

GEORGIA AND THE CHEROKEES.

We published in our last the interesting correspondence between Mr. Wray and Governor...

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

A circumstance of some interest to the community, of which we are a part, imposes upon me the necessity of departing from my usual silence in relation to Grand Jury charges.

The Legislature of this State, at their last session, passed an act to add the territory lying within the chartered limits of Georgia, and now in the occupancy of the Cherokee Indians...

It will be perceived that three of the counties to which jurisdiction is given for executing this act, belong to the circuit over which I preside...

First—As it is my fixed and determined purpose to enforce the act, founded upon the most deliberate and conscientious belief of its constitutionality...

Second—My other purpose is to apprise the Indians, that they are not to be oppressed as has been sagely foretold...

If I am asked what has made it necessary to bring the public attention so strongly to a contemplation of the probable results of this law, I reply...

1st. Beside the fact officially announced in the council of the Indians, lately assembled, I have received information from the Executive branch of this government...

2d. There has been a most shameless intermeddling, in this matter, on the part of the people of other States...

Our council being heard, we have ordained and do ordain: Article I. The Chamber of Deputies of the Departments is dissolved.

These meetings have not been content with the expression of opinions, on abstract principles, relating to the rights of the General Government...

But what makes these circumstances the more insulting, they have transpired under a character of inconsistency, of more unmixed harshness than ever came from the front of the most unblushing impudence...

Who says any thing against New-York and these other States? Is Georgia the only State that has attempted to govern the Indians within her limits?

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER FRENCH REVOLUTION PROBABLE.

A LATE ARRIVAL.

The following important Intelligence is brought by the Clematis, arrived at Boston, and is copied from the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The intoxication of the recent successes at Algiers has hurried the King of France into measures which are more than likely to work a revolution in his kingdom.

CHARLES, &c. To all those to whom these precepts may come—Greeting: In consequence of article 50, of the Constitutional charter...

Given at St. Cloud, July 25, of the year of Grace 1830, and of our reign the 6th.

By the King; the peer of France, minister secretary of State of the department of the Interior.

The election of the Chamber dissolved by this ordinance was just completed. It consisted of 270 members of the opposition, of whom 202 were among those who voted for the address in the late Chamber against the Ministers...

Charles, &c. To all those to whom these presents come, greeting. Upon the report of our Council of Ministers, we have ordained and do ordain as follows:—

Article I. The liberty of the periodical press is suspended. II. The dispositions of articles 1st, 2d and 9th of the title first of the law of Oct. 21, 1814, are fully restored.

Consequently, no periodical or semi-periodical Journal and writing, established or to be established, without distinction of the matters which shall be treated therein, can appear either at Paris or in the Departments...

IV. The journals & writings published in contravention of art 2, shall be immediately seized. The presses and types which may have been used in printing them, shall be placed in a public depot under seal...

VI. Memoirs of learned and literary societies shall be submitted to the previous authorization, if they treat in the whole or in part of political matters, in which case the measures prescribed in Art. 3, shall be applicable to them.

IX. Our Ministers Secretaries of State, shall be charged with the execution of the present ordinance. Given at our Castle of St. Cloud, the 25th of July, 1830, and the sixth of our reign.

By the King, The President of the Council of Ministers, Prince de POLIGNAC.

The Keeper of the Seals, Minister Secretary of State and of Justice, CHANTLAUZE.

The Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Finances, MONTBELL.

The Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and of Public Instruction, The Count GERONON RASTILLE.

The Minister Secretary of State of Public Works, BARON CAFFELLE.

In addition to these decrees, there is a third and long Decree promulgated, making some alterations in the law of elections, to prevent, as is stated in the preamble, the manoeuvres which have exercised a pernicious influence over the late operations of the electoral colleges.

We also learn, that the editors of the newspapers and other periodicals in Paris, had a meeting on the promulgation of the decree suspending the freedom of the Press, and with but one exception had agreed to disregard the decree.

The following Official Report of the conquest of Algiers will be read with interest.

PARIS, July 19. To his Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers.

LA CASSABA, July 8. Prince—The taking of Algiers seemed necessarily to lead to the submission of all parts of the Regency. The more the Turkish soldiery was feared, the more has its prompt destruction raised in the minds of the Africans the power of the French army.

The Bey of Tifery has been the first to perceive that it was impossible for him to continue the struggle. The day after that on which the French troops took possession of Algiers, his son, who is hardly sixteen years old, came to

through me that he was ready to submit, and that if I agreed to it he would come to me himself. This young Emir acquitted himself of his mission with a simplicity like that of the ages of antiquity. I delivered to him a safe conduct for his father, who on the following day came to Algiers.

