

Foreign.

From the National Journal.

From the National Journal. We have no arrivals, since our last summary, which add any thing of material interest to the news we then communicated. The statements which are already in the possession of our readers leave no room to doubt that active hostilities have already commenced between Russia, & Persia. In our last week's summary, we gave an abstract of these statements, as far as related to the facts themselves. In relation to the consequences which might grow out of such a war, something yet remains to be said. After the continued efforts which have been made by Great Britain to conciliate the Persian Court, with a view to prevent it from allowing any passage through that country to the British possessions in India, it is scarcely to be expected that she will stand by, an idle spectator, while the Russian hordes make their inroads into so dangerous a quarter. We are strongly of the opinion, that if, on a calculation of the means and resources of the two countries, England should be convinced that Persia, in a single-handed contest with Russia, would be overpowered, she will exert herself to prevent that contest from being single-handed, or else to raise up some difficulty which will have a tendency, by distracting the forces of Russia, to render the contest more equal. She will probably act with sagacity enough, in the prosecution of this design, to avoid any actual collision herself with Russia, preserving the attitude and character of a neutral, while, in effect, she plays the part of a belligerent. However unjustly Great Britain may have originally acquired her right to the soil of India; by whatever process of fraud and cruelty she has been enabled to retain her sovereignty, still it is her present policy to defend it, by every means. She has expended oceans of blood there; it is the grave of many a gallant soldier who has been sacrificed on the altar of an impure ambition; all the losses of this description, which she has sustained, require to be revenged and compensated, out of either the little remaining wealth of the natives who own her sway, or out of the more attractive means of nations spread over that vast continent, who have not felt her power and mourned her protection—England cannot, therefore, afford to lose India; she cannot consent to such a tremendous deduction from her moral and territorial power; she cannot consent to such a grievous subtraction from her estimates of plunder. Rather than this, she would, perhaps, even determine to send her squadrons up the Baltic, and beard, in his capital, the monarch whom she has thus congratulated on his accession. Probably, however, she will not be driven to such an alternative; by artfully moving the political machinery of Europe, while, at the same time, she keeps the master-spring which gives the impulse carefully concealed, she may be able to effect all that is necessary, without exciting any thing beyond the mere suspicion of her agency.

The latest accounts from South America would lead us to the inference that General Bolivar has been invited to assume the sovereign power, and that the people of that country are not yet in a situation to enjoy the benefits of free institutions. We fear this will be found to be the case, if one-half of the statements which are given on the authority of private correspondence, and of travellers who have visited the southern continent, are to be relied on. We wait with some anxiety for the arrival of the next accounts, which will put us in the possession of such facts as will enable us to come to a conclusive opinion on the subject.

Domestic.

Carriage Stealing.—The annals of Bow-street cannot, we venture to say, furnish a more comical scene than one which occurred a few nights since in New York. A physician was called late in the evening to visit a patient in the upper part of Hudson-street, and left his horse and gig tied to a post at the door. After concluding his call, as he passed out of the house to his carriage, he observed that two men were preparing for an "abduction." One held the reins in his hand ready to ascend, and the other had just finished untying the horse and arranging the bridle. The night was dark, and the physician approached them unseen, when seizing the reins, he tripped up the man who held them, and sprang into the gig. At the same moment the companion of the man in the gutter jumped in on the opposite side, and supposing that he was safely seated by his fellow, advised the doctor to drive down Hudson-st. which was done at a round trot. Before reaching Broome-street he remarked, "Let us turn Broome-street to the Bowery, and then clear out on the Haerlem road." The doctor replied negatively in a monosyllable, and his companion not yet discovering his mistake, remonstrated; but they passed Broome-street a considerable distance, when the fellow said, "what the d— do you mean by going down town—where the— are you driving?"—"I am driving you to Bride-well as fast as I can go," replied the doctor. The unlucky wight thought that French leave

was the best which he could take, and in his rapid flight for terra firma struck his head against the top of the gig and fell at full length under the wheel, which passed directly over him. Here he was left to the mercy of the first good Samaritan who might pass that way.

New York Times.

At the Circuit Court, sitting last month at Tuscaloosa, (Alabama) John Williams, found guilty of manslaughter, was fined fifty dollars and sentenced to six months imprisonment. While, at the same term, James B. Moore, convicted of killing a mule, was fined seventy-five dollars and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Verily, it would appear, that in the opinion of an Alabama Jury, the life of a man was of less value than the life of a mule!

N. C. Banks and Notes.—The last Georgia Journal has an article on this subject which it is proper should be noticed, if for no other object than to correct its errors, as we hope they are. It asserts that,

"The State of North-Carolina, (we are informed) finding it convenient to transfer funds to the North during the winter season, sends an agent to Augusta with a large amount of its bills. These are expended in the purchase of Cotton, which is shipped to N. York and there sold. Thus the Bank obtains the command of funds in that city."

