

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Charleston, Feb. 10.

The ship *Indian Chief*, Captain Humphreys, 53 days from the Downs, has for several days been at anchor several miles from the Bar. The wish to be in possession of such intelligence as she might bring, induced the Editors of the papers to dispatch their joint news-boat down to her yesterday morning. The boat returned last evening, and brought us a copious file of London papers to the 12th December inclusive; being eighteen days later than previous accounts.

The papers are filled with accounts of meetings, called in various parts of the Kingdom to congratulate the Queen on the successful issue of her late trial in the rejection of the Bill of Pains and Penalties.

The Duchess Dowager of Devonshire, had been appointed First Lady of the Bed Chamber to the Queen.

Her Majesty the Queen, went in grand procession to St. Paul's Church, on the 29th Nov. where a special service was performed.

A meeting of the Court of Common Council, was held on the 7th December, at which it was voted (four members only against) to present the freedom of the city of London, in three boxes of Heart of Oak, of the value of 100 guineas each, to Mr. Brougham, Mr. Denman and Dr. Lushington, in manifestation of the sense the Common Council entertained of the inviolable integrity, unshaken firmness, and distinguished talents displayed by them, in defending Her Majesty against the Bill of Penalties, introduced into Parliament, for the purpose of divorcing Her Majesty from the King, and defending her of her rights and dignities, as Queen of the British Realms.

The Duchess De Berri having generously interceded with Louis 18th, for the lives of the criminals Gravier and Bouton, convicted of making the well known attempts upon her life and that of her infant, he has commuted the sentence of death to one of perpetual imprisonment and hard labor.

No news of any decided character had been received at the last dates from Troppau. The Congress in session there, it was said, was to be transferred to Vienna; but it was added, that, even if war should be declared against Naples, hostilities would not commence till the Spring. Meanwhile the Neapolitans were on the alert, and were making ample preparations against any attack.

By an order of the Aulic Council Vienna, the transit of ammunition through the Austrian States to any and every port of the Adriatic and Mediterranean, and to the whole interior of Italy, north and south, was prohibited. The military preparations of Austria still proceeded. Reinforcements of troops were on their march. Rumors were circulated that the final resolution had long since been taken by the Congress, but the nature of it had not transpired.

Spain and its capital enjoyed perfect tranquility; the frank and conciliating answer of the King to the public authorities of Madrid, had naturally tended to make him popular, and his people peaceful. The Archbishop of Valencia had been transported out of the country.

A London paper of the 6th Dec. says, "We understand, on very good authority, that the differences between the French and the American governments on the subject of commerce have been adjusted, and that the Minister from the United States at Paris, and the French Government, have mutually agreed that the high duties on shipping, first imposed by France, and afterwards by the United States, as a measure of retaliation, shall be rescinded, and the trade restored to its former footing."

LONDON, NOV. 29.

The Lisbon papers from the 11th to the 16th inclusive, explain satisfactorily the military movement under TEXEIRA, which ended in a formal adoption of the Spanish Constitution by the heads of the civil government, and of the Portuguese army on the 11th instant.

It appears that Teixeira received an address, signed by the Chief Judge and his Secretary, De Veiga, in the name of the people of Lisbon, setting forth in brief, that the preparatory Junta meant to cheat the country of its looked for Constitution; and calling upon Teixeira, as Commander-in-Chief at Lisbon, to take measures for preventing the national disappointment. A military conference followed, at which several leading men assisted; and the result was, a determination that the members of the Cortes should be elected on the same principles as those of Spain—viz. according to the population; and that the population shall be so divided as to produce an assembly of 100 Deputies. The most distinguished individuals,

civil and military, took the oaths of adhesion to the form of constitution established in Spain, but reserved to the Cortes, when assembled, the right of modifying the Spanish system as they might think fit, and adapting it to the state of Portugal.

