

to promise that it will be considered before the meeting of the first Congress. This consideration points to the expediency of hastening at the present session, a system for the regulation and government of the Presidency, and defining the class of officers which shall be removable by impeachment in this office.

In closing this communication, I trust that it will not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion and purposes upon which we are here assembled, to include a hasty retrospect, combining, in a single glance, the period of our origin as a National Confederation, with that of our present existence, at the precise interval of half a century from each other. Since your last meeting at this place, the Fiftieth Anniversary of the day when our Independence was declared, has been celebrated throughout our land, and on that day, when every heart was bounding with joy, and every voice was raised in jubilation, and the blessings of Freedom were invoked, which the stars of a former age had handed down to their children; two of the principal actors in that solemn scene, the hand that planted the ever-memorable declaration, and the voice that sustained it in debate, were by one sustenance, at the distance of seven hundred miles from each other, called before the Judge of all, to account for their deeds done upon earth. They departed cheered by the benedictions of their country, to whom they left the inheritance of their fame, and the memory of their bright example. If we turn our thoughts to the condition of their country, in the contrast of the first and last day of that half century, how resplendent and sublime is the transition from gloom to glory. Then glancing through the lapse of time in the condition of the individuals, we see the first day marked with the fitness and vigour of youth, in the pledge of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour, to the cause of freedom and of mankind. And on the last, extended on the bed of death, with but sense and sensibility left to breathe a last aspiration to Heaven of blessing upon their country; may we not humbly hope that to them, too, it was a pledge of transition from gloom to glory; and that while their mortal remains were sinking into the clod of the valley, their emancipated spirits were ascending to the bosom of their God.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Washington, Dec. 5, 1826.

CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

WASHINGTON DEC 7

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Hayne obtained leave to introduce the Bankrupt Bill. The Bill was then read a first time. A resolution was offered by Mr. Barton, of Missouri, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the Senate certain information therein specified in relation to the number of land claims in Missouri and Arkansas upon which patents are withheld. The Senate resolved to proceed to the election of a Chaplain on Friday.

In the House of Representatives, the various subjects in the President's Message were, on motion of Mr. Lathrop, of Massachusetts, referred to various Standing and Select Committees. It was resolved that a House would proceed at 12 o'clock to-morrow to the election of Chaplain. Mr. Little, of Maryland, laid on the table a resolution on the subject of the apportionment of representation under the fifth enumeration of the people of the United States. *Nat. Journal.*

December 9.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Rev. Mr. Ryland was elected Chaplain for the present Session.

In the House, a Message from the President enclosed a communication from the Commissioner on the Public Buildings, from which it appears that, during the present year, the expenditures have been as follows: On the Capitol and grounds, \$70,045 03; President's square, \$3,552 91; on the Penitentiary, \$7,168 83; on Washington Jail, \$3,550 47; on Alexandria Jail, \$500; on the footways between the Capitol and Executive offices, \$1,278 46; and on fire engines and hose, \$1,165 14. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, containing the information asked for at the last Session, as to the officers and crew on board the ketch Intrepid when the attack was made on the frigate Philadelphia. A bill was reported by Mr. M'Lane of Delaware, making appropriation for the payment of the Revolutionary pensioners, &c.

DECEMBER 12.

The Senate was occupied the whole of yesterday in balloting for the Committees, according to the new mode prescribed by the resolution of Mr. Chambers.

In the House of Representatives, a message was received from the President, embracing some information relative to Indian affairs, in addition to what was communicated at the commencement of the session. The bill for the relief of the New York and Pennsylvania Institutions of the Deaf and Dumb was taken up in committee of the whole and reported; but on an amendment being proposed, by Mr. White, of Florida, the bill and amendment were laid on the table. A great number of resolutions were offered; among others, one by Mr. Cambridge, of New York, relative to the quantity and description of merchandise exported from the United States to British colonies, embraced in the late Order in Council. A resolution offered by Mr. Ward of New York, referring to the Library committee the subject of preparing paintings to fill the vacant space in the Rotunda of the Capitol, was adopted. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Martindale of N. Y. York, relative to any evasions which may have taken place of the duties imposed by law on imported

wool and woolen manufactures. A letter from the sons of the late Benjamin West to the Speaker was laid before the House, asking of Congress to purchase the pictures belonging to Mr. West, which by his death had devolved to his sons. The letter was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Journal.

