

security of right and property is the great end of government;— "That such measures as tend to render right and property precarious, tend to destroy both property and government, for these must stand or fall together;—That "the proprietors of the soil are lords of their own property, which cannot be taken from them without their own consent; and "that it is essentially a right that a man shall quietly enjoy and have the disposal of his own property."

From what source more pure can authorities be drawn? But he would not limit the range of enquiry: In every country where the right of property exists, the rule must be found. All Republics, ancient and modern, Sparta, Athens, Rome, Venice, Bern and Holland, all had their separate body representing property and rank. The majority in every country are men without property; if numbers alone should decide, the greater number would take the property of the less. Certainly that government cannot be free, nor can it enjoy Constitutional liberty, which excludes the people, however poor, from a share in its administration; they are the bones and sinews of the State, and their voice must be heard: yet assuredly all power of government is not to be trusted, uncontrolled, in such hands. In every age, and in every climate, man is the same;—unchecked, he is found unjust, tyrannical and cruel. The rights of the minority must be protected; Government must be balanced with a view to the protection of the whole, and to that end, in a general sense, and in a general form, property must have its weight and influence. This principle for which he contended, Mr. S. said, had existed in this country from its earliest settlement. The gentleman from Salisbury, (Mr. Fisher,) had reminded us, that long prior to the Revolution, a freehold qualification was required for electors of the Assembly and for representatives; to the present hour, our laws hold no man worthy of the trust of a juror, who is not a freeholder. It is found in the Constitution of the United States, which regulates representation by the rule of direct taxation; and in the Constitutions of all the States, which require a qualification of property in the elector or the elected. He considered the principle for which he contended, as established and consecrated by the authors of our glorious Revolution, of whom it was but just to say, that their merits, as legislators, will remain inscribed on the fairest monuments, when the memory of their splendid victories shall have crumbled into dust.

It was upon this principle, Mr. S. said, he vindicated our Constitution from the unjust attacks now made upon it, and should support the claim of the Eastern half of the State to the share which it possessed in the Legislature.

[The remainder of Mr. Stanley's Speech, which concludes this debate, shall appear in our next.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

Mr. Floyd remarked, that in consequence of unofficial reports of the promulgation of an imperial ukase of the Autocrat of all the Russias, in relation to the western limits of the U. S. He begged leave to lay on the table the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, whether any foreign government have made claims to any part of the territory of the United States upon the coast of the Pacific Ocean north of the 42d degree of latitude, and to what extent; whether any regulations have been made by foreign powers affecting the trade on that coast, and how far it affects the interests of this republic, and whether any communications have been made to this government, by foreign powers, touching the contemplated occupation of Columbia River.

On motion of Mr. Sanders, of N. C. it was

RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the Post-Office Department, and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the Bankrupt Bill.) Mr. Archer, of Va. resumed the argument which he commenced yesterday, in support of the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, and occupied the floor about two hours; when

Mr. Barbour (the Speaker) rose, and intimated his intention to present some general views of the subject that had occurred to him, and (the usual hour of adjournment having arrived,) moved that the Committee rise and report, which was agreed to, and leave having been given to sit again, the House adjourned.

The committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the post office department, in pursuance of the resolution yesterday passed for that purpose, consists of Messrs. Sanders, Archer, Russ, Mallary, Butler, Buchanan and Neale.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Treasury Department, relative to the unavailable funds in certain western banks, &c. which was laid on the table, and the letter of the Secretary ordered to be printed.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday (the Bankrupt Bill.) Mr. Barbour (Speaker) rose and addressed the House in a speech of more than two hours, in favor of the motion to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Sawyer of N. C. took the floor and made some general remarks on the opposite side, but, owing to the lateness of the hour, and the want of time to examine and discuss the more particular provisions of the bill, he moved that the committee rise and report, which was agreed to, and

In the House the committee had leave to sit again.

The bill for the preservation of the timber of the United States in Florida, was read a third time and passed, and The House adjourned.

SATURDAY, FEB. 16.

Mr. Eustis offered the following resolution; which was agreed to—ayes 58 noes 44.

