

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, DEC. 1.

appointing patrollers in the county of Davidson. Read the first time.

Mr. Martin of Rockingham presented a bill to establish a Bank of the State of North Carolina. This bill was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Alston ordered to be printed.

The House took up the order of the day, viz. the preamble and resolutions introduced on Tuesday by Mr. Fisher, when on motion of Mr. Blackledge, they were made the order of the day for Monday next.

Saturday, Dec. 6.—The following bills have passed into laws:

The bill concerning the duties of guardians, administrators and executors in certain cases.

The bill directing in what manner the laws of our sister States shall be received in evidence in this State—and the bill to regulate the practice in the several courts of equity in this State.

Monday, Dec. 8.—Mr. Strange presented the petition of the Citizens of Fayetteville on the subject of Internal Improvements.

Mr. Mebane presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby directed to issue to the Trustees of the University of this State, warrants in each case, on the muster roll of the continental line of this State where warrants have not heretofore issued. And that the said Trustees hold the same and the lands to be entered by virtue thereof in trust for the officers and soldiers who performed the military services, for which said warrants shall issue, provided, that if no claim be exhibited by the said officers and soldiers or their legal Representatives within seven years from the first day of January next the said trust shall cease and determine.

On motion of Mr. Ephraim Mann, Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into the expediency of retaining in the employment of the State, the present State Engineer: And also the propriety of keeping up and sustaining the Board for Internal Improvement: And that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. A. B. McMillan presented a bill to repair and improve the road leading from Huntsville in Surry County to the Virginia line, by the way of Gap Civil in Ashe County.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.—Mr. Fisher presented a bill directing a Geological Survey to be made of the State of North Carolina—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The House agreeably to the order of the day, took up the Preamble and Resolutions submitted by Mr. Fisher on Wednesday last.

Mr. Bynum moved for an indefinite postponement of them. This motion gave rise to a long and continued debate, which the reporter has taken down, and which will be presented as soon as our limits will allow. While the question was pending, Mr. Ward moved for an adjournment, which was agreed to.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.—On motion of Mr. Copeland,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alteration is necessary in the laws now in force on the subject of selling the real estate of deceased persons, so as to provide that Executors or Administrators should be authorized to sell the same, when the situation of the estate should require it, in order to pay the debts from the same; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Martin of Rockingham, the bill to establish a Bank of the State of North Carolina, was made the order for the day for Monday next.

The House proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, viz. the resolution introduced by Mr. Fisher. The motion of Mr. Bynum for their indefinite postponement, being still pending, the debate thereon was continued until about 3 o'clock, when on motion of Mr. Stanly, the House adjourned.

North Carolina Gold.—We were shown, a few days since, by Benjamin G. Barker, Esq. a lump of virgin gold, in its natural state, which weighed nearly four hundred pennyweights. It was procured in Cabarrus, and is, probably, on account of its purity, brilliancy, and shape, the handsomest specimen of North Carolina gold that has yet been found. Mr. Barker intends to take it with him to New York, that the incredulous in that city may have ocular proof, that pure gold in masses, is actually found in this State.—Fayetteville Obs.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Extract of a letter from Columbia, to the Editor of the Charleston Courier, dated Nov. 29.

We had a meeting this night, of both branches, to nominate a Candidate for the Presidency. The result was, with the exception of five votes, unanimous in favor of CALHOUN.

At a public meeting of the Democratic Citizens, held at Pittsburgh, to favor the election of General JACKSON for the Presidency, more than 300 citizens were present. And the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Democratic Convention be held at Lawistown on the third Monday of March next, to form an Electoral Ticket, and that it be recommended to the Democratic Party in each county in the State to hold similar meetings, and elect delegates equal in number to their representatives, to attend this convention. Penn. Correspondent.

By the arrival of the packet ship Columbia, captain Rodgers, from Liverpool, we have intelligence from England seven days later than was before received.

