

ber Joseph Wright, who had swam from the hull of the schooner Sharon, and had been five hours in gaining the brig, where he had been two days, and having found provisions, had gained strength.

Tripoli, Aug. 24.—The French frigate, lately commanded by Lord Cochrane, was ready for sea at Portsmouth, with a fresh crew, under command of Captain Crosby.

The expedition for Greece, under Lord Cochrane, was expected to depart in about 2 months. Two large steam boats were preparing for that purpose.

A report had reached London, that the Burmese war had ended in the total subjugation of the empire, and capture of its monarch. These accounts were received by a French brig arrived at Bordeaux, which left Singapore about the middle of April.

London, Sept. 9.—The gradual improvement that has taken place in the Exchanges, has done much towards relieving the Money Markets, and the favorable impression that this circumstance has created in the city, has greatly dissipated the clouds that hung over it. The following reference to facts will prove the progress that the Exchanges have been making in favor of this country for the last ten days. On the 30th Aug. three months' bills of commission houses in London were 66 3/4 cents Flemish; on the 2d September they were 36 9/10; on the 6th September they were 36 10/11. The Exchange with Frankfurt has been about 1-8 of a batzen better; and since the 2d of September that with Paris has been about 2 1/2 centimes better.

The transactions in the Foreign Market evinced renewed confidence, especially in South American Securities, which again advanced.

Very fair business at full prices was done in the Sugar market. Rum was in demand, and the Coffee price was firm.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.—The Cotton Market at the commencement of the week continued in the same dull state as noticed in our last; but about 4000 bags being declared for auction, created some alarm, and some forced sales were made (chiefly to speculators) at a decline of 1/2 to 3/4 per pound. Holders afterwards became more firm, and the auction sales being well attended by the trade yesterday, went off briskly at an advance of 1/4 on the business previously done. The sales of the week amount to 14,655 packages, of which 8000 were on speculation, and 2400 for export. The sales of American Cotton consist of 4099 bales Uplands, at 6 1/2 to 11; 2559 Orleans, 7 to 12 1/2; 437 Tennessee and Alabama, 60 Sea Islands, 17 to 22—and by auction, 2613 bales uplands, 6 1/2 to 9 3/4; 727 Alabama, 6 1/2 to 8 1/4; 575 Orleans, 8 to 9 1/4.

"Tobacco remains without alteration, but no sales have been effected."

STILL LATER.

By the arrival of the ships Mentor and James Cropper at New York, London papers to the 14th and Liverpool to the 16th ultimo, have been received. The following summary of their contents is copied from the Commercial Advertiser:

It is stated verbally, that at the time the James Cropper sailed, there was a good demand for Cotton. Uplands are quoted at 7d to 10d. There had, however, been another heavy failure in the extensive house of Duncan & Son, of Liverpool. It is the failure in Liverpool that we dread, as they generally draw some of our houses into the gulf of ruin with them. Most of the recent failures in this city, have been occasioned in this manner, among which, we have heard of one of very great hardship. Having drawn heavily upon a Liverpool house, he soon afterwards and before the return of his bills under protest, heard of its failure. Having funds in the hands of another house, in order to meet promptly the other bills, he drew again, when, behold, the other house had failed also, and the bills of both came back under protest.

We have as usual a great variety of news from Greece. All the latest and apparently most authentic accounts agree in one particular, and no more: this is, that the Turks have been repulsed with great loss, in three successive attempts to take Missolonghi by storm. It is to be regretted, however, that a precipitate flight saved the most valuable portion of the Turkish navy from destruction.

But there are letters from Constantinople to the 10th of August, giving less favorable intelligence from other parts of the Peloponnese, where the Egyptians are engaged. According to these, there were a succession of engagements during the month of July, between the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pacha and the corps hastily collected by Colocotroni, since he assumed the command, all which, according to all the reports received there, and to the confession of the Greek Journals themselves, were in favor of the Egyptians. The most considerable of these actions took place on the 8th of July at Tricopha, where Colocotroni had assembled all the troops he could command, stated, in his report, at 9,000 men, to give another battle to Ibrahim before he was joined by the reinforcements led by

Harmon Bey, at Negropont. The issue was disastrous to the Greeks, who were defeated and dispersed with great loss, which is estimated at about 1,000 killed, and 150 prisoners, among whom are five Captains. Colocotroni himself in his report to the War Minister, mentions two Generals, Pappazoni and Panagari, and eleven other officers of distinction, who were killed on the spot that day, and confesses that the action, which he describes as a pitched battle, ended with the general flight of the Corinthians and the Cairetans. The scattered corps of the Greeks rallied again some days after, partly at Kariterra, partly at Verbeia, but were again attacked and defeated on the 14th of July by the Egyptians, who pursued them; and in an action which took place on the 20th of July, but respecting which we have no details, Demetrius Ypsilanti is said to have been wounded in the breast by a musket ball and to have been taken prisoner; and it is added, that notwithstanding every assistance was given him by Ibrahim Pacha's order, he died soon after.