RESOLVED, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number and the compensation of the corps of Cadets, and whether it is expedient to make any alterations in the laws and regulations for governing the Military Academy.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, transmitting a list of balances on the books of the Register, which have remained unsettled for more than three years prior to the 30th of September last; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House then again went into committee on the Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. Sawyer of N. C. addressed the House about an hour and an half against the motion to strike out the first section.

The committee then rose on the motion of Mr. Gorham, (who intimated an intention to deliver his opinions on the subject;) and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, FEB. 18.

On motion of Mr. Hardin, it was

RESOLVED, That a select committee, consisting of seven members of this House, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire whether any part of the public expenditure can be retrenched without detriment to the public service, and whether there be any offices or appointments in the government of the United States which have become useless and unnecessary, and can be dispensed with, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of Saturday, (the Bankrupt Bill.)

Mr. Gorham occupied the floor more than an hour, in opposition to the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, and was followed by

Mr. Wood, who spoke on the same side, and continued the debate until after three o'clock; when

Mr. Fuller took the floor, and intimated his intention to express his views of the subject, but owing to the lateness of the hour, moved that the committee rise and report; which was agreed to; and

In the House, after granting leave to the committee to sit again, The House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

REVOLUTION AT HAVANNA.

Havanna papers of a late date have been received in this city by a gentleman in Congress, the contents of which are quite interesting.

Among the official papers, is a Declaration of Independence of the people of the Spanish part of San Domingo. This act begins thus: "No more dependence, no more humiliation, no more submission to the caprices of the cabinet of Madrid." After the usual protestations and oaths, they enter into a long list of grievances, and declare that a pupillage of 228 years, and imbecile loyalty to the King of Spain, a perfect abnegation of self, living, moving, thinking and acting only for Spain, was long enough. They complain of the cession to France, their abandonment and sufferings during the war with that republic, of the ingratitude of the mother country towards the native heroes who reconquered several strong places during that period, the general devastation and misery brought upon them by the total neglect of the metropolis, the preference given to Europeans for high offices and sinecures, expensive military establishments supported out of the exhausted revenues of the Province. They say, that if an uninterrupted series of abuses, vexations, injustice, and neglect, were wanting as a motive for this salutary change, no part of America could exhibit a picture so charged with black and horrible spectres, as that unfortunate Island, which was the first in order, and the last in those improvements which constitute the happiness of nations; but sentiments of honor, principles of justice, reasons of utility and public expediency, are the noble motives which stimulate them to pronounce an eternal emancipation from Spain, &c. &c. This state paper bears date the 3d day of January.

Not less interesting, is a letter from O'Donju, (now deceased) to the Secretary of War, giving an account of the condition in which he found the people of Mexico, on arriving there; the futility of any attempt to oppose the revolution by force; and the motives of policy which induced him to enter into an amicable arrangement with Iturbide, &c. to place a Bourbon on the throne of independent Mexico. We shall endeavor to publish a translation of the whole of this letter.

Several other documents are published, relative to transactions in Mexico, which could not be accounted for until after the death of O'Donju.

The late Governor of Vera Cruz still holds the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, from which he will not withdraw without an order from the Cortes. It is said, this resolution has been taken by him in consequence of the dispatches by the packets for O'Donju, &c. having fallen into his hands as the commander in chief, since the death of O'Donju, and departure of the late Vice King, which put him in possession of the secrets of the ministry and the King, to which he was a stranger before.

At Havana, there are two vice Kings, and an immense number of officers of every grade, and of men, on their return to Spain. The ship of the line Asia, and the sloop of war Deamante, were to sail from Havana for Spain on the 24th Jan. with a large convoy and a vast quantity of wealth. It is supposed that this is the last cargo of the kind that will ever sail from the Americas to the mother country.

Havanna is represented as tranquil, with about 7000 volunteers, well armed and rigidly disciplined. This force gives protection and comparative tranquility to the city.

ST. DOMINGO.