We have been requested to inquire, and we really think the credit of the Bank is interested in the answer, whether the Bank of North-Carolina has stooped to engage in a petty traffic in cotton? We shall be glad if the Raleigh editors will enable us to contradict the report.

The Journal also states that N. C. Notes are at 4 1/2 per cent. discount in Charleston. This is not the fact, nor has it been for some time past, if we are to rely upon the quotations in the Charleston papers, in which they are now stated at 2 per cent. discount.

Fayetteville Observer.

The "Nashville Bank" suspended specie payment on Thursday last. We are informed, that a statement of the situation of this institution, will be made public on Monday next, by the Directors. Great excitement has been produced by this event, among all classes of our citizens, and we hope, the melancholy forebodings of many may prove mere "phantoms of the brain"—but we are not ourselves without our fears, as to what is yet to come. In the mean time, we would advise holders of notes on the Nashville Bank, not to part with them, without an equivalent. We are justified in thus advising from the fact, that the Directors are men from whose character and standing in society, every exertion will be made to redeem their paper, as soon as possible—and it is said, they are amply able to meet every demand, so soon as their debts can be called in and their property disposed of—and we have no doubt they have already set about effecting this object.—We postpone any further remark on this subject, until the expose of the Directors shall be laid before the public.

As to the other Banks in this place, it is generally believed, they will be able to meet all demands in specie.

Nashville Republican.

Reclaimed land.—Mr. David Justice, jr. of this county, made the present season, seventeen barrels of Corn, two wagon loads of Pumpkins and a large quantity of Peas, from one acre and ten poles of ground, and he has now the prospect of a fine crop of Turnips from the same soil. This land was marshy and unusually covered with water, but having been drained and cleared, was cultivated for the first time, this season.

We hope yet to see the passage of a law by our Legislature, directing the draining of the immense body of Swamp land in the eastern section of our State, which being now constantly covered with water, is the fruitful source of our State, which being now constantly covered with water, is the fruitful source of disease in that quarter, but which, if reclaimed, would give the State thousands of acres of the most fertile land, and would greatly increase the funds of the State.

Raleigh Register.

Dr. Grant, of St. Simon's Island, (Georgia), has presented to the Agricultural Society of that district a specimen of the *Dale*, the product of St. Simons, supposed to be the first specimen of that delicious fruit ever produced in this country.

Silk.—An elderly farmer from Connecticut told us the other day, that he had about 500 mulberry trees then growing on his farm—that he fed one hundred thousand worms, which produced about 50 pounds of silk annually. The whole business, of feeding the worms, &c. is performed by his daughters. But very little labour is required, and he thinks that in the course of a few years,—after his trees come to maturity,—he shall, by increasing the number of his worms in proportion to the quantity of feed supplied, produce yearly about three hundred pounds of the raw material. Thus giving his girls another opportunity of adding to

the common stock of domestic comfort, and of providing a livelihood for themselves. We wish him success; and the heart of every friend to the increasing prosperity of our domestic manufactures, will thro' a generous response—

Amer. Farmer.

About nine years since, the town of Worcester, Mass. purchased a farm of about 250 acres, on which to employ the town paupers. On this, every one who is able, is required to labor, and by the products of the farm they have reduced the expense of their support from \$2,000 to about seven hundred.

Solomon Allen, Esq. the Broker and Lottery Vender, has given \$1000 to the Synod of North-Carolina, for the use of the Theological Seminary of Virginia and North-Carolina, situated in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

The General Court has been engaged, during its present term, on several interesting cases which we shall notice on their adjournment. We understand, that the judgment in the case of Anderson, charged with the abduction of a young girl, has been set aside on the ground, that we have no statute law to create it into an offence—and that at the time we adopted the Common Law of England, it was an offence cognizable only by the Ecclesiastical Courts and that we have no such tribunal in Virginia.—Rich. Com.

BOSTON, MASS. NOV. 18.

The Season.—Snow has fallen this season in Montreal, Quebec, &c. to the North; in New Brunswick, &c. to the East; and in Trenton, Philadelphia, &c. to the South, but not a flake has been seen here. There are many alive who will recollect that on and before the "Popes Days," (5th November,) of olden times, there were for many years in succession, snow and good sleighing.

Ohio Conference.—The Ohio Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, closed its session at Hillsborough, on Wednesday, the 11 ult. Bishop Hedding presided; great harmony prevailed; the business of the conference was concluded in a satisfactory manner.—Resolutions were passed, approving of the establishment of the Christian Advocate, and of the circulation of it within the bounds of the conference. Eleven preachers were admitted on trial. Three were ordained to the office of Deacon, and seven to that of Elder. One was returned supernumerary, six superannuated, four received a location, one expelled, and one had died. The number of members in society is 29,825 whites and 379 colored, being an increase since last year of 1600. The next session of the conference is to be held at Cincinnati, September 19, 1827.

