

It appears more incredible, that the art of flying could be so improved, than to conceive, that lightning could be brought harmless at the feet of a Franklin—that a lamp could be so constructed by means of covering of wire gauze, as to give the minor light, while working among gases as inflammable as gunpowder, or that men could ascend in the air, by means of a linen-bag filled with hot air. In our country, where the arts languish for want of encouragement, the last mark of ingenuity should be noticed with respect, that all may have ambition to excel in those which have, and may confer, such lasting benefits on the world.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

FROM THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Captain HARRIS, of the ship *Lady Galatin*, arrived here last evening in 35 days from Milford Haven, has politely furnished us with a file of papers containing London dates to 31st May—eleven days later than before received.

There now appears to be a prospect of an amicable arrangement of the differences between Russia and the Porte. The latest despatch from Vienna contains what is called a full confirmation of the important fact, that the forces of the Sublime Porte, are evacuating the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Rumors of a counter revolution in Spain have been industriously circulated in the French papers, but are contradicted in later accounts. Disturbances in Lisbon are also spoken of.

The distress in Ireland increases. In the *Waterford Chronicle* of 30th May, it is stated that the putrid carcass of a cow which had died of a loathsome disease was most voraciously seized upon by some poor creatures.

The most important extracts which we have gleaned on a hasty perusal of the papers will be found below.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Constantinople, dated April 25, received this morning by an eminent house in this City:—

"I take this opportunity of stating a piece of information I have had from good authority, which will no doubt dispel all fears as to the probability of war. The Porte has finally consented to evacuate Wallachia and Moldavia; by this time the troops are withdrawn. The public feeling will not at present admit of the administration of these provinces being given to the Greeks; an arrangement has therefore been made that it will be given to twelve natives of those provinces, to be chosen from their respective Chiefs. This Provincial Government shall have eight Representatives fixed in Constantinople, apparently as hostages for the conduct of the Administrators. These people are expected here very shortly. Turkey having thus acceded to the principal point demanded by Russia, there can be no doubt that the smaller ones will be equally adjusted."

The following is an extract of a private letter received this morning:—

"Paris, May 24.—A letter has arrived from Petersburg, dated the 1st of the month, which states that the Emperor's departure from Petersburg will not have for its object a visit to the army, but to Warsaw, where he will convoke a Diet, which will last for a month. He is then expected to go to a Congress, at which the affairs of Turkey will be discussed, and an arrangement be concluded. Turkey is said to have shown some disposition to yield certain points, and negotiations, which will have the effect either of retarding or preventing war, are said to be going on.

"Such are the strange rumors here.—The funds, at noon to-day, were 89f. 15c."

We have received Brussels papers to the 24th inst. Accounts from Trieste, of the 7th, state, that the Greeks have sent an expedition from Hydra against Salonichi, and add, on the authority of mercantile letters, that "the whole Island of Negropont is now in the possession of the Greeks, and its dependent neighboring isles have also declared in their favor." The following are extracts:—

"Vienna, May 11.—Letters worthy of credit say, that the negotiations between the Servian Chiefs and the Pacha of Belgrade are broken off, and that the entrance of Turkish troops into Servia will be looked upon by the Servians as the signal for war.

"Oudenarde, May 20.—Yesterday afternoon a dreadful hail storm ravaged the whole western part of the territory of Nockere; all hope of harvest is destroyed. The hail stones were pointed and of prodigious size; even to-day, some have been picked up as large as a pigeon's egg."

Dutch Journals to the 25th inst. have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:—

"Hague, May 23.—Yesterday morning, at half past 8 o'clock, the discharge of artillery, and the hoisting of the colors on the steeple of the great Church, announced to the inhabitants of the town the hap-

py intelligence of the delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange of a Prince."

PARIS, MAY 24.

The Duke Decazes, who was about to set out for Denmark, is detained at Paris, by the serious indisposition of the Duchess.

Deputies Elected.—Department of L'Oronville. The Baron Sarret, M. Coussergues, and M. Azcon.

