

Foreign Intelligence.

New York Daily Advertiser Office,
Saturday, May 17th, 7 P. M.

Our pilot-boat has just reached the city from the bark Turbo, Captain Whittier, which sailed from Havre on the 10th of April. By her the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have received Paris and Havre papers of the 9th, the day previous to the day of sailing. The affairs on the Continent do not appear to be settled. In France, the subject of the new ministry appears to occupy much speculation in the Paris journals. Fresh disturbances had broken out in Lyons.

In Belgium great excitement prevailed; Brussels had been again the scene of great discord.

From Spain it appears that the capital was tranquil, but the Carlists in the northern and different parts appear to be very formidable, and far from being subdued.

Austria and Russia have as much as they can do to put down the liberal spirit that breaks out in different parts of the Continent.

The details of the news, do not appear to be of any great consequence. Nothing from Portugal.

LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE: SERIOUS INSURRECTIONS & HARD FIGHTING.

New York, May 19.

By the packet ship Poland, Capt. Anthony, we have French papers to April 16th. They contain accounts of formidable insurrections in various cities, particularly in Paris and Lyons! In the latter city the fighting between the troops and the insurgents lasted through successive days, and produced lamentable slaughter. The troops appear to have been everywhere faithful. The accounts, however, are evidently made up with some reference to satisfying the Government; one of the Paris papers which took a different course having been suppressed on the spot.

In Belgium there had been some disturbances, in which the Government exhibited its weakness.

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE, April 12—half past four o'clock.—Notwithstanding the continuance of the disturbances at Lyons, the price of Stocks has been firm, there being no decline for money.

FROM GALLIGNANI'S MESSENGER, OF 12th APRIL.

Events at Lyons and the neighborhood.

The ministerial Evening Journal gives the following details relative to the events at Lyons: "The Government received, this morning, by express, a report of the proceedings at Lyons, on Wednesday. It presents a lamentable picture, since French blood has been shed, but at the same time affords positive assurance of the triumph of order and the laws. For several days the authorities had been warned, and were prepared for sinister occurrences. Every thing showed that the agitators, despairing of success in the Capital, where the magistracy is sustained by the National Guards and the garrison, determined to make an attempt in the provinces, and the unfortunate city of Lyons, the capital of industry, obtained the deplorable preference. Although the Court was sitting, the place St. Jean was completely free from any assemblage of the people, and this solitude evidently proved that the anarchists had determined to come en masse. In fact they made their appearance about 11 o'clock. A man read an incendiary address, and in a few minutes after the barricades were begun. The Prefect, without a moment's hesitation, gave orders for their being destroyed.

"Major General Bouchet, who commands the Department of the Couches du Rhone under Gen. Ainaud, directly brought the troops forward. The gendarmes, under Colonel Gaudet, and the infantry, assailed the barricades with the most determined resolution, and carried them under a brisk fire. The Prefect never quitted the troops during the action. The barricades were all thrown down as soon as they were raised, but still there was a great many seriously wounded, and some killed; but the greatest loss was not on the side of the troops. The severest part of the action took place in the Place de la Prefecture. The anarchists found their most solid intrenchments in the new temporary hall, and it became necessary to beat down the palisades with cannon shot. They were soon destroyed, and those who had endeavored to defend them were put to flight. The place was then entered by the troops, and a long exchange of musketry ensued between the soldiery and the insurgents, who had stationed themselves in what is called the organ gallery. Cannon were again used, the gallery was fired from the alley, and entered. A house filled with rioters, armed with muskets, was burst open by means of petards. A great number of prisoners were taken, some wounded, and others blacked with gunpowder. At every point the troops had the advantage. Other engagements took place on the bridges, at the Place des Terreaux, and La Croix Rousse.

"The cannon and musketry were firing for several hours together in the midst of this commercial city. At 4 o'clock the action ceased. Dispatches from all the surrounding country, as well as St. Etienne, Macon and Dijon, announce that all was quiet there."

"The movements were directed with great regularity, and the orders given were followed with the utmost precision. The ar-

tillery, drove them for shelter into the narrow streets in the centre of town, and particularly in the Rue Merciere, where it was difficult to reach them. The number of workmen engaged in the combat is said to amount to between 7 and 8 thousand.