On motion of Mr. Carson, of N. C.: Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Morganton to Asheville, North Carolina; by the way of Wm. McGinnsey's, Robert Burchfield's, David Baker's, Gushings Garland's, Casey River, and Big Jay.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following is a list of the standing committees, appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, on the 6th inst:

On Elections.—Mr. Moore, Chairman, Messrs. Hayden Tucker, S. C. Phelps, Hoffman, Alton, Claiborne.

On Navy and Marine.—Mr. M'Lane, of Del. Chairman, Messrs. Cook, Sprague, Stevenson of Va. Dwight, Marvin, Brent.

On Foreign Affairs.—Mr. Forsyth, Chairman, Messrs. Buchanan, Archer, Everett, Clarke, Worthington, Lawrence.

On the Judiciary.—Mr. Webster, Chairman, Messrs. Wright, Rice, Letcher, Humphrey, Owen, Kerr.

On Military Affairs.—Mr. Vance, Chairman, Messrs. Drayton, Houston, Ward, Isham, Kittera, Long.

On Land and Water.—Mr. Storrs, Chairman, Messrs. Holcombe, Bartlett, Bowser, Markley, Johnson of Ky. Sands.

On Commerce.—Mr. Fuld, Chairman, Messrs. Canby, Reed, Wertz, Thompson of Georgia, Little, Pearce.

On Public Lands.—Mr. Scott, Chairman, Messrs. Vinton, Jennings, Strong, Whipple, Guley, Wallis.

On Manufactures.—Mr. Mallory, Chairman, Messrs. Condict, Conner, Wickliffe, Davis, White, Stevenson, Penn.

On Agriculture.—Mr. Van Rensselaer, Chairman, Messrs. Harris, Hallock, Meeth, Marvin, Wilson of S. C. Taylor of Va.

On Indian Affairs.—Mr. Cooke, Chairman, Messrs. M'Kee, M'Lean of Ohio, Miner, Garnsey, Young, Swan.

On Private Land Claims.—Mr. Bookner, Chairman, Messrs. Moore of Ala., Garrison, Locke, Test, Markell, Armstrong.

On Claims.—Mr. Williams, Chairman, Messrs. McCoy, Whittamy, Wilson of Penn. Barber of Conn. Martindale, Hair.

On Post Offices and Post Roads.—Mr. Ingham, Chairman, Messrs. Bartles, Barney, M'Kean, Morris, Porter, Baldwin.

On Territories.—Mr. Strong, Chairman, Messrs. Bayles, Sawyer, Johnson of N. Y. Edwards of Pa. Barringer, Shannon.

On District of Columbia.—Mr. Alexander of Va. Chairman, Messrs. Blair, Powell, Ingersoll, Buchanan, Martin, Verplank.

On Military Pensions.—Mr. Burges, Chairman, Messrs. Anderson, Carey, Varnum, Thompson of Ohio Harvey, Weems.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Mr. Allen of Tennessee, Chairman, Messrs. Smith, Plumer, Hasbrouck, Tucker of New Jersey, Whittemore, Healey.

On Public Expenditures.—Mr. Edwards of N. C. Chairman, Messrs. Gist, Hobart, Kidder, Van Horn, Eastman, Folk.

On Revised and Unfinished Business.—Mr. Moore of Kentucky, Chairman.—Messrs. J. S. Mitchell, Herriek.

On Accounts.—Mr. Allen of Massachusetts, Chairman, Messrs. Peters, McNeil.

On Militia.—Mr. Metcalfe, Chairman, Messrs. Holmes, Barney, Findlay of Ohio, Govan, Huginis, Mitchell of Tennessee.

On Roads and Canals.—Mr. Mercer, Chairman, Messrs. Stewart, Adams of N. Y. Lathrop, Wood of Ohio, Mitchell of Maryland, Incks.

The standing committees of the Senate were appointed on the 7th in accordance with the following resolution, offered by Mr. Chambers, of Maryland.—The Senate was engaged a whole day, in electing the committees:

Resolved, That, in the appointment of the Standing Committees, the Senate will proceed by severally nominating and appointing each member, and the first member appointed to each Committee, shall be considered the Chairman of said Committee.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Sanford, Tazewell, Macon, Bell, and Chambers.