The following is the general result of the elections:

Deputies named by the Royalists.....54
Deputies named by the Opposition.....32

Difference in favor of the Royalists.....22
Journal des Debats.

A letter from Bayonne of a recent date says, "We learn from a very authentic source, that the greatest discontent prevails throughout the Northern part of the Peninsula; 160 Royalists completely armed, all excellent soldiers, quitted Bilbao at the beginning of this month to overthrow the Constitutional authority in Biscay. A detachment of 80 Royalists joined them the day after their departure.—The Political Chief sent a Constitutional Regiment from Vittoria, but the *Liberators* were defeated, and soon returned to their garrison."—*Gazette de France.*

His Majesty has decreed that the title of the deceased Duke of Richelieu shall descend to the Count de Jamilhac, his nearest male relative.

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

MADRID, MAY 13.

"On the 7th, Lieut. Colonel Conizares was arrested, who was condemned to death for contumace, for being implicated in the affair at Burgos. It appears that he was preparing to proceed into Castile, in order to organize a party in concert with one of his accomplices, also arrested on the night of the 7th. Another individual has been apprehended at the moment of his arrival from Irun, by the way of Arranjaz. On his person was found the plan of a conspiracy, which was to have taken effect on the 15th inst. the day of St. Isidore.

"Yesterday morning the Volunteer National Guards of Madrid, infantry and cavalry, were assembled in the Prado, for the purpose of hearing read a decree of the Cortes, sanctioned by the King, declaring the hymn of Riego a national hymn. This citizen militia traversed the capital, and contributed to excite the enthusiasm of the people, and augment the sentiment of national strength.

"The Special Committee of the Cortes relative to responsibility, proposed in the Sitting of the 11th, to bring to trial the Political Chief of Madrid. This functionary is strongly protected by the Ministry, whose whole confidence he enjoys.

"Yesterday the Cortes decreed, that the 13th anniversary of the return of the King to Madrid, being a day of mourning for Spaniards on account of the overthrow of the Constitutional regime, it should be henceforth forbidden to celebrate it at Court. This remarkable decision was come to at nine in the evening.

"The accounts from the Provinces state that the national fete of the 2d May, has been celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm at all points of the monarchy. Several private letters state that the inhabitants of the country have received with warm gratitude the intelligence of the adoption by the Cortes of the first law respecting seignorial rights. They loudly testify their joy.

"Some factions re-appear on different points of our provinces, but the zeal of the authorities, and the ardor of our troops, increase, and success almost always rewards their constancy and devotedness."

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.

LENZ, MAY 11.

"A person who is worthy of belief, from Vienna, has assured us that during the multiplied conferences which occurred in that capital, between Prince Metternich and the General de Tatischeff, the question had not only a reference to the relations between Russia and Turkey, but more especially to the general state of Europe, and the dangers to be apprehended from hostilities in the East, connected with the tranquility of other countries.

"Prince de Metternich dwelt, above all, upon the inconveniences which are likely to ensue from a war, and the necessity of combining measures among the Greek Powers for defeating all revolutionary projects in the event of war being found inevitable at last."

LONDON, MAY 29.

The French papers of Saturday, have arrived this morning, as also the Spanish papers of the 20th inst. From both we learn, with great satisfaction, that the execrable French Ultra rumors, in respect to the state of Madrid, are utterly without foundation, and that the most perfect tranquility reigns in that capital. The accounts from Catalonia have been equally exaggerated; the various bulletins of the *Army of the Faith*, and of its pretending successes, three fourths of them being mere inventions of the same pure and enlightened order of fabricators. These petty insurrections, headed chiefly by the ignorant tools of Priests and Monks, are, undoubtedly, exceedingly troublesome, but it is only for a determined Executive to rouse itself, to put a speedy termination to them; and, happily, a conviction

of this truth is beginning to operate upon the Spanish councils. The accounts of the answer of the Porte, in respect to the cession of Moldavia and Wallachia, as given in the French papers, differ exceedingly from the statement which was previously in circulation. One thing alone is clear,—that the Turks are fighting a game of procrastination, and that if war, ultimately takes place, Russia will have reason to repent of her indecision.

