

Some further disturbances had taken place at Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, &c. At no time since the beginning of Radicalism, had there been such a general apprehension from that quarter. Serious alarms existed at Manchester, and troops were ordered there to prevent an expected riot.

At Glasgow, Paisley, and all the neighboring country, for twelve miles round, placards were placed on the walls, addressed to the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland, calling upon them to come forward immediately, and effect by force a revolution in the government, and enjoining the manufacturers to abstain from work from the 1st of April. All the weavers and other workmen in Glasgow, Paisley, and the neighboring country, immediately struck work, and the streets were covered with crowds of the idle and discontented. The magistrates of Glasgow had offered a reward of 500*l.* and the government a further reward of 500*l.* for the authors or printers of these inflammatory papers. The troops were in motion, and some skirmishing had taken place. Several had been killed and others wounded. At the last accounts, the weavers in Glasgow and Paisley, had generally returned to their looms, as the want of leaders deprived them of all confidence, and the power of the military pointed out to them the hopelessness of their cause.

On the 8th, a crowd assembled at Greenock, to witness the arrival of five prisoners who were brought in from Paisley, at 5 in the afternoon, by the Port Glasgow volunteers. When the volunteers were returning, they began to insult and pelt them with stones and mud.

The volunteers fired 2 shot, which only exasperated them the more. The party were then obliged to fire in earnest, and continued a running fire till they got out of Cartsdike. Nine of the wounded were taken to the Hospital, of whom four had died, and the rest are dangerous; five more were killed in the town. *Twenty in all were killed and wounded.* They tore down the iron railing of a house, and with the arms thus procured, preceded by a piper, in the evening set off to attack Port Glasgow—but, after proceeding to the house of Mr. Gemnell, the mob returned. They broke open the doors of the bride, and set at liberty the radical prisoners, but none others. Next morning all was quiet—the lurking parties were seen about the out-skirts.

Accounts from Madrid were to the 28th of March. A royal ordinance of the 22d fixes the convocation of the Cortes for the 9th of July; they will consist of 149 members for the peninsula, and 30 deputies for America, selected from the Americans residing in Spain. A private letter states—"Terror is general. The revolution or death is the order of the day. We are not without fears for the lives of the most august personages."

None of the foreign ministers at Madrid had congratulated the King on his acceptance of the Constitution, who wait for instructions from their Courts—the American minister alone excepted, who did not wait for orders. *Gaz. de France.*

Paris April 6.—The editors of the *Minerve* have been condemned by the tribunal to pay a fine of 15,000 francs, for not having submitted to the stamp law. No appeal can be made.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.

The subjoined articles in relation to this interesting subject, extracted from foreign papers, are entitled to a serious consideration:

We copy the following from Bell's *Weekly Messenger*, of March 19.

"An article from Italy contains a point of intelligence of some importance, inasmuch as it appears to confirm a very probable opinion, that the powers of Europe will give a timely attention and interposition in the affairs of Spain. It is prudent they should do so, provided only that such interference be made with a due respect to the rights of the People, as well as to the interests of Kings. The article to which we allude, states that his Grace the Duke of Wellington will shortly be charged with a most important political negotiation; it is stated that he is to confer with the Ambassadors of the other great Powers at Paris, respecting the affairs of Spain, and that he will then go to Madrid to lay the result before the Spanish government. The Ambassadors, it is asserted, would receive special instructions from their Courts, and that this important business would be treated with entire unanimity by all parties. We must only express our hopes, that, if Ferdinand be retained upon the Spanish throne, the people will have some better security for his adherence to any royal charter he may give, than his bare word."

The *St. James Chronicle*, a paper of respectable authority, gives to the Spanish news, however important it may be, a more intense interest, by the publication of the following intelligence:

"We do not speak from light authority when we state the fact, that the neighboring kingdom of Portugal is forward in its preparations to follow the example of Spain, and that the consolidation of the whole Peninsula into one powerful and harmonious state. This, we believe, the first public intimation of the probability of an event which must exercise an important influence upon the fate of Europe."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MAY 15.

