

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

"Tidings of war, and of adventures &c."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 8.

The fast sailing ship *Franklin*, Captain Graham, arrived here last night in forty-one days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 28th of July. To the polite attention of Captain Graham, the Editors of the American are indebted for London papers to the evening of the 26th of July inclusive.

Intended Evacuation of Spain.

The London Courier of July 26 assures its readers that they may rely on the authenticity of the following intelligence:

The French Government have it in contemplation to retire across the Ebro, and to take up their line of defence along that river. The heavy artillery has been ordered up, to invest the strong positions on that line.

It is the intention of the Duke de Angoulême to withdraw the troops from before Cadiz, unless there should arise a more favorable prospect of being successful in accommodating the differences between the contending parties in Spain. The dissensions, in fact, between the royalists themselves form almost as strong an impediment to the adjustment of matters, as the dissensions between the Royalists and the Cortes.

The letter which we published on Thursday from Madrid, written as we stated, "by a person well qualified to form a just and impartial estimate of the present and future prospects of Spain," corroborates what we have said. The following passages from that letter disclose important facts:

"The French are not masters here.—The violent party which continues to urge the Regency to acts of arbitrary power, finds no support in the Duke d'Angoulême, or his adherents. They are anxious to negotiate with the more moderate party of the Cortes, and to endeavor to save the King's life, by giving favorable terms to the former. The supporters of arbitrary power are decidedly averse to any treaty with the rebels in Cadiz. It remains to be seen whether the French party will have power enough to oppose successfully their more violent friends and allies.

"The fact is, that this delay bears most heavily on the French finances, and necessarily must, in a short time, force that Power either to join the advocates of arbitrary despotism, or to leave the contending parties to settle matters with the Cortes as they may."

Fight of Corunna.

The following has been posted up at Lloyd's:—BRISTOL, July 25th.—Arrived L'Atrévida, Cortieno, from Corunna; sailed on the morning of the 18th instant, with despatches. Up to that period the attempts of the French upon Corunna had been repulsed with considerable loss, and their advanced troops were retreating.

The London Globe of July 25th, says: "We have just seen a gentleman who left Corunna on the 18th in the Atrévida. The French were repulsed with great loss. Our informant states that they left upon the field one hundred and thirty wagon loads of dead. On the 19th, the Atrévida was still in sight of Corunna, and the Constitutional flag was flying.

No immediate communication from our brave countryman Sir Robert Wilson has been received, but as he received only a flesh wound in the thigh, it is hoped that he may soon be enabled to renew his useful services."

The London Globe of July 26 says:—"It has been ascertained by the Spanish Legislature that Cadiz is amply provisioned for three months."

There has been a misunderstanding between the blockading Squadron and a British frigate, respecting the attempted passage of some British ships into Cadiz. The frigate fully succeeded in obtaining them a passage into the port. The American vessels totally disregarded the blockade, and pass in and out just as they please."

(FROM LLOYD'S.)

PLYMOUTH, JULY 22.

The Augusta, of and from Corunna, arrived here this evening with sundry passengers, who appeared to have quitted that place in great haste, in consequence of a sudden attack, made on the 15th and 16th inst. by about 8,000 French.

"It is said that in this attack 7 or 800 French fell; that the loss on the part of the Spanish was comparatively trifling, (the number not stated); but that five or six Spanish officers have been wounded and one killed; that Sir Robert Wilson had been wounded in his thigh, and a Colonel Light (one of his aides-de-camp) severely wounded.

Important Patriot Victory.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 5.

