THE NOMINATION AT THE CAPITOL.

The following Extract from a Circular Letter of Dr. THOMAS H. HALL, of North Carolina, to his Constituents, presents a spirited vindication of his attendance at the Republican Caucus held at the Capitol on the 14th day of February last:

"It has become necessary for me to make some remarks on the subject of the Presidential election. For a year or two past it has been usual for my friends, whenever we met, to question me about the candidates—which was most likely to become President, and who I thought most proper for the appointment; and since I have returned home, I seldom meet one of my acquaintance without having these questions asked. There is very little likelihood, from present appearances, that the election will be made by the people, by whom it should be; and I very much regret, that, without some unlooked for interposition, it must go to the House of Representatives.

With four or five candidates, all having some sectional support, by which the votes must necessarily be divided so as to prevent an election, there was no method of obvioating the difficulty but by a nomination such as was proposed to the friends of all the candidates, going into meeting on the principle that the weakest should be dropped; until some one, the most popular, should be agreed on. The avowed objects of this meeting was to bring the election before the people by lessening the number of candidates. This was my principal reason for going into the meeting; my other one was, that it was a short and summary method of answering such questions as my friends in the district were in the habit of asking; and for similar purposes, I should certainly do the same thing again. It was no secret meeting for secret purposes; every person was at liberty to see what was done, and had there been such a number of candidates as would have insured the election to the people, I should have conceived such a meeting wholly unnecessary. It is not my intention to go into a detailed statement of the merits and demerits of the different candidates; they have all been in situations more or less conspicuous.—After mature reflection, I feel bound to give a preference to W. H. CRAWFORD, because I think his talents are such as to qualify him, in a superior degree, for discharging the duties of the office, and more consistently with what I believe to be the interest of the community generally. It is unfortunate for our country that three sectional divisions or interests are springing up: a western, an eastern, and southern. This state of things has its influence on the approaching election. We must either have a western, eastern, or southern President. As the candidates claim all to be of the same political denomination, though there is a difference of opinion upon some matters of policy among them, the question resolves itself into this simple proposition: whether we shall take a man who is obliged, from the very nature and force of circumstances, to be with us, or the one who, from similar causes, must necessarily be against us—shall we take a man of our side or the other side? The western states, with Pennsylvania, form one interest, the eastern another, and the southern a third; now the question is, shall we take the man who is bound to us by birth, habits, identity of interest, and political sentiment, and who is in every way equally as well, or better qualified than any of the candidates, or shall we take one surrounded by circumstances the very opposite of these. Common sense and common interest point out what we should do. W. H. Crawford is what we call a self-made man; has risen from obscurity by his own exertions—he has been a member of the Georgia Legislature, of the Senate of the United States, minister to France, Secretary of War, and of the Treasury, and has filled with ability and integrity every station in which he has been placed. Had he not done so, the spirit of persecution which has for years been at work to put him down, must necessarily have succeeded. His recent triumph over one of the most wanton and unjustifiable intrigues to ruin his reputation as a man, and destroy his hopes as a candidate, that ever disgraced any era of any country, will convince this great community of the unshaken soundness of his integrity and ability.

Never was there a man more completely in the hands of his enemies; he has literally been accused, tried, acquitted, and justified by his opponents. Luckily for him, though the persons who had the management of the investigation were politically opposed to him, and the supporters of other candidates, they had too much self-respect to condemn him without cause. A strong reason with me for preferring this man for the Presidency, is, that, placed in that situation, he will be surrounded more, as his political and personal friends, by that order of politicians, who I believe to be best qualified and most determined to support the original principles of the government and the interest of the people.

