

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

"Perhaps of war, and of adventures new."
LATEST FROM EUROPE.
 The brig *L. M. Pelham*, arrived at New York on the evening of Friday 2d ult. brought Paris papers to the 8th July inclusive.

The last official accounts from the army of the Pyrenees, is dated at Madrid, June 30th. It speaks of several petty actions with the Constitutionalists in the Province of Asturias—states that they had taken upwards of 100 pieces of cannon in Andalusia—and that the greatest confusion prevailed in Cadiz, where there was a great scarcity of provisions, &c.

The Constitutionnel mentions that a report had been in circulation for several days, that the Duke of Angouleme was about to return to Paris, and would be succeeded in command by Marshal Lastrisson, who had gone to Spain.

SPAIN.—An arrival at New-York from Gibraltar brings advices from the latter place to the 4th July. A passenger, said to be intelligent, has given a sketch of his views of the existing conflict in Spain, which are rather more favorable than those which have been latterly entertained in this country. He concludes his observations as follows:

"The received opinion in regard to the affairs of Spain is, that even should the French succeed in restoring the King to his absolute power, and dispersing the Cortes—neither peace nor tranquility will be secured in the country whilst a French soldier remains on this side of the Pyrenees. Guerrilla parties already fill the mountains, consisting of those who are so far implicated, that their capture, by an absolute monarch, would be followed by an ignominious death. A powerful army in the field, which, to say the least, has manifested a firm attachment to a Constitutional government, if dispersed, can alone secure their safety by seeking the same refuge. The numbers who have become possessors of national and church domains, holding their tenure from the Cortes or Constitutional government, all which must naturally revert back under the absolute Government, and in fine the peculiar hatred that exists in the breast of a Spaniard against foreign control, all combine to furnish this natural conclusion."

CADIZ.—From a correct chart and map of Cadiz, the Isle of Leon, and the country adjacent, it appears that from Rota to Cadiz the distance is 14 miles. From Matagada, (where the French are) to the Land Wall of Cadiz, the distance is 5216 yards, (about three miles.) From Point Alías, on the Island to Matagada, is only 1700 yards. St. Mary's is about seven miles from the city. From the Castle of Castilhan, on the Main, to Fort St. Phillip, in Cadiz, is a little over three miles.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.
 The ship *Canton*, which arrived at New York on Saturday, sailed from Cadiz on the 10th of last month, to which date, inclusive, we have newspapers, letters, and verbal intelligence. They generally concur in stating, that the place was well supplied with provisions, and that there had been no indications of a disposition to relax the measures of defence.

Some, however, entertained the opinion that the place would not long hold out, and that there was not virtue enough in the people of Spain to support, or live under a free government. Riego is said to have become unpopular.

Cadiz was blockaded by 2 ships of the line, 3 frigates, 2 sloops of war, 1 schooner, and 1 gun boat, anchored off the harbor. There had been no attempt to carry off the King from Cadiz as stated in our last London papers. The King was lodged in apartments in the Custom House.

Mr. Apperston, the American Charge d'Affaires, was at Cadiz. We learn, from the Cadiz papers, that the Cortes were laboriously engaged in the discussion of such projects as might tend to aid the Constitutional cause. It is said that three couriers from Madrid had not arrived at Seville, which is attributed to their having been intercepted by parties of the Patriots.

Galiano, a leading member of the Spanish Cortes, in a speech delivered on the 24th of May, notices our country in the following complimentary manner:
 "Let us turn our eyes to the United States of America—a country which presents the *beau idéal* of human institutions, and points out the true path to prosperity and glory. To what does it owe its power? To what the stability of its own constitution? To the principles of revolt against arbitrary power, and the maxim of the sovereignty of the people."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
 NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—We have received by the *Minerva*, Capt. Wilson, Liverpool papers of the 10th, and London to the evening of the 8th ult.

The sale of Cotton at Liverpool had continued extensive, and prices had advanced.

It is stated that the 10th French regiment in Spain had lost the greatest proportion of its men.

being the subscription of an anonymous individual.
 The Irish Insurrection Bill passed through a committee of the House of Lords.