Gen. Riego had been tried and condemned to death—Cavis was his Judge. The crime in the act of accusation against him was, for having voted as a Deputy of the Cortes, the deposition of the King, and the nomination of the Regency.

On the authority of the London Courier, it is stated, that France is to continue the military occupation of Spain to a certain extent, and until the government of Ferdinand is entirely and firmly re-established. In pursuance of this plan, Cadiz will be occupied by 10,000 troops; Madrid by 5000, and 15,000 will take up positions along the line of the Ebro. One great point, says the Courier, which it is intended to accomplish, if possible, is the entire disbanding of the Spanish army, as now constituted, and to re-model it upon a totally different system.

The fate of Ballasteros was not known at the capital of Spain at the latest date; it is stated in a letter from Madrid of the 19th, that his army had not been disbanded. A letter, however, from Paris, of the 23th, says, that the disbanding of Ballasteros' army, is effected without experiencing any of the obstacles which were apprehended.

A private letter from Madrid, dated the 20th, states that the strong representations made by M. de Chateaubriand, thro' M. de Talara, and the still stronger remonstrances of the Duke d'Angouleme, have had the desired effect on Ferdinand; the sentences of the Regency are not confirmed, and the execution of his own decrees are suspended. It is whispered, that the Duke explicitly declared, in his remonstrance, that, if his majesty did not revoke the decrees, which were calculated to produce civil war, he would withdraw all the French troops, and leave him entirely to his own resources. Ferdinand, it is said, was fool-hardy enough to say, "let them withdraw, I am powerful enough without them;" but his minister confessor thought otherwise; and though he was the first to suggest the plans of vengeance, he now felt alarmed for the consequences and the safety of his own dear person, which would be one of the first victims of popular vengeance.

Among the numerous decrees issued by Ferdinand, since his arrival at Seville, are the following: For a funeral service to be performed in all the churches in the kingdom, "for the repose of the souls of those who have died since the seventh of March, 1820, in the support of God's cause, and mine! For the formation of a junta to select such books "which are proper to form men who may be worthy supporters of the altar, the throne, and the country."

By the last accounts from Paris, neither Mina nor Rotten had surrendered.

The Inquisition is re-established; and the General of the Capuchins appointed Grand Inquisitor.

If the account which we find in the Morning Chronicle of the 30th October, is correct, it would appear that the Emperor of Russia is turning his attention to the affairs of South America. The Chronicle states, that the Emperor Alexander has recalled all his accredited agents from the Brazils, and an expedition is forth with to be forwarded from Spain, under the flag of that nation, against the Republic of Colombia. This expedition is to consist of 12,000 soldiers, nominally Spaniards, but fitted out at the expense of France, attended by French artillery, and engineer officers. Some other English papers in alluding to this subject, remark, that England will make a stand against any attack on South America by Russia.

The coronation of Pope Leo XII. took place on the 5th of October.

The King of Portugal has prohibited the entrance of all foreign newspapers into the kingdom.

The great council of Geneva have passed a law, suspending the liberty of the press, for one year.

Accounts from Stockholm, of the 10th of October, mention that Mr. Hughes, the American Charge d'Affaires, would set out in a few days for St. Petersburg, on a mission to the Russian Government.

Captain Wilson, of the brig Bee, arrived at New York, who left Oporto Oct. 4th, states, that the Constitutionals had again assembled in large bodies, and it was expected they would succeed in gaining the ascendancy at that place. The accounts from Lisbon in the last London papers, allude to a conspiracy at Oporto. Freeman's Journal.

Gen. Joseph Desha, is announced as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Kentucky, at the next general election, which will take place on the first Monday in August next.

Major Gen. Gaines has arrived in Washington, to take command of the eastern military department, vice Maj. Gen. Scott, who is to assume the command of the Western Department.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1823.

