FOREIGN.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The packet ship Colombia arrived at New York, on Tuesday 15th inst. from Liverpool with London advices to the evening of the 14th, and Liverpool to the 16th February. The most prominent articles of interest are those which relate to the effect produced on the mind of Charles the tenth of France, by the recent cognition of South America Independence, and the extraordinary rise in several important articles of British trade, particularly in the price of Wool. —Within the last three weeks, says the Manchester Courier, short wools have risen from 30 to 40, and long wools from 50 to 60 per cent, with every prospect of a farther advance. As a consequence of this, blankets, and, indeed, all goods made from the coarser kinds of our native fleeces, have already risen fully ten per cent, with cloths, the product of combed wool, have experienced an advance of very nearly double the amount. Iron has again advanced. It is now *double* the price it was in December, 1823.

Average prices of Grain.—For the week ending 5th February, 1825—Wheat, 66s. 7d., Barley, 34s. 11d.; Oats, 25s. 3d; Rye, 40s. 1d.; Beans, 40s. 2d.; Peas, 41s. 2d.

In the Arches Court on the 9th of February, judgment of divorce was pronounced in the case of Baring, vs. Baring. Mrs. Baring was the daughter of Mr. Bingham, a gentleman of Philadelphia.

Among the extracts furnished by our files, is a letter from Paris giving some curious details respecting the secret negotiations carried on for the purpose of influencing the destinies of the South American Republics, in which the late French Minister to this country, M. *Hyde de Neuville*, acted a very prominent part.—It must be gratifying to the friends of freedom throughout the world, to know that the schemes of the Holy Alliance to crush the liberties of the South American Republics, have been completely annihilated by the prompt acknowledgement of their independence by the United States and Great Britain.

The Paris 'Quotidienne' declares that Spain is about to declare war with England, supported by Russia, the Ambassador of that power at Madrid, having proposed to conclude an alliance offensive and defensive with Spain!

The affairs of the Greeks are going on most prosperously, and the late defection of Colocotroni and others had termined, in proving to the world that Greece possesses sufficient strength to enforce her laws and protect her freedom, even when assailed by those cherished in her bosom.

The following letter dated Zante, Jan. 5th, 1825, contains says the London Courier, of the 14th ult. some interesting and authentic particulars relative to the actual state of affairs in Greece:—

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that at last the Government has triumphed over its internal enemies as gloriously as over its external enemies. We may say that this new attempt of those who are contrary to the Government has had a providential effect, both in freeing our country from the tyrannical yoke of the primates, & it serves to show to Europe that there is really a Government in Greece, and not merely a nominal one as has been hitherto believed. The arrival of the fourth instalment of the loan from London, was of considerable use in repressing the insurgents. Even before its arrival, the President had disbursed 60,000 Spanish dollars of his own money. —The Egyptian fleet is no longer heard of. After his last disaster, so glorious to the Admiral Miaulis, Ibrahim Pacha thinks no longer of proceeding to Candia; he is now at Rhodes. The Sultan by sending a new Pacha to Romelia, has caused a revolution there, which is promoted by Omer Vrione. All these co-operate to our independence."

The *official* details of the late naval victories over the Turks, had been received by the Austrian government, and fully confirmed all the previous statements. A Russian emissary and two rebellious chiefs, who were endeavouring to excite commotion in the Morea, had fled to the Ionian Islands in consequence of the submission of Colocotroni and his adherents. It also appears that the English influence had gained a decided ascendancy in the Morea; which would have the effect of concentrating the zeal and talent of those who take the lead, and of giving stability to the system under which their political independence has been hitherto so effectively organized.

South America.—The Paris papers continued to discuss the measure adopted by England as to South America; sometimes with hostile, sometimes with pacific anticipations. The Quotidienne of the 11th Feb. having asserted that Spain was about to declare war against England, supported by Russia, the London Courier of the 14th contents itself with replying to this assurance in the following laconic terms: "This is news indeed." The fact appears to be, that the Russian ambassador having expressed himself somewhat strongly on the step taken by England, to the king of France, the latter at first declared that he would not consent to the recognition of the Spanish colonies, but would remain firmly attached to the principles of the Holy Alliance. It having been, however, subsequently ascertained, that the king of Prussia, as well as the king of the Netherlands, had resolved on following the example of England, Charles X was induced to alter his tone; so that instead of opposing the measure it was expected he would pursue the policy of the British cabinet, and recognize the independence of the South American States. It is no longer doubted that the king of Portugal had followed this course as to Brazil. There was some talk of a Congress at Paris, to be composed of the ministers of the allied powers; but the Courier seems to discountenance the idea. 'There may be a Congress, or a conference of ministers, but we know not for what useful purpose.'

