

LATEST FROM FRANCE

New-York, Nov. 10.—By the arrival of the Packet ship General Cast...

The censorship of the press was removed on the 30th September. The Monitor of that day contains the following ordinance...

The ordinance of the 15th of August last, which recalled into vigor the laws of March 31, 1820, and July 25, 1821, shall cease to have its effect.

The Paris Constitutionnel of the 1st of October, contains the account of the arrival of General Lafayette in this city.

King Charles X. entered Paris on the 27th of September, on which occasion he was received with the utmost enthusiasm, although the rain fell in torrents.

A letter from Upland states, that a peasant girl has been imitating Prince Hohenlohe, & working miracles. She has, however, been cited to appear before the High Consistorial Court, in order to give an account of herself.

The Bordeaux paper of the 29th Sept. mentions that a courier has brought news from Spain of the arrival at Majorca of a Russian squadron of 25,000 men, from which an officer was despatched to Madrid.

The Paris Constitutionnel, of the 1st of October, contains advices from Ulm, of the 25th of September, which says, that the news from the Levant begins to unfold itself, although no official accounts of the events which took place about the middle of August have been received.

Respecting the Egyptian squadron, we have no positive accounts; but a private letter from Corfu, of the 16th Sept. says:

A letter from Colonel Vautier, who is at Napoli di Romania, announces the arrival of the Egyptian expedition, under the command of the son of the Pacha of Egypt, opposite Rhodes. It said that the Viceroy of Egypt told his son, that if he learned that Hydra resisted more than eight hours, he would cut off his head.

The Greek Government, exclusively occupied in fortifying Samos, Hydra, and Spezzia, rather neglect the land expeditions. All their means are employed in fortifying Hydra. Many troops have come there from the Peloponnese. All their vessels, to the number of 98, are armed. Many fire-ships are cruising between Samos and Hydra. This island is in a respectable state of defence; 6000 men of Albanese troops have been sent there, and 4000 more are expected from the islands of Skiato and Scopelo. For the latter, Admiral Miaulis has sent eight transport vessels.

Accounts from Syra state, that, at Acton and Thermopylae, an action had taken place between the Turks and the Greeks, which terminated in favor of the latter.

The Dey of Algiers has announced that he will make war upon Sardinia within one month from the 8th of September, unless that country pay to him the full amount of the tribute which he had imposed. He has made the same declaration to Holland, with an injunction to separate herself from an alliance with Spain within three months. He has declared war without restriction against Spain. The Dutch Admiral commanding in the Baltic has notified the Spanish government, that he cannot extend his protection to Spanish subjects in case of an attack from the Algerines. A squadron of twelve vessels, well armed and equipped, were at Algiers, ready for sea, on the 8th of September.

Germany.—The King of Wirtemberg has issued an Ordinance, which subjects for five years to the censorship, the Journals and periodical publications, as well as all works having only 20 printed sheets, in conformity to the last decision of the Germanic diet.

Russia.—According to a census recently taken, St. Petersburg has a population of 500,000 souls, besides 1,000 English.

Greece.—The news from this interesting country is cheering to the friends of freedom, although it rests chiefly on the veracity of private letters. The defeat of the Captain Pacha, in his attempt on Samos, is by them amply confirmed.

According to the Captain Pacha's orders, a division of the Turkish fleet sailed to the neighbouring Coasts of Asia Minor, to protect the embarkation of the troops destined to the attack of Samos. A great number of those troops were already embarked on board the boats, but the convoy was not to sail until all the troops should be assembled. Previous to the complete embarkation of the troops, a division of the Greek fleet attacked a division of the Turkish, succeeded in setting fire to a frigate, and in taking possession of other vessels of war and many transports, and likewise made prisoners of all the Asiatic troops that had then embarked. The Captain Pacha was only informed of this disaster after its consummation. It does not appear that the admiral's ship was blown up.

Spain.—Of the affairs of Spain we have a lamentable account in a letter from Madrid, and in a royal decree which

Received from the House of Commons a message from the Governor, which was read and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Monday, Nov. 15.

A quorum being present, the members qualified and took their seats.

Mr. Shepperd moved that ALFRED MONROE, Esq. of Brunswick county, be appointed Speaker. The question thereon passed unanimously in the affirmative, and Mr. M. was conducted to the chair, from whence he made his acknowledgments to the House.

