

Tuesday last, about twenty of these desperadoes were apprehended and committed for trial, and previously about 20 others had experienced the same fate. Among these, we understand, is the ringleader, who has resided in the family of one of our families for four years. He has hitherto been considered as an honest and moral man, and was a preacher in the African church. He had recommended servants to different individuals, and it is presumed for the purpose of ascertaining the exact situation of the interior of the houses, that they might the more easily be robbed without disturbing the family. This is the man too who disposed of the articles stolen, a number of which were found concealed in the stable of the gentleman with whom he lived.—*Phil. paper.*

Extract of a letter from New Orleans to a gentleman in Washington City.

NEW-ORLEANS, JAN. 12.—The public feeling is much excited here on the subject of the piracies in the Gulf of Mexico. A vessel has just arrived here, which fell in with an American schooner that had been robbed and plundered the day before. The Captain stripped himself and showed how he was flogged from the neck to the heels. All the crew were inhumanly beat. Aboard the schooner were the mate and crew of an English brig, who were put there by these fellows, who had first half hung, and then shot the Captain, for no other offence but having his ship in ballast. The poor man, while they were snapping the musket at him, begged for his life on account of his wife and children whom he had left at home.

FROM THE LOUISIANA HERALD.

The following is an extract of a letter received at Natchitoches, from Dr. Hewetson, dated

"St. Antonio, Nov. 4, 1821.

"On the night of the 3d of October, General Long, with fifty men of all nations, entered the town of La Bahia, producing the greatest consternation by their horrid yells. (I happened to be there at the time.) They put to flight the centinels, and took possession of the fort and artillery without opposition. As soon as intelligence of this reached St. Antonio, the governor dispatched Col. Ignacio Paris, with 150 men, with orders to retake the place, and make prisoners of Long and his party. He arrived near La Bahia, and sent to Long, requesting to see him, to ascertain from him the cause of his unfriendly visit. Long met him, and stated his object was to establish the independence of these provinces. Colonel Paris replied, that their independence was already achieved, and it was unnecessary for him to give himself any further trouble about it; but, if he was an independent republican, as he stated, why not let such occupy the fort, for they were the proper persons to hold it? Long would not give it up. This interview was at 8 o'clock in the morning, and half after 11 Col. Paris made the attack. A warm firing was kept up for twenty-four hours. Long's artillery did no execution, and he finally surrendered at discretion. Long and his party were brought prisoners to St. Antonio, and from thence were sent to Saltillo to take their trial. It will be a hard one, being regarded as public robbers and pirates.

"On the 17th of October the entry of Yturbe into Mexico was announced here, and the independence of the empire ratified. This news was received with great rejoicings, and since, this city has been in a constant uproar by illuminations, te deums, and fandangoes."

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Boston Evening Gazette, in publishing the account brought by the U. S. schooner *Shark*, that there was reason to believe that no Americans were now engaged in the Slave Trade, gives the following hypothesis in contradiction of it:

"We have the best reasons for believing that the Slave Trade was never carried on with more spirit and determination than it has been the present year, from the Havana; and we fear (from too authentic intelligence to doubt the fact) that many of the vessels thus employed are owned by American citizens, who are concealed from our cruisers by the flimsy veil of the Spanish flag, and the mask of Spanish papers. When Slaves, upon the Coast, are reduced in price to \$15 or \$20 per head, and are sold in Cuba at \$600, the temptation becomes too great for desperate men to resist, and operates as an inducement to unprincipled individuals to engage in the traffic at every hazard."