MAY 30.—Letters have been received from Lisbon, which communicate the important intelligence of a conspiracy having been formed there, to overthrow the Constitutional system, but which was detected sufficiently early to prevent the ill consequences which might otherwise have attended it. It appears that the first step taken by the Government, on being made acquainted with the plot, was to issue a Decree for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, which has been in force ever since the adoption of the Constitutional System. This measure led to the arrest of 26 persons; some of the advices mention, that 28 persons were taken up, who were said to be implicated in the conspiracy. All these individuals were examined privately, six of whom it was determined should be immediately sent out of the kingdom. It is understood that none of them were persons of any distinction.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 31.—At a late hour this afternoon an express reached town from Paris, bringing despatches from Vienna, dated the 21st of May, and from Naples of the same date. From Vienna we have a full confirmation of the important fact, that the forces of the Sublime Porte, are evacuating the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. This main point having been satisfactorily arranged, the others will follow of course.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

A friend has put into our hands the Carracas paper, the *Anglo-Colombiano* of the 8th ult. and the "Iris of Venezuela," also printed at Carracas, of the 17th ult. We have translated the following articles from the Iris.—*Nat. Gaz.*

17th June, 1822.

On the morning of the 13th inst. the Government had the satisfaction to receive from the General of Brigade, Lino de Clemente, the first intelligence of the splendid and decisive victory obtained by the armies of Colombia under the command of His Excellency the Liberator President, over the Spanish army that defended the capital of Quito, whose precious liberty remains for ever assured.—The publication of the news by proclamation, and the illumination of the city for three successive nights, were immediately arranged, together with such other demonstrations of joy as the shortness of the notice would permit.

The people of Carracas have celebrated, with enthusiasm, the news of a battle which, like its sister battles of Boyaca and Carabobo, to which it may at least be compared as to the importance of its consequences, exalts the renown of the republic, immortalizes the valor of her warriors, and binds us by new ties of gratitude, to the hero who conducted them to victory.

United States' Recognition of the Independence of the Republics of South America.

In the former numbers of this paper we published the documents relative to this important event, and we now add that, in the paper of Philadelphia of the 2d May, called the *General Advertiser*, it is announced that, on the 29th of April, the Senate of the United States concurred with the President and with the House of Representatives in recognizing the existence of the independent governments of South America. On the same day the Senate gave their sanction to the act which had passed the House of Representatives, appropriating moneys for the salaries of the Ministers who are to be sent to our governments.

All this information was officially received on the 11th instant, from the Charge d'Affaires of Colombia, whose official letter we subjoin. The Intendant, ad interim, of this department, caused the news to be immediately published by proclamation, in which the civil authorities, with the military band of music, joined, and orders were issued that the city should be illuminated during three nights, and the houses hung with fringe on the succeeding day, the 14th. On that day a solemn Te Deum was chanted in the Metropolitan church, accompanied by salutes of artillery, which had already been fired off at the time of the proclamation. This event of the recognition, is one of the most memorable in the annals of the republic, has been celebrated with the most emphatic expression of joy and thankfulness towards the illustrious nation who, the first in the new world, has resolved to take a step that will forever reflect honor on her intelligence and humanity.

DESPATCH OF MR. TORRES.

Philadelphia, 5th May, 1822.

Most Excellent Sir: Under the date of the 26th and 30th of March last, I communicated to your Excellency, the information received of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, relative to the

appropriation of the \$100,000 asked for the expenses of the ministers who are to be sent to the independent states of our America; which appropriation was voted on the 28th of the same month by all the members of the House of Representatives, present, except one. The bill or law for this appropriation was afterwards sent to the Senate for its agreement. On the 16th April, the bill was read the first and second time in the Senate, without other change than the addition of \$10,000 to the \$100,000 prescribed in the bill; and, on the 29th, it was read the third time and passed with the extraordinary majority of the 35 votes in its favor and three against it. I sincerely congratulate the Republic on the happy termination of a question of so much importance to American independence and prosperity, and in which Colombia has born so great a part.