Letters from Smyrna also ascribe the loss of the battle of Tricopha to the negligence and disorderly conduct of the Greeks. However as the enemy lost 600 men, and the Greeks only 50, and 4,000 are again assembled at Karotene, which it is hoped will be increased in a few days to 10,000, and there are 9,000 more at Verbeia, they still hope to surround the enemy. The aid of Sparta is now wanting. It is also asserted by the Turkish accounts, that Ibrahim Pacha has again penetrated to the Mills, in the neighborhood of Napoli di Romania, and a letter from Smyrna to a gentleman in Boston, of July 30th, confirms this account, and also asserts the death of Ypsilanti. As the Boston letter, however, says unqualifiedly, that "Missolonghi must have fallen," we may doubt of the correctness of other parts of it—so far at least as they are not corroborated by other testimony.

On the other hand, and in favor of the Greeks, accounts of a totally different character are published. In these it is stated that "the Greeks allowed the reinforcements landed by the Captain Pacha to effect their junction with Ibrahim, who thus strengthened, left a garrison at Tripolizza, and unwilling to tempt them again, the strength of Napoli moved to Carytene. The Greeks allowed him to proceed several leagues, and then under the command of general Iscos and Demetrius Ypsilanti, surprised Tripolizza, put the garrison to the sword, and freed nine hundred of their countrymen, who had been made captives by Ibrahim in his advance. Informed, but too late, by some fugitives, of what had occurred, that commander had attempted to come back, but Ypsilanti and Iscos had joined Colocotroni, who had already gained some advantages over the flanks of the Egyptians, and the whole United force of the Morea stood in his way. Late accounts state, that a great battle was fought, in which the Egyptians, disheartened by what occurred, experienced a severe defeat, and were compelled to retire to Tripotamia, where the wrecks of their army were completely surrounded." We regret to add, however, that this account is given loosely, upon the general authority of the "French papers," and without dates. Of the signal defeat of the Turks at Missolonghi, (the last assault upon which was made on the 1st of August,) and of the immense loss sustained by them, the Courier adds—

"The Greeks have also gained some naval triumphs. Altogether, these accounts furnish a strong contrast to the narratives lately received from other quarters, and would lead to the expectation that the conclusion of the campaign will be very different from that which, a few weeks since, was pretty generally anticipated."

Thus much for the operations in the field.—But there is a political rumor of still more importance, viz. that the Provisional Government of Greece has resolved to place itself under the protection of the British government, upon the plan and principles of the government of the Ionian Islands. The French journals are quite in earnest upon this subject, and receive the rumor as an authenticated fact. The *Quotidienne* thus announces this intelligence:

"If we are to believe certain reports which were yesterday prevalent, England has granted her protectorship to the Greeks, and the Anglo-Grecian Government in the Morea and the Archipelago will be similar to that of the Seven Islands."

The *Etoile* gives a different version of the statement, as follows:

"Authentic letters from Napoli di Romania dated the 1st of August, announce that, on the morning of that day, the Provisional Government of Greece published an act of submission to England, by invoking her protection on the same terms as the Ionian Islands. This appeal to the British Government was preceded by conferences between the Greek chiefs and Commodore Hamilton, who commands the English naval force in the Levant."

The *Journal des Debats* of 11th September, has the following paragraph:

"Documents have been communicated to us which inform us that the Provisional Government of Greece, has put the whole of Greece under the protectorate of Great Britain. The negotiation was conducted by Mavrocordato and Commodore Hamilton. A letter from General Beldi, announcing this important news to the Greek Committee at Paris, has not reached its destination."

To which, while most of the London editors preserve a silence, the Courier replies as follows:

"We know not what documents may have

been communicated to the Editor of the *Journal des Debats*, but we are assured that no negotiation of the kind alluded to, has taken place. It may be possible that, under the pressure of adverse circumstances, great steps have been made; but their unqualified acceptance was obviously out of the question. The utmost that would be done, in so delicate a transaction, by the British Government, in that quarter, upon their own responsibility, would be to offer to transmit home any proposals that might be formally made to them."

