

distinct orders, a nobility and a people, or the people governed in one assembly. Thus, in the one instance, there was a perpetual conflict between the orders in society for the ascendancy, in which the victory of either terminated in the overthrow of the government, and the ruin of the state. In the other, in which the people governed in a body, and whose dominions seldom exceeded the dominions of our country in one of our states, a tumultuous and disorderly movement, permitted only a transitory existence. In this great nation there is but one order, that of the people, whose power, by a peculiarly happy improvement of the representative principle, is transferred from them without impairing, in the slightest degree, their sovereignty, to bodies of their own creation, and to persons elected by themselves, in the full extent necessary for all the purposes of free, enlightened, and efficient government. The whole system is elective, the complete sovereignty being in the people, and every officer, in every department, deriving his authority from, and being responsible to, them for his conduct.

Our career has corresponded with this great outline. Perfection in our organization could not have been expected in the outset, either in the national or state governments, or in tracing the line between their respective powers. But no serious conflict has arisen, nor any contest but such as are managed by argument, and by a fair appeal to the good sense of the people; and many of the defects which experience had clearly demonstrated, in both governments, have been remedied. By steadily pursuing this course, in this spirit, there is every reason to believe that our system will soon attain the highest degree of perfection, of which human institutions are capable, and that the movement, in all its branches, will exhibit such a degree of order and harmony, as to command the admiration and respect of the civilized world.

Our physical attainments have not been less eminent. Twenty-five years ago the river Mississippi was shut up, and our western brethren had no outlet for their commerce. What has been the progress since that time? The river has not only become the property of the United States from its source to the ocean, with all its tributary streams, (with the exception of the upper part of the Red river only,) but Louisiana, with a fair and liberal boundary on the western side, and the Floridas on the eastern, have been ceded to us. The United States now enjoy the complete and uninterrupted sovereignty over the whole territory from St. Croix to the Sabine. New states, settled from among ourselves in this, and in other parts, have been admitted into our Union, in equal participation in the national sovereignty with the original states. Our population has augmented in an astonishing degree, and extended in every direction. We now, fellow-citizens, comprise within our limits the dimensions and faculties of a great power, under a government possessing all the energies of any government ever known to the old world, with an utter incapacity to oppress the people.

Entering, with these views, the office which I have just solemnly sworn to execute with fidelity, and to the utmost of my ability, I derive great satisfaction from a knowledge that I shall be assisted in the several departments by the very enlightened and upright citizens from whom I have received so much aid in the preceding term. With full confidence in the continuance of that candor, and generous indulgence, from my fellow-citizens, at large, which I have heretofore experienced, and, with a firm reliance on the protection of Almighty God, I shall forthwith commence the duties of the high trust to which you have called me.

FOREIGN

New-York, March 5.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

We have received by the Alfred, a file of Paris papers to the 13th January, inclusive, containing London papers to the 12th. The most important intelligence relates to the proceedings of the allied sovereigns with regard to Naples.

The Hon. C. B. Bathurst is appointed to the place in the British Ministry vacated by Mr. Canning.

British Stocks, Jan. 12th, 69 1-4.

VIENNA, DECEMBER 29.

The Emperor arrived yesterday from Troppau.—The Emperor Alexander is expected to-morrow. The King of Prussia is daily expected, to proceed with the two Emperors to Labach.

The Court Gazette yesterday published an article of which the following is a copy.

TROPPAU, DECEMBER 23.

The three allied sovereigns have opened the conferences of Troppau, by mutual explanations upon the subject of the revolution of Naples. They have come to a unanimous conclusion that this revolution was excited by fanatic sects, and put in execution by the soldiery, forgetful

of their duty. The violent subversion of the legitimate power, which was the consequence of this revolution, and the anarchical system substituted in its stead, are not only in direct opposition to the principles of law, morality, and the true happiness of mankind—but contrary to the principles which monarchs have so often and so loudly proclaimed; and which are necessary to the repose and tranquility of Europe. Penetrated with these truths, the Sovereigns have, with one accord, come to a firm resolution to direct their united forces in reversing the present order of things in the kingdom of Naples—and to induce the King so to modify the constitution of his states as to render it more compatible with the true and stable interests of his people, as well as with the tranquility of the neighboring nations.

Animated with a desire to bring about this determination, in an amicable manner, the three sovereigns, the King of France, and the Pope have written to the King of Naples, inviting him to attend the Conference which is to be held at Labach.