Capt. Parry's new expedition.—It is stated in an English paper that early in the spring, the Hecla is to be prepared to convey Capt. Parry and Capt. Franklin to Cloven Cliff, in Spitzbergen, in lat. 79 deg. 52 min. From this point they are to depart for the pole, in two vessels, which will be made for use either as boats or sledges, as water or ice may be found. They are to be built of light, tough, and flexible materials, with coverings of leather and oil cloth; the latter convertible into sails. Two officers and ten men are to be appointed to each, with provisions for ninety-two days, which, if they only travelled on the average thirteen miles per day and met with no insurmountable obstacles, would be sufficient for their reaching the long desired Pole and returning to the Hecla, at Cloven Cliff. During the captain's absence, the boats of the ship are to be engaged in exploring the eastern side of Spitzbergen; and officers and men of science in making philosophical experiments with the pendulum on magnetism and meteorology, in natural history, &c. The reward of success, besides the personal glory and general advantage attending the exploit, will be 5,000l.

Balt. Patriot.

The National Road.—The Petersburg Republican has understood from Washington, that the government has "determined" on the route for the great road from Washington to New-Orleans, viz: the Eastern route through the capitals of Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. We should regret to know that this route had been fixed upon, but that cannot yet be the fact, because Congress alone possesses the power to do it. It may be, that the President and his Cabinet have determined to recommend this route to Congress, and we entertain hardly a doubt that they will do so; but the question must be "definitely determined" by Congress, and that will not be effected without a struggle between the several interests.

Fayetteville Observer.

The important suit of the State Bank vs. the Securities of Robert Raiford, recently pending in the Superior Court of this County, went off last week, upon a non-suit suffered by the Plaintiffs. An attempt was made by the Bank to remove the case to some adjacent county, but as two removals had already taken place, the Court would not sustain the

motion, upon which the Plaintiffs submitted to a non-suit, intending to commence their action in some other county.

N. C. Journal.

From the Savannah Georgian, Nov. 8. **Yankee Trick!**—In the town of Westborough, in the county of Worcester, and state of Massachusetts, there reside two families, on adjoining farms, the one named Harrington, the other Forbish, both men of small property, with large families. Their children have received such education as the schools of the town afford, and have been inured to the laborious occupations of their fathers.

The third son of Mr. Harrington is about 28 years of age—Mr. Forbish has a son three or four years younger, who had the misfortune when young to be crippled, so as to destroy his ability to labor as a farmer.

Some time since, a conversation took place between these young men, in which Forbish spoke of his unfortunate lot in being crippled so as to destroy his usefulness to himself and his family. Harrington, in commiserating with him, observed, "I have just bought a lottery ticket, and if it draws a prize you shall have half of it."

Time rolled on—the conversation and the lottery by Forbish, were forgotten—but the lottery was drawn, and Harrington's ticket drew ten thousand dollars. He took proper measures to obtain the money, called on the crippled Forbish, reminded him of the promise, and paid him over half the proceeds of the ticket, and with the other half has since purchased a farm for himself.

The moral and religious principles which lay the foundation of that sacred regard to the fulfillment of a promise which is exhibited in this act, are carefully disseminated in that section of the country, to which the appellation of "Yankee" is so often applied with sarcastic sneer.

Perhaps this story is as well worth recording as the thousand fabrications of witlings about "wooden nutmegs," "Yankee tricks," and "Yankee notions," which adorn the columns of many of our papers, to the equal disgrace of the fabricator and circulator.

On Saturday last, the Rev. Jonathan O. Freeman, of Salisbury, was elected Principal of the Raleigh Academy, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Pheeters, resigned. Mr. Freeman will enter upon the duties of his appointment on the first Monday of January, at which time the next session of the Academy commences.

Raleigh Star.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 17th inst. contains the following extract of a letter from Washington:

"The prospect of the Southern States is every day becoming more gloomy. I see that in Kentucky Jackson is opposed on the ground that he is unfavorable to the 'Tariff'—which is hanging like a millstone about the Southern country.—Did you ever think to make an estimate of the productions of the State South of the Potomac—not the custom house returns only, but the millions sent coastwise also, to swell the exports and profits of the Northern cities? The South is in a complete state of colonial vassalage—and there, as the West is joining the East, it must remain. I am sorry to find such a disinclination to look this question in the face. I am sure it would lose more than half its terrors, if properly investigated—and it is by no means improbable, if the truth were fearlessly stated, that some part of the burden might be removed."

[What nonsense is this! For "the millions" sent to swell the "profits of the Northern cities" is not a full value received in cash or its equivalent? Of what consequence is it to the South to whom she sells, if she will be paid? and is it not evident that the North pays well, if, with the world open before her, the South still continues to send her productions "coastwise" to that quarter?

