

which point, the circles fall behind each other like retreating waves, until they reach the plain. Benlück says more than 20,000 Lamas reside in these several circles that extend round the foot of this mountain, according as their rank and dignity render them more worthy to approach the person of their sovereign Pontiff. Every circle is embellished with parallel rows of shady trees, and inhabited by Lamas, who dress according to the rank of their respective circles. Those Lamas who reside in the higher circles, possess great wealth and sanctity of character, and to maintain these high pretensions they seldom appear before the multitude. We can hardly imagine a scene better calculated to overwhelm the superstitious worshipper than the ascent to the holy mountains. Every step becomes more and more sacred, and brings him nearer and nearer to his eternal sovereign. The Christian cannot contemplate the multitudes ascending this mountain from all parts of Asia, without praying for that period when the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and all nations shall flow into it. The most devoted worshippers of the Grand Lama, believe that he never dies, except in appearance. When the body which he inhabits becomes infirm, his soul pays the tribute of nature by forsaking it, and flits away to occupy the body of some child. Tartar princes have sometimes made search to find this child, but the Lama alone understand the marks by which he is distinguished, or rather the body which the god had appointed for his next residence. The new mortal part is no sooner found, than the news is proclaimed, and it is conducted into the monastery at Terpalang, to pass a few years in retirement. The infant Lama resides in the centre of this monastery, which is a mile in circumference, enclosed by lofty walls and situated on the summit of a high hill. In this pile of buildings, 300 priests perform religious services with Teshoo Lama, until the recently assumed house of Clay is prepared for the divine employment of the musund on the holy mountain.

From the Federal Gazette.  
William H. Crawford is a native of Virginia; and, when about the age of fourteen, with his parents emigrated to Georgia. The father was a plain respected planter, chiefly dependent on his personal labour, and that of his sons as they grew up, for the support of a numerous family. In the course of time, the father and sons, by continued industry, integrity of conduct, and a remarkable vigour of native intellect, acquired character and influence in the country; and filled some of its important offices, such as Clerk of the Courts, Sheriff, Judge of the Inferior Court, Court of Ordinary, &c.—Good penmen and accountants, they were consequently useful men in the community. The subject of this letter, the present Secretary of the Treasury, after a laborious apprenticeship, toiling at the plough, like most young men of the south, whose parents are unable to maintain them in leisure and ease; embraced the opportunities of study and mental improvement, offered by a private academy in the neighbourhood, then directed by Mr. Waddell, who has since become eminent as a teacher, and now presides in the University of Georgia. By constant and earnest application of his excellent mind, he soon acquired a knowledge of the classics, and progressed to the end of the usual academical course, preparatory to entering college. Destitute of the means of completing in a more liberal manner his education, Mr. Crawford took the charge of the academy in August; and, supporting himself by the proceeds of the tuition, employed the time not required in the seminary, prosecuting a course of legal study, which, by the time he had arrived to the age of 30, had fitted him for the practice of the law.—Soon after the admission to the Bar, he was appointed, by the then governor Jackson, one of three gentlemen, to prepare a digest of the laws of the State, the labour of which was principally borne by him; and the work, completed in a masterly manner, was received and published by authority of the Legislature. In the commencement of his professional career, he took the centre of the circuit in which he settled, and placed himself in the midst of the most powerful competition which at that day prevailed in the State. His competitors were men of better opportunities of education. Some of them for years held a high reputation in eloquence and professional astuteness; and were famous beyond the limits of their state! Of these the most prominent were Thomas P. Cornes, Robert Watkins, George Walker, Seaborn Jones, John E. Anderson, Peter Early, &c. any one of whom at the bar of any state, would have been distinguished.—They are now all dead; but they lived long enough to acknow-

