

ed that Paul's, who would not allow the Russian...
...of the Emperor's jealousy, or from the poor ideas
...the late Emperor formed of his brother's talents,
...I am not able to tell. The immense Russian army
...wishes much for active employment. The Emperor
...his own inclination leads him that way. It will
...be likely that he will declare instead war against
...the Turk, and if this were the case, it is reasonable
...to suppose that Great Britain, Austria and France
...can remain silent spectators? No, surely not. Prussia
...will join Russia, because her jealousy of Austria is
...superior to that of Russia. The smaller States of
...Germany, in case of such a combination, will attach
...themselves to Great Britain and Austria; for they
...have every thing to fear from the overwhelming
...ambition of Russia and the devouring rapacity of
...Prussia. The din of arms will resound from the shores
...of the Tagus to the banks of the Neva, and more than
...a million of bayonets will be arrayed against each
...other. If the nations of Europe look calmly on, whilst
...Russia seizes on Turkey, farewell to the balance of
...power, and some of those nations have only fought
...in 1813 to exchange a southern tyrant for a northern
...autocrat in 1828.
I remain Messrs. Editors. J. M. M.
Lenoir county, Feb. 20, 1826.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Wednesday, March 1.

Mr. Randolph submitted a motion calling on the President of the United States for such information as he may possess in relation to the intentions of the Congress at Panama touching the question of negro slavery. In making this motion, Mr. R. remarked, that it was not a usual thing for him to submit motions of this kind. He had recently seen published a Proclamation, which purported to be issued by the famous General Bolivar, and he had heard, with great satisfaction as it regarded the fame and reputation of this distinguished individual, that it had been disclaimed by the Minister of that Government here, as a fabrication, so far as related to that part of it which had attracted his attention. His object was to satisfy the American people of the real character of the South American States. He had heard this General Bolivar called the Washington of the South. In his opinion, he was as much a Washington, as a man who commanded a platoon was a Caesar—and he would say as the old Earl of Bedford said to one who came to condole with him upon the loss of a dear son, that he would not give his dead son for any living one whatever—he would not give the dead body of Washington for the living body of Bolivar. The island of Cuba, it was said, was to be invaded by these States, and if so, he wished to know, whether it were to be done under the banner of this principle, the genius of universal emancipation. He would call up the motion for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Eaton submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the propriety of establishing, at Key West, in Florida, a court of Admiralty, and for other purposes.

The resolution was, on motion of Mr. E. considered, and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Macon, it was ordered that a member be appointed on the Committee of Foreign Relations, to supply the vacancy occasioned therein by the decease of Mr. Galliard; and Mr. Sanford was appointed.

Mr. Benton, from the select committee to which was referred the proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States with respect to the appointment of Senators and Representatives to offices under the Federal Government, made an argumentative report on the subject, of considerable length, and, it may be added, of much ability, concluding with proposing the passage of the following Joint Resolution, on the principle of which, the report states, the committee was unanimous:

Resolved, &c. That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution:

"No Senator or Representative shall be appointed to any civil office, place, or emolument, under the authority of the United States until the expiration of the Presidential term in which such person shall have served as a Senator or Representative."
The report and resolution having been read—

Mr. Dickerson inquired whether the committee had not agreed to recommend that the exclusion from office should apply not only to the time for which each Senator or Representative should be elected, but to one year thereafter?

Mr. Benton replied, that the committee had not agreed on the precise terms of the resolution, but only on points—on the substance, not on the form. On the principle reported, the committee were unanimous.

Mr. Randolph said he liked the suggestion of the gentleman from New-Jersey, and not the less, said he, because it agrees with one of high authority. Horace, who says, "Non prematur in anno."

The resolution was then, on the mo-

tion of Mr. Benton, read the second time, and made the special order of the day for next Monday week; and, on motion of Mr. Holmes 1,500 copies of the report and resolution were ordered to be printed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and continued with closed doors until four o'clock, and then adjourned.

Thursday, March 2.
The Senate then took up the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Randolph, calling on the President of the United States, for certain information.

After a few remarks by Mr. Hayne, suggesting the expediency of postponing, and moving to postpone, for a few days, a final decision on the resolution—

Mr. Randolph rose and addressed the Senate on the subject, in a speech of nearly two hours' duration.

On motion of Mr. Hayne, the resolution was then laid on the table; and

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

Friday, March 3.
Mr. Bell rose and said, there were several very important subjects of an Executive character before the Senate, & his impression was, that the public interest required that these subjects should have preference over the ordinary business of legislation. He therefore moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business, which motion prevailed—Ayes 13, Noes 12; and the Senate remained with closed doors till past three o'clock; and then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 2.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, the following resolution was taken up, and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Committee on the suppression of the Slave Trade be authorized, if necessary to the discharge of their duty, to send for persons and papers.

