

FROM COLOMBIA, HIGHLY INTERESTING.

New-York, March 24, 1830.

Very late from Bogota.—By the brig Athenian, Captain Chapman, we have received Bogota papers and letters to Feb. 14th, inclusive. We have also been permitted to copy from a letter of the Colombian Secretary of State to the Consulate General in this city, the following bases of a Constitution, which have been approved by the Congress:

- 1. The integrity of the Republic of Colombia is confirmed as established by the fundamental law of 1819.
2. Its government shall be one, [uno] popular, representative and elective.
3. The Supreme power, in its exercise, shall always be divided into legislative, executive and judicial.
4. The legislative power shall be vested in a Congress, composed of a Senate and House of Representatives, whose acts shall receive the sanction of the Executive.
5. The legislative power shall never be delegated to any person or corporation.
6. The executive power shall reside in the President of the Republic, and will necessarily be exercised through the agency of Ministers, and Secretaries of State.
7. A Council of State will aid the President in the more important business of his administration.
8. Justice will be administered by Courts and Judicatures, with entire independence in their exercise.
9. For the better government of the Republic, the territory will be divided into Departments, Provinces, Cantons, and Parishes.
10. Chambers of Districts will be established, with power to deliberate and decide on all municipal and local affairs of the Departments, and to represent [to the government] whatever may concern the general interests of the Republic.
Sec. 1. Each Department whose population, wealth, and other circumstances, are sufficient to sustain such an establishment separately, with advantage to the public, will have a District Chamber.
Sec. 2. Each Department which on account of the smallness of its population or other causes, cannot sustain this establishment with public advantage, will be connected for this purpose with an adjoining Department.
11. The periods of election will be prolonged, to avoid the inconveniences which result from frequent changes in the high functionaries, or even the repeated election of the same functionaries.
12. No power or magistrate shall have unlimited authority, or any other authority than is given by the Constitution.
13. No power or magistrate shall have authority to suspend individual security, except in cases specified by the Constitution.
14. Every public functionary is subject to responsibility. The President is irresponsible, except in the cases of high treason specified in the Constitution.
15. The Catholic, Apostolic, Roman religion, is the religion of the State. The government exercising the office of protectorate of the Colombian Church, no other public worship will be permitted.
16. The Constitution guarantees personal security, the right of property, equality before the law, the liberty of the press, liberty of employment, and the right of petition.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Wednesday, March 24.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, with the opinions of the officers of the Navy Board and other naval officers, on the expediency of dispensing with the employment of marines, &c. was read and ordered to be printed. Most of the sitting was employed in Executive business.

Thursday, March 25.

After receiving some petitions, and attending to some ordinary business, the Senate again entered upon executive business.

Friday, March 26.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Barton, on the 23d inst. for information whether defective returns as to the quantity of certain lands in Florida have not been made by the Surveyor General, and whether the same lands have not been since sold to him, or some of his deputies, or other land officers, was agreed to.

The resolution submitted by the same gentleman in relation to removals and appointments to office by the Executive, was made the order of the day for the 5th of April.

Mr. Chambers offered a resolution, instructing the committee on Naval Affairs to enquire into the expediency of further extending the term of half-pay pensioners to widows and children.

The Vice-President communicated a Report of the Secretary of War, in pursuance of a call for the purpose, of the progress of civilization, for the last eight years, among the Indians, &c.

Mr. Frelinghuysen moved that 3,000 copies be printed of the report. Mr. Grundy opposed the printing of so large a number of a document which had not been read. Its reading was called for, and was commenced; but was interrupted by a motion from Mr. Grundy to lay the matter on the table till to-morrow, which was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The bill declaratory of the several acts to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War having been read the first time, and some opposition appearing against its being read a second time, Mr. Webster called for the Yeas and Nays. It passed 19 to 17.—Mr. W. voting for it.

The bill to recognize the establishment of the Attorney General, and erect it into an Executive Department, was taken up for a second reading. Mr. Rowan explained the objects of the bill, and of its importance to the fiscal concerns of the country. By this bill the salary of the Attorney-General is to be the same with the other Heads of Department, viz \$6000; and there is to be an Assistant, who is also to act as Chief Clerk in the Law Department at \$3000 a year, besides Assistant Clerks, Messengers, &c.

Mr. Webster said he was opposed to the bill altogether, and gave his reasons for being so. Friday next was fixed for considering the bill.

The Senate then went upon Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 24.