Salt.—The Cape Fear Recorder expresses his surprise that the citizens of Wilmington, and of the State generally, should have so long labored under a delusion in regard to Liverpool Salt. The Recorder states, that although Liverpool salt rates from 12 to 20 cents higher than any other kind, yet it is actually inferior to that made on the sea board of North-Carolina. It is said that Liverpool salt, in every other state, is rated lower than any other kind.

Thomas Chambers, Esq. has been appointed a Director of the Branch of the State Bank of North-Carolina at Salisbury, in the room of Maxwell Chambers, Esq. resigned.

RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

We regret to see from the Raleigh papers, that Mr. Fisher's resolutions against the odious practice of caucusing, have failed in the House of Commons; and our regret is increased on hearing that many of the friends of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, voted against them. That Mr. Crawford's friends should wish to tolerate a practice which vitally takes power from the people, and gives it to a few members of Congress, is not at all surprising, when it is considered what a talent that candidate has at managing members of Congress; but that any of the friends of either of the other candidates should give the sanction of their votes to such a usurpation of the rights of the people, was indeed unexpected.

The plausible apology heretofore urged in favor of caucusing, was, that it was necessary to unite the dominant party; but that is no excuse now, since faction has subsided. The only possible object in holding a caucus now, is to influence the people in their choice of President, or rather to save them the trouble of going to the polls to choose Electors. In fact, we learn that the doctrine was directly advanced, in the debate on the question by the friends of caucus, that the people were incapable of judging for themselves, and that it was indispensably necessary they should be advised by the members of Congress how to exercise the rights given them by the Constitution.

The second resolution was in favor of a constitutional provision to give the election of President and vice President to the people, by districts, uniformly throughout the Union. By the present mode, the people have but little to do with the election. But the latter resolution met with the same fate as the other. As soon as we receive the yeas and nays upon these resolutions, we shall publish them, that the people may see who are the friends of their rights and constitutional privileges, and who are for yielding them up to a self-created aristocracy, yelet a caucus?

The debate on the above resolutions lasted three days, and the following members took part in it: Messrs. Fisher, Alston, Helme, Hill, Shepherd, Croon, Irwell, Mebane, Williamson and Stanly, in favor of the Resolutions; and Messrs. Blackledge, Bynum, Brown, Taylor, Strange, Rainey, Martin, and Leonard, against them.

PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

It is now distinctly ascertained, that there will either be NO caucus at Washington City, or that it will be such a one as to put the friends of that detestable measure to shame and disgrace. Letters from Congress state, that out of the 260 members of both houses, there are only very favorable to the pretensions of the radical candidate. Now if a caucus is held, it is very likely it will only be by these sixty, as it is pretty well understood that the friends of all the other candidates are opposed to caucusing, in toto. A member of Congress of the Pennsylvania delegation, writes to his friend in our Legislature, that not one of the representatives in Congress from that great State is for Crawford, and only one of the Senators; add to this the fact, that in the great meeting at Pittsburgh, and at the great festival in Philadelphia, Crawford had but a single voice in his favor, and that not responded by one of the company, but huzed at,—and we think it is reasonable to say, that he has no chance in Pennsylvania. Yet one of our sage members in Congress writes to Raleigh, and the Register most exultingly publishes it, that Crawford is doing well in Pennsylvania!! Such deceptive publications, we feel bound to caution our fellow-citizens against.

The Virginia Legislature is now in session. Gov. Pleasants, in his message, recommends to the Legislature to rebuild the Penitentiary, which was lately burnt down. The Governor has been re-elected for the ensuing year.

James Brown, U. S. senator from Louisiana, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Gallatin, as Minister to France.

Mail Robbery.—The post-master at Newbern, Montgomery county, Virginia, has been detected in pilfering money from letters which passed through his office. Complaints had become very loud and general, of money being missing from letters that were sent from the south and west to Richmond; the Post-Master-General very promptly instituted an inquiry, and appointed a special agent, to ferret out the rogue. After a good deal of ingenuity and industry, this agent became satisfied that the

above-named post master was the rat; he accordingly had him arrested, who has since acknowledged that he had for some time been in the habit of embezzling money. He was lodged in jail to await his trial.

