

Foreign.

From the Theatre of War.—Capt. Thompson, of the ship Atlantic, who arrived on Saturday from Trieste and Trapani, (24th Sept.) informs us, that a report was in circulation at the latter place, when he sailed, and generally believed, that the British and French fleets had taken possession of the fortresses of the Dardanelles, and that the British fleet had passed into the Black sea. A few days after sailing, Capt. Thompson spoke a British brig from Smyrna, the captain of which informed him that a report to the same effect was current at Smyrna. If this be true, it is a movement on the part of Britain and France, that is far from being pacific; we will not, however, indulge in speculations, but wait with patience, for later, and more certain information.—*N. Y. Cour.*

[The Petersburg Times offers the following comments on the foregoing report:]

The above may be true, though we think it has little probability to rest upon. The movement may have taken place, and been heard of in the island of Sicily on the 24th of September, and yet not known in London on the 30th. But the last accounts left the British and French ambassadors at Constantinople, acting the part of mediators between the Russians and Turks: and it would have been treachery of the basest dye to attempt by military force to seize the Ottoman strongholds, while pretending to employ their diplomatic skill to moderate the demands of the Emperor Nicholas. The Cabinets of England and France at the present day, we believe incapable of so much hypocrisy—though a precedent might be adduced not farther back than the year 1807, in the seizure of the Danish fleet and the bombardment of Copenhagen. Then Mr. Perceval, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, justified the British ministry by saying they had taken the Danish ships because they were apprehensive the navy of the neutral power would fall into the hands of the French. Now the Duke of Wellington upon the same plea might take possession of the forts on the Dardanelles in order to keep off the Russians. However, such a procedure was unlooked for, and the report needs confirmation.

Latest from Smyrna.—The brig William and Henry, at Boston, sailed on the 17th of September from Smyrna, and brings papers to the 12th. Mr. Clark, a passenger, has furnished the following memorandum: "The Russian head-quarters were at Adrianople about the 11th or 12th September. About the 5th of September a deputation was sent by the Sultan to the Russian head-quarters with proposals for peace, but the terms were considered inadmissible on the part of the Turks—the preliminary articles being the payment of 350 millions of silver roubles as an indemnification for the expences of the war. It was supposed that the

Russian army would enter Constantinople about the 15th September, and without any battle. In fact the financial system of Turkey is so bad, and the taxes upon the people have been so burdensome, that a war with any powerful nation could not be maintained, nor could an army now be raised to make serious resistance in any part of Turkey. Since the passage of the Balkans by the Russians, all hope of defending Turkey in Europe seems to have been abandoned."

The Russians at Constantinople.—The officers of the Porpoise, which vessel arrived at Norfolk on the 10th, from Mahon, having left that port on the 26th September, state that a report was received at Mahon, that the Russians had reached the walls of Constantinople. This intelligence is much later than any received in this country, and is probably correct. An English and a French squadron were at Smyrna, and a large Russian fleet at the entrance of the Dardanelles.

The Black Sea.—A writer in the Boston Patriot remarks, that it may be recollected that the Emperor of Russia declared at the commencement of hostilities, that he would not sheath the sword till the Sultan had guaranteed free ingress and egress to and from the Black sea, to the flags of all nations. The importance of such a privilege to all nations, and to us among the rest, is very obvious; and the writer adds, that he should not be surprised if we should find eventually a better market at Odessa or Taganrook for the purchase of our imports, and the sale of our exports, than at St. Petersburg. We have certainly no reason, on the score of either humanity or interest, to be much grieved at the humiliation of those barbarians, who are very properly said rather to have pitched their camp in Europe, than to have settled there.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Colombia.—The N. York Mercantile Advertiser says: Letters from Bogota, of the last of September, state that the new Congress was to assemble in January to form a Constitution. A part of the army had already been gained over to make Bolivar Emperor; but the opposition was very strong and a compromise was expected between the parties, so as to make him President for ten years, with dictatorial powers, and liberty to be re-elected another ten years. A strong party was also favorable to his being elected President for life. Few except the military, were in favor of his being made Emperor.

By the brig Medina, the editors of the Advertiser received Bogota papers to the 27th September inclusive, and Carthagena dates of the 11th October. A passenger states that the rebellion of Cordova commenced at a ball given by him to the inhabitants at Rio Negro, where he proclaimed the Constitution of Cucuta, the first Constitution of Colombia, and was joined by all present except the Bishop and some of the

principal officers of Bolivar. The Bishop immediately left for Bogota to give the information, and the consequence was that the government despatched a force of 6 or 700 men for Antioquia, commanded by Gen. Ollery, who had arrived at Nercy with 4000 men. Although the papers speak of this rebellion very lightly, there is reason to believe that a strong body of men will join Cordova in opposition to Bolivar, and that a civil war will ensue. Letters from Bogota of 27th September, state their fears that the revolution would extend to that place.