Spain.—Ferdinand was constantly occupied with devising projects to root out the Constitutionalists. Among other decrees issued with that object, was one to regulate the size and right of wearing mustachios; another prohibiting the carrying meat in blankets, especially by soldiers; and a third prohibiting the wearing of caps, from which even the ladies were not excepted. It is admitted on all hands, that unless Spain is assisted by the "Holy Alliance," it is utterly impossible in her to succeed in any attempt to recover her former possessions in South America.

IN PORTUGAL, British policy had completely triumphed, and the official account of the change of ministry was published in the Lisbon Gazette.—It appeared to be the general impression that the independence of Brazil, would be immediately recognized by Portugal, and this event was looking for by the merchants with much anxiety and great confidence.

Holland had suffered much from recent inundations, and fears were at one time entertained that the great sea dyke of the Helder, would give way, and destroy the city, but fortunately, the exertions of the inhabitants succeeded in securing it.

Mr. Paixham (a Frenchman) has invented a mortar which throws bombs horizontally, exactly in the same manner that cannon discharge balls. This bomb cannon, executed under the orders of the Marquess de Clermont Tonnerre, was lately proved at Brest. It answered every expectation, and carried as far as the largest ship guns. The bomb went true to the direction, and the effect produced was so powerful, that considerable changes are immediately to be made in the naval material. In consequence of this new invention, large ships will no longer have the advantage of crushing smaller vessels without running any risk. A well directed discharge of one of these bombs may blow up or sink the largest ship.

We copy to day, some extracts of a letter, published in the Nashville, Ten. Whig which relates very circumstantially, as to time, place, &c. a conversation between the writer and Gen. Jackson. It has been already published in a number of papers, some of which doubt its genuineness, while others appear to place confidence in it. With regard to ourselves we of course know nothing of its truth or falsehood; all we know of it is, that it was published originally at Nashville, and is of such a nature as to require notice from the party implicated; when it receives this notice, we will with pleasure give it a place in our columns.—*Nat. Journal.*

GEN. JACKSON'S PRIVATE OPINIONS.

From the Nashville Whig.

The following extract of a letter from an officer, formerly in the South Army, to a gentleman in Nashville, will, no doubt interest our readers:

* * * "For the last fifteen years, I had been on terms of intimacy, and in the closest friendship with General Jackson. Our professions were similar; our habits acquired by a corresponding series of hardships and dangers in the field and camp. As a friend, I loved him; as a warrior, I had marked his energies and unbending sternness of character, with an admiration nearly allied to enthusiasm.—His fame, as a Hero, was not built upon adventitious basis. I knew that merit, alone, was the real foundation of his glory.

But it was purely for his DOMESTIC virtues, which I had seen developed, that I loved him;—and I admired him only for his warlike genius, his decision, his promptness to execute. When I last saw him, he was a prominent candidate for the most sublime and dignified station the world has ever known.

In November last, as I was returning West from the seat of government, to which I had been called by private business connected with one of the departments, I met the General and his Lady at a public house, in Washington, Pennsylvania, where he had put up for the night, as he was journeying to the capital, to take his seat in the Senate. Our meeting was a very cordial one; and as we were in a private apartment, our conversation was unrestrained. Although a stoic indifference, as to matters relating to himself, is, on most occasions, characteristic with him, yet I could discover that his spirits were elevated highly above their common pitch. Various political subjects were introduced and discussed. I spoke of the Presidential Election; and though from principal opposed to his elevation, congratulated him, as a friend, on his probable success.

'I'll tell you how it is, my friend H——,' said he, 'I now find myself urged on by a popular current; where it will leave me when the tide shall subside, I cannot tell, nor do I much care. But sir, it is not in the human heart to resist it.'

* * * * * * *

I remarked, that, at the time we stripped ourselves in the wilderness to ford a muddy creek, when Indians were at our heels, and our heavy baggage on our backs —I little thought then, said I, that my companion would ever be even thought of —much less successfully brought forward, for President of the United States.