I have this thought proper to give my opinion, with some of the reasons for it, because, from the lateness of the session, it will be out of my power to see my friends, generally, in the District, and because the questions that are asked may in this way be answered with less trouble. And here I must be permitted to say, that I protest against its being supposed that my opinion, either now or in the meeting already mentioned, is or was given in a spirit of dictation. In either case I have only acted as a free man, and have given an opinion which no man is bound to follow, which I ask no man to follow. It is idle nonsense to say, as has been said, that the nomination by a caucus meeting takes away the rights and privileges of any one. It was an act entirely independent of the representative character; an act which every freeman in the country has the right to do; which he not only has the right to do, but what, in effect, most of those objecting to it have done, at some time or place. Nominations of this sort take place every year in every part of the country. Candidates for State Legislatures, or for Congress, rarely come out without some previous consultations among their friends. Such meetings and consultations of two or more persons are, in principle, the same as if by as many thousand, and are only right or wrong, according to the purpose or intention, and measures taken to accomplish the end in view. It is what has been, and will continue to be done, preparatory to elections, so long as our free form of government lasts. And has it really come to this, that Members of Congress are to surrender all the rights and privileges of freemen, merely because they have received this distinction from their fellow-men?

Since I have had the honor of being your Representative, I have endeavored to ascertain & to do that which was best for your interest and that of the public, and shall continue so to do as long as I continue in that character. But I must assure my fellow-citizens, that it is my determination not to give up one of my rights as a free and independent man, for any consideration.—Highly as I prize the honor they have conferred on me, (and I feel as grateful for it as I ought, or as any other would feel, or they could wish,) I would forgo it entirely, sooner than give up any of those rights and privileges which are the pride and the boast of every American citizen. And let me tell you, fellow citizens, that any man who would even for this great boon sacrifice his principles or privileges, would when occasion required, sacrifice your rights to other objects of interest or aggrandizement. I cannot, however, believe that there is a feeling so little in character with genuine American principles prevailing in any part of the third district as to require any such sacrifice. In looking back on the course I have pursued, I feel gratified in having it in my power to say that I have my own approbation; pround, indeed, shall I always be to meet that of the citizens of the third district generally. But, should it be unfortunately otherwise, I can only say that I am no electioneering time-server."

GENERAL LA FAYETTE'S

Embarkation at Havre.

By the Don Quixotte, which arrived at New-York, 16th inst. we received the following account from an eye witness, of the arrival of gen. La Fayette at Havre, and his embarkation on board of the Cadmus. How mean—contemptibly mean—were the vexations thrown in the way of the old veteran, and those who wished to do him honor, by the little tyrants of the police. And what a proud contrast do the events of the present week in New-York, afford when compared with the former. In the one place, the patriotic hero is allowed only to quit the country of his birth, and which he has so often bled, amid contumely & insult, because through evil and through good report, he has shewn himself the firm, consistent and unwavering friend of rational freedom. In the other, for those very qualities, he is received amid the joyous shouts and acclamations of one hundred thousand freemen, which are responded by ten millions more—all striving to rival each other in testimonials of affection, gratitude and esteem! [Com. Adv.

"As it was expected that the General would arrive early in the afternoon of the 12th, several merchants, and a great number of young men left this at 2 p. m. in carriages, gigs, and on horseback, to go out and meet Monsieur Lafayette at Harfleur, (6 miles from Havre) and accompany him into town. The American consul, and all the American gentlemen, and captains of ships in the harbor, intended also paying that compliment to the general, but the Sans Prefet notified to the consul that *the Americans must not do so.*

"The road for two miles out of town continued crowded from 3 in the afternoon till dark, when no tidings of the general having come, the people returned into town, where they remained in groups all the evening. Havre presented the appearance of a town in danger of an enemy's approach. The guards were doubled at all the posts; patroles of soldiers, policemen and gen d'armes, marched about and prevented the crowd from collecting in any one spot.

