

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

FROM EUROPE.

By late arrivals of New-York and Baltimore, the cause of the Constitutionalists in Spain seems to us to be improving.

Madrid, July 21. Yesterday, the church which the duke of Angouleme attends daily to hear mass, was found to be on fire, and in 5 minutes after the duke had retired was wholly enveloped in flames.

The Madrid head of the 22d July, in the Debats, gives the history of a conflagration in that capital, which is ascribed to incendiaries who aimed at the life of the duke d'Angouleme.

The fire of the 20th continues still. It took place in the church De los Clerigos Minores del Espiritu Santo, at the conclusion of the mass at which the duke d'Angouleme was present.

PARIS, JULY 30.—A telegraphic dispatch is said to have been received, announcing that the duke of Angouleme set out from Madrid on the 28th inst. for Seville, where it is understood he will establish his head quarters.

PARIS, JULY 25.—According to letters from Bayonne, the Empecinado had made a dash into Valladolid, and released 400 constitutionalists imprisoned in that city, which he added to his corps.

Sortie of the Spaniards from Cadiz. The sortie of the Spaniards from Cadiz on the 16th, the notice of which in the French papers we gave our readers yesterday, is a proof of the strength and confidence of the garrison.

By the arrival this forenoon of the regular packet ship William Thompson, we have received our regular files of the London Morning Chronicle and Courier to the evening of the 30th July inclusive; also the Liverpool Mercury of the 1st August.

FRANCE AND SPAIN. The most important article of intelligence brought by this arrival is a confirmation of the report conveyed through the last Paris papers, that the French had withdrawn their army from before Coruna, and retreated, although the direction taken by General Bourck and his discomfited troops was not known at the time.

A letter from Bayonne dated the 22nd July contains a number of details respecting the operations of the Constitutional guerillas, from which it appears that they were increasing in activity.

It is said that among the forces which protect Barcelona, there is a battalion of ladies, wearing a halbert and a kind of cloak—that they take care of the sick and wounded, and transport them on their own shoulders to the hospitals, and that these heroines perform most heroic and important services.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 13.

The pilot boat Trimmer, capt. Naghel, which arrived here last evening, in 33 days from Gibraltar, has brought papers from that place to the 6th Aug. containing Cadiz dates of the 24th, and Madrid of the 11th of July.

Official reports had been received at Cadiz from the governors of Granada, Barcelona, Tarragona and Lerida, in which they state that "their respective provinces labor under the same evils which afflict all those of unfortunate Spain, in which clerical influence and foreign gold have introduced discord, and armed the towns against each other."

The following are extracts of a letter from Cadiz, written by a Spanish Gentleman formerly a resident here, to a respectable commercial house in this city. It contains not only the latest intelligence from Cadiz, but the accounts which it gives of Spanish affairs generally is most exhilarating, and fully corroborates all that we have said on this interesting subject.

CADIZ, AUG. 1st, 1823. The situation of this city is neither better nor worse than when I last wrote you. The French have been 4 months in the country, and I conceive their cause daily loses ground. The character of the

Spaniards is not to brook subjection to a foreign power; and though they have in the first place yielded, it has been more the effect of the seductive arts of their own countrymen than by the force of the enemy's arms—a reaction will ultimately produce the effect of their total destruction.

In Catalonia, there is no end to the fighting—the Spaniards always successful. In this province, Ballasteros is now gaining ground, and we look to active measures soon. A sally that was made here from the line, showed that our men know how to fight. They marched up to the enemy's parapets without firing a shot till they reached them. All the force employed on our side was not more than 3000 men. The French, however, in their bulletin stated our loss to have been from two to three thousand, limiting theirs to five hundred. The latter part I believe. On our side we had killed about 200—no prisoners.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, to a gentleman in New-York, dated August 9, 1823:

"Ballasteros, after retreating before the French to Valencia, was obliged to leave that city, and trailed his pursuers through Alicante and Carthage, which places he garrisoned, all the way to Granada and Jean; near the last place there has been a terrible battle, the particulars of which I regret I am unable to give you, as it is most interesting. My letter from Malaga says, the fight took place, and that it had been terrible, that both parties kept their ground, and that the action would be renewed under circumstances highly unfavorable to the French.

"The defection of Morillo rather aids than injures the liberal cause—his soldiers have deserted him, and he is a lonely wanderer; proving that though some leaders have failed, the hearts of the soldiers are in the right place."

Latest from England.