VIENNA, JANUARY 5.

The King of Naples was yesterday at Koniglani, and will arrive at Labach to-morrow.

AUGSBURG, JANUARY 12.

The quarter part of the Ministers from the Great Powers left Vienna on the 4th and 5th for Labach. From the preparations at that place, it would seem that the stay of the Austrian court would be of some length of time.

The King of Prussia left Berlin on the 6th of January for Labach, and would arrive on the 18th.

The new administrative organization of the Grand Duchy of Baden, is adjourned indefinitely. The motives of this resolution of the Grand Duke are not made known.

NUREMBERG, JANUARY 12.

All eyes are fixed on the proceedings about to take place at the Congress of L. It is said the King of Naples will immediately upon his arrival deliver to the allied sovereigns an important declaration on the political situation of his states. We are persuaded that the negotiation concerning Naples will be promptly terminated.

PARIS, JANUARY 13.

The Spanish Lieut. Gen. Maky, Governor General of the Island of Cuba, left Bordeaux on the 7th with a numerous suite for Pauillac, to embark in the ship Maria Theresa, Bazin, for Havana.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Ship Hercules, Cobb, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 21st January, bringing London papers to the 19th, inclusive. They contain no political intelligence of importance, except such as was found in the French papers by the Alfred. The commercial advices are of the following purport.

Extract of a letter dated,

LIVERPOOL, JANUARY 20.

"The demand for Cotton, which has been limited for some weeks past, was further checked by the arrival of 20 vessels from the States in the last 5 days.—The import this week, is upwards of 20,000, and the sales amount to only 4,200 bags. We quote Upland, 7 1-4 to 10d, and very good 10 1-4. Sea Island, 14 to 22d, and New-Orleans, 8 to 12 1-2d. There is nothing doing in Rice. Old Flour continues neglected, and new is but little in request. The third average of Wheat is 54s. 7. For 200 lbs. of Montreal Potashes, 33 to 36s. 6 has been given. Several parcels of Flaxseed have come forward, but there is no demand at 62s. per hhd."

The papers are chiefly occupied with details of numerous meetings throughout the kingdom, for the purpose of addressing the King and paying him to dismiss his ministers. They are attended by all classes, from the nobleman to the peasant. A meeting of the Common Council of London had been held, and a petition to the House of Commons agreed upon for the restoration of the Queen's name to the Liturgy, and the restitution of all her rights as Queen consort.

The trial of Mrs. Carlile for a libel, took place on the 19th. She was found guilty. The defendant appeared in court with a child in her arms.

It is stated in the papers, that the American brig Warrior is detained by Lord Cochrane.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

As the assembling of Parliament approaches, every day we rejoice to state, brings a fresh triumph to the cause of truth. It is enough for us merely to solicit attention to the meetings of the counties of Kent and Wiltz—to the character numbers, and conditions of the speakers to the tenor and force of the resolutions. The consideration of these circumstances will inform our readers and the country of all we wish them to know respecting the meetings in question.

Her Majesty, we learn, is forming her establishment. Respecting the persons of whom it will consist we shall at present say nothing. When the appointments are made known, it will be found that

those who occupy them are equal in rank, birth, talents, and fortune, to those who form the establishment of any other Queen in Europe. The treaty from Marlborough house being completed, its present illustrious occupant is, we have no doubt, above throwing any petty impediments in the way of her Majesty's taking immediate possession.

The French papers arrived in their due course. The *Constitutionnel*, a journal of which the name indicates the politics, and the *Quotidienne*, a paper of a different cast, contain an article of considerable importance, if the intelligence be correct. It asserts, as a fact, that which had been before only surmised as a probability—that the Allied Sovereigns, had invited the King of Spain to attend their conferences at Laybach, in order to render to their High Mightiness an account of the occurrences which had recently taken place in the Peninsula; and the authorities in Spain were perplexed to know how they should reply to the invitation. This conduct of the Allied Sovereigns, if it be such as is stated, becomes every day more and more objectionable, as it every day proceeds farther; no creature can tell where it will end.—Royalty, it appears, has been debased in Naples, by an attempt of the people to gain what they think their rights. It has suffered in Spain from the same cause and the same hope.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

We regret to hear that Lord Londonderry is dying. In case of his death, Lord Castlereagh must go out of Parliament, as no Irish Peer can sit for any Irish borough or county.