Suppose the Northern purchasers should come into the Baltimore market and take off the Maryland crop of Grain and Tobacco, would it become us to rail about the "millions sent coastwise" to swell the Northern coffers—no—we should always be glad of such customers, come whence they may; and equally glad to take of them such of their productions we may want in exchange.—The whining of the Washington letter writer, (which, by the way, we suspect was written in the Enquirer office) appears like the conduct of the child who wanted the cake and money too.]

Balt. Patriot.

The Petersburg Republican anticipates a protracted session of the Virginia Legislature, which will convene on the first Monday of December. Among the subjects which will detain the Legislature longer than ordinarily, the Republican enumerates the following: Two members are to be scratched from the present list of the Executive Council, and two others appointed in their places—the constitution requiring that two members should be elected every three years. A Senator of the United States is to be appointed in the place (literally, we hope) of John Randolph, whose term expires on the 1st March next. Tucker, Tyler, Giles (of the Wigman—Farmer Giles),

Dade, and Floyd, are mentioned as probable competitors against the present incumbent. It is also rumored, that a preamble and resolutions will be introduced, similar to those of Mr. Madison, in 1798-99, relative to the Administration of Mr. Adams. (Fudge—"the Sceptre has departed from Judea:") The last subject named for the consideration of the legislature of Virginia, by the Republican, is of so ridiculous a character, that we should not think it worth noticing, had it not been put forth by one who pretends to some share of political sagacity, and who might be supposed by this time to have obtained some knowledge of constitutional law.—It is no less than the introduction of a bill, to impose a tax on northern manufactures, brought into that State, equivalent to the amount of duties paid on imported articles of a similar fabric. Admitting for a moment, that a State possesses the power to tax the produce and manufactures of another State, it would be miserable policy to exercise it. It would dismember the Union in ten years. But no State has this power. The constitution of the United States, defining the powers of congress, says, "The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises"—"To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and the several States." And, prohibiting certain powers to the States, the constitution further says,—"No State shall, without the consent of congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws." These declarations of the constitution are so clear and decisive, we are surprised that the veteran editor of the Republican should have been led into the least doubt on the subject, especially when we consider, that he is one of those Virginia Simon Pures, who are incessantly railing at the administration for some supposed unconstitutional act or project, and ought to understand the plain letter, at least, of the statute by which he tries the accused.

We notice these things, *en passant*, merely to hold up to view the political vagaries of a once powerful State, but now mortified and falling to decay. The conduct of Virginia, now, is like that of Massachusetts in the days of the Hartford Convention; and will ultimately share the same fate in the judgement of mankind.

Balt. Patriot.

Right or wrong?—The opposers of Mr. Adams, among other uncandid assertions, say that his friends would have him supported regardless of his acts, whether right or wrong. These charges are wholly without foundation. The supporters of Mr. Adams have not, as yet, and we trust never will, by upholding an administration "right or wrong," initiated his opposers, who are determined to assail it "right or wrong." The difference between Mr. Adams' friends and his enemies is this: the first are disposed to give him a fair trial, to support him until he violates his sacred obligations, and betrays the interests of his country; while the latter, having declared, immediately after the election, that "were he as pure as the angles, he shall still be put down," are resolved to accomplish that object, and therefore oppose him in every act, and every where misrepresent his supporters.

N. H. Journal.

Female Education.—A correspondent of the N. Y. American complains that his daughter has been to a "fashionable boarding school" three years, and is solving problems in algebra, and yet she cannot solve a sum in the rule of three—he says she knows something about ancient history, but has not "got to modern history yet"—she can neither speak nor write English, but then she is studying French and Italian—and she cannot go to school in the afternoon in the same dress she wore in the morning!

Cright Reason.—The venerable Joseph Clark, who had been 45 years Treasurer of Rhode Island, was, at the age of about seventy, nominated as a candidate for Governor. On being informed by a committee of the fact, he gave them the following answer:—"As I have enjoyed a good character among my fellow citizens all my life, as is proved by their choosing me their treasurer, more than forty years, I have no notion of losing it now, in my old age, by being set up for Governor."

The Albany Argus states that the returns of the late Election are all received, and that Gov. Clinton's majority is 5489.

The amount of canal toll received since the first of October, by the collector at Albany, is fifty thousand dollars.

There are upwards of 80 lines of stages that arrive and depart from Boston. They average 1200 departures and arrivals in one week in that city.

A New Jersey paper says, "We are just now forcibly reminded of an observation once made by Doctor Franklin, that New York and Pennsylvania, might be aptly compared to a barrel of cider tapped at both ends, from which her neighborly sisters were indulging themselves at her expense, in drawing out at their pleasure."