

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That all free male white persons, of full age, who are householders, and who shall have resided one year in the said territory, shall be qualified to act as grand and petit jurors in the courts of the said territory, and they shall, until the Legislature thereof shall otherwise direct, be selected in such manner as the Judges of the said courts shall respectively prescribe, so as to be most conducive to an impartial trial, and be least burthensome to the inhabitants of the said territory.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to import, or bring into the said territory, from any port or place without the limits of the United States, or cause or procure to be so imported or brought, or knowingly to aid or assist in so importing or bringing, any slave or slaves; and any person so offending, and being thereof convicted, before any court within the said territory, having competent jurisdiction, shall forfeit and pay, for each and every slave, so imported or brought, the sum of three hundred dollars; one moiety for the use of the United States, and the other moiety for the use of the person or persons who shall sue for the same; and every slave, so imported or brought, shall, thereupon, become entitled to, and receive, his or her freedom.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the citizens of the said territory shall be entitled to one Delegate to Congress, from the said territory, who shall possess the same powers heretofore granted to the Delegates from the other territories of the United States; *Provided,* That no person shall be eligible for that office who shall not have resided at least twelve months in the said territory.—The Delegate shall be elected by such description of persons, at such times, and under such regulations, as the Governor and Legislative Council may, from time to time, ordain and direct, soldiers of the United States excepted, who shall, under no circumstances, be qualified to vote.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That an act, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Florida," be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same is inconsistent with the provisions of this act; and that the proceedings of the last session of the Legislative Council of Florida be, and the same are hereby confirmed, to remain in full force and effect until the end of the next session of the said Council, unless sooner altered, modified, or repealed, with the exception of all revenue laws imposing taxes on the inhabitants of the territory, and the law authorizing the Governor to borrow five thousand dollars on the credit of the said territory, and the law establishing county courts; which are hereby declared null and void: *Provided,* That no loan of money already made or obtained, under said law, shall be affected [affected] by this act, and that the act approved the second of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, by the Governor, repealing all the laws and ordinances in force in the said territory, shall be, and is hereby, declared to have effect on the day of its passage by the Legislative Council, and not of its approval by the Governor.

Approved—March 3, 1823.  
**FOREIGN.**  
LATE FROM ENGLAND.  
*New York, April 28.*  
The ship Florida, Capt. Matlack, arrived last evening from Liverpool. She sailed on the 13th March. Our files of London and Liverpool papers are to the 14th, and our Lloyd's Lists and shipping List to the 11th March. The accounts in the papers from France and Spain are not so late as those received here direct from those countries. On giving the papers a hasty perusal, we could discover nothing of particular interest in regard to England. Outrages continued to be perpetrated in Ireland. Several murders had been committed; several houses had been destroyed by fire, and grain consumed.

LONDON, MARCH 13.  
It is reported that twelve ships of the line have been ordered into commission immediately; four at Portsmouth, four at Plymouth, three at Chatham, and one at Sheerness. A rumour also prevails that there is a treaty on foot between Spain and our Government to acknowledge the independence of South America. Should the Spanish Government give their consent, the South American Government will make a stipulated treaty with England.

*From the Paris Journal Des Debats.*  
ZANTE, FEB. 14.  
After the victory which the inhabitants of Missolongi gained on the 6th of this month, when they repulsed six assaults of the Turks, Omar Briona, Pacha of Janina, retreated, leaving 1,500 men on the field of battle.—During two days it was unknown what route he had taken, and strong reconnoitering parties were sent out in different directions, and beyond Zygos. At the same time advice was received that a corps of 1800 Greeks from the Morea, had disembarked opposite to Trisonta, and were advancing by the defiles of Mount Caracas, towards Tidaria, while Marc Botzaris, at the head of 1,500 men, was moving on by Lepone to Vrachori. The movement from Missolongi having been calculated on this base of operations, its first object was the camp of Omar Briona, which was found abandoned; 16 pieces of cannon, and ammunition, and provisions, were found left behind, and even the magnificent tent of Chourchid Pacha. All the articles became the booty of the Christians, who soon learnt that Omar Pacha had retreated to Vrachori. Our latest news from the Continent, which is up to the tenth of this month, says that this proud Arnaut is surrounded in his position, and we expect daily to hear of his complete ruin.

The Hydriotes are blockading by sea the fortresses of Coron and of Modon, which does not merit the honor of a siege, to which, moreover the Greeks do not readily give themselves up; it can no longer be doubted but that the Peloponnese will, by the month of April next be entirely free. Thus, a handful of men, first armed with sticks and improvident of husbandry, and now with arms, laws, a country, arginals, and arms; for the Greeks at present possess 150 pieces of field artillery, 700 mounted cannons, 10,000 muskets; and their navy consists of 400 vessels, between 30 and 600 tons.

**STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.**  
*Charleston, May 1.*  
The arrival of the Corsair, Captain Petrie, yesterday from Liverpool, says the Mercury, furnished us with dates from that place to the 23d March, and from London to the evening of the 20th.—Although no hostile blow had yet been struck by France against Spain the universal opinion in Europe was that the war between those two powers would commence very early in April. The language of Mr. Canning in parliament, leaves no hope of any compromise of existing differences between the parties, nor of any delay on the part of France in the execution of her threatened attack. The Duke D'Angouleme had gotten as far as Orleans, on the 17th March, on his road to join the army of invasion, and in six or seven days after he would have reached Bayonne, when, as it is to be presumed that every thing was prepared for immediate service, we may expect that measures would be ripened for the opening of the campaign.

The North of Spain is torn to pieces by contending parties; but the accounts from that quarter are so contradictory, that it is impossible to form an opinion of the relative strength of the opposing forces, or of the successes that attend the arms of either. We can, however, collect from the general current of events, and from the movements of the royalists, the important truth, that the French troops will be received with open arms by the partisans of the King; and we may hence conclude, that the constitutionalists thus beset with domestic and foreign foes, will be born down in the conflict, and will have to yield to the hosts of their enemies.  
It appears certain that the Court of Spain is to be transferred to Seville. A counter-revolution, but of unknown extent, had broken out in the North of Portugal.  
We observe that the language of the British Parliament is now turned from the subject of the preservation of peace between France and Spain, and is confined to speculations upon the expediency of the neutral position to be maintained by Great Britain—all ideas of securing a general peace being abandoned.  
Earl St. Viscent died at his seat at Rochetts, on the 13th March in his 89th year. The Duke of Clarence has been appointed to succeed him as General of the Royal Marines.  
Admiral Viscount Keith died suddenly on the 10th March, in Scotland; and on the 14th the celebrated General Dumouriez died in his 85th year, at Turville Park, near Henly upon Thames.  
Major General Barnes is appointed Governor of Ceylon.  
The Earl of Eife has been elected Lord Rector of Marichal College, Aberdeen, in opposition to Mr. Hume.  
The Greeks continue to reign masters of the Archipelago, and have even entered the Dardanelles. They have cut off the communication by water between Constantinople and Smyrna,

and the latter place is so alarmed that preparations for defence have been made around it. It is observed that the late successes of the Greeks have materially changed the tone of several journals in Europe, that were formerly remarkable for the abuse and acrimony with which they loaded the cause and the struggles of the revolvers against the oppression of the Mussulmans.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 22.  
The opinion of our own government on the subject of peace or war, at length openly expressed in parliament may be considered as decisive of the question. Their intimate knowledge is paramount to all other reasoning or conjecture, and their venturing an open declaration, after the extreme caution which they have hitherto observed, leaves no doubt that they are perfectly assured of the grounds on which they speak. It may, therefore, be considered as altogether beyond doubt, that war will certainly ensue between France and Spain.

This is the disagreeable clause of the text from which we write. It is needless to dilate upon it. One general sentiment possesses all minds in this country—that the aggression of France is an unjustifiable attack on the liberty and independence of nations. One general hope is cherished—that this aggression may be unsuccessful. One exception alone is found, and that is in the columns of the *London Courier*.

We turn to the agreeable clause. In the speeches of Mr. Canning and Mr. Peel, from which the above assurance is drawn, we have the most distinct declaration, that nothing in the present aspect of affairs generally, gives any reason to fear that we may be involved in the contest. The precise point on which we wish to fix the attention here is, not that we certainly will not be involved at any period of the contest; of this government could give no assurance; but that, since the principles which move the war on both sides are fully developed, the object aimed at by both fully understood, we, at this period resolving on neutrality, declare by that resolution, that we take no part in the principles, that we acknowledge no interest in the objects, of either party, at least to such a degree as to meditate involving ourselves in war, in behalf either of the principles or the objects.

The language of these ministers, especially of Mr. Canning, is extremely cautious. He declares, "that at present there is no specific ground which could involve this country in war, at this moment." This caution of language is perfectly proper and necessary in such circumstances; but it admits enough; for since "at present," "at this moment," are thoroughly understood the principles which influence the agitating parties, it follows that our government conceive there is no "ground" in these principles for any interference, as an active party, of this nation.  
We acknowledge the highest satisfaction in this assurance to our minds that government have not the slightest idea of allowing themselves to be driven from the safe and necessary policy of peace by the clamor of a party, of good and generous feeling we assuredly believe, but, as we with equal confidence believe, of most rash and unwise judgment.  
This was to have been expected. It was to have been expected that our ministry, by principle, and by the habit of action, so hostile to all revolutionary movements, could never contemplate uniting council and efforts with a party so little different in principles and conduct from those, the long and determined opposition to whom has been the school in which all their political feelings and principles have been formed. The sentiments expressed by ministers at the opening of the session, we could never construe into sympathy with the ruling party in Spain: they were only sentiments, in which all agreed, of disapprobation of the aggression of France, of respect for the independence of nations, sentiments perfectly consistent with the strongest disapprobation of the very conduct of the nation which had induced the aggression.