"At a quarter past ten the general arrived in a post carriage, with his son and secretary. They were accompanied by the carriages that had gone out from Havre and about 100 young men on horseback, all dressed alike. *A strong body of gen d'armes escorted the cavalcade.* On arriving at the entrance to the city, the gates were shut, and the guard drawn out with fixed bayonets. It was then asked if it was the marquis de Lafayette, who was there—and on being answered that it was gen. Lafayette, the gate was opened to admit his carriage, and closed immediately, to prevent the entry of any one of those who had gone out to meet the general. After repeated and unavailing attempts to get in, and expostulating with the officer on guard, this latter assured the gentlemen, *on his honor*, that if they would go to the Poste de Pincettes, (a gate at the rear side of the city, and a mile from the principal one) they would be admitted. On presenting themselves at that gate, it was closed, and they were desired to go back to the principal gate, where they were admitted, two by two, at intervals, and the names of several taken.

"In the mean time the general proceeded to the house of Mr. Philippon, (a most respectable merchant) where an elegant dinner was provided, and a large party waiting to receive him. In the course of the entertainment, a stone was thrown by some miscreant in through one of the windows, which passed close to the head of one of the gentlemen. On the morning of the 15th, crowds again assembled to witness the embarkation of the General, and the streets presented the same appearance as the evening before. A party of soldiers was drawn up opposite the Cadmus, on the custom-house quay, where it was supposed the embarkation would take place. Every impediment was used to prevent the people from showing any mark of respect. The Cadmus, in consequence of the tide's falling, was obliged to haul out into the roads. The general, accompanied by a body of gentlemen arrived and went on board the steamboat, which was previously cleared by order of the police, who would not allow him to embark whilst any body of the town was on board. They also hauled down the flag belonging to the boat, and would not let it be hoisted whilst M. La Fayette was on board. The gates were shut, to prevent the people going to the pier-head to take a last view of the general. However, in this their efforts were unavailing; as every boat that could be had, was immediately filled, and followed the steamboat to the Cadmus, then two miles off. A gen d'arm and a police officer went out to the Cadmus, to prevent any body but the general and his suite going on board. On his coming alongside, he was received with hearty and repeated cheers from the ship, which were returned from the boats, and a few persons on shore, who had got out and assembled about half a mile from the pier, to be out of the way of the military, as there was a strong guard at the piershed.) This closed the scene."

CANNIBALS.

Joseph Price, of Wilmington, Del. has arrived at Boston in the Sultana, from London, and furnished our Correspondent with the following:

He shipped on board the Gen. Gates, of Boston, on the 7th. of August, 1821, bound on a sealing voyage, and sailed from Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, the 10th. On the 21st. he, with five others, (John Rositer, of London; James Webster and William Rawson, of New London; and William Smith and James West, both of New York,) were landed on the coast of New Zealand, in a whale boat, with a quantity of provisions, where they remained sealing and procured 3563 skins.—On the 11th. October, they were taken by the natives between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, who set fire to their huts, and consumed all their skins and provisions remaining, not knowing their use; tied their hands behind them, and they were marched to Looking glass Bay, a distance of upwards of 150 miles, during which time they had nothing to eat but roasted fish, which the natives subsist upon. From thence, they were marched to Sandy Bay, upwards of 200 miles further, where they found a tribe of savages, consisting of between 700 and 800, who took them before the King & Queen, and shortly after Rositer was ordered to be killed. They tied him to a tree, knocked him on the head with clubs, cut off his head and buried it—the body was roasted in a kind of oven under ground, after which it was devoured by these Cannibals; part of which, however, the remaining five were obliged to partake of or starve not having any thing else offered them. They were tied to a tree and guarded by about fifty of the savages. The second day Webster was killed, roasted and devoured; the third day Rawson, and the fourth day, Smith, both shared the same fate. On devouring the bodies of these men, the hands were assigned to the Queen, and the feet to the King, and his subjects took care of the trunk. On the 5th. day it was understood West was to be killed, but the evening previous a heavy squall rose from the east, with rain, thunder and lightning, which frightened the savages; they set up a yell, and ran away towards the west. Price and West untied each other, and went towards the beach, where they found the whale boat, (having been brought round by the savages,) sails and oars, and without provisions or water, embarked and left the island. After being at sea three days they were taken up by the brig Maguary, Capt. White, and landed at Sidney, New South Wales, the 10th Nov. whence Price obtained passage to the Isle of France, thence to London. West was left sick in the hospital at Sidney. [N. Y. Gazette.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA HERALD.