On motion of Mr. Shepperd, Pleasant Henderson was appointed Clerk, and Charles Manly Clerk Assistant.

On motion of Mr. Miller, John Lumsden and Richard Roberts were appointed Door Keepers.

On motion of Mr. Hill of New Hanover, it was ordered that a writ of election be issued to the Sheriff of Brunswick county, directing him to hold an election, on the 2d of next month, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Jacob W. Leonard.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, a writ was also ordered to be issued to the Sheriff of Jones county, to hold an election on the 22d inst. to supply the place of Amos W. Simmons, deceased.

Messrs. Miller, Shepperd and Polk were appointed a committee to prepare and report rules of order for the government of the House.

Tuesday, Nov. 16

A message from the Senate, assenting to the appointment of a select joint committee, to wait on the Governor, & inform him of the readiness of the two Houses to receive such communication from him as he may think proper to make; and informing that Messrs. Carson, Speight and Shober form the committee on their part. Messrs. Polk, R. H. Jones and Scott were appointed on the part of this House to act on said committee.

A message from the Senate, proposing to ballot immediately for three Engrossing Clerks, and informing that John A. Irwin, Daniel Allen, Wm. Branch, Matthew Baird, Jesse Drake, Thomas T. Armstrong, John C. Ehringhouse, Alfred Williams, Ichabod Wetmore, James Gains, Joseph Ramsay, Saml F. Patterson and Charles G. Rose are nominated for the appointment.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee appointed to wait on the Governor, reported that his Excellency would make his communication to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

A message from the Senate, consenting to the appointment of a select joint committee to prepare joint rules of order for the two Houses, and stating that Messrs. Forney, Welborn and Seawell form the committee on their part.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the following standing committees were appointed.

Of Claims—Messrs. Conrad, Edmonston, R. Martin, J. L. Hill, S. Whitaker, Webb, Hines, Lamon, Barrow, Walton, Edwards, Nixon, S. Miller, Culpepper, J. Smith.

Of Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Carson, Sams, Polk, Melchor, J. G. A. Williamson, Busbee, Fox, Cherry, W. D. Barnard, Rascoe, Cox, Underwood, Oliver, Ashe, Alford.

Of Education—T. W. Wilson, Burgen, Flynn, Andrews, Scott, M'Oauley, W. Alston, Stewart, Bailey, Hoskins, Goodman, Cowan, M'Neill, Elliott.

Of Agriculture—Ballew, M'Millan, Huover, Bodenhammer, Bowers, Ramsey, H. Bryan, Garey, Ball, Stedman, Helme, Crumpler, Foy, M'Farland, Gordon.

Of Internal Improvements—J. Graham, Swain, Shepperd, Baine, Taylor, Donoho, G. Alston, Drake, Picott, Vann, Burns, J. L. Hill, Lamb, Matthews, Meredith.

Privileges and Elections—Miller, of Wilkes, Weaver, Beall, Donnell, Rainey, Boon, Bynum, R. B. Daniel, Walton, Tillet, Jarman, Simmons, S. Miller, Tyson, Howell.

Of Finance—Messrs. Jones of Warren, Rainey, Carson, Cowan, Watson, Iredell, Elliott, Wilder.

Mr. Miller, from the committee appointed to prepare rules of order for the government of this House, made a report, which was concurred with.

Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Mr. Burns, from the Committee appointed to conduct the balloting for three Engrossing Clerks, reported that Samuel F. Patterson only had a majority of the votes, and was duly elected; which report was concurred in. The votes for the six highest stood thus: S. F. Patterson 117; John C. Ehringhouse 56; Thos T. Armstrong 53; Matthew Baird 52; Charles G. Rose 42; John A. Irwin 28.

