

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Paris, Jan. 18.—There is no war spirit here; the prominent subject of interest is the new election of deputies. It takes place soon, and the ministry are using their efforts to procure an election favorable to the crown. This cannot fail of coming to pass, for this election occurs at the moment (always propitious to an administration,) when a successful war has just terminated. In addition to this, all officers throughout the empire have been officially notified, that if they do not vote for the ministerial candidates, they will be deprived of their places. The certificates which are necessary to be offered at the polls, as evidence of qualification to vote, are to be furnished by officers appointed by the crown, who may reasonably be expected to extend the elective franchise as far as possible in favor of the ministerialists, and to withhold it in the same degree from the liberals. All this is understood, and the Constitutional, the ablest paper on the side of freedom, discusses the matter with great plainness. It seems that France, as well as the rest of Europe, is reconciling herself to a long arctic night of despotism.

SPAIN.

Jan. 27.—The state of political things is far from being settled in this country. Except in Cadiz, Barcelona, Corunna, places occupied by the French, no one can live, as the most malicious sort of persecution is carried on by the servile party. There has been no variation in the ministry since the one formed by Heridia; but by the death of the Marquis de Casa Irujo, a new person has got into his shoes. His name is Calomarde, and his appointment has displeased those who thought liberal principles were gradually gaining ground with the government.

The number of Spanish emigrants which have passed at the *behobie* is more than 70,000; yet the people continued to emigrate.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices have been received from Peru of the 26th Dec. The defection of Riva Agüero, had prevented the President Bolivar from opening the campaign, and he had been obliged, in conformity with the resolutions of the Congress, to employ force to put down that faction. On his Excellency's approaching the troops destined by Agüero for the invasion of Lima, one of the officers of the latter proclaimed their union with the legitimate government of Peru, arrested R. Agüero and Gen. Herrera, who commanded their army, and delivered them up. In consequence of this the 4000 men composing this force were united to the main body, and an end put to the intestine discord that threatened the destruction of the free portion of Peru.

Accounts from Bogota, the capital of Colombia, of the 22d Jan. contain a full confirmation of the revolt in Peru, of the seizure and banishment of its leader Agüero, and of the prosperous state of the patriot army now under the supreme command of Bolivar. The *thrice discomfited* Gen. Santa Cruz,

with Cois. Lanz and Urdiminea, were in Upper Peru with three columns keeping the enemy in check.

In the city of Caraccas, owing to the want of an active police, and the sanguinary principles formerly imbibed by the scenes of blood so frequently exhibited by the royalists, numerous murders were daily committed. No less than 19 persons had been assassinated during a few weeks.

An expedition was fitting out at Carthagena, to go against Turquia de Omoa. The expedition was stated to consist of four brigs and seven schooners. It was reported that the Carthaginian government furnished 2000 men, and that the town and port of San Fernando de Omoa were to be pillaged.

The schr. Moses, Capt. Sager, arrived at New-York in 29 days from Cayenne. The captain states that a vessel belonging to Cayenne, arrived at Para, but was obliged to return with her cargo, in consequence of a revolution which had broke out. The streets of Para were drenched with the blood of the murdered at noon day. The Governor of Cayenne had despatched a brig of 20 guns, and a schooner, for the relief of such persons as had sought refuge under the French flag.

A Buenos Ayres Gazette, of the last December, gives the particulars of the reception given to the Hon. Mr. RODNEY, the American Minister plenipotentiary, by the government of Buenos Ayres, on the presentation of his credentials, on the 27th of that month. The arrangements were splendid and did not essentially vary from the *etiquette* of some of the European courts. Mr. Rodney pronounced an address on the occasion, and was replied to by the Governor. Both expressed the happiness they experienced on the occasion; and responded the good understanding existing between the *First American Nation*, and its younger sisters. It was remarked, that this recognition of the new States, was effectual in removing the gloom which had hung over the new world, on account of the successes of the French arms in Spain.

GREECE.

The Greek cause continues to prosper. Their landing in the isle of Mitylene, was attended with complete success.

