

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York Sept. 23.

The packet ship Amity, Capt. Maxwell, arrived yesterday from Liverpool. She left that port on the 28th ult. but did not bring the London mail of that day. Our latest papers from thence are of the evening of the 14th.

We learn that the weather in England for the last few days had been more favorable for the harvest than the previous accounts represented.

The Cotton Market at Liverpool was remarkably dull the last week.

The Paris papers of the 10th August state that a Telegraphic Despatch, dated on the 6th, announces that Balasteros had submitted, and recognized the Regency—or, in other words, like Abisbal and Morillo, had turned traitor to his country.

With the exception of this circumstance, we find nothing of particular importance in the papers. There are no later accounts from Corunna. Ferrol having capitulated, the blockade of that port has been raised.

New-York, Sept. 23.

By the arrival last night of the fast sailing ship Union, Capt. French, the editor of the National Advocate has received London papers to the 21st Aug. and Liverpool of the 24th, being four days later than by the Amity. The editor is also indebted to Capt. French for late papers. It will be seen by our extracts that affairs in Spain are in great confusion, and statements very contradictory are made on all sides.

The army of Balasteros did not join the French: he had been suspected by the Cortes, and preparations made to dispossess him of command, when he perfidiously joined the enemy. His army is to be commanded by Zayas and Riego.

A letter has been received in London from the agent to Lloyd's, dated Genoa, Aug. 7, which says, that "A vessel arrived this morning which sailed on the 2d inst. from San Felicio, coast of Catalonia, the master of which reports that, on the 27th ult. three divisions, commanded by Generals Milans, Lloberas, and Mans, attacked the French near Manresa, that a very obstinate battle took place, which lasted two days, in which the French lost 3000 prisoners, and a great number of killed and wounded, and that the Spaniards set fire to Manresa; that on the 29th ult. Generals Mina and Rotten sailed out from Barcelona with all their forces, and attacked the French on the 30th, near Martaro; that the battle was not ended on the 2d inst. when he sailed, as he saw a great fire along the coast, and on the tops of the mountains, so that the final result of this action is yet unknown."

The London Courier of the 20th says, "Nothing more is now said about the freedom of Ferdinand, the certainty of negotiation, or the expectation of an immediate surrender on the part of the Cortes; but, on the contrary, we are told, if Cadiz does not surrender by the 20th, the bombardment of the City will commence."

The same paper adds, "There has been, we suspect, more fighting in Catalonia than is admitted by the accounts from that quarter, and we should not be surprised to find that the advices received yesterday at Lloyd's [as stated above] from their agent at Genoa, told some truths upon that subject. We are led to form this opinion from comparing the dates in those advices, and in the last official accounts from Marshal Moncey."

Mina, it is said, has imposed a loan of 20,000 piastres on the principal merchants of Barcelona. On the 11th inst. an insurrection took place in that city, occasioned, perhaps, by this heavy taxation. It was speedily quelled, however, and some of the ringleaders escaped on board the French ships of war in the harbor. Others, we are told, were executed.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 22d, states, on the authority of late advices from Paris, that the duke d'Angouleme had actually dissolved the Regency of Madrid, and made other great changes.

Corunna was still in possession of the Constitutionalists on the 10th August. The French bombarded it at intervals, and were in possession of all the heights from which the artillery could play on it.

The ex-emperor Iurbide arrived at Leghorn on the 2d August.

From the London Courier, Aug. 20.

We have received the following important Decree, issued by the Duke d'Angouleme, at his head quarters, Andujar, on the 8th instant. We give it as it has reached us, unable to define precisely the scope of its practical application, or even to vouch for its authenticity. Supposing it, however, to be authentic, it certainly indicates no very cordial feeling as sub-

siating between his royal highness and the Madrid regency, for to them and their adherents its articles can alone apply. There are no other "Spanish Authorities," to whom such a decree could be addressed; for it would be a ridiculous assumption of power to pretend to exact obedience to it from the Constitutionalists. Are we, then, judging from the preamble, to infer that the Regency have been arbitrarily imprisoning French soldiers? We have seen private letters which state that the Duke d'Angouleme had positively divested the Regency of all authority. This we do not credit, but we think the following proclamation sufficiently proves (what, indeed, we have repeatedly declared was the fact) that discord has arisen between the French and the more violent Royalists:

We, Louis Antoine de Bourbon, Infant of France, Duke of Angouleme, Commander in chief of the army of the Pyrenees, &c.