The collections in Philadelphia for the Orphan Asylum, amount to near 25,000 dollars. Adding to this, the sum which was insured, 6000 dollars, and the donation of the State Legislature, 5000 dollars, they have a total of 33,800 dollars. It is said that the British Ambassador at Washington, Mr. Canning, transmitted one hundred dollars to the managers of the Institution, as a contribution from his own purse. This liberality, says the National Gazette, merits the applause of the American public. *Nat. Intel.*

CINCINNATI, (OHIO).—As a proof of the abundance and cheapness of provisions in the state of Ohio, we give the following

from a friend in Cincinnati, dated on Christmas day last:

"Pork is now selling at 1 1/4 cents per lb; Flour, \$2 1/2 bbl.; fine Beef, hind quarter, 2 cents; Veal 2 cents; Fowls, 6 1/4, Eggs, 8 per dozen; Turkeys, very fine, 25 cents each; Lard, 3 1/2; Hams, 5—as fine Cider as I ever drank, \$2 including barrel; Apples, \$1; Vegetables equally cheap—Society excellent. The Ohio River has risen 10 feet within 3 days, and is at present, clear of ice, and several steam boats are ready to proceed to New-Orleans."

[The first settlement was made in Cincinnati about 30 years since—it is now a beautiful town, and contains a population of 10,000 persons.] *Winyaw Intel.*



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1822.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

Received by the late arrivals, is replete with interest. The change of ministry in France may be productive of important consequences; but it is at least as probable that it may not: that the new ministers will tread very nearly in the steps of their predecessors, and that the change will be merely a change of men, and be followed by events of no greater moment than a stormy debate in the Chamber of Deputies, in which a great many brave things will be said, accompanied with violent gesticulations; many high-sounding panegyrics delivered on the departed greatness of the French nation, many gloomy pictures drawn of its present condition; and then—things will go on in their usual course, and France remain as she is. Louis will continue to eat voraciously, until an apoplectic carries him to the tomb; when Charles Phillip, the amiable, moral, pious Count d'Artois will peaceably succeed him.

Spain is in a very unsettled state, and, from several accounts, would seem to be on the eve of a revolution. But these accounts are not to be implicitly relied on: the picture is doubtless too highly colored. Ferdinand himself, however, appears to apprehend the worst; for in a reply to his ministers, who, on account of the popular clamor, tendered their resignation, which he refused to receive, he concludes, in language bold and dignified, as follows: "My revolted subjects conspire against my life—and like the unfortunate Louis XVI. I am destined to be the second victim of the revolutions in Europe; but at least I will not perish as he did, who has justly been designated the Martyr King—I will meet death, sword in hand, at the head of my guards." We feel no particular respect for Ferdinand, either as a king or a man: as a king, he has wanted dignity; and as a man, moral rectitude: But we cannot but give him credit for the spirit displayed in the above, and, being a sovereign, for acting, in one instance, at least, like a sovereign. The aspect of things in Portugal is likewise not very flattering; but whatever may be the result of the revolution there, we have little hope that the condition of the people will be much ameliorated. Whether king John be a constitutional king, or king without a constitution, it will be pretty much the same with the people; in either case, they will be nothing more than the *canaille*.

But the transactions in Turkey, and the probable war between the cross and the crescent, promise events of more importance than any thing else, and seem to occupy no small share of the attention of the European cabinets; and well they may. The designs of the northern autocrat, which are fast developing, his immense power, and the prospect of a great accession to it, furnish real cause of alarm; and the time may arrive, when Francis and Frederic, and even Great-Britain, will wish, and vainly wish, for the genius of Napoleon, to protect them from the overwhelming force of the peaceable Alexander. It is evidently the determination of Alexander to take advantage of the present commotions in the Turkish empire, and, if not to overturn it, to take from it a decent slice. Moldavia and Wallachia, at least, must be discovered; and it is said he must likewise possess a fortress in the Morea, the ancient Peloponessus, for the purpose of protecting the Greeks against any future outrages of the Turks. Nothing, it is supposed, but a compliance with these terms on the part of Turkey, will save her from a war with Russia. If this, then, be the state of affairs, little doubt can be entertained that war must ensue; in which event, let us see what chance Turkey has of coping successfully with her ambitious neighbor.