In the sitting of the supreme Government on the 13th instant, some of the members obtained their discharge—when Ferreira de Souza was appointed Minister of the Home Department, and Antonio de Silveira for foreign affairs.

On the 17th, the members who had resigned, or been dismissed, were called upon to resume their functions; and the military council, which disapproved of their retirement, confirmed the other proceedings which had taken place on the 11th. It may be admitted, from the above-mentioned facts, that the condition of Portugal remains still in some degree unsettled; but it is manifest, at the same time, that the measures, resorted to have sprung rather from an increased and invigorated action than from any relaxation of the public feeling in favor of the liberties of Portugal.

DEC. 11.

CITY ADDRESS.

"To the King's most excellent majesty. The dutiful and loyal Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common Council assembled."

"Most Gracious Sovereign—We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, feeling ourselves called upon by the exigencies of the times, and country, beg leave most humbly and respectfully to approach your Majesty, to express to your Majesty our profound regret, at the measures pursued by your Majesty's ministers, so contrary to the spirit of the British Constitution, and to the principles of universal justice; while they are subversive of the liberties and true interests of the nation, and of the honor and security of your Majesty's throne."

"The war which exhausted the wealth and resources of the country has long since terminated; yet, during a period of profound peace, we have seen no effectual retrenchment in the public expenditure, but loan after loan again resorted to, for the support of useless and preposterous establishments—affording the means of the subjection of Parliament, by the influence of ministerial patronage, and the overawing of the people in the exercise of their just rights by unconstitutional military force."

"The discontent thus created, we lament to state, has not been counteracted by your Majesty's ministers, either by just concessions, or by such a liberal policy as is due to a free people from their governors; but, on the contrary, the laws have been enforced with unprecedented severity, to the disgust and alarm of your Majesty's faithful subjects; and instead of obtaining redress, coercive laws have been introduced into the legislature by those very ministers, to uphold their own mal-administration. At the same time, that the conduct of ministers has tended to excite the dissatisfaction of your people, and to exasperate that dissatisfaction into acts of treason, those ministers have so neglected the commerce and agricultural interests of the nation, that it is at length become difficult to determine which of these sources of national prosperity is most impoverished; and, although numerous petitions of your Majesty's distressed subjects, from almost every class of industry, have been presented in successive years to the several branches of the legislature, yet the people remain without relief, or even the prospect of relief; and your Majesty's ministers seem as unwilling, from indifference as from want of political skill, to apply the necessary remedies to such complicated evils."

"It is with pain and reluctance that we allude to a subject which ought never to have been forced upon public attention—but the unjust and demoralizing proceedings adopted by your Majesty's ministers, relative to your Royal Consort, having drawn forth the reprobation of the great body of the people, we should be guilty of a dereliction of our duty to your royal person, and the interests of the country, if we restrained our expression of indignation at this flagrant outrage upon the moral and religious feelings of the nation, and forbore to represent to your Majesty this prominent instance of their utter disregard of public justice, and of the honor of your royal family."

"The corrupt inducement offered to Her Majesty, to remain abroad in the state of alleged criminality falsely ascribed to her—the submitting to the House of Peers, after the House of Commons had pronounced the measure 'disappointing to the hopes of Parliament, derogatory from the dignity of the crown, and injurious to the best interests of the empire,' the results of the disgraceful subornations procured under an odious commission;—the attempt to degrade Her Majesty, and in her the whole House of Brunswick, by an *ex-post-facto* law, unconstitutional in its nature & operation; the mockery of justice, in uniting on the one hand the functions of accusers, judges, and jury, in the same persons, and withholding on the other the means of defence—and all the disgraceful proceedings; the employment of foreign ministers and agents;—the hiring of spies and corrupting of menials, and the prejudging Her Majesty by the omission of her name in the Liturgy, and the withdrawing her from the public prayers of the people; and, lastly, after the defeat of their malignant efforts, the arbitrary assumption of the right of continuing to Her Majesty, on her own authority, an allowance out of the public money during the sitting of Parliament, and the advising the abrupt pro-

rogation of that Parliament to prevent inquiry into these iniquitous proceedings, and to obstruct Her Majesty's appeal to the representatives of the people—are, severally, acts of perfidious and mischievous policy which we feel persuaded never could receive your Majesty's countenance, but through the abuse of your royal confidence, and which demand the immediate dismissal of those unworthy ministers, the contrivers and conductors of so foul a conspiracy."