A letter from Smyrna, of August 2d, which is the latest from that place, gives the story in a different, and more probable form, as follows:

"The Provisional Government has just confided to George Spangolochi the mission of soliciting the protection of Great Britain. This story, it is said, had already quitted Napoli, and had set sail in a schooner for Malta."

France and Hayti.—The Paris *Etoile* says, "some of the journals having endeavored to excite uneasiness in the planters respecting the communications which the new state of St. Domingo might have with our islands, we are authorized to declare that the foresight of the government has taken away every pretext for alarm on this score: the ships of Hayti will not be received in our colonies, and will not even show themselves there. It is but justice to add, that this regulation has not met with any difficulty in St. Domingo."

FROM COLOMBIA.

We have before us the Caracas Colombian of the 14th and 21st ult. transmitted by our attentive Lagayra correspondent.

In the Caracas Colombian of the 21st Sept. we observe an editorial article renouncing, with much apparent solemnity, all intention on the part of the Colombian Republic to assist that of Buenos Ayres, in the event of hostilities between the latter and the empire of Brazil, on account of the long contested territory of the Banda Oriental. It is stated, in round and unqualified language, that such was not the policy of Washington, and such is not the policy of Bolivar; that the Colombians will find ample and long employment in the development and improvement of their own resources, the reform of their own laws, and the confirmation of their own liberties, the regulation of their own physical strength, and the consolidation of their own rights. All attempts to depart from this system is called a Quixotic policy.

The paper of the 21st announces that Joseph Lancaster had received a second letter from General Bolivar, enclosing bills of exchange for 20,000 dollars, and letters of advice for the Peruvian agents in London.

Colonel Diego Ibara had arrived at Lagayra to assume the military command of that port.—Colonel Avendano, the late Governor, would proceed to Porto Cabello, as commandant of that fortress.

A horrible and unmanly attempt had been made, in the city of Caracas, by Col. De Lima, to assassinate Sr. Gusman, the editor of the *Argos*.—He lay in wait for his victim, and under cover of the night wounded him three times in the back with a sabre. The perpetrator was in confinement, awaiting his trial.—*Bull. Amer.*

Medical College of South Carolina.—In August last, the Faculty of this Institution issued a Circular, relative to its progress and condition; from which we make the following extracts, for the information of such of our readers as may be interested:

"The Professors elected by the Medical Society, at Charleston, in April, 1824, proceeded without delay to carry into effect the objects contemplated by the Society. They erected, on ground freely granted by the Municipal Authorities of the City, and in the immediate vicinity of the Almshouse and Hospital, a building for the accommodation of the students; they provided, at their individual expense, an Anatomical Museum and a sufficient Chemical Apparatus; and made every possible arrangement to enable the young men, so disposed, to prosecute dissections with advantage."

"The Medical Society likewise accorded to the Class, on the most liberal terms, the use of their excellent Library; and the City Council passed an act, admitting them to the Wards of the Marine Hospital and Almshouse, and devoting that part of the latter institution which is now used for the confinement of the insane, to the establishment of a Lying-in-Hospital, under the care of the Professor of Obstetrics, as soon as the present unhappy occupants shall be removed to the Lunatic Asylum at Columbia."

"The first Course of Lectures was begun on the Second Monday of November, 1824, and continued until the end of March, 1825; a longer period of study than that of any other Medical School in our country. They were attended by a very respectable Class, fifty-one in number, chiefly from the States of South Carolina and Georgia."

"The first commencement of the Medical College, was held on Monday, the 4th day of April, 1825, when five Gentlemen were formally graduated."

"Since the close of the Session, the Faculty (having found their building, in many respects, inconvenient) presented to the Honorable Council of the City of Charleston, a Memorial, praying that this Board would advance a sum adequate to the erection of a Hall, adapted to receive and accommodate properly the future Classes of the School, and offering in return an arrangement which would relieve the City from the burden of annual salaries to the Medical Officers of its Public Hospitals. With this proposal the Council, with characteristic munificence, complied, after due deliberation, and careful examination into the future prospects and beneficial aims of the College; and advanced the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars, to

be laid out in making up such an edifice as should be amenable both to the City and to the Institution."