'Three years ago,' said he, 'I did not believe it possible that I could ever occupy the ground that I now do, with reference to that office. As a proof of this, I state the fact, that I felt most indignant at the efforts of some partisan newspapers, and what I thought their ill-advised zeal on my behalf, and wrote letters of severe reproof to several intelligent friends who had been instrumental in sounding my name in the public ear. I thought the unanimous voice of the nation would be heard in ridicule of my pretentions—I anticipated the clamour that would be raised against me on account merely of my military services, and also of my utter want of experience in the cabinet of the civilians. Of a government purely Republican, in which the military should be subservient to the civil power, it did not appear to me probable that a single serious effort would be made to put the reigns in the hands of a military man."

I asked him if it was finally with his consent that the legislature of Tennessee nominated him as a fit person for the office?

"It was by my direction," said he—"A few days before the meeting of that body, I received a letter from a great leading character in New York, a personal friend, urging me in the most forcible and persuasive terms, to make an immediate effort to arouse the West in my behalf, before another aspirant in that quarter, an implacable personal enemy, should, by uniting artifice with popularity, secure it to himself. No time was to be lost—and upon a little reflection I resolved to strive for the office; upon which I directed my adherents in the Tennessee Legislature to pass the resolution they did on that subject. I was well aware, however, continued he, that my defective education would in some degree render me obnoxious to those poignant shafts of satire and derision which the event thus far has realised."

I merely hinted my sentiments of his abilities in general terms, and remarked, without having a particular allusion to his case—that a man's elevation to any office which is filled by a general suffrage of the people, could not in the nature of things, depend so much upon his peculiar fitness for that office, as upon the management of partisans among the canaille, and the possession of some shining excellence, calculated to captivate the passions of the lower order of politicians, which constitutes the elective strength not only of Legislative bodies, but of the whole nation.

'Would to God!' said the General, 'it were otherwise. He whose breast glows with a pure amor patriæ, and in all his political relations acts accordingly, will seldom be exalted by his fellow citizens. In the first place, it requires no small share of address and perseverance to make one's self a prominent object in the public eye. This once effected, he may ride in the whirlwind and direct the storm.' But unobstrusive merit is always *too meritorious* to be sought by the vulgar, or to go, itself, begging for public honours. Whilst this state of things exists, you may be assured that the space between Order and Anarchy in this Republic, is not so great as may generally be imagined.

'There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune'

The emphasis with which the General pronounced this Shakesperian quotation, and that peculiar flash of his eye, so usual with him when excited, convinced me that he had no very remote reference to his own prospects. He asked me if I did not believe that a majority of the citizens of the United States were at all times ripe for revolution! And on my answering in the negative, he rose on his feet and gesticulated with great earnestness—'The mass of the people, said he, are ripe, always ripe, for novelty and innovation—but they do not know it. They may have pure hearts, and real patriotism. But a mere name—a Hero, can 'wind himself among the multitude,' captivate the imagination, and lay the judgment asleep. A popular hobby will carry him to the highest destiny known to the Constitution, and as much higher as his ambition may prompt him to go.—I have little faith (continued he) in the stability of Republics. They fall an easy prey to the passions of ambitious rivals for power. I was once tempted, by the insolence of Governor Rabun of Georgia, to march a hostile army into that state. Had I done so, it would have been in pursuit of personal revenge; I should have had no other motive. But if the work of revenge had been begun, other enemies and other motives would have arisen out of the contest. Heaven! only, could predict the catastrophe.'

From the Morning Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, March 12th, 1825.

MR. FRANCIS JOHNSTON—

Sir: I have just read your letter to the public, published in the National Journal of the 10th —It is not my intention at this time to analyze your long epistle; but briefly to state a few observations, it naturally suggested to my mind—first, as to the time of its appearance; ten days after my letter was published, and seven days after the adjournment of Congress—and after the members had nearly all left Washington as well myself. This circumstance recals to my mind, the old adage of the mountain being in labor, and at length, bringing forth a mouse! For truly, your letter reminds me of a place on the Delaware, called "Point no point," which, at a distance, has all the appearance of a point, but when you approach there is no point at all. It also appears clear, that it is your intention to direct the public attention, from your favorite, H. Clay, and myself, by engaging me in a controversy before the public, with yourself. This I shall decline; not from any *personal* considerations, but from a sense of public duty. My contest is with H. Clay—Why does he not come forth and defend himself? He knows he cannot; and, therefore, prefers transferring the contest to you his humble instrument.