Considering that the occupation of Spain by the army under our command places us under the indispensable obligation of watching over the tranquility of that kingdom, and the security of our troops, have commanded, and do command, as follows:

1. That the Spanish Authorities shall not make any prisoners without authority from the French commanders of our troops.

2. The Commanders in chief of the corps under our command shall demand the release of all prisoners who may have been imprisoned in an arbitrary manner for political motives, especially soldiers, that they may return to their homes, excepting such as, after liberation, shall give cause of complaint.

3. The Commanders in chief of the corps are authorized to seize all such persons as shall disobey the present orders.

4. All publishers and periodical writings shall be under the direction of the Commanders of our troops.

5. The present decree shall be printed, and made known all over the world.

Given in Andujar, the 8th of August, 1823.

LOUIS ANTOINE.

By command: GUILLEMINOT.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

Advices have been received from Bayonne to the 15th inst. They bring no particular news, as the following extracts will shew:

BAYONNE, AUG. 12.

The letters from Madrid, just delivered, come down only to the 4th inclusive, and consequently give only scanty particulars of the defection of Balasteros. The advocates of the royalist party here consider this event as decisive of the issue of the war in Spain, because all our troops in Andalusia will now be able to be directed entirely against Cadiz, which, they affirm, cannot hold out long. The liberals, however, pretend that, according to letters from Madrid of the 9th, the army of Balasteros did not join in his defection, but only some officers and a few others.

They comfort themselves, too, by asserting that Balasteros has long been suspected, especially since the affair of Valencia, and that Zayas, who was returning from Cadiz, had orders from the Minister of War to deprive him of his command, & that the knowledge of this hastened to the step he has taken. They add, that the command will now be divided between Zayas and Riego, from whom they hope better things for their cause.

There is a report in the town this morning, that an extraordinary Courier had arrived with information that the King and the Cortes had agreed upon certain modifications to be made in the Constitution; and that in consequence of this agreement, the Regency was dissolved. This news, however, seems doubtful.

There is a report that the Empecado has shewn himself on the banks of the Ebro, and that a regiment has been sent against him.

Ammunition, cannon, &c. continue to be sent to the siege of Pampeluna; we expect every moment the sappers and miners; but before the siege can be commenced in form, and with proper effect, there must be some more troops, the force now before the place not being sufficiently strong to carry on the works and prevent the numerous garrison from making sallies.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

An emissary arrived from Balasteros on the 9th, before St. Sebastian, summoning it to surrender in the name of the regency of Madrid. The garrison was firing at the time, & the messenger could not enter. We should imagine his summons will be disregarded.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

SACRED CRITICISM.

Messrs. Editors.—In the last number of the Latter Day Luminary, published by the Baptist connexion in Washington City, we find copied from an English publication, the following explanation of Matthew viii, 28, by the Rev. S. Gilley, London. Mr. G. we believe, is an Episcopal clergyman. It must be gratifying to every lover of divine knowledge, to find so many men of various religious denominations, in this age, beginning to have some confidence in their own understandings. Men who seem to doubt whether all knowledge died with their forefathers, and who appear willing that the world shall partake of the benefit of their useful enquiries.

In ancient times it was a universal notion, not only among the Jews, but also amongst

the Greeks and Romans, and the rest of the heathen world, that every disorder which took away the use of the understanding, or deprived a man of the right use of his bodily organs, was occasioned by the influence of some evil spirit. The term expressive of this terrible influence, and which has been translated "possession of a devil," is of Greek extraction, and the same word, or form of words, with the same sense attached to them, as used in the Gospels, is to be met with in several profane writers, both before and after our Saviour's time. Eschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Herodotus, Lucian, and others, speak of "demoniacs;" which proves that the disorder to which they alluded had been common at all periods, and was not more prevalent in Judea during Christ's ministry, than in other countries, and at other times. If then the complaint which went under the name "demoniacal," had been long known previously to our Lord's abode upon earth; and if it could be cured upon any occasion, which Jesus himself insinuates, had been the case, "If I by Beelzebub cast out devils, by whom do your children cast them out," then it could be produced only by a natural, and not a preternatural cause. It may be shewn, that the persons whom the Evangelists describe as demoniacs were insane, or epileptic, from the terms being used synonymously, and from the particular cases of those from whom Christ was said to "cast out devils." The fierceness, the strength, and incoherent behaviour of some, evidently imported madness. The convulsions, the distortions, and foaming at the mouth of others, exhibited the dreadful effects of epilepsy. In the former cases, the wretched sufferers might figuratively be said to labour under "a legion of devils;" in the latter to be assailed by "an unclean spirit." If it be asked, why our Saviour and his Apostles should countenance the opinion of real possession, it may be answered, that they only adhered to the accustomed modes of speaking on the subject. They called the malady by the name under which it was generally known, and in fact, no more countenanced this hypothesis than they did the many mythological notions which the Jews entertained of a future state."