Soon after meeting this morning, the House, on motion of Mr. Sergeant, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill from the Senate, in addition to the acts providing for the better organization of the Treasury Department.

[This bill, let it be understood, provides a summary process for the recovery of monies belonging to the U. S. in the hands of individuals, collectors, & other public agents, &c.]

This bill gave rise to a debate, begun by Mr. Edwards, of N. C. in opposition to the bill, which was supported by Mr. Sergeant and others.

The objection set up to the bill was, that it proposed to violate the right, secured by the constitution, of a trial by jury, &c. and also the other right, that no man should be deprived of his property without due process of law.

In reply to this objection, it was argued, that there was nothing proposed but what was sanctioned by numerous precedents, such as sales for non-payment of taxes, &c. The moment a man receives the public money, he is the agent or instrument of the Treasury, and ought to be subject to its power, so far as to compel him to account for the money which he has received, and refuses or neglects to account for.

The bill having been reported to the House, a motion was made by Mr. Crowell to postpone the further consideration thereof to the 1st day of next session; which was negatived.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time, passed by yeas and nays, 89 to 14, and returned to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

The Loan bill was returned from the Senate with amendments, the object of which was to increase the authority to borrow five millions, instead of three, and to strike out what relates to the surplus of the Sinking Fund & to the Funding of the Mississippi stock.

Mr. Smith, of Md. who regarded the amendment as going to do covertly what the bill proposed to do openly, moved that the House disagree to the amendments, and ask a conference with the Senate on the disagreement.

This was agreed to. The result was a disagreement to the amendments.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, a resolution passed, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress, at their next session, such officers of the revenue, as, on account of their inutility or from any other cause, may be dispensed with.

The House having got thro' the business before it—

Mr. Warfield, of Md rose and observed, that although it had been customary, whenever there existed a disposition on the part of the house by an unanimous vote to express their unqualified approbation of the course pursued by the Speaker, to delay the expression of that opinion until the termination of the period for which he was elected, yet he was induced, on this occasion, to depart from that course, having distinctly understood that it was the intention of the Speaker to decline the duties of the chair at the close of the present session. Any observations, said Mr. W. to enforce the justice and propriety of unanimously adopting the resolution would be altogether superfluous. Every member of the house, in common with himself, had witnessed, during the present laborious and protracted session, the dignity, ability, and impartiality with which the Speaker had discharged the duties of his station; and he was persuaded there was not a member of that body to whom it would not afford the truest gratification to offer the small tribute of respect and approbation intended to be expressed in the resolution then before them. Mr. W. then submitted the following resolution, the question on which being put by the clerk, it was adopted unanimously:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America. That the thanks of this House be given to the honorable Henry Clay, Speaker thereof, for the dignity, ability, and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of that station.

The Speaker then rose, and addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen: The House of Representatives has, on former occasions, honored me by a vote of its thanks. I then felt that the sole claim which I had to a testimony of the public approbation so distinguished, was the zeal with which I have ever sought to discharge the highly responsible duties of the chair; and I am now sensible that I am indebted to your belief of the continued exertion of that zeal for the fresh proof of your favorable sentiments towards me, in the resolution which you have just adopted.

If, gentlemen, the traveller parts with regret from those agreeable acquaintances which he casually makes, as he journeys on his way, how much more painful must be the separation of those who have co-operated many months in the anxious endeavor to advance the prosperity of a common country; who have been animated by mutual sympathies; and who have become endeared to each other by an interchange of all the friendly offices incident to the freest social intercourse? Addressing you as I now do, probably for the last time from this place, I confess I feel a degree of emotion which I am utterly unable to express. I shall carry with me into that retirement which is necessary to the performance of indispensable private duties, a grateful recollection of all your kindness; of the respectful and affectionate consideration of me, which you have always evinced; of the generous, and almost unlimited confidence which you have ever reposed in me; and of the tenderness with which you have treated even my errors. But, interesting as have been the relations in which I have stood, for many years, to this House, I have yet higher motives for continuing to behold it with the deepest solicitude. I shall regard it as the great depository of the most important powers of our excellent constitu-

tion; as the watchful and faithful eye of the freedom of the people; as the fairest and truest image of their deliberate will and wishes; and as that branch of the government where, if our beloved country shall unhappily be destined to add another to the long list of melancholy examples of the loss of public liberty, we shall witness its last struggles and its expiring throes.