I again repeat, that whatever I have said, either as regards yourself or H. Clay; it is in my power to prove, by certificates of the most respectable members of Congress; whereas, your letter rests on statements of your own uncorroborated by any individual —that's enough for me.

You say, I did not write my letter; now sir, pray what has that to do with the main question? Is it of any importance who wrote it? the public are only interested in knowing that the charges therein contained, are true.

The ingenuity of man, has not yet been able to invent any light which conveys all the property of day-light; nor has the art of man, yet been able to make falsehood appear like truth. My letter carries with it, like a mathematical demonstration, all the marks of truth; and, I believe, without any additional evidence, will stand the test of time, scrutiny and talent. In your communication, there is scarcely any thing, that I am willing to admit as true.

One thing at parting—let me assure you, that I can prove by more than twenty, your avowed preference for Jackson—Clay being out of view. GEO. KREMER.

THE EMBASSY TO LONDON.

From the New York Statesman.

As much interest has been felt by the public, on the subject of the offer made by the President of the United States, to Mr. Clinton, of the station of Minister to the Court of St. James, and as erroneous motives may have been imputed to the latter in declining the honor conferred upon him, we have solicited and obtained a copy of Mr. Clinton's letter for publication, that the citizens of New York might understand the views and intentions, by which their Chief Magistrate has been actuated. We will only add, that his answer will serve to exalt him still higher in the respect, esteem, and affection of the people of this state, whose interests and feelings has been preferred to the dignity of a foreign embassy, and to the honors voluntarily tendered him by the government of his country:

(COPY.)

Albany 25th Feb. 1825.

SIR: I feel most sensibly the honor conferred on me by your communication of the 18th instant; and I receive this expression of your good opinion with a correspondent spirit: But having recently accepted from the people of this state the highest office in their power, I cannot consistently with my sense of duty, retire from it, until I have had an ample opportunity of evincing my gratitude and my devotion to their interests.

I assure you Sir, that it will afford me the highest gratification, in my present situation, to aid you in your patriotic efforts, and to witness the auspicious influence of your administration on the best interests of our country.

I have the honor to be,
With perfect respect,
Your most obd't serv't,
DE WITT CLINTON.

The Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Washington.

The following *general order* of Commodore RODGERS, will, we have no doubt, have a salutary effect. Our Navy has suffered much, and lost some of its brightest ornaments, and the country has been deprived of some of the best and bravest men in the service, by a practice that may, without loss of honour, be entirely dispensed with. If our officers fall in battle, they fall in defence of their country; and while we mourn their loss, we tell of their deeds of valour, and speak proudly of their honorable death. But how is it when they fall, not in the defence of their country—nor by the hands of an enemy, but in a contest where an American arm is raised to shed American blood—where two who have together braved the battle and the tempest—and who have, side by side, and under the same flag, sustained each other in the hour of danger—when these meet, and one falls by the hands of the other, what are our feelings then?

[*National Journal.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

United States Ship NORTH CAROLINA,
off Cape Henry, 12th January, 1825.

SIR: The dissensions and bickerings which have unfortunately existed in the Navy, and particularly among the junior officers, for several years past, originating, as it is supposed, in the predominance of habits which have insidiously crept into the service, by the most improper and unjustifiable relaxation of discipline, seem at length to require particular notice.

The prevalence and frequency of fighting and quarrelling among some of the younger officers, and the detestable practice by them and others of fighting duels, defaming each other, and assuming to themselves the right of making the conduct of their equals and superiors topics of conversation and indecorous animadversions, at tavern tables, in stage coaches, steam boats, and other public places, have been carried to such an extent for some time past, as to require a resort to measures the best calculated to produce immediate reform, and to save the character of the service, as well as their own, from impending ruin and disgrace.

I have, in consequence, to require of all officers who are now, or shall hereafter be, placed under my command, to respect and obey, themselves, and to use the utmost vigilance and attention in enforcing in others, their subordinates, due respect and obedience to the laws and regulations made and provided for the government and conduct of all officers and others belonging to the Navy of the United States. As I am determined from this date not to permit the slightest violation of such laws and regulations, with which I may become acquainted to pass unnoticed.

Should disputes unfortunately happen between the officers of this or any other ship of the squadron which I have been appointed to command, they are not on any account to assume to themselves the right of settling such disputes, in any other manner, than by an appeal to the captain of the ship to which they belong, or to myself, if necessary. And I would have it further to be understood, that for a violation of this order, by any officer, I shall not fail to put the laws in force against him to their utmost extent. JOHN RODGERS,

Commanding U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean, and Commanding Officer of the U. S. Navy.