CHRONOLOGICAL.

The following list of the principal officers of the United States' government, under the constitution, has been compiled from authentic sources.

PRESIDENTS.		
George Washington, of Va.	appointed	1789
John Adams, of Mass.	"	1797
Thomas Jefferson, of Va.	"	1801
James Madison, of Va.	"	1809
James Monroe, of Va.	"	1817
VICE-PRESIDENTS.		
John Adams, of Mass.	appointed	1789
Thomas Jefferson, of Va.	"	1797
Aaron Burr, of New-York,	"	1801
George Clinton, of N. York,	"	1805
[Died, April 29, 1812.]		
Eldridge Gerry, of Mass.	"	1813
[Died, Nov. 23, 1814.]		
Daniel D. Tompkins, of N. Y.	"	1817
SECRETARIES OF STATE.		
Thomas Jefferson of Va.	appointed	1789
Edmund Randolph, of Va.	"	1794
Timothy Pickering, of Mass.	"	1795
John Marshall, of Va.	"	1800
James Madison, of Va.	"	1801
Robert Smith, of Md.	"	1809
James Monroe, of Va.	"	1811
John Quincy Adams, of Mass.	"	1817
SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.		
Alexander Hamilton, of Y. Y.	appointed	1789
Oliver Wolcott, of Conn.	"	1795
Samuel Dexter, of Mass.	"	1807
Albert Gallatin, of Penn.	"	1802
George W. Campbell, of Ten.	"	1814
Alexander J. Dallas, of Penn.	"	1814
Wm. H. Crawford, of Geo.	"	1817
SECRETARIES OF WAR.		
Henry Knox, of Mass.	appointed	1789
Timothy Pickering, of Mass	"	1795
James McHenry, of Md.	"	1796
Samuel Dexter, of Mass.	"	1800
Roger Griswold, of Conn.	"	1801
Henry Dearborn, of Mass.	"	1801
William Eustis, of Mass.	"	1802
John Armstrong, of N York	"	1813
William Crawford, of Geo.	"	1815
Isaac Shelby, of Ken.	"	1817
[Did not accept.]		
John C. Calhoun, of S. C.	"	1817
SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.		
Note.—This department was not established until the 30th of April, 1798, being prior to that date a branch of the war department.		
George Cabot, of Mass.	appointed	1798
Benjamin Stoddart, of Md.	"	1798
Robert Smith, of Md	"	1802
Jacob Crowninshield, of Mass.	"	1805
Paul Hamilton, of S. Car.	"	1810
William Jones, of Penn.	"	1812
Benj. W. Crowninshield, Mas.	"	1814
Smith Thompson, of N. York	"	1818
Samuel L. Southard, of N. J.	"	1823
POSTMASTER GENERALS.		
Samuel Osgood, of Mass.	appointed	1789
Timothy Pickering, of Mass.	"	1791
Joseph Hebersham, of Geo.	"	1795
Gideon Granger, of Conn.	"	1802
Return J. Meigs, of Ohio,	"	1814
John M'Lean, of Ohio,	"	1823
CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.		
John Jay, of New York,	appointed	1789
William Cushing, of Mass.	"	1796
Oliver Ellsworth, of Conn.	"	1795
John Jay, of New York,	"	1800
John Marshall, of Va.	"	1801
ATTORNEYS GENERAL.		
Edmund Randolph, of Va.	appointed	1789
William Bradford, of Penn.	"	1789
Charles Lee, of Va.	"	1795
Levi Lincoln, of Mass.	"	1801
Robert Smith, of Md.	"	1805
John Breckenbridge, of Ken.	"	1806
C. A. Rodney, of Delaware,	"	1807
William Pinkney, of Md.	"	1811
Richard Rush, of Penn.	"	1814
William Wirt, of Va.	"	1817