The resolution offered by Mr. Swift, in relation to selecting a site for fortifying Lake Champlain, was discussed until the hour expired.

The House again took up the bill for making a road from Buffalo, through Washington City, to New-Orleans, and after some debate, the committee rose and reported progress, on motion of Mr. Carson.

Thursday, March 25.

Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian treaties, which was read and committed.

Mr. Swift's Resolution in relation to fortifying Lake Champlain, with some modification, was agreed to.

The house took up the Resolution of Mr. McDuffie, instructing the Committee of Retrenchment to report a bill providing that whenever a Session of Congress exceeds a certain number of days, the pay of members for the remainder of the session to be reduced from \$8 to \$2. A debate arose upon it which continued till the expiration of the hour, without taking the question.

The house again went into a committee on the Buffalo road. After a speech from Mr. Carson against the bill, and others from Messrs. Craig, Ramsay and Smyth, in favor of it, the committee rose on motion of Mr. Shepard.

The bill making appropriations for examinations and surveys, and also for certain works of Internal Improvements and the bill for improving harbours, &c. were taken up in committee of the whole, and after undergoing some amendments, the bills, with the amendments, were reported to the house.

Friday, March 26.

This, by rule, being a day set apart for private business, a number of private bills were passed. The details of which have not come to hand.

CONCLUSION OF MR. BARTON'S SPEECH.

The Speech of Mr. Barton on Mr. Foot's resolution, in the Senate of the United States, is too long for insertion, but we cannot refrain from giving to the readers of the Register his concluding remarks:

The downward tendency of our countrymen to a spirit of universal office hunting servility, and corruption—the prelude to the downfall of Nations—has been remarked, with patriotic regret, by such men as Leigh and Mercer, and others, in the late Virginia Convention, and by thousands of others in our country! I appeal to all our cotemporaries for the truth of such remarks! And has not the adulterated state of our Presidential Elections, within the last ten years, since the race of revolutionary worthies was exhausted, had but too much to do in this sad fall of our countrymen from that high estate of virtue and patriotism, in which the Fathers of the Revolution left the last generation of our men!

In this view, contemplate the metamorphosis of the Secretary of State, since the year 1789. In contemplating this, we almost involuntarily fall into a recitation of our school boy lessons: "In nova fert animus nullatas dicere, formas, corpora," and so on. The metamorphosis has been almost complete in only 40 years! And the change has been from small, harmless things, to things great and formidable. In July, 1789, that officer was created a mere assistant to the President—a mere grey goose-quill in his hands to write with—liable to be split, nibbed, pointed, broken or thrown away by the President at will and pleasure; being not to perform separate duties of his own, but to facilitate the President in performing those duties devolved on him by the Constitution as a distinct department of the Government; subject to the personal orders of the President, and bound to write down just such words, sentences, and phrases, as he should dictate in all his negotiations and other duties. And what has this Secretary become now? Some duties of detail have been imposed by statute occasionally; but this servant at will, like other servants deprived of liberty, has contrived to make his fortune rather out of the line of his original destination. Availing himself of the faux pas of Aaron Burr in the Vice-Presidency, he has shuffled himself into the direct line of succession, and now ranks, in public estimation in the United States, with the Prince Royal of Sweden—the Prince of Wales of England—or the Dauphin of France!—Ex-officio candidate for the Presidency. And were the mere pageantry of this new rank all, I would not notice the circumstance. But this is not all. Consequences of the deepest import to the permanency and purity of our liberties are involved in this great metamorphosis!

No sooner is the Premier warm in his Department, than he begins to scent the gale all around him for votes to make himself President at some future day!

Custom has devolved the power and patronage of the Department upon him. Custom has made him Prime Minister of the Cabinet Council; and standing thus, with a foot on the first step of the throne, and an eye upon the highest seat in the nation, he immediately begins to play Absalom at the gate, before all Israel! To wield the power and patronage of this Department, to repress, obscure, and diminish his opponents, and to raise, cherish and multiply his adherents, with a view to reign President himself, some day!

You have only to imagine all the other Departments, including the General Post-Office of the United States subservient to the "party discipline" of the Premier Department, and all co-operating to one main

end—whether that be the re-election of a President as a stepping-stone, or the election of a Prime Minister himself; and the story of the loss of our liberties will be sad reality!

And is there no proof of this subservience in the other Departments?

There is a volume of proof! and that volume consists in the simple announcement—John McLean is no longer Postmaster General of the United States!