The brig Greek, Captain Smith, arrived here last evening in 18 days from Curacao, brings the following important intelligence of the success of the Colombian arms:

On the 7th of August the Spanish Frigate Constitution and Corvette Ceres arrived at Curacao from Maracaibo—they communicated the following intelligence:

—that on the 24th July, Commodore Padilla and Beluche, commanding the Colombian squadron, consisting of brigs Independencia and Mara, and schooners Spartana and Constitution, with several smaller vessels, attacked the Spanish flotilla, under the command of Commodore Laborde, consisting of one brig, three schooners and twenty-five gun-boats.—The action was severe and ended in almost the total destruction of the Spanish squadron; the brig and schooner were blown up, and the rest captured or destroyed with the exception of the schooner Esperador, in which Commodore Laborde made his escape to his ship lying outside the bar. The Spanish confess the loss of 1500 men; among whom they count 160 officers; out of 100 men landed from the commodore's ship, only eleven returned.

Patriot.

Surrender of Gen. Morales and Maracaibo.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 8.—We have it in our power to communicate the highly gratifying intelligence of the brilliant success which has attended the arms of the Colombian Republic, in obtaining possession of the city of Maracaibo, and effecting the capitulation of its most active and dreaded enemy, the Royal General MORALES, and the forces under his command. The pleasing information was received here yesterday morning by the fast sailing schooner Arabella, Capt. Edwards, from La Guayra, which port she left on the 22d August. To the polite attention of J. B. GILL, the editors of the *American* are indebted for a file of the *Colombiano* of Caracas to the 13th August, and of the *Caracas Iris* to the 18th inclusive. In the Iris-extraordinary of the last date we have the official treaty of the capitulation, together with other official documents. The capitulation was effected on the 3d August, and formally approved on the following day by the Colombian Generals MANRIQUE and PADILLA. Its principal provisions are, that Morales and all those attached to him are to leave the country, and that they are to be considered prisoners of war until exchanged. Morales had been sent to Cuba, and the rest are to be taken at the expense of the Colombian Government.

Gen. PAEZ had gone from Caracas to summon Porto Cavello, now the last hold of the Royalists, to surrender.

In consequence of this decisive intelligence, illuminations at La Guayra and Caracas had taken place, and were to continue three days.

BUENOS AYRES.

By the arrival at New-York, of the brig Dick, in 48 days from Buenos Ayres, the important information has been received, that a preliminary treaty of peace between the State of Buenos Ayres and the government of Spain, was formally signed on the 4th of July. The following are the preamble and articles of the treaty:

Preliminary convention, agreed upon between the government of Buenos Ayres and the commissioners of his Catholic Majesty.

The government of Buenos Ayres having recognised and caused to be recognised, by virtue of credentials presented and legalised in due form, as commissioners of his Catholic Majesty, Messieurs Antonio Luis Pereyra, and Luis de la Robla, and the minister of foreign relations of the state of Buenos Ayres, having proposed to those gentlemen, the formation of a convention preliminary to a definite treaty of peace between his Catholic Majesty and the United Provinces, on the fundamental principles established by the law of the 19th of June of the present year; after mutual conferences and explanations of what they considered conducive to the best arrangement of the relations between the states before mentioned making use of the faculties with which they are invested and of the powers by which they are authorized, they have adjusted the said preliminary convention in the terms expressed in the following articles.

Art. 1. After 60 days, to be counted from the ratification of this convention by the government by whom it appertains, all hostilities by land and by sea between them and the Spanish nation shall cease.

2. Consequently the general commanding the forces of his Catholic Majesty in Peru, will keep the positions he may occupy at the time he shall be informed of this convention, saving the particular stipulations that by mutual convenience the adjoining governments may propose or accept for the improvement of the respective lines of occupation during the suspension of hostilities.

3. The relations of commerce, with the only exception of contraband-articles of war, shall be fully re-established during the term of this suspension, between these provinces and the Spanish monarchy, the provinces occupied in Peru by the arms of his Catholic Majesty and the states that ratify this treaty.

4. The relations of maritime commerce with the Spanish nation and the state ratify this convention, shall be adjusted by special convention, to be entered into immediately after the present.

5. Neither the authorities that govern the province of Peru in the name of his Catholic Majesty, nor the adjoining states, shall impose on the commerce of either greater contributions than those existing at the time of the ratification of this treaty.

