

subjects for critical examination. I shall, however, select a subject for a future communication, depending chiefly upon Documentary evidence, which will afford a very distinct view of Mr. Calhoun's system of economy. I mean this causing 3211 men to be recruited for the service of the year 1820, when Congress restricted the recruiting for that year to 1500 men; or, in other words, his recruiting 1500 men by the authority of Congress, and 1711, by the authority of the War Department; and this after he had been required by the House of Representatives, to report a plan for reducing the army from 10,000 to 6,000 men.

CASSIUS.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE GREEKS.

[The following Correspondence forms a part of the Documents transmitted by the President to the House of Representatives, in pursuance of a call upon him for information touching the Condition and Prospects of the Greeks.]

Extract of a letter from Mr. Rush, our Minister in London, to Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, dated

LONDON, FEB. 24, 1823.

"I received, the day before yesterday, a paper, of which a copy is enclosed, addressed to you, by Andreas Luriettis, an agent or deputy from Corinth, on behalf of the cause of the Greeks.

It will be perceived that, after describing the general nature of the revolution now going on in Greece, the object of the paper is, to solicit aid of the United States, and the establishment of diplomatic connections with them.

This gentleman, who has recently arrived in London, brought me a letter of introduction from General Dearborn, at Lisbon, and I received him in a manner due to the interesting character which he bears. I assured him that the fortunes of his country were dear to the people of the United States, who, cherishing the freedom which they themselves inherited and enjoyed, looked with the warmest sympathy upon the struggle of the Greeks for the national liberties; and that the government of the United States participated in this feeling. Of the latter, I considered the late mention of the subject by the President, in his message to Congress, at the opening of the session, as the authentic proof.

To the enquiries of Mr. Luriettis, whether my Government would open political or diplomatic relations with his, at the present day, I replied, that this formed a point on which I was wholly uninformed, and could not undertake to give my opinion. That it involved considerations of expediency, as applicable to the United States, as well as of advantage, or otherwise, as applicable to the Greek cause itself, that would be maturely weighed at Washington, before any decision could be pronounced. All that I could say, was, to reiterate the assurance of the friendly interest that was felt amongst us, for the success of the cause in which his country was embarked; and I adverted to the part which my Government had acted, in relation to the South American struggle—a part so much in advance of that of any other government—as a sure indication that it could feel no backwardness in welcoming, when the proper day arrived, the new-born freedom of Greece, into the family of nations. In the end, I informed him, that I would gladly become the organ of transmitting to my government whatever distinctive overtures or communication he might determine to make it—a request which, in the course of our conversation, he had himself made of me. These overtures he has set forth in the paper enclosed.

Mr. Luriettis dwelt with confidence upon the advances which his country has made in the career of her independence—advances the more solid and encouraging, as they have been won amidst formidable difficulties, by the mere unaided efforts of her own valor and constancy. Since the capture of Napoli de Romania, the strongest fortress which the Turks had in the Morea, he seemed to consider that the cause of independence was placed upon a sure basis. The Greeks, since this event, have removed the seat of their government from Corinth, where it was fixed at first, and placed it at Napoli."

Andreas Luriettis, Envoy of the Provisional Government of Greece, to the Honorable John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State to the United States of America.

SIR: I feel no slight emotion, while, in behalf of Greece, my country, struggling for independence and liberty, I address myself to the United States of America.

The independence for which we combat, you have achieved. The liberty to which we look, with anxious solicitude, you have obtained, and consolidated in peace and in glory.

Yet Greece, Old Greece, the seat of early civilization and freedom, stretches out her hands, imploringly, to a land which sprung into being, (as it were,) ages after her own lustre had been extinguished; and ventures to hope, that the youngest and most vigorous sons of liberty will regard, with no common sympathy, the efforts of the descendants of the heir and the elder born, whose precepts and whose example have served—through insufficient hitherto, for our complete regeneration—to regenerate half a world.

