

under the greatest obligation to his noble friend for the subject he had introduced, and the manner in which he had treated it, and he congratulated the house in having laid before them so admirable a statement of the true nature of the National Debt, and of the interest paid by the nation on that debt."

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

[From the N. Y. American.]

Late and Important from Colombia. By the Athenian, from Carthage, we have been furnished with papers from that place to the 30th ult. inclusive. They announce Bolivar's approaching departure forever from Colombia, and the election of a new President and Vice President. We translate below the message sent by Bolivar to Congress on the 27th April, with the reply of that body. On the 4th May Congress having previously settled and adopted the new constitution (which is not yet published,) proceeded to choose a President and Vice President. On the third ballot Joaquin Mosquera was chosen President, and General Domingo Caicedo Vice President. There were forty-eight votes, and the constitution required two-thirds for the successful candidate. The ballots were thus: First ballot, 26 for Sir Caraval, 17 for Sir Mosquera, 5 for Sir Caicedo; 2d ballot, 27 for Mosquera, 17 for Caraval, and 4 for Caicedo; 3d ballot, which was restricted to the two highest candidates, 34 for Mosquera, and 14 for Caicedo. Sr. Mosquera was then declared legally elected President of the Republic. Proceeding then to the election of a Vice President, General Caicedo received 33 votes; Sr. Caraval 12, and three scattering. Whereupon, Gen. Caicedo was declared duly elected Vice President.

The President elect not being in Bogota, a deputation was sent to the Vice President, informing him of his election, and inviting him at once to enter on the duties of his station and of President ad interim. Gen. Caicedo returned with the deputation, took the oaths, and then addressed the Congress. A committee was also sent to the Liberator announcing the election to him, and expressing anew the admiration and regard of Congress for his character and deeds. The Liberator expressed, in reply, the greatest pleasure at the choice that had been made, and at being himself once more a private citizen.

On the 5th May a complimentary address, signed by the Vice President, the Archbishop of Bogota, the Secretaries of the Treasury, Interior, and War, and about 1200 citizens, was presented to Gen. Bolivar—in which the fullest expressions of admiration for his services and sacrifices are employed—and as he was no longer in power, they may be taken as sincere.

On the 9th Bolivar left Bogota for Carthage, where he was to embark, as was supposed, in the British frigate Shannon for England. On his route he was received with the highest testimonials of affection and respect.

He arrived on the 25th at Tabasco in the vicinity of Carthage.

The proclamation of the Vice President on assuming his station, is in a proper tone. It recommends oblivion of all past animosities, and promises that no distinction shall be made between citizens on account of their origin, alluding doubtless to old Spaniards, or past opinions. Venezuela, under these circumstances, can have no ground to persist in her secession.

Bolivar's course in this conjuncture seems to be noble and disinterested, and if pursued to the end will secure to him glory unfading. [N. Y. American.]

Message of his Excellency the Liberator President to the Constituent Congress:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The Constitution settled and charged as you are by the nation with the nomination of the high functionaries who are to preside over the republic, I think it proper to reiterate my repeated protestations, not again to accept of the chief magistracy, even should you honor me with your suffrages. You should be assured that the good of my country requires of me my sacrifice of separating myself forever from the country which gave me life, in order that my remaining in Colombia may not be an impediment to the happiness of my fellow-citizens. Venezuela, in order to justify her secession, has ascribed ambitious views to me: next she would allege my re-election as an obstacle to reconciliation, and finally the Republic would be subject either to dismemberment, or a civil war. The consideration which I submitted to Congress on the day of its installation, combined with many others, should all concur to persuade Congress that its most imperious obligation is to give to the people of Colombia new magistrates possessed of the eminent qualifications required by the law and the public weal.

I beseech you fellow-citizens to receive this message as a proof of my ardent patriotism, and of the love I have ever professed for Colombia.

SIMON BOLIVAR. Bogota, 27th April, 1830.

Answer of Congress.

