

FOREIGN.

NAPOLEON THE YOUNGER.

In looking over our files of papers brought by the Cortes, we observe more than one notice taken of the scion of the deceased Napoleon, concerning whom little has been said for a few years past, but who, it would now appear, if we are to credit the foreign journals, is destined to play an important part on the former theatre of his sire's ambition and glory.

CONGRESS OF VERONA.

Bel's Weekly Messenger, of the 21st of October at Verona. The object of the Congress of Verona, is to maintain the

peace of Europe by mutual concessions, and a conjoint resolution taken, of the several sovereigns composing the European system. That in the pursuit of this purpose, the Congress will consider it its duty to avoid the extremes of both parties; that they will equally discountenance the extravagant pretensions of those who advocate the monarchical principles, and will at the same time take due precautions against the wild spirit of innovation which aims at the overthrow of all established governments.

LATEST FROM COLOMBIA.

From our attentive correspondents at Caracas, we have received advices to the 18th of November, brought by the "Three Daughters" arrived at Philadelphia from Laguna, which place she left on the 22nd ult. It was reported in Caracas, on the 18th November, that Maracabo had been occupied by General Montilla, and that General Morales had passed over to Alta Gracia. The Venezuelan of the 4th of November, says—"that the government had received communications from General Mariano Montilla, dated the 18th ult. from Rio-Hacha, brought by an officer. These advices state that a part of his force under the command of Lieut. Col. Sarda had set out in the direction of Maracabo on the 20th, and that the General himself, with the remainder of his forces, would follow the same route.

FROM PERNAMBUCO.

By the arrival, at Martha's Vineyard, of the schooner George, Capt. Doane, in 33 days from Pernambuco, we understand that that city was in great confusion, that most of the European troops who were stationed for the defence of the place, had been ordered home, and those who remained in garrison were closely watched. The troops were under arms in consequence of a change having taken place in the government. A new President had been chosen.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Mr. S. E. Burrows owner and supercargo of the brig Post Captain, which arrived at New-York on the 15th inst, has obligingly furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with the following intelligence: The Post Captain sailed from Valparaiso Sept. 6th, at which time there was no American vessels in port. The ship Flying Fish, and brig Stranger, wore the Am. flag, but their papers had been taken from them by Mr. Hogan, our active and vigilant Consul, which course he invariably pursues when there is a transfer of property, and compels them to obtain Chilean papers. This has a great tendency to benefit American ship owners, as no flag ranks, in the estimation of the shipper, for protection of his property, as high as that of the U. States. This is attributed to the gallant course pursued by Com. Stewart, and the American commanders who preceded him on the Chili and Peruvian stations. The English complain bitterly of the superiority of their naval commanders, in not affording more prompt and decisive assistance to their merchantmen.

The Franklin 74, Com. Stewart, and the schr. Dolphin, her tender, were at Callao, and expected at Valparaiso in about 60 days.

Gen. Bolivar, as we have before heard, had taken possession of Guayaquil. A minister and suite arrived at Valparaiso from Colombia.

San Martin, and his prime Minister, had suddenly left Lima on a visit to Gen. Bolivar, at Guayaquil.—San Martin sailed for that place in the American brig Macedonia.

All the Chilean squadron, except the Lautaro were at Valparaiso. The sloop of war Auracano, which was taken possession of by the crew, was supposed to have proceeded for the Atlantic Ocean.—The Captain, who was put ashore had arrived at Valparaiso.

The new Congress of Chili, were in session at Santiago. The Supreme Director, O'Higgins, had resigned his office, but had been re-elected for five years.

Business of every kind was extremely dull at Valparaiso. It was believed from the great quantity of Wheat that had been sowed, the article would be down to 50 cts per bushel, when the harvest came in.

The Post Captain left Valdivia Sept. 22d, at which place was the expedition destined against the Island of Chiloe, under command of Col. Beucheff, and Com. C. W. Wooster.

FROM MARTINIQUE.