ledge the gigantic powers of the youngest competitor among them, and who had started in the race with manifest disadvantages. Without patrons, without fortune, and a perfect stranger in the circuit, he must have sunk under such a competition, had he not possessed originally moral and intellectual qualities of the first order. Industry, integrity, frugality, and intrepid professional courage, soon raised him to an eminence, that could not be overshadowed by the tallest figure of the circle in which he moved. Manly frankness and social urbanity introduced him to the favour of the people; and he became, on all occasions the choice of those who sought a champion to defend every great interest in question. With such qualities, and so largely committed in the concerns of all about him, he was unable to avoid being drawn into political discussions, and by invitation of his own neighbours, he accepted a seat in the House of Representatives of the State. In thus assuming the relations of a Representative, he yielded to the spontaneous wish of his fellow citizens; being himself opposed to any diversion from his professional engagements. Having, however, yielded his judgment in this respect, to the partiality and solicitation of his friends, he took his seat; and it seemed a matter of course, that he should be as he was at once, looked upon as the first man in the Legislature. In all respects he supported the reputation and character he enjoyed before his election; and among the people his popularity was enlarged. The successful career of Mr. Crawford was opposed not alone by fair and equal competition; but was maintained in defiance of a fierce combination of factionists, who exerted all their energies to retard his bold march to distinction. Not a few trials of his temper and personal fortitude occurred, but through which he came unhurt in character, and with increased popularity. His fellow citizens generally espousing his cause, and supporting his claims with the most decided expressions of their esteem and favour. In the contests which were forced upon him, several assumed the most malignant personal character, and issued in rencounters, in one of which he had the misfortune to kill his antagonist, and in another to be himself severely wounded. In justice to him, it ought to be stated, that in no instance did he dare to the combat of the bloody field any of his opponents; but where in obedience to the custom of the country he exposed himself to the murderous intentions of his enemies and persecutors, he was the challenged party.—Mr. Crawford has always avowed his detestation of the practice of duelling, and would never have given himself an example in its support, but, from an apprehension that regarding public sentiments, in declining a challenge, he would limit the chances of his success in more rational pursuits, and abide his opportunities of rendering service to the country. I would not stop to make an apology for Mr. Crawford, nor to extenuate, in the slightest degree, what I consider a great defect in his public and private life. I most earnestly deplore the fact, that he has fought upon the plea of equal and honourable combat more than one duel; and added the sanction of his illustrious example to a custom on every principle to be condemned. These aberrations apart, and there is not a man living in the country of a life more pure and exemplary. Having continued in the Legislature four years successively, he was elected, in 1807, to the Senate of the United States, and took his seat in that body unknown to every member in it, except the other Senator from the same state; and equally new to all the executive officers, having been in no way before connected with the administration of the federal government. The first matter of importance on which he was required to vote in the Senate, was the famous embargo, submitted for consideration with a favourable recommendation by the then President Jefferson. Mr. Crawford's judgment was against the policy of the embargo, and he had the integrity and courage, to pursue the dictates of his reason and understanding, and in the face of the contending parties recorded his vote in the negative. It is not intended here, to discuss at large the policy of the embargo, and the system of defence assumed by Mr. Jefferson, and his thorough going supporters; but I may say, now that the period is past, many who voted for it, lived long enough to acknowledge their error; and of the members of the Senate at that day, many have since become well acquainted with Mr. Crawford, and learned that his vote on that occasion, was given without reference to party, but with the fore-sight of a profound judgment. Wedded to the democratic party, by long and established sympathies, and ardently attached to unsophisticated liberty, he continued to draw with the old patriarchs of the republican family, not suffering a discrepancy in matters of judgment and fair speculation, to dissolve the ties which had bound together the best men of the country. On the contrary Mr. Crawford cultivated acquaintance with Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin, Macon, and other distinguished gentlemen, and they in turn, discovering the manly bearing of his character, sought assiduously his