Turkey in Europe, it is estimated, contains about 10,000,000 inhabitants; Turkey in Asia, 10,500,000, and Egypt, about 3,250,000: the whole number, therefore, of the subjects of the Ottoman Sultan is somewhere about 24,000,000. The whole force of Turkey, naval and military, does not probably amount to more than 400,000 men; of these, 100,000 are janissaries, the most efficient, and more to be depended upon, perhaps, than all the rest. 400,000, then, are the whole regular force of Turkey; but after deducting the marines, the garrisons, &c. who only march when the Grand Signor takes the field, there will not remain more than 200,000 effective men. But even all this force she cannot spare to fight against Russia; for while the latter power is about attacking her on the north, Persia has already attacked her on the east, and has, according to the late accounts, taken Bagdad, on the

river Tigris. Such is represented to be the situation of Turkey, and such are the means which she possesses of repelling and punishing aggression.

Russia, on the other hand, including her dominions in Europe and Asia, contains probably 50,000,000 inhabitants; and her regular military force amounts to 600,000 men, hardy, robust, and capable of enduring great fatigue, commanded by officers well versed in the science of war, and experienced in all the modern improvements in military tactics. Her sovereign is absolute and despotic, not depending on the caprice of a military guard, like the Ottoman Sultan, for the continuance of his power, or the safety of his head. In addition to all this, he will have, in the event of a war with Turkey, a powerful and exasperated ally within her own territory: the revolted Greeks will divide the attention and strength of the Turks, and give a double facility to the success of Russia. From this brief view of the relative strength and situation of the two empires, it seems inevitable, in case of rupture, that Turkey, no matter how bravely and desperately she may fight,—and she will do both,—must fall. After the division of the Roman Empire into Eastern and Western, in 395, Constantinople became the capital of the Greek Emperors, and continued to be till 1453, when it was taken by Mahomet II. and made the seat of the Turkish Empire. Should it now pass into other hands; should the magnificent temple of St. Sophia be again restored to its proper use, and the Turkish mosques be converted into christian churches; should Mahomet be driven into his Asiatic dominions, and the glory of Islamism set forever in Europe,—he should not complain: he would only be despoiled of what his predecessors had taken by violence from others, and what he now holds only by force.

The conquest of Turkey by Russia is fraught with danger to Europe; for it will give to her the exclusive navigation of the Black Sea, as well as possession of fine ports in the Mediterranean, and enable her to create a powerful navy, a navy competent to cope with that of England, and to contend successfully for the sovereignty of the ocean. Being thus powerful on the water as she is on the land, she would give laws to all Europe; and distribute crowns and dismember kingdoms with greater facility than ever did Napoleon. Even now she hangs like a dark cloud in the north, which the statesmen and the sovereigns of Europe watch with anxious eyes, as boding them no good: they see the danger at a distance, and dread its nearer approach.

But however dangerous to the independent nations of Europe may be the subjugation of Turkey, to the Greeks it would be a deed of mercy. For whether they shall be restored to their former independent rank among the nations of the earth, or be incorporated with the subjects of Russia, their condition will be infinitely improved: the government even of Russia is mild and humane, is just and equitable, when compared with the Ottoman.

THE SECRETARIES of War and of the Treasury have been indirectly censured, in the course of debate, in Congress, and the charge is, that information is withheld by them. The friends of these gentlemen have acted unwisely, in resisting motions for inquiry, which they should the rather have proposed. Every man must, in this villainous world, lay himself out to be suspected. A pyramid is measured by the shade which it throws over more humble edifices; but, in the moral world, if the sun shine upon a man, it lights envy to assail, and slander to destroy him. Suspicion is the prima facie evidence of virtue. Ignorant men value themselves in depreciating talent—bad men delight in reducing the good to their level—weak men remember of Sampson only the loss of his hair—and all men, melancholy to relate, love scandal. But, if a man's conscience upbraid him not, there is pleasure in being scandalized. To find one nibbling at your reputation, when you have enough to spare to cover him and his whole tribe, is grateful; to turn your back and pretend not to see a thief, is honorable and generous; to be outwitted, of your own accord, by one whose aim and pride it is to outwit you, is one of the most exalting circumstances in the life of genius.—*Charleston Courier.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Two joint rules of proceeding have been adopted, for the regulation of the proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, which promise to have an important effect, for the future, on the closing scenes of the Sessions of Congress.—These rules provide that no bill shall originate in either house during the three last days of each session of Congress, and that no bill shall be presented to the President for his signature during the last day of any session. The intention is, to prevent inconsiderate and hasty legislation, and to allow the President time to examine the bills presented to him, before he ratifies them by his signature, or returns them with objections, if he should think proper so to do, and to give time to the two houses to consider the bill thus returned. We anticipate from these rules a beneficial effect. If they do no more, they will add to the dignity of the proceedings of Congress. If in practice they are found prejudicial, it will be easy to abrogate them, and it is well worth the while to make the trial of them.