Gentlemen, I beg you to carry with you my sincerest wishes for your individual happiness, and the prosperity of your respective families.

Mr. Smith, of Md. and Mr. Van Rensselaer having been appointed to wait on the President, reported to the House that the President had no further communication to make; and

The House adjourned to the 2nd Monday in November.

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1820.

A coroner's inquest was held on the 19th inst. over the body of a white person, not correctly ascertained whether male or female, which was found buried in a swamp about a half a mile east of Wilmington, in this State.—The body was enclosed in a plain black coffin the lid of which was not nailed, nor was it completely covered. From the appearance of the body, and the secluded place in which it was found, the jury were convinced that the deceased came to his or her death by improper means, and returned a verdict of murder by some person or persons unknown. It is not conjectured who the person is that committed the act, nor the one that was the victim of the outrage. The body must have remained in the situation in which it was found from three to four months.

The first Session of the sixteenth Congress, was terminated on Monday the 15th inst. about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, by the adjournment of the two Houses sine die. The session closed in perfect harmony. The President attended at the Capitol to receive and sign the bills and the Heads of Departments were also there during great part of the day. No session of Congress, that has passed under our observation, has been marked by more deliberation and coolness in its closing scene.—*Nat. Int.*

Col. Henry Atkinson, of the 6th Infantry, has been appointed a Brigadier-General in the Army of the U. S. James Johnson, of Isle of Wight county, Virginia, has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to be Collector for the port of Norfolk, in Virginia, vice Charles K. Mallory, deceased.

Counterfeits.—Two brokers in Petersburg, Va. are said to have received nearly four thousand dollars in spurious Georgia bank bills, which the Intelligencer of that place says, appear to have been from the genuine plate!

The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. States, commenced at Philadelphia on the 17th inst. On that day a sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev'd. Bishop Moore, of Virginia.

Good fat Veal was sold in Philadelphia Market on the 6th inst. for two & three cents a pound—Butter is plenty at 10 & 12 cents—Eggs at eight cents a dozen, and other things in proportion.

Charles Tait, formerly a senator in Congress from the State of Georgia, has been appointed, by the President and Senate, to be District Judge for the District of Alabama.

The election of Governor of Louisiana is at hand.—The Louisiana Courier of the 17th ult. says there are 4 candidates; two of them American, viz. Messrs. Robertson and Duncan; two French, viz. Messrs. Destrehan, and Derbigny.

Gen. Wilkinson has been put in nomination for Mayor of the city of New-Orleans; and in order to make him eligible the Legislature of Louisiana have passed an act dispensing with the qualification of a year's residence.

A detachment of the 4th infantry, under the command of Lieut. Turner, left Washington city on Sunday morning last, to embark at Baltimore, for Montpelier Alabama.

M. Gaspare Deabate, Consul General of the King of Sardinia, to reside in the U. S. has just arrived in Washington City.

Marshal Grouchy is about to return to France. He has engaged a passage from New-York for Havre.

The new Ship of the Line New-York, building in New-York, will, it is said be launched the latter end of the month. She is coppered & painted.

The Burgomasters and Senate of the Hanseatic town of Lubeck, having abolished discriminating and counter-acting duties as regards the U. States, the President, pursuant to an act of Congress, has proclaimed a similar cessation of discriminating duties on the part of the U. S.

Captains Costigan and Loomis, of the United States' schooners Louisiana and Alabama, have received an order from the Marshal of the state of Louisiana, for the execution of 18 Pirates, now in jail at New-Orleans, under sentence of death. These men were to be executed on board the above vessels, in the river opposite the Government House, at New Orleans, on the 25th of May, instant.