friendship; and it is matter of notoriety, that in 1811-1812, he had become the most popular man in either house of Congress, and was, not only by the great executive officers, but on both sides in the Senate and house of Representatives, esteemed the prominent champion of the administration; and this distinction he obtained, while the frankness and conciliatory cast of his manners attached to him friends from all parties. He indeed became a common centre of attraction, equally solicited by the sternest democrats, and unrelenting federalists; by both esteemed an honest politician, and truly independent man. Besides the Senators and Representatives of Georgia, he had for his particular circle of friends, Madison, Gallatin, Cherev, Lovndes, Macon, Brent, Pope, Epes, Randolph, &c. of the democratic party; Lloyd of Massachusetts, Hunter, Bayard, Hillhouse, Stockton, Goldsborough, Key, Adams, Horsey, &c. of the federal party. This combination of friendship and attachment, among persons of different political tenets, grew out of mutual admiration of the manly virtues of Mr. Crawford. The discussion into which he was necessarily drawn, and which in the period of 1811-12, assumed the asperity of the time, presenting him often to the public eye, as a fierce debator, abated nothing of the high personal consideration with which he was regarded by his political antagonists, always making due allowance for the natural vigour and zeal of all his senatorial exhibitions. Preliminary to the declaration of war, in 1812, he was universally considered the main stay of the administration in the Senate; without whose steady and manly counsels, that body, in its divided state, would have frequently wavered. On the failure of General Hull, not a little dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war department, was manifested in various quarters of the country, in consequence of which the resignation of Secretary Eustis took place. Mr. Crawford was invited by the President to take charge of that important department; but he declined the distinguished honour, with the frank avowal, that his pursuits and engagements had not qualified him to manage the details of the army, to do which successfully, he thought a more intimate acquaintance with military affairs, than his opportunities had allowed, was required. His determination was not only a proof of his integrity, but secured for him the approbation of all correctly informed of his motives. To his own scruples of his qualifications for the situation in question, other considerations were superadded, still more strongly fortifying his resolution to decline the offer of the President. His presence in the Senate, was with the friends of the administration, deemed of the highest concern, it being a matter not to be disputed, that by them he was as strongly urged to remain in the senate, as he was pressed by the president to make one of the cabinet. I speak now of matters notorious to most leading public men, in and about the seat of government; and if it were necessary many respectable witnesses could be cited to prove these statements. In the second year of the war, the relations between the United States and the great belligerents of Europe became more and more complex, and many most delicate incidents were presented by the conduct of Napoleon and his ministers, touching the alleged repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees. A vacancy in the American legation in France was produced by the death of Mr. Barlow; and it became a matter of great interest with the president and his friends, that the place should be immediately filled by a gentleman who enjoyed the confidence of all parties; one above all collusion, and too stern to be managed by the arts of the French court. Mr. Crawford, more eminently than any other person, known to Mr. Madison, possessed the qualities sought for; and was almost confidentially commissioned, for the express purpose of exploring the American bureau at Paris, and ascertaining accurately the attitude of our relations with the Grand Monarch. I need only refer to the communications of the Senate & House of Representatives with the state department, in 1813, and to the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the French Minister, then residing at Washington, and the purposes of Mr. Crawford's visit to France will be fully revealed. The catastrophe of the great campaign of 1813, in Europe, and the glorious termination of our war with England, superceded the investigations contemplated in the mission to France; and afforded Mr. Crawford an early opportunity to return home, in compliance with his own arrangements and stipulations at the time of his departure from Washington. He came home in the same vessel with his past friend, the lamented Bayard; and on his arrival took charge of the War Department, to which he had been appointed in anticipation of his return; there remaining until the resignation of Mr. Dallas, he was transferred by the President to the Treasury Department, and therein has since continued to the present time. Thus it will be seen, that Mr. Crawford owes his distinction to his own intrinsic merits, having risen from a humble con-