A private letter, dated Syra, (Greece,) Feb. 2d. states that an expedition has been recently sent out against the Isle of Scio. The Greek troops, to the number of 4000 men, landed near the fortress of this island, completely routed the French troops, and compelled them to shut themselves up in the castles, where they are now blockaded. A squadron of twelve vessels from Hydra and Ipsara, accompanied by three fire ships, are cruising in the channel of Scio, to prevent the entrance of succor in troops, or ammunition, which might come from Asia, for the garrison in the castle. Several of the principal Sciois, distinguished by their riches or merit, are at the head of the expedition. It is worthy of remark, that some of them are the same persons that were so warmly opposed to the former expedition by the Samians, in 1822, which was so ill combined. The principal expense of the enterprise is also paid by these men. A park of siege artillery, sufficient to attack the fortress of the island, was embarked at Napoli di Romania, and has ar-

rived at its destination. Several vessels laden with ammunition and provisions have also sailed from Syra for the same place.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The non-ratification of the treaty of peace with Persia gives serious uneasiness to Turkey.

A late French paper contains a letter from Rome, which expresses great confidence in the belief, that there exists in various parts of Italy numerous associations of young vagabonds, who have abandoned their families in order to live by their robberies. They are organized into companies. Their emissaries introduce themselves into the great towns, to procure information and to prepare for their expeditions.

A number of wolves assembled, during the night, on a mountain in the Commune d'Orville, in France, where they uttered howlings, which the inhabitants at first took for celestial music. Every one, even to the curate, went out to hear and enjoy this wonderful music, and the next day no one questioned the heavenly origin of the concert of the preceding night. M. Caput, a retired captain at Orville, finally destroyed the marvellous of the adventure, by discovering its natural cause.

The London Morning Chronicle, of the 20th Feb. mentions that the day before, a tall young man, very elegantly attired, who stated himself to be an *American*, and gave his name *George Donald*, was bro't to the Bow-street office, from Covent Garden watch house, charged by the hotel keeper in the Piazza, with having refused to pay for a supper of oysters and some punch, with which he had regaled himself on the previous night. The defendant had eaten a tolerable quantity of oysters and drunk a large glass of punch; but, when the time of payment came, he declared that the oysters were horribly bad, and the punch was the vilest that was ever drunk on either side of the Atlantic, and he would see the house blown up and the owner hanged before he would pay a single farthing. The defendant persisted in his declarations before the Magistrate, but the latter informed him that if he chose to swallow, he must pay; and did not set him at liberty until he had satisfied mine host.

A woman named Bermer, at Brussels, has been delivered of three girls; eleven months previous she was also delivered of three girls; so that in less than twelve months she was the mother of six children.

The eccentric Captain Cochran, who had undertaken the arduous task of a pedestrian tour through Russia and Siberia, for the purpose of minutely exploring that inhospitable region, and also for ascertaining the disputed fact of the separation of the continents of Asia and America, has, after a two years' survey, decided the question in the affirmative, there being a continuous channel between the continents, though frequently blocked up with ice during greater part of the winter.

It appears from the last number of the *Annales des Voyages*, that M. Simonof, Professor at the University of Kansan, has given a sketch of the voyages of the Russians to the South Pole, which is full of interest. In Europe it is not generally known, that the circumnavigators, sent by the powerful Em-

peror of the North, have made between the parallels of sixty and seventy degrees, a voyage round the Pole, much more complete and instructive than that made by the celebrated Captain Cook. The island situated furthest south, which is at present known, bears the name of Alexander the First.



HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES:

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1824.

On our first page will be found the speech of Mr. Willis Alston, on the Caucus Resolutions introduced in the Legislature of this State at its last session. We would have given the whole of the debate on this interesting subject, but its length and the press of other matter, compelled us to abandon the idea, and conclude only to publish the remarks of the members from this vicinity. It will be recollected, that after an animated debate of three days' continuance, these resolutions were indefinitely postponed.

In our next we expect to publish the remarks of Mr. Branch, Senator in Congress from this State, on the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. embracing views of the Caucus lately held in Washington City.