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Report of the Auxiliary Bible Society of the University of North-Carolina.

The members of the Auxiliary Bible Society of the University commenced a few days since. The following was the order in which their business was transacted:

- 1st. A Chapter in the Bible read by the President.
2d. A Prayer by the President of the University.
3d. The Reports of the respective Officers.
4th. An Address by Rev. S. K. Kollock.
5th. An Address by Professor Olmsted.
6th. Election of Officers for the ensuing year.
7th. A Prayer by the Rev. Elisha Mitchell.

The following Officers were elected:

- Robert Hall, President.
Edward D. Sims, Vice-Presidents.
Eliam Alexander,
Mathias E. Manly, Cor. Sec'y.
Bramfield L. Ridley, Rec. Sec'y.
James W. Bryan, Treasurer.
A. Moore,
Thomas Bond,
Samuel P. Sneed,
E. Mason,
M. Polk,
W. Donnel,
W. Anderson,
A. J. De Rossett,
T. J. Pugh,
Z. Johnston, &c. Managers.

It is due to Professors Kollock and Olmsted to remark, that their addresses served to enkindle in the breasts of the members of the Society a purer flame of love and zeal, by tracing the progress of divine truth and its sanctifying effects on the hearts of men.

We are happy to introduce this Society to the world; and we are glad that we are able to record, for the encouragement of other Bible Societies, an evident increase of zeal in the Bible cause amongst young men not professors of religion. We hope that this spirit will extend to every county in the State—and that none who have patronized institutions of this kind will be "weary in well doing." However well the citizens of this State may be supplied with Bibles, let us recollect that a majority of the globe are sitting in darkness, having no Gospel to tell them of the love of a dying Saviour and to direct them to the bliss of an eternal world. This Society is as yet in its infancy—it owes its existence to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Robinson, who visited us during last year, and was recognised as an Auxiliary by the Parent Institution (the American Bible Society established in the city of New-York) March 8th, 1823. Since its organization this Society has contributed to the Parent Institution \$175: has received 150 Bibles, of which it has on hand 100; having disposed of, at reduced prices and gratuitous distribution, 50.

The warm interest which appears to animate the members of this Society; their unwillingness that their fellow-mortals should be condemned, without knowing why and wherefore; and their consciousness of the amelioration of society by the indiscriminate dissemination of the Scriptures, are sufficient guarantees of its perpetuity. Of 173 students belonging to the University, 150 are engaged in this divine work; and although a great majority of them are strangers to the light of revelation, having never tasted the sweets, nor experienced the salutary consolations which it affords, still we sanguinely hope that we have grounds to anticipate the happiest consequences from the establishment of the Society. If we were to admit that the Christian Religion is nothing more than the offspring of Heathen superstition, a mere bugbear to frighten timorous mortals from vice and iniquity, is not its influence on man, as tending to modify his inordinate passions, and to civilize the savage barbarity of his nature, a consideration alone sufficient to encourage all men of liberal sentiments and charitable dispositions to embark with alacrity in the cause of its universal extension? The country around Chapel Hill affords ample room for the exertion of Charity, many are too poor to purchase a Bible, and we are assured that there are many families which had been destitute of a Bible for many years previous to the establishment of this Society. But since these deficiencies have been supplied, we are still seeking out other objects of charity. Although the operations of the Society have not been very extensive, we believe that it has been and will be made an instrument of lasting benefit to families and in-

dividuals; since many have possessed themselves of this invaluable treasure, who otherwise would be little better than the idolatrous heathen, ignorant of God their creator, and Christ their Redeemer.

It must be a subject of the warmest gratulation to christians to look around into the world and behold the exertions that have been made, and are still making in the glorious cause of the salvation of souls.

The Parent Institution, with her 300 Auxiliaries, like the Nile and her tributaries, are streams which are fertilising the barren wastes of our country, and making "glad the city of our God," united in one firm phalanx; associated with the great, and wise, and good, on both sides of the Atlantic; and labouring under the banners of Jehovah, they are effecting a reformation in the moral character of the world never before witnessed. The Hindoo and Hottentot will presently relinquish the inhuman practice of sacrificing the child of their bosoms, "flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone" to inanimate idols. The desert has become vocal with the praises of Emanuel; and the solitary place begins to blossom as the rose. The ignorant poor are learning the way to those blessed habitations where all the elect of God in sweet communion brandish their palms of victory, and in strains of loud Hosanna's, join in celebrating their Maker's praise.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage they have bestowed on him since he has opened a House of Entertainment in the City of Raleigh.

