia Militia, commanded by Colonel MARSHALL.

He then proceeded, accompanied by Governor Troup, and the Mayor of the city, to the Masonic Dinner, prepared for him in Lege's Assembly Room, which was fitted up in splendid style, for the occasion.

Immediately after dinner, about 5 o'clock, the General returned to his lodgings, and soon after took his departure, in the steam-boat *Atatama*, for Augusta; accompanied by the Governor, and his suite, and Brig. Gen. HARDEN, and his staff, who proceeded with him to Augusta.

The General was addressed, previous to departure, by the French and descendants of French, residing in Savannah, to which he responded with great sensibility and kindness.

A Ball was given in the evening, at the Exchange, which was brilliantly attended, although the pressing engagements of the Guest, did not admit of his gratifying the company with his presence. Chas. Courier.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser, of Wednesday evening, (23d inst.) says—"at one o'clock this day, the sun, moon, and stars, were all visible. Some hundreds were busily engaged stargazing."

MORE FALSEHOODS DETECTED.

A few weeks since, an anonymous letter went the rounds, purporting to detail the private opinions of Gen. Jackson, as revealed by himself in conversation with the writer of the letter. That letter made Gen. Jackson speak sentiments that would disgrace the Grand Turk in the production, because it bore on its face the marks of falsehood and forgery. It is now ascertained to be as we suspected.

In another part of our columns will be seen a correspondence between Gen. Jackson and certain members of the Kentucky delegation. This brings to light and exposes another attempt to injure the fair fame of the hero of New-Orleans. How miserable must be the cause that requires such tricks, artifices and falsehoods to prop it up. The enemies of Gen. Jackson, it would seem, expect to support their cause, (in the language of Cowper)

"By tricks and lies as numerous and as keen, As the necessities their authors feel."

But it will not all do: They cannot diminish one tithe of the gratitude the American people feel towards him for his pre-eminent services, nor, sully one leaf of the laurels that enircle his brow. The infamy they would heap on him recoil on themselves, while the spontaneous language of the American people, in the words of the illustrious Jefferson at the dinner in Lynchburg,—"Honor to him who has filled the measure of his country's glory."

Mr. Clay has published a very long and labored address to his late constituents, in explanation and vindication of the part he took in the recent Presidential election. The letter is addressed to his constituents, but is evidently intended for a wider circulation. The great length of this production must necessarily exclude it from our columns, where, even could it appear, it would not be waded through by one in fifty of our readers. Whether Mr. Clay has or has not been influenced by sinister motives, in the part he took in the Presidential election, is not for us to say; it is, however, certain, that he feels very sore under the charges made against him, otherwise we would not see him make such labored efforts to vindicate his course.

But be his success and that of Mr. Adams, owing to what causes they may, we sincerely hope their administration may be such as to redound to their honor and to the prosperity and glory of our country.

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"Mr. Scott, of Missouri, was known to be openly and decidedly opposed to Mr. Adams. After it was reported that Clay had indeed certain states to join in the support of Mr. Adams, Mr. Scott stated to two of the friends of Jackson that—"it was reported that Clay and his friends had held a meeting and determined on supporting Adams; that he did not believe it, but if they had, without letting him know it, he would be damned if he would not kick up; that he was one of Clay's best friends, but that he would not be sold like a sheep in the shambles; that he was neither to be bargained for nor sold; that he would vote for whom he pleased; that he was more friendly to Jackson than Adams; and that Clay but of the way, his people were in favor of Jackson."

"I have certificates in my possession to prove all these statements."

The Hon. Charles Hooks is announced, in the Wilmington Recorder, as a candidate to represent that district in the next Congress.

Willie P. Mangum, Esq. is also announced, in the Hillsborough Recorder, as a candidate for Congress from that district.



Salisbury, April 12, 1825.

Correspondents will be attended to in our next.

On Sunday, the 27th ult., the Hon. William E. Crawford arrived in this town, accompanied by his family. He was born in Georgia, and on Monday, they pursued their journey south, to Mr. Crawford's domicile, in Georgia, where, we understand, he contemplates remaining on his country estate, until his health shall have been regained, and the original vigor of his constitution restored.

During Mr. Crawford's stay in this town, his friends invited him to an entertainment, which he politely declined, for reasons very obvious and satisfactory. The most active of Mr. C's political enemies (and we presume he has but few personal ones in this section of the Union) united with his friends in their sympathy for the unfortunate bodily infirmity under which he has, for a long period, labored—the effects of which on his vision, as well as the whole of his physical faculties, are still visible.

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