I know, sir, that the sympathies of the generous people of the United States have been extensively directed towards us; and, since I have reached this country, an interview with their Minister, Mr. Rush, has served to convince me, more strongly, how great their claim is on our gratitude and our affection. May I hope that some means may be found to communicate these our feelings, of which I am so proud to be the organ? We will still venture to rely on their friendship; we would look to their individual, if not to their national co-operation. Every, the slightest assistance, under present circumstances, will aid the progress of the great work of liberty; and if, standing, as we have stood, alone and unsupported, with every thing opposed to us, and nothing to encourage us but patriotism, enthusiasm, and, sometimes, even despair: if thus we have gone forward, liberating our provinces, one after another, and subduing every force which has been directed against us, what may we not

do with the assistance for which we venture to appeal to the generous and the free?

Precipitated, by circumstances, into that struggle for independence which, ever since the domination of our cruel and reckless tyrants, had never ceased to be the object of our vows and prayers, we have, by the blessing of God, freed a considerable part of Greece from the ruthless invaders. The Peloponnesus, Etoho, Carmania, Attica, Phocida, Bœotia, and the islands of the Archipelago and Candia, are nearly free. The armies and the fleets which have been sent against us have been subdued by the valor of our troops and our marine. Meanwhile, we have organized a government, founded upon popular suffrages; and you will probably have seen how closely our organic law assimilates to that constitution under which your nation so happily and so securely lives.

I have been sent hither by the Government of Greece, to obtain assistance in our determined enterprise, on which we, like you, have staked our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor; and I believe my journey has not been wholly without success. I should have been wanting to my duty, had I not addressed you; supplicating the earliest display of your amicable purposes; and entreatings that diplomatic relations may be established between us; communicating the most earnest desire of my government, that we may be allowed to call you allies as well as friends; and stating that we shall rejoice to enter upon discussions which may lead to immediate and advantageous treaties, and to receive & expedite diplomatic agents without delay. Both at Madrid and Lisbon I have been received with great kindness by the American representatives, and am pleased to record the expression of my gratitude.

Though, fortunately you are so far removed, and raised so much above the narrow politics of Europe, as to be little influenced by their vicissitudes, I venture to believe that Mr. Rush will explain to you the changes which have taken place, and are still in action around us, in our favor; and I conclude, rejoicing in the hope that North America and Greece may be united in the bonds of long-enduring and unbroken concord; and have the honor to be, with every sentiment of respect, your obedient humble servant,

AND. LURIOTTIS.

London, February 20, 1823.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Rush.

Department of State,

Washington, 18th August, 1823.

SIR—I have the honor of enclosing, herewith, an answer to the letter from Mr. Luriettis, the agent of the Greeks, addressed to me, and a copy of which was transmitted with your despatch, No. 295.

If, upon the receipt of this letter, Mr. Luriettis should still be in London, it will be desirable that you should deliver it to him in person, accompanied with such remarks and explanations as may satisfy him, and those whom he represents, that in declining the proposal of giving active aid to the cause of Grecian emancipation, the Executive government of the United States has been governed, not by its inclinations, or a sentiment of indifference to the cause, but, by its constitutional duties, clear and unequivocal.

The United States could give assistance to the Greeks only by the application of some portion of their public force, or of their public revenue, in their favor, and it would constitute them in a state of war with the Ottoman Porte, & perhaps with all the Barbary Powers. To make this disposal either of force or of treasure, you are aware, is, by our Constitution, not within the competency of the Executive. It could be determined only by an act of Congress, which would assuredly not be adopted, should it even be recommended by the Executive.

The policy of the United States, with reference to foreign nations, has always been founded upon the moral principle of natural law—Peace with all mankind. From whatever cause war between other nations, whether foreign or domestic, has arisen, the unvarying law of the United States has been, peace with both belligerents. From the first war of the French Revolution, to the recent invasion of Spain, there has been a succession of wars, national and civil, in almost every one of which, one of the parties was contending for liberty or independence. To the first Revolutionary war, a strong impulse of feeling urged the people of the United States to take side with the party which, at its commencement, was contending, apparently, at least, for both. Had the policy of the United States not been essentially pacific, a stronger case to claim their interference could scarcely have been presented. They nevertheless declared themselves neutral, and the principle, then deliberately settled, has been invariably adhered to ever since.

