

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a new world, News from all nations hushing at his heels.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

From the Charleston Mercury. Accounts from Turkey to the middle of August have been received from France, by the Howard arrived at New-York. Every thing looks unfavorable to the Greeks; treason has got among them, and has given up to their enemies the all important fortress of the Citadel of Corinth; the Morea is invaded at all points in the north, and the Turks seem to be in such great force under the butcher Chouraschid Pacha that it will be difficult to make a resistance against them. If the Morea be subjugated, the Greek cause is finished. It is there that the Turks are far outnumbered, and the Greeks have entire possession of the open country and most of the fortified places. From the peninsular character of the Morea it is also capable of being easily supplied from the sea with stores and munitions of war, and under all these favorable circumstances a successful and indeed triumphant stand be not made in that spot for Grecian liberty, it cannot and will not be made any where.

The trial of Gen. Berton and his accomplices in France, is over at last. Berton and six others were condemned to death, and the remainder of the prisoners to fines and imprisonment.

Spain is described in the French papers as being in a state of universal anarchy and civil war.

FROM THE NEW-YORK MERCHANT ADVERTISER.

By the elegant fast sailing ship Howard, Capt. Holdridge, which arrived on Wednesday evening from her first voyage to Havre, we have received Paris papers to the 15th September inclusive, from which we have copied the following articles.

The new Russian Minister was not ready to embark when the Howard sailed. It was supposed he would take passage in the Six Brothers.

American produce was very low at Havre.

GREECE.

AFRICA, AUG. 15.

Since the brilliant affair of the 25th and 26th July, and until the 14th of this month, the Turks have been constantly beaten; there remain very few of the 25,000 men who entered the Morea, and they are dispersed in small bodies that are not able to make good their retreat, and will be forced to surrender or perish with hunger.

The Turkish combined fleet is at Patras, without daring to undertake any thing, having neither troops to land, nor provisions to furnish to the garrisons that are still kept in the power of the Mussulmen. Sixty-six Greek vessels of war are in our port, with 22 fire ships; this fleet will set sail to-morrow to meet the enemy.

A French translation of the Spy has been published in Paris, and is attributed to Miss Wright, the authoress of Travels in the United States.

ROUEN, SEPT. 16.—The Cathedral at this place, was struck with lightning last night, and is still burning.

They write from Pavia that the Sieur Mosate, Professor in that city, has undertaken to prove, by anatomical reasoning, that all the diseases of mankind proceed from their not moving on all fours, but walking erect on their legs! This new doctrine, however, has occasioned so great a disturbance as to oblige the Professor to make his escape from Pavia; but whether he ran off on all fours, is not stated.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

I am indebted to the attention of a friend for the following extract of a letter, dated

CARACAS, SEPT. 24.

"By a vessel from the Main last evening, we learn that Morales has returned to 'Las Tacas,' Indian coast, after an unsuccessful expedition against Maracaibo. Nothing relating thereto has transpired, but it is strongly presumed he has had a beating.

The patriots have received a frigate of 43 guns from England. She passed this three days since, from Rio de la Hacha, for Laguna. She is said to be a very superior ship."

Extract of a letter, dated Carracas, September 14, 1822.

"Accounts have reached us from Rio Hacha by the schr. Mary: the Captain states that Morales on the 15th was at Garabuya on the Indian Coast, distant 35 leagues from Maracaibo, and the garrison of the fort had been reinforced by 800 infantry and 200 cavalry, that came from Santa Martha and Valle Dupar. The troops from Coro, marched on the 26th to Maracaibo, say 900 strong; they had arrived at their destination before Morales had landed at Cajora, as from Coro to Altagracia, in Maracaibo is only four days march.

Morales must now either give up or perish in the struggle. The Spanish frigate Ligera has been lying off and on this harbor for six days, waiting to take provisions to Morales. According to the declaration of her commander, Laborde,

if he does not get provisions to-day, he will sail for Havana, and leave Morales to his fate.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

We have been politely favored with a file of the *Whitino Mercantil* of Havana, received by the arrival here yesterday of the Spanish brig *Orestes*, in 12 days from that port. The papers are from the end of September to the 12th inst. inclusive; from them the following translations are hastily made:—*Bull. Amer.*

HAVANA, OCT. 11, 1822.—The information, which we have finally received from New Spain, by the English sloop of war *Phamar*, which arrived at this port yesterday, is the most sorrowful and disagreeable.

That Secretariat of this section of Government.

