



October 14, 1823.

Our readers will have observed an error in our last week's paper, which we take occasion to correct. The No. of the paper of 7th Oct. should have been 174, instead of 173, as it was worked off.

Editors' secrets—and "The Goats."

The editor of the Columbia, S. C. Telescope, and a Mr. McCord, to whose management the editor had committed the literary charge of his paper during a few months absence, have had a "falling out," and much angry language has passed between them. Mr. McCord contended that he alone, as editorial manager of the paper, was the proper conservator of the editorial secrets of the office; and Mr. Cline, the proprietor, thought he, by all means, was capable of keeping his own secrets. Upon this, their quarrel is founded. Mr. McCord published a spiteful article, announcing his withdrawal from all participation in the establishment; and Mr. Cline has come out with a long expostulatory piece, in which he accuses Mr. McCord with betraying the private confidence reposed in him, and disappointing the hopes which the citizens of Columbia, and of South-Carolina, had cherished of the rectitude and orthodoxy of the principles he would promulge through the columns of the Telescope.

By Mr. Cline's statement, it appears that, sometime last spring, wishing to make a visit to the north, he was anxious to get some person to take charge of the editorial department of his paper; that Mr. McCord, who was a young gentleman whom the citizens of Columbia thought to be of some promise, applied for the situation, which was given to him,—he desiring no other remuneration than the privilege of writing for and managing the paper, for his own amusement and literary instruction. Of the effects of Mr. McCord's editorial labors, the people of South-Carolina, as well as other States, have a melancholy evidence. For six or eight months past, the columns of the Telescope have been prostituted to the vilest purposes; publications of the most irreligious, deistical cast have been sent forth to the public; among the most flagitious of these, were a series of essays under the signature of "The Goats." These publications very naturally caused much excitement, and met with a general reprobation from the pious and moral portion of the community. For this reason, Mr. Cline very judiciously determined, that, having been "deceiv'd for once, he'd trust no king again," and has taken the sole charge of his business into his "own care and management," and pledges himself that his paper shall hereafter be conducted on pure and correct principles. Every well-wisher to good society and good government, must rejoice at this event, for it is incalculable what a mischievous, disorganizing influence such licentious publications as the "Goats," &c. have on the morals of the community.

Mr. Cline will probably hereafter be cautious of putting weapons into the hands of others, which they may, at pleasure, turn against his personal character and pecuniary interest. We find that the responsibility and perplexities incident to the situation of an Editor, are sufficiently harassing where he has the sole managing of his own business, without having to answer for the aberrations of irresponsible persons.

The Editors of the Raleigh-Register propose, on the 18th of next month, to commence the publication of their paper twice a week. We wish them success in this enterprise; we are willing to grant them the increased facility they will thus have of inculcating sentiments favorable to "their man," for a prospect of hereafter receiving a more diffusive report of the proceedings of the Legislature.

The Legislature of Tennessee convened at Murfreesborough on the 17th ult. Gov. Carroll, in his message, recommends among other things, that the banks of that State resume the payment of their notes with specie on the 1st of April next, the day fixed by a law of the State for that purpose. But it is thought that the legislature will extend the time.

Key West.—It is stated in the National Intelligencer, that, in consequence of the unhealthiness of the U. S. squadron at Thompson's Island, that Com. Rodgers has volunteered his services to go on a special mission, under the order of the Navy Department, to the station commanded by Com. Porter, to examine the causes of the diseases prevailing there, and to report to government whether it is expedient to remove the rendezvous to some more healthy situation. Four of the eldest physicians in the navy will accompany Com. Rodgers.

Correction.—In an article we published last week, from the Edenton Gazette, it was stated that negro Polly was condemned to be executed; this, it seems from a later paper, was incorrect. Polly was acquitted. But negroes Charles Jack, and Lavina, were executed on Friday, the 26th ult. for the murder of Miss Mary Wynn.

5. The present decree shall be printed, and made known all over the world. Given in Andujar, the 8th of August, 1823. (Signed) LOUIS ANTOINE. By command GUILLEMINOT.

By arrivals at New-York, London papers to the 27th, and Paris papers to the 30th ult. have been received.

The most prominent articles of intelligence, are disastrous to the Spanish cause, and give us fears that resistance to the invaders is nearly at an end. Corunna and Algeiras both capitulated to the French on the 14th August.

The last advices from the Duke of Angouleme state that, on the 18th of August, he was holding a Council of War under the walls of Cadiz. Previous reports stated that he arrived at St. Mary's on the 16th, and immediately sent a flag into Cadiz with propositions for a negotiation with the Cortes—but the Cortes, it is said, declined to receive any proposition except they came through the British government.

The defection of Manso, one of Mina's Generals, is confirmed. He had joined the French with 42 of his troops.