The House then again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. McLane, of Del. in the Chair, on the amendment to the Constitution, proposed by Mr. McDuffie.

Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, rose and addressed the Committee in opposition to the second resolution of Mr. McDuffie, which proposes the districting of all the States for the election of a President; and in favor of the first resolution, so far as respects the removal of the Presidential election from the House of Representatives; but proposing, in case of a failure by the Electoral College to send the election to the Legislatures of the different States, each State to have one vote.

Before Mr. Stevenson had finished his speech, the committee rose.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, on the amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the Navy for the year 1826, which were all agreed to in Committee, and reported to the House; when the House adjourned.

Friday March 3.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the bill for the Subscription of Stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

Mr. Hemphill of Penn. (Chairman of the Committee who reported the bill,) rose in its support. I will detain the Committee but a very short time (said he) in introducing this subject to its consideration. If the subscription to this Canal is to undergo any serious discussion, I will leave it in the hands of the honorable gentlemen from Virginia, (Mr. Newton,) who lives near it, and such others as may choose to take a part in the debate.

The bill contemplates the subscription of 600 shares in the stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company. The Committee of Roads and Canals have considered this Canal to be one of the greatest importance, not only to the adjacent States of Virginia and N. Carolina, where it is located, but to the Nation at large, as it will form a part of the extensive line of Canals contemplated in the interior, and near the Atlantic Coast.

This Canal originated as long ago as the 1st of December 1787, by an act of the Assembly of Virginia, which act was concurred in by the Legislature of North Carolina: These Acts incorporated a Company, with authority to construct a navigable Canal from the waters of Elizabeth River, in the State of Virginia, to the waters of Pasquotank River, in the State of North Carolina.

This Canal according to the original design is nearly completed, and has been in the receipt of tolls for a considerable time.

The Canal is 22 1-4 miles in length, in breadth 38 feet at the surface of the water, and in depth about 5 1-2 feet. Its South end terminates at Joice's Creek, which empties into the Pasquotank River, thirty miles from its mouth, at Albemarle Sound.

By an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, which is concurred in by the Legislature of North Carolina, the Company is authorized to cut a Canal, connecting the Dismal Swamp Canal with the North West River, at any point which they may select. This Canal, which will be five miles in length,

will accommodate the interest of a large portion of the citizens of Virginia and North Carolina, and so much increase the commerce and profits of the Dismal Swamp Canal, as to make it an object for the Company to perfect this small work.

A short cut of a mile at the South end would take the Canal direct to Pasquotank River, and avoid Joice's Creek.

To make the Dismal Swamp Canal correspond with the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal as near as circumstances will admit, is considered of an important National character—but owing to depth of water in the Sounds of North Carolina, which to connect with the Bay of the Chesapeake—the depth of this Canal need only adapt itself to the depth of these Sounds.

[Here Mr. Hemphill introduced and read the following document.]

Washington, Dec. 4th, 1825.

Sir: I have the honor to submit to the Department the information that I am possessed of, in relation to the Dismal Swamp Canal.

In June 1818, I visited that canal which is one link of the contemplated inland navigation, near and parallel to the seaboard, and destined to connect, at their entrance into the sea, all our main streams emptying into the Atlantic.

In February, 1819, this canal was mentioned in the report made by the Board composed of Navy Commissioners and Military Engineers, and a pointed to recommend a road of rendezvous, and a site for a Naval Depot, on the waters of the Chesapeake.

The Board found that under a naval point of view, the Dismal Swamp Canal afforded the advantage of supplying, with convenience and economy, in time of peace and with perfect security, in time of war, the naval establishments in that quarter. This very valuable advantage had its due weight in the recommending of Hampton for a Road of Rendezvous, and Burwell Bay (on James River) for a Naval Depot.

Under a military point of view, the Dismal Swamp Canal would, in time of war, afford the facility to supply and relieve the fort contemplated at Beaufort, and also would make it easy to transport forces to defend, in time of emergency, our naval and military establishments in the vicinity of Norfolk.

Under a commercial point of view, the Dismal Swamp Canal will contribute to a prompt, safe, and regular interchange of the manufactured produce of the North, with the raw materials of the South. This consideration had great weight with the Board, here above mentioned, in their recommending Hampton Road to be defended by fortifications.