MEXICO, 26th AUGUST.—The existence of a conspiracy, which was forming in this capital, having been ascertained, against the existing government, with a view to establish republicanism, or to transfer the throne to a foreign dynasty, and as from the circumstances attending it, it is to be presumed that its combinations extend to various places in this and the other provinces, the government finds itself in the situation of prosecuting the suspected, according to the terms provided by the law of the 20th Sept. 1820, ordered to be observed by the circular of the 10th July last. In virtue whereof, the respective authorities must proceed against those individuals against whom prevail circumstances implicating them in the aforesaid conspiracy, by adjudging them thereupon, as is provided by the said law, proceeding against them in conformity with what else is in force on the subject matter, and rendering an account to this superior government, that it may order the measures which may be necessary.—Dated 27th Aug. 1822.

[Here follows a list of the persons apprehended on the night of the 26th Aug. consisting of 12 *deputes* to the cortes, among whom is father Mier, eight officers from brigadier down to captain, and a number of individuals, making the whole number to be sixty.]

COLOMBIA—BOLIVAR.

The last Carracas papers contain an extract of a letter from the illustrious Bolivar, to his correspondent in that city, and dated Quito, 21st June, of which the *American* gives the following translation:

"This beautiful country, so much Colombian and patriotic, that none exceeds it in these sentiments, is very fertile, populous, and affords the best hopes: it will form the grandest department of Colombia; and General Sucre, its liberator, will command it, with the greatest applause of its inhabitants.

"I shall remain here some months, and then, at the end of the year, I go to Bogota, to resign my Presidency, because I have fully concluded the duties of my office as a soldier. At present in Colombia there are no Spaniards, and thus I have consequently fulfilled, beyond my hopes, the inestimable work of peace. I owe it to myself to resign public affairs, because, having grown gray in the service of my country, I ought to dedicate the remaining third part of my life to my glory and my repose."

Being on the subject of Mexico, we shall improve the opportunity to remark, that adventurers to Mexico, from these States, on whatever errand, will be exposed to serious disappointments. We have been at pains to obtain information from the best sources concerning the political and commercial condition of the new empire; the dispositions of its people towards foreigners, and the scope open at present to the latter, for the exercise of their ingenuity, knowledge, or capital; and we are convinced, by what we have heard and read, that we are entitled to caution our countrymen against indulging schemes of immediate emigration thither, or sanguine calculations of gain from enterprises, either personal or otherwise, in that direction. The tenure of the new government is exceedingly precarious; money very scarce; trade stagnant; the people ignorant and prejudiced. That the state of things will be more generally prosperous and inviting hereafter, perhaps at no great distance of time, we do not doubt, but we repeat, that it is at present unpropitious for emigrants. The story circulating in the newspapers that General Wilkinson has obtained a lucrative office, or received a pension, is wholly without foundation.—*Nat. Gazette.*

NEW-ORLEANS, SEPT. 2.

The following appeared in *L'Am. des Inds* of Wednesday. It is supposed to be founded on intelligence from Mexico, by a recent arrival from that country.

MEXICO.

"The tyranny of Iturbide is at its height. Those who displease him disappear daily—by what means no one knows!

"The Bishop of Puebla, all powerful, makes Iturbide tremble—who, in his turn, makes others tremble.

"The republican party wait the moment when they may overthrow this ephemeral throne, under the rules of which, without doubt, Iturbide will bury himself, if he is as brave as he is said to be

The troops remain unpaid, and are discontented; there is no quicksilver to supply the mines, which consequently remain unproductive."

COMMERCIAL.

[BY THE BRIT HOWARD, AT NEW-YORK.]

HAVRE, SEPT. 14th, 1822.

Cotton.—Last year, about this period, we began to warn our American friends of the danger of paying too high prices for Cottons destined for this market. The prudent remarks with which we took the liberty to accompany that advice, were of no avail against the causes which united to raise and keep up the currency of that article in the United States, at rates so disproportionate with those which it could possibly bear in Europe.

The severe losses which have been and will yet be sustained in this branch of trade, before the business of the expiring campaign can be closed, having at last had some salutary effect, it appears that the general opinion is now in America, that Cottons will fall there to reasonable prices the next season. But, as prices considered reasonable there, may not again prove so on this side of the water, we beg leave, once more, to submit to our friends the following reflections, intended to guide their judgment upon this important matter.

The fact of the annual increase in the raising of Cotton, not only in the United States, but in other countries where the climate allows the cultivation of that plant, especially in the Brazils, admits of no contradiction; and that the general consumption of that staple is far from keeping pace with the growth of it, is another important fact, which is proved beyond dispute, by the increase of the stocks in the different European markets, from one year to another.

From these considerations, the consequences to be expected cannot be doubtful, and we have no hesitation in saying, that they must occasion a further decline throughout the ensuing year, in our present prices, which are 20s to 22s for Uplands, and 26s to 27s for Louisianas, all duty paid.