Sir Robert Wilson, and his English companions, arrived at Vigo on the 13th of June. They left Oporto on the 6th, proceeded to Braga, where they were abused by the populace, detained two days, and were obliged to return to Oporto under a military guard. Thence they were sent off without being allowed a moment's rest, by way of Vienna. Sir Robert has published an address to the Portuguese since his arrival at Vigo, lamenting the change that has taken place in that kingdom, and complaining of the attempt that was made at Braga to assassinate him.

Madrid, June 23.—The Regency yesterday published the following decree:
 Art. 1. An exact list shall be drawn up of the members of the existing Cortes, of the members of the pretended Regency at Seville, the Ministers, and officers of the volunteer militia of Madrid and Seville, who ordered the removal of the King from Seville to Cadiz, or who have lent their aid in that removal.

6. The personal effects of the individuals on this list, shall be immediately confiscated until further orders.

3. All the members of the Cortes, who took part in the deliberations in which the powers of the King were suspended, are, for this act alone, declared guilty of treason, and the punishment for this crime shall be adjudged them by the tribunals, on the mere proof of identity.

4. Those who shall efficaciously contribute to the deliverance of the King, shall be exempted from the consequence of the preceding article, and shall be suitably and honorably rewarded.

5. The generals and officers of the troops of the line and militia, who followed the King to Cadiz, are declared responsible for the lives of their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses, and shall be brought before a military tribunal to be tried as accomplices for any acts of violence that may be committed on the members of the Royal Family, which they had it in their power to prevent.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 15.
 We have been politely favored by a friend (says the Freeman's Journal) with the following extract of a letter from his correspondent, dated
 "Curacoa, July 21, 1823.
 "The Royalists still hold feeble possession of St. Carlos (Maracaibo) and are daily losing ground. The intrepid Padilla has lately given them a few genteel dressings. We look with much pleasure to that day which will render Colombia master of that important fortress; and we do not hesitate to say, the period is near at hand."

Melancholy.—A sail boat was upset, about a mile below Wilmington, in this State, on the 10th ult. by which H. Roby, merchant, of the State of Maine, M. Cogswell, of the British province of New Brunswick, and Mr. J. Carpenter, of Rhode Island, and a black man named Fred Ward, were unfortunately drowned. Mr. Taylor and Mr. McKay, of Wilmington, were also in the boat at the time, but were saved by the intrepidity of two blacks, who rowed off in a small boat to them.

Spiders.—It is stated in a Rochester (New-York) paper, that a child died near that place, a few days since, from the bite of a spider. It would be well for parents, and all who have the care of children, to impress them with a fear of these poisonous insects; they would then avoid them.

Mr. Canning, British Minister to the United States, embarked at New-York, on the 9th ult. for England. Before leaving the city, he made a donation of \$100, to the Apprentices' and the Mercantile Libraries, of New-York.

Henry U. Addington is recognized by our government, as Charge des Affaires of Great Britain, during the absence of the Minister.

The following toast was drunk at a dinner, on the 4th ult. at Mount Zion, Georgia:
 "Our humane sister, North Carolina: She has publicly declared that the sin of being poor is not 'worthy of death, or of bonds.'"

The following toast was drunk at Owen-ton, in the State of Kentucky, on the late Anniversary, "by Reuben Runyon, blacksmith:"
 "May the States which compose the republic continue welded into one United Empire, by the hammer of Conciliation, on the anvil of Peace; and may the man who attempts to blow the coals of discord, be consumed by the sparks."

Well done, Reuben Runyon!

The Governor and Council of Virginia have had a meeting, on the subject of the destruction of the Penitentiary by fire. It is thought that an extra session of the Legislature will be called. The citizens of Richmond are opposed to rebuilding the Penitentiary there; and a vast many are opposed to rebuilding it anywhere.

CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

September 9, 1823.

"Hudibras" next week.

In a part of this week's impression, we omitted the signature to the "Ode for the 4th of July, 1823." The reader will supply the omission with Omissa.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register, from a state of doubt and wariness on the subject of the Presidential election, have all at once worked themselves into a most intemperate zeal.

"Loud as a bull makes bill and valley ring,
 So roar'd the lock when it releas'd the spring!"

