

...and on the 10th of August, the committee of legislation made a report in favor of the abolition of all entailments of real estates. These are certainly most important changes in the state of affairs in such a monarchy as the Spanish, and the legislature that begins so boldly will not be likely soon to hesitate.

Foreign Advises.

FROM SPAIN—INTERESTING.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

A friend has favored us with the following extract of a letter from an observant and intelligent correspondent in Cadiz, in the correctness of whose information implicit reliance may be placed.

CADIZ, AUG. 26.

"I have never beheld greater inquietude and more painful apprehensions for the fate of a revolution than is exhibited by the people of this place. They have lost almost all confidence in the measures of the Cortes, who, they say, have yet done nothing; meantime the king and his ministers issue orders that create the strongest doubts of the integrity of their intentions. Riego has been ordered to move his army from Isla to another station, and other troops have been ordered to replace him. Twice he has refused to obey the order, and the people here implore him to persist in the resolution. The troops ordered in his stead are known to be commanded by officers inimical to the new system, and partisans of Freyre, Campana, and the other devils incarnate of the fatal 10th of March, who have yet suffered nothing for their hellish barbarity, and for which the people cry aloud to justice and to vengeance. Even the women of Cadiz swear they will defend the gates against the entrance of the troops destined to garrison it, and every day placards appear in all public places, instigating a corresponding feeling in all classes. Riego is surrounded when he appears in public, with the filial cry of 'Don't leave us, for God's sake.' His own feelings, and those of his compatriots and soldiers, are in unison with the people's; nor does he think patriotism forbids the course he has taken, though it would appear to be in hostility to the sovereignty of the government. But the assassins of the 10th of March yet live with impunity. Cadiz cries aloud for protection—the Cortes has yet fulfilled none of the engagements with the liberating army; the orders of the Minister of War have a most suspicious feature of the counter-revolutionary project, and the army of the Isla, conscious of their strength in the affection of the people, have dared to resist the official mandate. A painful interregnum is thus created in the affairs of Spain; and who will yield, the government or Riego, is a question of difficult solution.

"In Malaga a similar feeling exists in consequence of an order for a change of the garrison there, and the people threaten to interpose to prevent its execution. In this dilemma, the Minister of War has resigned.

"Although the monopoly of tobacco is still declared to exist, there is no article more publicly exposed for sale in this place, and the authorities find it impossible to prevent it. It is one of the many melancholy proofs, every day visible in Spain since the adoption of the constitution, that the interpretation given to it by nine-tenths of the nation, is *perfect liberty*;—that is, the liberty of every man's doing as he pleases. Out of this anarchy, it is too much feared the horrors of a revolution are yet to come. Be assured, it is very far from being complete; and that Spain, at this moment, is as much in the enjoyment of the old system as the new. Such is the deplorable state of the parties in the country. But a little time must determine.

"The deputies for Venezuela have sailed; the others are here."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 13.

Last evening our boat returned from the ship Cortes. Captain De Cost, arrived at the Quarantine ground, in 34 days passage from Liverpool. By this arrival we are furnished with London papers of Sunday the 10th, and Liverpool papers of the 11th September, inclusive.

The papers are filled with the testimony in relation to the Queen of England's trial, which had extended to the 21st day, being Saturday, Sept. 9th. On the 8th, Mr. Brougham stated that it was his wish to proceed forthwith with the defence of the Queen; and on the Lord Chancellor inquiring if the counsel meant, by proceeding forthwith, to open the case then, and to follow it up by producing evidence, or did they mean merely to open the case, and afterwards pray time to procure evidence.

Mr. Brougham said that there were two cases with respect to evidence, by either of which they might subsequently see cause to guide their defence. The first was, whether they would call any evidence whatever; the second, they might be able immediately to produce a part of their evidence, but yet they might require time to bring over other witnesses. He entreated the indulgence of the house after having been thrown by their decision into a situation of such perplexity, that he might be allowed to proceed with the defence, and not be asked any question as to his determination of bringing evidence or continuing the defence to its conclusion in that stage of the proceedings. Counsel were ordered to withdraw. A considerable debate then took place. Lord Erskine supported the application of Mr. Brougham, and recommended their lordships to yield to his request; and was followed on the same side by Earl Grey, Lord Lansdown, Lord Cathcart, and Lord Darnley; and were opposed by the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Liverpool.

and on the motion of Lord Erskine, to agree to the proposition of the learned counsel, the vote stood—contents, 49; non-contents, 179—majority, 121.