Congress adjourns on the 8th of this month, and till then nothing will transpire as to the nomination of the Ministers.

Your Excellency will be pleased to send to the Department of Foreign Affairs, the four accompanying packets, and it being very important that the decision of this government should be known without delay to H. E. the President of the Republic, you will determine, if it be proper, to forward the packet by express.

MANUEL TORRES.

To H. E. CARLOS SORBIETTE, General of the Division and Intendant of the Department of Venezuela.

The following is the concluding extract of a letter from a young gentleman on board the Franklin 74, dated Valparaiso, March 25, 1822.

"Two days brought us to Valparaiso. From the glowing descriptions which I had previously both read and heard, I expected to find it in every respect superior to Rio, how great then was my disappointment when first I visited the Chilean town; its situation is on a flat sandy beach, scarce raised above the level of the sea, and encompassed with mountains; the houses (but few raising above one story) being built of the country brick and roofed with tiles of the same, give to the whole a dark and dreary appearance, to which the ill dressed, savage looking mortals who compose the mass of society contribute their share; droves of mules laden with the produce of the surrounding country raise continual clouds of sand, and the scorching rays of a nearly vertical sun render the town truly disagreeable.

"The neighboring mountains instead of presenting noble views like those around Rio and at Juan Fernandez, appear like one barren heap; but nature in a lavish moment, determined partly to recompense the inhabitants, by forming one spot which should serve as a retreat from the heat, bustle and noise of the city.—With this view she fixed upon a spot, delightful as the morn, and with a bounteous hand, heaped her treasures upon it, and the Garden of Eden appeared, formerly the resort of Lady Cochrane, now of the still more beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Stewart. This spot seems to be the masterpiece of nature in the beautiful; after a sight of it the works of art appear poor and insipid; but as no adequate idea of it can be formed without actually visiting it, I shall not attempt a description.

"This is the land of religious parade, Forts, fountains, cathedral, and all public buildings with the images of saints, virgins, and crosses; the streets are thronged with monks, priests, and devotees, from the fat friar with his goodly round belly and princely clothing, mounted on his ambling nag and attended by his retinue, to the poor, half starved, half clothed mendicant, who with cap in hand, leaning his exhausted form upon his cross, infests every corner, begging charity from each passenger, and every square boasts its cathedral; but these descendants of Old Spain are totally destitute of that pride, austerity and jealousy which have ever been considered as characteristics of the nation; and the women of that sweet modesty and chaste reserve which should ever accompany their sex—without which beauty loses half its charms, and love is robbed of all her powers.

"The men, indolent in their nature, rise from their couches, but half refreshed from the debaucheries of the preceding night, and hie forth to pursue either their business or pastime as inclination dictates. The women, free as air, rove from town to country, from country to town, no jealous veil overshadows their charms, no wary matron watches or directs their steps, the steady gaze of impudence causes not the blush of modesty to mantle their cheeks, but with bold and vulgar assurance they meet more than midway; yet while I describe the bulk, let me pay a just tribute to the chosen few—in beauty, politeness and accomplishments they vie with my fair country women—may their inclination and means ever be as ample as they now are, and may Americans ever be deserving of their kindness."

Colombia.—The government of Colombia has by a decree appropriated \$12,000 for the purchase of a printing press, types, &c. to print books for Congress, and works on political economy. A decree has also been passed prohibiting the ex-

portation of Platina, and none but the government are authorized to purchase, it being considered a precious metal.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1822.

We are requested to mention, that William H. Pharr, Esq. is again a candidate to represent the county of Cabarrus in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

GEOLOGY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter of Professor OLINSTEAD to his friend in this place,—dated Chapel-Hill, July 15, 1822.

