

ARREST at PHILADELPHIA.

The Monday's National Journal, of Washington, has an article on the arrest of Mr. Tobias Watkins, which is calculated to bespeak a suspension of the public opinion. It states that he was absent from the City on business, unconnected with his former official relations to the government, and that his return might be expected about the close of the last month;—that he left Boston, for Washington, on the 23rd ultimo, and had advanced on this voluntary journey as far as Philadelphia, when he was arrested under the authority of the United States. It remarks, that "as the charges against him are so speedily to be investigated, before a more solemn tribunal than that of Mr. Kendall (the present 4th Auditor) any detailed commentary on them would now be premature;—that from the accounts which we (the National Journal) have been enabled to obtain, they are all susceptible of explanations consistent with the hitherto unassailed and unsuspected honor of the accused; that (its) long established convictions of his integrity leave (it) no room to apprehend that they will now be impaired."

The National Journal argues also against the presumptive truth of the charges, that they are founded on an ex parte inquisition, during his absence, and that his "arrest was based on the affidavit of a witness," whose credibility had been before impeached; that it would argue extreme folly in him to have been guilty of any such transgression; for that "the offences imputed to him are of a nature which would have made them constantly liable to detection under the last administration;"—and that they would certainly have discovered and exposed them. The National Journal concludes by observing, that "if we did not believe the general view which we have given of the case to be correct, we should be among the first to justify, at whatever expense of private feeling, the proceeding adopted by Gen. Jackson."

We have received no information upon this business. We have not understood the particular circumstances which have created the suspicion. A few days will probably develop the whole transaction; and then the public will be able to judge for themselves. *Richmond Compiler.*

Trouble in Nova Scotia.—Mr. Barry, Representative from Shelburne, was expelled from the Legislature for some remarks respecting another Member, which he denied having made with the meaning attributed to them, and for refusing to apologize. He made many efforts, by explanations, &c. to regain his seat, which proving ineffectual, he at length walked into the Hall, and resumed his place. Disobeying an order from the Speaker to go out, he was taken by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and conducted to his lodgings. The people in the gallery avowed audibly their sympathy for him, and those in the streets cheered him. Editors Holland and Ward, for taking his part, were arraigned at the bar of the Legislature for contempt, and reprimanded. They still however defend their conduct and reprove the Legislators for interfering with the liberty of the press—and other Editors join them.

We understand, that in consequence of a subsequent publication by Mr. Barry, the House directed his commitment to prison, and he was taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms and another officer; but on his way to goal he was rescued by a mob, who afterwards pelted many of the Representatives and broke some of the windows in the Speaker's house. At length a company of regulars was ordered out, and the mob was dispersed.

When Mr. Ward was reproved at the bar, he replied with great spirit, and a member observed, that he reprimanded the Speaker and House, instead of their reprimanding him.

Mr. Barry is a very respectable individual, and married a connexion of the Rev. Martin Gay Black.

TRACKS OF TRADE.

A neighbor from North Carolina, who represented himself in very great need of money, and his little property lying subject to the hammer of some Sheriff, visited our village a few days ago with two horses, which he wished to dispose of for cash—and only cash—and nothing but cash. Of course the horses were offered very low—about two thirds their real value—this excited suspicion—but his plain, honest, and farmer-like wife, his look of distress and smile of artless innocence, would dispel the doubt, and smother up the suggestion. By such tricks were two of our citizens induced to make a purchase of the farmer's horses. But in a few hours after the good man sold out and left our village on foot, two men appeared from them a few days previous at Statesville. Search was immediately made for the thief, the country ransacked—every body was asked, did you see the thief travel this way? The result however is, the honest soul still goes "unwhipped of justice" and the Jail. Every citizen should be on his guard. The trade we fear is systematic. *Forkville Ado, 7th Inst.*

More Presentments.—The unanimous Presentment of the Grand Jury of Greene County, at April Superior Court of Law and Equity, 1827.

