

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New-York, on the 14th ult. of the ship Leeds, and, on the 15th, of the ship Canada, London papers to the 2d, and Liverpool to the 3d of January, have been received. The following extracts are taken from New-York papers to the 15th ult.

SPAIN.

The Madrid dates are to the 21st of December. Ferdinand presided at a Council of State on the 19th; the object of the meeting is said to be the granting of an amnesty, which was expected to be published on the 20th. On the other hand, we find it stated that the amnesty, so long expected, is still a disputed point; a majority of the Council of Castile oppose it, and the fanatics do their utmost to excite discontent in the minds of the people, both here and in the provinces, with respect to the conciliatory measures, which to the moderate seem indispensable. Addresses and remonstrances to the King succeed each other; several are written in such violent language, and hold up to the Sovereign the prospect of so many evils and disasters, if he pardons and unites round his throne so many thousands of misled subjects, that his Majesty, naturally inclined to listen to the Serviles, will very likely follow their advice, in spite of all the objections and the efforts of the Foreign Ministers, and the counsel of some wise Spaniards, who feel that reconciliation is necessary. Meantime, the prisons are full, the trials of the unhappy persons confined in them are without any relaxation of severity, and though the war has been terminated these three months 12,000 prisoners of war are promised them before the King left Cadiz to join the Prince.

The son of the Marquis de Casa Trujillo has been mortally wounded in a duel with a French Officer at Madrid. He was 22 years of age, and on the point of a matrimonial alliance: it is said the origin of the dispute was more political than amorous.

The prelates and all the ecclesiastics who are at Madrid, have presented a petition to the King, for the establishment of the Inquisition. The King answered that he was not authorized to do it by the Pope.

The Duke of San Fernando has been banished to his estates, for having refused the embassy which was offered him.

It is stated that the people of Grenada had proceeded in a mob to the prisons of that town, and assassinated more than 2000 Constitutionalists.

FRANCE.

From the London papers, we learn that an important change has been made in the French Chambers. One fifth of the Deputies have heretofore been elected annually. The Chambers have been dissolved, and the new elections are to be for seven years, for the whole number of Deputies.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The French papers do not conceal the designs of the Holy Alliance against South America. The Etoile says, that the men of war San Pablo, San Blas, and three corvettes, are arming in the port of Cadiz; that the expedition is destined for the Pacific; and that, with this maritime succor, the Viceroyalty of Peru will soon find itself in a condition to destroy the revolutionary army of Chili, as well as the forces from Terra Firma, (Colombia) which now desolate that beautiful region.

The Pilote, a Paris paper, announces, on the authority of a letter from Toulon, dated December 9th, that six frigates and eight sloops of war were fitting for sea in that port, whose destination was said to be Brazil and the South Sea.

A letter from Madrid, of the 9th Dec. says—"The new government does not renounce the colonies: a small expedition has already sailed from Cadiz, (but with out troops,) for Lima."

GREECE.

The struggle between the Turks and Greeks, says the Morning Herald of December 24, is so lingering, with scarcely an affair deserving the name of a battle, that at present it is little thought of. The advantages of the Greeks at sea are decisive and incontestible. On this element they meet the Turks with a sentiment of their superiority, and an assurance of success, which must alone be sufficient to decide the victory.

The latest account we find is an article dated Ancona, Dec. 12, which says, that "letters from Corfu, Cephalonia, Trieste, and Calama, confirm the defeat of the Turkish fleet. Out of 52 vessels, only 22 have made their escape, with the Captain Pacha, to the Dardanelles. Twelve have been taken, burned, or run ashore, and the rest remain blockaded in the Gulf of Lela by the Greeks.

Another fraud in Cotton.—A wagon load of seven round bags, packed in a fraudulent manner, the centre being filled with rotten and damaged cotton, was detected in King street on Thursday last; and may be seen at the Tobacco Inspection. It was from the gin of Henry Wilson, in Colleton District. The wagoner refunded the money, and went off, leaving the cotton behind him.

Chs. Courier.