A man by the name of James Garret, has been tried by the U. S. district court of New-York, and convicted of opening the mail, and stealing letters therefrom; he was sentenced to six months imprisonment, to pay a fine of \$300, and to stand committed until the fine is paid. "Honesty is the best policy," yet.

An arrival at Jamaica, on the 4th ult. from the Spanish Main, states that several vessels with troops on board, had arrived at Chagres from Cartagena, to reinforce Gen. Bolivar, and that more were daily expected.

COMMUNICATION.

The Bible cause.—This note is intended as a respectful acknowledgment of a notice lately observed in the Western Carolinian, constituting me a life member of the Salisbury Bible Society, by the payment of \$10. As this act of charity to the world, and affectionate regard to their Pastor, was from the hands of the young ladies and little girls in his own charge, it is most respectfully and affectionately noticed; more especially, as he recollects that the ladies of his own charge have, sometime since, also constituted him a life member of the American Education Society. These acts of charity do honor to the young ladies, and very great honor to their mothers, who have taught them these things, by precept and their own example. The cause of the Bible is the cause of God, and therefore must prosper. The numerous exertions making by male and female, through the world, to crush the infidel and the fool, that it is time to cease sporting with the Bible. J. D. KILPATRICK.

Dec. 15, 1823.

CONGRESS.

On Wednesday, little business was done. The Standing Committees, and Select Committees, on the President's Message, were, on motion of Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. ordered to be appointed. Neither House meet on Thursday.

Yesterday, in the Senate, it was resolved on motion of Mr. Lanman, of Con. to wear the usual mourning, in testimony of respect for the memory of the Honorable Elijah Boardman, late a Senator from Connecticut, deceased.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Lou. the Senate adjourned to Monday.

Several resolutions were offered and adopted in the House of Representatives; By Mr. Livermore, to inquire into the expediency of carrying the Mails in the day time only, except when transmitted by water.

By Mr. M'Duffie, to inquire into the expediency of recommending an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so as to render uniform the mode of electing members of the House of Representatives, and electors of President and Vice President, and to prevent the election in any event, of the said officers by the House of Representatives.

By Mr. Hamilton, of South Carolina, to inquire into the expediency of allowing to the mother of Commodore Perry a pension during her natural life.

By Mr. Storrs, to adjourn to Monday. The committees ordered on the third, were this day announced.—Nat. Journal.

In the Senate of the U. States, on the 9th inst. Mr. Macon presented the petition of Hanson Kelley, praying the payment of his account for rations furnished the United States, agreeably to his contract with Beverly Daniel, Marshal of the District of North-Carolina.

THE GREEKS.

In the House of Representatives of the U. States, on the 8th inst. Mr. Webster offered the following resolution: which, at his suggestion, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an Agent, or Commissioner, to Greece, whenever the President may deem it expedient to make such appointment.

In offering the resolution, Mr. Webster disclaimed any intention to commit this country in any of the contests of Europe; but he wished to procure some response from the House to the sentiments contained in the President's message, relative to Greece. He knew no reason which ought to restrain us from an expression of our views and opinions on this interesting subject. He hoped there would be found one government in the civilized world ready to utter its opinions with boldness and dignity.

THE GREEK CAUSE.

The cause of the Greeks continues to excite great enthusiasm in the city of New-York. We noticed in our last the appointment of a committee of seventy in that city, to procure contributions in behalf of that people. Contributions begin to flow in with a liberal hand. In addition to those mentioned by us on Tuesday, we have to record the munificent donation of Nicholas Biddle, Esq. of Philadelphia, President of the Bank of the United States, who subscribed \$300.

At a meeting of the committee on the 5th inst. sundry resolutions were adopted to further the cause of the Greeks. Among others, was one for the appointment of a sub-committee for the purpose of drafting an address to the people of the United States in behalf of the suffering Greeks. It was further resolved to send a mem-

orial to Congress recommending the recognition of their independence. It was also resolved, that the clergy in the different parts of our country be requested to preach a sermon in behalf of the Greek cause, and, if judged expedient, to take up collections for its support.