The Grand Inquest of the county of Greene, having disposed of all the business before them, deem it but respectful, that they should notice the Presentment of the Grand Jury of Wayne County, transmitted to them in relation to the Banks of this State, in which an immediate call of an extra Session of the Legislature, is recommended.

In regard to which, we do not hesitate to declare, such a measure would be highly improper and unadvisable. And whilst an extra Session of the Legislature would cost the State ten or fifteen thousand dollars, we conceive that no possible good or advantage could result from it to the community, inasmuch as submitting the same subject to the consideration of the same men who have but recently decided upon it. And in the decision of our Legislature on that important subject, we most heartily acquiesce. In our opinion, no Legislative interference could relieve the community from their present pecuniary embarrassments. The only substantial relief will be found in increased industry, prudence, economy, and mutual forbearance with each other, and in abstaining from the superfluities and luxuries of life.

By order of the Grand Jury.
WATS OSMOND, Foreman.

THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.

The debate between Messrs. Campbell and Owen has terminated after an animated contest of EIGHT days. It seems to have excited great interest in those parts, and to have drawn great crowds. The proceedings are said to be taken in shorthand and are promised to the public. The following is extracted from the Cincinnati Crisis of the 23d ult.

The Debate or Disputation between Messrs. Owen and Campbell, was concluded Tuesday evening, at half past six o'clock. At the commencement we flattered ourselves with being able to lay before our readers, the principal points on which the gentlemen rested the strength of their arguments. But as the debate took a different course to what we expected, we soon found that would be impossible. We merely state that the whole of the debate will be published as early as possible, so that not only the inhabitants of Cincinnati, but all the civilized world will have an opportunity of reading it at their leisure. We think that the able manner in which Mr. Campbell supported and defended the cause of Christianity, reflects great credit to him both as a christian and a man of learning. We agree with Mr. C. stating the respectful and attentive manner in which the hearers conducted themselves throughout the whole of the debate (eight days) as deserving of the highest praise; for we may safely say, that it never has been surpassed, if equalled, by any auditory in Europe and when Mr. Campbell proved, as he did most satisfactorily, that the whole of the good order, was to be attributed to the influence that christianity had acquired over their minds—(as it there positively confuted the assertion of Mr. Owen, viz: that christianity was the sole cause or origin of all the disorders of christian confusion in Christendom,) we felt a degree of pride, that it is impossible for us to describe. At the close of the debate, Mr. C. stated that whereas there had been, during the discussion, such insulting and indignant reflections cast upon the christian religion; and those who are public teachers of it—without exciting any expression of disapprobation from the audiences, that he felt anxious, as the report of this meeting would be spread, probably over the civilized part of the globe—that it should be stated, from what motives those feelings were suppressed; whether the audience entirely consisted of Infidels or persons opposed to the dissemination of christianity. To prove this, he desired that all who had been actuated in their conduct by the former of those causes, would signify it by standing up; when almost the whole audience, consisting of probably 2000 persons arose. He then requested them to be seated, and that all those who had been influenced by the other reason would stand up, when we could not count more than four.

The meeting then, after passing a vote of thanks to the gentlemen who had so kindly, and assiduously acted as moderators, broke up in perfect good order—as it had done every day of the debate.

The Washington Telegraph of the 18th instant says, "A fact which we have learned, casually, at the Department of State, is worthy of attention, viz: that among the numerous applications made to that Department for important diplomatic or other appointments, with the exception of one or two of minor note, not one has been presented from the States south of the Potomac and east of the Alleghany ridge. This fact speaks volumes for the disinterestedness of the original patriot States; it shows conclusively, that these States supported the late change of administration on principle, and only on principle."

FROM THE SAVANNAH COURIER.

