discipline is a mob in disguise, more dan gerons to itself than the epemy. We need on'to refer to some scenes of t e in war, in which the militia were engaged. for a practical illustration of this remark. To e ter into the details of such a plan as I might offer for your consideration, would exceed the limits which would be proper in a communication of this kind. But if the subject should be taken up at the present session, I shall cheerfully render any aid in my power to those to whom my be assigned the duty of preparing a bill.

There appears to be a general desire for such a change in our/criminal laws, as will insure more certainly, the conviction of notorious effenders. Under our present system, we have the evidence of daily experience, that felous, thieves and murderers, are acquitted, however strong the proof of their guilt. This must be owing, in a great degree, to the length of time that usually clapses, from the arrest of the culprit, until he is brought to trial. The consequence of such unnecessary and highly improper delay is, that public justice is completely lost in sympathies of society, which never fail to become enlisted in favor of a villain who has been long confined in prison. If we wish to prevent the commission of crimes, justice must be speedy and certain. To be certain, it must be lenient. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that the scale of punishment should be graduated so as to bear a just comparison with the magnitude of offences. With a full belief that the just pnnishment of criminals can be better attained by the establishment of a Penitentiary, than in any other way, I cannot but recommend its propriety to your consideration. I am aware that in our present state of pecuniary embarrassments, the expense of its creetion is a formidable objection-but this objection is done away to some measure, when we reflect, that the confinement of criminals, after conviction in the jails of the different counties, costs the state half as much annually, as would build a Penitentiary on a small scale. Begin on a small scale, and you may enlarge as circumstances shall require and enable you.

The agricultural and commercial interests of Tennessee require, that we should keep constantly in view, the importance of turning our attention to internal improvements at no very distant period. Referring you to what I have heretofore communicated on the subject, I shall at this time, offer no additional remarks. By an act of Congress at their last session, the Legisl tare of this State are authorised and empowered to affix such price, north and east of the Congressional reservation, as in their discretion, may be deemed right and proper. Fully conwinced that you will direct the sale of those I nds in the way best calculated to promote the interests of Teanessee, I shall only express a hope that it will for no part of your plan to sell on credit, Notwithstanding the temporary depression of our pecuniary concerns and prospects, we have still much reason to be thankful to an overruling Providence for an abundance of the necessaries and conveniences of life-for a rich and improving country-for general health, peace, and all the enjoyments consequent on the establishment of our happy form of government. In prosperity, or adversity, let us never forget to render thanks for his many mercics, to an Almighty benefactor, who rules the destinies of the Universe. WM. CARROLL. Executive Office, Sep. 16, 1823.

It is said, that before the next meeting of Parliament, Lord Eldon will have ceased to be Chancellor. . It is supposed, however, that he will not withdraw from the Cabinet.

The London Gazette of the 2d Sept. did not contain a single notice of bankruptcy-a circumstance, saya the Courier, which had occurred but twice in SO years, and which speaks volumes in favor of the prosperity of the country.

A public dinner was given at Liverpool on the 25th Aug. at which were present Mr. Secretary Canning, Mr. Huskisson, Lord G Bentinck, Mr. Hughes, Charge d'Affairs from the U. States to Sweden, and many other persons of distinction. In the course of the evening, Mr. Canning proposed as a toast, the health of the representative of the American Government, who was then on his way to Sweden. The foast was accompanied by Mr. C. with a short address, highly complimentary to the U. States. "It appears to me," said Mr. C. " that the relative position of two such States, alluding to the U. States and Great Britain] is not wholly unlike that which occasionally occurs in families ; where a child perhaps having displeased a parent,-a daughter for instance, in contracting a connexion offensive to that parent's feelings, some estrangement would, for a while, necessarily ensue-but after a lapse of time, the irritation is forgetten, the force of blood still prevails, and the daughter & the mother stand together against the world." This toast was drank with great applause, and Mr. Hughes, after expressing his sentiments on the occasion, proposed as a toast, " the Town of Liverpool and the United States of America-their Trade, & their Friendship; may they all go on increasing." On the morning of the same day, Mr. C. Mr. H. and other. persons of 4.8tinction, had accompanied Mr. Hughes on a visit to the American ship Cana da, Capt. Macey, in which he had arrived a few days previous. The Frie du Roi was celebrated at Paris on the 25th of August. On this day, the King entertained the inhabitants of his good city of Paris. The most extensive preparations for the purpose had been made in the Champs-Elysees, and in the splendid Avenue de Neuilly, which were thronged with multitudes of people, amongst whom wine and various refreshments were distributed. Twenty thousand persons are supposed to have been present, who were amused by plays, fights, and diversions of a hundred different kinds. The heat of the day was oppressive, but it did not prevent the Parisians from continuing the amusements without interruption until 10 o'clock at night.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 5. In our columns appronriated to the