Soon after the meeting was organized, Col. Willet, an old revolutionary who entered the room—every one rose—he advanced slowly to the table, and delivered a short but feeling address to the meeting.

It may be imagined (remarks the Mercantile Advertiser) that this address was received with no little applause, and as the venerable warrior withdrew, the entire committee rose to salute him.

At the close of his address, Col. Willet made a tender of 2000 acres of land, to assist the Greeks in their struggle for liberty; which was accepted.—Fet. Liquid.

FRANKLIN, (MO.) OCT. 23.

Adventurers to Santa Fe.—We congratulate the friends of the party which set out in May last on a trading expedition to Santa Fe, on its safe return to the settlement. One only is missing, a Mr. Mars, fell a victim to fever, soon after his arrival in the Spanish settlements. The party met with no disaster or serious difficulty, except the robbery of their horses on the Arkansas as they went out, which we mentioned in our paper of the 24th June last. That robbery, there is scarce a doubt, was committed by the Little Osages. It is gratifying to learn, that these enterprising adventurers have made a profitable trip.

Four officers, recently from our Military School at West Point, Lieutenants Holmes, Waters, Bateman, and Richardson, arrived here on Saturday evening last, on their way to join the 6th regiment of Infantry at Fort Atkinson, to which they have been assigned. These officers have reached us by an interesting route. They ascended the North River—followed the great Canal to Rochester—thence descended the Genessee to Lake Ontario—pursued the great chain of northern lakes as far as Green Bay—thence ascended the Fox river to the portage, which they crossed, and had their boats transported on wagons—descended the Ouisconsin into the Mississippi, and ascending the latter river to Prairie du Chien, where they delivered nearly 300 recruits, which they brought on for the 5th Regiment of Infantry, stationed principally, at St. Peter's, under the command of Col. Snelling. [Intell.]

FRAUD IN COTTON.

Another fraud in cotton has been detected at Charleston. A respectable dealer in that article having purchased 10 bales of Samuel Ker, of Mecklenburg county, N. C. on an examination discovered the whole to be stained, or rotten, with the exception of a small quantity put into the end for inspection. The whole amount of the weight was probably about 4000 lbs. out of which it is supposed there is not more than 2000 lbs. merchantable cotton. This is the third instance of the kind which has occurred to the gentleman from the same neighborhood.

RIEGO.

When the Spanish patriot Riego, (says the National Gazette) was escorted as a prisoner to Carolina, some of the rabble attempted to maltreat him. When he arrived before a balcony from which, the year before, he harangued the people, he turned round to a French officer and pointing to the crowd which surrounded them, he said—"These people whom you now see so violent against me, bore me in triumph last year, and the town, contrary to my wish, forced me to accept a sword as a testimonial. During the whole night I passed here, the houses were illuminated, the people danced under my windows and deafened me with their acclamations."

This is an instance, added to thousands, of the mutableness and fatuity of the European populace. Having no real knowledge nor sense of their rights, no self-respect, they are ready to cry out equally for liberty or despotism, to kill or crown the champion of their freedom and welfare.

A late London paper gives the following notice of the successful expedition of the British government, to the interior of Africa:

The Niger.—We have the greatest satisfaction in announcing that our three enterprising countrymen, Dr. Oudney, Major Denham, and Lieut. Capperon, who left London on the above interesting and hazardous expedition, under the authority of Government, in 1821, arrived at Bornou, in the centre of the continent of Africa, in February last, and were exceedingly well received by the Sultan of that kingdom. The Doctor is to remain at Bornou, as British Vice Consul, while the other parties pursue their inquiries as to the course of this long sought river.

The trial of Mr. Harvey, of the Sunday Times, was going on in London, for a libel on the King of England, in charging him with being lately affected with his father's malady—insanity.