FROM THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

Three months ago, *John Quincy Adams* might have been considered the first choice of four-fifths of the people of New-England; and with most of the friends of Mr. Crawford he was the second man of their choice. While he has lost many of those who were supposed to be his fast friends, the friends of Mr. Crawford would now prefer almost any other candidate that has been named to Mr. Adams. This change of opinion has been brought about by the very imprudent and unjustifiable publication of Mr. Adams in which he attempted to sustain the character of Ninian Edwards. The effect intended to be produced by that publication undoubtedly was to justify an opinion that Mr. Crawford was not cleared from the base charges of Edwards—the intention seemed to be to avail himself, for the benefit of his own election, of a suspension of those charges and of considering them as true, until congress should accept the report of the committee—until the election should have gone by! Now who can help associating the infamy of Ninian Edwards with the cause of Mr Adams; and both these with the previous appointment of Edwards as minister to Mexico? Who can avoid placing such a cause and such conduct in contrast with the innocence of the illustrious citizen whose reputation was stabbed as with the dagger of the assassin? Whose sympathies would not be excited, whose sensibilities would not be wounded, to see a man, then and for six months previous laboring under a protracted illness, and supposed to be unable from bodily debility to answer his accusers, thus wantonly attacked? And who can wonder, under these circumstances, that Mr. Adams, whose high reputation was in part predicated on a prevalent idea that he never personally interfered to promote his own election, should fall, *fall*, FALL in the estimation of the people of the United States?

A singular case has recently occurred in Boston.—The Courier states, that on Saturday afternoon, John D. Howard was brought before the Police Court on complaint of Thomas Tilden, (superintendant of the wall that is now building for the extension of Faneuil Hall Market,) as a disorderly person. Mr. Tilden stated that he was at work on the wall, (agreeably to the orders of the city authorities,) on some land belonging to Mr. Howard; that Mr. Howard had forbid his proceeding and put obstructions in the way to prevent his work, Mr. Howard, in defence, said, that the city had no right to take his estate from him, and that he would spill the last drop of his blood before he would consent to it. The law was read to him wherein it is provided that a town may take the property of an individual when the public good may require it, and the remedy for damages explained to him; but he contended that no town or city had a right to his property without his consent. C. P Curtis, Esq. stated to the court that he was authorised by the city authority, to take Mr. Howard's word that he would not obstruct the work, or take his recognizance to keep the peace; which Mr. H. peremptorily refused. He was therefore ordered by the court to give security to keep the peace, and put no obstructions in the way of the work, until the next term of the municipal Court, in September next, in the sum of $200. This he also refused, and was, of course, committed to gaol.

RAPID TRAVELLING.

The Albany Daily Advertiser says "the Canal Boat General Jackson, D. Davis, Master, belonging to the Erie Transportation Company, left Albany, the 15th of the present month, for Brockport, with 15 tons of merchandise and returned the 24th with 280 barrels of flour, having accomplished the trip in *nine days and three hours!* a distance of 576 miles.

LAFAYETTE.—The arrival of this illustrious friend and benefactor of our country diffuses universal joy and gladness, and is hailed with such enthusiastic shouts as make the "welkin ring."

For ourselves, we say, Go on through Freedom's Land! The homage of millions of grateful hearts, the faltering lips of hoary age, the cherubic lisps of artless innocence—all, all shall bid you welcome! Your march will be a prouder triumph than Roman Consul ever had; and this great Empire, part of your handy work, speaks, Oh Lafayette! thy best eulogium.