Sir: Congress is possessed of your

message of 27th inst. In which you reiterate your resolution not to accept again the Chief Magistracy, even though you should be honored with the votes of the Representatives of the people—and has taken the same into consideration.

Congress duly appreciates this new proof of the civism and disinterestedness that animates you. It realizes, in our view, the glory that by many titles you had already acquired, and putting to flight the imputations launched against you, confirms your credit, and consolidates your reputation.

You may be assured, sir, that each one of the members of Congress, obeying the impulses of patriotism and duty, and his own view of the public requirements, will weigh in the depth of his conscience on the election day, the reasons that have induced you to solicit that you may not be re-elected—and these will determine his vote. Whatever be the fate, however, that Providence reserves for you, sir, and for the nation, Congress entertains the hope that every Colombian, sensible to the honor and loving the glory of his country, will look upon you with the respect and consideration due to the services you have rendered to the cause of America, and will take care that the lustre of your name shall pass to posterity in such light as benefits the founder of the independence of Colombia.

Such, sir, are the sentiments of Congress, which, by its order, I have the honor to communicate to you.

Hall of the Session, Bogota, April 30. VINCENTE BOREZO.

To his Ex. SIMON BOLIVAR Liberator, President &c.

Proclamation of the Vice President—acting as President

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The votes of your representatives have placed me in the second office of the Republic. With more fortunate aim the same votes called to the Presidency that distinguished patriot, Joaquin Mosquera. During his absence from the capital, the Constitution deposits in my inexperienced hands the supreme direction of the Executive Government.

Colombians, after many painful and prolonged oscillations, a new Constitution is presented to Colombia, combining and confirming, in a stable manner, the power of the government with the liberty of the people. The chosen interpreters of the national will have preserved intact the republican forms that we warmly reclaimed. May the Constitution of the year twenty be the rainbow of peace, to calm agitations, to quell hostile passions, and to conciliate all men and all interests.

Respectable Ministers of the sanctuary, valiant Soldiers, honored and pacific Citizens—I could not have undertaken the reposable task you have assigned me, without counting upon your co-operation.

Fellow Citizens:—Moderation and concord are the most urgent wants of our present difficult social position—and inasmuch as the government protects each alike, whatever may have been his opinions, whatever the country of his birth—let no other voice be heard among you, no other sentiments uttered, than absolute oblivion or past errors, love of order and liberty, and submission to the laws.

DOMINGO CAICEDO.

The following address signed by the Vice President the Arch Bishop of Bogota, the Secretaries of the Treasury, of War, and of the interior, and 1200 citizens, was presented to Bolivar.

MOST ESTEEMED LIBERATOR:—At present separated as you are, from the government and the illusion of authority, we may justly express our heartfelt sentiments towards you, without being suspected of flattery, as well as pay a debt of justice, by rendering to you the purest homage of our esteem and gratitude.

During the protracted period of our revolution—amidst the vicissitudes of war, and the fluctuation of public opinion, you have always proved yourself to be the intrepid soldier, and have achieved the most heroic and eminent services for the cause of our emancipation. How often have you rescued your country from destruction, and exhibited her to the world gloriously triumphant. When Spanish domination spread itself over our hemisphere, and appeared to have irrevocably fixed the foundation of its power, your name reunited the brave—kindled in their hearts a noble enthusiasm; and by causing hope to revive in their bosoms, conducted them in triumph from the banks of the Oronoco to the silver regions of Potosi. You it was, who prostrated the army of the tyrant, while the shout of liberty resounded, and rendered the independence of the new world certain.

You have furnished the foundation on which the edifice of our future happiness must be elevated—and having yourself voluntarily abdicated the first office in the gift of a free people, with a resolve never again to assume the reigns of government, you have secured to yourself immortal fame. An act so noble, so generous and so magnanimous, places you in the sphere of heroes.

The pages of history are filled with the actions of valiant soldiers and victorious warriors, and their brightness can only be increased by those of a Washington or a Bolivar.

In private life you shall receive unequivocal proofs of our attachment to your person. We shall ever recollect your worth and services, and we will teach our children to lisp your name with lively sentiments of admiration and gratitude.