news of the week, we have recorded the leading events or the prominent rumors which have transpired since our publication of Friday last on the subject of Spain. We retain the opinion we have uniformly expressed respecting this interesting struggle, as we can discover nothing to warrant any abatement in the confidence that the result of the contest will be highly advantageous to Snain. There can be no doubt that the French have reckoned too confidently upon the influence and co-operation of the traitorous part of the Spanish nation, from whom it, appears that they have more to fear than to hope. The apprehensions of the Duke d'Angouleme are obvious from several symptoms; the very moderation he has deemed it politic to assume is evidence of his weakness, which is further confirmed by his being the first to offer to treat with the Cortes, from whom he declared he would listen to no terms until Ferdinand was his own master. He has been further compelled to offer a general amnesty to all the Constitutional ists. We trust that the Spanish Cortes are too prudent to put faith in pledges from so suspicious a quarter. If they remain firm, as we fondly believe. Spain must reap the most solid advantages from her glorious struggle for independence. Even should Corunna have fallen, that event will not materially affect the issue we confidently anticipate.

PARIS, SEPT. 1.

The reply of Ferdinand to the communication of the Duke d'Angouleme. has been looked for here with great anxiety. It appears that this answer destroys all hope of arrangement. It was given on the 23d, the last day of the term granted by his royal highness. and it is said, is couched in very strong language. The King, who wrote it with his own hand, declares, accurately informed,

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA AND RIO JANEIRO.

Acto-York, Oct. 4. The ships Panther, from Lima, and O'Cain rom Valparaiso, have both arrived at Boston, and furnish late intelligence from that quar-

The ship O'Cain left Valparaiso 12th July The last arrival from Lima brought accounts of an expedition having sailed, consisting of 5000 men for the Inter medios (Upper Peru The Royalists had abandoned the attack of Lima, as the Patriots had been reinforced by 3000 of Bolivar's troops. Bolivar was daily expected to arrive at Calluo with some more men, which would make the patriot force at Lims and Callao strong enough to sustain any attack. The Royalist forces in Unper Peru, were said to amount in all to 12.000men. The most part were with Canferce at Xauxa, 60 miles in the interior from Lima ; the remainder, under the command of Baldez, near Arequipa. The Peruvian squadron consisting of a frigate, a sloop and brig, commenced another blockade from 12 deg. S. m 22 deg. 20 min. S, on the 8th of May, under the command of Admiral Guys. It was not generally supposed that the Patriot expedition would succeed, as their measures were not conducted with any kind of system.

The government of Chili is in a very dis turbed state. Friere had become unpopular and was about to resign the dictatorship. A new Reglemento appeared which changed the duties and mode of doing business. The Members of Congress had been elected, and were soon to meet : It was thought that they would change measures entirely. The Counil had given O'Higgins leave to quit the country; his party is still very strong. A sloop of war & some transports had sailed for Lima to bring away the Chili troops, who were said to be dissatisfied with the Peruvian service .---There was a report that San Martin was about to put himself at the head of some followers at Mendoza, but little confidence was placed in it. The grops were said to be abundant but great fears were entertained since the late gale. Flour was at \$17 ashore. The market generally glutted with American produce. The Panther put into Rio July 6 for wood water &c. reported on her arrival every thing she had on board at the custom house & conformed to all the regulations of the port. On the 12th, being ready for sea, she was boarded by an officer with a retinue of inferiors, who unmoored the ship and carried her farther up the harbor, seized and took ashore all the specie on board, and because Capt. Austin would not sign bonds to double the amount of the specie, which bonds were to be forfeited, if on trial the specie should be condemned, he was thrown into the common jail where he remained a month, and was finally liberated through the persevering exertions of Mr. Raguet, American Charge des Affaires, and the money restored. Mr. Raguet took a firm and decided stand, and stated to the government that he should demand his passports unless Capt. Austin was released, and the property restored. Twenty thousand dollars had been seized on board the English brig Esther, and the captain imprisoned, under similar circumstances with Capt. Austin. The captain was released on the 12th Aug. after four weeks inprisonment. The money was expected to be restored.