Counsel being again called in, informed that the request of Mr. Brougham had been refused. Mr. Brougham begged to have until next day to consider of his final determination. The Lords then adjourned. On the next day, Sept. 9th, the Lord Chancellor stated to Mr. Brougham, that the house were desirous of knowing at what time it would be most convenient for him to go into the case of her majesty.

Mr. Brougham then proceeded as follows:

"My Lords: Her majesty's counsel being more willing to give the house a full and satisfactory answer to that question, thought it their duty to wait on her majesty last night, and, in concurrence with the opinion of my learned friend, Mr. Williams, who, in consequence of his own professional duty, has been obliged to leave town for York, we have come to a determination on the subject, which we trust will meet your lordships' convenience. The decision which your lordships came to yesterday, namely, not to allow any commentary, in this stage of the proceeding, on the evidence adduced in support of the bill, was communicated to her majesty. We then received her majesty's commands to inform your lordships, that we shall be able to proceed as speedily as possible to answer the case made out for the bill, and to tender evidence in defence of her majesty; but, as they will require a few days preparation, and as that task will devolve on one of her majesty's advisers, in a different branch of the profession, probably your lordships will grant a short delay for that purpose. Her majesty's anxiety to proceed in her defence continues not only unabated, but is rather more than increased by some of the proofs against her, and looking to that very natural, and I shall take leave to add, that praise-worthy feeling, my learned friend and myself are desirous that the delay should be as short as possible. I rather exceed than fall short of the wishes her majesty has been pleased to assign to our request, when I ask your lordships to allow us to about Monday fortnight for that purpose."

Lord Liverpool said that he could not suppose that any difference of opinion could arise in the house as to the nature of the application made by the learned counsel at the bar, because, in his judgment, the time for beginning her majesty's defence ought to be entirely left to the discretion of her majesty's counsel. No personal inconvenience to the members of the house, individually or collectively, ought to influence their lordships upon the question now proposed, and he trusted that it would be received with unanimity. Lord Darnley concurred with Lord Liverpool.—Lord Grey considered that a much later day should be granted. A desultory debate of some length took place, when the Lord Chancellor put the following question: "Is it your lordships' pleasure that this house adjourn to Tuesday the 3d day of October next?" which was carried without a division, and their lordships adjourned to Tuesday the 3d of Oct. at 10 o'clock in the morning. Thus ends the first act of the Royal Farce.

Addresses continue to be sent to the Queen; among them was the White Chapel address, presented by the church wardens, attended by the parish officers, &c. The address of the females of Sheffield, with 10,000 signatures, by Lord Duncannon.

Several of the Queen's witnesses had arrived in town; among them are persons of the highest respectability in Italy. The London Observer states, that, among others who will be called in her majesty's defence, are Sir William Gell, the honorable K. Craven, captain Hownam, captain Flynn, Doct. Holland, Count Schiavini, Hieronymus Carlo, (a courier), and several other of her majesty's domestics. These are all persons intimately acquainted with the domestic arrangements of her majesty during her travels, and will be enabled to account for what, at present, has the appearance of mystery. Independent of these witnesses, however, are a great number of others on their way to England, some of high rank, others in more humble situations in life. The testimony of the latter will throw some light on the character and motives of the witnesses who have been examined in support of the bill of pains and penalties.

A public meeting had been held at the Crown and Anchor in London, to regulate the subscription for presenting her majesty with a service of plate, Sir G. Noel in the chair. The names of gentlemen proposed for trustees were as follows: Sir G. Noel, Duke of Leinster, Earl of Oxford, M. Wood, Esq. Hon. D. Kennard, P. Moore, Esq. Alderman Thorp, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir J. Newport, Sir H. Parrall, Lord W. Fitzgerald, and several other distinguished characters. It was stated, at the meeting, that the Queen's plate had been lent to the *Editor of the Courier*, and, from the time it had been so lent, constant attacks had been made in that paper upon her majesty's conduct.

The following answer was returned by the Queen to an address from the inhabitants of White Chapel. It breathes rebellion and civil war in every line:

"I am happy to find that my many sufferings, and my accumulated wrongs, have so powerfully interested the sympathies of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, White Chapel. The conspiracy which I am combating, though nominally directed against myself, is in fact a conspiracy against British liberty. No measure since the revolution has portended such disastrous consequences as the present bill of pains and penalties: while it threatens freedom, under all its diversified aspects, and with all its general rights, and all its particular securities, it at the same time darkens the perspective of the future with a lowering appearance of civil war. It exhibits a cloud on the edge of the political horizon, that may burst in misery on every family in the country. This bill of pains and penalties may thus be the

kingdom of war to every man's hearth. It may enlitter the days of thousands and tens of thousands, both rich and poor, and produce irreparable regrets.