In the letter of Mr. Adams to Mr. James A. Hamilton, in relation to the dissolution project of 1803-4, he states that to the best of his recollection, the late Uriah Tracy, then a Senator from Connecticut, was his informant as to the existence of that plot, though another member of Congress was present, and he was not certain from which he received it. Judge Gould, in consequence of this attack upon the memory of his deceased friend, has addressed a circular to all the surviving colleagues of Mr. Tracy, some of them his most intimate friends, who are unanimous in acquitting that gentleman as far as their knowledge extends, of ever having in any manner spoken of or alluded to any such project, or of its existence in any shape. The following letter of Mr. Hillhouse we quote because the least in size of all those published by Judge Gould, six in number, from the following individuals—James Hillhouse, John Davenport, John Cotton Smith, S. Baldwin, B. Tallmadge, and Calvin Goddard:

FROM THE HON. JAMES HILLHOUSE
New-Haven, April 8, 1829.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of the 30th ult. I can only say that during the session of Congress in 1803 and 1804, Mr. Tracy and myself attended as Senators from the State of Connecticut, and were in habits of intimacy and friendship. I can, with confidence, say that during the session of Congress, or at any other time, either before or since, I never heard, or knew, of any combination or plot among the federal members of Congress to dissolve the Union of these States, or to form a Northern or Eastern Confederacy. Nor do I believe there ever was any such combination or plot. Sure I am that I never heard Mr. Tracy express a sentiment of that sort. I always considered that kind of charge as merely party slang, to answer party purposes.

With sentiments of esteem, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant.
JAMES HILLHOUSE.
Hon. James Gould.

Masonry respected by Pirates.—We formerly noticed the advantages arising from masonry, by a brother being kindly treated by the natives of Africa, when cast ashore in a helpless condition on their coast. A more striking proof of its influence was given at a meeting of the Leith and Canongate Lodge on Thursday evening. The Captain of a vessel stated, that when sailing on the South American seas, he was boarded by pirates, who from their numbers, rendered resistance vain. The Captain and several of the crew were treated with much rudeness and about to be bound, while the plunder of the vessel was going on. In these circumstances, when entreaty and supplication were not listened to, the Captain, as a dernier resort, made the mystic sign, "which none but craftsmen ever knew." The Captain of the piratical crew immediately returned the same, and gave orders to stop the proceedings—grasping his masonic brother by the hand with all the fondness of an old acquaintance. Mutual acts of kindness then passed between them—every article seized was restored, and the two ships parted company with three hearty cheers.

Seotaman.

John Randolph, of Roanoke.—The Village Record relates the following of Mr. Randolph: "Mr. R. had with him at Washington two servants, Juba and John. Almost every pleasant day he might be seen riding on a white horse, (in ancient Rome, the emblem of sovereignty.) Juba six rods behind on another passing at a slow pace through the city. John could read. It is said John would return from the Post Office, Mr. Randolph being in bed. "What have you brought John?" "A bundle of letters and papers." "Break the envelope—what is that?" John would read the title. "Put it into the fire, John, I never ordered it—what next?" John would read the title—a pamphlet if you please. "Throw it into the fire, John, I never subscribed for that—they shall force me to look at nothing but what I choose—I will read only what I purchase." It was certainly a laughable circumstance, that not having been in his seat three entire days, the whole Winter together, he should, three days before the close of the session, ask leave of absence."

The Philadelphia Gazette notices the strange coincidences of the duel between Lord Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea, and that between Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph. In the first place, Mr. Clay was our chief minister of State, and the Duke of Wellington is the British chief minister of State. In the second place, Mr. Randolph was a member of the American Senate, and Earl Winchelsea is a member of the British house of Lords. In the third place, the Secretary of State challenged the Senator, and the Prime Minister challenged the Peer.

In the fourth place, the Secretary of State's bullet grazed the Senator's fannel jacket, and the Prime Minister's bullet (according to one version of the story) grazed the lappel of the Peer's coat. In the fifth place, the Senator fired his pistol in the air, and so also did the Peer. In the sixth place, the Senator made the amende honorable, and so also did the Peer.