Capt. Doughry, who left St. Pierre's 14th ult. informs, that the late Negro Plot, had been entirely suppressed, and that about 70 of the Blacks were to be executed on the 18th. Many more were taken up, but were ascertained to be runaways, &c. but not concerned in the insurrection.—The ringleader, after being several days in the woods, was discovered and pursued, and not succeeding in discharging a double barrel'd gun in his possession jumped down a very high precipice, and was dashed to pieces.

Miscellaneous.

From the Boston Christian Register.

MR. JEFFERSON AND MR. ADAMS.

The following letters have been obtained by solicitation; and are sent to the press by the permission of their venerable authors.—The character, standing, and age of the writers, the one in his eightieth, the other in his eighty-seventh year, give them peculiar interest, and they cannot fail to be read with great pleasure. It is delightful to witness this kind of correspondence between these two distinguished men, the asperities of party by which they were at one time separated, worn down, and nothing remaining but the interchange of sentiments of unfeigned kindness and respect. It is charming to see an old age like this, retaining, even under its decays and infirmities, the intellectual vigour unimpaired; and displaying amidst its snows, the greenness and freshness of the summer of life. It is an enviable and privileged height to which these great men have attained; from which they are permitted to look down upon an extensive and eminently happy country, enjoying the fruits of their labours and sacrifices, more than realizing their boldest anticipations; and regarding them with that gratitude and respect to which their magnanimity and patriotism so emphatically entitle them.

The letter of Mr. Jefferson was written soon after an attack upon him by the "Native of Virginia;" and when there was a strong expectation of a war between Russia and Turkey; this will explain some allusions in them.

From Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Adams.

Monticello, June 1, 1822. It is very long, my dear sir, since I have written to you. My dislocated wrist is now become so stiff that I write slowly and with pain; and, therefore, write as little as I can. Yet it is due to mutual friendship to ask once in a while how we do? The papers tell us that General Starke is off at the age of ninety three. **** still lives, at about the same age, cheerful, slender as a grasshopper, and so much without memory, that he scarcely recognises the members of his household. An intimate friend of his called on him not long since. It was difficult to make him recollect who he was, and sitting one hour, he told him the same story four times over. Is this life?—with labouring step

To tread our former footsteps? pace the round Eternal?—to beat and beat The beaten track—to see what we have seen—To taste the tasted—o'er our palates to descant Another vintage?

It is, at most, but the life of a cabbage, surely not worth a wish. When all our faculties have left, or are leaving us one by one, sight, hearing, memory, every avenue of pleasing sensation is closed, and atrophy, debility, and mal-ariae left in their places, when the friends of our youth are all gone, and a generation is risen around us, whom we know not, is death an evil?

When one by one our ties are torn, And friend from friend is snatch'd forlorn; When man is left alone to mourn, Oh, then, how sweet it is to die.

When trembling limbs refuse their weight, And films slow gathering dim the sight; When clouds obscure the mental light, 'Tis nature's kindest boon to die.

I really think so. I have ever dreaded a doating old age; and my health has been generally so good, and is now so good, that I dread it still. The rapid decline of my strength last winter, has made me hope sometimes that I see land. During the summer I enjoy its temperature, but I shudder at the approach of winter, and wish I could sleep through it with the dormouse, and only wake with him in spring, if ever.

They say that Starke could walk about his room. I am told you walk well and firmly. I can only reach my garden, and with sensible fatigue. I ride, however, daily; but reading is my delight. I should wish never to put pen to paper; and the more because of the treacherous practice some people have of publishing one's letters without leave. Lord Mansfield declared it a breach of trust, and punishable at law. I think it should be a penitentiary felony; yet you will have seen that they have drawn me out into the arena of the newspapers. Although I know that it is too late for me to buckle on the armour of youth, yet my indignation would not permit me passively to receive the kick of an ass.

