

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The Edward... Captain Hawkins, has arrived...

The Constitutional of the 31st July contains the proclamation of the Portuguese regency...

The choice of the new ministry is all so acceptable. M. Silveira Pinheiro...

The prohibition which has subsisted in the Principality of Lunenburg, since 1767, to export tan, oak, and birch bark, is revoked.

It is again rumoured that Count Capo d'Istria, who is a Greek by birth, and whose dismissal by the Emperor Alexander was obtained by Prince Metternich, is recalled to St. Petersburg...

The Augsburg Gazette contains intelligence from Constantinople of the 27th July, which, in its details, differs but little from that already known.

We are assured that 15,000 Janissaries perished, including 4,000 who were burned in the barracks in Almeida. The Sultan has declared, in full Divan, his fixed resolution of changing every thing in the Empire...

An American squadron has cast anchor in the roadstead of Smyrna. The object of its arrival there is supposed to be to protect the merchant vessels of the United States against piratical attacks.

A slip from the office of the Boston Patriot furnishes us with advices from Batavia to the 8th of April.

We addressed you per Telegraph down to 2d instant, giving all the information that we deemed interesting. Some bold pirates have appeared off Rambang, and the steam-boat is after them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A lady in Brimfield (Massachusetts), has, in a little more than six years, become the mother of six sons, the oldest having been born September 16, 1819, and the youngest, February 3, 1826.

A horse, believed to have been bitten by a mad dog, and to have been mad for the last two days, broke out of a stable one night last week, at the Orange Tree, in 6th street, above Poplar Lane, Philadelphia, and galloped violently down sixth to Green street, where he fell down on a heap of bricks, and was killed by the people.

Joseph Cavender, an old revolutionary soldier committed suicide last month, near Hopkinsville Kentucky, by drinking laudanum. On the previous day, he showed to several persons two phials full, which he said he had procured for that purpose.

Thirteen hundred woodpeckers were killed a short time since, in the vicinity of Connersville, Indiana, by a party of twelve. The practice of destroying birds until the species become extinct is extremely hazardous; the experiment has been made in different sections of the country, and almost invariably some destructive insect has multiplied to such an extent as to do ten-fold more injury to the crops than the birds are capable of doing.

In Great Britain there are every year, about 237,700, every month 27,725, every week 6,362, every day 900, and every hour 37.

TREASURY WITH MEXICO.

The New-York Times says—"A friend has obligingly handed us an extract of a letter dated Mexico, 11th of July, from our Ministry, Mr. Poinsett, in which he states that he had just concluded and signed a treaty of amity and commerce with that country, and that he did not apprehend any difficulty in the Congress there, although the treaty must be approved by both Houses."

A very extraordinary elopement lately took place in England. The trail laid out was Lady Ashley, wife of Sir Jacob Ashley, daughter of Sir Henry Dashwood, and sister to the Marchioness of Ely. She eloped with Capt. Garth, son of Gen. Garth. The husband of the lady enjoys a fortune of 147,000 a year, while her paramour is not worth that number of half-pence. The lady and the Captain are both about 23 years of age.

An American officer who lately visited Tunis, states on the authority of a lady resident there, that there are in that city in the course of the year not less than 100 apostacies from the Christian faith. Regades who possess any talent are immediately taken into favor, and loaded with riches and honors. The whole number of Christians residing permanently at Tunis is 1500. They have churches and a convent.

NATIVE COFFEE.

It has long been a desideratum what would make a substitute for Coffee, and many experiments have been made with a view to discover a substitute. The question is at length solved, and a material for coffee has been found which, when prepared, cannot be distinguished from Mocha of the first quality. The following recipe for making it, it is hoped, will be extracted, and the experiment tried by those who are interested or curious on the subject.

Shell the common chestnut, roast and grind it as you do coffee grains—mix some succory or chicory with the chestnut powder, as is commonly done with coffee, and in the same proportion, and you will find it so palatable and pleasant that you will never again feel disposed to purchase foreign coffee.

[N. Y. Aer. Adv.]

In New Hampshire there are fifty cotton and woollen manufactories. They manufacture, annually, 30 million yards of cloth.

M. Vroolick, a philosopher of Amsterdam has recently ascertained by satisfactory experiments that the mustachial bristles about the mouth and eyes of cats rabbits, &c. are peculiar organs of touch, designed to guide them in the dark, when they can make no use of their eyes. We believe it is commonly supposed that they are connected with the sense of smelling.

FOREIGN MINISTERS.