We understand that the venerable Tent* of WASHINGTON has been offered, by Mr. CUSTIS, to Col. HOWARD, and the State Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland, to be used on the reception of Gen. LAFAYETTE at Baltimore. It must be peculiarly gratifying to those veterans of the Revolution to meet their illustrious comrade in arms under the canopy of *Him* they so much loved. What affecting recollections are attached to this ancient canvass, for the heighths of Dorchester to the surrender of York Town.—The veteran relic of the heroic time is in good preservation, though it has witnessed the events of nearly half a century, and will be packed in the same portmanteaus in which it was carried during the War of the Revolution. Mr. Custis considers himself as holding this last military memorial of the great Chief in trust for the Nation, and means that it shall descend as an heir-loom in the American Army.

Nat Intel.

* Professor SILLIMAN, and Col. WADSWORTH, of Connecticut, being lately on a visit to Arlington House, requested to see the *material* which formed the Hero's dwelling on the fields of his fame. Not content with the gratification of sight and touch, the Professor insisted on being completely enveloped in the canvass, which was accordingly done.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

GROWTH OF NEW YORK.

We question whether the City of New-York ever presented the appearance of greater prosperity, or more rapid growth than it does this season. We are visited by the merchants of every clime, and almost every part of our own country—so that our's may be fairly denominated "the mart of nations." The West Indies and South America pour in upon us their gold and the productions of their soil, and receive in return our own and the fabrics of foreign countries.

We understood early in the spring, that as many as 500 or 600 new mercantile establishments were opened in New York this season; and we now learn that more than 3,000 buildings have been commenced and are nearly completed within the city limits. Most of them are of brick and in a style at once rich, simple, and substantial. Thirty-five years ago, a prediction of what New York now is, would have been deemed quixotic—equally so would the prediction now be esteemed, of what she is yet destined to be. Many years ago, Mr. Jefferson, while President of the United States, gave his preference to Norfolk, (Va.) as possessing the greatest advantages for a commercial city, and expressed his belief that she would eventually rival every other in the union, not excepting New York nor New Orleans. There now seems but little probability of the fulfilment of his expectations.

CAPTAIN BARRON.

We find it stated in the Washington Gazette, that Captain Barron has been appointed to the command of the Philadelphia station. We take much pleasure in joining our voice of approbation to that of most of the editors in the United States, that at length an end is put to the cruel persecution of this worthy and highly honourable man. He has been partially sacrificed to what are called reasons of state, and has suffered in his health and in his fortune. Nothing but a want of a particular detail of facts, has prevented us from making as forcible an appeal to the justice of the country, as the best of our abilities could produce. We are glad to find it is now no longer necessary; every generous mind will rejoice, that Capt. Barron's good fortune has come at last. [N. Y. Ev. Post.

GOLD.—A letter received at Philadelphia from Thomas D. Jones, dated Aruba, 16th of July, states, that every person in the Island is busily employed in digging for gold, so that they cannot be had for any other employment. No doubt you will be surprised when I inform you one piece of pure gold has been found, weighing 32 lb. 8 oz. and many pieces weighing from 14 to 16 lb. I have seen several pieces of the latter weight myself. The schooner that left yesterday has upwards of 100 lb. on board."

Another letter from an American gentleman in Curracoa of July 22, says "The above extract is entirely confirmed; for since I have been in this Island scarce 3 weeks, upwards of $150 000 in value of pure virgin gold, 24 carrots, have come up from Aruba.

The government of this place have noticed it, and proclamations are in circulation to prevent speculation, and other regulations, respecting this most valuable, acquisition. The piece of 32lb. weight is here, and appears perfectly pure and as ductile as lead.

The Dutch Government will have the exclusive benefit, and have taken measures to secure it."

CLERGY AND SALARIES.