"After the noble stand which so many of the most estimable among the Peers have made against this pestiferous bill, and the total want of any evidence to justify its enactment, it cannot be expected that it will pass; but, if it should pass, we must never lose sight of the probability that his majesty may marry again: the issue of that marriage would, in all likelihood, cause a contested succession. The part of the nation which will not allow the bill of pains and penalties to be a constitutional act, may not readily submit to the offspring of a marriage which will never generally be deemed legitimate.

"If my marriage be annulled, it must be annulled in defiance of all law. The Queen, therefore, who succeeded me, would only be nominally Queen; for no lawful right can be conveyed by an illegal act; and, in the opinion of the great majority of the nation, nothing can stamp this bill of pains and penalties with any legal characteristic. It will never be regarded as anything more than an act of pure tyranny, and as such it will excite the hatred of the present age, and experience the execration of posterity."

There are 77,000 Austrians on their march towards Italy, and many more regiments are ordered to be in readiness.

The Sicilians have 60,000 men armed, under the orders of the Junta of Palermo: Messina, Augusta, and Trepina, are all the towns which have declared for Naples. Cantanissetta, has been burnt for not taking part with the patriots, who were within 40 miles of Messina, which must surrender.

Harvest appears well in England. Letters had been received at Augsburg, stating that a great victory had been gained by the troops of Ali Pacha over the army of the Porte, the commander of which was killed.

Accounts from Berlin state, that 20,000 Prussian troops were ordered to march for Italy.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 23.

The British ship Mars arrived at this port yesterday morning, in the remarkable short passage of 22 days from Liverpool, which place she left on the 20th ult. Capt. Mitchell has politely favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of London papers to the 26th of last month. He brought no letter bag. Some few letters, however, are received. The following is an extract from one of the 28th September:—

"There is no improvement in the cotton market. The advertisement of 6400 bags for public sale, so soon after the large sale of the 15th, gives great offence to the trade, and the prices in the mean time are rather uncertain. Upland, 10 to 12d; N Orleans, 10 to 14d; Sea Island, 17½ to 2s. 3d. Flour is dull at 24 a 24s 6d per barrel. Rice dull at 16 to 20s. per cwt. In ashes, tobacco, or naval stores, nothing doing."

The private sales of the week preceding the 18th, comprised 1050 bags Upland, at 11 to 12 1-4d, and 210 Orleans, at 12 1-2 to 12 5-8d.

The papers contain no intelligence of great importance. The popularity of the Queen appears to be undiminished, and addresses continue to be presented to her from all parts of the kingdom.

We do not find that there are any later advices from Portugal than have been received here via St. Ubes.

Some disturbances had taken place at Copenhagen, but all was quiet on the 9th.

On the 12th Sept. the captains, mates, and seamen, of the British merchant vessels at London, went in a body with an address to the Queen: the procession amounted to about 5000. The first flag was inscribed "Heaven protect the innocent." The second, "God save the Queen," and the third, "Non Mi Ricordi."

From the intelligence of the last whaling ships arrived in England, some of which had proceeded above lat 80, an opinion prevails that the discovery ships have found a passage into the Pacific!

A distinct view of the great eclipse of the Sun on the 7th was obtained at a place near Edinburgh for a few minutes, through some flying clouds, but was not visible in the city; and the astronomers who were prepared to observe were disappointed.

LONDON, SEP. 23.

An account from Rome mentions an attempt that was made on the night of the 4th, at Civita Vecchia, by a desperate body of malefactors, to seize upon the city, and establish a republic. They amounted to 1600. Their project, however, was discovered and frustrated.

By a Flanders mail, we learn that the Portuguese minister at the Netherlands has addressed a circular to the Portuguese Consuls in that Kingdom, stating that, in consequence of the recent events in Portugal, they must cease delivering and countersigning passports for that kingdom.

PARIS, SEP. 21.—The committee of the court of Peers continued without ceasing, the examination of the prisoners. Among them is M. Locombe, of the Life Guards.

The Neapolitan General Pepe has addressed circular letters to all the generals commanding divisions in Naples, directing them to proceed without delay to a levy of men for augmenting the army.

Several Couriers, French, English, Austrian, and Italian, have passed through Calais within a few days, some for London, and some for Paris. Lord Ellenborough, and Sir Wm. Curtis, have passed through for the Netherlands.