Without attempting to trace the cause of this sudden change in the Register, we may be permitted to pause and wonder at it! Some writer observes, that the "extremes are nearer together than many people imagine." The Editors of the Register furnish a happy example in point. Perhaps these gentlemen thought it safe policy not to say anything about the Presidency until the elections were over, lest the attention of the people might be directed to the subject. But the Register was not alone in this course; it was a part of the plan of Mr. Crawford's friends every where. While others wished to bring the subject fully before the people, that the merits of the several candidates might be fairly canvassed, the friends of the Radical candidate uniformly cried out, "O! its time enough yet." The truth is, they cannot face inquiry—they flee from it, as the owl flees from day-light. But the elections are over, and Mr. Gales thinks he may now come out. This he has done, in a tone as dogmatic as though he were the vice-gereat of public opinion in North-Carolina.

Mr. Gales says he deems it impossible any other candidate should be placed in successful competition with Mr. Crawford; and for reasons to substantiate this belief, he refers to the returns of members to the next General Assembly. The elections generally took place on the 14th August, and on the 22d of the same month, when he had only received the results from about 20 counties out of 63, Mr. G. exclaims, "look at the returns!" Even admitting he knew the sentiments of those members whose election he had heard, he must have possessed a marvelous faculty of intuition, to judge therefrom, which of the Presidential candidates the other 40 members were in favor of. But, upon the hypothesis that the worthy Editor had all the returns before him, we deny he could from these draw any conclusive argument either for or against any of the Presidential candidates. First, because it is next to impossible he should know the sentiments of one-third of the members elect; and next, because not in a single county in the State, as we can learn, was the Presidential question made a point on which the election turned.

It is very well known, that a secret understanding took place at Raleigh last winter, among the Radicals, to bring out for the next Legislature as many of Mr. Crawford's partisans as possible. Accordingly, we have seen efforts of this sort going on. But Mr. Crawford's name was not even whispered; no, no,—they would not trust the issue of their scheme to an open avowal of their object; they electioneered on other grounds. But as far as we can learn, they have generally failed. Perhaps Mr. Gales, knowing of this secret combination, predicated his remarks upon its possible success.

The truth is, it is impossible for any person, no matter how well informed, to say, at this time, what will be the sentiments of the members of our next Legislature, when convened. We can only judge from circumstances,—and they are against Mr. Crawford. We have conversed with several intelligent members of the last Legislature, and they all agree, that then a considerable majority of that body was against the Radical candidate. We are certain, that since then he has not only not gained ground, but has actually fallen off very much.

We fear the Messrs. Gales have taken an ill-advised course, in identifying themselves with the radical party, as they now have the Legislative patronage in expectancy. They will know before Christmas, how their account stands.

COMMON SENSE!

Where is he? We are impatient to see his *finale*. In it, he has promised to lay siege to the remaining strong hold of the friends of a Convention,—to wit, the proposition for a biennial meeting of the Legislature. This project, as he terms it, is to be stripped of its "guided trappings," and brought down to the level of common sense. But why is he not at it? Why does he not strip away? He may rest assured, that it will require a more expert laundress than his writings have hitherto proven him to be, to disrobe this project of the friends of Convention, and expose its nakedness; for he will find it enclosed with more vestures than was ever the grave-digger in Hamlet.

But seriously, "Common Sense," we shall begin to suspect you have ingloriously slung from the great task you gratuitously took into your hands, unless you soon pursue, or rather finish, the subject. It is already whispered, that "honest conviction had but a small share in prompting the essays over the signature of 'Common Sense!'" that the author's sole object and supreme hope, did not extend farther than to throw dust in the faces of the people!

that while they were smuffing and sneezing in the confusion, he might walk in at the front door of their mansion, and take to himself the most comfortable vacant seat there. Whether this is or is not, let "Common Sense" speak for himself; which, we hope, will be soon; for we have a word or two to say in this matter.

"Let us talk of the Ghost without head,
 That frightens the harbor's boy dead."