We gave last week, an extract from one of Mr. Carter's letters from Europe, descriptive of the splendor of our minister, Mr. Brown's, style of living in Paris. Now we cannot but think that a more republican and plain style, would better become the representative of our Country. Should no change be made in these things, our republic will soon become as gaudy and tinselled as the best jewelled monarchy extant. Whilst upon this theme, we would remark that we have seen the Dress of one of our Charge D'Affairs to South America, and will try to describe it to our readers.—A blue cloth Coat, worked with gold four or five inches deep, upon the lappets; cuffs, breast, and collar, with gold buttons; white waist-coat worked to match, with gold buttons, and other gold insignia to correspond! The coat we forget. What would be the surprise of one of our honest farmers, if he could be transported to a levee, and see a minister of America, a Democratic Republican, strutting about in a gold laced coat, waist coat, &c.—"Would he believe that that man represented republicanism? We doubt it. Yet, this is nothing to the pataca, and gold dishes, knives and forks, spoons, etc. of the minister. Is there no necessity for reform?—But this must begin with the President.

Pennsylvania Democrat.

IMPROVED TACTICS.

New York, Aug. 26.—We had the pleasure of witnessing a militia drill at Richmond, upon Staten Island, yesterday afternoon; and a new idea in tactics was developed. The corps upon duty consisted of the officers and non-commissioned officers, performing the infantry drill with muskets; and in addition to the usual armor, we observed that about every other man had a segar in his mouth, which he puffed away lustily between every word of command.

J. G. A. Wreton, Esq. of N. Carolina, formerly a merchant in Mobile, has been appointed by the President and Senate, Consul at Laguaira, in South-America.

Salisbury?

SEPTEMBER 26, 1826.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

We have before us, the proceedings of a large meeting of the friends to Gen. Jackson's election to the Presidency, held lately in the city of Boston. We are obliged to decline publishing them on account of their great length, (as well as their marked character) although we have been particularly requested to do so by many of our friends. And we would here remind our correspondents, that precisely, at such a time as this, is the cause of our existing evil. The meeting in Boston adopted some resolutions and resolutions, giving their reasons for preferring the Hero of New-Orleans and pledging their support to him at the ensuing election. They also adopted an address to the people, in which Messrs. Clay and Adams are not handled with gloves on. The proceedings of this meeting, evince the fact, that even in Boston, there exists a strong opposition to the administration.

WHITE FLINT WHEAT.

At the last meeting of the Board of Agriculture of North-Carolina, it was ordered, that a part of the annual grant of the state to the Board, should be expended in purchasing a parcel of the white flint wheat, so celebrated at the north, to be distributed throughout the state, by means of the County Agricultural Societies. We should be pleased to hear that this order has been carried into effect. If, however, the purchase of the wheat has not already been made, we fear that it is now almost too late to do so in time for this season. In a few weeks, the farmers of this part of the state will have put in their seed wheat.

We believe that one of the Editors of the Raleigh Register is the Secretary of the Board. If so, we would be glad to know from him, whether the order for the purchase has been executed; and if so, then why the distribution has not been made? On the other hand, if it has been neglected, the public ought to know who is to blame for the business.

CASE IN POINT.

James Pleasant, of Virginia, was, a short time since, appointed by the Governor of that state one of the judges of the General Court. He accepted of the office; but after his acceptance, he ascertained that his appointment was rather unpopular in the district where he was to reside, and unwilling to fill an office against the wishes of the people, he determined to send back to the Governor his commission, in order that some other person might be appointed who would be more acceptable to the public.

It is to be remarked that a man recently appointed in this state, does not take the same view of the subject. We believe the most popular act he could now do, would be to imitate James Pleasant, of Virginia.

COLONIZING THE BLACKS.

We give place, in this week's paper, to a communication from a subscriber, on the subject of "Colonizing the Blacks." We doubt whether the views and sentiments of this piece will meet the general approbation of our readers. It is a dangerous subject to meddle with, and one which the people of the South are, and ought to be, extremely jealous. We, however, deem it nothing but justice, as "Theophilus" has written in respectful language, to let him be heard. Professing an impartial course, we never exclude from our columns a communication merely because it does not agree with our own sentiments. Let every cause be heard.—if it is good, that it may be sustained;—if bad, that it may be exposed and put down.

BRIDGE BURNING.