MARRIED.

In this town, on the 14th instant, Mr. Michael Murr, to Miss Julia Ann Srote.
On the 31st of January, Mr. Spencer Glascock, to Miss Elizabeth Chapman, of this county.
On the 12th instant, by A. Swicegood, Esq. Mr. Michael Everhardt, to Miss Mary Livingood.
On the 14th instant, Jacob Shuping, Esq. to Miss Catharine Setzer, eldest daughter of Mr. John Setzer, both of this county.
In this county, on the 14th instant, Robert Fleming, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Neely.
In this county, on the 7th instant, by John March, Esq. Mr. Jacob Lupp, to Miss Polly Michael.
On the 7th February, 1822, at Mount Pleasant, near Morganton, at the residence of Dr. Thomas Bouchelle, by the Rev. Robert J. Miller, Capt. John Locke, of Oakland, Cabarrus Co. to Miss Eliza Rebecca Bouchelle, daughter of Dr. Thomas Bouchelle.
By John F. Brevard, Esq. on the 14th inst. Mr. Richmond Penny, to Miss Olivia Martin, both of Lincoln county.

The lady thought upon a plan
To catch a penny—just to try't,
She laid her hand upon a man,
And got a handsome Penny by't.

[COMMUNICATED.]



DIED.

At Sloansville, Mecklenburg county, on the 3d instant, Margaret Caroline, infant daughter of Mr. James C. Sloan.

Happy the babe, who privileged by fate,
To shorter troubles and to lighter weight,
Received but yesterday the gift of breath,
Ordered to-morrow to return to death.

A LIST OF Military Land Warrants

ISSUED to the President and Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, since the sitting of the last General Assembly.