7. The suspension of hostilities shall continue for the term of 18 months.

8. Within the said term, the government of the state of Buenos Ayres shall negotiate by means of a plenipotentiary of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, and conformably to the law of the 19th of June, the celebration of a definite treaty of peace and friendship between his Catholic Majesty and the states of the American continent to which said law refers.

9. In the event of a renewal of hostilities, these shall not take place, nor shall the relations of commerce cease until four months after such intermission.

10. The law existing in the Spanish monarchy, as well as in the state of Buenos Ayres, relative to the inalienability of property, although that of enemies, shall have full effect, in the event mentioned in the preceding article, in the territories of the governments that ratify this treaty and reciprocally.

11. As soon as the government of Buenos Ayres may be authorised by the representatives of the state to ratify this convention, it shall negotiate with the government of Chili, Peru, and the other provinces of the Rio de la Plata for their joining in the same; and the commissioners of his Catholic Majesty shall take at the same time all the means conducive to its having the promptest and fullest effect on the part of the authorities of his Catholic Majesty.

12. For the due effect and validity of this convention, the necessary number shall be sealed by the commissioners of his Catholic Majesty with their seals, and by the government of Buenos Ayres with the seal of foreign relations.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th.

Bernardino Rivadavia, Antonio Luis Pereyra, Luis de la Robla.

NEWS FROM AFRICA.

Letters have been received by the Resident Agent to the Colonization Society in this city, the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, from the Society's Principal Agent (Dr. AYRES) at the Colony, of a very late date, and satisfactory nature. The intelligence, up to the 21st of July, is as favorable as could have been reasonably expected. (Only eight deaths by fever have occurred during the rains—five adults, and three children; and these deaths were occasioned rather through the unavoidable exposures of the patient, than through the violence of the disease. The affairs of the colony may now be considered as prosperous, instead of adverse.

It becomes highly necessary for the Boston editors to ascertain how it happened that they were galled into the belief of such an abominable pack of stories as they sent abroad as *News* from Mesurado, such as all the people being dead; and the rest dying, and the Fort being carried off in a whirlwind.

[Nat. Intel.]

Dr. Ayres under date July 21, 1823, says, that his confidence in the success of the Colony is no wise abated—the Colonists, he observes, will in two or three weeks, be placed on their own lots, and go to work for themselves.

Conspiracy at Havana.—By an arrival at Baltimore, the Editor of the *Baltimore Patriot* has received information that a pretty formidable conspiracy among the natives (blacks and mulattoes) had been suppressed by the energetic measures of the Governor, Gen. Vives. The plot was discovered to the Governor by a mulatto only a short time before it was to have broken out. The object of the conspirators was to rid the island of European and white population. It is said that a General holding a command among the soldiers, was privy to the plot.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 4.

Four-horned Rams.—The brig American, from Rio Grande, has brought out three four horned rams, two horns on the head elevated, and the others bending downwards, with the usual crooks in them. No animal could be better prepared for self-defence, and none so well calculated to withstand heavy battering.

[Gaz.]

Constitutions.—It is a curious fact, that an application has been made by the Portuguese Government to the Dutch Consul, at Lisbon, for a copy of the Constitution of the Netherlands granted in the year 1814, under the auspices of England.

The Consul not having a copy in his possession—nor contemplating, perhaps, the possibility of such a request—has written to his Court to obtain one perfectly correct, and well authenticated.

Meteorite Stone.—A Mr. Dinsmore, in Maine, states, that, as he was at work in his field in the afternoon of the 7th of August, he heard an unusual noise directly over his head, like the firing of many guns in repeated succession, which continued 4 or 5 minutes. About 5 minutes after this sound had ceased, he heard a rustling kind of noise; and looked up to discover the cause, when he saw what looked like a thick cloud in rapid motion, and at that instant heard something strike the ground near him. On examining, he found that a stone had entered the ground about 6 inches, and on striking another stone, had burst into small pieces. The stone was of an ashey-grey color, and was covered with a coat of oxyd of iron.



September 23, 1823.

GEN. PAEZ.