FROM GALLIGNANI'S MESSENGER, OF APRIL 15.

The Government has received news from Lyons, by express, to the evening of the 12th instant. The day had been bloody and decisive. The rebels driven from other positions, took refuge in three or four churches, among others in the Cathedral, which it was necessary to besiege. All who were shut up in it perished; their number is supposed to be 200. The rebels had also possession of two posts, one at Fourviere, seated on a hill commanding the Saone, which the troops took by assault, killing or making prisoners all who were found in it, and the other was that of St. George, which was also being attacked with the utmost vigor. All the communications have been re-established, and comparative order and tranquillity have succeeded four days of disasters and affliction.

A letter from St. Etienne, dated the 11th inst. at six in the evening, announces that some rioters had on that day made an attempt to gain possession of a manufactory of arms but were defeated. A soldier was killed in the square before the Hotel de Ville.

A letter of the 13th from Chatons-sur-Saone says: "Encouraged by the news of the insurrection at Lyons, the Republican faction has just attempted a movement here, which has been speedily repressed."

It is said that about 200 of the troops were put hors de combat—120 of these were carried to the hospital, and the rest were killed on the spot. The losses on the side of the rebels were much more considerable. It is said that no less than 600 of them were killed and wounded.

FROM GALLIGNANI'S MESSENGER, OF APRIL 13.

The band of rioters who last night attempted to renew the scenes of the Cloître St. Mary in this capital, have been defeated at every point by the bravery and devotion of the troops and the National Guards, who vied with each other in zeal and energy to put an end to these lawless and desperate outrages. The insurgents had placed themselves at the windows in the several streets in which they had taken their stand, whence they could fire in comparative safety upon the troops and the national guards, and thus assassinate their brave antagonists. They kept up in this manner an occasional firing during the entire night; which was not returned by the troops; but when daylight enabled the latter to act, to take possession of every barricade and every house which afforded them shelter, was but the work of an hour; and, between 7 and 8 o'clock, they were master of every hostile position.

Cavalry, infantry, and masses of the citizen troops, remain under arms, ready to act at a moment's notice, should their services be again called for, of which, however, we are happy to announce, no apprehension is entertained. A great number of prisoners were made at the various barricades. As the Duke of Orleans and Nemours were passing the Rue de Ponceau, two shots were fired at them, happily without effect.

It is rumored that the Societe de l'Union de Juliet decided by a majority, notwithstanding the opposition of a great number of members, that it would assemble after the promulgation of the association law, at the house of Gen. Lafayette, its president, to protest, de facto, and actively against the execution of the law. It is added that the venerable President resisted this design with firmness, which is in perfect accord with his long and honorable political career, so deeply impressed with the unalterable sentiment of legality.—Temps.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—Notwithstanding a reduced importation, Cotton continues to be offered; the market has been heavy during the week, and American descriptions with difficulty maintaining their price, except Sea Island, which has been eagerly sought after, and prices of which are on the advance.

The manufactures are in a very prosperous state, particularly the spinners, which are scantily supplied, and for whom new and extensive establishments are now erecting.

A Foundling.—On Saturday night about 9 o'clock, says the New York Transcript, as the servant girl of a respectable clergyman in this city, was closing the blinds of the parlor windows, she heard the cries of an infant in distress, and on opening the front door to ascertain the cause, she discovered a small wicker basket on the step, containing a female child, apparently about 2 months old, which she immediately carried up to her master, who, we understand, has humanely expressed his determination to rear the child as his own. The inside of the basket was padded, and lined with light blue satin and lace edging. The child had on very good clothes, richly ornamented with lace, and wore round the neck a valuable pearl necklace, from which was suspended two hearts, joined or rather transfixed, by an arrow, and the whole cut in white cornelian. To the silk quilt which covered the fair little innocent, was sewed a paper, on which were written the following lines, in a neat female hand:

"Suffer little children to come unto me."

Since Christ, your master, did of yore,

Those kindly words express,

You'll surely spurn not from your door,

An infant in distress.

To the editor of "The Man."

Sir—Whilst perusing your 37th No. of "The Man," I observed a paragraph, stating that "Dr. Parr, in several of his letters to Mr. Charles Butler, declares confidently that Junius was a Mr. Lloyd, Secretary to Lord Greenville."