No. of Warrant.	Original Claimants.	No. of Warrant.	Original Claimants.
655	James Ammons	843	John Needham
666	Peter Rough	844	Jesse Nettles
667	Jesse Rowell	845	Abisha Oliver
668	Jack Rock	846	Patrick O'Kelly
673	Wm. Richards	847	Leonard Parker
674	Nathaniel Harris	848	Samuel Parker
677	William Logan	849	Thomas Peavey
678	John Wonks	850	Drury Perkinson
679	Hains White	851	John Roberts
680	Moses Stearn	852	John Richardson
681	Michael Scantlin	853	Wm. Rochester
682	John M'Kean	854	Charles Stewart
695	William Clifton	855	Benj. Stedman
696	Sim. Christophers	856	James Scott
697	William Barber	857	Martin Slayers
698	Hardy Cheshire	858	William Shield
699	Arthur Arnold	859	Jesse Siddle
700	John Brevard	860	Thomas Sillard
701	Richard Ward	861	William Talton
702	Knib Wynne	862	Andrew Vanoy
703	Peter Duncan	863	Joseph J. Wade
704	Gilbert Miller	864	James Varkize
705	William Womack	865	Elisha White
706	Right Bass	866	Thomas Walker
707	William Wynn	867	John Burges
708	Samuel M'Dowg	868	Lewis Weaver
709	Thomas Ward	881	Eli Ely
710	Thos. Warwick	882	John Edwards
711	Edward Fossett	883	James Holden
712	Abiel Andrews	884	Thomas Loyd
718	Randol Bryant	885	Thomas Tucker
719	Benj. Bennett	886	William Douglas
720	Collin Brown	887	George Harrison
721	William Boling	888	David Jones
722	John Booth	889	Hardy Ridley
723	Thos. Blackleach	890	Edmund Blount
724	Jesse Benton	891	Willis Davis
725	Job Butts	892	John Burrows
726	Christ. Brannon	893	Job Mitchell
727	William Conner	894	John Southerland
728	John Conley	895	Isaac Roberts
729	Charles Connor	896	Gabriel Terrell
730	John Condon	897	Etheldred Bosman
731	John Darby	898	Allen Baggott
732	William Ford	899	Henry Jason
733	Thomas Hewings	900	Bartlet Moreland
734	James Hilliard	901	Robert Palmer
735	Elisha Hubbard	902	William Shepard
736	Hardy Hines	903	William Hill
737	Malcom M'Daniel	904	Larie Linch
738	Matthew Newly	905	Charles Richards
739	Ed'wd Pendleton	906	James Chambers
740	James King, sen.	907	Ezekiel Griffin
741	Hezekiah Rice	908	Nichols Edmunds
742	Anth'y. Simmons	909	Benjamin Caffield
743	Adam Sykes	910	Howell Gee
744	Philip Thomas	911	Solomon Cooper
745	William Townly	912	Thomas Watson
746	John Tillery	913	George Close
747	Matthew White	914	Joseph Hodges
748	Henry Wiggins	915	David Walden
749	Thomas Bullock	916	Robert Williams
750	Baxter Boland	917	Benjamin Bird
751	William Baker	918	Josiah Green
752	Robert Brewer	919	Gerrard Craig
753	Henry Coker	920	William Groves
754	Dennis Dowling	921	Richard Bradley
755	James Gilliam	922	Jno. Cheesborough
756	Thomas Grisut	923	Robert Duncan
757	Jacob Moore	924	Peter Kipsey
758	Matthew Warren	925	William Huel
759	Hercules Ryan	926	Robert Singleton
760	George Redner	927	Jethro Lassiter
761	Samuel Scott	928	Levi West
762	Nathaniel Weat	929	Henry Blurton
763	Negro Brutus	930	William Roark
764	Negro Frederick	931	William Kennedy
765	Negro Frederick	932	Wm. Washington
766	John Hardy	933	Daniel Wade
767	Joel Martin	934	Thomas Whitley
768	Josiah Miller	935	John Cottle
769	Thomas Hutson	936	James Piner
770	Matthew Brickel	937	William Scantlin
771	John Bagnall	938	William Turpin
772	Henry Brantley	939	William Yates
773	David Burnett	940	Joseph Hyman
774	Charles Craben	941	Isham Carns
775	Martin Cole	942	Thomas Goff
776	Cubit	943	Lewis Outlaw
777	William Haggood	944	Joseph White
778	Jeremiah Messer	945	William Elks
779	William Stemm	946	John Arnold