An interesting letter is published in the *Colombiano*, a South American paper, written by Lt. Col. Young, of the Colombia army, giving an interview with the President of the United States, for the purpose of getting his permission for the entrance of two sons of the brave and patriotic Gen. Paez, a chief of the army of Colombia, into the United States military academy at West Point. The two young gentlemen were admitted. This act of hospitality on the part of the United States' government, towards Gen. Paez, will appear the more flattering and complimentary, when it is known that there are now on the list of applications for admission to the Military Academy, the names of more than a thousand young gentlemen, some of whom applied two or three years since.

It must be as flattering to our national feeling, to see distinguished foreigners giving the preference to our institutions over those of any other country, as it is to them to receive from our government that hospitality and national comity which is due from one sovereign state to another,—more especially those nations, between whose inhabitants there is as great a community of principle and interest, as between the citizens of the United States, and those of our sister Republic of Colombia.

How superlatively mortified must those red-hot reformists be, who fretted their gizzards almost to strangulation, during the two last sessions of Congress, to abolish the United States Military Academy at West Point, now to see that institution in so flourishing and prosperous a state, that it has justly become the boast and ornament of our country, and the admiration of foreigners. How infinitely little they must appear, on a self-examination, to see themselves thwarted in all their efforts at a radical annihilation of the most admired measures of our government, and the overthrow of that system, on the preservation of which, the very existence of our Representative Republican form of government vitally depends.

It must be a source of unpleasant reflection to the hero of Orleans, and to his patriotic fellow-citizens of Tennessee, that the delegation in Congress from that State, should be the first to Cocke a Cannon at the Military Academy, and to keep up an inveterate fire from their lungs at the friends of the institution, with a view of frightening them into an abandonment of it. But the intrepid defenders of that strong hold of freedom, have always gallantly beaten off their enemies; and are now so safely entrenched in the hearts of their countrymen, that the fire of the radical forces cannot harm them. Indeed, it is problematical whether hostilities will again be commenced; for it is known that some heavy pieces of Cannon will not be brought into the field the ensuing campaign.

AARON BURR.

We published, a few weeks since, in the *Western Carolinian*, an article from a northern paper, making mention that a son of Col. Alexander Hamilton, and a son of Col. Aaron Burr, are both employed in writing in the same office in Missouri. It seems this is a mistake. The *Charleston City Gazette* says, which, upon examination and inquiry, we find to be true, that Col. Burr never had a son. And it is ascertained that all the sons of Col. Hamilton have offices of their own, in which to employ themselves. At the mention of the name of Aaron Burr, we cannot but recall to memory the scenes of 1801, 2, and 3,—when that wicked man attempted to raise the standard of treason in our country; but as his political career has a long time since passed by, and he now peaceably practises his profession in the city of New-York, unhonored and almost unknown by the rising generation, feelings of charity and commiseration should prompt us to let his gray hairs glide unintercepted into the grave.

At our latest dates from Washington City, the President of the United States and all the members of the Cabinet, except the Secretary of War, were absent, taking their summer recreations. Mr. Calhoun alone remained at his post.

Accounts have been received from Mexico as late as the 24th June, by way of New Orleans. The new Congress was to meet on the 31st October; the form of government will then be fixed upon. It will most likely be a *Federative Republic*, as many of the provinces have declared for that, or death!

NEW PAPER.

The *Georgetown Gazette*, is proposed to be printed in Georgetown, South-Carolina, by T. T. FAY. Mr. Fay says he intends to publish his paper on as large a sheet as that on which the *Charleston Mercury* is printed; that he will publish twice a week at first, in order the sooner to complete the publication of the whole of Count Las Cases Journal. His paper will be commenced in a few weeks. It will probably be an interesting and useful journal. Price \$5 per year.

SPAIN AND SOUTH-AMERICA.