As to the line of inland navigation, of which the Dismal Swamp Canal is one link, it is to be observed, that other links are now either constructing or about to be made, or have been surveyed. The Barnstable and Buzzard's Bay Canal has been examined last year, and surveyed this year, at public expence; the Delaware and Raritan Canal is about to be commenced, and the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal is in a state of rapid progression. The cross section, and the locks of these canals are contemplated to receive the same dimensions, in order to avoid any transhipping from the Chesapeake to the Bay of Boston. These dimensions and the depth of water, have been calculated for the crafts navigating our open bays. They are as follows:

Breadth of the canal at the water line	60 feet.
Depth of water from the surface down to the bottom	8
Length of the Locks between the hollow groins	100
Width of the locks, at bottom, between the hollow groins	22

To fulfil all the requisites of a national work, the Dismal Swamp Canal needs only to receive the dimensions and depth of water adapted to the object it is intended for, and which is to connect the Sounds of North Carolina with the Bay of the Chesapeake. Upon that point my impression is, that, owing to the shallowness of those Sounds, their crafts cannot possess the same draft of water as the crafts of our open bays; and, therefore, I think that, with a moderate expence the present dimensions and depth of the Dismal Swamp Canal, might be so enlarged, as to admit of the largest kind of craft navigating the Sounds of North Carolina. As to the locks, those built of stone upon the canal are of large size, having ninety-six feet by eighteen in the clear.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BERNARD, Brig. Gen.
Major Gen. ALEX. MACOMB,
Chief Engineer, Washington.

This bill requires that the United States' Board of Engineers shall examine the Canal, and approve of the proposed enlarged dimensions, and report their opinion to the Secretary of War, and also that it is their opinion that the sum subscribed will be sufficient to complete the work according to such dimensions, before this Act is to go into effect.

It is believed that a vessel of a capacity to navigate the Sounds and pass through the Dismal Swamp Canal, will be capable of navigating the Bays and passing through all the Canals North of the Chesapeake.

The Locks on the Dismal Swamp Canal are, in their dimensions, nearly equal to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and their floors are placed so far below the bottom of the Canal as to admit the passage of vessels drawing seven feet water—and of the burthen of 75 or 90 tons.

A fact is stated by the President of the Company, that there is at this time in the trace of the Canal a Coaster from New York, having passed through two locks, taking in a cargo, and bound to the port at which she cleared.

When the Canal is finished so as to accommodate itself with the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, a reasonable prospect opens of having a water communication from Boston to Beaufort, in North Carolina, in the course of a few years.

The Taunton and Weymouth Canal, which opens to the North in Boston Bay, and to the South in Mount Hope Bay, a branch of the Narragansett Bay, is 35

miles, and by another route, more to the Eastward, the distance would be 231 miles only.

The Buzzard's Bay and Barnstable Canal is but about 8 miles. The Board of Engineers say that its practicability does not admit of a doubt, and that the expense will not be great.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal, in New Jersey, is 29 miles in length; and the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in granting permission to the Company which has undertaken this work, to supply a Feeder out of the River Delaware, have annexed a condition, that the Canal shall, in the opinion of the United States' Board of Engineers, sufficiently correspond with the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

This, it is supposed, will require the Canal to be eight feet deep, so as to be navigable for Bay Vessels—and not to interrupt the noble line of interior navigation contemplated to run parallel to the coast for so great a distance.

The Committee will now perceive how much has actually been undertaken, and how little remains to be undertaken, to accomplish this interesting and grand National work.

These improvements which I have mentioned, and which will not be very expensive, will complete the inland navigation from Boston to Beaufort, in North Carolina, a distance of ten or eleven hundred miles: from thence, I hope it will be found practicable to proceed to Georgia. The practicability of a Canal of some useful dimensions, through the Peninsula of Florida, and from thence to the Mississippi, is scarcely susceptible of a doubt.

After Mr. Hemphill concluded, a further debate arose, and which continued until the usual hour of adjournment—when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned, without deciding on the bill.

RALEIGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1826.

In the Peter-burg Intelligencer of Tuesday last, Cotton is quoted at 12 cents.

A bill authorizing the sale of tickets in the Virginia Lottery, for enabling Mr. Jefferson to dispose of his property at its value, in the state of Maryland, has passed the House of Delegates of Maryland without a division.

Important.—By the brig Commodore Barry, arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 13th January, intelligence has been received of the Arch Duke Constantine having resigned the empire of Russia in favor of his brother Nicholas. It is also said, that this news was confirmed by official dispatches to the Russian Minister in London. The next arrival will probably do away all doubts upon the subject.

Charleston Races.—The Charleston Courier gives an account of a great race, run at that city on the 25th ultimo, between Col. Spann's Bertrand, Mr. Davenport's Aratus, and Mr. Harrison's Kate; which resulted in favor of the former horse. Kate was withdrawn at the fourth heat, and Bertrand and Aratus were left to decide the contest single handed. Aratus had been saved two successive heats, and Bertrand had run three successive heats under whip and spur. At starting, Aratus exhibited the advantages of his rest, and took the lead, Bertrand hanging upon his haunches. In the second round, Bertrand made a desperate push, and ran locked with Aratus for near half a mile. Expectation was on tiptoe at this juncture, and when at the turn, Bertrand was compelled to fall in, all feared for the result. On the third and last round, at the same point, Bertrand made his last push, and succeeded in passing his antagonist, and taking the track. Aratus now hung on his haunches until the last quarter, when the great and last effort was made, and the heat was won by Bertrand by half a length.