We were the other day told of an incident, partaking both of the marvellous and ludicrous, which happened in Iredell county, on the 29th July. A negro man belonging in Lincoln county, having been absent from his master some time, was apprehended by a white man in Iredell. The negro's hands were tied with a rope, and he was otherwise shackled with heavy irons, weighing more than 36 lbs., and was thus driven on towards home by the gentleman who apprehended him, the latter being on horse back. The negro becoming wearied, flagged a good deal; on which the man guided him on rather harshly; this induced the negro to revolt; he seized the man by the leg, and pulled him off his horse; a scuffle then took place, during which the man got a knife out of his pocket, and attempted to stab the negro—but the latter managed, by the dint of muscular power, to wrest the knife from the former, and cut the rope by which he had been previously fastened. The odds was now fearfully against the white man; the negro tied him, with the rope he had cut loose from himself, to a tree, mounted the horse, and rode off. It was some time before the gentleman could unfasten himself, and apprize some of the neighboring inhabitants of what had happened, and go in pursuit of the negro. The fellow was, however, retaken, that day or the next, and safely lodged in Statesville jail. The gentleman received no great injury, only some pretty hard flesh bruises.

More Counterfeiters.—A correspondent in Lincolnton, under date of the 1st inst. writes us, that since the apprehension and commitment of the Collinses and Powers, in that county, two more of the money-making fraternity have been bound over to take their trial at the October term of the Superior Court of Lincoln county,—making in all, twelve that will then be arraigned before that court for counterfeiting. This is a hopeful batch, truly, for one court to dispose of, at a single term.

Gilliam Powers, one of the pester gang, with whom the materials for coining were found, bids fair to rival his associate, old Abe Collins, if he is not soon checked in his career of villainy. He is now only about 20 years of age. About a year ago, he was apprehended at Wimsboro', S. C. for passing an altered two dollar bill, raised to a fifty dollar one. He was bound over to appear at Wimsboro' court, but forfeited his recognizance; he was again held to bail to appear at that court the ensuing fall term.

Soon after Gilliam Powers returned from Wimsboro' the last time, a man by the name of Willie Harris, in the lower edge of Lincoln or Rutherford counties, who married a niece of old Abraham Collins, left his family, and has not since been there. Powers says he got the fifty dollar altered bill from Harris,—that he implements for altering bills, at which he is very expert. Harris is supposed now to be either in Georgia, Alabama, or Mississippi.

SUICIDE.

On the 25th ult. a young man in Davidson county, by the name of Benjamin Hyre, put a stop to his mortal existence, by repeatedly stabbing himself with a penknife, in his side. It appears there were other persons in the same room with the unfortunate young man, at the time he committed the fatal act. He was either lying on the bed, or sitting in a remote corner of the room, when he stabbed himself. Life was nearly extinct before the family discovered there was any mischief doing. With his hands he pressed his garments close against the wound, with a view probably of stanching the blood, in order to prevent discovery till his fatal purpose was accomplished. The poor creature was driven to this mad act, by his mother's defeating an intended matrimonial union between him and some unlucky fair one of Davidson.

We are also told of a suicide which was lately committed in Stokes. A Mr. Hooser hung himself, from no other cause than the knowings of a compunctious conscience! At last spring court, Mr. Hooser was drawn on the grand jury of Stokes county; and, as usual, the jury was sworn and charged, among other things, faithfully to return all persons who had sold spirituous liquors without license. It seems Mr. Hooser's wife had, during the year, sold a few gills of whiskey; but Mr. Hooser's affection as a husband rose paramount to his duty as a juror, and he did not return his wife. But the workings of "that worm which never dies," gave him no peace. Melancholy, rendered doubly oppressive by the fear of an indictment for perjury, gained the ascendant over his reason,—life became a burden to him; he therefore extinguished the lamp of his existence, hoping thus to extinguish the flame of a burning conscience. Deluded man! he has only fled from temporary troubles, to eternal torment.

HARD EATING.

For a quart of whiskey, a Chickasaw Indian lately attempted to swallow a tomahawk! The foolish fellow succeeded so far in the attempt, that the tomahawk stuck fast in his throat, and killed him.