But the following statement, copied from the Wilmington, Delaware, Mirror, of 1803, is certainly the most unequivocal claim that was ever laid to their authorship; and I have no doubt will prove interesting to many of your readers. If untrue, Mr. Rodney deserves no small praise for his ingenuity.

"In the fall of 1773, not long after Maj. Gen. Chas. Lee, of the American army, had arrived in America, I had," says Mr. T. Rodney, "the pleasure of spending an afternoon in his company, when there was no other person present; our conversation chiefly turned on politics, and was mutually free and open. Among other things, the Letters of Junius were mentioned, General Lee asked me, 'Who was conjectured to be the author?' I replied 'our conjectures had generally followed those started in England; but, for myself, I concluded from the spirit, style, patriotism, and political information which they displayed, that Lord Chesterfield was the author, and yet that there were sentiments in them which indicated his not being the author. Gen. Lee immediately replied with considerable animation, affirming 'that to his certain knowledge, Lord Chesterfield was not the author, neither did he know who the author was any more than I did, and that there was not a man in the world, not even Woodfall the publisher, who knew who the author was—that the secret rested solely with himself, and forever would remain with him.'"

"Feeling in some degree surprised at this unexpected declaration, after pausing a little, I replied, 'No, General Lee, if you certainly know what you have affirmed it can no longer solely remain with him, for certainly no one could know what you have affirmed but the author himself. Recollecting himself, he replied, 'I have unguardedly committed myself, and it would be but folly to deny to you that I am the author, but I must request that you will not reveal it during my life, for it never was, and never will be revealed by me to any other.'"

[Mr. R. then goes on to state several circumstances in corroboration of his assertion; and *inter alia*, that General Lee went to the continent during the publication of these letters, but the discovery might have ruined him, while under the power of the Court of London.]

"General Chas. Lee was a native of Cheshire, Eng., and entering into the Army he served in America and afterwards in Portugal. Having offended the English ministry by his writing, and prevented his preferment at home, he engaged in the service of the insurgent English Colonies, of North America, and was the first who suggested the idea of a Declaration of Independence. He aspired to the post of Commander-in-Chief, and finding himself surpassed by Washington, he conceived a jealousy of that officer, which he manifested by his conduct at the battle of Monmouth, and on other occasions. He was tried by a Court Martial, and suspended for a year from all his functions in 1778. He then retired from the service, and died at Philadelphia, Oct. 2d, 1782. He wrote 'Essays, Political and Military,' which, with his Letters, were published at the end of Memoirs of his life by Edward Langworthy, in 1791, and whoever will compare these with the 'Letters of Junius' will be apt to embrace Mr. Rodney's opinion."

Williamsburg, April 7, 1834.

Water Spout.—We learn from an Apalachicola (Florida) paper, that the citizens of that place, were gratified not long since, with a view of a large water spout which formed in the bay, immediately opposite the town. When first discovered, it presented an appearance of commotion in the clouds, such as is often witnessed on the approach of a thunder storm. After but a few minutes had elapsed, it assumed the shape of a funnel suspended in the air, the small part slowly descending till it communicated with the water below, the surface of which, after the spout came to maturity, so to speak, was agitated, and resembled a numerous boiling fountain. It then moved on rapidly and broke when about half a mile distant.

The spout passed, within a hundred yards of the Shell Castle, a small schooner, employed as a lighter in the port. Her crew became alarmed, lowered her sails, dropped anchor and retired to the cabin, scarcely hoping to escape destruction. They did however escape, and soon after returned to town, exulting in their good fortune.

The grandeur of the scene was very considerably enhanced by the interest which was felt for the safety of the lighter, as well as the shipping in the roads.—It was remarked by several sea-captains, who had often witnessed such things at sea, that the total destruction of a vessel of any size would be the unavoidable consequence of coming in contact with a water spout of such smaller dimensions.—[Philad. Gaz.]

An Intelligent Jury.—At the Derby Assizes, in a case of stealing, where two men and a female were implicated, they returned into Court with the following verdict, which is a curiosity of its kind—"We find the woman not guilty and the men guilty, but we recommend them to mercy, because there is not evidence enough to convict them!"