On Finance.—Messrs. Smith, (of Md.) Holmes, White, Smith, (of S. C.) and Chase.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Johnston, (of Lou.) Silsbee, Edwards, Woodbury, and Rowan.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Clayton, Reed, and Knight.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Willey, Branch, Bouligny, Bateman, and Rodney.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Harrison, Chandler, Benton, Johnson, (of Ky.) and Marks.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Chandler, Branch, Knight, Harrison, and Finlay.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hayne, Williams, Kane, Robbins, and Seymour.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Barton, King, Eaton, Thomas, and R. ed.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, King, Edwards, Hendricks, and Johnston, (of Louisiana.)

On Claims.—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Clayton, Bateman, and Cobb.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Van Buren, Berrien, Holmes, Robbins, and Seymour.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Johnson (of Kentucky), Thomas, Branch, Findlay, and Silsbee.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Noble, Marks, Cobb, Chas., and Willey.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chambers, Noble, Eaton, Rowan, and Bouligny.

On the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Kane, Hendricks, and Williams.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Marks, Bateman, and Rodney.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New-York of the ship Cadmus, Capt. Allyn, from Havre, French papers to the 1st ult. have been received.

Captain Allyn was at Lagrange on

the 24th of October, and left General Lafayette in good health.

Sir Walter Scott arrived in Paris in company with Thomas Moore, on the 25th October.

Greece.—The Perseverance steam vessel arrived at Napoli on the 15th of September, and was purchased by the Greek Government for 115,000.

Lord Cochrane, so far from having abandoned the cause of Greece, is said to be expecting, at Masselias, a frigate built in the United States, to embark for the Morea.

The Greeks, it appears, will have another Egyptian expedition to contend with. A fleet of 37 vessels of war, with transports, &c. was to sail from Alexandria about the beginning of October.

A letter of the 23d of September, from Smyrna, contains the following:—The Captain P-cha is still detained near Joches, and a part of the fleet is at Mylene, where his vessels, which suffered severely in the late actions, are undergoing repair. Ibrahim P-cha is awaiting for reinforcements from Alexandria, and his detachments scour the Morea in every direction, without meeting with resistance.

Another action took place between the Persians and Russians on the 25th Sept. The latter were attacked near Elizabethpool by the Persians, under the command of Abbas Mirza and his two sons. Their army consisted of 14,000 Infantry, about 20,000 Cavalry, and 60 pieces of Artillery; but after a short action they were completely routed, with the loss of 1,100 privates, and a number of officers, and abandoned their baggage. The Russians had a Cossack C. I. two other officers, and 43 privates killed, and 250 wounded. A despatch from Gen. Yermolof, announcing this event, was received at St. Petersburg 14th Oct. when an illumination and rejoicing took place.

AFRICA.

The London Quarterly review says—“We have seen a letter from Mr. Hixson, the merchant who accompanied Captain Clapperton to Katungo, (Africa), and who had returned to the coast, relating that, before his departure from that city, he had received intelligence that Clapperton, on his approach to the frontiers of Barghoo, which border on Bello's dominions, had been met by the sovereign of that country, at the head of 500 horsemen, to conduct him to his capital. The letter states that it was highly probable Mr. Dickson, who had proceeded from Dahomey, was already at Saccatoo. We have now, therefore, every reason to hope that the interior of Northern Africa, beyond the Great Desert, will no longer remain a Terra Incognita.”

ENGLISH BOASTING.

A letter from an American in England, dated September 30th, states that His Most Gracious Majesty of the three Kingdoms “has been pleased to approve of the 45th Regiment of Foot of the King's Light Infantry Regiment, bearing on its colors, &c. the word “Bladenburg,” in commemoration of its distinguished conduct in the action on the heights above Bladenburg on the 24th of Aug. 1814.”

The writer says, very justly, “they must have been much at a loss for a victory to have selected this word as a memento of their glory.” We wonder whether His Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to approve of the word “New Orleans,” for the colors, &c. of those troops who were in a certain other American action—that is, those of them who returned to tell the news; for a goodly number of them, as Darby says, were “left like stuck pigs, bleeding in their glory.”

Augusta Chronicle.

Ireland.—A letter from a gentleman in the North of Ireland to his friend in Washington, dated September 23d. 1826, says:—“Ireland is now in a bad state. Linnen cloth and yarn are very low, and no demand for either. We had very bad crops of flax and oats, on account of the unusually dry summer. We have had no rain since the month of May, of any significance—cattle are dying in every direction for want of water.”

