

ly acknowledged criterion of upright administration. If the stipulated revenue duly enters into the coffers of the government, no enquiry is made whether it has been collected by harsh or by lenient measures.

"When the inhabitants of a city or a province are dissatisfied with the Pacha, they present their complaints in a petition to the Porte; but, unless they accompany it with a larger sum than the Pacha finds it convenient to give for his reappointment, they seldom succeed in their application for his removal. Contentions of this public nature, as well as those between private individuals, are determined, not by the evidence of facts, or the force of argument, but by the specific quantity of gold which either party can produce in support of his case."

"When a Pacha thinks he can establish his independence by his wealth, or his troops, he rebels: that is, he sends no remittances to the Porte; and, if the Sultan cannot subdue him by force, a sort of contest in cunning arises between them—the Sultan trying to assassinate, the Pacha to murder the assassin. It is not uncommon for the Sultan to send an executioner with orders, if he should not be able to effect the destruction of the Pacha, to load him with additional honors! By this means, suspicion is not frequently lulled asleep, and the Pacha is rendered an easier prey to that undistinguishable thirst for revenge which can never be satisfied except by the blood of those who have presumed to contemn the authority of the vicegerent of the Prophet."

Such is a brief abstract of what appears to us to have been the principal causes of the increase and decline, and of the present enfeebled state, of the Turkish power. It is a fabric which may be easily subverted, but which, fortunately for Europe, can never again recover its former strength. It has for the last fifty years existed only in consequence of the mutual jealousies and struggles of Russia and Austria; but what will be the consequence of the present conjunction cannot be foretold at present. If they follow out the principles on which they have acted in the case of Naples, they must support the throne of the Sultan, and render the banner of the cross an auxiliary of the crescent. Such an association, however, it may be reasonably predicted, will never take place, and it would not be a very surprising thing, if, in the course of ten or fifteen years, Turkey should be w at Poland. But so long as the Turkish government is suffered to exist, the Pacha will continue to pillage and waste the provinces, and the Sultan will, in his turn, strangle and then plunder the Pacha.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, November 1.

The ship *Odon*, which arrived yesterday, sailed from Liverpool, September 21st. Captain Davis brought no papers except Myer's Liverpool Peace Current and Shipping List of the 17th, and we do not learn that there was any political news. A few letters from Liverpool as late as the 29th are received. *Mercantile Adv.*

The Observer does not contain a single article either respecting the affairs of Russia and Turkey, or the state of the markets. What we have gathered from the Liverpool papers, sufficiently bear us out in the opinion, we stood alone in this city, in advancing, that the state of the harvest in Europe did not justify the rise in the price of grain which has taken place in this country, and which appeared to us the work of speculation. The crops in the northern parts of Europe may have been partially injured by wet weather; but in the south and west, we are justified in believing, that the ground was cleared before the rain had commenced. It is not so long since we were told in the London Courier, that grain of every description had fallen 50 per cent. in consequence of the favorable prospects of an abundant harvest, and we have as yet seen nothing, on which we can rely with any certainty, to warrant the belief that it has much more than recovered the price it brought previous to the fall. All accounts from the continent of Europe represent the harvest to have been most plentiful. Even were it otherwise, and that the failure had been serious in England, its ports must be opened before this country could derive any advantage from it; and this is an event which is not likely to happen soon; owing to the powerful landed interest, who will strenuously oppose every measure calculated to create a competition with foreign products. *Nat. Advocate.*

Extract of a letter—Liverpool, Sept. 20.
"The weather, yesterday, and the day before being dry, staggered the faith of the corn folks a good deal—besides, the price has fallen in London—but this day we have a good deal of rain and the weather looks by no means settled, so that if this letter reaches you before the arrival of the Hercules, &c. you need not hesitate to buy flour freely at six dollars.—Upland cotton 8 3/4 to 11d."

PRESIDENT BOLIVAR.

It has frequently been remarked that the patriot leader of the revolutionists,

in Spanish America, has always made the great patriot leader of North America his guide and pattern. The following correspondence shows how closely the imitation has been preserved:

From a *Maracaibo paper* of July 21.

H. Q. Guanare, 25th May, 1821.

Simon Bolivar, Liberator, President, &c. to the Vice-President of the Republic.

Moved by the clamors of my own family, and those of some friends and companions in arms, groaning under the miserable situation wherein they found themselves, I took the liberty, in the year 1819, to draw an order on the public treasury of Bogota. I herewith enclose to Y. E. under No. 1, the copy of the answer which I received from the receiver general, announcing the receipt of my draft, and advising me that the same was ordered to be paid. The document No. 2, confirms its payment. The laws respecting the partition of the national properties, entitles me to 25,000 dollars, as general in chief of the army, and to the rights of expecting bounties and extraordinary grants; and the law which regulates the pay of all the officers, a judge to me as president of the republic, 50,000 dollars annually, from the year 1819. I do, from this moment, renounce all these rights and wages which I have not received, satisfied with the 14,000 dollars paid at Bogota. The object for which I took that sum, and the sacred duties which I have withal fulfilled, have fully requited me for the rights which I now forego in behalf of the treasury. I request Y. E. will be pleased, in my name, to lay this candid exposition of my will before the general congress; if accepted, I will look upon it as a peculiar kindness, which I will value as the purest testimony of the regard with which the national representatives design to honor me.