"An incidental and important advantage in the arrangement above alluded to, is, that it will allow of the establishment of Clinical Lectures in the Wards of these Hospitals, a mode of instruction which offers to the student peculiar opportunities of improvement in the practical knowledge of Medicine and Surgery."

"The Lectures of this School will be again resumed, on the Second Monday of November next, and delivered as follows:

On Anatomy, by Dr. John Edwards Holbrook, Fee, 20
—Surgery, by Dr. James Manning, 12
—Institutes and Principles of Medicine, by Dr. S. H. Dickson, 20
—Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Thomas G. Priestley, 15
—Materia Medica, by Dr. Henry R. Frost, 15
—Chemistry and Pharmacology, by Dr. Edmund Ravenel, 20
—Natural History and Botany, by Stephen Elliott, L. D.

"Each Student, on making application at his first Session, shall receive from the Dean a Ticket of Matriculation, for which he shall pay the further sum of Five Dollars."

"The requisition of the Medical Society, with which every Candidate for its Diploma is expected to comply, are as follows: He shall have attained the age of 21 years, shall sustain a good moral character and respectable standing in the community, and shall have studied Medicine three years under the direction of some established Practitioner. He shall also have attended two full Courses of the Lectures on Anatomy, Surgery, Institutes and Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, Obstetrics, and Chemistry, of this Institution, or one full Course at some other reputable Medical School, previously to his becoming a member of the Medical College of South Carolina."

"Each Candidate shall present on or before the first day of March of his second Session, a Thesis or Dissertation upon some subject connected with Medicine, which having been inspected and approved by one of the Professors, he shall be called up and privately examined by the Faculty. They being satisfied with his professional acquirements, he shall then defend his Thesis before the Medical Society, whose voice in his favor shall entitle him to his Diploma. A Premium is annually offered for the best Dissertation or Thesis in the Latin language, to show on the part of the Society a marked encouragement of Classical attainments."

"Students who shall have attended for two Sessions, any one or more of the Lectures, shall be entitled thereafter to free admission to each Lecture or Lectures."

"It is considered unnecessary to do more than merely allude here to the particular advantages which this Southern School of Medicine holds out to the Southern Student."

"In no other Medical School, (we are fully warranted in the assertion,) can he obtain specific instruction in the History and Treatment of the Diseases and forms of Disease, incidental to, characteristic of, and modified by the circumstances of his own native climate. He will here enjoy free and full opportunities of observing the management of Patients in the Public charitable Institutions of the city, and of being present at such operations in Surgery as may be performed there."

"No where else can he arrive at the knowledge so important, so necessary to him, of the Diseases of the Negro and Mulatto races, or of their marked peculiarities of temperament, habit and constitution."

"No where else in the United States will he enjoy equal or similar opportunities for the acquisition of Anatomical knowledge, subjects being procured from among the colored population, in sufficient number for every purpose, and proper dissections carried on, without offending any individual in the community. The impediments which exist in so many other places, to the prosecution of this study, are not here thrown in the path of the Student, public feeling being rather favorable than hostile to the advancement of the Science of Anatomy."

"The plan of the Building has been drawn out, and contracts are now making for its erection."

Isaac B. Desha's Trial.—The following brief sketch of the testimony given at the late trial of Desha, is contained in a letter from Cynthiana, Ky. to the Editors of the *Kentucky Commentator*:

"On the 2d day of November, 1824, Milton Ball discovered a grey mare running from the direction of the oak woods towards the residence of his father; she had upon her a saddle and bridle, and he immediately caught her and rode her back, with an intention of finding her owner. After going a few hundred yards, he discovered a bay horse, which he knew to be Isaac B. Desha's, coming from the same direction; he attempted to head him, but could not, he having a saddle, but no bridle upon him; he (Desha's horse) proceeded on towards Ball's, on the road to Isaac B. Desha's. He was caught in Ball's lane by Elizaon Ball, was bridled, and was also returned, with an expectation of meeting his owner. In the mean time, Milton Ball meets Isaac B. Desha alone, with a pair of saddle bags upon his arm, and a large red morocco pocket book, sticking partly out of his pantaloons pocket. Desha was enquired of, and he claimed the grey mare as his property. They turned round—met Elizaon Ball, and they all went homewards together, parted, and nothing more was said, or thought about it. In about seven days, two Mr. Balls, passing from their brother's house, discovered a dead body in the woods near to where they met Desha the week before. They alarmed the neighborhood, and, as is usual, an inquest was held; and by the shirt which was found upon him, he was recognized to have been Francis Baker. A general search was made, and it was found by enquiry at Doggett's tavern, that such a man had left there on the morning of the 2d of November, in company with Isaac B. Desha; Baker riding a grey mare with saddlebags, and Desha a bay horse, without any. These circumstances caused the neighbours to suspect Desha of the murder, and thereupon, he was arrested. Upon being arrested, some of his neighbors resorted to him the circumstance of the mare, saddlebags, &c. and he replied that he had traded for her—that he met two men in the road, and was bantered by them, either to buy, or swap for the mare; upon reflection, he said, he recollected that he had a note upon one of them for \$25, and five years interest—that he proposed to give him his note for his mare, and that he did so; but did