Buenos Ayres.—By the arrival of the brig Bunker Hill, at New-York, Buenos Ayres papers have been received to the 12th September inclusive. General Juas Jose Viamont is at the head of the government. Matters were tranquil. A *te deum* has been celebrated for the termination of civil war. Rejoicings and illuminations had taken place. It appears from the British Packet of Sept. 15th, that the revenue of Buenos Ayres for the year 1828, was \$3,667,783, and that there was a deficit at the end of the year of \$13,377,449.

Monte Video.—We are indebted (says the New-York Commercial) to Capt. Adams, of the Bunker Hill, for a Monte Video Gazette of Sept. 25. A change had taken place in the government; the ministers of war and finance having resigned, and Gen. Francisco Rivera and Gen. Lavelleja being appointed to succeed them. By a decree of Sept 10, Dr. Joseph Obas and Minguel Barreiro are appointed to assist in the ministries of the government and of the treasury, with the title of *encargados*.

Mexico.—The New-Orleans Bee states, that the vessels which carried provisions to Tampico for the Spanish troops, have been seized by order of Santa Anna; the expelled Spaniards who went on board of them have been arrested and will be put to death.



Tarborough,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1829.

General Assembly.—Monday last was the time appointed for the Legislature of this State to assemble at Raleigh. The Raleigh papers of this week, which arrive here to-morrow, will probably furnish us with Governor Owen's Message—if so, it will appear in our next.

We understand that a private letter was received in this place yesterday from Raleigh, stating that on Monday last Bedford Brown, Esq. of Caswell, was elected Speaker of the Senate on the first ballot—Mr. Brown receiving 40 votes, and Gen. Louis D. Wilson, 17.

Raleigh, Nov. 12.—The Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of North-Carolina, commences to-day in this city. Judge Potter will preside. Chief Justice Marshall is a member of

the Virginia Convention and will not be present. We learn that Mr. Devereux and Mr. Gaston, who appear on one side or the other in almost every case, wrote to the Chief Justice proposing to continue the causes in which they are concerned, leaving him to consult his own convenience with regard to attending the Court. The Chief Justice returned an answer expressing his thanks and his determination to avail himself of their courtesy.—*Raleigh Reg.*

Vermont.—The Legislature of this session has just adjourned. One of its most important measures, is the abolition of all Militia trainings except the annual inspection in June. It is thought that it will save annually to the people more than \$50,000, aside from its favorable effect on their morals and habits.—*ib.*

Something New.—We learn that Garret D. Wall has declined the office of Governor of New-Jersey, to which he was lately appointed.—*ib.*

Parties in Congress.—The N. York Journal of Commerce contains the following table, which will be interesting to the politician, containing as it does, the strength of parties in the past and approaching Congress:

	20th Congress.		21st Cong.	
	Sen.	Reps.	Sen.	Reps.
	A. J.	A. J.	Op. Ad.	O. A.
Maine,	1	5	2	2
N. Hamp's're,	1	5	1	1
Massach'etts,	2	0	13	0
Connecticut,	2	0	6	0
Rhode-Is'l'd,	2	0	2	0
Vermont,	2	0	5	0
New York,	0	2	15	19
New-Jersey,	1	1	6	0
Pennsylvania,	1	1	6	20
Delaware,	0	2	1	0
Maryland,	1	1	5	4
Virginia,	0	2	5	17
N. Carolina,	0	2	4	9
S. Carolina,	0	2	0	9
Georgia,	0	2	0	7
Kentucky,	0	2	4	8
Tennessee,	0	2	0	9
Ohio,	2	0	10	4
Louisiana,	0	2	2	1
Indiana,	2	0	2	1
Mississippi,	0	2	0	1
Illinois,	1	1	0	1
Alabama,	0	2	0	3
Missouri,	1	1	1	0
	21	27	94	119
	21	24	22	73

Jackson maj'y, 6 25 4 67

It appears from those statements, that the Administration majority in the Senate has experienced a decrease of two members since the last session, and in the House an increase of 42.

The Presidency.—The two following extracts are from the fourth volume of Mr. Jefferson's writings as edited by his grandson. The first shews, that this great man felt very sensibly the difficulties attendant on the exercise of Executive patronage—and that he received a full share of that kind of censure, which at this day occupies too large a portion in some of our public journals.

When President, in 1807, he wrote to John Dickinson, thus:

"I have tired you, my friend with a long letter: but your tedium will end in a few lines more. Mine has yet two years to endure. I am tired of an office where I can