And why is he not? Because he would not prostitute himself, and the Department under his charge, to the low and corrupt party-discipline and vote auctioneering of the new dynasty. The ouster of Judge, McLean, to render the General Post Office subservient to the main design, and the almost indiscriminate removal of every high minded and honorable man from office for the exercise of the elective franchise, or for a worse reason, was the declaration of war against our liberties.

And the Press! that once proud Palladium of Liberty, is subsidized and bought—sunk to a mere party engine, stationed on this floor, to misrepresent and destroy the minority! And that was the passage of the Pruth!

The United States Senate! once the great barrier of public safety, is to be sunk to the mere corrupt and servile register of Executive edicts! And that will be the passage of the Danube!

The Supreme Court of the United States, as yet the sheet-anchor of the ship of Constitutional Liberty! That is to be destroyed, either by direct assault, as the Russians would advance upon Shumla, or by throwing a dark cloud of suspicion over it, and rendering it useless, and worse than useless, as a common tribunal of the States; and some other men, or some other tribunal established in its place, as a party engine, like the corrupt courts in the worst days of Great-Britain, for the destruction of opponents!—a mere grand guillotine to cut off the heads of the minorities! And that will be the passage of the Balkan!

And then—"Farewell! a long farewell! to all our greatness!"—until some other Revolution shall restore us to our pristine elevation, under the protection of Union and Liberty, and the guidance of the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country.

THE TARIFF.

In a late Northern paper, we find the following language attributed to the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope; "If the Tariff Law is not repealed, there must be blood-letting—the Southern States must stand to their arms."

Violent as has been the course of that print, we were yet not prepared for such an extraordinary declaration as this. We hope and believe that the people of South-Carolina are not prepared for it. Be that as it may, however the Editor of the Telescope, and all others who reckon upon the co-operation of North-Carolina in any measure of violence against the Union, for any cause that has yet arisen, will find themselves most egregiously mistaken. If we know any thing of the feelings of the people of this State, they are devotedly attached to the Union, and will never be driven to jeopard it for any but the most unmingled acts of oppression.—We had almost been tempted to say that nothing could occur to induce them to lift a hand against it. The horrible idea of the blood of neighbors, friends, and relatives, in a civil war, has yet found no abiding place in the mind of a North-Carolinian. May it never find a place there! But above all, God forbid that a press in North-Carolina should ever dare openly to promulgate such sentiments as those of the Columbia Telescope.

Injurious as the Tariff has been to the South, we think that the amount of that injury has been greatly overrated, and that when Southern members of Congress attribute the desolation and depopulation of our streets and lands to the Tariff, they surely err. Remove every law imposing duties, and it would not put a stop to emigration from these comparatively sterile regions to the fertile lands of the west. Thither the yeomanry of the South bent their course before the Tariff of 1828, before that of 1824, and before that of 1816. Thither they will go, in spite of all Tariffs. To the sales and sacrifices of property, consequent upon every removal, and to the irresistible temptations to those who remain, to go in debt for the property thus sacrificed—which they seldom want, and as seldom can pay for—is owing much more than to any Tariff, the poverty of the South.

In North-Carolina, for every dollar drawn from the Planter by the Tariff of 1828 over that of 1824, we do not hesitate to say, that he loses five for the want of good highways for the conveyance of his produce to market. Let every improvement of which they are susceptible be made upon our roads and rivers; let Education be diffused; encourage the introduction of an improved culture of the soil, and we bid defiance to the Tariff.

After all the Tariff is calculated to promote an object which might go some little way to reconcile the patriot to the suffering of present inconvenience from it.—The war of 1812, not less than the war of the Revolution, found our country dependent upon the manufactures of her enemy for the very clothing of her soldiers. It is well worth some sacrifice to secure us against a recurrence of such a state of things. We must suffer something for the sake of independence.

RETRENCHMENT.

Retrenchment.—A striking illustration of the extravagance of the present administration, and of the falsehood of the charge in this respect brought against the last administration, is afforded by the following comparative view of the expenditures of the

first year of Mr. Adams' Administration and those of the present:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Rows include 1825 whole expenditures of Government, Deduct the pay'ts on account of the public debt, Net expenses in 1825, 1829 expenditures, Deduct pay'ts on public debt, Excess of expenses in 1829 over those in 1825.