With regard to the recognition of sovereign States, and the establishment with them of a diplomatic intercourse, the experience of the last thirty years has served also to ascertain the limits proper for the application of principles, in which every nation must exercise some latitude of discretion. Precluded by their neutral position, from interfering in the question of right, the United States have recognized the fact of foreign sovereignty, only when it was undisputed, or disputed without any rational prospect of success. In this manner, the successive changes of government in many of the European States and the Revolutionary Governments of South-America, have been acknowledged. The condition of the Greeks is not yet such as will admit the recognition upon these principles.

Yet, as we cherish the most friendly feelings towards them, and are sincerely disposed to render them any service, which may be compatible with our neutrality, it will give us pleasure to learn, from time to time, the actual state of their cause, political and military. Should Mr. Luriettis be enabled and disposed to furnish this information, it may always be communicated through you, and will be received with satisfaction here. The public accounts are very scanty, and we shall be glad to obtain any authentic particulars which may come to your knowledge, from this or through any other channel.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

RICHARD RUSH,

Envoy, &c. at London.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Luriettis.

Department of State,

Washington, 18th August, 1823.

SIR: A copy of the letter which you did me the honour of addressing to me on the 20th of February last, has been transmitted to me by the minister of the United States at London, and has received the deliberate consideration of the President of the United States.

The sentiments with which he has witnessed the struggles of your countrymen for their national emancipation and independence, had been made manifest to the world in a public message to the Congress of the U. States. They are cordially felt by the people of this Union; who, sympathizing with the cause of freedom and independence, wherever its standard is unfurled, behold with interest the display of Grecian energy in defence of Grecian liberties, and the association of heroic exertions, at the present time, with the proudest glories of former ages, in the land of Epaminondas and of Philipæmon.

But while cheering with their best wishes the cause of the Greeks, the United States are forbidden, by the duties of their situation from taking part in the war, to which their relation is that of neutrality. At peace themselves with all the world, their established policy, and the obligations of the laws of nations, preclude them from becoming voluntary auxiliaries to a cause which would involve them in war.

If, in the progress of events, the Greeks should be enabled to establish and organize themselves as an independent nation, the United States will be among the first to welcome them, in that capacity, into the general family; to establish diplomatic and commercial relations with them, suited to the mutual interests of the two countries, and to recognize, with special satisfaction, their constituted state in the character of a sister republic.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

ANDREAS LURIOTTIS,

Envoy of the Provisional Government of the Greeks, London.

State of North-Carolina, Chatham County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

November Term, 1823.

Henry Branson, Constable's return—levied on

vs. Heirs of David Mims, dec'd. land.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court

that Needham Mims, Britain Mims, Daniel Nevens and wife Susannah, Edy Mims, James Partridge and wife Betsey, Liddy Mims, Rob't Mims, and Sarah Mims, who are Defendants in this case, are residents of another State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, that unless they appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Courthouse in Pittsborough, on the 2d Monday of February next, then and there to plead &c. Judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte as to them and judgment entered accordingly.

Teste. THO. RAGLAND, C. C. C.

Jan. 7. 16—3m.

State of North-Carolina, Chatham County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

November Term, 1823.

Branson and Luther, Constable's return—levied on

vs. Heirs of David Mims dec'd. land.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Needham Mims, Britain Mims, Daniel Nevens and wife Susannah, Edy Mims, James Partridge and wife Betsey, Liddy Mims, Rob't Mims, and Sarah Mims, who are Defendants in this case, are residents of another State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for 3 months, that unless they appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Courthouse in Pittsborough on the Second Monday in February next, then and there to plead &c. Judgment will be taken pro confesso and the cause heard ex parte as to them and judgment entered accordingly.

Teste THO. RAGLAND, C. C. C.

State of North-Carolina, Chatham County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

November Term, 1823.