Matthew and John Kincaid, were tried at the last term of the superior court for Kenhawa county, Virginia, for burning a new and elegant bridge, completed the last season, over the Gaudy river, in the western part of Virginia; the jury found \$4000 damages against each of the parties; and the court sentenced them, besides, to be imprisoned in the county jail three years, to stand in the public pillory one hour during a public court week each year, and at the expiration of the three years, to give bail, one thousand dollars each, to keep the peace for the space of seven years. This is a heavy penalty,—but not disproportioned, in our view, to the malignity of the crime, and the mischief attendant on it. It appears that John Kincaid was the proprietor of the land on each side of the river where the bridge was built; and that Matthew Kincaid was his son. They were awarded a reasonable price for the land, by the bridge company; but were dissatisfied; and formed a resolution to destroy the bridge, sooner or later.

There is a special law of this state, making it felony to destroy bridges.

Death by Lightning.—We learn, that during a thunder storm, week before last, a child of Mr. King, living on the west border of this county, was killed by lightning. It appears that a new chimney was building to Mr. King's house, and of course the house partially open: as the storm came on, the rain blew into the house, and Mrs. King went out, and got on the scaffolding round the chimney, to fasten up a blanket to keep out the rain; her little child had followed her, and

stood at the foot of the scaffold post; during the time the mother was up, there were some severe peals of thunder; when she came down, she found her child lying dead, without any bruise on it. Mr. King was not then at home.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE LATE JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

MR. EDITOR: The Editor of the "Carolina Observer," in his paper of the 13th inst. after some very just remarks on the appointment of Judge Mansum, closes with an observation which is evidently incorrect. He says:—"The Governor having been mentioned in one of the articles alluded to above, we think no blame can attach to him for this or any other appointment. If we mistake not, he has no vote; his duty being performed merely by making known the vacancy, and naming the candidates." This is an exposition of the Governor's powers, which the letter of the Constitution will not sustain. Read the 26th section of the Constitution.—That in every case, when any officer, the right of whose appointment, is by the constitution vested in the General Assembly, shall, during the recess, die, or his office by other means become vacant, the Governor shall have power, with the advice of the Council of State, to fill up such vacancy, by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly."

The power here granted to the Governor, is precisely the same power as is granted by the Constitution of the United States, under similar circumstances, to the President of the U. States: if any difference, the expressions in the state constitution are stronger than those in the federal constitution. Now who has ever heard of the President of the United States lying before the Senate the names of every person applying for the vacant office? The plain letter of the constitution shows, that the duty of the Governor is, in effect, to say to the Council, "Gentlemen, to fill the vacancy in question, I propose to commission A. B. I ask for the advice of the Council." The subject is then legitimately before the Council;—if they give their advice against commissioning A. B. then let the Governor name C. D.—and so on, until the Council give their advice in the affirmative.

Instead of this course, it is said that Governor Miller, and after him Governor Burton, at once placed before the council every name that had been mentioned or hinted for the office, and thus yielding the power, and shifting the responsibility, to the council,—making those gentlemen, not a council of advice, as contemplated by the constitution, but a council of appointment! The present councilors, too, instead of resisting this maneuver of his Excellency to avoid responsibility, gladly seized the occasion to exercise a little brief authority, which they have no right to exercise.

This subject is capable of ample illustration, to show that the Governor, under the constitution, ought to name or nominate, one person at a time, to the council, not for that body to appoint, but to advise on. But no illustration is necessary; read the constitution, and common sense will at once show that it is intended for the governor to do something more than "merely to make known the vacancy, and name the candidates"—things which, it is presumable are as well known to the council as to the governor.

But, let justice be done to Governor Burton, in this matter. He is not without a precedent. As hinted before, his predecessor, the late illustrious WILLIAM MILLER, our patron, and impressive memory, pursued the same irresponsible course, and probably from the same motives. Nor is this the only particular in which the administration of these two gentlemen resemble one another. The pardon, from the gallows, of Negro JIM, lately convicted in Davidson county, for perpetrating a rape on the body of a white woman, might be adduced as another fact, to run out the parallel.

If the fear of losing popularity be the motive that influences the present incumbent, it appears to me, that it impels him in a wrong direction. He should rather imitate JOHN BRASCO, than WILLIAM MILLER. His maxim should be, never assume any power not granted by the constitution, or law; and those granted, always exercise with a fearless discretion.

JUSTICE.