TREATY WITH CHILI.

The new Convention with Chili, recently ratified by the U. S. Senate, has been officially published. The Baltimore American gives the following brief, but lucid synopsis of it.

The commerce and navigation of the two countries with each other, are put on the footing of those of the most favored nations, and every subsequent grant, by either, to other nations, is to become common to the other, as though specially granted,—freely, if given freely, or on the same terms, if compensation is required. The Republic of Chili reserves out of this stipulation, its existing treaties with other South American Governments and Mexico, and with both parties except their own coasting trade.

The 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th articles provide for the security of the property of the citizens of either country in the other against embargoes, or imprisonment for military purposes, without indemnification, for protection and aid in their harbors, against pirates or other enemies, or in distress, for the restoration of property carried by pirates into the ports of either, and for exempting the cargoes of wrecked and damaged vessels of either party, not intended for consumption in the country, from all duties and imposts.

The right of disposing of personal estate is secured to the citizens of either party in the territory of the other, according to the laws which regulate the property of its own citizens; and successions, by testament or from intestates, follow the same rules. In the case of real estate, three years is given to alien heirs to dispose of it, and withdraw the proceeds. Security of property, free access to the courts, and liberty of religious worship are mutually guaranteed to the resident citizens of either.

From article 12 to 24 inclusive, relate to the questions of neutral commerce, contraband, and blockade.

They establish succinctly that free ships make free goods; that commerce in time of war shall be free to neutrals, direct to the ports of the enemies of either, and from port to port; and that on board of the ships of neutrals, every thing is free, (contraband excepted) although the whole or part of the lading belong to belligerents. The same principle of protection extends to persons, except officers or soldiers in actual service; it further limits the benefit of this protection to the property and persons of belligerents, who acknowledge the same principles.

An alternative stipulation is made, that when the neutral flag protects the property of the belligerent, the flag of the belligerent shall not protect neutral property, and a *converso*,—where the neutral flag does not, the enemy's shall.

Article 14th, defines what shall be contraband. Contraband does not subject the vessel or cargo to confiscation, except if those articles are given up on demand. Sufficient notice of blockades is to be given, and vessels entering or departing are to be warned, and liable to confiscation only on persisting in spite of warning and notice.

Captains of armed vessels are made personally liable for all extortion or ill treatment in searching for contraband, and no commander of a merchant vessel is to be summoned on board of an armed vessel. When vessels are under convoy, the word of honor of the commander of the convoy is to be taken as final evidence of the character and cargoes of the merchant vessels under his charge. Mutual stipulations are made, for the regulation of prize cases, that the reason for condemnation in each case may be fully stated, and authentic evidence furnished to the party.

In case of war between the United States and Chili, a specific time is to be allowed to resident merchants to wind up their affairs, and safe conduct given them. Persons of other occupations may remain, under the protection of the laws,—responsible for their personal conduct towards the state. No debts of property to be confiscated or sequestered.

A series of articles provides for the reception and treatment of Ministers, and their powers, and those of consuls.

Deserters from public and private vessels are to be given up to the consuls. An explanatory article except *slaves* as such, serving in any capacity in our vessels.

The explanatory articles are not important, only making more explicit some of the provisions of the original articles.

The treaty is to continue for twelve years, and to be terminable then and thereafter only on a previous notice of twelve months.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. May 1.

Great damage by Frost.—The damage sustained by the frost on Sunday night, has perhaps never been greater in this section of country, so late in the season. For some weeks past the weather had been mild, just such as the planter could desire, and the stand of cotton was exceedingly fine; but the flattering prospect has been sadly reversed. Saturday night was attended with some frost—the weather was cool throughout Sunday, the wind from the north and a killing frost was the consequence at night.

We fear the injury has been general throughout North Alabama, if not the whole Cotton growing country. In our immediate vicinity, we hear of some planters who have lost whole fields; others half, &c. Many will be unable to replant for the want of seed, which it will be impossible to procure at this late season.—Democrat.

To the Farmers.