May Providence, who has always preserved by rescuing you uninjured from so many dangers, prosper your days, and shed on you all the blessings of which your sublime virtues have rendered you worthy."

Attack on Algiers. We have seen a letter dated U. S. Frigate Constellation, dated Gibraltar May 7, which says—"The French will, it is said, attack Algiers by the middle or last of the present month, with nearly 100 vessels of war, and upwards of 700 vessels of all descriptions, sustained by an army of 40,000 men. Should they not be baffled by the elements, and effect a landing. I think they will succeed with great loss. The Dey has all the obstinacy of a Musselman, and is, therefore, fanatically confident.—Public attention here is fixed to the issue of his formidable expedition." [Norfolk Beacon.]

Algiers. The following description of Algiers, given by the correspondent of an English paper, affords some idea of what opposition the French may expect to meet with, in their pending attack upon that place:

Algiers is built like an amphitheatre, but forms a triangle; the other rising upwards the land forms another point, at the extremity of which is the new palace of the Dey, called the Casba. The town is commanded by a fort called Fort Emperor, which sweeps the plain of Babazon, the town and Casba. The star fort, still marked on the several maps, exists no longer. From the garden of the Dutch consul, and the country that surrounds the residence of the Swedish consul, the eye overlooks Fort Emperor, and can even reach into the interior court. This fact is important, and is mentioned to show how easily this fort, on which depends the safety of Algiers, may be reduced. Though the defences of Algiers on the sea side are truly formidable, it is not capable of sustaining a siege from the land side for three days. It has not even a complete enclosure; the ramparts are broken at short distances by houses, whose walls spring from the ditches and give an appearance of fortification, but in fact are of no strength. The ditches are always dry, and there are no means of filling them; nor on account of the rapid descent would water lodge in them.—The town has three gates on the land side; the Babalonet in the West, the new gate on the west, and Babazon on the east. Its only supply of water is from an open aqueduct, on a level with the ground, and it comes from about a half a league from Algiers.—Nothing can be more easy than to cut this off, and force the place to surrender for want of water.—The garrison consists of 4000 Turks and 2000 more are distributed in various surrounding posts. The fortifications are mounted with 8000 pieces of cannon, of different calibre, towards the sea, and from 100 to 120 on the land side."

The Cherokee Delegation at Washington have presented to Mr. Frelinghuysen, of the United States Senate, an elegant belt of Wampum, made by the hands of a female of that nation. This simple present is intended as a testimony of Indian gratitude for Mr. Frelinghuysen's exertions against the Bill recently passed by Congress, and was accompanied by a letter expressive of that gratitude. We have no fault to find with such a memento of their feelings. There is something of touching interest in it which would almost lead our mind into a momentary emotion of sorrow for those lingering remnants of our Forest Children, if we were not thoroughly satisfied that Congress had taken a course better calculated than any other that could be devised, for the benefit of the Indians themselves.

[Camden Journal.]

A northern vessel came into Washington, (N. C.) with a cargo of Rum distilled as the dull awkward captain alleged, in the United States, and as he believed, in Georgia. His papers appeared fair enough, as far as they went, but were thought to be rather defective. The dates were somewhat old. He had touched at Charleston—he had assisted a distressed vessel at sea—he had been blown off the coast, and I know not what lame and suspicious accounts he gave. It was suspected he was smuggling from the West Indies, and a very bad, a damning circumstance it was, his Rum was good, much too good to be made at home. Every rubeonose in Washington smelt, and every palate tasted, and all said and swore it was prime West India. The vigilant collector very properly libelled both vessel and cargo. The whining captain requested the Rum might be sold to save expense, while the trial was pending, which was accordingly done. It sold readily at auction for \$1 10 a gallon, while Darien and Newbern Rum, known as such, would have brought only 45 cents.