Presidential.—At a meeting of the citizens of Norfolk, Va. on the 27th ult. it was unanimously resolved to support John Quincy Adams for the Presidency, and Gen. Andrew Jackson for the Vice-Presidency.

The Grand Jury of Baltimore county, Md. presented Gen. Andrew Jackson as the person best qualified to fill the office of President of the U. S.

The Grand Jury of Chatham county, at the last Superior Court, with one dissentient voice recommended Mr. Crawford as best qualified to fill the Presidential Chair. The dissentient was for General Jackson.

The Winchester (Va.) Republican states that there are in Virginia thirty-five newspapers: of these Mr. Crawford has 3, Mr. Adams 6, Mr. Clay 2, and Gen. Jackson 1. The rest are equivocal save one; the editor of which says his *press* is in favor of Mr. Crawford, but that *he himself* is in favor of Mr. Adams.

Congressional.—The debate on the Tariff bill principally occupies the attention of the H. of R. The Senate is engaged in business of a private and local nature, generally uninteresting. In a debate in the H. of R. on making an appropriation for the north portico of the President's House, and the public walks in the City of Washington, the following remarks were made:

Mr. Cushman said: Need I remind you of the serious inconveniences to be encountered on an inclement evening, in descending from the carriage, or returning from the saloon? If the healthy and robust of our sex have nothing to fear from the cold and dampening snows, the drenching rains, the piercing winds, or the noxious vapors, are these elemental annoyances attended with no ill effects to the *faire*, and more delicate portion of our race? Must they be debarred the social pleasures of life, the interviews of friendship, or be obliged to enjoy them at the expense

of their health and safety? Shall I, Mr. Speaker, be more explicit? It were useless before such an assembly as this. I know your urbanity, I duly appreciate the gallant spirit of this House. To these I appeal, in behalf of those to accommodate whom the generous gladly labor, and for whose protection the brave as cheerfully expose themselves to hardships, to sufferings, and to wounds.

Gen. M'Arthur believed, according to appearances, that we should be at no loss in finding a tenant for the House without more repairs. As to the difficulty of getting there in bad weather, there is no compulsion which obliges us to visit the President's House while the weather is bad, or at least to take the fair ladies there, of whom the gentleman had spoken. As to the magnificence of this Hall and the Capitol, to which the gentleman had alluded, the expenditure to produce it was, in a great measure, money thrown away. This Hall, as a place for speaking, was nearly useless—it was merely by accident that any thing could be heard at his seat that was read from the Clerk's table—members voted in the dark—and might be voting away the public money without knowing it, for the want of distinctly hearing the resolutions read at the Clerk's table. Government would yet have to abandon it, and build a plain square room, where members could hear what each other said.

Mr. Kremer pronounced the Representatives' Hall a monument of pride and extravagance, by which the purity of old republican principles were greatly scandalized. He did not think Congress had a right even to put up a *necessary* building, till we are able to pay for it—[a laugh, and a call to order.] As to this portico, it was, in his opinion, as *unnecessary* as a fifth wheel to a wagon. With regard to the public walks, he had, for one, found no difficulty, whatever, in going about the City, or in getting up to the House; and if ladies do muddy their toes, why let them e'en stay at home, and not come crowding the galleries of this House.

Washington, March 27.—The Debate yesterday set in upon the principle of the bill for a revision of the Tariff of Duties on Imports; and the Debate is to be continued to-day.—Whether the great struggle is now to be made which is to decide, in its result, the fate of the bill; or whether the debate will again break off into skirmishes on its details, we cannot say. Our impression is, that the details of the measure are not such at present, as to satisfy either its friends or its adversaries. The duty on molasses, lately inserted in the bill, it is said, will lose it some friends; but, if the final question shall ever be arrived at, we still think the bill will pass the House of Representatives. We wish we could see any prospect of its being shortly disposed of, their being many matters of much importance before the House of Representatives which are overlaid by it.—*Nat. Int.*

Trial for Murder.—On the 31st ult. Lemuel Lewis was tried before the Superior Court of Wake county, for the murder of Hinton Pugh, who was killed about 11 miles north of Raleigh on the 3d of May last, and found *Guilty*.

The trial of Oliver Lewis