"We beg leave, humbly to assure your Majesty that these representations are dictated by our sincere attachment to that constitution which seated your Majesty's august family on the throne of these realms, by a sincere devotion to your Majesty's person, and by an anxious desire to promote the future glories of your reign; and in this spirit, we conjure your Majesty, by an auspicious change of council, and measures, to re-unite the great family of the British people, who have long been divided, insulted, and oppressed, and which would continue your Majesty on a throne, secured by their just affection, and rendered no less glorious by the boundless resources of their industry."

"We therefore humbly pray your Majesty to dismiss from your presence and councils, for ever, those Ministers whose pernicious measures have so long endangered the throne, undermined the constitution, and blighted the prosperity of the nation."

"Signed, by order of the Court. 'HENRY WOODTHORPE.'"

To which His Majesty was pleased to return the following answer:—

It has been with the most painful feelings, that I have heard the sentiments contained in the address and petition, now presented to me by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London.

"Whatever may be the motives of those, by whom it is brought forward, its evident tendency is to inflame the passions and mislead the judgments of the unwary and less enlightened part of my subjects, and thus to aggravate all the difficulties with which we have to contend."

PETERSBURG, NOV. 1.

Military Insubordination in Russia.

An event has just transpired in this capital, which has excited a lively sensation, altho' it is neither directly nor indirectly connected with any political views; of the truth of this remark the details will themselves vouch.

The superb regiment of Semenovsky, of the Guard, which has always been distinguished by its exemplary discipline, is commanded by a Colonel, whose strict severity in the most trifling things relative to military equipment and deportment, was supported with impatience by his men. Recently their irritation was considerably aggravated by the punishment inflicted (merely for irregularity of dress) upon a sergeant, decorated with the Cross of St. George. The discontent of the regiment was in consequence extreme, when on Saturday evening the 28th ult. a grand field-day was announced for the Sunday morning. On this announcement, murmurs were generally heard; the men declared that the Colonel had no right so to oppress the regiment and to deprive them of the repose of the Sabbath, which is respected throughout the Russian army.

The ferment became excessive, and the soldiers of the first company sent twenty of their comrades to their Colonel's residence at 10 o'clock at night, to declare that they would not obey his orders. Not finding him at home, they broke the windows of the house. This state of insubordination lasted through the whole of Sunday, the 29th ult. The General who commanded the division of the Guards, finding his efforts to reason with them unavailing, ordered the men of the first company to muster in the great riding-school. They, in reply, declared that it was not their intention to revolt, that they were ready to obey any orders which might be issued; but that they preferred to expose themselves to every possible punishment, rather than remain under the command of their Colonel. They were then ordered to a fortress, whither they proceeded without hesitation.

The remainder of the regiment immediately gave an example of the same resistance, and of their willingness to abide any punishment. Being ordered to muster on the 30th in the Palace-square, they repaired thither without arms, and attired in their cloaks.—Gen. Potemkin, their former colonel, who is much beloved by them, succeeded for a moment in rousing them in two battalions; but they soon broke the ranks and declared that they would not go through any evolutions unless the first company was at their head, whose fate they added, they were willing to share and to yield without resistance to whatever punishment might be inflicted. After three hours spent in fruitless remonstrances, they were ordered to march into the Citadel, where they immediately surrendered themselves prisoners.

The following day (the 31st ultimo) two battalions of the regiment were embarked for Cronstadt. Each of these battalions will be shut up in a fortress in Finland; the third will be confined to the Citadel until their fate shall be decided upon.