From recent accounts, it appears that the Spanish part of St. Domingo, including the city of that name, which has thrown off the Spanish authority, will ultimately attach itself to the Republic of Hayti, notwithstanding its first intention to join the republic of Colombia. The Central Junta of St. Jago, disapproving of this intention, forwarded a declaration to that effect to Boyer, President of Hayti; who, nothing loth, accepts their proffered allegiance in gracious terms. Different towns of the Eastern section of the island have sent in their adhesion. "Even the city of St Domingo," adds the Haytien newspaper, "has seen its error, and President Boyer, wishing to unite all in one object, has resolved to go there in person, with a powerful army, to establish that order which events of such magnitude have not been able to preserve."

PANAMA INDEPENDENT.

Baltimore, Feb. 15.

By the schr. Dart, arrived at this port on Wednesday from Laguyra, a Caracas paper has been received containing the important intelligence that Panama had declared itself independent of the Royal Spanish Government. The same paper also says that deputies were on their way to the President of the Republic of Colombia, charged with the official announcement of the event. This news comes in a shape entitled to full credit.

American.

CLAIMS UNDER THE SPANISH TREATY.

From the National Intelligencer.

Having seen extracts of letters published in the Eastern papers, professing to give an account of points decided by the Board of Commissioners, (now in session in this city,) for deciding on claims against Spain under the late treaty, which extracts were generally copied into other prints, we addressed a note to the Secretary of the Board, requesting from him such information as should afford a just view of the business before the Board. That information is contained in the following obliging reply from Mr. Watkins, which cannot fail to be highly interesting to all who feel any the least interest in this subject:

WASHINGTON, 26TH JAN. 1822.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your note of this morning, asking information concerning certain reports of decisions, which have been published in several papers, as made by the Commission for the adjustment of Claims under the late treaty with Spain, I communicate to you with great pleasure, a brief abstract, (for the laborious duties of my office will not afford me leisure to do more,) of all that has been done; from which, you may yourselves judge, how far these reports of their proceedings are to be trusted.

In construing the treaty, the Board have settled this general proposition, and no other—that to entitle the claimant to have his memorial received for examination, he must set forth a case the facts of which, if granted to be true, would have given him a just claim against Spain, if this treaty had not been made.

In applying this general rule, the Board have decided, that the present government of Spain, one of the contracting parties in this treaty, is not responsible for seizures made by the French, in that part of the Spanish territory, which, at the time of the seizure, was in the occupation of the French army, France being then at war with Spain. They have, therefore, rejected all claims of this description, comprehending the seizures at St. Sebastians, Bilbao, &c.

They have also decided, that the mere circumstance of carrying within the Spanish territory, as prize of war, American property captured by the French, on the high seas, does not, of itself, constitute a just claim against Spain. All memorials, therefore, representing a naked case of this kind, have been rejected. But if any act is affirmed of the government or agents of Spain, which can in any manner connect Spain with the transaction, or even show that she had knowledge of its existence, while the property was in the possession of the captors, and within her territory, then such memorials are received.

Another consequence of this general proposition is, that the condemnation of American property captured by the French and carried into the Spanish territory, and condemned while there by Courts established in French territory, does not of itself form a just ground of claim against Spain. And again, that injuries suffered by American citizens, whilst engaged in violating the municipal laws of Spain, within her acknowledged

limits, or while hovering on her coasts for that purpose, do not constitute a just claim against Spain.

In ascertaining the amount of claims, the Board have also decided, that alleged losses, which are not the direct and necessary consequence of the original wrong, ought not to be allowed; and they have rejected all claims for supposed and hypothetical injuries—which are denominated claims for consequential damages, to distinguish them from claims for direct and immediate injuries.

They have further decided not to receive any claims for injuries in the property of American citizens (whether vessels or cargoes,) which has been purposely and falsely documented by them, as the property of the citizens or subjects of some other power. The operation of this rule necessarily excludes those American citizens who claim for losses sustained while trading in the character of Swedish subjects, and under the protection of the Swedish flag.