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The late fire at Madrid is said by the royalists at Paris to have been the result of a plot of the Liberals to destroy the Duke d'Angouleme, while the Liberals accuse the Regency of having contrived the scheme for the purpose of laying violent hands on all suspected persons.

A letter from Cadiz represents the "beloved Ferdinand" to be most actively engaged in embroidering a new petticoat for the Virgin Mary.

MADRID, JULY 24. A letter from Seville announces that every thing would be ready for the bombardment of Cadiz on the 28th, 29th and 30th of this month. The Hospital in which the King was lodged is said to be bomb proof.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

Capt. Boddily, of the schooner Dandy, arrived here on Thursday night from La Guayra, has politely furnished us with files of the Caracas Iris to the 22d, and of the Colombiana to the 20th of August inclusive.

When captain Boddily sailed from La Guayra (Aug. 27) it was reported there that the Spanish forces in Porto Cavallo were engaged in dismantling the cannon, &c. preparatory to an evacuation of that post, which was the only one in Venezuela remaining in possession of the Royalists. This gives the finishing stroke to the annihilation of the power of Old Spain in the Republic of Colombia, and leaves the latter free to arrange and perfect the wise and liberal institutions which she has so happily begun.

Thompson's Island.—We have disastrous accounts from Thompson's Island. The yellow fever has appeared in that

place, and several of our navy officers had paid the debt of nature. Com. Porter has been very ill, but was in a state of convalescence.

Petersburg Republican.

Aurickaree War.—The last Baton Rouge paper announces the departure of the 1st Regiment U. S. Infantry, under Col. Chambers, from that place, destined against the Aurickaree Indians. The Pittsburg Mercury contains the following letter to a gentleman in that city, dated Fort Brazeau, or Look Out, 22d July, 1823, (400 leagues upon the Missouri.) "I did not write you from the Bluffs as I had intended on my arrival. I left it immediately after, to join the expedition going against the Aurickaree Indians. I reached this yesterday morning after ten days travel from the Bluffs, over one entire prairie. The troops are 10 miles below, and will leave their encampment this morning at revillee. They will be here in the course of the day. We shall go against the enemy with, say 200 regulars, 400 Sioux, 60 of Ashley and Henry's hunters, and 50 men of the fur companies. The blow will probably be struck in ten days. On my return at the Bluffs, I will write you particulars."

NORTH-CAROLINA TRADE.

We have been politely furnished with the following extracts of a letter from a respectable mercantile house of New-York, dated the 27th ult. to a merchant of this place, which we publish for the information of our mercantile friends through the state:

"As many dealers, from various parts of North-Carolina, went to Fayetteville last spring to buy their goods, and showed a disposition to go regularly, I have ordered a larger assortment for the next fall than I would otherwise have done. A considerable part of my English goods has already arrived from Liverpool, and they will be in Fayetteville early in October."

"I now write to you, and, through you, to the whole trade of Raleigh, to assure you that our fall assortment will be more various and cheaper than in any former season. I am much pleased to find that you, in common with a large and respectable body of your fellow-citizens, have, at last, resolved to encourage a market within your own state. And now, that I expect a large trade next fall, I shall have a corresponding quantity of goods: and I shall confidently appeal to your own personal inspection, whether you ever saw cheaper, or better goods, or goods as well adapted to your peculiar demand? After five years' experience of the peculiar taste in goods, of your state, I feel myself perfectly qualified to order precisely what is most needed."

"Will you, therefore, give publicity to these circumstances in your city and county, that Fayetteville may exhibit next winter, the new and gratifying spectacle of a busy wholesale market?"

Fires.—On the 3d of Sept. a violent storm of wind, rain, &c. commenced in and near Wiscasset, State of Maine; at that time, numerous fires had been kindled in the surrounding country, to burn brush from land that had recently been cleared; the wind spread those fires so extensively, that, within the circle of four or five miles, in about five or six hours, 70 or 80 buildings, of all descriptions, were burnt down, and one female perished. The smoke was so dense, that the people of the surrounding villages and settlements, were almost suffocated by it.

PARIS NEWSPAPERS.

The following is given as a list of the French papers published in Paris, with the amount of the number of copies printed: Constitutionel, 17,000 to 18,000; Journal de Debats, 11,000; Journal de Paris 8000; Courier Français, 5000; the Moniteur, 4000; Journal du Commerce, 4000; Quotidienne, 3800; Drapeau Blanc, 3500; Gazette de France, 2200; Pilote and Etoile, together, about 4000; Oriflamme, 500. These are all daily papers; no weekly newspaper or three-day newspaper is published in Paris.