Our last intelligence from Spain wears a very flattering complexion. The events that have transpired in the Peninsula for three or four months past, have been of a cast to fill the mind of every friend to liberty and humanity, with desponding fears; but if we may place any reliance on the accounts contained in the *London Courier*, we have reason to hope that the cause of freedom will ultimately triumph in Spain; that priestcraft and bigotry will eventually be overthrown, and a beautiful system of rational liberty be permanently established, where intolerance and monkish tyranny have long repressed and enslaved the intellect of man.

From South America, our intelligence is of the most pleasing nature. The independence of Buenos Ayres is acknowledged by the mother country; and royal rule is circumscribed to weak, insulated post in Colombia. We refer our readers to the details in the preceding columns of this week's *Carolinian*.

Errata.—The reader will please to make the following typographical corrections in the "Ode for the 4th of July, 1823," published in our paper of the 9th inst: Instead of "Her radiant sun infolds," read, "Her radiant form infolds."—And instead of "Enchased with gems her dazzling zone," read, "Enchased with gems her dazzling zone," &c.

Amidst the various cares and perplexities incident to our business, it is morally impossible always to pay that attention to the proof-sheet of the paper, which the literary character of a respectable journal demands. The varied duties required in a country printing establishment, will not warrant an exclusive devotion to the editorial department.

THE REV. MR. GREEN.

Who was appointed by the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church an agent to make collections for the Episcopal Funds of this Diocese, will visit and preach at the following places: At Lexington, on Sunday, the 21st of September; at Christ's Church, Rowan, on Thursday, the 25th; at Salisbury, the 28th; at St. Michael's, Iredell, the 30th; at Morganton, Burke county, on Sunday, the 5th of October; at Lincolnton, on the 9th; at Whitehaven, on the 12th; at Charlotte, Mecklenburg, on the 14th; and at Wadesboro', on the 17th.

COMMUNICATED.

We are requested to state, that the Rev. Louis Skidmore, of the Methodist persuasion, will preach at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Thursday evening, the 2d of October next, at early candle-light.

Information has been received, that the Rev. Dr. Ward, of the East-India mission, died on the 7th of March last, at Serampore. Dr. Ward was one of the ablest and most devoted of the missionaries in India. It will be recollected that he, about two years since, by his activity and zeal in the cause of missions, collected contributions in the United States, for the furtherance of missions in the Oriental countries, to the amount of ten thousand dollars.

Health of the season.—Every enjoyment with which Heaven favors us, is rendered doubly grateful by being placed in contrast with the ill incident to our sublimity existence. From hence it is, that the citizens of Salisbury, this season, feel and so generally express their gratitude to the God of nature, for the continuance of "health, peace and competence." Perhaps it may be safely said, that not a town in the United States, of equal population, has been freer of disease during the summer months, than has Salisbury this season. Out of a population of about 1200 souls, there is not, at this time, one single case of endemic fever, and but a few persons slightly affected with the ague.

North-Carolina Currency.—We are pleased to observe, that our State Bank notes have risen in value, in the New-York market, from 10 per cent below par, to 5½. As the trade of the State is beginning to seek its proper market, we have no doubt but our notes will soon be received in the northern towns at par. Our Virginia friends will soon have the mortification to see, that the great excitement they raised against the North-Carolina Banks, will be dissipated like fog,—and themselves remain the only sufferers, by the loss of their former valuable trade from this State.

Col. John Patton, of Buncombe county, has been appointed by Gov. Holmes, Commissioner to superintend the sale of Cherokee lands, as advertised in this paper, to take place at Waynesville, Haywood county, on the 22d inst.

Dr. Hamilton, who married a young lady in Vermont, and then basely deserted her, and married another in New-Jersey, and served her the same trick, has been arrested in Reading, Pennsylvania, where he had "sunk the doctor," and hired himself out as a journeyman shoemaker, probably with a view of "raising the wind," to enable him to marry a third wife. It is hoped he may now suffer as "considerably" as the law will allow of, for having so wantonly sported with female innocence and happiness.

SAGE.

It is said that the Dutch, on their second voyage to China, carried dried sage, which they exchanged for tea; they received three or four pounds of tea for one of sage.