It has been decided in the supreme court of Connecticut, in the case of Whitney, vs the First Ecclesiastical society of Brooklyn, that a religious society has no power to withdraw its support from a clergyman, settled by mutual consent; and that, if the clergyman does not refuse to discharge the duties of his office, no *mental* or bodily infirmity can deprive him of his stipulated salary. In other words, that when a religious society called a minister, his settlement, when no definite time was stipulated, was a settlement for life—and as the connexion was by mutual agreement, so also must its dissolution depend on the consent of *both* parties.

If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede you tent it:
A chield's amang you, taking notes,
And, faith, he'll prent it.

BURNS.

We are authorised to state, that a gentleman of Philadelphia, is engaged upon a work to contain a full account of the reception of Gen. La Fayette, in the several cities and towns of the United States that he is about to visit; to which will be prefixed, a biographical sketch of the General; and also, an appendix, containing the best poetical addresses written upon this interesting occasion. Phila. Aurora.

MR. ADAMS IN VIRGINIA.

To show the strength of Mr. Adams in that state, and to prove that the Adams men, are endeavoring to delude the people by their pompous annunciation of public meetings &c. in Virginia, we subjoin the following statement from the last Richmond Enquirer.

"There were present at the Fredericksburgh meeting, only 18 delegates from 11 counties, including one by proxy, viz: Spotsylvania 3, Fauquier 3, Fairfax 2, Frederick 2, Stafford 1, King George 2, Caroline 1, Culpepper 2, Westmoreland 1, Rockingham 1, Essex 1.—six meetings in the 11 counties did not average 7 at each meeting—the whole number at all the meetings, estimated at about 150."

Extract of a Letter from New-Haven, Con. dated August 17th, 1824.

"It is with much pleasure that I inform you, that the public feeling in this state, in regard to the next President is undergoing a material change. Adams is constantly losing ground, while the friends of Crawford begin to show a formidable front; and notwithstanding the pledge given by the Adams *would be* electors, it will be a divided vote, if not altogether favourable to Crawford.

ALABAMA.—A meeting of the friends of Messrs. Crawford and Gallatin was held at Cahawba, in Alabama, on the 7th of July, of which Gen. William Taylor was chairman, and Thomas H Wiley, Secretary. Resolutions in favour of the candidates, and approving of the electoral ticket which was formed at Tuscaloosa, were adopted, & a highly respectable committee of correspondence appointed, with directions to prepare an address to the people of Alabama, urging the claims of Wm H. Crawford and Albert Gallatin to the office to which they have been nominated.

LOUISIANA.—We have authentic information from Louisiana, that the elections for the state legislature having terminated, there is an ascertained majority for Mr. Crawford for the Presidency—New Orleans was favorable to General Jackson; but the state at large was not. The source of our intelligence from Louisiana is of the very first respectability, and, we believe, may be implicitly relied on. The legislature chooses the electors. [W. C. Gaz.

LOUISIANA.—A letter from Opelousas, Lou. contained in the Louisiana Advertiser of July 16th speaking of the result of the State Election, says, "I repeat that Gen. Jackson cannot obtain either the electoral or congressional vote of this State. The people of Louisiana are not unmindful of the General, but they cannot admit that the Presidency of these United States is to be held up as the prize and reward of *mere military success.*"

We are not in the habit of uttering predictions, but for the comfort of the Custom-House folks and the family paper, we can assure them tha. Mr. Crawford will receive a large majority of the votes in this district, and we beg of them to make up their minds not to be too much disappointed if he should receive a majority through the state. [Maine Eastern Argus.

The SALEM (Mass.) GAZETTE, a federal paper, says, that "MASSACHUSETTS will probably be opposed to Mr. Adams; there has been too much attempt at terror and force in his favor here, and Massachusetts yeomen are not easily driven,—There is now but little doubt that New-York will also reject him. Pennsylvania and Virginia certainly! and the votes he will obtain in the other states will leave him but a poor chance of gaining the seat of his ambition."

VERY RIDICULOUS.