The King of Naples arrived at Florence on the 22d December, on his way to Laybach.

The typhus fever prevailed among the Austrian Soldiers in Italy at the last accounts; the number sick was 16,000—1,500 horses had died for want of fodder.

A contest for sovereignty is carrying on in the empire of Morocco; the new candidate for the throne is Muley Ishmuel, nephew of the reigning Emperor.

PARIS, JANUARY 15.

We are assured that Sir James Crauford has received orders to quit Paris in 24 hours.

According to the most recent letters from Spain, the conclusion of a treaty of Triple Alliance between Portugal, Spain, and Naples, may be considered as certain.

MADRID, JANUARY 5.

I write to you in great haste to inform you that the Cortes are convoked for Tuesday, the 9th inst. in order to take into consideration the invitation that has been sent to Ferdinand VII. by the Allied Sovereigns, to repair personally to the congress at Laybach. This news has produced the liveliest sensation. If the Cortes permit the King to leave his kingdom, it is probable he will embark at Barcelona.—*Constitutional*.

It is rumoured in this Capital that our monarch has received from the Sovereigns at Troppau, an invitation to repair to the conferences at Laybach.—If this should be confirmed, there will, no doubt, be an extraordinary convocation of the Cortes, to deliberate upon so important a measure.—*Quotidienne*.

They write from Madrid, under the date of January 4, says the Gazette de France, that armed men of all descriptions have passed through the town of Zamora, exclaiming "Long live Religion!" In several villages the country people joined them.

A new conspiracy has been discovered at Sargossa, but the zeal and activity of the civil authorities entirely disconcerted it.

VIENNA, JANUARY 4.

The Allied Sovereigns have given a fresh proof of their determination not to recognize any of the acts extorted from the King of Naples by the revolutionary faction. Prince Ruffo, who was deprived of his embassy at Vienna, and recalled by a decree of the Parliament, converted into a royal decree, has been invited to repair to the Congress at Laybach, with the title of Ambassador from his Majesty the King of the Two of Sicilies.

BOSTON, MARCH 2.

By the Cherub, Halifax papers to the 20th ultimo, and the following copy of a letter, have been received.

JAMAICA, JANUARY 24.

Extract of a letter from Panama, received by H. M. ship Nautilus from Porto Cabello.

"On the night of the 12th of Nov. the boats of the Independent squadron, under Lord Cochrane, succeeded in cutting out of the port of Callao a 36 gun frigate. The British frigate Hyperion, and the American frigate Macedonian, were at anchor there at the same time: and as the boats [21] approached the Spanish frigate, some of them, being hailed, said they belonged to the Macedonian. Lord C. is said to have been severely wounded.

"On the following day a boat from the Macedonian went on shore, when the greater part of her crew were murdered: and Capt. DOWNES, who was up at Lima, 7

miles distant was under the necessity of applying to the Vice Roy to get an escort of 500 men to conduct him on board his ship, the inhabitants were so incensed at the supposed assistance granted to the boats."

[The late arrival at Baltimore from Chagres, Jan. 27, and the passenger who left Panama on the 18th of Jan.—although they brought the report of the capture of the Spanish frigate, made no mention of this rumor concerning the Macedonian, or any part of it.]
Palladium.

Cheap Goods.

E. NEWCOMB

Offers for Sale, nearly opposite the Bank of Newbern,

FOUR THOUSAND pair BOOTS and SHOES, consisting of a very extensive assortment.

ALSO,

SIX THOUSAND yards DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS, including Plaids, Stripes, Checks, Ticking, Shirting, Sheetting, &c.

2 Cases COUNTERPANES,
3 Cases Ladies STRAW BONNETS,
A quantity of Silver Plated WHIPS,
1 Case Day & Martin's Superfine BLACKING,

An assortment of TRUNKS, &c.

The above Goods are offered on very reasonable terms for Cash, Cotton, or Tar.

Newbern, March 3d, 1821.—154tf.

Thos W Pittman,

AT HIS

Cheap Store,

Craven-Street,

Directly opposite Mr. Nathaniel Smith's Store

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has received an

Elegant assortment of Goods;

Among which are

Dry Goods, Ladies' Buckskin, Kid, and Prunella Shoes, Morocco Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Wellington Boots, Gentlemen's Buckskin and Calfskin Shoes, and

A QUANTITY OF

LOW PRICED SHOES,

consisting of Men's Women's and Children's.