Steam Boat Accidents.

The steam boat Richmond, Capt. Croker, one of the James river line, on her way down to Norfolk on Sunday from Richmond and City Point, had one of her boilers burst asunder.—The steam boat Powhatan, belonging to Mr. Lewis Ludlam, an enterprising merchant of Richmond, took fire on Saturday night while lying along side of his wharf, and burnt to the water's edge.—Petersburg Republican.

A friend of the editor of the Baltimore Chronicle who has just returned from London, states, that a few days before he left, he had an interview with the American Minister, who gave it as his decided opinion, that notwithstanding the defection of some of the Constitutional generals, the cause of liberty and the rights of mankind would eventually triumph in Spain.

Long Prayers.—A Madrid article announces, that prayers of forty hours are continued in all the churches for the deliverance of the King and Royal Family.



CAROLINIAN: SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

September 30, 1823.

We think "S. M. N." in endeavoring to "outwit the political horse jockey," has outwitted himself. However, he shall be printed next week, if we can decipher him.

Extracts from the first report of the Irwell Bible Society, are unavoidably deferred till our next.

Cotton.—The Cheraw Intelligence states, that a lot of prime new cotton was brought to that town on the 4th inst. which sold for 13 cts. This must have been the first sale of the new crop made in the Carolinas this season.

North-Carolina bank notes were quoted at 6 1/2 per cent. discount, in Baltimore, on the 13th inst.

Cotton.—The import of cotton into the city of New-York during one week, ending 30th Aug. was 630 bales,—from North-Carolina 295, Virginia 194, Louisiana 163, Alabama 85, South-Carolina 42 bales. During the week ending the 6th inst. there were imported into the same place 1087 bales,—from North-Carolina 44, South-Carolina 537, Virginia 76, Louisiana 623 bales. The price of Upland cotton, in New-York, was from 13 to 17 cents, on the 11th inst.

It is inconceivable how busy and how wretched the supporters of William H. Crawford are becoming in this section, and we believe in all parts of the State. They grow testy at the bare suggestion that their patron is fast losing the confidence of the people. To tell the truth on the subject of the presidency, is to touch a "sore spot" on them. Evidences are daily brought to view, which forebode to them unwelcome results; but in order to hide their mortification, and to keep up the delusion that "their man" is yet on the 'vantage ground, their vociferations rise in proportion as their candidate's popularity is inversely depressed. But it is only showing out human nature for them to become rather crusty at first view of the certainty of a failure in their prophetic calculations, their hopes and expectations.

"When argument grows too conclusive, Then shallow wits become abusive."

MEMBERS TO CONGRESS.

It is beyond dispute, that a majority of the Representatives to Congress from this State, are personally friendly to Mr. Crawford. This fact has been as a drop of honey in the mouths of his partisans; they have rolled it, as a sweet morsel, under their tongues; they have reasoned from hence, that a majority of the people must be for Mr. C. too. But they are grossly deceiving themselves, by resting their hopes on premises so fallacious; and they are deceiving other honest people, who are disposed to lend a credulous ear to their flattering tales. Had the private views of the candidates, relative to the presidency, been made a test of their popularity at the late election, then might we, with reason, have judged of the sentiments of the people from those of their representatives. But such was not the fact; for in three adjoining congressional districts, where members friendly to Mr. Crawford have been elected, a large majority of the people are known to be hostile to his pretensions. The candidates were well aware of this before the election; and, accordingly, in their harangues to the people, they made positive declarations, that should the election of President devolve on Congress, they would vote for that man whom a majority of their constituents might designate. And in another district hard by us, we are well assured, from various sources, that the people's sentiments are in opposition to those of their representative's, who is a Crawford man. To strengthen the assurance in this latter case, we refer the reader to an extract of a letter from the Raleigh Star, in our succeeding columns.

Not more than one third of the voters for Electors of President and Vice President, have as yet heard and thought enough on the subject of the presidency, to determine their choice; they are now just beginning earnestly to inquire after and to obtain correct information; and as the principles, the talents, the services and character of the several personages who are prominent candidates, are brought fairly to public view, we do confidently assert that the voice of the State is fast settling down in favor of that distinguished statesman and firm republican JONAS C. CALHOUN. The better he is known, the better the people like him. His enemies acknowledge him to be a man of superior talents; and during his whole political career, his course has been as true to the principles of liberty and the rights of man, as has that of the great orb of day to the settled principles of nature.