dition to his present eminence, by no accidental or fortuitous circumstances. At first he was called into public service by the choice of the people with whom he lived; from the Legislature of his own state, wherein he had served four or five successive sessions, he was transferred by the votes of the Representatives of the people, to the Senate of the United States, in which he served without remission from the winter of 1807, until the spring of 1813; and thence by the nomination of Mr. Madison, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, dispatched to France in the character of Minister, at a time of very critical import to the character and interests of the nation. If there had been still wanting proofs of the very high estimation in which he was held independently of the voice of his own neighbours, the Legislature of Georgia and of the President and Senate of the United States, his continued and successive nominations to the War Department and Treasury Department by Mr. Madison, confirmed by the Senate, and his nomination to the Treasury Department by Mr. Monroe, again confirmed by the Senate, would be decisive.—There can not be room to question the high intellectual and moral grade which his various public stations imply, unless indeed it can be supposed, that all his great cotemporaries, for the last twenty years, during which he has been constantly in the public service, were both corrupt and debased—in intellectual discrimination. Such a supposition would be a base calumny on the government and the nation. To his logic no fair and candid mind can object, the infamous suggestions of pensioned cabalists to the contrary notwithstanding; and the more active and unrelenting the persecutions of Mr. Crawford may have been, the more conclusive is the testimony of his successful career in favour of his high pretensions. It is not only that he is supported by the unwavering partiality of the greatest men in this country; but that he is universally beloved by the people with whom he has associated in private and neighbourly intercourse, and the illustrious example of the excellent moral qualities of the government. In him we see the admiration of the great and the love of the more humble united, and the greatest encouragement of unportioned and unpatronized young men to preserve in a life of integrity and industry, which may introduce them to the honours and emoluments of the government and will certainly reward them with the love and confidence of their fellow citizens. LOWNDES.

**CRAWFORD ELECTOR.**  
From the Easton Star.  
James Sangston, esq. of Caroline county, will be supported as a candidate for elector of President and Vice President of the United States for the electoral district composed of Talbot, the upper district of Dorchester, and Caroline counties. Mr. Sangston, we are authorized to say, will, if elected, vote for William H. Crawford, as President, and some distinguished republican as Vice-President. The election of Mr. Sangston will be strongly supported by THE PEOPLE.

**CRAWFORD ELECTOR.**  
We are authorized to say, that Benjamin Tomlinson, of Allegany county, is a candidate for Elector of President and Vice-President of the U. States, for the district composed of Frederick, Washington, and Allegany counties, and if elected will vote for William H. Crawford, as President. Torch Light.

**JACKSON ELECTOR.**  
We are authorized to say, that John C. Herbert (if elected) act as an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, for the Second Electoral District of Maryland, and will vote for Andrew Jackson, as President, and J. C. Calhoun, as Vice President, of the United States. National Intel.

**SPORTING BY WHOLESALE.**  
From the Niagara Sentinel.  
We are informed that on the 29th ult. the troops at Fort Niagara, under the command of Captain Boardman, were principally engaged in a pigeon hunt. On counting the pigeons at retreat beating, the astonishing number of 1843, was found to be taken. They were all caught within a quarter of a mile of the fort, and nearly all were killed by poles.

**CURIOS FACT.**  
From a Norwich (Conn.) paper of May 26.  
A Mr. David Evans, of Plymouth, about eight miles from this village, sometime last week, whilst chopping in the woods, felled a hollow tree which contained from four to eight thousand SWALLOWS! They were of the kind generally denominated the Wood Swallow. The nest is white-tail forked, and tail feathers sharp pointed. When discovered they were principally in a torpid state.