He offers the Boots & Shoes at the following prices, viz:

Ladies' Morocco Boots, \$2 25
do. do. Shoes, 1 25
Gentlemen's Wellington Boots 4 25
do. Best Shoes, 2 25
Children's Morocco Boots, 50

The above Goods, in point of quality and durability, are not surpassed by any in town.

He has also received, an invoice of the most elegant and cheapest

Tower Proof Fowling Pieces ever offered in this market.

Newbern, March 9th, 1821.—155tf.

100 Dollars Reward

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in March, 1818, a negro man named DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet ten inches high, of a black complexion, very well made, and plays on the violin. He left me in Greene county, passed through Pitt, and was traced to Bertie county from whence he was originally brought. I have understood he was raised by Moses Sumner, of Hertford county, and said Sumner sold him to John Williford of Bertie, by whom he was sold to Giles Driver of said county, from which last owner he was bought by the subscriber, of Greene county.

Any person who will apprehend said negro and confine him in any jail so that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, exclusive of all reasonable expenses.—I forewarn masters of vessels and all other persons from employing or harboring said negro under the penalty of the law.

WM. GRIFFIN.

March 15, 1821—156 8w.

RAN AWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 20th instant, a negro man named HAMMOND, aged about 28 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark complexion, and has a scar on his breast; whed spoken to has a down look; he can read and write, and I expect will write himself a pass; he generally carries a book about him. Had on when he went away, a long brown surtout coat, and blue cloth pantalouns. I expect he is about Wilmington, and may make for Newbern or Fayetteville.

I will give a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS for his delivery to me, near Wilmington, or to any jailor in the state, and all reasonable expenses paid. Masters of vessels are strictly forbid harboring or carrying away said negro, as, upon conviction, the penalty of the law will be indiscriminately enforced.

WILLIAM L. BUSH.

February 24—156 4w.

Brood Mares, &c.

FOR SALE

No. 1. Sorrel Mare, by the imported Bedford, her dam by the imported Saltram, her dam (Indian Queen) by the well known Old Pilgrim, &c.

No. 2. Sorrel Mare, by the imported Bedford, her dam by the imported Seagull, her dam by the imported Shark, &c. This Mare was put to the imported horse Chance, and is in foal.

No. 3. Brown Mare, by the imported Restless, her dam by the imported Dragon, her dam by the imported Pantaloon, &c. This Mare is in foal by the imported Chance.

No. 4. Bay Mare, (Goldfinder's dam and blind) by the imported Restless, her dam, (Diomedea) by the imported Diomed, her dam, (Lady Northumberland) by Wild Air, out of an imported mare.—Lady Northumberland was the dam of Pizarro, Jim Crack, Quicksilver, and Highflyer, all of them the best 4 mile runners in America, of their day.

No. 5. Sorrel Mare, by the imported Jack Andrews, her dam (the well known Drusill) by the imported Druid, &c. &c.

No. 6. Bay Mare, by the imported True Blue, her dam by the imported Alderman, her dam by the imported Medly, &c.

No. 7. Bay Filly, 2 years old, (large and likely) by the imported Bluster, her dam, (Virginia) by my imported Strap, her dam by the celebrated Old Celar, her dam by the imported Partner, &c.

No. 8. Bay Colt, 2 years old, by Old Strap, out of No. 2.

No. 9. Brown Bay Colt, 1 year old, by Old Strap, out of No. 3. The two Colts will make Racers, and the Filly promises fair for a Racer or Brood Mare.

No. 10. Chesnut Colt, (Goldfinder) 4 years old; got by Old Strap, his dam, No. 4. He promises to make one of the best runners in America: He is a handsome Colt, and of the most animated appearance.

I can give the pedigree of the Mares for many generations; all of which will show that, they are as purely bred as it foaled and bred in England or Arabia; and they are of the most judicious and valuable cross of blood that is in all England. They are healthy and well broken to the plough; spirited, docile, and durable. They are proven Brood Mares; being sure, and valuable breeders.

I will sell the whole for money, or on a credit, with approved security and interest till next January.

Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon, as I have had several messages sent me on the subject; and the Mares, Colts and Filly are of superior kind to the most of Studs in America.

Henry Cotton.

Tarborough, N. C. } 155 3w.
1st March, 1821 }