To turn to the news of the day, it seems that the cannibals of Europe are going to eat one another again. A war between Russia and Turkey is like the battle of the kite and snake; whichever destroys the other, leaves a destroyer the less for the world. This pugnacious humour of mankind seems to be the law of his nature, one of the obstacles to too great multiplication provided in the mechanism of the Universe. The cocks of the hen yard kill one another, bears, bulls rams, do the same, and a horse in a wild state, kills all the young males,

until worn down with age and war, some vigorous youth kills him. * * * I hope we shall prove how much happier for man the Quaker policy is, and that the life of the feeder is better than that of the fighter; and it is some consolation that the desolation by these maniacs of one part of the earth, is the means of improving it in other parts. Let the latter be our office; and let us milk the cow, while the Russian holds her by the horns, and the Turks by the tail. God bless you and give you health, strength, good spirits, and as much of life as you think worth having.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Mr. Adams' Reply.

Monticello, June 11, 1822. Dear Sir—Half an hour ago I received, and this moment have heard read for the third or fourth time, the best letter that ever was written by an Octogenarian, dated June 1st.

I have not sprained my wrist; but both my arms and hands are so overstrained, that I cannot write a line. Poor Starke remembered nothing, and could talk of nothing but the battle of Bennington.—**** is not quite so reduced. I cannot mount my horse, but I can walk three miles over a rugged rocky mountain, and have done it within a month; yet I feel when sitting in my chair as if I could not rise out of it; and when risen, as if I could not walk across the room; my sight is very dim, hearing pretty good, memory poor enough.

I answer your question—is death an evil? it is a blessing to the individual and to the world; yet we ought not to wish for it till life becomes insupportable. We must wait the pleasure and convenience of the Great Teacher? Winter is as terrible to me as to you. I am almost reduced in it to the life of a bear or a torpid swallow. I cannot read, but my delight is to hear others read; and I tax all my friends most unmercifully and tyrannically against their consent.

The ass has kicked in vain; all men say the dull animal has missed the mark.

This globe is a theatre of war: its inhabitants are all heroes. The little eels in vinegar and the animalcules in pepper water, I believe, are quarrelsome. The bees are as warlike as the Romans, Russians, Britons or Frenchmen. Ants, caterpillars, cankerworms, are the only tribes among whom I have not seen battles; and Heaven itself, if we believe hindoos, Jews, Christians and Mahometans, has not always been at peace. We need not trouble ourselves about these things, nor fret ourselves because of evil doers; but safely trust the Ruler with his skies? Nor need we dread the approach of dotage; let it come, if it must. ****, it seems, still delights in his four stories; and Starke remembered in his last his Bennington, and exulted in his glory—the worst of the evil is that our friends will suffer more by our imbecility than we ourselves.

In wishing for your health and happiness, I am very selfish; for I hope for more letters; this is worth more than five hundred dollars to me, for it has already given me, and will continue to give me more pleasure than a thousand. Mr. Jay, who is about your age, I am told experiences more decay than you do. I am your old friend,

JOHN ADAMS.

President Jefferson.

Extract of a letter to the Post Master Gen

Post Office, Petersburg, Va. Dec. 14, 1822.

An attempt to rob the northern mail was made last night. It happened about seven miles from town; logs were placed in the road so as to stop the stage. Three men made their appearance; one distinctly seen to be a white man, presented a double barrel gun at the driver, calling upon him to deliver the mail; the driver replied he would do so, if he would spare his life; a second went to the door of the stage, and a third took his station behind. At this crisis the driver, with great presence of mind, caught the gun, and the robber struggled to draw the gun back, struck him over the face with his whip; this gave him time to apply the whip to his horses, and by going in full speed about 2 miles, he saved the mail. Before the driver caught the gun, the robber snapt at him, which saved his life. Two passengers were in the stage at the time, but unarmed.

From the light reflected by the lamps, the driver was enabled to see the face of the robber, who is known to him. It is hoped he will be apprehended, and rewards are offered as inducements to take him.