CHAS. W. MORGAN, Esq.
Capt. of the U. S. Ship North-Carolina.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 26

THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW,

passed at the last session of Congress, empowers Printers to send printed or written notes of their accounts to Subscribers, stating the amount due on their subscription, instead of being prosecuted therefor, as has been attempted—this is as it should be—and we shall embrace the opportunity of forwarding the accounts of our distant subscribers in the manner specified--It further provides that every postmaster shall keep one or more persons in his office to attend on every day, on which a mail shall arrive by land or water, for the purpose of performing the duties thereof—and that it shall be the duty of the Post-Master, at all reasonable hours, on *every day* of the week (Sundays not excepted) to deliver on demand, any letters, papers, or packages, to the persons entitled to, or authorized to receive them, and that a fine of fifty dollars will be imposed on the Post Master detaining any newspaper from its owner, or taking a peep, as the National Intelligencer expresses it, into any package not intended for his office.

The following are the rates of Postage to be charged upon all letters and packages, excepting such as are excepted by law, conveyed in the mail of the U. States, viz:

For every letter composed of a single sheet of paper, conveyed not exceeding thirty miles, six cents. Over thirty and not exceeding eighty, ten cents. Over eighty, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty, twelve and a half cents. Over one hundred and fifty, and not exceeding four hundred, eighteen and three quarters of a cent. Over four hundred, twenty five cents.

And for every double letter, or letter composed of two pieces of paper, double those rates; and for every tripple letter, or letter composed of three pieces of paper, tripple those rates; and for every packet composed of four or more pieces of paper, or one or more other articles, and weighing one ounce avoirdupois, quadruple those rates; and in that proportion for all greater weights: *Provided*, That no packet of letters, conveyed by the water-mails, shall be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the same shall contain more than four distinct letters. No postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by the mail, any packet which shall weigh more than three pounds; and the postage marked on any letter or packet, and charged in the post bill which may accompany the same, shall be conclusive evidence in favor of the postmaster who delivers the same, of the lawful postage thereon; unless such letter or packet shall be opened in the presence of the postmaster or his clerk. Every four folio pages, or eight quarto pages, or sixteen octavo, or twenty four duodecimo pages or pages less than that of a pamphlet size, or magazine, whatever the size of the paper of which it is formed, shall be considered a sheet, and the surplus pages of any pamphlet or magazine, shall also be considered a sheet; and the journals of the legislatures of the several states, not being bound, shall be liable to the same postage as pamphlets.

FRUIT TREES.

We particularly call the attention of our readers, Agricultural and Horticultural to Mr. Prince's exhibition of Fruit Trees, published in our paper of to-day, where every variety of taste may be suited by applying to Mr. P. or Mr. William Miles, Baltimore.

By an arrival from Alvarado, the editors of the N. Y. Gazette, are informed that the British ship Lion, arrived on the 11th of February at Vera Cruz, with one million of dollars, from Messrs. B. A. Goldsmidt & Co. of London, for the Mexican Government; also, the November packet, with 50,000 dollars specie for the Mining Companies.

Markets glutted with British Manufactures. Exchange 5l.

It is stated in the National Intelligencer that the same Court of Inquiry, which is to be instituted at the request of com. PORTER, to inquire into the conduct of that officer, in regard to the transportation of specie, &c. will also be instructed to inquire into his conduct in the affair at Faxardo. We have not yet heard who are to compose the Court, or when it is to convene.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

You have, I presume, heard the rumour which has been in circulation these two or three months past, relative to a "sociable party," which was to have been given by a number of gentlemen of Talbot, and to be designated by the fashionable appellation of "Bachelors Ball."

When I first heard this rumour, I observed it would appear a little odd to me if it should ever be put into execution: and why our "liberal hearted crew" ever made such a proposition appeared to me rather strange —perhaps they took the thought from newspapers!—First, I supposed Bachelors were so very particular they would never acquiesce in their opinions concerning the arrangements of small matters which are very essential previous to such an entertainment; then I inferred from their great disposition to be whimsical, they would give it up before it was half finished.

With such conclusions as these, I was somewhat disposed not to place too much confidence in this talked of party: never-

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11029-0055.jpg