Confidence already begins to return. Many shops are opened. The markets are supplied with provisions. The prices are higher than in ordinary times; but competition will soon put an end to this momentary dearth.

The line of communication beginning at Sidi Ferruch will soon be useless, and henceforward the supplies of the army will be sent to the port of Algiers. This will produce a great saving in the carriage.

Orders have already been given to send back to France the material of the artillery which had not been landed. The train of artillery employed in the siege remains almost entire.

The heat has been great for some days past. Several times Reaumur's thermometer has been at 28 deg. Though the siege continued only six days, the activity with which the works were carried on has caused the troops to sustain great fatigues.

Every thing is said to be quiet at Algiers; the troops peaceably submitting to be disarmed, and the inhabitants appearing to be well satisfied with their new masters, and are already very friendly towards the French, frequently amusing themselves with music and dancing.

Private accounts state that the Foreign Legations had not quitted Algiers on the 3d of July, and that the Dey intended to take up his residence at Leghorn.

The Beys of Tifery had submitted to the French, promising to pay tribute; and the Beys of Oran and Constantine were expected to follow his example.

The news of the refusal of the Greek Throne by Prince Leopold has caused a great sensation at Constantinople, and there were frequent conferences between the Reis Effendi and the Ambassadors of the three Powers.

The Porte has concluded an arrangement with Baron Rothschild for a loan of eight millions of ducats.

The papers do not as yet furnish any intelligence of the number of killed and wounded in the expedition, but it is the general opinion that the neat loss is greater than is stated in the official report.

The Gazette de France mentioned the absence of the American Minister from the performance of the Te Deum for the capture of Algiers, and that it was on account of the friendly relations subsisting between the Dey and America.

Execution.—The execution of Ebenezzer W. Cox, for the murder of Col. Dunn took place yesterday at precisely half past 1 o'clock. Not less than 5000 persons were present—many of them from a considerable distance—and it is but justice to say, that we have never seen so large an assemblage behave with more propriety.

From the Virginia Free Press. Execution.—The execution of Ebenezzer W. Cox, for the murder of Col. Dunn took place yesterday at precisely half past 1 o'clock.

The Dey came yesterday to see me at La Cassaba. He expressed a desire to go and settle at Leghorn. He will be conveyed thither on board a frigate. Admiral Duperre is taking measures that the unarmed Turks may be embarked almost at the same time.

and prayed fervently to the Throne of Mercy, yet he maintained his self-possession in the end, without change of color, or feature; and surveyed with scrutinizing eye the vast crowd which had gathered to witness his ignominious exit.

He died without a struggle—the only indications of suffering which he exhibited, were, during the first three minutes, five or six slightly convulsive shudders of his shoulders.

He was attended in his last moments by the Rev. Mr. GILDEA and the Rev. Mr. GRACE, of the Catholic Church—the former of whom had been visiting him in the last five months with pious assiduity.

RALEIGH REGISTER, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1830.

The Colonial Trade.—No confirmation has yet appeared of the rumor, that the British Government had re-opened their West India ports to the trade of the United States.

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Our attention is unexpectedly again called to this subject by a publication in the last Newbern Spectator, of an extract from Judge Martin's History of this State, giving a faithful account of the Declaration in question, copied, we believe, almost literally, from the original article which appeared on the subject in this paper on the 30th of April, 1819.

We do not wonder that Mr. Jefferson should have doubted the truth of this Declaration of Independence being made in Mecklenburg, having never before heard of it, and for the other reasons which he assigns.

Col. Polk accordingly made the necessary enquiries, and in February, 1820, communicated to us for publication, Certificates from Geo. Graham, Wm. Hutchinson, Jonas Clark and Robert Robinson, all old inhabitants of Mecklenburg County, stating, that they were present in the town of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg County, on the 19th of May, 1775; that the order for the election of Delegates had been given by Col. Thomas Polk, the commanding officer of the Militia of the County; they believed the delegation was complete from every Company; that the meeting took place in the Courthouse, at Charlotte; that Abraham Alexander was chosen Chairman, and Dr. Ephraim Bravard, Secretary; that the Delegates continued in session that day and the next, when Resolutions were brought forth and adopted, which declared the Citizens of Mecklenburg County free and independent of the King and Parliament of Great Britain; and that from that day forth, all allegiance and political relation with them was absolved; which declaration was signed by every member of the delegation, amidst the shouts and huzzas of a large assembly of the people of the County.

These old men always believed that the Resolutions declaring the Independence of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, were drawn up by Dr. Brevard, the Secretary of the meeting, and that the whole was conceived and brought about through the instrumentality and popularity of Col. Thomas Polk, Abraham Alexander, John McKait Alexander, Adam Alexander,