

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Baltimore, April 4.

By the Belvidera arrived last evening, in 54 days from Liverpool, we have received Liverpool Couriers to the 6th February, inclusive. We have perused them, but find their contents uninteresting.

It appears, from a Courier of the latest date, that the spirit of insubordination which had smoldered for a while in the south and west of Ireland, has broken forth during the last fortnight, with aggravated symptoms. A sudden attack was made upon the Kerry mail, at Carigahinni, five miles from Macroom, by the Whiteboys, as they are now termed. A regular engagement took place with the military who escorted the mail, which resulted in several of the Whiteboys being killed & wounded, and many made prisoners.

A meeting of freeholders has been held in Suffolk, in which resolutions were unanimously carried, stating the facts of the existing pressure upon the landed interest, and urging on Parliament economy and reduced expenditure.

In France, the new bill for the regulation of the Press has been warmly debated in the Chamber of Deputies, and the amendments proposed by the advocates of Liberty rejected, which has created considerable dissatisfaction against the ministry in various parts of France.

Letters from Madrid, of Jan. 28th, received at Paris, assert that the Cortes have recognized the Independence of the Spanish Colonies, and have decreed that the most expedient means for concluding commercial treaties with America be forthwith undertaken.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Feb. 5.

Yesterday his Majesty opened Parliament in person. Having taken his seat on the throne, he delivered the following Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen, I have the satisfaction of informing you that I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"It is impossible for me not to feel interested in any event that may have a tendency to disturb the peace of Europe. My endeavors have, therefore, been directed, in conjunction with my Allies, to the settlement of the differences which have unfortunately arisen between the Court of St. Petersburg and the Ottoman Porte; and I have reason to entertain hopes that these differences will be satisfactorily adjusted.

"In my late visit to Ireland, I derived the most sincere gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of my subjects.

"With this impression, it must be matter of the deepest concern to me, that a spirit of outrage, which has led to daring and systematic violations of the law, has arisen, and still prevails in some parts of that country.

"I am determined to use all the means in my power for the protection of the persons and property of my loyal and peaceful subjects. And it will be for your immediate consideration, whether the existing laws are sufficient for this purpose.

"Notwithstanding this serious interruption of public tranquility, I have the satisfaction of believing that my presence in Ireland has been productive of very beneficial effects, and all descriptions of my people may confidently rely upon the just and equal administration of the laws, and upon my paternal solicitude for their welfare.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"It is very gratifying to me to be able to inform you, that during the last year the Revenue has exceeded that of the preceding, and appears to be in a course of progressive improvement.

"I have directed the Estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy which the circumstances of the country will permit; and it will be satisfactory to you to learn, that I have been able to make a large reduction in our Annual Expenditure, particularly in our Naval and Military Establishments.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have the greatest pleasure in acquainting you that a considerable improvement has taken place in the course of the last year, in the Commerce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, and that I can now state them to be, in their important branches, in a very flourishing condition.

"I must, at the same time, deeply regret the depressed state of the Agricultural Interest.

"The condition of an interest, so essentially connected with the prosperity of the country, will, of course, attract your early attention; and I have the fullest reliance on your wisdom in the consideration of this important subject.

"I am persuaded that, in whatever measures you may adopt, you will bear constantly in mind that, in the maintenance of our public credit, all the best interests of this Kingdom are equally involved; and that it is by a steady adherence to that principle that we have attained, and can alone expect to preserve, our high station amongst the nations of the world."

LATE FROM VERA CRUZ.

New York, April 3.

We learn from Capt. Skinner, of the schr. Swan, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, that the Royalists still re-

main in possession of the Fort of St. Juan de Ulloa. Flags of truce were frequently communicating, and an order was soon expected for its surrender. Preparations were making at Vera Cruz to take the fort, should it not be given up. The first Congress met at Mexico on the 24th February. Perfect harmony subsisted throughout the empire. An ambassador had been sent to Spain for the purpose of soliciting one of the royal family as Emperor. It was, however, expected that Don Augustin de Iturbide, a chief of the Independents, would be elected. The Royalists had pretty much emigrated to Spain and her provinces with their valuables and property.