The Peruvian Congress, which has been in session at Lima some time, is now to be dissolved, and the government placed in the hands of a Military Chief.  
This is unexpected and unpleasant intelligence. It is but a few months ago since the independence of Peru was supposed to be completely established. It is within a few days only since we received a number of newspapers from that country full of assurances to this effect. We subjoin translations of two papers, which were prepared for press before the receipt of the above letter, and which are now published only to shew the mutability of human affairs and the fallacy of all human calculations and reliance. The Proclamation of SAN MARTIN, however, is worth republication, on account of its intrinsic merit.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. SAN MARTIN.  
I present to you the Declaration of the Independence of the states of Chili and Peru: I cease to exist as a public character although I possess the standard which Pizarro unfurled for the purpose of enslaving the Empire of the Incas. In retiring from public life, I reward myself with interest for the toils of ten years of revolution and war.  
My promises to the people among whom I have carried on the war, has been performed, namely, to establish their independence, and to leave to themselves the free choice of their rulers.  
The presence of a victorious chieftain is always the subject of alarm to states newly constituted; and I have heard, with astonishment and regret, that I have a design to create myself a sovereign. I will make the last sacrifice to secure the liberty of my country, but only in the character of a private citizen.  
In regard to my public conduct, my contemporaries will be divided in opinion, as on other subjects, but their children will hereafter render me justice.  
Peruvians? I leave you with a national representation established.—If you repose an entire confidence in it, your triumph is complete—if not anarchy will destroy you.  
My judgment govern your determinations and conduct you to the summit of happiness and peace.

JOSEPH SAN MARTIN.  
*Pueblo libre, Sep. 20, 1822.*  
Lord Cochrane, Vice Admiral of the Republic of Chili, Admiral and Commander in Chief of its naval forces.  
*To the free inhabitants of Independent Peru.*  
In your manners, docile and submissive where obedience is required, you have proven yourselves full of valor and courage, when resistance became a virtue. You have fulfilled your duty towards yourselves and the human race. Your resignation under oppression, your decision and resolution in the hour of danger, are only equalled by your magnanimous moderation in the glorious victory which you have accomplished over the basest tyranny which modern times have ever witnessed. You have broken the iron sceptre. You have annihilated the tyrants, who, with a more than inquisitorial oppression have silenced the expression of your wrongs.  
Your grateful acknowledgment of my naval services, expressed through the medium of your representatives, is to me highly gratifying, and the more so as it immediately succeeded to the flight of the tyrant.  
It is truly honorable to me to receive this testimonial from free men, but the acceptance of honors, titles, and decorations, as the recompence of obsequiousness to the will of a despot, I have always held base and degrading.  
The sentiments of gratitude entertained by me towards you, shall be fully manifested by my future conduct, and the proof of them shall be my devotion to those principles of rational liberty which you have so nobly asserted. These principles I have always cherished, I will support them with my whole soul, and maintain them to the latest moment of my life.

Valparaiso, Dec. 1, 1822.  
COCHRANE.  
COM. PORTER'S SQUADRON.  
The Editors have received a letter from a friend engaged in this Expedition, which is of later date than any information they have seen from the squadron, from which they make the following extracts:  
*Matanzas, April 17, 1823.*  
The detail of our operations, as they have not, until lately been crowned with success, beyond the complete protection of our commerce, may not be of so much interest as was expected; but they will show, at least, that every thing has been done that men could do or devise to effect the object of our coming here. If you have attended to the ship news, you must have heard of us every where, where a pirate was likely to be found. Lately (in case of the re-capture of the Pilot), the death of ALLEN has been avenged on those who caused his death. Only three of the pirate's crew escaped to tell the tale; the rest fell a sacrifice to the vengeance of STRIBLING'S gallant crew. It has been a handsome affair, and was executed in handsome style, with muskets, pistols, and cutlasses, alone, as these are the only arms with which our barges are furnished.  
"We are now in full operation, and we have expeditions out that cannot fail, (from the information we have) of finding pirates. The whole of the north side of Cuba, from Yeacous down to Cape Antonia, is lined with our schooners and barges and nothing can escape them.—*Nat. Int.*"

**BETTER GOODS.**  
THE greater part of my Spring Supply are to hand. Having bought them mostly with cash, I hope to be able to sell low for cash, or on short credit, and shall be thankful for a portion of public favor.  
WM. PECK.  
May 7. 33 St.  
**WANTED**  
ENROLL one to three hundred acres of good LAND, situated within 5 miles of Raleigh, for the use of the Poor of Wake County. Apply immediately to PARKER RAND, WOODSON CLEMENTS, WM. BOYLAN.  
May 8. 33 St.