Dismal Swamp Canal.—This important work is producing to the stockholders the just and substantial reward of their enterprise. The Norfolk Beacon announces the arrival at that port of seven vessels from Beaufort, N. C. via the Dismal Swamp Canal. The arrival of the Virginia and N. Carolina Transportation Company's Boat, is also reported at that place, from Weldon and Halifax. In this state, via the Canal, with a full cargo of flour, tobacco, cotton, staves and bacon; and by the Beacon of the 18th inst. we learn "that an association of enterprising individuals in Norfolk, contemplates the immediate establishment of a line of Packets, to run through the Canal from Norfolk to Newbern. Newbern Sea."

It appears by the late annual report of the American Colonization Society, that "Nearly six hundred free persons of colour are at this moment (January, 1829,) seeking a passage to Liberia. One hundred and sixty-five slaves have the year past been ordered to the Society by six individuals; and for more than two hundred is a passage sought to the Colony." But unfortunately the means of the Society are not commensurate with the opportunities of doing good, and we have seen, out of the large number of applicants, only one hundred and seventy could be sent. These facts call loudly upon those who have heretofore doubted. We hope (and it is all the managers can desire) that it may be enabled, by the public and private bounty, to have a fair experiment. *Georgetown Colum.*

Rhode Island Election.—The election in Rhode Island has terminated in favour of the Jackson ticket. The Providence Cades, a coalition paper, thus announces their defeat: "the upper branch of our legislature, is like the cities of Sodom and Gomorah, without two men to save it from destruction." Varily, as our friend Noah says, these folks die hard.

Fire.—On Sunday morning, between five and six o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, which was discovered to be in the stable of Mr. John McLean, stage contractor, situated on Jervais street, between the Episcopal Church and Richardson street. The fire had advanced too far, before its discovery, to admit of any hope of its extinguishment, and we are truly sorry to add, that together with the stable, several coaches and other articles, seven horses, some of them very valuable, were consumed. Fortunately, the insulated situation of the building exempted any others from danger. Loss, \$3,000.

Columbia (S. C.) Telescope 8th inst.

The following is a general estimate of the losses sustained by the English Army, under the command of Lord Wellington, from the time of his appointment to it in Portugal until peace:

In the campaign of 1808, 69 officers and 1,015 men fell 1809, 243 officers and 4,688 men—1810, 78 officers and 924 men—1811, 459 officers and 7,384 men—1812, 816 officers and 11,030 men—1813, 1,025 officers and 14,966 men—1814, 400 officers and 1,791 men—1815, 717 officers and 9,485 men.—Total, 3,807 officers and 54,283 men killed or wounded. This total does not include the Brunswickers, Hanoverians, Portuguese, nor Spaniards. It is remarked, that in Samanca, the proportion of the killed to the combatants was 1 to 92—at Vittoria 1 to 74—Waterloo, 1 to 40—while at the battle of the Nile, the ratio was 1 to 36, at Trafalgar 4 to 41—at Copenhagen, 1 to 39.

Ordination.—The Rev. J. R. Goodman of Newbern, was on Thursday last, admitted to the Holy order of Priesthood, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft Bishop of this Diocese. The ceremony was performed in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and an appropriate and impressive sermon delivered by the venerable diocesan, from 1st Thessalonians 2d Chapter and 5th verse, "God is witness."

Edenton Gazette.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, under the head of a visit to the President, among other things in favor of him as evincing his determination to put good men into office, says, "A few cases of appointments have occurred, wherein commissions have been stopped after they have been ordered to be made out, and were afterwards filled up with more worthy names."

Correction.—The report of Gen. Bolivar's having been assassinated, is said to be unfounded. He was at Passayan in the latter part of January, and was expected to go from thence to Bogota.

Seventeen thousand and sixty six ship letters have been received at the New York Post Office within the last 7 days.

Wickliffe's Case.—The Kentucky Gazette states that Judge Hickey has granted the petition of Robert Wickliffe, and has respited the recognisance of himself and his son until the 7th day of the next June Term. The son is still a fugitive from justice. [Since come in.]

Salisbury:

APR 19, 1829.