An organ has been recently imported from England, for the Old South Church in Boston, which is said to have cost nearly 9000 dollars. It contains 1260 pipes; is 19 feet high, 13 wide, and 9 deep. An elegant organ, built by Mr. T. Appleton, of Boston, has been lately erected in the Rev. Mr. Ware's Church, Middle-street. The number of pipes is 785, height 17 feet. The Editor of the Euterpeian says that the uncommon power and brilliancy of tone of this organ, must convince the most fastidious of the inexpediency of importing organs from England.

Salaries.—A country parish in New-Hampshire proposed to their pastor to raise his salary from \$250 to \$300 per annum. "Spare me, my christian friends," replied the worthy man; "it is a weary burden to collect the \$250; I should be wroth to death by trying to scramble together the \$300."

General Assembly.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 13.

Mr. Vanhook presented a resolution, directing the Military Committee to enquire into the expediency of having the military laws, heretofore passed, and which may be passed at this session, stiched up in a pamphlet form, and sent with the copy of the Assembly, one copy for each field officer and captain—which was agreed to.

Mr. Branch, from the committee on Internal Improvements, who were instructed to inquire into the nature of the contract existing between the Board of Internal Improvement and the Civil Engineer, reported a copy of said contract—which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Person in the chair) on the bill to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government, for 1823, which being gone through, the chairman reported the amendments to the House; but which were not taken up before the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, DEC. 14.

The bill to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list, &c. for 1823, was read the second time, amended and passed.

MONDAY, DEC. 15.

Mr. Cameron, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of amending the laws touching the removal of suits from one county to another—also, the laws granting appeals from the Superior to the Supreme Court, reported a bill to amend the act of 1821, to promote the administration of justice—which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Branch presented a resolution proposing to appoint a joint select committee to inquire into the administration of the Banks of this State, whether any of them have exacted more than six per cent. for discounts; and whether they have, in good faith, complied with the terms of their charters, by paying specie for their notes, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Branch, Williamson, Seawell, Miller and Outlaw appointed a committee on the part of the Senate.

The bill to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil and contingent charges of government, was, after undergoing several amendments, read the third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17.

The bill to amend the several acts relative to the appointment of sheriffs, and the bill to amend the act of 1821, providing for the execution of process where there shall be no proper sheriff to execute it; were read the third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 13.

Mr. Mebane, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to enquire into the expediency of altering or amending the laws relative to vagrants, gamblers, &c. made a report recommending the passage of a bill to amend an act to empower the County Courts to provide for the safe keeping of the estates of idiots and lunatics—which was read the 1st time.

The bill to provide for the collection of debts due to the State, which do not exceed \$100, passed its third reading.

The bill to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly, on motion of Mr. Pugh, was indefinitely postponed—Yeas 82, nays 42.

SATURDAY, DEC. 14.

The resolution appointing the Treasurer, Secretary and Comptroller of State, a Board to settle the claims of the militia of Onslow, Bladen and Jones Counties, called out to suppress an insurrection of the negroes in 1821, was, on motion of Mr. Hellen, indefinitely postponed.

MONDAY, DEC. 16.

The bill granting further time to perfect titles of lands; and the bill to amend an act passed in 1819, to give to the County Courts power to regulate special elections, was read the 3d time. The Senate having concurred in all the amendments made by the House, in the bill respecting Female Coverts, it passed its 3d reading.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17.

Mr. Mebane, from the committee on the Cherokee lands, reported a bill to authorise the county courts of Haywood to appoint an entry-taker and surveyor for the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians which have not been surveyed; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Lamb presented a bill respecting the Judges of the Superior Court in certain cases. [Proposed to deduct \$1250 from their allowance, for each day they may fail to attend their regular courts.] This bill was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Moore, indefinitely postponed—Yeas 70, Nays 53.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18.

Mr. Mebane, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill concerning the appointment of Guardians by the Superior Courts, reported that they were unable to see the importance of its provisions, and requested to be discharged from its further decision.