BRITISH OPINIONS

South-American Independence.

The following article, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of South-America, is taken from the London Courier of the 25th January. That paper is well known to express the sentiments of the ministry on political questions; and the ground it assumes on this occasion may be considered to be that which the British Cabinet at present sustains. It is, however, carrying an abstract principle of national law to an extravagant extent. While a nation is engaged in hostility with a revolted colony, it has fair cause of war against any power that recognizes the independence of the insurgents. But, if the mother country be compelled to abandon the conflict by withdrawing all its forces, and the colonists be left to undisturbed enjoyment of freedom and independence without any prospect of being disturbed by the parent government, it is idle for the latter to complain of any nation that may recognize the sovereignty of the colonists. If George III. had obstinately refused to recognize our independence to the time of his death, and had abandoned the contest at the time he did, he could hardly have found fault with Russia, had she sent us a minister, when he was unable to send us a bayonet—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

"We published yesterday a letter from a Portuguese Agent at Buenos Ayres, to the Envoy from Chili, at the same place, in which the writer announces, that his most Faithful Majesty, the King of Portugal, has determined to acknowledge the independence of Chili. It appears, also, from this diplomatic epistle, for such we presume, it may be considered, that a similar recognition will be extended to all the different Republics of South-America, as fast as they attain that point, which his most Faithful Majesty conceives to be the test of legitimate government, namely, "obedience to the people."

"If Portugal were not at this moment the victim of revolution, and if her monarch were in reality a free and independent Sovereign, such a proceeding would excite political speculations of no ordinary interest; and it would lead also to events of no ordinary importance. The recognition of Chilian independence, however, is the act merely of the Cortes, a deliberative body, created by the revolution, and consequently not unfavorably disposed towards successful revolution in other quarters. The state of Spain, too, is such that she cannot utter even an angry word at this breach of amity, still less inflict punishment.

"It has been recommended by one of our contemporaries, that we should follow this 'enlightened policy,' that is, that we should violate, every principle of national good faith, for the paltry consideration of contingent commercial benefit.—The relations of peace and amity still subsist between this country and Spain, and while they subsist, we should not be justified in establishing similar relations with a portion of her revolted subjects.—True it is, that Spain has irrecoverably lost her trans-atlantic colonies, but, till she formally renounces her pretensions, by a solemn recognition of their independence, they can only be regarded as in a state of successful rebellion against her authority. To sanction that rebellion, therefore, by acknowledging the rebels as the organs of a legitimate government, would be an act of open hostility towards the parent state. The policy which England has hitherto pursued, has been truly enlightened, and her own best interests those of justice and honor, are intimately blended with her perseverance in that policy. She has remained neutral during the struggle. Let her continue so. The period is not now far distant when all the advantages that could have been derived from an opposite course will be within our reach, and may be enjoyed without the reproach of perfidy. It would ill become the proud character of a country like Great-Britain, which has shewn on every occasion the purity of her motives, to imitate the sinister intrigues of juggling cabinets; and still less the faithless diplomacy of revolutionists, whose practice is, on all occasions, whatever their precepts may be, to make the end justify the means. Nations, like individuals, never violate honesty with impunity; and the Patriots of Portugal may yet be taught, in the Brazils, that it is a dangerous experiment to assist revolted colonies, in establishing their independence of the mother country."

FOUND

IN the neighborhood, a Mourning Breast-pin, of gold, set with hair, apparently of an aged person, surrounded with eight jet stones. It belongs to a gentleman he can have it upon paying the cost of this advertisement; if to a lady, without. Apply to this Office.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

Mr. Garnett asked leave to enter on the Journal, his reasons for voting against the recognition of the South American provinces, which motion was negatived 51 votes to 49.

An engrossed bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange certain stocks bearing an interest of five per cent for certain stocks bearing an interest of six and seven per cent, was read a third time; and, after some debate, passed 99 votes to 55.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.