He will keep a House of Entertainment near the Market-House. He has provided Rooms for 10 or 15 MEMBERS of the General Assembly—also for travelling and town customers.

The subscriber has made improvements to his rooms, and pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction, for he intends that his Table shall be well supplied with the best that the market affords—and his Stables furnished with corn, fodder, oats and attentive Ostlers.

WM. W. BELL.

Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1823. 54 5t

MISS RELAY.

Has just returned from New York, where she has purchased for Cash, a general and well selected assortment of the most fashionable Millinery and Fancy Goods, which she offers for sale for Cash as cheap as goods of equal quality can be sold in this city. Those wishing to purchase are requested to call and judge for themselves.

October 2d, 1823. 54-4t

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL persons are warned against receiving or trading for a Note of Hand made by Carleton Walker on the 16th day of August last, or thereabouts, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, payable to Alexander H. Dismukes (one of the undersigned) on the 1st of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five—said Note having been lost or mislaid by said Dismukes, which he did not discover until he went to look it up for the purpose of returning to said Walker, the consideration for which it was given having ceased.

C. WALKER.

A. H. DISMUKES.

Chatham County, 26th Sept. 1823. 3t

HACK HIRE.

THE Subscriber continues to keep two Hacks for hire, and two Sets of prime Horses, with sober, careful Drivers, which can be had on reasonable terms, either by the trip or day, on the shortest notice.

WM. SHAW.

Raleigh, Sept. 19. 52-3w

YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the town of Salisbury, on the 9th and 10th days of October next, being on the Thursday and Friday of Rowan Superior Court.

A. D. MURPHEY, President.

August 30. 51

BANK STOCK, ON A CREDIT.

FIFTY-SIX Shares Cape-Fear Bank Stock, belonging to the estate of Daniel Cress, sen. deceased, will be sold at Public Sale, on a credit of six months, on Tuesday, the 7th of October next. Bonds with two approved securities, will be required.

JOSHUA GAY, } Ex'rs.

EDWD. CRESS, } 51 4t

Salisbury, Sept. 1.

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

J. W. DIMOCK & CO. inform their friends and former customers, that they have taken the store recently occupied by John G. Marshall, and directly opposite the New Store on Fayetteville Street, where they offer to the public an elegant assortment of Ready Made Clothing, consisting of the following articles, viz.—New Market Coats, Box Coats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Great Coats, Cloaks, (Gentlemen & Ladies) Pantalons, and Vests of various descriptions; Cotton Drawers, Fr'ch Cravats, Suspenders, &c. &c. All the above articles will be sold very low for cash.

J. W. D. & Co. have also on hand a few patterns of Superfine Blue Cloth, not exceeded in this city.

P. S. Particular attention paid to Cutting and Making garments.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1823. 53-4t

GIGS.

WESLEY WHITAKER takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has on hand several handsome and highly finished Top Gigs, made of the best and most costly materials, (and in point of durability, it is thought they are equal to any ever made in the city,) which he offers for sale on very moderate terms. Persons wishing to purchase Gigs, will do well to call and view for themselves, previous to buying elsewhere—Also, plated and brass-mounted Harness, on very low terms.

N. B. I have on hand, and intend to keep constantly, a Gig to hire. W. W. Raleigh, Sept. 28. 52-3w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Raleigh, 1st October, 1823, and which, if not called for and taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A.—Geo. Anderson 2, Francis Anderson, Isaac Alford, James Allen, William Allen 2, Hutchins Atkins, Benjamin Allen, James Adams, Samuel P. Ashe.

B.—John Baucum, Gillis Brown, Henry Bynum, Alexander Boyd, Dr. John Beckwith 2, Dr. A. S. H. Burgess, Joseph Brasfield, Major Bradley, William Bunn, Green Bobbitt, Morris Bowman, Jane Battle, Jesse Bryant, John Barham, Wm. Battle, Mary Banks, Robert Brown.

C.—John J. Carter, James Curtis, Lewis Carpenter, John Canada, Sampson Clements, William Carpenter, Urias Collins, Woodson Clements, Clerk Superior Court 2, Robert Cannon, Matthew Collins.

D.—David Delk, James Davis, John Dunn 2, David Davis, Robert Dodd, Jr. Isaac Dawson, Reuben Davis, Josiah Dillard 2, Henry Denby, Zadock Daniel, Turner Dougherty, John Dodd, William Duskin 2, Bolling Dunn 2, Col. William Daniel, Wm. Daniel.