THE undersigned subscriber has opened a shop in the Town of Charlotte, one door below Mr. Joseph Pritchard's Warehouse, where he intends carrying on the

Wheelwright Business

in its various branches. He hopes that constant and close attention to business and workmanship of the best kind will insure him a liberal share of public patronage. He may be found at his Shop at all times through the day. He also makes first rate CRADLES for cutting Wheat. Harvest is now coming on. Those needing had better apply. His Cradles will be warranted to be superior and of the very best kind.

MIDDLETON LAWING.
Charlotte, May 26, 1834.

ESTATE SALE.

ON Tuesday, the 17th day of June next, I will sell at the late residence of Gen. Peter Forney, dec'd all the

PERSONAL PROPERTY, not otherwise disposed of, consisting of a variety of Farming & Mechanical Tools,

A number of HORSES, MULES, CATTLE & OXEN. A quantity of Cast IRON, HOLLOW WARE, together with PIG-IRON, RAILING, and a variety of OLD IRON and METAL.

—ALSO—
About FIFTY NEGROES, MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN—among which are first-rate Hammerers, Refiners, Blowers, Forge-Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c.

The sale will continue from day to day, until the whole is disposed of.

Conditions—"Twelve months' credit—good and approved security required."

J. FORNEY, Executor.

The Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Peter Forney, deceased, gives notice to all persons having demands against the Estate to present them legibly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of recovery—and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate settlement. For the purpose of closing the accounts, I will attend at the Forge every Friday and Saturday, and every Tuesday and Wednesday at the Furnace, until the sale.

J. FORNEY, Executor.

Lincoln county, May 10, 1834.

To all the Good People of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

WHEREAS, at the last Superior Court, held at the Court-House in Charlotte, in and for said County, the veracity of JOHN M. STEEL, of Lancaster District, South Carolina, was attested in open Court as a witness, in the case of James McAnkie versus Thomas C. Massey, by Robert Walkup, who stated that he would not believe him, the said Steel, on his oath. Now, in justice to the young man, these are to certify that we have known the said John M. Steel, for a number of years, and we believe him to be a young man whose oath may be depended on as much as any man's within our knowledge. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our names, this 13th May, 1834.

JEREM. CURETON	H. MASSEY, junr.
WM. CARNES	SAM'L. BLYTHE
M. C. HEATH	GRACY CROCKETT
JAC. HEATH	JNO. P. CROCKETT
WM. WILSON	EVAN PHILIPS
WM. WOODS	JOHN CARNS
HERCULES HUTIE	JOHN C. IVEY
WM. H. DICKY	WM. VAUGHAN
AILEN MORROW	WM. THROWER
B. M. PORTER	HENRY ANDERSON
R. S. MASSEY	F. WILLIAMS
JESSE SLEDGE	JAS. D. CRAIG

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me, by William D. Henderson, for certain purposes therein expressed, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 16th of June next, a

House and Lot

in said Town, situate on Main-street, being the same lately occupied by Dr. Samuel Henderson, dec'd. Terms cash.

N. W. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

May 23d, 1834.

NOTICE.

Public Sale of Land.

WILLIAM DEWESE, Guardian of High Bryson, will expose to sale, on Monday, the 14th day of July next, at the dwelling house of the said Bryson,

36 Acres of LAND,

lying on the south side of the plantation of the said Bryson; and also, all his Personal Property, by virtue of a Decree of the Judge of the Superior Court of Law of Mecklenburg county. The Land is valuable, and the personal property consists of House Stock and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

WM. DEWESE, Guardian.

June 2, 1834.

ATTENTION!

FANTASTICALS.

YOU are hereby ordered to meet at the house adjoining the Academy Lots, (formerly occupied by N. Fehworth) on Saturday, the 7th of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M. armed and equipped as the Constitution of said Company directs; for the purpose of drill.

AGROTHOROS FEELTIGHT.

Ordinary Sergeant.

Notice Fantasticals.

Colonel Pompey Hannibal Zantimus Zaph-nathaneah Sarcher will review at half past 3 o'clock P. M. All those not answering to their names at the roll call, may expect to be fined.

OBADIAH BHOOKS, Adj.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby notified not to trade for the HOUSE and LOT, pretended to be owned by Thomas A. Mera, as the undersigned has an Equity right in the same, which he is determined to assert.

JOHN WOODRUFF.

April 17, 1834.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.