BOLIVAR.

ANSWER OF THE CONGRESS.

General Congress, Secretary's Office, June 25, 1821.

To the Minister of Finance:
The congress being informed of the resignation made by H. E. the Liberator, President of the pay, grants, and assignments, which belong to him in virtue of the laws made in the extraordinary session of last evening; but, taking into consideration his love for liberty, his indefatigable constancy to defend it, his integrity and disinterestedness, he can never renounce the gratitude of Colombia, which is his best patrimony!

Resolved, That the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, may well renounce before the future congress, the pay, grants, and assignments belonging to him by the laws."

And which I have the honor to transmit to your lordship.

God preserve your lordship many years.

FRANCISCO SOTO, Sec'y.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 14.

Don Joaquin de Anduaga was presented on Wednesday last to the president, by the secretary of state, when he delivered his credential letters, and was received by the president, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Spain. *Nat. Intel.*

We understand, at the late sale of the land acquired from the Crookes, fifty-one small tracts were sold—(say from 50 to 500 acres each) which amounted to about 16,000 dollars. *Star.*

New York Convention.—The labors of this distinguished assembly will it is supposed, come to a conclusion this week. If that that was hoped has not been effected by them, they have done much good in abolishing the counsils of appointment and revision, in dividing and distributing the immense patronage in that state—in greatly extending the right of suffrage, in sustaining the independence of the judiciary, and in assimilating their constitution, to a good degree, to that of the United States. *Franklin Gaz.*

Mail.—The contractors for carrying the mail, between this city and Philadelphia, have instructions to provide an armed guard for the mail, on the part of the route, which particularly requires it—that is, between Baltimore and Elkton, about fifty miles, on which all the mail robberies, but one, have been perpetrated for several years; and which presents a strong temptation in the sparseness of the population, the extent of the forests, and the darkness and loneliness of the time, when the mails pass it.

We are glad that an arrangement for safety on this exposed American *Houma Heath*, will be made; and it is to be hoped, the necessity of its permanency will be impressed on the minds of those who have the subject in charge. *[Baltimore Patriot.]*

Charleston, October 20.

The steam-ship Robert Fulton, which started yesterday morning for Havana, New Orleans and Pensacola, had about one hundred passengers. She was detained on Saturday afternoon, in consequence of there being so much swell

upon the bar as to render it unsafe to attempt crossing it. Among the passengers is col. Callava, who has gone on with the avowed intention of demanding satisfaction for the indignities offered him by general Jackson.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday in the ship Franklin, for New York, was col. Coppinger, late governor of East Florida. *Courier.*

PLEASING INTELLIGENCE.

Capture of the Pirates!—By the schr. Mary Ann, capt. Hilliard, arrived yesterday, we received a Havana paper of the 24th inst. from which we have translated the following highly pleasing article:

"Havana, Oct. 24, 1821.

"Arrived from Liverpool, the American ship *Lucies*, capt. Misroon. On the 16th, this ship was taken possession of by the famous pirates who cruise off Cape St. Antonio, and as these pirates were about plundering her, the U. S. brig *Enterprise*, fortunately hove in sight, and succeeded in capturing the piratical fleet consisting of four schooners and one sloop. The sea robbers had the audacity to hoist the red flag. Besides the vessels captured, there was an open boat attached to the same gang, which effected her escape.—The prizes have been sent to *Charleston*, where the crews will be tried. The ship was brought in by a midshipman of said U. S. brig.

We have been horror struck by the depredations and piracy lately committed by these buccaneers, and we congratulate the mercantile world on the capture of those unprincipled men, the more particularly, as by their apprehension, important discoveries will be made, by which we will find out who are their companions, who are their protectors, and by whom fitted out; together with other interesting information." *Charleston Courier.*

Newark, (N. J.) October 23.