Among the petitions of this day, Mr. Keyes presented a petition of David B. Lee, of Philadelphia, controverting the right of James Bennet to the invention of a flying machine, for which said Bennet, some days since, asked for exclusive privileges from Congress. The petitioner claims that he is the genuine discoverer of this art of flying, and solicits exclusive privileges for himself. On motion of Mr. Keyes, the petition was referred to the committee to whom was referred the petition of James Bennet.

Mr. Smith of Maryland, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations to defray the expenses of missions to the Independent Governments south of the United States, which, on motion of Mr. Sergeant, was referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.

Mr. Smith of Md. moved a re-consideration of the vote taken on Saturday, by which permission was refused to the member from Virginia, (Mr. Garnett) to spread upon the journals his reasons for voting against the resolutions of this house to recognize the independence of the South-American governments, which, after some objections, was carried, and Mr. Garnett was permitted to enter the following protest:

"I, Robert S. Garnett, a member from Virginia, make the following declaration: That I voted against the recognition of the independence of the late American Provinces of Spain, because, considering it a question of policy, not of principle, I believe that no immediate advantage could grow out of it to either country, whilst many considerations, affecting the interest of both, rendered it at this time inexpedient. I am not opposed to the Independence of the late Provinces; on the contrary, in common with the rest of my countrymen, I heartily rejoice in its accomplishment, and in the prospects of freedom and happiness which it opens to them."

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the Committee of Claims unfavorable to the memorial of the Legislature of Tennessee, claiming payment for horses lost in the Seminole campaign, which, after some debate, was referred to a select committee.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

On motion of Mr. Cushman, RESOLVED, That the Committee on the Public Buildings be instructed to inquire into the expediency of transferring the duties heretofore performed by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings to the Principal Architect.

The bill from the Senate, to abolish the United States Trading Establishment with the Indian tribes, was twice read, and Mr. Rankin moved to refer it to the committee of the whole, to whom has been referred the bill, reported in this House, "to regulate intercourse with the Indian tribes." On suggestion of Mr. Taylor, however, that the bill might require particular examination of its details by a committee, the bill was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The bill from the Senate to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage in Florida, was twice read and committed.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1822.

Various sections of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations according to existing laws, were agreed to; and, after making several amendments, the committee rose and had leave to sit again.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

Mr. F. Jones, from the Select Committee, to whom that subject was referred, reported a bill for the relief of the officers and volunteers engaged in the late campaign against the Seminole Indians; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Kirkland submitted for consideration the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of such officers of the United States as are entrusted with public moneys by virtue of their office, who shall apply the same to any purpose or purposes incompatible with the duties of their office, whereby the United States shall sustain a loss.

Mr. Bassett was in favor of the resolution, but wished to extend it to those who had the public property in keeping, and he proposed a modification to that effect, by inserting in the body of the resolve the words "or with the safe-keeping of the public property;" which modification was assented to by the mover.

Mr. Cook proposed to add to the resolution the following sentence: "And, also, into the expediency of requiring all such officers to be dismissed from office upon failure faithfully to account for the money or property so confided to them." This proposition was agreed to by the House, and the resolution, as modified, was thereupon adopted.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the general appropriation bill.)

The question for consideration was upon filling the blank for the contingent expenses of the War Department.

Mr. Smith moved to fill the blank with the sum of \$6000.

Mr. Cocke opposed the motion on the ground that the surplus over the amount (five thousand dollars) originally proposed was contemplated for other purposes than for defraying proper expenses of the Secretary's office, and he thought this increased amount should not be allowed.

The subject was further discussed and finally carried—ayes 64, nays 46.

Mr. Cocke moved to strike out the clause providing "for compensation to the commissioner of the public buildings at Washington City."

After debate, this question was taken and carried by a large majority.

And, on motion, the committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

Mr. Cocke laid on the table the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That a select committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to sit in the recess of Congress, and inquire into the affairs of the several departments of the government. That said committee have power to send for persons and papers; and that they be required to make report to Congress at an early period of the next session.