COPENHAGEN, NOV. 18.

Conspiracy in Copenhagen.—A formidable plot, projected with the view

of plunging us into the abyss of revolution, has been happily frustrated on the eve of its execution by the vigilance of our police, who, the day before yesterday, suddenly arrested all the parties concerned in it. Their leader is a Dr. Dampé, a man of intellect and knowledge, but well known for his revolutionary principles, who had succeeded in organizing a secret association, composed, for the most part, of athletic and vigorous handicraftsmen, and imbued them with his own seditious notions. They had formed a plan of a most horrible nature, being nothing less than to force open the prisons, to seize, by the aid of the convicts, on all the arsenals and magazines of warlike stores; to murder all the high officers of State, not excepting even the King himself; and finally, to proclaim a Representative Constitution. M. Keirneff, Councilor of State, and our Director of Police, has for some time been in possession of the secret views of the conspirators, but postponed their arrest till the day before yesterday, last night having been fixed on for the execution of their plan; and thus been able not only to secure all the accomplices, but the draught of their intended method of proceeding, and all other papers.—Among them were found, ready prepared, a variety of incendiary proclamations.

FROM BERMUDA.

New-York, Feb. 7.

By the arrival of the schooner Lottery, we have received Bermuda papers to the 20th of January.

These papers state, that Lord Cochrane has been appointed Admiral, and Admiral Blanco takes a post in the army. The intelligence of the capture of Lima had been received; 4 of Cochrane's vessels were sunk. The fleet was composed of 20 sail.

Panama is said to have declared for the independency, owing to the success at Lima.

The kingdom of Quito has shaken off the Spanish yoke.

Aury has arrived at Savannah.

These papers contain accounts from Jamaica to the 20th of December. On the 15th, the Governor, (Duke of Manchester) while returning from his morning ride, the swingle tree of his carriage gave way, & the horses took fright and set off at full speed. In endeavoring to stop them, the carriage struck against the steps of a door, and the Governor was thrown out with such violence as to fracture his skull, the size of a half dollar was found near the spot where the accident happened. Ten pieces were extracted from the wound. The Duke was enabled, after the operation, to describe how the accident happened, and, at the latest dates, hopes were entertained of his recovery. The parliament was adjourned immediately.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, FEB. 5

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the general appropriation bill for the current year. The discussion of the bill, or rather of particular items of it, occupied the whole day.

On motion of Mr. Silsbee, the House agreed to increase the appropriation for the contingent expenses of Congress one thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting a monument over the grave of the late Vice-President Gerry, who died and was buried in Washington City, during his term of service.

At a late hour, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again, on motion of Mr. Clay, who was prepared to move an amendment, respecting a mission to South America, but thought the hour too late, and the House too thin.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.

Mr. Culbreth, from a select committee, reported a bill for reducing the salaries of most of the officers of Government, from the Secretary of State to the Clerks.

The bill was twice read and committed. On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C. it was

RESOLVED, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law any clerk or other officer in the Departments from entering either directly or indirectly into any contract made with the government of the United States.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill.

Mr. Clay moved the amendment, which he a few days ago intimated it to be his intention to propose to the bill, and was as follows:

For an outfit and one year's salary to such Minister as the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may send to any government of South America, which has established and is maintaining its independency on Spain, a sum not exceeding 18,000 dollars.

Mr. Clay followed his motion with a speech of more than an hour's length, in its support.

Mr. Lowndes submitted briefly the reasons why he conceived the adoption of the proposition at this time inexpedient, and the mode of obtaining the object improper.

Several other members took part in the debate. After which, the question was taken on adopting the proposed amendment, and decided in the negative, 77 to 73.

The committee then rose and reported the bill and the amendments made there-to to the House.

Mr. Culbreth moved to lay this bill on the table, before the amendments were acted on, with the view of first acting on the bill reported by him to day, to reduce the salaries of the officers and clerks in the civil department of government; but before this motion was decided, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.