**THE POPULATION OF LONDON.**  
At the last census, was one million, two hundred and seventy-four thousand.

**MILITIA MUSTERING.**  
From the Easton-Gazette.  
Mr. Graham.  
I saw in your paper of some weeks past, a most sensible and judicious letter from Gen. Calvin Jones of North Carolina, to the legislature of that state, upon the subject of Militia Mustering, which ought to afford a useful lesson to the people and legislatures of other states. What Gen. Jones says of the North Carolina Militia is true; all Militia, and we may apply the remarks to ourselves with great justice. That our Militia are no better drilled now than they were twenty years ago, is a fact known to every man; that they derive no good whatever as to making them soldiers by mustering a half dozen or a dozen times a year, experience has taught to be undeniable; the time therefore and expense of these musters are all thrown away. Calculating every militia man's personal labour or personal attendance at home to his own duties at twenty five cents a day, (and he must be a worthless man whose attention to his own business is not worth that) the individual loss to the people of this state, suppose the militia musters to be eight days in the year, will amount to about one hundred thousand dollars per year. Suppose each man spends at the rate of one cent in consequence of being at the muster, (and I dare say the true expenditure per man would be much nearer twelve and a half cents) this one cent would be another loss of three thousand two hundred dollars—then calculate subsequent doctor's bills for sickness in consequence of exposure to heat, cold, wet, intoxication, accidents, &c. on muster days, this loss would be fairly stated at three thousand dollars more—then add the loss of the work of the Horses that are taken from work for the militia men to ride to the field, supposing there are ten thousand working horses rode on that day, the labour of each worth thirty three and a third cents per day—this, in eight days, would be another loss of more than twenty five thousand dollars per year—then calculate the loss from the number of idle people attending muster who do not belong to the militia, including women, and averaging their day wages at twelve and a half cents each day, suppose the number to be ten thousand each day, that would be a loss of \$10,000 more. All these together make a certain loss to the people of this state of one hundred and forty one thousand two hundred dollars, which they now annually suffer from militia musters.—This sum if paid into the state treasury would pay off the state's debts, make it rich, and enable it to strike off one fifth of the present assessment in each county. Suppose an addition was made to the militia law to this effect, viz: that every militia man must muster, without fail, one day in every month of May at a given place or be subject to the present penalty of from fifty cents to two dollars,—but that for the other seven times in the year (I believe they meet eight times) I speak from recollection alone) each man may be excused upon the payment of twelve and a half cents, which is to be collected by the county collector when he collects the county assessment, and paid into the treasury of the state.—This would constitute an annual sum voluntarily paid by the citizens nearly, if not quite, equal to the county assessment, and if substituted for it would be a great gain to every man in the state—but if in addition to it, would still be a gain to each man and nearly double the receipts into the Treasury—the state debt would then be paid off immediately, without taxes, and a large surplus of money would annually arise to be applied by the state to internal improvement. The calculations here given are intentionally made upon the most limited and contracted scale, to make the loss as small as possible, but it is in truth believed that the loss to the citizens of this state arising from militia musters is much nearer a half of million of dollars a year than one hundred and forty thousand dollars. So perfectly convinced of this is the author of these remarks, that he would be willing, if it was not for the introduction of an odious and dangerous system to take to farm the revenue of the state upon these calculations, pay all its debts and meet all its current annual engagements. FABRICIUS.

**Has the Tariff Bill done this?**  
The Providence Patriot of the 29th ult. says "there has been a general turn out of the workmen in the manufacturing factories in Pawtucket, for three days past, on account of the proprietors lowering the wages since the passing of the tariff bill, and reducing the time hitherto allowed at the several meals. All the factories except one have been shut up during the time."

**SHIP NEWS.**—Among other lists of cargoes, in the Nantucket, Inquirer of the 25th ult. we find the following:—"Arr. sloop Henry, from Falmouth—passengers, 4 ladies, 3 musicians, one lion, one lama, one Shetland pony, a monkey, a baboon, and two lawyers."

It is stated that the President of the United States has granted a full pardon to Joseph Perez, the Spaniard lately convicted at New-York of piracy.

**Maryland Gazette.**  
ANNAPOLIS:  
THURSDAY, JUNE 10.  
Communicated for this Gazette.  
**RECEIPT OF THE FAVOURITE Dish in the East-Indies called Curry.**  
Cut your meat, (shote is best), or chickens, into pieces, fry it in nice, fresh butter, put it into a stew pan, pour boiling water over it, and make a rich gravy, thicken it, then add a teaspoonful and an half of turmeric powdered, a tea-spoonful of powdered pepper, and two table spoonfuls of powdered ginger, then stew till done. Have rice nicely boiled, and put in a dish, place the stewed meat on the top of the rice, and pour the gravy over the whole. Some prefer Cayenne to black pepper, and many squeeze the juice of a lemon or lime over it, when on the plate.

**THE PRESIDENCY.**  
Meetings have lately been held in Jefferson, Jennings, and Madison counties, Indiana, and at Charlestown, in the same state, at each of which the Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was unanimously recommended as a fit and proper person to be supported for the next Presidency. Committees were likewise appointed by these meetings for the purpose of ascertaining and selecting suitable persons (favourable to Mr. Clay's election); to serve as electors.