"When I left home I intended to see you.—My plan was to pass up through Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and return through Rowan, Montgomery, &c. But the three first counties afforded so ample and diversified a field for observation as to occupy the whole period. The objects which interested us particularly were the following:—

1. A bed of Black Marble in a formation of Calp, at the Eagle Falls on Dan River.
2. A secondary sandstone formation, (probably an independent coal formation,) embracing a part of Rockingham and Stokes. In this we found the finest freestone for building, two beds of coal, fuller's earth, &c.
3. A wonderful appearance of Lignite, near Germanton, embracing numerous varieties of potter's clay and oolite.
4. The Limestone of Stokes and Surry, the limits and course of which we took some pains to ascertain.
5. The Iron Beds of the same, among which are numerous beds of oolite and Porcelain Clay.
6. A bed of Manganese in Surry.
7. An extensive formation of Mica Slate, decomposing into coppers and alum."

It has been stated for some time, that Mr. Olinstead had it in contemplation to make a *Geological Survey* of the state; the above, we hope, is a commencement of it. But an object so important as this,—an object in which every intelligent individual in the state should feel a lively interest,—cannot be accomplished without funds; and as the advantages flowing from it are not to benefit the individual, but the State, it is not just, (even were he willing,) that the burden of expense should fall upon him. The state, whose resources it is intended to develop, should liberally provide the funds; and we trust that no narrow or illiberal views, no selfish motives, will prevent our legislators from co-operating in an undertaking to enlarge the boundaries of science, increase the wealth, and add to the respectability of the state. But should legislative patronage be refused, resort must then be had to private liberality; and we have no doubt, that with a very trifling exertion, a sum sufficient might be raised within a small compass in this quarter, to defray the expenses of surveying the Western part of the state. But intelligent and scientific individuals, in every quarter of the state, would cheerfully aid in the furtherance of an object, at once so laudable in its design, and so important in its consequences.

On this subject, we extract an article from the June number of the *American Journal of Science*, conducted by Professor SILLIMAN, of Yale College. It is unnecessary for us to say, that this work enjoys a high reputation, not in this country alone, but in Europe. It is as follows:

Geological Survey of North-Carolina.
We understand that Professor Olinstead of the University of North-Carolina, will soon commence a series of geological and mineralogical observations, intended, eventually, to comprehend a scientific survey of the State. From the known intelligence, and scientific attainments of Professor Olinstead, we cannot doubt, that (if adequately encouraged by the local government, or patriotic individuals,) the enterprise will produce very important advantages to science, agriculture, and other useful arts, and will prove highly honorable to the very respectable state of North-Carolina. In no way, in our apprehension, could the same sum of money be more usefully expended, and it would be no small honor to have set the first example of the scientific survey of an entire American State. We hope then to see the next edition of the map of North-Carolina present at least the leading features of its geology and mineralogy. It would be very desirable also that the Botany, and if practicable, the zoology of the country should be investigated at the same time.

NAPLES.

The unexpected, and, as it was almost universally branded, disgraceful termination of the revolution in Naples, in 1821, cast a general odium upon the Neapolitans; and the generous sympathy which they had previously excited, was succeeded by indifference and scorn. No one showed the fate of those who, it was thought, had shewn themselves unworthy to be free; and whatever of pity was felt for them, was that which contempt inspires. But warmth of feeling, occasioned by having our high-wrought expectations so suddenly blasted, may have led us to judge too harshly the ill-fated Neapolitans; we may have confounded cowardice and pusillanimity with misfortune, and in the bitterness of our indignation at fancied baseness, committed an act of real injustice. We have been led to make these remarks, by reading a review of a narrative of the political and military events which took place at Naples in 1820 and 1821, by Gen. PERR. It will be found on our last page, and we candidly confess, we rose from its perusal with feelings more than pleasurable; we felt a kind of gratitude to the patriotic PERR for resuscitating "his countrymen from the unmerited obloquy," which had been superadded to all their other calamities, and wiping off the stain which had been cast upon humanity. Such were our