New-York.—It is now ascertained, that Dewitt Clinton is re-elected Governor of the State of New-York, by a majority of more than two thousand votes: whilst in the Senate, there is said to be chosen a majority of six members, and in the House of Assembly of 18 or 20 members, opposed to his administration. This is supposed to decide the complexion of the Council of Appointment, with whom resides the immense patronage which centers in the Executive authority of the State of New-York. The excitement of the contest has been very great: and it is difficult to say whether the result is on the one hand most lamented, or on the other most rejoiced at.

Walter Scott, Esq. has been made a Baronet by King George IV.

British Electioneering.—Mr. Lambton, an opposition candidate, addressed a note of solicitation to Sir Thomas Liddell, to request his vote and interest at the election; but Sir Thomas being of the ministerial party, returned him the following:

29th February, 1820.
My Dear Sir:—In times like the present, it is impossible to allow private feelings to take place of a public sense of duty. I think your conduct as dangerous in Parliament, as it is in your own county. Were you my own brother, therefore, I could not give you my support.
THOMAS LIDDELL.

On the receipt of the above Mr. Lambton returned the following answer:

My Dear Sir Thomas:—In answer to your letter, I beg to say, that I feel gratitude for your frankness, compassion for your fears, little dread of your opposition, and no want of your support. I am, &c.
J. G. LAMBTON.

So it turned out. He gained his election.

A noble act.—We have read with pleasure an account published in an Asiatic Mirror, of an Armenian merchant, of Prince of Wales Island, having acquired a handsome independence, after a residence there of sixteen years—and of his benevolence towards the poor debtors confined in gaol, by paying their debts, and liberating them, which amounted to four thousand dollars, and enabled him to set free from prison 16 persons.

Among the cunning labors of the learned and scientific abroad, we observe the discovery of a method of making sugar out of wood, (not maple trees, we presume,) by Dr. Vogel; and of making glass from straw. The most singular transmutation of form and substance that we notice, however, is a translation of Horace into Hebrew, by an Aulic Counsellor of Darmstadt.

Canandigua, May 9.
We regret to state that the superb arch bridge erected over the Genesee river, at Carthage, by the Brighton Bridge Company, and which cost \$16,000, fell on Tuesday last, into the deep abyss over which it stood.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

EXECUTION.

Agreeably to the sentence of the last Superior Court for the county of Orange, the awful ceremony of execution took place on Friday last, in the case of Wm. SPARROW, for the wilful murder of John Hunt. The proceedings were solemn and impressive—the terrible and ignominious death of this man on the scaffold, will serve as a striking example to prevent the commission of similar offences.

At about half past 12 o'clock he was conducted by a strong guard to the place of execution, which is about a mile from the Jail—the number of spectators on this occasion was larger than has ever been witnessed at any former execution in this County. The conduct of the prisoner during greater part of the period, from his being brought from the prison till he was executed, was marked with a degree of firmness seldom witnessed on such occasions.

Sparrow, notwithstanding his being at the threshold of eternity, seemed indifferent about his fate, deluded, no doubt, with the expectation that there was a pardon in reserve for him, until a few minutes before he was executed—when he was assured there was none—He then rose (dressed in a shroud which he had worn from the prison,) apparently much concerned, stood upon his coffin, and in a short speech, addressed those nearest the

scaffold. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and hoped his sad example would be a warning to the numerous spectators that surrounded him—stating that dissolute companions, and habits of intoxication, had brought him to a fatal end; he exhorted the young, in particular, to upright conduct—to an observance of the Sabbath—advising them to make virtuous and religious people their associates. He added, it had been his misfortune never to regard the many salutary counsels, which had been given him by his best friends—but in a wanton and licentious career, had heedlessly run on to that precipice upon which he was then standing; and which, with him, divided time from eternity. He had now lived almost to the close of his 47th year—had been blessed with an unusual share of health—and had been favored with an humble competence sufficient to have supported himself and family; but this was now lost by his imprudence. This added to the poignancy of his grief, that the event which hurried him from life, left his family destitute and forlorn. But time! time! he had squandered away! his sun was then setting—night had overtaken him by surprise, and darkness and uncertainty closed him on every side—what was to become of his poor soul, he knew not; but hoped the Lord would have mercy on it.