781	Henry Vize	947	Samuel Burrows
782	Peter Brown	948	Richard Wheehey
783	Christ. Barlow	949	William Neil
784	Moses Byrd	950	Jacob Waddlo
785	James Balentine	951	John Curtis
786	Richard Corlle	952	John Low
787	William Fox	961	Matthias Bricklo
788	Wm. Flemming	962	Thomas Kent
789	Black Garrick	963	James Keiton
790	Benjamin Patrick	964	Samuel W. Lewis
791	John Foney	965	Jerome M'Mullen
792	Daniel Twigg	966	Joseph Miles
793	John Atkinson	967	John Morning
794	John Baker	968	Drury Chavous
795	Samuel Braley	969	John Cumminger
796	John Boon	970	John Cook
797	Lewis Bidlelizer	971	Isaac Hafner
798	Joseph Beaumont	972	Isaac Cornelius
800	Joseph Cook	973	Thomas Pierson
801	John Cook	974	Richard D. Cook
802	John Campbell	975	Caleb Koen
803	David Conn	976	Robert Calf
804	Edward Cox	977	William Hurley
805	Charles Coleman	978	Josiah Daws
812	David Easter	985	Ebenezer Blackley
813	John Erwin	986	David Broadwell
814	William Ewell	987	Burrel Davis
815	Josiah Penton	988	Thomas Little
816	Robert Griffin	989	Jeremiah Modlin
817	James Gunn	990	Michael Leoney
818	Stephen Harris of Darnall's company	991	Richard Bond
819	Burrell Hughes	992	John Pilchard
820	John Hart	993	James Faddles
821	Stephen Harris of Stedman's company	994	Thomas Poyt
822	Shadrach Homes	995	William Ward
823	Samuel Hollowell	996	Richard Lucas
824	James Hall	997	Josiah Stocks
825	Thomas Hill	998	William Kinkaid
826	George Hill	999	William Rink
827	Thomas Hopkins	1019	Asawell Herron
806	Thomas Cook	1020	George Richards
807	Aaron Davis	1021	P. Harrington
808	James Dupree	979	Sam. Norsworthy
809	George Dixon	980	George Nicholas
810	Thomas Endless	981	James Roper
811	Thomas Eburn	982	Robert Harper
828	Thomas Hicks	983	Richard Martin
829	Littleton Johnston	984	Caleb Albertson
830	James Jennings	1022	Charles Hasley
831	Thomas Jeffries	1023	John Donnelly
832	Elijah Jenkins	1024	Benjamin Dorland
833	Jacob Kittle	1025	Broton Jones
834	Archibald Kennedy	1026	Francis Jack
835	John Ledum	1027	Bryan Montague
836	John Liscombe	1028	Sam. Montague
837	William Marshall	1029	Job Ward
838	Charles Mixon	1030	Timothy Plumpus
839	John Moore	1031	Wm. Stewart
840	Bryan Madry	1032	Jacob Owens
841	Samuel M'Elroy	1033	Sau. Goodman
842	Joseph M'Daniel	1034	Wm. Gregory
		1035	David Charney

Published by order of the General Assembly.

TRUST SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber and others, by Thomas Holton, dated 26th of February, 1821, and recorded in the County Court of Rowan, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums of money due to Thomas Mull and others, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 19th of March next, on the premises, for a credit of three months, the property conveyed in said deed, that is to say: one gray horse, with saddle and bridle; 5 milch cows and a calf, 14 beds, bedsteads and furniture; 1 book-case and desk; 1 bureau and kitchen; 2 side-board; 1 bureau, 1 corner cupboard, and 4 dozen chairs; 10 tumblers, 1 silver ladle, 18 silver tea spoons, 12 silver table spoons, and 1 pair of sugar tongs; one dozen and a half cups and saucers, 10 dishes, 4 dozen plates, 6 looking glasses, and nine pictures; 5 iron pots, and 3 kettles; 1 cask of brandy; tubs, pails, and kitchen furniture; forty hogs and pigs, and a quantity of pork; 3 clocks; 6 brass candlesticks; 6 large decanters, 24 wine glasses, 2 plated casters, 24 tumblers, and 12 cruets; 2 candle stands, and a large easy chair, &c.

THOS. MULL, Acting Trustee.
Feb. 28, 1822. 3w90

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th of this instant, a negro man named JOE, and his wife named SINA, and two female children, one of the children four, the other two years old. Joe, the negro man, is twenty-five or six years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, stout built, very black, with uncommonly large feet; had on when he left me, a coarse blue broad cloth coat and a black wool hat. His wife Sina is twenty-eight or thirty years old, middle size, has large eyes, high cheek bones, spare face, her dress not recollected. It is thought that a negro girl named Silvia, the property of J. Purvins, my neighbour, who was missing on the same day that my negroes left me, is in company with them. Said Silvia is fourteen or fifteen years old, well grown of her age, dress not known. Any person who will apprehend said negroes, and lodge them in any Jail, so that I can get them, or deliver them to me, shall be rewarded for his trouble, with all reasonable expenses paid. JOHN GRIER.

Mecklenburg County, N. C.
Feb. 15, 1822. 7w90