Ipsara and Hydra-at this latter ist. and they were to meet on the 22d August, where great preparations were waid to be making to form a desperate attack on the Turkish fleets, and it was supposed that a great number boats were to be sent in along we fre ships. There is no doubt that the Greeks are much more forward in their cause than ever. A few days below the Tornedo left Smyrna, there was a report that a 74, two frigates, and a sloop (English) had arrived at Corfs with three of the chief Greeks on board, from whence it is said they were going up to the Turkish fleet.

> - KCOUCU -PRESIDENTIAL.

FOR THE BALEIGH REGISTER.

For the notice taken of him by Brutus in he last week's Star, Carolina, can but feel himself under some obligations ; especially as it was somewhat problematical, wheth, he merited that notice. That Carolina did not merit his notice, Brutus has evinced, h passing over the weightier matters, and al verting only to two circumstances ; first, Mr Crawford's consistency as a Republican, and secondly, a quotation from Caroling, amount ing to this, that Carolina had said, " that Mr. Calhoun's frien is were to be found among the old Federalists alone." Far be it from me to cast any such opprobrium on Mr. Cal. houn, or to encumber him with any such de th ly weight. A writer who wilfully disregards truth, certainly deserves some notice ; such 1 shall give to Brutus. So far from saving, " that Mr. Calhoun's friends were to be found among the old Federalists alone," Carphan expressly states " Not many Federalists of the old school are yet found under his ban. ners." On this subject I shall only add,

" Accipe nune Danaum insidias, et crimine ab

uno," Dixe omnes,"

As to the charge of inconsistency, and Bru. tus' elaborate struggle to prove it on Mr. Crawford, I shall shew, as well from Bruten statements, as from other irrefragable proofs and indubitable inforences, that " The moun. tain is in labor, and brings forth a mouse : and that Mr. Crawford has always been a con. sistent man, an andeviating Republican, a Statesman of the first order, and a Politician, whose skill and knowledge have far surpass.

ed the bounds allotted to most men in the

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Charleston, Oct. 2.

By the elegant new British shin Lalla Rookh, Captain Stewart, which arrived at this port yesterday afterpoon, in 25 days from Liverpool, (the shortest voyage ever before had,) we are in possession of London papers, and Lloyd's Lists of the 5th September ; the Liverpool papers of Saturday the 6th, and Dublin papers to the last' of August.

The Spaniards appear to sustain theniselves with much energy in many parts of the country ; and the French would seem to be quite willing to retire from the contest, if a reasonable excuse should offer to enable them to do so.

It does not appear to be confirmed, that Ballasteros had either capitulated or gone over to the French-but that he merely entered into an armistice for a given period. One of his staff, in writing to a friend at Madrid, says-" There is a suspension of arms

• Extracts from the papers.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Regency, since the issuing of the Andujar decree, has been changing its tone. The Madrid Gazette of the 16th, contains a decree of this body, transmitted to all the tribunals, and to all the justices of the kingdom, relative to prisoners, and prohibiting all arbitrary arrests under pretext of public opinion. The decree expresses a hope that the justice and moderation of his M's Government will do more than excite terror to correct the excess of imagination of those whose faults proceed from want of solid instruction and good judgment. The decree then ordered, that persons against whom proceedings have been taken, on account of political opinions, shall be set at liberty. This decree emanated from the Regency, not from inclination, but from force : then necessity. not their will, consented to it. It appears by the reports of Mar-

shal Moncey, dated the 17th and 19th of August, that the project of Milans, was to raise the siege of d'Urgel; withdraw the garrison from that place; to proceed to Figueras, and to draw out in like manner, the garrison of the latter town; and thus collect 10 or 12.000 men, with a view of endeavoring to raise the blockade of Barcelona. This preject is stated to have been disconcested by the rapidity of the French marches; and that after the battle of Caldes, Milans only-thought of escaping the dangers of his position. It is stated, that the authorities of Talavera de la Reyna, with a crowd of Royalists and Ecclesiastics, had precipitately fled into Madrid, in consequence of the near approach of a Constitutional army, which appears to have been strong enough, in concert with the Empecinado and other Constitutional leaders, to wrest the capital from the feeble French garrison, and from the defenceless Regency! This war is evidently raging, on the part of the Spaniards, with increasing fierceness and activity. Milans has carried the terror of his arms to the very frontier of France, and alter, as is asserted, having totally routed the Barond'Eroles in another sanguinary battle, has excited the greatest consteruation even withinthe French territory !