George Luther, Constable's return—levied on

vs. Heirs of David Mims dec'd. land.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Needham Mims, Britain Mims, Daniel Nevens, and wife Susannah, Edy Mims, James Partridge, and wife Betsey, Liddy Mims, Rob't Mims, and Sarah Mims, who are Defendants in this case are residents of another State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, that unless they appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Courthouse in Pittsborough, on the 2d Monday of February next, then and there, to plead &c. Judgment will be taken pro confesso, the cause heard ex parte, as to them, and judgment entered accordingly.

Teste THO. RAGLAND C. C. C.

16-3m.

Splendid Opportunity.

Only FIVE DRAWINGS remain to complete the GRAND STATE LOTTERY,

Now drawing in the City Baltimore.

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100,000 } DOLLARS.  
20,000 }  
10,000 }  
10,000 }  
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Tickets, \$15 00 Quarters, \$3 75  
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Baltimore, Dec. 1823. 15 2t

Just Received

AND for sale at J. Gales & Son's Book Store, the Gentleman's Annual Remembrancer, and Ladies Pocket Book for the year 1824.—Price \$ 1 25. 16—3t.

To Hire,

An active NEGRO MAN.

Apply to this Office.

Stolen,

FROM the subscriber's shop, on the 22d ult. A DOUBLE CASE GOLD PATENT LEVER WATCH, with a fine Gold Chain, Seal and Key, the outside case of the watch is chased, it has a gold dial, two pair extra jewels, detached escapment, made by Joseph Johnson, Liverpool, and No. 3392. All watch makers and others, are solicited, that if any watch of the above description, should be offered for sale or repair to stop it, and should the watch and the thief be detected, a Reward of Twenty-five Dollars will be given, together with the sincere thanks of

JOHN Y. SAVAGE.

Raleigh, Dec. 22, 1823. 12-4w.

John Primrose & Co.

Received last week (in a remarkably short passage) from New-York, THIRTEEN PACKAGES OF GOODS; amongst which are, 20 dozen men's, boys, misses and children's Shoes, a few dozen negroes do. A bale of 4-4 and 3-4 wide Domestic, suitable for shirts and sheeting. Ladies and Children's Cinchilla Hats, Leghorn & Straw do. Black and fig'd Crapes. Three Cases of Gentlemen's and Boys Hats, with a variety of other articles, which added to our Fall supply, make our assortment complete, either for our country or town customers. All of which will be disposed of at our usual reduced prices. Through our connections in New-York, we are, and will continue to be, in the receipt of fresh supplies every two or three weeks.

N. B. We have also received our Spring Supply of Garden Seeds. A hoghead of old Jamaica Rum; and expect in 8 or 10 days, a ton of Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens and Leads without Ovens, Skillets, &c.

Raleigh, January 7. 15 3t

RALEIGH REGISTER.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1824.

It is amusing to see at what shadows men will grasp, when they have a point to carry, and we have been not a little diverted at the Editor of the Washington Republican, in his premature triumph, on the order of our Legislature for printing Governor Holmes's Message, accompanying the Tennessee resolutions. Some kind friend had forwarded to Washington, the issue of the vote in the House of Commons, on this subject, not perhaps aware, that the Senate would also have to act upon it.

The Republican publishes this result, and declares it a more correct test than any yet offered, of the relative popularity of Messrs. CRAWFORD and CALHOUN. By this time he will have heard of the determination of the Senate, and in his next paper, will unsay, all he said before.

The dilemma to which the Republican is reduced, calls forcibly to mind an anecdote of the late Mr. Curran and a celebrated Judge on the Scottish bench. "Entering Court one day, in a precipitous manner, rather later than decorum justified, his Lordship said, "you appear to have been hurried, Mr. Curran." "Yes, he replied, I was delayed beyond my time, and was coming here, with all possible speed, when a butcher was preparing to kill a calf, in the part of the street where I had to pass. At the moment he unsheathed his knife to give the fatal thrust, a beautiful child crossed the path, & he killed—'the child' exclaimed the Judge, with great emotion! No, my Lord, coolly replied Curran, he killed the calf, but your Lordship is in the habit of anticipating!" This worthy Judge was very frequently premature in his anticipations, and the worthy Barrister sought an opportunity, gently to correct him. With equal gentleness, we beg the Republican to remember the old motto, *audi alteram partem.*

We learn from the National Intelligencer, that the annual Report of the SECRETARY OF TREASURY, was transmitted on the 2d inst. to Congress. We shall publish it, if possible, in the next paper after its reception, although the main facts have been anticipated in a good degree by the statements in the President's Message, on the subject of the Revenue.