Mr. Vail presented the petition of John D. Barber, of Washington county, praying to be divorced from his wife; which was referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Helme, Messrs. Helme, Stephen Miller, Shepperd, Scott of Hillsborough, and Hill of New Hanover, were appointed a committee to inquire into the necessity of amend-

Received from his Excellency the Governor, by his private secretary, Mr. Hardin, the following Message, which was read, ordered to be sent to the Senate, and printed:

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

Under our admirable constitution, and the present wise administration of the General Government, we can sincerely congratulate one another; the prosperity and harmony of every part of our great political union. In regard to our national interests, foreign or domestic, there is nothing to improve and nothing to censure. The general expression of approbation, which all parties are constrained to make of the present administration, is an evidence of the wisdom, and a proud comment on the justice and impartiality of our enlightened Chief-Magistrate. His equanimity and liberal views, has reconciled the two great contending parties, diffusing throughout the Republic, mildness, concord and brotherhood. His strict adherence to and democratic construction of the Federal Constitution, has given another happy epoch to the Republic, of progressive wealth, reputation and individual happiness.—The period of his service will form a proud and interesting page in our national history, and an exquisite feast to the scrutinizing eye of futurity. This pleasing view of the Administration of our illustrious President, induces a confident hope, that we, the citizens of North-Carolina, and of the Union also, will unanimously support his successor, sacrificing our animosities, and the asperities of party zeal, at the altar of concord, and fraternize with undivided strength, in defence of the constitution of our country. This cheering hope, Gentlemen, cherishes a firm belief, that faction, or its baleful influence, will be excluded from our deliberative councils, and that we will, dispassionately, act like brothers of the same family, in pursuing the general good.

I may congratulate the Legislature, and the friends of Internal Improvements generally, in this state, that the works in the Cape-Fear River, both below and above the town of Wilmington, have been attended, so far, with signal success; a success which must fully equal the expectations of the most sanguine, when we consider the difficulties which have been encountered in their progress, and that all works of the nature of those at the Flats below Wilmington, must have time to complete their effect. From the best information, it may be safely affirmed, that all doubts of their ultimate success, are at an end. There is, at present, no difficulty in the navigation, to any shipping which could come up to the port, previous to the erecting of the embankments; and by the mere force of the current, without the aid of drags which were intended to be used, the channel is evidently deepening. The immense importance of this work to the State, and its evident practicability, is a strong inducement to determine us never to lose sight of, or abandon it, until fully accomplished.

Mr. Fulton, the State Engineer, has succeeded in rendering the River, above Wilmington, navigable for Steam Boats, for more than sixty miles, at the lowest water, and that too, without the expense of jetties; and there is no doubt, that in the course of the next year, steam-boat navigation may be extended to the town of Fayetteville, at the lowest summer water. The uniformity of price which would result from the accomplishment of this labour, in the produce of the farmer, and in the necessary articles which he might want in return for it, such as salt, iron, or other merchandise, conducive to domestic comfort, renders these improvements of the greatest importance to the people.

It is also confidently believed that the state will be able, in the course of two years, to effect the navigation of the Cape-Fear, to the junction of the Haw and Deep River.

Mr. Fulton, for the present year, has been solely employed by the Board of Internal Improvement, on the waters of Cape-Fear, to fulfil a maxim, I believe agreed on by every one, that it is the best policy to accomplish one important object, before we begin with another. This necessary consequence arises from the state of our funds; therefore, the other public improvements remain in statu quo. But I most confidently trust and believe, the time is not far distant, when the Roanoke, that proud monarch of streams in this State, the Yadkin, the Neuse, the Tar, and every other River of respectable magnitude, will receive the necessary improvements, to render them completely navigable, and abundantly productive of wealth to the community, but more especially to their immediate tenants.

In order to render our navigable streams of more extensive and general use, and to carry the work of improvement to every man's door, the Legislature will, I presume, never neglect that object of universal interest, the improvement of Roads. Our Rivers, Creeks and Canals, are the great veins and arteries of the State; but they are of comparative utility, if we neglect to keep open those lesser channels, our Roads, by which sustenance is conveyed to every part of the great body. The facilities of internal commerce, are so intimately allied to the moral condition of the people, and have so great an influence on the personal comfort, wealth and intelligence of our citizens, and, consequently, on our state wealth and general aggrandizement, that it has been with the deepest interest and zeal that I have uniformly invited the attention of the General Assembly to that subject since I have been in office.

The encouragement which the Legislature has lately given to Agriculture, augurs well for its advancement in this State. Already have numerous Agricultural Societies been formed and organized, which promise much for its improvement. In your deliberations, therefore, the people may confidently expect, that this their first interest, the foundation of their wealth and happiness, will be ever present; and that all your measures, in any way related to it, will have a view to its promotion.