When his last moment arrived, he seemed awfully alarmed & could scarcely support his trembling frame. The cart was now driven from under him—the rope which was about his neck, slipping round, brought that part of it which contains the knot to the occiput. A few minutes after he was swung off the cap slipped from his face—when his distorted countenance expressed horrors not to be described or ever forgotten—He showed symptoms of life for nearly 15 minutes after he was suspended—and his reluctant soul seemed unwilling to depart and fearful of entering that "Bourne from whence no traveller returns."
S. R. G.

POSTSCRIPT.

A late arrival at Boston from Liverpool brings papers to the 21st ult. The disturbances in Scotland continue, and are of a serious character. A letter from Falkirk of the 6th, and two letters from Glasgow, (of the 7th and 8th,) give an account of a battle between a party of 60 or 70 Radicals, and a detachment of 20 Hussars and Yeomanry, which took place on the 5th, at Bonnymuir, between Kilsyth and Sterling. Two or three of the Radicals were killed, and several wounded. Several of the troops were wounded, and 2 or 3 horses killed. The fire was commenced by the Radicals.—They were however, soon dispersed, and 18 or 20 made prisoners.

The trial of Sir Charles Wolseley and Parson Harrison, at the Chester Assizes, for sedition, was nearly finished. M'Innis and Bruce have been convicted of attempting the life of Bird, the Stockport Constable, and sentenced for execution.

The London Courier of the 17th, announces that, ten days ago a courier passed thro' that country, on his way to Washington, with fresh instructions from the new government of Spain to Gen. Vives.

An arrival at New-York in 33 days from Havre, brings late Paris papers. All is tranquil in France, and the ferment occasioned by the assassination of the Duke de Berri is subsiding.

CATO (in favor of compensating Justices of the Peace for their services) shall have a place next week.

MARRIED.

In Franklin county, on the 17th inst. Mr. John Manning, merchant, of this city, to Miss Julia Sledge.

On the 27th ult. Major William Welch of Haywood county, to Miss Polly Kimbrough, daughter of Mr. George Kimbrough of Surry county.

At Edenton, on the 10th inst. Mr. John Hankins to Miss Catharine Roberts, daughter of the late Chas. Roberts, Esq. Next day, Dr. Frederick Hoskins, of Plymouth, to Miss Eliza Horniblow, daughter of the late John Horniblow, Esq. Same day, at the residence of Thomas Johnson, Esq. in Washington county, Mala. Haughton, Esq. to Miss Mary M'Laughlin.

DIED.

In this city, early on Sunday morning, Mrs. Susan M'Ree Hinton, wife of John Hinton, Esq. of this county, and daughter of Mr. John Barnett, of Mecklenburg county, in this State. Mrs. Hinton was in the prime of life, beloved by all who knew her for the pure simplicity of her manners, the unobtrusive propriety of her conduct, and the rectitude of her principles.

Soon the gay season of man's life is o'er;
His fleeting summer swiftly flies away,
And winter blights the flower—to bloom no more
Until it blossoms in eternal day!

In Fayetteville, on the 15th inst. after a lingering illness of several months, Mrs. Ann B. Carney, consort of Mr. John Carney, one of the Editors of the Carolina Observer.

In Milledgeville, on the 9th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth L. Hines, wife of Mr. John B. Hines, one of the Editors of the Georgia Journal, and formerly of this city.

In Boston, on the 4th inst. Hon. Benjamin Austin, aged 68; a distinguished citizen; a uniform Republican in his politics; and formerly Commissioner of the Loan Office at Boston, and at the time of his death one of the Selectmen of that town.

On the 12th March, at Dalwhinnie, near Blair Athole, in Scotland, Sir Alexander M'Kenzie, well known for his adventurous journey in the deserts of North America.