SALISBURY 8

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1824.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

According to a previous notice, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Cabarrus county convened at the court-house in Concord, on the 21st ult. to consult who shall be the People's candidate in opposition to the caucus nomination, for an Elector from this district, to elect a President and Vice President of the United States; when William M'Lean was appointed chairman, and J. L. Beard, secretary.

On motion of Gen. Paul Barringer, a committee of five persons, consisting of Col. Wm. S. Allison, Gen. Paul Barringer, James A. Means, Esq., James M. Hutchison, Esq., and Alphonso Alexander, Esq., was appointed to draft resolutions to that effect; and the following were submitted, viz:

Resolved, That we are opposed to caucus nominations, either in Congress or the State Legislature, by which Electors are nominated to vote for President and Vice President of the United States. Which resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we will support Gen. Jackson, J. C. Calhoun, or John Q. Adams, for the Presidency, in opposition to Wm. H. Crawford. Which was opposed; when, on motion of James M. Hutchison, the resolution was explained, and a question submitted to the meeting, in the following manner, viz: Whether would we prefer Gen. Jackson to Wm. H. Crawford, or not? The votes were taken, and a unanimous vote, with one exception, was given in favor of Gen. Jackson. Another question was then submitted, viz: Whether would we prefer John Q. Adams to Wm. H. Crawford, or not? which, like the foregoing, resulted unanimously in favor of Mr. Calhoun, with the exception of one vote. A third was then submitted, to give a full explanation of the second resolution, whether would we prefer John Q. Adams to Wm. H. Crawford, or not? which resulted unanimously in favor of Mr. Adams.

The second resolution was then adopted, with the above exceptions.

Resolved, That we concur with the nomination made by the people in Lincoln county, of Gen. Peter Forney, as the Elector who is to be placed on the People's Ticket, from this district. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That there be a committee of five appointed, to correspond, when necessary, with other committees appointed by the People of this State upon the subject of the Presidential Election. Which was adopted unanimously; and Col. Wm. S. Allison, James M. Hutchison, George Klutts, Gen. Paul Barringer, and David Coleman, were appointed a committee of correspondence.

When, upon the motion of James A. Means, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Carolinian.

WM. M'LEAN, Chairman.
J. L. BEARD, Secretary.

Our friend in Milton, (whose domicile, indeed, may be this side of Dan river, but whose political sympathies have never been expatriated from the opposite shore,) has grown very testy of late. The few remarks we published a week or two back, relative to the bad effects of the extraneous influence under which that paper is conducted, appear to have ignited the latent tinder of the Editor's spirit, and set him all on fire! The flame seems soon to have been extinguished, otherwise no human effort, we should suppose, could have saved his mental faculties—they must have been completely carbonated!

But seriously, this printer, who is pinned to the skirts of the "ancient dominion," had better chasten his temper a little; he has enough to do to beslay his radical patron with the spite of asphyxiancy, without standing on the borders of Virginia, and emitting the venom of her caucus doctrine into North-Carolina.

Counterfeit.—We have been shown, by a merchant of this town, a counterfeit \$5 note, on the branch of the State Bank at Newbern, which is so well executed as to deceive those who are not judges of bills in general. This note is made payable to H. Collins; whereas all the genuine notes of the State Bank on the branch at Newbern, are payable to J. Collins. This is the first five dollar counterfeit note on the State Bank, that has been seen in this part of the State. It may be distinguished from the genuine bills, by its soft, oily feeling, and glossy appearance. It is marked with the letter G; and the signatures and filling up, are all done with the same kind of ink, and apparently by the same person.

The old school-house in this town, took fire on Wednesday the 11th ult. and would soon have burnt to the ground, had it not been for the active exertions of the citizens in pulling it down: it was nearly razed with the ground, before the progress of the flames could be arrested. The fire originated in the chimney, which happened to be on the leeward side, otherwise it must have baffled every effort to extinguish it; and would, most probably, have communicated to other buildings, pailings, fences, &c.

This building was respected more for its antiquity, than its value; no less than eight or ten generations have been taught the rudiments of their education in the venerable house.

"The (caucus) labored, and brought forth a Radical."