The House of Commons met on the 18th September, and adjourned to the 17th of October, by which day Lord Castlereagh calculates the House would be able to find its way, and to determine from the proceedings of the other house, to what farther period it might be expedient to adjourn. If the bill of pains and penalties should come down from the other house, it would be obviously desirable that that house should be called over with a view to render the attendance as full as possible, and, therefore, he thought it proper to

mention his intention to propose that the House should be called over early in November. This he stated now, in order that members might be in readiness to attend within the period of three weeks after the day to which his present motion referred. In the course of the debate upon it, Lord Castlereagh denied that her Majesty's witnesses met with any obstructions that were not common to both sides. How are we to reconcile this assertion with the evidence of the witnesses against the Queen, stating that they apprehended force on the part of their government, to compel them to come to England? An account of the expense of the proceedings, and of the sums issued for her Majesty's defence, was ordered to be laid before the house.

Lord Castlereagh, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, stated, that Ministers were yet in possession of no authentic information as to the recent proceedings in Portugal, and were therefore unable to deliver any opinion upon the subject. This answer has dissipated one of the rumors assigned for the depression of the funds.

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 8.

Major Graaner, who embarked last year, to open a new commercial communication between Chili and India, through the Pacific ocean, discovered on the voyage a group of islands not hitherto noticed. The largest he named Oscar's Island.

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.

Extract of a letter from Salem, to a gentleman in Boston.

SALEM, OCT. 13.

"It gives me pleasure to comply with the request conveyed in your letter of yesterday, and I hope the information may be gratifying to—, whom I remember with pleasure. My friend left Pernambuco Aug. 24. About eight or nine days previous to his sailing, it was whispered that a revolution had broken out in a province to the southward, near Minas. The governor, who is very despotic, tried hard to repress the report. A body of about 200 troops were marched southward, with orders to unite with other bodies during their progress towards the revolted province. The troops at Paraiaba were also directed to proceed to the same destination.

"My friend represents the people as in a state of great discontent, and ripe for a revolution, and gives it as his own and the opinion generally of those with whom he communicated, that a revolution must ensue. A fleet of 10 sail, under convoy of a 20 gun ship, which he says is called the Sam Gualter, sailed for Lisbon, on the 15th August. When under way, the governor sent orders to the commodore, that, in case he should find a revolution had taken place in Portugal, to proceed to England with the fleet. The governor had issued an order forbidding, under severe penalties, the circulation of a report, that Marshal Beresford had taken in his ship the king's treasure to England. Great jealousies exist between the native Brazilian troops and those from Portugal, and hence the revolutionists thought the troops could not be brought to act."

[Dem. Press.]



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, NOV. 7, 1830.

The month of October, in the northern States, is a busy and interesting month, more so than any other in the year. In that month are celebrated the anniversaries of the numerous Agricultural Societies which exist in that section of the Union, and which scatter knowledge and improvement in every direction. The accounts which we have received, through the papers, of the various celebrations during the last month, are of a very interesting nature, and disclose facts worthy of remembrance, and evidence a spirit worthy of imitation. We shall endeavor, in our next, to lay before our readers accounts of several of these agricultural festivals: We shall place before them facts, and leave it to their own good sense to draw practical and useful conclusions.

It is now but little more than ten years, since the first Agricultural Society, (i. e. a Society organized in the manner they now are,) was established in the United States. That society was formed in Massachusetts, and in a part of the state naturally fertile, but which had, from having yearly draughts made on its strength for nearly a century, with very little care being bestowed to replenish it,—become nearly exhausted. The farmers, at the time this society was organized, had concluded their lands would not produce wheat, and with comparatively few exceptions, had ceased to cultivate it. The greater part of the wheat used in the country, was purchased, ready manufactured, from the farmers of New-York, whose *new* lands produced it in abundance. The country, abundantly able to furnish more than enough for its own consumption, from mistaken notions, and through the influence of prejudice, was annually impolitely enriching its neighbors, and foolishly impoverishing itself. But the establishment of this society was the commencement of an entire new order of things. The old landmarks of prejudice were broken down. Farmers were taught the folly of persisting in any measure, of adhering to any system of husbandry, merely because their fathers and grand-fathers had done so before them. They were taught to think and reason for themselves; to retain what was valuable, and to eschew what was useless, and worse than useless, pernicious, in the old systems. They were excited, by competition, to make improvements: Premiums were offered as a stimulus to exertion. Experiments were made, and experiments would not only