These are the selling prices for lots of from ordinary to fair quality, which generally constitute the bulk of the crops, and we did not take into view the extraordinary rates that are obtained here and there, for a few culled lots, which are not procured besides in America, without a proportionate difference in the purchase price.

We shall close these remarks by a statement of the situation of our Cotton market, at the end of the last month, by which we find, 1st, that the stock of United States cottons at this port, at that date, was 6538 bales larger than at the same period last year, altho' there was a diminution in the imports of the same cottons between the two aforesaid periods, of 9432 bales: whence there follows, so far, a decrease in the consumption of United States cottons at this port, this year, of nearly 16,000 bales.—2dly, that in the imports of all sorts of cottons, there was also at the end of August a decrease of 927 bales; and in the general stock of cottons an increase of 1267 bales.

But the balance of imports having been principally made up by Brazil cottons, it follows again, that there has been, during the first eight months of this year, a real diminution in the general sales of cotton at this port of 3000 to 6000.

From all the information that we have taken the pains to collect on this subject, we are not warranted to calculate upon an increase in the demand for cotton at this port during the ensuing year.

HEALTH OF OUR CITIES.

The return of cool weather has had the most salutary effect upon the health of the people of New-York—the Yellow Fever has measurably subsided, and the citizens begin already to remove back to their long-deserted homes. Only one or two cases are reported in the last papers, and appearances warranted the belief, that in a few days, the Board of Health would be enabled to announce formally its total disappearance.

We wish we could say as much for New-Orleans, Pensacola, &c. but their positions are too far south to experience thus early, the salutary effects of cool weather. The latest accounts from N. Orleans give a great increase of disease; nor is this abatement anticipated, till the latter end of this month. From Pensacola, our accounts are less gloomy in relation to the mortality of the place; but the cause is obvious—its population is reduced to a mere cypher, disease and death having scattered and destroyed it.

Other parts of the Union have been greatly afflicted—Detroit, Louisville, Kentucky, &c. but we hope the approach of cold weather, will bring with it the return of the blessings of health.

Since preparing the above, the latest New-York papers have come to hand, which announce the almost total disappearance of the Fever.—*Peters. Repub.*

Mrs. Jennings A. Yeatman, aged about 40 years, near Westmoreland C. H. Va. was delivered on the 18th inst. of four children, the fourth was still born. The mother expired. The father is said to be a very sickly man.

From the Raleigh Register, Nov. 1.

At Halifax Superior Court, last week, Judge Daniel presiding, came on the trials of Mark Chase, of New-Hampshire, and James Walling, alias Walden, of New-Jersey, who were indicted for the murder of Simon, the property of Mr. Broom. They were tried separately, and one of the prisoners, Chase, upon very strong circumstantial evidence, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Nothing appearing in evidence against the other prisoner, Walling, he was acquitted.

Chase being called to the bar to receive the sentence of the Court, and the usual interrogatory being put, "whether he had any thing to say, why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him," replied; that he was innocent of the charge preferred against him, and that Harmon Peters, one of the witnesses in behalf of the State, was the murderer, and he could substantiate the charge. He then called upon Walden, who had been previously acquitted, to test the truth of his accusation, who also declared the witness to have been the perpetrator. Peters, by suggestion of the prisoner's counsel, was immediately arrested, and is now confined in Jail, to wait his trial for the crime. Sentence was, nevertheless, pronounced against Chase, and the day of execution fixed for Friday the 29th November. No doubt application will be made to the Executive, to grant a respite of the sentence, until the matter be properly investigated.

It is but justice to add, that Walden, though unfortunately implicated in this business, is a man of unexceptionable character.

From the Elizabeth City Star.

At the Superior Court for Perquimans County, last week, his honor Judge Norwood presiding, the case of Miles Arlington of that county, for forgery, (of which we gave some account in a former number of the Star) came on for trial; who being convicted, was sentenced to receive thirty nine lashes on his bare back, to stand one hour in the pillory at the next session of the inferior court of the county, and nine months imprisonment.

THE GREAT RACE.

We are informed that the owner of Sir Charles has closed with the proposals forwarded by the owner of Eclipse; and that the trial of speed between the champion of Virginia and the champion of New-York, will take place at the Washington Course on the 20th November; previous to which day, the stake, which is \$10,000 on either side, making the handsome sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars to be contended for, is to be deposited in one of the Banks at the Seat of Government. This is certainly too much money to be risked upon a single race—but we confess we had rather witness a contest of this nature between the horses of Virginia and New-York, than any kind of political strife between the citizens of the two states. On this occasion we could wish the Virginians and New-Yorkers to imitate the example of the ancient Grecians at the Olympic Games—let the contenders press manfully for the prize of fame; but let the victors rejoice not immoderately, nor the vanquished yield with an ill grace; all remembering that they are brethren.—*Pet. paper.*

From the Trenton True American.