The question, whether claims for breach of contract made by an American citizen with the Spanish government, are, or are not, included within the treaty, is yet before the Board, undecided. Arguments have been filed on both sides of the question, and the Commissioners have had them under examination; but no opinion has yet been expressed or intimated, further than to signify to the counsel for claimants that certain points had not been satisfactorily argued by them, and that further time would be allowed them to furnish additional arguments upon each point. You will readily perceive the difficulty of giving a detailed account of the decision in each particular case, since the number of memorials already examined exceeds 500, and their separate history would occupy more time than I can spare, and more room than you could assign to the subject, without being of any correspondent utility to the public.

You are at liberty to make any use of this communication which you may think proper. I am, &c.

T. WATKINS.

OFFICIAL LETTER.

U. S. schr. Porpoise, off the North Coast of Cuba, 20th Jan. 1822.

SIR: Having completed the necessary equipments of this vessel, at New Orleans, on the 7th inst. and previously given public notice that I should sail from the Balize on the 10th, with convoy, I have now the honor to inform you that I proceeded to sea on the day appointed, with five sail under my protection. On the 15th, having seen the vessels bound to Havana and Matanzas safe to their destined ports, I made all sail to the westward, and on the following day boarded the brig Bolina, of Boston, Gorham master, from whom I received the following information: That, on the day previous, his vessel was captured by pirates, and robbed of every material they could carry away with them, at the same time treating the crew and himself with inhuman cruelty. After supplying him from this vessel with what necessaries he required, I made sail for the land, and early the following morning, (Saddle Hill, on the north coast of Cuba, then bearing S. by E.) I dispatched our boats, with forty men, under command of Lieut. Curtis, in pursuit of these enemies of the human race. The boats having crossed the reef, which here extends a considerable distance from the shore, very soon discovered, chased, and captured, a piratical schooner, the crew of which made their escape to the woods. Lieut. Curtis very judiciously manned the prize from our boats, and proceeded about ten miles to leeward, where, it was understood, the principal depot of these marauders was established. This schooner was soon discovered and attacked. A slight skirmish here took place, but, as our force advanced, the opposing party precipitately retreated. We then took possession, and burnt and destroyed their fleet, consisting of five vessels—one of them a beautiful new schooner, of about 60 tons, ready for sea, with the exception of her sails.—We also took three prisoners; the others fled to the woods.

In the affair just mentioned the officers of the expedition state the enemy's loss to be severe. Only one man was wounded on our boats—and it is worthy of remark, that this man was one of their own gang, then a prisoner in our possession, and surrounded by our people.

The destruction of this place will I trust, be of some service. From information by me received, it was their principal depot, from whence they dispatched squadrons to Cape Ontario. These returning, loaded with plunder, it was transported to Havanna in vessels sent from there for that purpose. Stores and materials were collected on the spot, not only for repairing, but building vessels.

The prisoners now on board are recognized by a seaman in my possession, who was one of the crew of the English ship Alexander, of Greenock, lately burnt by these pirates; and, not content with destroying the vessel, they inhumanly butchered their unfortunate commander. The seaman in question I retain as evidence in the case.

Lieutenant Curtis speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry and good conduct of Mischipmen Pinkney, Kingston and Morris; as also of Dr. Ferril, and every other officer and man employed in the expedition. Nothing could exceed their ardor in pursuit but their enthusiasm in attack, and both affording abundant proof that more would have been done had more been required.

I have manned one of the schooners taken, a very fine fast sailing vessel, and keep her with me. She will prove of great service in my farther operations on this coast.

I cannot close this letter, sir, without naming to you Lieut. Curtis, whose conduct, not only in the present instance, but in every other respect, during the period he has been under my command, has merited my warm and decided approbation. I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES RAMAGE.

Hon. SMITH THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

BLANKS

Of every description, may be had at this Office.

NEW BOOKS.

GALES has just received from the G. N. North, a fresh Parcel of Books: amongst which are—
Chalmers's Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 2 vols.
Parry's Voyage for the discovery of a north-west passage, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
Nicholson's Farmer's Assistant.
Cogan's Philosophical Treatise on the Passions.
Dr. Ware's Sermon on the Ordination of his Son to the Pastoral Charge of the 1st Congregational Church in N. York.
Memoirs of the Earl of Waldegrave.
Chapman's Therapeutics, 2 v.
Denman's Midwifery, with Notes and Emendations, by Dr. Francis, of New-York.
Macneven's Edition of Brande's Manual of Chemistry, with Notes and Emendations, Valerius, 2 v.
Cavallier, 2 v.
Privateer, 2 v.
Annals of the Parish.
Mourning Ring.
The Solitary.