Cobbett.—This political whirligig has taken up the defence of king Ferdinand of Spain, and the eulogy of his subjects. Among other ridiculous assertions, he says the mass of the people of Spain are better fed, better clothed, and better clothed, than the people of any other country in Europe, and much better than the people of England are. He says, “I applaud the King of Spain. I do not much like weasels, but I hate rats, and therefore I say success to the weasels;” and concludes his essay with an anathema upon the Quakers, whom he accuses of defrauding the British people by monopolizing all the tea, that is imported by the East India Company.

Salisbury:
DECEMBER 26, 1826.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the Western Carolinian is REMOVED from the building which it has hitherto occupied East of the Court-House, to one on the same street South of the Court-House, immediately opposite the Bank; where those who may have business with the establishment, will please hereafter to apply.

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For the purpose of affording the workmen employed in this office a short respite from the almost ceaseless labors which the business imposes on them, to participate in the festivities of CHRISTMAS, the Western Carolinian is issued to-day, (Saturday), in anticipation of our regular day of publication, Tuesday. Tuesday's date, however, is inserted.

We are requested to mention, that the Rev. Humphrey Foxy, of the Baptist Church, from Haywood county, will preach at the Court-House in this town, on Wednesday next, the 27th inst.

THE LEGISLATURE.

On yesterday, (the 25th December) the Legislature of this state convened in Raleigh, in accordance with the new arrangement, made at the last session. What important subjects will occupy the deliberations of the present session, we can only conjecture from the experience of the past. It is probable the subject of the Judiciary will not pass unnoticed. The Superior Court, as now constituted, is, to some of the counties, worse than a denial of justice. The “law's delay” has ever been one among the grievous ills of life; but under our present judiciary system, justice is not only delayed, but what is worse, we are continually tantalized with false hopes. It is a waste of time to enact laws, where they cannot be put in execution, they remain a dead letter on the statute book, to many of the large counties of this State.

But the evils of the present system are becoming so grievous to the large counties, that it is probable the legislature will do something this session to remedy them. If nothing else be done, perhaps the superior dockets may be relieved of the Equity business, which can be committed to a branch of the supreme Court, to be located in Salisbury, or elsewhere.

Another subject which may probably engage the attention of the Legislature, is that of the Banks, again. We hope, however, if that subject is broached this session, it will not be in so “questionable a shape” as was Mr. Martin's bill at the last: it was a complete medley in all its features;—with a scrap from the bank law of South-Carolina; a little from the U. S. bank; some of its provisions from our state banks; and the rest concocted, perhaps, from his own brain,—the whole promising a rich harvest of depreciation and uncertainty in our currency. But Mr. Martin remains at home this session; and unless his mantle fall upon some kindred spirit in the present legislature, we hope his bank project will stay at home.

The subject of Internal Improvements, may also come again before the legislature. The Board, no doubt, will give us another report; which, if it answers no other beneficial purpose, will furnish a profitable job of printing for brother Gales at Raleigh. Our late “Chief Civil Engineer” is, however, no more with us, to build locks, make sluices, remove sand-bars, and open rivers, by a few flourishes of his pen. His last season's achievements have been among the Creeks and Cherokees, where, had he been during the last six years, we receive into the treasury of North-Carolina would have exhibited a different ratio to the expenditures thereof, to what they do now,—and the people of the state would, probably, have enjoyed as great facilities for taking their produce to market, as now.

It is altogether problematical whether the subject of a Convention, to amend the Constitution of the State, will be agitated in the legislature this session. But if it is not the People ought not to lose sight of this important matter. The manner in which the principle of representation is fixed in North-Carolina, is an anomaly in the political history of the U. States. The pertinacious spirit in which the minority persist in forcing this principle on the majority, has no parallel, except in the arbitrary assumptions of the Holy Alliance. How long the People of the West will continue to be thus politically ridden by the minority of the East, rests with themselves to say. They can emancipate themselves from the aristocracy which governs the state, if they will unite, and go hand and hand in the political reformation. The cause would be as righteous as one as that in which the great Christian Reformers, Luther and Calvin, were engaged two centuries ago.

We are pleased to learn from the Raleigh Register, that the Editors of that paper have come to the determination daily to attend both branches of the Legislature of this state, at its present session, in order to report a more full and faithful account of the proceedings than has hitherto been done. This additional evidence, on the part of the editors of the Register, of a desire to afford their readers, and the people of the state, all the information practicable in regard to what our legislative servants are doing for us, will, we doubt not, be met by an additional patronage from the citizens, which will apply compensate the Editors for all the labor and expense consequent on the new arrangement.