Our readers will find below, an account of a political force, which was enacted in the Hall of the Capitol at Washington, on the 14th ult. by a coalition of restless, ambitious members of Congress. We know nothing that this conclave of radicals can be more justly likened to, than the treasonable convention assembled at Hartford, in Connecticut, in 1835; and we know no reward better suited to the merits of the participants in this last struggle at usurpation, than that contemptible scorn of the whole American people, which rests upon the heads of all the actors in the Hartford caucus.

From the Washington Republican, Extra, Feb. 14.

RADICAL CAUCUS.

This evening, about 7 o'clock, the gentlemen who compose the radical faction in Congress, and who are the advocates of Mr. Crawford for the Presidency, assembled in the Chamber of the Representatives, for the purpose of proceeding to a nomination, which they hope will supercede the exercise of my choice on the part of the people, and force upon them the candidate whom, if all others, they have the least disposition to elect.

About 7 o'clock the members arrived pretty generally—a few stragglers having previously found their way into the Hall.

About 8 o'clock, Mr. J. Barbour, one of the Senators from Virginia, called the members in attendance to order. Mr. Barbour then moved that Mr. Ruggles, of Ohio, take the chair, which was agreed to unanimously; and Mr. Ruggles was conducted to the chair by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland.

Mr. Barbour then moved that Mr. Collins, of New-York, be appointed Secretary. Mr. Ruggles briefly stated the object for which the meeting was convened.

Mr. Dickerson then moved that the members present proceed to ballot for proper persons to be recommended to the people for the office of President and Vice President.

Mr. Markley offered to the consideration of the meeting, a preamble and resolutions, the object of which was to adjourn the present meeting until Saturday the 20th March, to give an opportunity for the other republican members, who differed with those present, as to the expediency of the present measure, to consider the subject more fully.

Before these resolutions were read by Mr. Markley, a brief discussion took place between Mr. A. Stevenson, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Van Buren, as to the propriety of first calling over the names of the members present. A suggestion to this effect was withdrawn.

Mr. Markley stated his object in moving the resolution to be, to promote a union among the Democratic party, and to give the influence to the nomination, which would be derived from an accession to their numbers.

Mr. Van Buren would have had much pleasure in acceding to the motion, but he thought it would be productive of injury rather than benefit. He thought it would be inexpedient to postpone the meeting at all. We should now pursue the course which had always been pursued. Many gentlemen thought with him, that the meeting had already been too long delayed. With respect to a call of members he thought it would be better for the members from every state to give in their names by states, as they came up to ballot.

The question of Mr. Markley's resolution was then put, and negatived.

Mr. Dickerson moved that the meeting now proceed to the ballot, which was agreed to, and Mr. Bassett and Mr. Cambreleng, were appointed tellers.

It was then ordered that the ballots be for President first, and afterwards for Vice President.

The Chairman then proceeded to call the republican members from the states, in the following order:

Maine.—Messrs. Chandler, Holmes; Connecticut.—Lanman, Barber, Stoddard; Rhode Island.—Eddy; New-York.—Hogboom, Dwinell, Frost, Herkimer, Richards, Ten Eyck, Day, Lyson, Jenkins, Clarke, Foote, Van Buren, Litchfield, Easton, Cambreleng, Collins; New Jersey.—Dickerson; Pennsylvania.—Foward, Lowry, Markley; Maryland.—Lloyd, Smith, Hayward; Virginia.—J. Barbour, A. Stevenson, Rives, Leftwich, Tucker, Williams, McCoy, Wm. Smith, Archer, Flow, Arthur Smith, Alex. Smyth, P. P. Barbour, Alexander, B. Bassett, Ball (by proxy of Mr. J. Barbour); North Carolina.—Saight, Hall, Williams, Gatlin, Long, Saunders, Burton, Hooks, Edwards; South Carolina.—Gist, Wilson; Georgia.—Forsyth, Elliott, Ware, Cobb, Cary, Abbot, Thompson, Cuthbert, Tattall; (by proxy of Mr. Forsyth); Ohio.—Ruggles; Indiana.—Noble; Illinois.—Thomas.

