

Domestic.

Slavery.—We copied a short time since, some remarks of a writer in the Greensboro' Patriot, on a part of the Governor's late Message—the last number of the Patriot contains some strictures on those remarks, by another writer, from which we have extracted the following:

Governor Burton in his Message to the last General Assembly asks the important question, "what can stay the tide of emigration now flowing to the West, but the improvement of our State?" Amicus, in his learned comment on this passage says: "*but whether draining the Swamps will be found sufficient improvement to stay the tide of emigration, may well be doubted.*"

I admit very frankly that draining a few Swamps would not be a sufficient improvement to "stay the tide of emigration," because this would be only a partial improvement; affecting only a few individuals, and not operating generally and beneficially upon the whole community. Amicus has certainly taken a very unfair hold on this sentence. What the Governor obviously meant by the improvement of the State, was not merely the draining of a few swamps, but a general & extensive system of internal improvement, throughout the whole State—as he expresses himself in a preceding part of his Message, "by opening our water courses, repairing old roads and making new ones;" and I would add, by introducing a general system of *agricultural* improvement. Could all these desirable objects be effectually accomplished, I will take upon myself to say, and I hazard little in the expression, that the tide of emigration would be completely stayed.

But it was necessary for Amicus to set aside either really or hypothetically, all other reasons for the depopulation of our State by emigration, before he could introduce to advantage his favorite doctrine of Slavery, to account for this extensive and lamentable evil.

"The alarming increase of the colored population," he asserts, "may be looked upon as the prime cause which has driven such a large number of our citizens to where an equality of rights has produced a corresponding harmony in the sentiments, interests, and feelings of society."

What Amicus has taken his notions of this alarming increase of our colored population from, I am unable to conjecture. So far from the population of this State, either white or black, increasing to an *alarming* extent, we have great reasons to regret, that its increase is no greater. I am very sorry that I cannot present a statement of the increase of the black population of our State, for the last ten or twenty years; I am persuaded that the most timid and cowardly would have no cause of alarm from any such cause. In 1800, the population of North-Carolina was 473,103—in 1810, 555,500—in 1820, 636,329—giving an increase, from 1800 till 1810, of only 79,339; and from the last period till 1820, of only 83,329.

If this increase were altogether among the black population, and if the whites had not in ten years had a single addition to their numbers, I presume it would be a cause of very little alarm; but this increase must have been proportionable among the whites and blacks, and if so, into what insignificance does this "alarming increase" dwindle. What a timid, easily affrighted creature, this Amicus must be, to be alarmed at shadows, and those the production of a sickly fancy and diseased imagination. As we cannot ascertain the *increase* of the black population of our own State for the last ten years, perhaps it may not be improper, in order to divest ourselves of the terror with which Amicus has endeavoured to bestrew us, to take a view of that of some of our sister States. The increase of the black population of South-Carolina, from 1800 to 1810, was 50,214; while that of the white for the same period, was 159,524; more than treble the increase of the black population. And it is well known that the number of slaves in South-Carolina in proportion to the whites, is much greater than in this State, and that the slaves there are far more numerous than here. But in that State, the increase is by no means alarming, and of course must be inconsiderable here.—But Amicus tells us *this alarming increase* has driven vast numbers to where an "equality of rights, &c." Is it true then that the slaves in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia have an equality of rights with the whites? If so, it is a new and strange doctrine to me, and I must acknowledge myself greatly indebted to Amicus for the information. But perhaps he will tell us he did not mean these States, when he was talking so pertly about the vast numbers who have been *driven* from our State, by this *alarming increase* of the black population; if so, then his puissant argument, that those people have been *driven* from their native State by the dread of this alarming evil, must fall to the ground; for those numerous emigrants, with very few exceptions, have wended their way to the western district of Tennessee, to Alabama, and to Georgia. But what goes more completely to show the fallacy of his argument, is that those vast crowds of people who have been *driven* from our State, have been attended and accompanied by a number of Slaves still more vast—and yet Amicus would gull us with the belief, that they removed to evade the gathering storm of an insurrection! Can anything be more extravagant and foolish! Can he seriously attempt to make us believe that men of common sense and understanding would retreat with as much precipitation as Lot fled from Sodom, and yet carry with them the very evil which was the cause of all their fears and uneasiness!

An insurrection is a bug-bear which now will not even frighten women and children. Who ever heard one of the numerous groups of emigrants, that passed through our country in the course of the last year, mention an insurrection as the cause of their removal?

Not one of them ever thought or dreamt of any danger from this source—the idea is too ridiculous to demand a serious refutation.