No sooner was the cargo sold and the proceeds fairly lodged in the Bank, than Jonathan seemed to come to his senses. He was now wide awake. He found some other papers that had been overlooked. He could give a clear account of his voyage. He proved beyond doubt, that his Rum was manufactured at Darien. His vessel was released, and he pocketed 65 cents more than the common profit upon every gallon. I believe he had the grace not to sue the collector for damages. [Raleigh Register.]

Narrow Escape. On Monday, the 14th ult. a Mr. Timberlake, of Franklin, was sitting in his yard, leaning against an apple tree, through the limbs of which a martin pole was erected—while sitting there a thunder cloud arose, and just as the old gentleman was in the act of rising from his seat, before he could get himself in a walking position, the lightning struck the martin pole and descended to the first top bough of the tree, where it appears to have left the pole and followed down the limbs of the tree and struck the old gentleman on the back while in a stooping position, and followed down both his legs, peeling off the skin as it went, to the very bottoms of his feet, tearing up the ground considerably under them, and split the posts of the chair in which he sat, entirely to pieces, and killed a small house pig which was lying close by, and what is also very strange, the lightning seems to have left the pole at the top of the tree and came in contact with it again immediately at the bottom limb and descended to the ground and tore it up to a considerable depth. The old gentleman, I understand, is convalescent. [Warrenton Reporter.]

The following unfortunate circumstance, which occurred in the upper part of Laurens District, S. C. should make the Commissioners of Roads cautious in leaving old trees standing on the road side:

On Saturday, the 27th ult. as a young man and his sister were returning from church in a carriage, they were knocked down and terribly mangled by the fall of an old tree. They were both expected to die the last account from them. [Greenville Mountaineer.]

We learn from the Washington papers that Col. James W. Clark, of this State, has resigned his office of Chief Clerk of the Navy Department; and that John Boyle, Esq. has been appointed his successor. [Raleigh Star.]

Land Lotteries. Georgia distributes the Indian Lands among her citizens by lottery; a law of the State specifies the classes and the chances each is entitled to. The married man is entitled to two draws, while the bachelor is entitled to but one. This is to encourage matrimony. All illegitimate children are entitled to one draw each, and it is said that three or four thousand of that class claimed their draws in the last land lottery.

Our University. The late Anniversary Examination of the Students of our University was, we understand, highly gratifying to the Trustees and all others in attendance.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings, Orations were delivered in Person Hall, by competitors selected from the Freshmen and Sophomore Classes, and on Wednesday evening, by the Representatives of the two Literary Societies. At 11 o'clock on Wednesday, John H. Bryan Esq. of Newbern, according to previous appointment, delivered before the two Societies and in the presence of a very crowded assemblage of strangers and visitors, a chaste and eloquent Address.—This we shall take the earliest opportunity of laying before our readers, confident from the character which is given of it, that we could not serve them with a richer intellectual treat.

On Thursday the following was the order of Commencement Exercises observed by the Graduates.

FORENOON.

- 1. Prayer by the President.
2. The Salutatory Oration in Latin. Nathaniel H. McCain, Rockingham.
3. Oration on Moral Philosophy. James W. Osborne, Mecklenburg.
4. On the prospect of the continuance of Grecian Independence. Cicero S. Hawks, Newbern.
5. The importance of Liberal Education to Professional Men. George G. Lea, Caswell.
6. Oration on Political Economy. Richard K. Hill, Iredell.
7. On Design in the Constitution of Nature. Rawley Galloway, Rockingham.
8. A Forensic Debate. "Could the existing Constitution of the United States be maintained, if, instead of being separated by the Atlantic Ocean, they were immediately contiguous to the continent of Europe?" John H. Edwards, Person. Elisha B. Stedman, Pittsborough.

AFTERNOON.

- 9. On the Influence of Periodical Literature. Wm. W. L. Kennedy, Washington.
10. A discussion of the question, "Can Republican Governments such as ours be

maintained in perpetuity without popular education?"

John M. Stedman, Fayetteville.