The precise amount of the actual receipts into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of 1823, (says the Intelligencer) are ascertained to be \$16,174,035, and the receipts for the fourth quarter of the same year are estimated at \$4,270,000 making a total nett revenue for the year, of 20,444,035 dollars; and, with the balance which was in the Treasury on the first day of that year, making a total amount of \$24,681,462. The Expenditures during the three first quarters of the same

year were \$11,422,847, and the Expenditures for the fourth quarter of the same year are estimated at \$3,894,559, making a total expenditure during the last year of \$15,317,407, and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the first day of the present month, estimated at \$9,364,055.

We recommend to the perusal of our readers, the Documents contained in this paper, respecting Greece. They were transmitted by the President to Congress, in pursuance of a resolution submitted to that body by Mr. Williams of this state, calling upon him for information, touching the condition and prospects of the Greeks. They contain information of deep interest, to every friend of the extension of the liberties of mankind.

Mr. PETRY, the late Consul General of France, we understand will take passage in the Cyane, with Mr. BROWN, for his native country. We are about to lose this gentleman, after a residence of forty years amongst us. He came to the United States during our Revolutionary war, in the family of Duke de Lauzun, and has, with one or two short intervals, continued here, in private or public stations, ever since, and has had the good fortune, during all that time, to conciliate the esteem and enjoy the respect of all our countrymen who have known him.—Nat. Int.

The last Edenton Gazette, states that a cruel murder was committed in Chowan county, on Christmas night, by a negro, named George, the property of John W. Littlejohn, Esq. on the body of Mr. Jesse Hassell. The perpetrator is confined in Jail; and will be tried at the Superior Court in April.

Mr. Jonas Manor, a young man of very estimable character, was killed a few days ago in Orange county, by the accidental discharge of a gun, whilst engaged in a hunting party.

Application is to be made to the N. York Legislature, for an act of incorporation for the purpose of supplying the city of New-York and vicinity with coal, under the name and style of the New-York Coal and Mining Company, with a capital of \$100,000 and upwards.

Captain JAMES RILEY, celebrated for his adventures among the Arabs, in the deserts of Africa, is a member of the Ohio Legislature, now in session.

Mr. Ogle's resolution for taxing Old Batchelors, was called up in the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, a few days since and, after considerable debate, was adopted.



LATEST FROM FRANCE.

New-York, Jan. 1.

By the arrival last evening of the packet ship Stephania, Capt. Macy, in 37 days from Havre, the Editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have received their regular files of Paris papers to the 22d of November, both inclusive.

The Paris papers contain many speculations on the subject of Spain and her colonies; and the Constitutional says; that if the Holy Alliance should make any attempt against the liberties of South America, it would change the whole face of things. A direct attack would be made on the interests of England, and a contest would be immediately commenced, on the element where she is all-powerful.

A member of the Cortes, who voted for the Regency at Seville, has been arrested and hung at Grenada.

Gen. Morillo has been arrested.

The King continues to exile and deprive of their employments those who remained behind as well as those who accompanied him.

GREECE.

The Greeks have taken possession of the Castle of Corinth. By the way of Marseilles, news has arrived of an engagement between the Ottoman and Greek fleets, which terminated with equal injury to both parties. The Turkish Admiral afterwards proposed to the Greeks to surrender to the Turkish force which was indignantly rejected, with the declaration that they would sooner perish than submit.

MARRIED.

At the seat of Judge Sewell, in this vicinity, on Tuesday last, Moses Morlock, Esq. to Miss Ann Lane, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Lane.