All calculations that have hitherto been made on the electoral vote of North-Carolina, have been entirely hypothetical; and of course, they have a strong tendency to deceive the unreflecting. But at this time, we feel perfectly safe in saying, that a majority of voters in the 1st, 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th Congressional districts, are decidedly opposed to the pretensions of William H. Crawford; and against the election, we may calculate on two or three other

districts. Thus a considerable majority of votes in the state, will be given in opposition to the man whom a hungry combination of expectants are endeavoring to foist into the first office in the gift of the freeman of this great and rising empire.

BETHEL BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

A correspondent informs us, that there are now within the bounds of the Bethel Baptist Association,

37 Churches, 25 Ministers, and 2,230 Members.

He also states, that there has been a great revival of Religion, (which is still progressing,) within the bounds of the congregation of First Hill church, York District, S. C. and the adjoining country in Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina. Within the last nine months, there have been twenty-nine members added to that Church, including many citizens of the highest talents and respectability in York and Mecklenburg.

The Bethel Association will convene at the Cross Roads, five miles east of Chester, on the Old Nation road, the 5th of October, 1823.

Prize.—The New-York Commercial Advertiser of the 11th inst. mentions that Mr. Denison, of Albany, in that State, a wealthy agriculturist, has probably the largest and finest fruit garden in the United States. He has a variety of upwards of twenty-five different kinds of plums; and has them in such abundance, that those sold in one season, had brought him six hundred dollars! This is more cash than two-thirds of our farmers realize yearly from the whole of their plantations. Mr. Denison's garden must have yielded him six or seven hundred bushels of plums; for so large a quantity could not have sold for more than about one dollar per bushel.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: Some time ago you inserted in the Western Carolinian that the Episcopal Convention had met in Salisbury, and that some of the Lutheran Clergy had also been present. This paragraph was harmless. But we find, that in a Theological Repository, printed in Washington, and which was taken up by the Family Visitor, some person had something inserted about the said Episcopal Convention, which, if not rectified, will cause, and has in other States already caused, disagreeable sensations and erroneous impressions among the Lutheran Congregations.

It conveys the idea that the Episcopal Church in North-Carolina had effected with the Lutheran Church an honorable and christian union, so as to merge the Lutheran Church in the Episcopalian; for the article states that "this union places the Lutheran Church under the care and superintendence of the Episcopal Authority of that State." This the Lutheran Church denies, as it existed under the reign of Henry the 8th (Luther's Enemy) and the protestant religion only received legal establishment during the reign of Edward and Elizabeth, Henry's heirs. And that Church in America always was, and now is, under the care and superintendence of its own Synods, and submits to no superintendence, care or control from Bishops or conventions of any other Church; and will continue independent as it was these 300 years, under the special favor of the head of his Church. But it is always glad and willing to walk side and side with every lover and adorer of the divine saviour, without arrogating to itself any superintendence over other denominations.

G. SHOBER, Pres. p. t. J. SHERER, Secular.

Smith Thompson, Esq. the late Secretary of the Navy, having been appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of the U. States, Com. John Rodgers, has been appointed Secretary of the Navy pro tem until the new Secretary, Judge Southard, shall enter on the duties of that office.

At the Superior Court of Tyrrel county, N. C. came on the trial of negroes Charles, Jack, Lavina and Celia, charged with the murder of Miss Mary Wynne, on the 26th of December last. The three first were found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on Friday the 26th inst. the latter was acquitted.

We learn from the Lancaster papers that great distress at present exists among the poor classes of the community in and about that city, in consequence of sickness. A meeting of the citizens of that place, has been called to devise measures for their relief.—Baltimore Patriot.

Charles Bonaparte.—This gentleman (a son of Lucien Bonaparte,) his wife, (a daughter of Joseph Bonaparte,) with their family and servants, arrived here on Tuesday evening, in the ship Falcon, and took lodgings at the City Hotel.—N. Y. Post.

Yellow Fever.—The Mississippi Republican states, that the citizens of Natchez are afflicted again with the yellow fever. Several of the cases were said to be very malignant, "the fever running its course in two or three days." The board of health had recommended the citizens to remove from the city.

Mr. Daniel Douglas, an agent for the Horticultural Society of London, recently arrived in New-York for the purpose of collecting plants, seeds and specimens for that institution. The Society was instituted in 1805 and incorporated in 1808. In 1822 a piece of ground was procured at Chiswick, 5 miles from Hyde Park corner, London, for the purpose of forming a garden on an extensive scale to facilitate the object of the institution.