Mr. Wm S. Blackledge, a member from N. Carolina, in the place of the late Mr. Slocumb, appeared to-day, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Cocke, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill for allowing the officers of the army, salaries in lieu of their present pay and emoluments, which was twice read and committed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the general appropriation bill, and the amendments made thereto by the committee of the whole—the motion being still pending, which was made by Mr. Culbreth on yesterday, to lay the bill on the table, with the view of taking up the bill to reduce the salaries in the civil departments of the government.

The motion to lay the appropriation bill on the table was opposed by Messrs. Smith, Md. and Storrs, and was advocated for the purpose proposed, by Mr. Cocke. The motion was negatived, without a division.

The discussion was renewed and continued some time on some of the items which had been the subject of debate in the committee—particularly the appropriation for opening a road from the United States' Military Road in the Mississippi territory, to the old road leading from Natchez to Nashville, which was defended by Mr. Rankin, at some length, and in the discussion of which Messrs. Storrs, Butler, of Lou. McLean, of Ken. and Rhea, engaged. In the end, this appropriation was negatived. The amendments having all been disposed of—

The bill was, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. laid on the table, with the view of affording to Mr. Clay an opportunity of renewing, in the House, the motion unsuccessfully made by him in committee of the whole, on Tuesday; that gentleman being now absent, on the committee appointed on the Missouri subject—which committee obtained leave yesterday to hold its sittings during the sessions of the House.

In the course of the day, Mr. Barbour gave notice that he should on tomorrow move to go into committee of the whole on the subjects relative to the Navy; and

Mr. Baldwin gave notice that he should on Monday next, move to go into a committee of the whole on the Tariff and Auction duties bills.

NEUSE RIVER NAVIGATION.

RESOLVED by the President & Directors of the Neuse River Navigation Company, that a general meeting of the Stockholders of said Company be called, to be held on Saturday the 10th of March next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, in the Court-room at the office of the Secretary of State, in Raleigh.

H. POTTER, Pres't.

Raleigh, Feb. 8.

Proposals will be received by the President of the Company until after the meeting of the Stockholders, for the building of some of the Locks and Dams on the river, the plans and specifications of which may be seen at the State Engineer's office; and also for the Rent or Purchase of the right of Water for a Mill-seat or Millseats.

GREENSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

The Exercises of this Institution commenced on the first Monday of January last, under the superintendence of the Rev. Wm. D. PAISLEY; but as the English Language has heretofore been only partially taught, the Trustees think it necessary to announce to the public that they have employed Mr. JOSEPH WORTH, as an Assistant Teacher. No young gentleman, we believe, sustains a fairer character than Mr. Worth; and we can confidently pronounce him well qualified to discharge the duties of his station.

The Female Department will as usual be conducted by Miss PAISLEY, under the superintendence of the Principal of the Male Department, and the Managers.

For the information of those who live at a distance, the course of studies pursued here, and the prices of Tuition are subjoined:

MALE DEPARTMENT.
1st. Spelling, Reading and Writing, 85 00
and 50 cents for contingent fund, per session.
2d. Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric & Logic } 9 00
and 50 cents for contingent fund.
3d. Latin and Greek Languages, and 50 cents for contingent fund, } 10 50
4th. Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, my and Mathematics, } 12 00
and 50 cents for contingent fund.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.
1st. Spelling, Reading and Writing, 5 00
and 50 cents for contingent fund.
2d. Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, and Natural Philosophy, and 50 cents for contingent fund, } 6 50
3d. Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Ancient and Modern History, Arithmetic, Chemistry, Needle-Work } 9 00
Painting, &c.

This Academy is situated in a pleasant and healthy Village. From the high respectability of the Principal and Assistant Teachers, the great attention which will be paid by them and the Managers of the Institution, to the progress of the Students in their respective studies, and their general deportment—the Managers flatter themselves that in future they will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

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