It is our purpose, during this session of the Legislature, to devote a greater portion of our paper to the publication of its proceedings,

than we have formerly done; and we shall be under the necessity of depending mostly on the Register and Star, for a detail of those proceedings; and will have taken occasion to acknowledge, in advance, our obligations to the Editors of those papers. We shall, also, occasionally, perhaps, publish such facts and speculative views as we may receive from correspondents at the seat of government.

Life of Gen. Jackson.—We notice, in the Washington Telegraph, proposals for publishing a biography of Andrew Jackson, by Henry Lee. The work will be a handsome volume; with an engraved likeness of Jackson, price \$1 50.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser, a Christianian paper, says:—“It never has been the intention of Gen. Clinton, or his friends, to oppose Mr. Adams at the next election.”—No; we were well persuaded, without this declaration from New-York, that Gov. Clinton has the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency too much at heart, to offer against Mr. Adams at the coming election, when it is known to the nation, (and to the world, we might say) that the General will be brought forward,—and, as heretofore, will be supported by the people.

Mr. Lyon, proprietor of the Chatham Spectator, offers his printing establishment for sale, wishing to migrate towards the setting sun, whither swarms of people from the old Atlantic States are wending their way every season.

U. S. Bank Stock.—A 100 of 7 1/2 per cent. on the profit of all Stock in the U. S. Bank owned by residents of South-Carolina, had been imposed by the Legislature of that state.

A town meeting has been held in Augusta, Georgia, to regulate the dividend at which North-Carolina Bank Bills shall be taken there. This unneighborly proceeding seems to have been induced by the circumstances of a North-Carolina gentleman (or gentlemen) being in Augusta with the intention of purchasing cotton, which was to be paid for in bills on our bank. Some of the mercantile houses in Augusta combined to prevent North-Carolina money being taken at a low discount than five per cent. We cannot but believe these measures are ill-advised on the part of the Georgians; motives of envy seem to actuate them, in their attempts to depreciate the value of the circulating medium of a sister state.

Col. John Taylor, of Columbia, has been elected Governor of South-Carolina, by the legislature of that state: the vote was,
For Taylor, 113
Gen. Thomas Cart, 49
Majority for Taylor, 64

John Tyler has been re-elected Governor of Virginia, without opposition.

Women.—A public meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, in this state, was held on the 8th inst. at which a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial, to be presented to Congress at its present session, praying that more adequate relief may be afforded to sick and disabled seamen.

The Washington (N. C.) Herald, attempts to correct us, in regard to Mrs. Will's (editress of the Edenton Gazette) being an “Adams man,” as Maj. Noah has it. The Herald says the late proprietor and editor, (husband to the present) was decidedly opposed to Mr. Adams; and from hence infers that the Gazette is still an anti-administration paper. Now we shall not be at all displeased, if it turns out that the Herald's inference is correct, and our assertion mere guess-work; but we must be permitted to say, that, let editor Will have been as “decidedly opposed” to Mr. Adams as he might, his paper certainly never afforded any evidence of such opposition. And if, since the Widow's name has been at its head, the Gazette has shown any deviation from its former negative character, it has been in its subserviency to “the powers that be.” Are we “mistaken” in this respect?

The Senate of Georgia has passed resolutions instructing their Senators in Congress, to prefer complaints against the President—1, For not removing Col. Crowell. 2, For not having Gen. Gaines arrested and tried, for his insults to the Georgia authorities.

Extract of a letter dated, Washington, Dec. 4.

“I learn, from an authentic source, that the Correspondence respecting the West India Trade has been rather warm, between our Minister and the British Government. I conceived this might be of some interest to you, as probably these warm letters will not appear at present.”

Richmond Enquirer.

William Fitzgerald, Esq. having resigned his seat as a member of the house of representatives, was this day elected solicitor-general of the 16th judicial district. *Nashville Whig, 25th ult.*

New York Election.—The N. Y. Statesman calls Mr. Rochester the national administration candidate, for governor of New York, and attributes the great opposition to Gov. Clinton, to the influence of Mr. Clay and other members of the administration. Mr. Rochester, the Panam^y Secretary, is a friend of Mr. Clay.