Foreign.

From Europe.—By arrivals at New-York, London papers to the 12th ultimo, have been received. They afford no news of moment, except a rumor for the twentieth time repeated, and as often contradicted, that the Ottoman Porte had formally notified the Ambassadors of the different powers resident at Constantinople, of its unalterable determination to "reject all diplomatic overtures in favor of the Greek insurgents." It is possibly true—and it may be, if the brave patriots remain faithful to their own noble cause, and success continues as it has recently done to reward their struggles, that they may stand in as little need of foreign assistance, as they may crave the forbearance of their cruel oppressors.

The great question of Catholic Emancipation, was brought up in the House of Commons on the 5th, and decided on the morning of the 7th, ayes 272, noes 276—majority against the motion, *four*. The decision had produced much excitement in Ireland, and arrangements are making to send a large deputation, composed of members from all the counties, with an address to the King on the subject.

Sir Walter Scott has confessed himself to be the entire and sole author of the *Waverly Novels*. The secret was directly and finally divulged at the Edinburgh Theatrical Fund Dinner, on Friday, the 27th of February.

The statement which appeared in the papers a short time since, of information having been received by the North-West Company, of Capt. Franklin having succeeded in the objects of his journey, and gone on board the Blossom sloop of war, is entirely without foundation, no accounts of that officer having been received from the North-West Company, or through any other channel.

Last year there was coined at the British Mint, gold and silver to the value of six millions and a half sterling, equal to \$23,360,000. From the establishment of our government to the present time, the whole amount coined in the United States' Mint, does not exceed \$23,000,000—less by nearly six millions, than the amount coined in the British Mint in one year.

It is mentioned in proof of the great value of the newly acquired English possessions on the Jenasserim coast, that samples of Cotton have been already produced, superior in quality to the Bandu, which had been considered the best grown in Hindostan. They were flattering themselves with the hope that this Cotton would become a competitor in the English market with the American Sea-Island.

Portugal.—It was reported on the 12th, that despatches had arrived from Gen. Clinton, in Portugal, for immediate reinforcements. Private letters from Lisbon state that political affairs were

far from being settled, although no new occurrences of importance had transpired. The Anti-Constitutionalists, if put down in one section of the country, suddenly appeared in other places in such numbers and with such means, as could not be accounted for on any other ground, than that they were reinforced and furnished with money by Spain or some other foreign power. There was no doubt that a large majority of the ignorant lower classes of the Portuguese population, were taught to believe they must oppose a government which would operate against the interests of their long established religion and habits. One letter expresses a belief that war must yet be carried into Spain.

Greece.—Private letters from Constantinople, of the 4th Jan. announce that the Porte had declared through the Reis Effendi, its determination to reject all diplomatic overtures in favor of the Greek insurgents. The motives for this decision are the same as those expressed on previous occasions.

The Egyptian fleet which sailed from Alexandria for the Morea, on the 20th Nov. commanded by Moharem Bey, son-in-law of the Pacha, consists of 78 sail, of which 30 are sloops of war, 4 fire-ships, and the rest European and Turkish transports. There were no troops on board, but money, provisions, and ammunition. The specie on board amounted to 900,000 Spanish dollars.

The Austrian Observer, of the 17th Feb. states that according to recent advices from Greece, a battle was fought on the 19th Dec. at Belira, (on the other side of Parnassus,) in which the Greeks had the advantage.

The third victory gained by Karaiskaki is confirmed. The booty taken at Volizza was much more considerable than at first reported. Salona is in the hands of the Greeks. Karaiskaki, after his victories at Arakova and Volizza, where he took 1500 horses, all kinds of ammunition, provisions, &c. surprised and cut to pieces near Lepanto, a corps of 1000 Turks, who were marching to Salona, to relieve that place. Part of Karaiskaki's army are to be sent to the army of Eleusia. Two hundred Peloponesians have already repaired thither, and 2000 men, under Col. Gordon and Petronichaly, are going by sea to the Pirceus, escorted by the *American* frigate commanded by Miaulis. All these forces united, are simultaneously to attack the Seraskier, Redschid Pacha, who has approached Athens, from which he had retired in consequence of the victory of Arakova.

South America.—We learn from a gentleman who came passenger in the brig Caledonia, arrived on Saturday last at Baltimore from Rio Grande, that previous to the sailing of the C. it was reported that a battle had been fought between the Brazilian forces and those of the Banda Oriental, in which the loss on both sides was very great, 4 or 5,000 men—both parties claimed the victory.