**OHIO.**  
The Hon. Henry Clay, has been nominated for the office of President of the United States, by a meeting which took place at Cincinnati on the 10th ultimo. At a meeting held at Washington, (Fayette county,) on the 8th, Mr. Clay was likewise nominated.

**THE WEATHER.**  
An Augsburg paper of April 15, says, more snow fell there the preceding week, than during the whole winter. The course of the posts had been interrupted near the mountains, and in many places the snow lay from twelve to fifteen feet deep. The cold weather continued, and the winter was protracted so that there was no appearance of vegetation, whereas, two years ago, at the same place, almost all the fruit trees had already blossomed. In Italy also, the weather has been very severe. A letter from Naples, April 6, says: "We have had the most rigorous weather for the last month, that has been known here for several years—there has been an unusual number of broken bridges and blocked up roads, of deluges and of whirlwinds, and even at this moment the cones of Vesuvius and the tops of the neighbouring mountains are covered with snow. The Neapolitans are of opinion that all this must mean something!"

**BRITISH WAR IN AFRICA.**  
The details of the defeat of the British forces in Africa, make their loss much greater than was first reported. The number which fell, is stated to be 4,000, nearly the whole of which were blacks or natives. The following letter, from a London paper, gives the particulars of the unfortunate affair.  
British Accra, Jan. 31, 1824.  
Dear Sir—This will be handed you by Capt. Bunney of the brig Elizabeth, who is now lying off and on, as she touches at Barbadoes. I cannot let slip this opportunity of writing a few lines. It is with the greatest concern I have to inform you that the Ashantees have made an attack upon Sir Charles McCarthy's division of the army, upon the Gold Coast, and completely routed it: most of the officers killed, and Sir Charles himself wounded in two places during the action, and now missing. They came down 15,000 strong; Sir Charles' division was not more than one third that number. The battle was fought on the 21st inst. near Sicondee, and lasted from 2 P. M. until 6 P. M. when Sir Charles having expended all his ammunition, was surrounded, and his army completely routed. The Ashantees however sustained a great loss, and it is not known where they are gone to.

There were fourteen officers with Sir Charles when the action commenced, and only one, a Lieut. Erskine, escaped to tell the tale of woe. Among the slain, are some of the principal and oldest merchants at Cape Coast; those that I have heard named are, George Robertson, James Heald, Edwin Jones, and Mr. Tedley, the Staff Surgeon, killed; Capt. Leverage died of fatigue; Major Ricketts severely wounded; many others that I do not know the names of, killed; and many wounded and missing. They were expecting an attack at Cape Coast, by the latest intelligence, and they had actually sent down a vessel to get 7000 stand of arms, which it was reported at Cape Coast that I had here.—As this vessel will most likely call at Cape Coast, the Captain will be able to give you late accounts, and more accurate intelligence of this dreadful transaction, which may yet be the cause of the Gold Coast being taken from us.

The following is an extract of a private letter from an officer of rank on board the Queen Glendower, which not

only confirms above given, but lancholy in that enter... All is co... tices have... prisoner of... men of th... and more... Our marin... tie. We... day of the... I almost... my jaw be... an Ashant... otherwise... on't Kroon... and five s... We are... as the Ash... torture th... obliged to... probable, ... any of us... country, ... in a horri... person an... girls just... saved. A... affected b... saw on th... children l... with thei... down and... Belzoni... nin, of c... that cou... settled fo... rior. Barrow... Congo is... informati... From... MR. C... been mor... this illus... necessar... land to... character... loyed res... honest me... pushed by... dition, th... out the a... and pow... the peop... soon see... years si... Georgia... honours t... to the w... on our r... thing lik... distincti... of mind... value, st... of chara... The... tuesday... per day... ford won... for medi... Although... probable... that cit... here. portun... health... within t... has neve... present... other p... A spe... lar to... cold we... cumstan... it is su... our spr... day, in... warm t... Mess... than el... of the... recent... ticle in... which... tain, fo... dal from... finally... have o... cre of v... riority... They h... quanti... manufac... cle the... descri... Green... place t... tensiv... Mr... which... in a da... other v... The... creation... London... with th... A dish... ginea... 50 gu... full dr...