Suicide.—A most outrageous suicide was committed in this town on Sunday last, by a young man, whose name is supposed to be *Henry H. Newlove*, from Yorkshire, (England,) about year ago.—The deadly wound was inflicted about nine o'clock in the morning, at the Inn of Mr. Robinson, where he lodged the preceding night, but the act not discovered till after mid-day. By his own account, he placed a pistol charged with powder and ball to his breast, which he intentionally discharged whilst lying in the bed. The ball passed through his body, entering just below the breast bone, and passing out at the back between the 4th and 5th ribs; the pistol at the same time burst, and badly mangled one of his hands. In this state of bodily suffering he remained five hours without revealing what had happened, or by a groan giving the least intimation of it, notwithstanding the solicitations of one landlord to get up or receive refreshments in the bed. He pleaded inability for not rising—but it was evidently his intention to expire before the atrocious act was discovered. In this lingering state, in the rational exercise of his mind, without uttering a complaint, or showing the least remorse, the melancholy deed was brought to light. He died early yesterday morning, about 18 hours after receiving the wound.—By a letter found in his possession, addressed to a lady in New York, (which he made mention of in his lying moments,) it appears that this rash and wicked act was the result of disappointed love, connected with the want of employ and impoverished circumstances. His papers and effects are in the possession of Stephen Dodd, Esq. coroner. *Centinel.*

Detroit, October 19.

Last Tuesday night the following tragical occurrence took place, a short distance above this city. Five or six Indians (Coppewas, we believe) were sitting by their fires, when one demanded a drink of whiskey from another who held a bottle between his knees—he was refused, and immediately drew a knife and killed his comrade, who had denied him, by stabbing him in the neck.—The father of the murdered Indian, on seeing the fate of his son, sprang upon the murderer, seized him by the throat, bore him to the ground, and gave him several stabs with a short knife. Thinking he had killed him, he went to see his son, but no sooner had he quit the murderer, than he sprang upon his feet and fled. He has not been seen since, and it is supposed that he has died of his wounds in the forest where he has hid himself.

Westchester, (Penn.) Oct. 31.

"The worm that dieth not, and the fire that is not quenched."

A most wonderful confession, by a dying man, has lately been made, explaining things that have long been hidden in mystery, and unfolding a dreadful scene of iniquity.

A few years ago a barn was burnt; and all attempts to discover the conflagrator proved ineffectual. The dying man referred to, tortured by the pangs of conscience to which those of 60 years were sensations of pleasure, had the horrible retrospect wrong from his soul. He confessed that he had robbed and murdered a man, and placing the corpse in the

barn, had set it on fire, to conceal his crime. He had an accomplice; that accomplice is still living and justice though slow of foot will surely overtake him.

Such is a part of a story related to us in a way to command our belief. Further particulars shall be given soon. In the mean time, let him that meditates evil know, that God is the avenger of crimes, and murder never escapes punishment. *Village Record.*

English Corn Law.—The quarter of wheat in England is eight Winchester bushels, of 32 quarts each, without any reference to weight.—The price is returned every week from the twelve maritime districts to London, and the opening of the ports depends upon the average price, founded upon these returns, for the six weeks, or the six last averages, immediately preceding the 15th of February, 15th May, 15th August, and 15th November. If the price is declared to be 80s. per quarter at either of those periods, then the ports open for the admission of foreign grain without restriction; but if the price reaches only 67s. then the ports open for the admission of wheat in British ships from their own colonies only, free of duty. *Richmond Adv.*

There are now printed in the state of Ohio forty-two newspapers. Forty-two years ago there were scarcely as many inhabitants of the territory comprised in the state that could read a newspaper.

DIED.

On Saturday last, in this county, on Flat river, Mr. ARCHER HARRIS, in the seven-y-seventy year of his age. He said he was prepared for death, and departed without a groan.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock	12 o'clock	3 o'clock
November 7	44	55	60
8	45	65	67
9	68	67	70
10	40	57	54
11	45	56	58
12	44	49	59
13	37	45	49

NOTICE.

THE NEGROES belonging to the heirs of the late Wm. F. Strudwick, will be hired at the Market-house in Hillsborough, on the 28th of December next. All persons concerned will take notice that they must be delivered on that day before 12 o'clock, well clothed with a blanket, hat, shoes, and warm outside clothes. *J. Webb, Guardian.*

Nov. 13, 1821.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has just repaired his Grist-mill, Saw-mill and Cotton Machine, and has them in full operation; where he will keep on hand, for sale, flour, cotton, plank and lumber.—Also, wishes to purchase a quantity of WHEAT.

Thomas W. Holden.

Enoe, Orange co. Nov. 13, 1821. 92—3w

FOR SALE.

A Strong Philadelphia built double Chair, with a top.—Also, a strong Sulkey, with or without harness, all new. Apply to

James Webb.

November 9, 1821.

NOTICE.

THE business which has heretofore existed between the subscribers, under the firm of *JOHN VAN HOOK & Co.* was on the 7th instant dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the said concern, are requested to call and settle their accounts with Messrs. Thomas Clancy & Co. who are authorized to adjust all the business of said concern.

John Van Hook,

James Child,

Thomas Clancy.

November 13, 1821.

NOTICE.