A LAW CASE.

The rights of ladies protected: had husbands look out for signals.

At the sessions in the county of Gloucester, N. J. October 5, Elijah Wilson was charged with having committed an assault and battery on his wife, to which he plead not guilty. It appeared on the trial, he had been in the disgraceful practice of kicking and cuffing his wife—and that in the late instance he had cut a whip, and had whipped her very severely. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict, guilty; upon which the court, considering the offence a disgraceful and unlawful act, sentenced him to hard labor in the state prison for one year, and to stand committed till costs of prosecution were paid.

The sentence of the court has met with the approbation of the ladies in general; and as our courts, and especially the bar, are governed pretty much by precedents, they hope that should the like offence ever again occur in the state the precedent may be strictly followed by the respective courts—but they also hope, for the honor and dignity of the state in general, and the male sex particularly, that it may not again occur.

The Quakers.—Fox, the founder of Quakerism, was in the habit of attending public worship at the established church. When the preacher uttered sentiments of which he disapproved, he would most solemnly put on his broad-brimmed hat, and take it off again whenever a more welcome strain of doctrine occurred. If he had sat long with his hat on, and the ill sounding propositions or fulminations continued, he would rise slowly, and silently walk out. Thus it appears that it was for purposes of habitual protest that the Quakers first learned to sit in places of worship with their hats on.



SALISBURY: TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1822.

At the Fall term of the Superior Court for Iredell county, week before last, the far-famed Currie was again condemned to be hanged, some time in January next, and he has again appealed to the Superior Court.

We believe this is the third time Currie has been convicted, and had sentence of death passed on him, by different superior Courts, for the same offence. He cheats the halter out of its victim, time, justice will be tempted to give her claim for satisfaction, and say, "poor wretch, and 'sin no more!"

We learn that Pezity, the notorious counterfeiter, who was tried for counterfeiting at the last term of the Superior Court in Lincoln county, has been condemned, and sentenced by Court to a fine of \$2500, receive 25 lashes, stand one hour in the pillory, and be imprisoned three years. He has, however, appealed to the Supreme Court. It is to be hoped that justice, now she has a finger upon this villain, will not be as tardy bringing him to "see the error of his way," as she has been the famous Currie.

By an inadvertence, we did not notice at the time, the resignation of the old Clerk of Cabarrus County. At last July Court, J. Travis, Esq. resigned the office of Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cabarrus County, and Memm Hunt, Esq. was elected in his stead.

The following resolutions were communicated quite soon enough for this week's Carolinian. It is with hearty satisfaction we now publish them, knowing that they speak sentiments universally entertained throughout the country.

Lincolnton, Friday, Oct. 5.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar now in attendance on the Superior Court, accompanied by his honor, R. Donnell, the presiding Judge, for purpose of expressing, by some spoken, the high respect entertained for the memory of their deceased brother Archibald Henderson, late of Salisbury, Joseph Wilson, Solicitor General, was called to the chair, and James Graham requested to record the proceedings.

It was then moved, that such gentlemen at this place as are known to have been the old and intimate friends of the deceased, be invited to attend this meeting. On the return of the committee appointed for that purpose, several distinguished gentlemen were introduced. When the following resolutions were submitted and adopted:

Resolved, as the unanimous and deep felt sense of this meeting, that we consider the death of Archibald Henderson a severe affliction, not only to his professional brethren and friends, but to all who know him in the wide range of his usefulness. Recollecting his pure and spotless integrity, his profound erudition in the science of the Law, his unequalled powers as an Advocate, the distinguished urbanity of his manners, and his frankness in inviting to others from the vast store of legal learning; and remembering that uniformly his transcendent talents and virtues have been devoted to the best interests of our country, his death we deplore as a great national loss.

Resolved, further, that the members of this meeting will wear crape on the arm for the space of thirty days; and that our brethren of the Bar, who are expected to meet us at the remaining courts of the circuit, be requested to unite in the expression of affection and respect for the memory of a deceased Brother; and that these resolutions be published.

JAMES GRAHAM, Secy.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822.

Fellow Citizens:

We, the Grand Jury of Lincoln County, seriously impressed with a belief in a great portion of the good citizens of North-Carolina, particularly in the Western part of the state, labours under grievances and inconveniences, from which we humbly conceive to be material defects in the Constitution of said State, particularly in regard to the great inequality of our representation in the Legislature, with a number of other grievances, which this Grand Jury were about drawing up a presentment of,—but being informed that a number of respectable and intelligent persons of the county have taken the thing into consideration, and about to lay our grievances before the