It may not be amiss, Gentlemen, to say somewhat on the subject of Literature. It is unquestionably of vital importance to the respectability of the State, as well as individual prosperity and happiness. But I have harped on it so often, (and as often, I presume, have my predictions,) that I now touch the

Other every son and daughter, and every citizen, in the best manner, by their constitutional rights and duties. It will enable them to resist all innovations, Demagogues or ambitious men, whose views to the constitution are inimical or dangerous. The people are industrious and patriotic, and cheerfully subscribe to the necessary demands of the State upon their purse, without a murmur. They would most gladly receive, and gratefully acknowledge your patronage for the improvement of their families. They have a right fully to anticipate your future care, and I cannot do it, but that the advantages resulting to society from such measures, will claim your wise and well digested liberality towards them.

Our Criminal Code appears to me, to require a revision and the serious deliberation of the General Assembly. I would respectfully recommend the entire abolition of whipping and cropping; and in their stead, the substitution of labor. A former Legislature distinguished itself by abolishing imprisonment for debt, which was justly considered a relic of feudal barbarity and oppression. Cropping and whipping are among the law which still blacken our Statute Book, and which our prejudices still refuse to part with. I would also respectfully suggest to the Legislature, whether it would not be expedient for the Jailors in the several counties of the State, to enforce labor on all persons imprisoned for crimes, or on charges of crimes, for their jail expenses at least. The object of imprisonment would, in this way, be more fully answered, and a large sum of money annually saved to the public.

The great number of slaves recently emancipated in the United States, and thrown on the community, without property or regular employment, has constrained a considerable portion of these miserable people to emigrate to the island of Hayti for protection and the blessings of equality. Also many free persons of color, who have never tasted the bitterness of slavery, have visited that island. It is suggested, with much diffidence, whether it would not be expedient to prevent a return of these emigrants to our State, as a view of our own safety and tranquillity seems to require this prohibitory measure.

The commissioners appointed agreeably to an act of the last session of the General Assembly, to purchase, on behalf of the State, the claims of certain Cherokee Indians, to reservations of land in our Cherokee territory, have effected a treaty with the claimants, by which they agree to relinquish their claims and remove from the land.—The Treaty which it is hoped will be satisfactory to the General Assembly, is herewith laid before your honorable body, together with the Report of the Commissioners.

In obedience to the act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An act concerning the Cape-Fear Navigation Company," the Board of Internal Improvements have subscribed for twenty-five thousand dollars to the capital stock of said Company.

The Roanoke Navigation Company have not yet determined whether they will receive the subscription proposed by the last General Assembly for the purpose of locking into the river at Weldon's Orchard.

My Letter Book, and other Documents, shall be laid before you in due time.

In retiring from office, I beg leave to express my grateful acknowledgments, which I sincerely feel for that confidence which the People, by their Representatives, have for the last three years reposed in me. The only return which I can make them is my anxious desire that the measures in which we have been engaged, and on which our public and private welfare so much depends, may be speedily and fully accomplished.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I have the honor to be your obedient and very humble servant.

GAB. HOLMES. Executive Department, Nov. 16, 1824.

From Africa.—The Rev. R. B. Gley, Agent of the Colonization Society, has just arrived in this city from the coast of Africa. He states that the Colony at Cape Mesurado is in encouraging circumstances. The natives have been peaceful, and there is no danger to be apprehended from them. The Colonists felt no more fear of being attacked by the Ashantees, of whose proceedings at Cape Coast we have heard so much, than we do. They are so far removed and there are such various obstacles between, there is no prospect of it whatever.

The colony has suffered for want of medical aid; but the deaths have been comparatively few, ten or twelve since March last, and those of ordinary diseases. Those who went out from Petersburg, under Waring, have erected houses, and are now conveniently accommodated. Considerable land, also has been cleared, and the colonists, in general, have, on the whole, manifested great perseverance and industry. During the absence of Mr. Ashmun, who went to the Cape de Verd Islands for his health, they moved on harmoniously under the direction of Lat Carey, John son, and Waring, three men of color. Mr. Ashmun has since returned, and resumed his superintendance; his health being in a great measure restored. Mr. A. is spoken of as deserving great credit for his unwearied efforts for the good of the Colony.

Land has been apportioned to the settlers, and a satisfactory system of government established. The country is represented by Mr. G. as well as by