THOMAS CLANCY & JAMES CHILD have entered into copartnership, under the firm of *THOMAS CLANCY & Co.*—and have just received their full supply of

DRY GOODS, Hard Ware, Cutlery, and Groceries.

which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on business in the house recently occupied by John Van Hook & Co. where they hope to have the patronage of their friends and former customers.

Thomas Clancy,

James Child.

November 13, 1821.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination of the students of the Hillsborough Academy will commence on Thursday the 13th instant.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

Nov. 6

Lost or Mislaid.

ON the third day of last March court, a note of hand for thirty dollars, drawn by William N. Wood on favour of Robert Smith, John Hasnigs witness. All persons are forewarned from trading for said note, or paying it to any person but myself.

Thomas Durham.

Orange county, Oct. 27, 1821

SADDLERY.

ALEXANDER & HARRISON have on hand a large assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon Gears, Collars,

and every thing in their line, which is offered on very moderate terms for cash, grain or pork. Their shop is on Queen street, over Dr. Webb's medicine shop.

November 14 1821.

WILL BE SOLD

AT the Market-house in Hillsborough, on Thursday the 29th of November instant, a negro man named Stephen, and the Library of Wm. Whitted, deceased, on a credit of nine months.

J. Webb and

James Phillips,

Ex.utors.

November 9, 1821.

AMES MELVIN, TAILOR,

LATELY from New-York, respectfully informs the citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, under the firm of

MELVIN & CALVERT.

They flatter themselves that they are capable of doing work in the neatest and most fashionable style, and will do the best endeavors to suit all those who will please to favor them with their custom. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. They hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

November 13, 1821.

GROCERIES,

Hatter's Materials, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Medicines.

THE subscriber having lately received his full supply, his assortment now consists of the following, besides many other articles:

40-0 lbs. prime Brown Sugar,
200 lbs. Green Coffee,
500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
14 lbs. Imperial
1 chest Young Hyson } TEAS,
500 lbs. Swedish Iron, mostly wagon tire,
German Blistered Steel,
Wagon Boxes, 4 1/2 by 2 1/2,
Liverpool ground and line Salt,
16 kegs Cut Nails, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 20d,
3 kegs wrought ditto, 6 and 8d,
Flooring and ceiling Brads,
Molasses.

1 barrel Havannah Honey,
Champaign, Madeira,
Teneriffe (London Particular),
Port, Claret, and
Malaga
Condals,
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
West India and New England Rum,
Apple and Peach Brandy,
Rye and common Whiskey,
Porter,
Lime Juice,

10 boxes Window Glass,
Pots and Dutch Ovens,
Wedding Hoes,
Bed Cord- and Leading Lines,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder, warranted good,
Shot, and Bar Lead,
Chocolate, Ginger, Spice,
Pepper, Raisins, Almonds,
Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs,
A large assortment of Shoes,
Men's fine and coarse Hats,
Glass, Stone, and Queens Ware,
China in boxes,
600 lbs. Goshen Cheese,
Northern Honespout,
Ground Cotton,
Pound Pins,
Knives and Forks,
Cotton Yarn,
Stocking ditto,
Chewing Tobacco, Snuff,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Waters, Ink Powder,
Webster's, New-York, Dilworth's, and Universal Spelling books,
Turpentine ditto,
Shaving ditto,
Whitmore's Cotton Cards.

Hatter's Materials,
Red, Yellow and Black Morocco Skins,
Aquaforts, Verdigris,
Quick Silver,
Raw Sings, Sopping Brushes,
Bandings and Binding,
Glue.

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Medicines, &c.
White Lead, by the keg or pound,
Red Lead, Spanish Brown,
Yellow Ochre, Vermillion,
Chrome Yellow,
Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2,
Litharge, Lampblack,
Gun Shell Lack,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon or bottle,
Copal Varnish,
Putty, Galk,
Red Sanders, Camwood,
Madder, Copperas,
Best Spanish Indigo,
Allum, Brimstone,
Salt Pe're,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Pearl Ash, Fig Blue,
Castor Oil, by bottle or pial,
Sweet Oil, by ditto,
Opodeldce, Laudanum,
Galomel and Jalap,
Paragoc, British Oil,
Bleeman's Drops,
Oil of Wormseed,
Spirits of Hartshorn,
Essence of Lavender, Lemon, Burgamatt,
and Peppermint,
Cream of Tartar, White Vitrol,
Asafetida, Gumquiacum,
Lee's, Duval's, and Bragg & Jones' Anti-Bilious Pills,
Ich Ointment,
Peppermint and Wormwood Candy,
Camphor, Red Barks.

Expected soon from New York, half a ton of Logwood, 1600 lbs. Goshen Cheese, 25 lbs. shels Red Clover Seed, 25 lbs. Spanish Tobacco, patent Yellow, some other paints, &c. All of which will be sold low for cash only.

D. Yarborough.

Hillsborough, Nov. 13, 1821.