**LABORERS WANTED.**  
WILL employ 15 or 20 good laboring Hands, black or white; to such as are able bodied, I will give ten dollars a month, on application at the Work at Lockhart's Falls, Neuse River; or to Robert H. Wynne, of Raleigh, who will engage and direct them to me.  
THOMAS A. MERA.  
May 5. 33 2m.  
**NORTH-CAROLINA.**  
*Treasury Office, 5th May, 1823*  
THE Purchasers of Lots of the Lands belonging to the State aforesaid, which are near to the City of Raleigh, and which were sold in the year 1820 for the use and benefit of the publick, who have hitherto neglected to pay off & take up the Bonds given by them respectively on that occasion, are hereby again called on for payment; and are at the same time respectfully informed that judgments will be entered up or taken against the makers of all such of the said bonds as shall remain neglected and unpaid, at the Court of the County of Wake, which will commence and be holden on the third Monday of May INSTANT.

2w JOHN HAYWOOD, Pub. Treas.  
*To the Honorable the Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, to be holden at Portsmouth, within and for the county of Rockingham, in the State of New-Hampshire, on the 3d Tuesday of February, A. D. 1823;*  
The Libel of Caroline, Hall White, wife of William White, late of said Portsmouth, gentleman, against the said William White.  
YOUR libellant doth respectfully proclaim and declare, and give this Court to understand, that, on the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1819, she was lawfully married to the said William White, to wit, at said Portsmouth; and your libellant hath ever since, from thence, hitherto conducted herself with fidelity, purity and discretion as the lawful wife of the said William White; nevertheless, the said William White, well knowing the premises, and without cause or fault in your libellant, hath willingly absented himself from your libellant (so being his lawful wife as aforesaid) for the space of three years now last past, and, during the same, and hitherto, without making suitable provision for her support and maintenance, although the said William White had it in his power so to do. All and singular of which premises were and are true, public and notorious, of which, legal proof being made, your libellant respectfully prays that the bonds of marriage between her and the said William White may be dissolved according to the force and effect of the statute in such case made and provided, and as to right and justice doth appertain. And as in duty bound, will ever pray.

CAROLINE WHITE.  
N. A. HAVEN, Jr. Proctor for Libellant.  
Portsmouth, Jan. 27. 33 3t.  
*Superior Court of Judicature, February Term, 1823.*  
ORDERED by the Court, that the petitioner notify the said William White to appear before the Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, to be holden at Exeter, within and for the county of Rockingham, on the third Tuesday of September next, to shew cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, by causing said petition, and order of court thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the National Intelligencer, and some paper printed in North-Carolina, the last publication whereof to be six weeks before said term.  
Attest, NATHANIEL ADAMS, Clerk.  
Copy examined by Nathaniel Adams, Clerk. 33 3t.

**NOTICE.**  
STRAYED from the subscriber in Warren county, N. C. on the 23d of March last, a Dark Bay HORSE; he has a sway back and a short bushy tail, with some white hairs on one of his hind feet; he has all the appearance of a good waggon horse, is about 4 feet 10 inches high, 10 or 12 years old; he was raised in Tennessee, and no doubt will attempt to return there. Any person who will give me information of said horse, so I get him again, shall be paid for his trouble.  
AMOS P. SLEDGE 30 5t.  
April 15.

**ICE CREAM.**  
DAVID SHAW will open his ice house on Monday next, 28th inst., and on that and every week day throughout the Season, will be prepared to furnish those who may please to call on him with Ice Cream, Ice Panna, to call on him with Ice Cream, Ice Panna, and Lemonade. He will also sell Ice by the pound, and freeze Cream for families, on his usual terms.  
His assortment in the Confectionary line is now very complete; to which he has lately added Cinnamon Biscuits, a very new superior article.  
He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors.  
N. B. He has for sale a few prime Pickled Salmon, also Pickled Oysters, and has on the way (and in daily expectation of receiving) 10 dozen fresh Lime Juice, which will be sold at 75 cents a bottle.  
Raleigh, April 25. 51 2t.

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**  
THE Store-House on Fayetteville St. next door above N. Harding & Co. Apply to WM. H. HAYWOOD, Jr. Raleigh, Jan. 27. 19t.