William Miller, in the full tide of his mistaken lenity, never snatched from the gallows a scoundrel more deserving it, than negro Jim. He has been long noted for his villainies. Last summer, he broke into his Master's chest, and robbed him of a hundred silver dollars; he robbed a Mr. Palmer of his pocket-book, containing more than \$300; he threatened to kill a white woman, who knew of his theft, and actually did commit a rape on her, intending to follow it up by her murder, as it is believed, had he not been taken in the act; he was convicted for the rape,—and Governor Burton pardoned him.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

COLONIZING THE BLACKS.

MR. EDITOR: In the last Carolinian (No. 325) I find the following brief statement and interrogatory: "It is computed that the Blacks increase 60,000 a year in this country; and that the Colonization Society remove one thousand a year. [At this rate, how long a time will it require to rid the country of them?]"

If this view of the subject is intended to show that the Colonization Society is likely to fall short of its object, it must have proceeded from a very limited acquaintance with the design of that Institution. If it is not generally known, it ought to be, that the Manumission and Colonization Societies are intended only as the means of bringing into operation a more potent agency. In a work of this nature, there are several parts to be performed. The first is, to stir up and direct public attention to the subject; and show, by practical experiment, that the object is attainable.

This must be done by the liberal and patriotic exertions of enterprising individuals, combined with the noble, the disinterested munificence of self-created societies.—(If I may use the term self-created society, to express a social capacity voluntarily created by the people.) This done, the Legislatures of the several states must carry on the process, till Congress finds the country prepared to receive and patronize cheerfully, a course of national policy, calculated eventually to purge the land of Slaves, Slavery, and Negroes.

These societies are doing, and likely to finish, all they have undertaken, or ever expected to do. They are showing that slavery is both an evil and a crime; and are making daily appeals to the justice, the humanity, and the religion, of their country, in behalf of a violated and abused people. It is only meant to remove enough to demonstrate with certainty that Government can remove the rest. Not less than Ten Thousand have already gone,—some to Hayti, some to Liberia. By going to the latter place, their situation becomes completely happy; by going to Hayti, emigrants find a vast change for the better; and a great part of the dissatisfaction said to have been among them, turns out to be false.

Now, if individual munificence, in the short space of three or four years, can restore to their native rights Ten Thousand, and render them happy,—what may we not look for, when government shall undertake the work in good earnest? Actual experiment has shown the way. Surely, our country has too much enterprize and magnanimity, to suffer the present auspicious moment to pass unimproved.

THEOPHILUS.

Randolph county, Sept. 7, 1826.

The Quebec Gazette mentions the singular case of the body of a woman found undecayed in the old cemetery of St. Francois. Riviere du Sud, after being buried 45 years. It is neither petrified, nor ossified, but has been preserved by its extraordinary fatness. The head and part of the feet were wanting, but the other parts of the body were quite perfect, and the flesh retained its fullness and freshness of appearance. This was the case also with the interior coatings of the body, particularly the lungs and stomach, into which large incisions were made. An attempt was made to remove it to the museum at Quebec, but it met with opposition from the inhabitants and relatives of the deceased, and it was abandoned.

The London Morning Chronicle gravely announced, at the close of the month of May, that "a subscription for the relief of the late President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson, had commenced, in his native town, Boston."

The man who exhibited himself in England as a living skeleton, grew so fat on his success, that he is now exhibiting himself in France as a second Daniel Lambert.

A Swedish 74 and frigate, which were libelled by their crews for the payment of their wages, were lately put up at auction at New York. The 74 was knocked down for \$70,000, but was no sale. The frigate brought \$33,200.

A labourer, on the Ohio Canal, wantonly killed 3 or 4 of his fellow labourers for taking a bottle of whiskey from his knapsack.

The subscriptions in favour of a voyage of discovery, by Mr. Reynolds, are progressing, headed by the names of the Secretaries of the Navy and Treasury, the Post Master General, Gen. Macomb, with a number of respectable citizens.

The number of arrivals at Wilmington in this State, during the year ending the 31st ultimo, was 428—4 ships, 203 brigs, 180 schooners, 41 sloops. 173 were from foreign; and 255 from American ports.

The ruins of the Exchange Buildings at New York, which were burnt on the 28th of April last, are still smoking.

The present crop of Cotton in Tennessee is expected to exceed the last by 100,000 bales. Last year's crop was 40,000 bales.

A lady who visited Mr. Jefferson in 1822, states, that she saw a coarse looking volume in his cabinet, entitled "Liberals." It contained pasted scraps of newspapers, of all the abuse that was so lavishly heaped against him during the war.

When the demise of Adams and Jefferson was received at Liverpool, England, the colors of the shipping in that port were immediately displayed at half-mast.