Thus it would appear that in the first year of Gen. Jackson's Administration, there have been expended Two Million Two Hundred and Sixty Eight Thousand, One Hundred and Thirty Two Dollars and Eighty One Cents, more than in the first year of the Administration of his predecessor.—Nat. Jour.

LEXINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.

We learn that the citizens of Lexington, Kentucky, subscribed in two days the sum of \$310,800, as stock for the construction of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road, from that town to some point on the Ohio River, (Louisville will probably be the point selected.) It is said that the citizens of Louisville are endeavoring to emulate their neighbours of Lexington, in support of an undertaking which promises so much benefit to that section of the State. From these spirited exertions of the citizens of Kentucky, we may soon look to the completion of an enterprise which will serve to facilitate business, and at the same time give a new impulse to every other improvement which may tend to the prosperity of these now flourishing towns. We quote the following paragraph on this subject from the Louisville Advertiser:—

"It will now devolve on Louisville and the inhabitants residing in the counties through which the rail way is to pass, not only to imitate, but, if possible, to excel the Lexingtonians, in point of enterprise and liberality. In such a struggle, we can neither be too prompt nor too ambitious. It is now our business to convince the people of Lexington, that although we have stood firmly opposed to them in politics, we can act harmoniously and energetically with them, in the prosecution of a work which is to add to the wealth and fame of the State. Let us demonstrate, by our acts, that while we are firm and decided in the protection of our own rights and interests, we cannot be influenced by feelings of political or commercial jealousy; and that we have sagacity enough to perceive, that the revival of the prosperity of Lexington cannot fail to give a fresh impetus to the commerce and growth of Louisville."

State of North-Carolina.

Haywood County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June, 1829. Robert Love, vs.

Zachariah Clark & William Clark. Original attachment against Zachariah Clark, and a writ as to William Clark, to be joined in the suit.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Zachariah Clark, is an inhabitant of another State—The Court therefore, orders, that publication be made six weeks in the Raleigh Register, that if the defendant Zachariah Clark does not appear and reply, or plead, that at next Court judgment will be given against him.

December Sessions, 1829. The above order was renewed, and the order of publication as above to be made. RO. LOVE, Clk. H. C. C.

State of North-Carolina.

Granville County. Superior Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1830. Robert B. Gilliam, Adm'r, &c. vs.

Thomas H. Willie & Thomas N. Pulliam, Adm'rs of John and James Pittard.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas N. Pulliam, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State—it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six successive weeks, that the said Thomas N. Pulliam appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Oxford, on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Clerk & Master of said Court, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1830. THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, C. M. E. Pr. adv. \$2 75. 60

State of North-Carolina.

Granville County. Superior Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1830. John K. G. Jones and wife and others, vs.

Willie M. Spears & James Richards, Executors of John N. Boswell, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Richards, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six successive weeks, that the said James Richards appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Oxford, on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Clerk & Master of said Court, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1830. THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, C. M. E. Pr. adv. \$2 75. 60

State of North-Carolina.

Haywood County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June, 1829. John Miller vs. Zachariah Clark. Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Zachariah Clark is an inhabitant of another State. The Court therefore, orders, that publication be made six weeks in the Raleigh Register, that if the defendant Zachariah Clark, does not appear and reply, or plead, that at next Court judgment will be given against him.

December Sessions, 1829. The above order was renewed, and the order of publication as above to be made. RO. L. VE, Clk. H. C. C.

Haywood's Manual.

Brought up to the present time. J. GALES & SON have just published an APPENDIX to Haywood's Manual, which embraces the Laws passed since the year 1810, under distinct heads, in alphabetical order, including those of last Session, which renders the work complete.

For this addition to the Manual, no extra charge will be made. The Book will be sold at Five Dollars as heretofore. Orders will be instantly attended to.

State of North-Carolina.

Wayne County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1830. James Simms vs. Benjamin Miller. Original attachment.—Levick, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that unless he appears before the Justices of our Court, Pleas and Quarter Sessions at the next Court, to be held for the County of Wayne at the Courthouse in Waynesborough, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to reply, and plead to issue, final judgment will be entered up against him.

Teste. P. HOOKS, Clk.

NOTICE.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 10th of February last, a white Slave, named CULLIN, or CULLIN MEDLIN, as he calls himself. He is about 23 years old, 6 feet high, weighs about 165 lbs. his neck, hands and mouth are of a reddish look, gray eyes, light hair, and kinky thick feet; he stammers when talking, has a small scar on the first joint of the great toe on his right foot, occasioned by the cut of an axe. It is probable that he will alter his name and try to pass among the lower class of white people, as he is bright himself—his cheeks are very very white, with yellow spots; his clothing when he was last heard from consisted of a blue satinnet coat and pantaloons, and white fur hat. Likely he is in Robeson county, on Drowning Creek, as he has relations there, or in Cumberland county, on Cape-Fear.