"1. That he has never ceased to enjoy personal liberty until the period of the entrance of the French troops into Spain.

"2. That the blood which has been shed in this unjust war, will recoil upon the head of Louis 18th and all Frenchmen.

"S. That they are responsible before God for all the evils that may happen either to Ferdinand or his family.

"4. That the King relies, confidently, upon the intervention of England.

" This answer was to be communicated to all the ambassadors."

Vigorous proceedings are in consequence in progress towards subduing the place.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

- JJJJJJJ

The brig Catharine Rogers, arrived in New York. in 30 days from Gibral. tar, brings papers of that place of the 2d of Sept. inclusive, from which it appears, that our doubts respecting the surrender of Corunna to the French. were well founded, notwithstanding the official bulletin, in the Paris papers, announcing, that a convention had been signed on the 14th August. Corunna as well as Cadiz continued faithful to the Constitution down to the beginning of Sept. The French had made some attempts against Cadiz on the 25th August, but they were compelled to retire with considerable loss. A meeting of the general officers and other persons of rank was about to he held, at which the Duke del Infomtado was expected to be present. Nothing is said about the bombardment. Gen. Lauriston's division, which had proceeded to Tariffa, had sustained some loss, which rendered it necessa ry for him to retire to Algesiras. A private letter, dated Gibraltar, Sept. 3d, states the loss of the French in this repulse at 800 men. The writer adds, " Malaga is in a dreadful state at present; the commander has made a requisition of \$100.000 of the merchants -several who refused to pay, have been sent to prison, among them the American consul, and several have been shot. The English frigate Tribune is to proceed from here to bring the English Merchants from that, place." Sir Robert Wilson left Gibraltar for Malaga on the 2d September ; and on the preceding day Gen. Zayes and the other offi ers, who had been arrested by Riego and sent on ship board, arrived at Gibraltar. It thus appears by the latest accounts from the Peninsula, that there is no reason for believing that the French will succeed in there attempt to subjugate Spain. On the contrary, the brave and determined resistance which they meet with at every point, justifies the opinion we have all along maintained, that the enemies of the Constitutional system will fail in their object. Their career of bribery has apparently been arrested, and unless | did not touch there. the Duke d'Angouleme is possessed of more skill than the former Generals of France, we should not be surprised if, in a few days, he had concluded a treaty disgraceful to those who had placed him at the head of the expedition, or retraced his march across the there is at present a numerous Turk-Ebro.- Even. Post.

A difficulty of a serious nature was likely to arise between Buenos Avres and Brazil, in relation to the Banda Oriental.

dully acquiring an ascendency, and only await. The it commenced; not variable with every ed the acquisition of Deputies from the Novem these but steady, regular and uniform. thern Provinces to establish the basis of te constitution for the Empire.

On the 9th and 9th of June a most tremen dous gale was experienced at Valparaiso, during which seventcen sail (nine ships, five brigs two schooners, and one sloop) of vessels were driven ashore, and entirely lost-not a vestige of fourteen of them remained after the gale. The O'Cain and brig Cauada, and the Chilian ships of war, O'Higgins, Lautara, and Baldavaia & the Peruvian sloop Congreace, were all the vessels that rode out the gale. The war vessels all lost more or less of their spars, and were much injured in their hulls,

LIMA. JUNE I.

" The whole force of the Spaniards a concentrated at Xanxa, and amounts to 9000 infantry and 1000 cavalry, under the command of Bordez and Canterac. The accounts of you lerday state the former to have resumed his march back to the Coast, which had been left wholly unprotected. The liberating expedition to the intermediate ports, which sailed 10 days since, is composed of 5'00 men ander command of Gen. Santa Cruz. 2500 more from Chili are to join them, and both divisions will arrive about the same time at their place of destination. Bolivar is to assume the command of the united army her, immed thy upon his arrival, which is exported hourly, and will march to Xauxa with 8000 troops accustomed to service.