The Chairman began to call the delegates from the territories, but some objections were made by Mr. J. Barbour, which were replied to by Mr. Noble. The call was then proceeded in, but no one answering, Mr. J. Barbour again stated that these gentlemen, not understanding that they had a right to vote on the subject, were not present; it was therefore unjust to call over their names. The tellers then proceeded to examine

the ballots, and declared the following result:

Whole number	66
For Wm. H. Crawford	52
Proxies	2—64
J. Q. Adams	2
Andrew Jackson	1
N. Micon	1

[Here the spectators in the gallery (which was crowded) set up a universal hiss.]

Mr. Dickerson then moved to proceed to ballot for Vice President.

Mr. Van Buren stated that the Vice President had been named as before; and the ballots being examined, the tellers declared the following result:

For A. Gallatin	57—J. Q. Adams 1
Erastus Root	2—J. Tod 1—W. Lourie 1
Samuel Smith	1—William King 1
W. Eustis	1—R. Rush 1

Some little confusion occurred at the first declaration of the numbers, as only one vote was named for E. Root, and Mr. Clarke of New York said, that Mr. Foote and himself had voted for Mr. Root.—The mistake was then rectified.

Mr. Clarke then moved some resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, as shown by the ballots; and also stating that the members attended in the character of private citizens.

Mr. Holmes proposed that the Committee which called the meeting, with the President and Secretary, be appointed to prepare a report of the proceedings; and to address a letter to the persons nominated, to inform them of the fact, and to request their concurrence.

The meeting then adjourned.

The dinner was abortive, the gravy was Ruggles.

It will be seen, by the above statement, that instead of 80, (the number which we acceded to the Radicals,) only 66 could be mustered; and out of these, four individuals were so perverse as to vote against the radical chief. A few days since, the National Intelligencer and the City Gazette, the radical organs in this city, told us that Mr. Crawford would be nominated by 15 votes more than the number which nominated Mr. Monroe, in 1816. Where is this boasted majority? Is it come to this, that Mr. Crawford has only sixty two friends in the House? It may be truly said they have made up in noise what they wanted in numbers. We request our readers to deduct the number of those who misrepresent their states, and then to say whether we were mistaken when, at the commencement of the session, we asserted that the election of the Speaker tested the real strength of Mr. Crawford.—Wash. Repub.

Extract of a letter received in Raleigh, dated Washington, Feb. 15—Sunday.

You will see by the printed "Extra" of the Republican, that the mountain has again brought forth a mouse.

The Radicals gave out that the doors of the Hall would be closed, in the hope that the public would not attend at the Capitol. They intended, however, to keep the doors open, well knowing the effect which closed doors always has with the public.

There was an immense crowd from all sections of the adjoining states. One idea seemed to pervade the crowd generally. They likened the Caucus men to certain meetings of conspirators, plotting against the liberty of Rome. Two or three persons (supposed to be attached to the Gazette office) attempted to cheer the Caucus; but a general hiss put them down instantly.

We view this result as a complete prostration of all hope for Crawford.—Your members have heretofore, I am told, always contended that they would take 110 or 120 into Caucus. The voters were completely in the horrors. Not a smile irradiated the countenance of one of them during the Caucus; and one of the South Carolina members, in putting in his vote, stretched out his arm and averred his face, as if in the act of putting a lighted match to a magazine of gunpowder; and, in truth, they will all be blown up in the explosion.

Baltimore.—One of the most numerous and respectable meetings (the Baltimore Patriot informs us) that ever took place in that city, was held on Friday, the 13th ult. Resolutions, disapproving in the strongest terms, of a congressional caucus, were passed almost unanimously. The Baltimoreans are sound Republicans, to the core. An almost universal sentiment prevails among them, as well in nearly every section of our extended Union, in opposition to a congressional caucus dictation; and so rapidly is this feeling diffusing itself among the people, that we would not be surprised if the caucus men should, before the close of the session, relinquish all efforts to elect their favorite, (Wm. H. Crawford,) in opposition to the will of the nation.

Pennsylvania.—At a very numerous meeting of the citizens of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to choose delegates to a convention to be held at Harrisburg, in that State, to nominate Presidential Electors, a resolution was passed, declaratory of their preference for Mr. Calhoun as next President.