I will give the above reward for his delivery to me in Lenoir county, free of any other expense: or to have him secured in any Jail so land that I get him again.

WILLIAM ROUSE, 61 St.

March 13.

NOTICE.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Sussex county, Va. about two months since, a Negro Man Slave, named BEN. The said negro was purchased by me of Captain Thomas Gray, Jun. of Southampton. Who, I think, brought him from the neighborhood of Raleigh, N. C. where he is, I expect at this time, as he has near relations at or near Mr. D. Gray's.—Ben is about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and compactly built; very black, with quite a full head of hair, which he keeps combed very high in front. As I was in possession of this fellow but a few days, I know of no marks by which to designate him. He carried off no clothes. I will give a reward of \$25 for his confinement in Jail, so that I get him—or \$40 if delivered to me. WM. P. WYCHE, (My 15 pd.

March 1, 1830.

A Caution to the Public.

SOME two or three years last past, a man by the name of AUGUSTIN or AUSTIN BLA-LOCK has been living in this neighborhood (Northampton county, N. C.); his occupation was, alternately, a House Carpenter and Overseer. During his stay in this neighborhood, he married an industrious, respectable poor woman. The day after she was delivered of her first child, he absconded without any known cause whatever. The said Blacklock is fond of ardent spirits, and when under the influence of liquor, is disposed to be quarrelsome. No doubt he will attempt to marry again if he can meet with an opportunity. He may be known by the following description, viz. He is supposed to be between 45 and 50 years of age, of light complexion, yellow hair, the middle finger of his right hand is contracted so as to be drawn down on the palm of his hand; he has also lost the first joint of the thumb on his left hand by means of a whitlow. The last account that was heard of him, he was in Guilford county, N. C. at, or in the neighborhood of a place called New-Garden. A Citizen of Northampton Co.

March 16.

Money Lost.

ON Friday last, the Subscriber, while traveling in the Stage from Raleigh to Fayetteville, lost a Packet of Money and Papers, the precise sum not known, but believed to be between two and three hundred dollars, consisting of Treasury Notes, several one dollar Newbern bills, two dollar State Bank bills, several five and ten dollar State Bank bills, and five and ten dollar bills on South-Carolina Bank; 4 or 5 ten dollar bills on the United States Bank, one distinctly recollected to be signed by John Huske and one by Jones. Also, a five dollar Cheny bill, folded in a paper, and endorsed D. Mark to whom it belongs. There was also a Justice's Judgment for \$90, in favor of Stackburgh's Executors against Mr. Legrand of Anson, with credits thereon.

The whole was folded in a sheet of blank paper, and snugly tied up. A liberal reward will be paid to the person finding the same, and delivering it to the Editors of the Register, Raleigh, the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

Jan. 13.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL, Guilford county, N. C.

WASHINGTON.

Has arrived at his Stand, in fine health. And will render service at Ten Dollars the single instance, or be paid in advance—Twenty Dollars the Season, which may be discharged by the payment of Fifteen dollars, paid within the season; Thirty Dollars to insure to be paid when it is ascertained the mare is a foal or the property changed; Fifty Cents to the Groom in every instance. Mares left with the horse will have good pasturage gratis, or if required, fed on grain at 20 cents per day. Every care will be taken to prevent, but I will not be responsible for escapes, or accidents of any kind.

Wasinkroos's Pedigree and Performance being so well known, I deem it unnecessary to mention them. For particulars see bills.

JOHN C. VANHOOK, Leasburg, Caswell, N. C. Feb. 27. 58 St.

New Publications.

A Practice of Physic, comprising most of the diseases not treated of in "Diseases of Females" and in "Diseases of Children," by WILLIAM P. DAWSON, M. D. of Philadelphia. 2 vols. See The Cabinet History of England, Scotland and Ireland, by the Rt. Hon. Sir James Mackintosh. Sir Walter Scott and Thomas Moore—vol. embracing the History of Scotland by Sir Walter Scott. Tales of a Grandfather, being stories taken from Scottish History, by Sir Walter Scott, series, 2 vols. 12 mo. Just received by J. GALES & SON.