On motion of Mr. Long, the House took into consideration the bill to revive and continue in force certain acts concerning allowances for pensions upon a relinquishment of bounty lands; which was ordered to engrossed for a third reading.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday (the general appropriation bill.)

After some discussion, the committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to carry into effect an Indian treaty concluded at Chicago, and a treaty made at Edwardsville; which was twice read and ordered to be laid on the table.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the general appropriation bill,) and, after undergoing considerable discussion and amendment, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

A general meeting of the Trustees of the University of this State is requested at the Executive Office, in Raleigh, on Monday the 13th of May next.

GABRIEL HOLMES, Pres^t.

April 4. 76

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

W. M. WILLIAMS has this day received direct from New-York, an assortment of Spring Goods, selected from the latest importations—which he offers at reduced prices—including the following Articles: Flounced and figured Muslin Robes Super, striped & plain Mersalles Vesting Nankin and Canton Crapes Plain and figured Muslin (newest patterns) 3 pieces Union Mixture Fine 6-4 Cambric Russia Drilling—Calicoes—Furniture do. Ladies Morocco and Prunell Shoes.

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NEW BOOKS AND MUSIC.

J. GALES has just received another fresh Parcel of Books: amongst which are, Church's Digest of N. York Reports, 2 vols 4th vol. Campbell's Reports 2d vol. Phillips's Evidence Johnson's Chancery Cases, 4 vols Espinasse on Evidence Paris's Pharmacologia Paul Allen's History of the American Revolution, 2 vols Say's Political Economy, 2 vols Raymond's do Letters from Washington, on the Constitution and Laws, with Sketches of prominent Public Characters. The late Report of the Secretary of State on Weights and Measures The Constitution of the United States and of the several States Mason's Farmery Wonders of the World, with Plates M'Adam on making good Roads The Richmond and Alexandria Builders' Price Book Carey's Appeal to Common Sense and Common Justice The Pirate, 2 vols Percy Anecdotes Cotten's Lacon, or Many Things in a few Words, addressed to those who think. Minstrel Love, from the German Cain, a Mystery, by Lord Byron Sardanapalus, a Tragedy, by do The two Foscari, a do by do

MUSIC.

A large quantity of new and valuable Music.

The following Law Books have been borrowed from J. Gales's Store. He hopes they will be immediately returned:

1st vol. Gould's Espinasse 1st part vol. 1, Tucker's Blackstone. March 29.

The celebrated Horse

SIR ARCHIE,

Will stand this season at my stable in Northampton county, North-Carolina, about three miles from the town of Halifax, and twenty-four miles from Belfield, Virginia.

He will cover mares at seventy-five dollars the season, payable the first of January next, which may be discharged by the payment of fifty dollars, paid in the season, (with one dollar to the Groom in all cases.)

Such of Archie's friends, that live at a distance, will send their Notes with the mares, payable on the first of January next.

The feeding of the mares to be paid when taken away.

The season commenced the 1st instant, and terminates the first of August next.

Extensive fields of small grain and clover are sowed for the benefit of mares, (which may be left with the horse,) with the addition of grain feeding at twenty-five cents per day.

Separate inclosures are provided for mares with colts.

No pains will be spared in taking the best possible care of mares, &c. which may be left, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Sir Archie's blood, great size, performance on the turf, and celebrity as a foal getter, are sufficient recommendations.

WILLIAM AMIS,

Feb. 8, 1823. 70-1tr. 2m. 3t. 1-6f N. B. Sir Archie is in fine health. He covered eighty mares last season, the greater part of which are in foal.

The friends of Archie will do well to send their mares early in the season, as I do not intend for him to cover more than fifty mares this season.

WM. AMIS.

UNITED STATES CATHOLIC MISCELLANY.

It is proposed to commence a publication under this title in the month of June next. The object is to supply an apparent want in the United States of North-America.

In those states perfect freedom of conscience exists; hence, men of various religions have fled hither as to an asylum from the persecutions of the dominant sects in other countries. Almost every division of Christians here has its peculiar publication, for the exposition of its doctrines, the communication of facts, and if necessary, the vindication of its tenets. The Roman Catholics of those states form a considerable portion of the citizens; it is natural they should be desirous of having a similar publication for like purposes.