Another resolution was passed, recommending a national convention, to nominate candidates for

President and Vice President; and at a meeting composed of delegates from the several wards and townships in Philadelphia county, a resolution to the same purport, was unanimously adopted.

Every mail furnishes new indications of the growing popularity of Mr. Calhoun and General Jackson, in the state of Pennsylvania. It is now certain, the Electoral vote of that great state will be given to one of the candidates named above; no one else can concentrate sufficient interest there, to afford the most distant probability of securing her vote—for her established course of policy always has been, to throw the scales of the balance of the Republic in favor of the Election of Mr. Calhoun; but a vast many, in different parts of the State, among all parties, are friendly to Gen. Jackson.

WESTERN COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Western College, held at Lincolnton, on the 11th day of February, 1824, the following resolutions were brought forward in a regular manner by the board:

1st. Offered by the Rev. Jno. Musher, That this body, adopt measures relative to the erection of buildings, with a view to commence education, as soon as said buildings may be considered in a state of readiness for the reception of students.

2d. That it is the consideration of this board, that our present funds are insufficient to put this institution into operation at this place.

3d. That the Trustees, at their next meeting, petition the ensuing Legislature to amend or so alter the charter of the Western College to confer the privilege of holding the site, should that be expedient, at the next meeting of the board.

These resolutions were laid over, and to be acted upon at that time; which meeting is appointed in Lincolnton, on Tuesday, the 30th day of March next.

These resolutions were ordered to be published in the Western Carolinian; and notice given, that each Trustee, or others, holding subscription papers for the Western College, forward the same to the Secretary, or Treasurer, on or before the day above mentioned.

By order of the board.
JAMES M'REE, President.

From the Annual Statements of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, which have been recently transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, it appears, that "the Imports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1823, have amounted to \$77,579,267, of which amount \$71,511,541, were imported in American vessels, and \$6,067,726, in foreign vessels; that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to \$74,699,030, of which \$47,155,408, were domestic, and \$27,543,622, were foreign articles; that of the domestic articles, \$39,074,562, were exported in American vessels, and \$8,080,846, in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles, \$25,241,004, were exported in American vessels, and \$1,302,618, in foreign vessels; that 773,271 tons of American shipping entered, and 810,761, cleared, from the ports of the United States; and that 119,468 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 119,740 cleared from the ports of the United States, during the same period.

THE NAVY.

The message of the President of the U. S. accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Navy, relative to a naval Peace Establishment, we shall endeavor to give in our next. We are anxious our readers should have the benefit of reading and preserving a document so replete with sound political doctrine. It is, we venture to say, consonant with the sentiments of four-fifths of the freemen of the Union; and must, assuredly, serve to strengthen the affection of Americans for that enlightened Statesman and venerable patriot, James Monroe.—Ed. Car.

The President has transmitted to Congress a message in relation to the Navy—in which he urges the necessity of placing this branch of national defence upon a permanent footing, and maintaining an efficient peace establishment. The outlines of a bill from the Secretary of the Navy, which accompanies the President's message, provides for the creation of 1 Vice Admiral, 2 Rear Admirals, 3 Commodores, 25 Captains, 23 Masters Commandants, 149 Lieutenants, 51 Sub-Lieutenants, 19 Masters, 6 Second Masters, 10 Chaplains, 40 Purasers, 40 Surgeons, 36 Surgeon's Mates, 400 Master's Mates and Midshipmen, 26 Boatswains, 26 Gunners, 16 Carpenters, 16 Sailmakers, and 3564 petty officers, seamen, landsmen and boys; with power to the President to employ the public service may require it. The Secretary recommends to be kept in constant service, two ships of the line, four frigates, eight sloops of war, and six schooners. He proposes also a reduction of the navy yards, and the substitution of fixed salaries for the emoluments now enjoyed by the officers stationed at them. The bill also enacts, that the Marines stationed in Navy Yards, or on board vessels in ordinary, shall be subject to the laws and regulations of the Navy.

New-York Est. Feb. 11.