By an arrival at N. York from Tampico information has been received, that Santa Anna, who revolted against the government of Mexico, and was declared by his troops Emperor 2d, has surrendered to the regularly constituted government. So his MAJESTY is now no greater than the rest of us. This fellow, no doubt, expected to be *arrested* to receive 25,000 dollars a year, as was the villain Iturbide.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Savannah.—Solomon Graves, senate; Mr. Wright and E. Thompson, commons. State of the polls Graves 585, Parks 400, senate; Wright 1078, Thompson 854. Pinckney 751, Talbert 364, commons.
In Wilkes, Gen. Stokes, and Col. Martin, elected delegates, to attend the Convention meeting in Raleigh.
 The Rev. Humphrey Powey has been elected a delegate to the above meeting, from Haywood county.
Ash.—Z. Calloway, senate; A. B. McMillan, and J. Weaver, commons.
Brunswick.—J. C. Parker, senate; A. Moore, and J. W. Lomax, commons.
Owens.—E. Ward, senate; L. T. Oliver, and E. W. Ward, commons.
Martin.—L. Ewers, senate; L. Cherry, and G. L. Stewart, commons.
Green.—Jesse Speight, senate; Charles Edwards, and R. G. Bright, commons.
 In the Wilmington Congressional District, Charles Hooks is elected over John D. Jones.
 In the Edgecomb district, Dr. Hall is elected over Gen. Clark.
 In the Newbern district, Richard D. Spaight is elected.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Ashville, N. C. Aug. 30, 1823.

DINNER TO DOCT. VANCE.

Agreeably to previous arrangements, a dinner complimentary to Doct. R. B. Vance, on the successful termination of his election as a member to represent Morgan District in the next Congress of the United States, was given at Colonel Chum's tavern, in this place, on the 22d inst. D. L. Swain, Esq. presided, assisted by Doct. George D. H. Phillips. The company was numerous and respectable, the fare excellent, and every thing calculated to heighten the enjoyment which the occasion was so well calculated to inspire. After the cloth was removed, a number of toasts were drunk, interspersed with numerous and patriotic songs, of which the following only are recollected:

1st. By Mr. Swain—Doct. Vance, as member of Congress, the *political first-born* of the County of Buncombe. The voice of the mother has declared emphatically the estimation in which she holds her sons; his talents, his principles, and his education, are the surest pledges of the manner in which he will represent the mother.

2d. By Mr. Smith—The Sheriffs of Burke and Buncombe; as their counties are; and the Sheriff of Rutherford, as his county should be.

3d. By Mr. Chrisman—The Sheriff of Haywood, independent suffrages, right or wrong.

4th. By Mr. J. W. Patton—Success to all well directed efforts for the improvement of our roads and rivers.

5th. By Mr. Rice—Our next President; the only test, "Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the constitution."

6th. By Mr. Coughenour—The University of North Carolina; intelligence is the life of liberty.

7th. By Mr. Baird—The Governor of North Carolina; impartial and independent, honest and enlightened.

8th. By Doct. Geo. D. H. Phillips—The 14th August, 1823; the most important era in the history of Morgan District.

9th. By J. F. E. Hardy—Doct. Vance; Though tied in the election, tongue-tied no where.

10th. By B. F. Patton—Doct. Vance; may he ever be deemed worthy of his station, and prove an honor to his country.

It is worthy of remark, that on comparing the scrawls after the election, two of the candidates, the highest on the list, were tied at 1913; the casting votes were of course to be given by the Sheriffs of the several counties of the District, Burke, Buncombe, Rutherford, and Haywood. The Sheriffs of the three former counties voted for Doct. Vance; the Sheriff of the latter, for Mr. Walker. Hence the occasion of this and the above toasts.

MRS. JACKSON.

Col. Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, having purchased an elegant American Leghorn Bonnet, made by Miss Pike and Miss Andrews, neither of them over 12 years of age, of the State of New-York, forwarded it as a present to the lady of General Andrew Jackson, in Tennessee, as a small testimony of his regard and admiration of the patriotism and public services of Gen. Jackson. In reply, Mrs. Jackson observes, "I accept the Bonnet, sir, as a just emblem of the sphere in which my sex should move, and be useful to our country," &c.

YELLOW COTTON.

A new species of Cotton, procured from Sicily, of a bright yellow color, called NANKEEN, has lately been introduced into Alabama, and cultivated with success. This cotton is said to be of fine texture, and otherwise of a superior quality.