To supply this want the Miscellany is intended. By its means the thousands of Roman Catholics spread through those states, from Maine to Florida, and from Arkansas to the Atlantic, may hold constant communication; by its means they may also learn the state of their brethren in communion with them in the other quarters of the globe; by its means those persons who have been misled into erroneous opinions of the principles of their neighbors, will be enabled to judge correctly of their tenets, and to form rational opinions of their practices.

The principles of the publication will be candour, moderation, fidelity, charity, and diligence. Not that its conductors presume to attain the perfection of all or any of those qualities; but they will constantly keep them in view.

The topics which it will embrace are, I. The simple explanation and temperate maintenance of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church; in exhibiting which, its conductors are led to hope, that many sensible persons will be astonished at finding they have imputed to Catholic doctrines which the Catholic Church has formally condemned; and imagined they were contradicting Catholics, when they held Catholic doctrine themselves.

II. The examination of history for the purpose of investigating the truth of many assertions which have been, perhaps too lightly hazarded, and which have obtained too ready and too general credence; and which have excited unfounded prejudices in the minds of many well-disposed individuals.

III. The correct statement of occurrences regarding the Catholic religion: for the purpose of better discharging which duty, communications and periodical publications from Rome, Paris, London, Dublin, Canada, South America, the various parts of the United States, and other portions of the world will be obtained, and are solicited.

IV. Memoirs and Anecdotes of the several eminent persons who have distinguished themselves in the Church, or against it, in ancient and modern times.

V. A summary of political events and domestic occurrences.

VI. Occasional reviews of religious publications.

Advertisements will be received at the usual rates.

The Miscellany will be published in the city of Charleston, S. C. weekly, on a fine sheet of paper, quarto size—containing eight pages of three columns each; so that the numbers may be bound at the end of each year.

TERMS, \$4, yearly in advance. All communications to be post paid, and directed "To the Editor of the Catholic Miscellany, Charleston, S. C."

Any person wishing to receive the paper will please to enclose his subscription and send it, post paid, directed as above; and give also the name of the Post-office to which his paper may be sent.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT LOTTERY is the only one now drawing in the City of Baltimore. It progresses regularly, under the superintendance of the Managers and the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council of the State. The great capital Prizes of \$30,000—\$20,000 and \$10,000, are still undrawn, besides those of \$5,000—3,000—2,000's, &c. and Eighteen of One Thousand Dollars each! In the Scheme there are not two Blanks to a Prize. The sales of the Tickets continue very spirited, and the Managers duly appreciating the patriotic motives of adventurers, still continue the price of Tickets at TEN DOLLARS only, and Shares in the same proportion, in order to afford every one an opportunity of participating in, and encouraging the Lottery, the funds arising from which, are to be appropriated (under the act of Assembly) towards completing the grand Monument now erecting in the City of Baltimore to the memory of the illustrious WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country. ORDERS for either Whole Tickets or Shares, from any part of the U. States, post paid, addressed to Mr. J. I. COHEN, Jr. Secretary to the Managers, Baltimore, will meet the most prompt and punctual attention. March 29. 3t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Surry County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Robert Murrell, } Original Attachment. vs. John Armfield, summoned as Garnishee.

Wm. T. Linton, } vs. J. I. Cohen, Jr. Secretary to the Managers, Baltimore, who met the most prompt and punctual attention. March 29. 3t

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, C. C.

NOTICE.

AT Franklin December Court last, the undersigned qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Robert Freeman, dec. This is therefore to notify all persons having claims against the said Robert Freeman, dec. to bring them forward for settlement, duly authenticated as required by act of Assembly, and within the time required by law; otherwise this notice will be plead in bar to their recovery. All persons indebted to the same, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can or will be given.

GEO. W. FREEMAN, Ex^r. Jan. 1, 1822. 63-3m

J. GALES has now on hand a considerable stock of Wrapping Paper, large and small, of a good quality. March, 1822.