E.—James Eddings sen. James Ellington, Jesse Ellis.

F.—J. Fowler, Dempsey Fuller, William Foster, Joseph Fowler, James Ferrell, John Ford, Debra Falconer.

G.—Anthony G. Glynn, Joseph Gales & Son, Mark Grady, Jesse Gill, James Gray, Gales's servant Hampton, Rebecca Goodwin 3, Mary Gilmour 3.

H.—William Hodge, Joseph H. Harvey, John S. Hardy, Benjamin Harp 2, Miss Jane Henderson, Sherrod House, James Hendon 2, Nicholas Harris, William Hendon, Lodwick H. High, William H. High, Benjamin Holding, Joseph Hopkins 2, Wm. H. Harris, William Higs, Berry Harris, Norfleet Hunter, John W. Harris.

J.—David Justice 2, Asa Johnson, William Johnson, Britton Jones, Barnabas Jones, Martin Johnson, Levi Jones, Abel Jones, Thomas P. Jones, West Johnston 2, R. H. Jones, William Jones, Allen Jones, Ethelred Jones, Aaron Johnston.

K.—Benjamin King 4, Elijah Knox, Wm. Walter Lewis, a P. M. in No. Ca. Wm. Lightfoot 3, James Leighton 2, Judith Ladd, Stephen Lane, Secretary Grand Lodge, Gad Langdon, John Logan.

M.—Nelly Marks, Hugh McCarthy, Rev. Christopher Moring, Mark Miggot, McAlister, Merideth Moore, Jno. W. Martin jun, Robert Mills, Thomas Miles, Martha McAlister, 2, David Matthews, Christiana Main, Priscilla McKee.

N.—Margaret Nutt, Anderson Nicholson, George Nance, Peyton Norris, James Nance, Alexander Norris.

P.—Needham Price, Elizabeth Powers, Geo. S. Phillips, Jas. Price (Johnston) Jno. Peebles, Drury Pettiford, Pullen & Hunter, John Prince, Cloc Parker, Nicholas Pettiford.

R.—Willis Rowe 2, Nimrod Ragsdale 7, Bishop Ravenscroft 3, Saml. H. Rambur, Benj. Ragsdale 4, Willie Robertson 2, Wm. Rown, Hartwell Reeves, Griffin Randall, Jeremiah Rhodes, Joseph Redale, David Ruth, Maria C. Randolph.

S.—Henry Smith, Eliza Strickland, Thos. Sorrells, Lovel Stinson or Stinson Lovel, John Still, Curtis Snelling, Rev. Dan'l Shepard, Farguard Smith, Sheriff of Wake, Allen Sturdivant, Sindy R. Snipes, Dempsey Sorrells, Harrison Smith 2, Dorcas Stanly.

T.—Solomon Todd, Patrick Terrell, Mrs. Ann Taylor, Thomas Turner.

U.—Clary Upchurch.

W.—James Wright, Charlotte Willis, Allen Wynn, John W. Whitfield, Thomas Wester, Pleasant M. Williams, Henry Wall, James W. Wooten, Nancy Wood, Sen. Lucretia Wallis, Robert Wynne, George Wood, Ann Warren, Benjn. Williams, Rev. Rufus Willie, James Wright, Simon Williams, Henry Warren, 2, Newton Wood.

Y.—Thomas York.

B. B. SMITH, P. M.

Raleigh Register.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1823.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW PAPER, TO BE PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK.

Office of the Raleigh Register, October 1, 1823.

That a people who are self-governed and self-defended; who have the immediate choice of their Legislators, responsible periodically to their constituents; who have formed their own constitutions, and have the right of amending, changing and even annulling them; who are individually liable to bear arms, and to pay taxes when demanded by the constituted authorities selected by themselves—that such a people ought to be fully and frequently informed on the state of public affairs, of their domestic concerns as well as of their foreign relations, is a self-evident proposition. Letters and laws, languages and theories, are taught in the schools; but it is from the free and general circulation of Newspapers only, that a just knowledge can be acquired of passing events, or a true estimate formed, by observing their conduct, of the merits of public men.

It is now four and twenty years since the establishment of the RALEIGH REGISTER; a term of time comprising one half of the whole period of the Independence of this Nation, and more than two-thirds of the period which has intervened since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. About the date of the establishment of this paper, and subsequently, several other papers were commenced in this State, where, previously, the circulation of Newspapers was very limited, and pret-