not propose to accept of the horse, and the saddlebags. It was then ascertained, that Desha had a saddle upon his mare, and a bridle in his hand, and that he was going to swap, &c. The great problem would be, how the fragments of a shirt, was so found, and was proved to resemble very much a shirt issued B. Desha was seen with the day before, and never since. A dirt, proven to have been Desha's, by the person who sold him, of the four square yard, was found in a hole through the coat, waistcoat, and shirt of Baker, corresponding exactly, with a wound in his breast—for the hole through the clothing, is small, and has every appearance of being made with a small instrument. Desha acknowledged that he had left Doggett's with Francis Baker, but only went a short distance with him, when he turned off of the main road to go to Dennison's, for the purpose of buying brandy; but upon reflection, he discovered he had no money, and took a new cut into the road; there he met the men, and bantered to swap, &c. Now this acknowledgment involves this absurdity—Desha swears, that Baker left his house after seven o'clock; he then travels to Doggett's, five miles, which would make it 1-4 past eight; Doggett swears that he remained at his house half an hour before breakfast, and then travelled with Desha, and that he then nine. Ball swears, that when he caught the horses, it was about ten. From Doggett to Ball's, it is about four miles, and from Doggett's to where the murder was committed, about two and a half. According to Desha's account, Baker must have travelled a small distance from the road, with which he was unacquainted, travelled up it two and a half miles into a thick wood, in order to have given an opportunity to be secretly murdered. The murderer must have murdered him, secreted his body and clothing—travelled back two and a half miles—traded with Desha, and that he, a mare which he had seen, and in company with not one hour before, but did not recognize—and he, Desha, must have travelled to Ball's—making Baker travel two and a half miles—making the horses travel nine miles—Baker murdered—and Desha trade in the short space of an hour. It cannot be deemed not sufficient time. But examine it the other way, and see how reasonable—Desha persuades Baker to go the road—and his horses getting away at the spot where he committed the murder, they only had the four miles to travel between nine and ten. With this evidence before them, the grand jury found Isaac B. Desha GUILTY of murder, &c."

RALEIGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1825.

Death of Governor Miller.—Mr. Israel, a passenger in the schooner Princess Ann, in ten days from Havana, has communicated to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot the following melancholy intelligence: The U. S. ship *Decor*, from Key West in ten days, brought information of the death of *William Miller*, Esq. Charge des Affaires to Guatemala, and formerly Governor of this state, after three days illness.

It is somewhat singular, that both of the gentlemen appointed to this embassy were from this state, and that neither of them ever reached their place of destination, the first (Mr. Mann, of Nash county) having died on board of ship on the eve of sailing from Hampton Roads.

Within the last four or five days, the price of *Brown Sugar* has advanced, in this city, from 12 1/2 to 15 cents per pound.

Manuel Antonio, who was committed to the jail at Elizabeth City, on the 4th instant, for the murder of *W. Johnson*, of Newbern, has been removed to the prison of the latter place.

In the next General Assembly of this state, there will be 28 new members of the Senate, and 59 of the House of Commons—making 87. The two Houses consist of 196 Members.

Foreign News.—The articles inserted under our "Foreign" head to-day, will be found to be of an interesting nature.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued proposals for a loan of ten millions four hundred thousand dollars, in pursuance of the act of the last session of Congress, authorizing a loan of twenty millions.

Eight or ten Volunteer companies in Pennsylvania are making preparations to encamp at "Camp Calhoun" for five days for the purpose of acquiring a more perfect knowledge of the military art. They will sleep in tents, and undergo the most rigid discipline of the regular soldier.

A short time ago, Capt. Oliver Locke, commander of a Volunteer Rifle Company at Lexington, Miss.