The Pirates are daily expected. Feb. 26.

N. HARDING & CO.

HAVE just received a few improved FREEBORN PLOUGHS, also a few sets of CASTINGS without Frames. In Store a General Assortment of GROCERIES, at the Newbern prices. Feb. 27. 71 1c

NEUSE RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Resolved by the Board unanimously, that a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Neuse River Navigation Company, be, and the same is hereby appointed, to be held in the Office of the Secretary of State, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 8th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to consider and transact business of importance; the emergency of which renders a special meeting necessary. And all Subscribers for Stock in the said Company, are hereby required to pay the instalments due thereon, to Sherwood Haywood, Esq. Treasurer of the Company, previous to the meeting hereby called.

It is ordered that this Resolution be published in the Raleigh newspapers until the day of meeting.

A true copy from the Journals. M. COOKE, Sec'y.

A NOTE LOST.

A Note of Hand given to me by my brother Green Bunn, of this county, for One Hundred Dollars, dated in March, 1817, and payable on demand, being lost or mislaid—all persons are hereby forewarned not to receive or trade for said Note, as I have never made a transfer of the Note, and its value will not be paid to any one without my order. GILLY BUNN. Wake County, Feb. 25, 1822. 713c

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near the Cheraw Hills, South-Carolina, Negroes DAVID and HARRISON. David is an old man, and as I bought him in Hertford county, it is probable he is lurking somewhere in that quarter. Harrison is a young man, and is no doubt harbored or concealed somewhere in Southampton county, Virginia, where he was bought. I will give the above reward for the apprehension of the said Negroes, or sixty dollars for Harrison and forty for David, if delivered to me or confined in any Jail, so that I can get them. DANIEL COOKE. Feb. 27. 71 3c

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF LANGUAGES in this Institution being vacant, by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Hooper—the Committee of Appointment will fill the vacancy on the first Monday in April next. Applicants will please address their Communications to JOHN HAYWOOD, of Raleigh, Chairman of this Committee. Raleigh, January 15, 1822. 66cA

FOR SALE A BLACKSMITH; PRICE \$700.

THE purchaser by giving bond with approved security and paying interest thereon from the date, may have a credit of one or two years. Enquire of the Editors. Feb. 3, 1822. 68 4c

WILMINGTON HOTEL.

THIS well known and long existing Establishment, has been re-opened, under the superintendance of a Member of the family of its late proprietor, WILLIAM DICK, deceased. The term of accommodation will be reasonable, and the fare good. Wilmington, N. C. Oct. 22, 1821. 70-6c

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has received a fresh supply of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS & SHOES of every description, next door above Messrs. J. & W. Peace—where he will sell on the most reasonable terms. BARTLETT ELDRIDGE. Raleigh, Feb. 6. 68 10

CONTRACTORS WANTED.

TO complete the residue of the Clubfoot and Harlow Creek Canal, situated in Carteret and Craven counties, N. C. This Work will consist of about 100,000 cube yards of excavation. Also for building a Timber Lock on the said Canal. Proposals in writing for both or either of the above Works will be received at my office, where Plans and Specifications are ready for the inspection of those disposed to contract. HAMILTON FULTON, State Engineer. Raleigh, Feb. 14. 69

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to Jail in Edgecomb county, N. C. on the 17th of January last, a Negro Man calling himself PRIMUS. He says he belongs to Jno. Williams, who lives in S. Carolina or Georgia, and was purchased of Wm. Williams of Martin county sometime in June last. He has a scar on the back of his right hand, is about 24 years old, about 5 feet high, of a yellow complexion, and stout built. He says he escaped from his master in Johnston county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. E. P. GUION, Jailor. Tarboro, Feb. 9, 1822. 69