11. On the use and abuse of Parliamentary Debate. Aaron J. Spivey, Bertie.

12. A Forensic Debate. "Will the Gold mines recently discovered in North Carolina and other parts of our country, probably be attended with greater advantages or disadvantages to our State and to the Union?" Benjamin F. Terry, Pittsylvania Va. William K. Ruffin, Orange.

13. The Validatory Oration. John A. Backhouse, Newbern.

14. Degrees conferred.

15. The Reading of the Annual Report.

16. Conclusion with prayer by the President.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the young gentlemen mentioned in the above Scheme, and the Degree of Master of Arts on the following Alumni of the Institution, viz:—Robert A. T. Ridley, Georgia, Charles B. Shepard, Newbern, Richard H. Lewis, Edgecomb, Jesse Carter, Milton, William B. Wright and John Winslow, Fayetteville.

The Degree of Master of Arts was also conferred on James A. Philips, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and upon N. Marcellus Hentz, Professor of Modern Languages in our University.

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity, was conferred upon the Rev. Adam Empie, President of William and Mary College, Va. and on the Rev. Cornelius T. Vermule, of the Dutch Reformed Church in the City of New York. [Register.]

Europe coming to America. More than fifty-three thousand emigrants from Europe are said to have come to this country during the past year. [Troy Sent.]

[For the Spectator and Advertiser.]

One word to "A Citizen of Lincolnton."

MR. EDITOR: This Citizen has given us a second epistle by which he has confirmed our opinion of his principles, taste, and judgment. He says he had no expectation of calling down on himself a "score of Priests," by his first performance. I wish you, Mr. Editor, to inform him, from me, that it takes twenty to make a "score;" I, at first, thought he was an ignoramus; now I know it. One Clergyman replied to him; and so did Patricius. Now if Patricius shall be found to be a Clergyman, when he lays aside his fictitious name, he would only make two, (and he calls them a "score," who designed to notice his "piece," which produced such a mighty commotion in Lincolnton. But, I assure him, the commotion was nothing to his honor—no, poor fellow, his own party despised his "piece;" and him for it.

But how is this? He did not expect the Clergy to reply to his "piece." No not at all. They had no right to speak to a man of his grade. No, no, indeed. They are all hypocrites, conspirators, rebels &c. as he is pleased to call them.

But to be serious, for it is a serious subject; would any man in his sober senses, suppose that any order of men would see themselves thus publicly attacked, and wantonly scandalized, and make no reply. This avowal of "A Citizen of Lincolnton," rends the veil, so that it is quite easy to see the cloven foot. Who can help seeing that his principle does not allow religion to raise her head, nor religious men their voice in our land? However, regardless of his wishes, and contrary to his expectation, one Clergyman thought it his privilege, and duty to reply. He did it as decently as the "piece" he reviewed would permit. And here hoped the discussion would end, at least with "A Citizen of Lincolnton." But this "Citizen" has been pleased to come out with a rejoinder. In my turn I answer him with one word, viz: until "A Citizen of Lincolnton" fairly meets the arguments in my first piece, and learns to use decent and becoming language, he must expect no further notice from A CLERGYMAN.

As to the second letter of John Leland, I just observe that throughout it betrays insanity or infidelity, or both. After what he has said we may expect soon to hear him saying that Took's Pantheon is as good, or better than the Bible. The man who will say, "But as an institute of State policy, a question arises whether it" (the christian religion) "has done any good" is prepared to say anything to the disparagement of religion. The world ought to stand in awe of that man, who, with his tongue and pen, so flatly and impudently, contradicts the Bible as does John Leland in his second letter to the Hon. R. M. Johnson. A CLERGYMAN. Rutherford, N. C. July 2d, 1830.

Campmeeting. A Campmeeting will be held at the site, known by the Rutherfordton Camp Ground, commencing on Thursday evening of the 29th inst. The encampment lies near the road leading from Rutherfordton to Poor's Ford, on Broad River, about 7 miles distance from this place.

King of England. A bulletin dated May 10, was received at Plymouth, England, which gives little hopes of the monarch's surviving much longer. Sir Henry Hallford, one of his attending physicians, pronounced his case hopeless.