The following is the time of running: 1st heat 5m. 47 1/2s. 2d heat 5m. 47 1/2s. 3d heat 5m. 53 1/2s. 4th heat, 5m. 53 1/2s. Thus 12 miles was run in 23 minutes, 22 seconds. The great Eclipse race, between that horse and Henry, in May, 1823, was 12 miles in 23m. 50s.

The Western Carolinian states, that a gentleman in Rowan county lately slaughtered a pig, eighteen months old, which weighed, when dressed, 538 pounds.

The postmaster at Atlas, Indiana, has recently been indicted for detaining and secreting a letter, found guilty, and fined 50 dollars, with costs.

The bill to amend the Constitution of Maryland, so as to give the Executive of Governor to the people, and to abolish the Executive Council, has passed both branches of the Legislature of that State. It is necessary, however, that it should be sanctioned also by the Legislature, before it takes effect.

A negro man, belonging to Mr. Gervier, of Charleston, has been convicted of the charge of setting fire to his master's house, and sentenced to be hung on the second Friday of next month.

We have received the two first numbers of the *Wilmington Herald*, published by Mr. Thomas Loring. It is a neatly printed and exhibits considerable taste in the arrangement of its matter.

At a meeting of the Justices, the gentlemen of the Bar, and a number of citizens, the friends of the dead, assembled at the Court House for the purpose of signifying their respect for the character and memory of the late *Kemp Plummer, Esq.* the Honorable John Hall was called to the Chair, & William Robards, Esq. was appointed Secretary—

When the following resolutions were introduced, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this meeting entertain the highest respect for the character and memory of their departed friend, the late *Kemp Plummer, Esq.* and view with regret, the abdicating dispensation of Providence, which has deprived the Court Bar, the Community and his Family, of his virtues and talents.

Resolved, That as a testimony of our regard for the deceased, that we will wear crepe on the left arm as a badge of mourning, for the space of one month.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the *Warrenton-Reporter* and the *Raleigh papers*.

JOHN HALL, Chairman.
WM. ROBARDS, Sec'y.

The Court convening immediately after, it was ordered that the foregoing proceedings be spread upon the minutes of this Court.

The Executive and the Senate.—We hear that a majority of four, in the senate, is ascertained to be in favor of the Panama mission.

The subject, however, has caused much hot work—which is likely to wax still warmer. For, it is also said, a few days since, a communication was sent to the executive, from the senate, desiring that he would explain what parts of his message were to be considered of a public and what of a secret character. This inquiry, of course, could hardly be very graciously received by the president—and he tartly returned for answer that the whole message was before the senate, which ought to answer for itself. A part of the senate took this in high dudgeon—and it has been distracted with a warm dispute upon the propriety of considering the reply as treating the call with indecorum.

Thus far is all substantially we have of the matter. We believe the information to be correct. How it will end we cannot say.—*Alex. Herald 28th ult.*

Brutal Outrage.—On Saturday evening last the Fayetteville stage was intercepted in its progress towards Murfreesborough, when about two miles distant (on the South side) from that town, by four men, each driving a cart, who on seeing the stage approach, formed a line across the road with their carts and began shouting like savages and uttering the most horrid oaths. The driver begged them to make room for him to pass, and not endanger the lives of his passengers and perhaps their own by attempting to stop him; but he was only answered by a fresh volley of shouts and imprecations; finally he made a dash between two of them, but unfortunately broke some part of his gear in the attempt to pass, and was compelled to draw up in order to repair it.—There were three gentlemen passengers in the stage, who remonstrated with the carters on the impropriety of their conduct, and intreated them to desist, but to no purpose; they continued their yells and abuse, to which they now added threats of assassination, (declaring they were armed with daggers,) and were in fact about to attack the stage, each carrying a heavy club, when the driver took his seat and drove on. The assailants then in a trice disengaged their horses from the carts, mounted them and pursued the stage at full speed till they overtook it, when the passengers, in order to intimidate them, threatened to fire upon them, though in reality they had nothing to fire with. This probably had the desired effect, for the pursuers soon after turned off and left them, at the same time calling out to the driver that they would "do his business for him the next time he came along that road."

On the arrival of the stage at Murfreesborough, and the above adventure being related, it was ascertained that the men were all of one family, of the name of *Johnson*, and that they had left Murfreesborough that evening in a state of riotous intoxication. It is hoped for the peace and safety of the community and the dignity of the laws, that the public authorities will not suffer this flagrant outrage to pass unavenged.