Supreme Court Judge.—The Raleigh Register of the 12th inst. contains the following account of the meeting of the Council of State, and the appointment of a Judge to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Taylor:

"Agreeably to appointment, the Executive Council met in this City on Thursday last, to advise with Governor Owen on the appointment of a suitable person to fill the vacancy on the Bench occasioned by the death of Chief Justice TAYLOR. A bare quorum of the Council was present, viz. Gibson Allen, Archibald M. Bryde, Thomas Kenna, and George M. Jeffers, Esqrs. A number of ballots were had, which uniformly resulted in an equal division of the votes between Mr. RUSTEN and Mr. SHAWWEE. At length, one of the members added the name of Mr. TOMMER to the nomination; when, on the first ballot, he received a unanimous vote. Mr. TOMMER was of course recommended to the Governor for appointment, and commissioned accordingly."

We are authorized to announce George Klutz, Esq. as a candidate to represent Cabarrus county in the Senate of the next Legislature of this state.

The Hon. John Branch, secretary of the Navy, arrived in Washington City, on the 5th inst. from a short visit to his family residence in this state. On his way, he stopped at Norfolk, and examined the Navy Yard at that place. His family goes with him to Washington.

Col. Clark.—The Tarborough Press, in speaking of the appointment of Col. James W. Clark, Esq. as Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, remarks:

"We learn that the appointment was unsoicid, and so totally unexpected on the part of Maj. Clark, that in the first instance he declined it—the Hon. Secretary, however, temporarily filled the office, and invited the Major to meet him at Enfield—after a short conference, Major C. finally concluded to accept the offer, and will proceed in a few days to Washington. We believe we express the opinion universally entertained by those best acquainted with Major Clark, when we state that the confidence reposed in his industry and capability is not misplaced. Maj. C. has been a member of both branches of our State Legislature, Representative in Congress from this District, for several years past principal Clerk to the Senate, and officiated as Clerk to the recent Jackson Electoral College of this State."

Daniel McElmoyle, Esq. a respectable citizen of York district, and an acting Magistrate, committed suicide on the 29th ult. Cause not known. He shot himself with a rifle.

United States Senator.—In addition to the name of our townsman, Charles Fisher, Esq. we have seen that of Joseph W. Spaul, Esq. mentioned, in reference to the appointment of Senator in Congress, in place of Gov. Branch. Either of these gentlemen would do honor to the state, as its representative in the highest branch of the National Legislature; but we are afraid, should the friends of each persist in urging the claim of their favorite, that the East will again confer the appointment on one of her favorites, and the West seem to be unrepresented. We must unite among ourselves, or we cannot expect that the utmost conciliation on the part of the East will avail us any thing.

The citizens of Camden are raising subscriptions to build a tread-mill, for the punishment of culprits.

George W. Adams, son of John Quincy Adams, lately fell, or jumped, overboard from a steam boat, during her passage from Providence to New-York, and is supposed to be lost. He was in a state of insanity.

Jan. O. Fickett, Esq. of Kentucky, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to Colombia, in place of Edward T. Taylor, of Virginia.

James Clark, the late Representative in Congress from the Lexington District in Kentucky, is announced in the Winchester (Ky.) Republican as a candidate for re-election. The rumor, therefore, of Mr. Clay's being a candidate for Congress, is probably without foundation. Star.

A disease, similar to the dengue, has recently made its appearance in Harrisburg, (Penn.) It is confined to females alone. It attacks the little finger, extends up one arm and descends the other, causing pain and inflammation.

State Bank.—At the late session of our Legislature, an act was passed, empowering the Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller, to appoint three Commissioners to represent the State, in the proposed meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank, to be held on the first of next month; confining them however in the selection, to individuals not owning stock in either of the Banks of the State. In conformity with the provisions of this Act, Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, of Rowan, Gen. Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb, and Isaac Wright, Esq. of Bladen county, have been appointed. *Nat. Register.*

John M. Lean, of New-York, is to be Secretary of Legation to Great-Britain in the place of William B. Lawrence, resigned.

Vicissitude of Climate.—There was a fall of Snow at Richmond, Virginia, on Saturday the 25th of April.

The Savannah Georgian of Thursday last, says, that the recent frosts have injured the Rice in that neighborhood.