The Government is very popular and uncommonly active. Riva Aguero, the President, is a man of abilities, and the utmost confidence is reposed in him by all classes of prople. An agent has arrived on account of the loan effected in England, with authority to draw for three millions of dollars. The rest of the amount is ex pected in specie."

political hemisphere. In pursuing this subject, I must examine the true import and definition of the word consistent, and ascertain Brutus' use of that word ; for, if he means by consistent, a devoted elinging, or sticking together, under all and every circumstance, he might with more propriety have used the terin " Soldirius." "Tis true, consistent, when used in relation to another word, distinct from that to which it belongs, and which it qualhes, does imply " a standin ; together," and this, from its derivation, But, when used onty in a qualifying sense, it bears the mond import of pertinacity to innate and correct principle, and a uniform adherency to a previous system of principle, united to action, where the whole harmonises with every part as, when Herace, speaking of a just and cot-"tare sibi;" that it goes on, and concludes, I shall make manifest, first by Brutus' own evidence, who states, "At an early age he commenced his public dife, and promised fairly to become a conspicuous member of the Republican party. As such he was regarded, and to this circumstance, may be at tributed his first step to political importance. Very well, Brutus. You admit he started early, that he bid fairly to become a conspicuous Republican; that such he was regarded, and that he early took, at least one step towards the car of political importance. This is granting much. Now, Sir, let me ask you, has he not maintained that importance ? of will you charge Mr. Monroe, with 'selecting from the whole American people, an uninportant character, to regulate the fiscal concerns of the nation? In fact, to fill the most important station in the gift of the President Thus far, then, has Mr. C. been consistent and uniform in sustaining his political importance.

Item. You say, "At that time his even energy was exercised to support the Repub lican Cause, and until '98, he was regarded as one of the fir sest supporters of his Party." Very good indeed. You assert he then supported the Republican Cause. The principles of the Republican cause, at that time, required that every member of the Republican family should oppose the air mentation both of Navy and Army. Now, if Hr. Crawford has opposed, in these latter days, an useless augmentation of the Navy and Army, does he not seem "constare sibi," in supporting the good old Republican Cause? And in adhering to primitive Republican principles, does he not prove himself a consistent, uniform supporter of the Republican Puriy? You certainly would blush to deny, that true friendship to a man, primarily consists in restraining him from errors. Regardless of men, Mr. Crawford has ever been consistent with measures.

You state, (and I fear you judge him to have been influenced by such motives, as

until the 24th : if the French do not by that time, make some arrangement with those who are in Cauiz, the war will continue."

The state of Ireland is represented to be considerably improved. No new cases of atrocity have, of late, been before any of the Assize Courts. Accounts from Constantinople of the 25th July, state that a Treaty of Peace between Persia and Torkey, was about to be concluded, all the main points of pacification having been agreed upon.

In a letter, dated on board the British schr. Nassau, off Belam Castle. Aug. 15, addressed to the Count Palvelia. Munister of Foreign Aflairs at Lisbon, Sir Robert Wilson indignantly resigns the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword. The reason assigned, is the indignities recently offered to him in that country.

The Duke of Wellington landed at Dover on the 2d Sept. from the Royal Severcigs steam vessel, frem Galais.

FROM SMYRNA.

Philadelphia, Oct. 9. The fast sailing brig Torpedo, Capt. Chandler, arrived here yesterday afseven days from Smyrna. The Tor-1 "That as the citizens of Augusta, together pedo passed Gibraltar only twenty days ago, but having a very fair wind

Capt. C. states, that respecting the Greeks and Turks, there were daily reports in favor of both. The Greeks were in entire possession of the Morea, excepting the strong fortress of every depublican, to stick to the ship, al-Patras, in the gulf of Lepante, where ish fleet. The Greek fleets were at

would have converted your honor into a weather-cock) that, " Acung upon this prineiple, and actuated by these honorable motives, we see his name inscribed upon the Augusta Address, an open renunciation of his Republican principles-an act of political apostacy." Here, too, in this Address, he acted the part of a consistent Republican; for, as the term Republican does signify a member or citizen of a Republic, so it carries with it a moral and efficacious obligation, on every Republican, to protect and defend the free and Republican Institutions of that Republic. Much time has elapsed since I saw that Address; but if my recollection serves me correctly, it amounted to about this, with the nation generally, expected the United States to be soon involved in war, the address assured President A lams, that the citizens thereof, were prompt and willing to support him, as Chief-Magistrate, and Commander in Chief of the Uni ed States, aga nst any foreign foe; and further approbated the measures he had taken in the regulation of our foreign relations." This wa the duty of though he had no personal regard for the commander. Indeed, the address was n I tional, and not personal, any further than de-