The remains of Lord BYRON, before they left Missolonghi, were put into an oblong wooden case, bound with iron hoops, and perforated all over; it was then placed in a large cask containing 180 gallons of spirits, in which state it was brought to England. When the ship arrived off the London docks, the case was taken from the cask & the spirits were, as they should have been, instantly thrown overboard by order of Mr. Hobhouse. But so anxious were many persons to possess themselves of some of the liquid that they rendered themselves extremely ridiculous by offering half a sovereign for ever so small a quantity.

At a meeting of the Members of the Bar of the County of Newcastle, Del. holden at the Court-house, in the town of New-Castle, on the 10th day of August, 1824.

NICHOLAS VAN DYKE was called to the Chair and

JAMES R. BLACK appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were moved by Archibald Hamilton, Esq. and unanimously adopted:

"The members of the Bar of New-Castle county, having received the intelligence of the death of CÆSAR A. RODNEY, Esq. late Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, near the government of Buenos Ayres, and a distinguished Member of the Bar of the State of Delaware—

"*Resolved*, As a testimony of the respect & esteem we entertain for the memory of our deceased brother, that we will wear crape upon the left arm for thirty days."

N. VAN DYKE, Chairman.
J. R. BLACK, Secretary.

A Liverpool paper remarks—We mentioned last week the melancholy fact of several people having been drowned in Prince's dock by being precipitated from a stage. The young man who was mainly instrumental in saving the lives of so many individuals by his undaunted and highly meritorious conduct, is a carpenter, named *Joseph Edwards*, a native of the United States, and belongs to the ship Halcyon, of Philadelphia. A gold medal has been presented him as an acknowledgement of his great exertions on the perilous occasion."

CONTRABAND TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA Aug. 20.—The smuggling business is carried on in Canada to such a ruinous extent as appears almost incredible. Fears are entertained by some that if any more adventurers embark in it, it will soon be overdone. It is supposed by persons acquainted with the population of Canada, and with the probable consumption of the single article of tea, that 'sixteen hundred thousand pounds' are annually smuggled into it!

Upper Canada is regularly supplied with goods smuggled from the U. States; & though seizures are frequent and attended with immense losses, yet the business is found profitable as to afford an occasional sacrifice.

[Fr. Journal.

ROBBERY.

A young man travelling, on horseback, two or three days ago, from Leesburg to Baltimore, says he was met on the road by two men, armed with shot guns, who, after tying him and his horse to two different trees in a woods, robbed him of between 3 and $400 and his watch. He succeeded in extricating himself from the tree to which he was fastened and arrived at a tavern, with his hands still tied behind him, where he gave information of the circumstance—when, we are informed, an immediate pursuit was made after the robbers—but it was ineffectual. Alex Her.

A RAT TRAP.

A trap that is much recommended for catching rats, is made as follows; take a barrel or keg, with one head out, put in it water enough to cover the bottom about two inches deep; in the middle of this set a piece of brick or stone; cover the head of the cask with a piece of smooth parchment; or, perhaps, smooth stiff paper will answer; in the centre of this, cut two slits about six inches long, at right angles, so as to form a cross; immediately over this, suspend the best kind of bait for rats placed sufficiently high.

When the rat comes to take the bait, in reaching up to it, he slips into the hole, by the four corners of the parchment or paper giving way. He then gets upon the brick in the middle of the water, and begins to utter cries of distress. This brings others to him, who fall in the same manner. Presently they begin to fight for the possession of the brick and the noise of this brings others, who fall in like manner; and thus, all within hearing of this scene of confusion follow on and share the same fate.

A FACT.—A Dandy, having unfortunately caught himself on fire when just going to bed at an inn, a concourse of attendants, on hearing his cries, rushed to his assistance. The fire having been quelled without much ado, how it happened was the general question.—"Why," replied the youth, "I was just taking a last peep at the glass, when somehow or other the flame of the candle communicated with the ornaments of my night cap."

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