Ballasteros carried with him 4000 troops. The Regency at Madrid, it is said, endeavored to procure the Duke of Angouleme a modification of his decree against their authority to imprison the Constitutionalists. But it appeared the decree was put in execution, and upwards of 600 men had been released from prison at Madrid.

There are reports that the Greeks had obtained further great victories on land; that they had encountered and nearly destroyed the grand Turkish fleet, only 10 vessels escaping, and that they were about to undertake an enterprise against Smyrna.

The Pope Pius VII. died, at Rome, on the 20th of August, aged 83 years. His pontificate was 23 years, one of the longest recorded. A letter from Bayonne, August 19th, says a courier passed through that place on the 18th, reported to be the bearer of an order from government at Cadiz, to the Constitutional Generals, for the suspension of hostilities. Another courier passed through Bayonne, with news of the death of Mr. Belin, at Seville, the agent of the house of Rothschild.

NEW-YORK GRAND CANAL.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the New-York Statesman, from the western part of that State.

"I have had a most pleasant excursion, thus far, and found the Grand Canal what history will represent it to be—the most splendid and wonderful work of the present age. The whole western country fills me with astonishment. That portion of the State of New-York, which lies between the Little Falls and Buffalo, exhibits a community of more moral and physical strength, in proportion to its numbers, than any that has ever existed, either in ancient or modern times.

A Book has lately made its appearance from the Boston Press, entitled "Correspondence between the Hon. John Adams, late President of the United States, and the late William Cunningham, Esq. beginning in 1803 and ending 1812. Published by E. M. Cunningham, son of the late William Cunningham Esq." Few publications have produced greater excitement than this appears to have done. The cause of the excitement is to be found in the fact, that the Correspondence now divulged was of the most confidential nature, between connections, and perfectly without reserve. On the one hand curiosity is excited, by the disclosures contained in the Letters of Mr. ADAMS: on the other, indignation is roused at the violation of confidence, involved in the publication of them.

We speak without reference to its contents, when we express our sincere regret at this publication, and our hope that it may be suffered quietly to sink into oblivion. We have, for our part, no wish to read a line of it.—Nat. Intel.

DOG, sold at AUCTION.

A few days since a large Newfoundland Dog, having been duly levied upon in this place, was sold at constable's sale for twenty dollars. This is the first case of the kind we recollect to have heard of. Whether Cats are not equally liable to execution, might perhaps be a legal question worthy of grave discussion. Those of the Whittington breed would probably sell well where rats were plenty, and many persons would gladly perhaps see even the rats themselves disposed of, by execution or otherwise.—Augusta Chronicle.

The remains of the lamented Commodore Shaw were on Friday consigned to the tomb, in the burial ground of Christ church, Philadelphia; with military honors, amidst a vast concourse of citizens. The reverend clergy, and all the civil and military authorities of the city, the officers of the army and navy, and the sailors as well as citizens, attended on the mournful occasion. [Franklin Gazette.]

It is certain that, since the 2d instant, the King is more free. We are on the eve of great events. We shall arrive to-morrow at Cordova. The Duke d'Angouleme has set off with part of his household, and will arrive on the 15th at Puerto Santa Maria; and if Cadiz does not surrender on the 20th, the bombardment will commence immediately.

Metaro, August 13.—A mutiny took place the day before yesterday at Barcelona. The plan was to do away with Rotten's government; but unfortunately the plan was bad, and victory declared for revolutionists. Numerous arrests and sanguinary executions followed the success of Rotten. The Royal French vessels of the Marine took on board a great number of the inhabitants concerned in the affair, who were pursued by the enemy's gun boats.

STILL LATER.

By the arrival last night of the fast sailing ship Union, Capt. French, the editor of the National Advocate has received London papers to the 21st Aug. and Liverpool of the 22d, being 4 days later than by the Amity.

It will be seen by our extracts that affairs in Spain are in great confusion, and statements very contradictory are made on all sides.

The army of Ballasteros did not join the French; he had been suspected by the Cortes, and preparation made to dispossess him of command, when he perfidiously joined the enemy. His army is to be commanded by Gens. Zayas and Riego.

A letter has been received in London from the agent to Lloyd's, dated Genoa Aug. 7. which says, that "A vessel arrived this morning which sailed on the 2d inst. from San Felicio, coast of Catalonia, the master of which reports, that on the 27th ult. 3 divisions, commanded by Generals Milans, Lloberas, and Mans, attacked the French near Manresa, that a very obstinate battle took place which lasted 9 days, in which the French lost 3000 prisoners, and a great number of killed and wounded, and that the Spaniards set fire to Manresa; that on the 29th ult. Gens. Mina and Rotten sallied out from Barcelona, with all their forces and attacked the French on the 30th, near Mataro; that the battle was not ended on the 2d inst. when he sailed, as he saw a great fire along the coast, and on the tops of the mountains, so that the final result of this action is yet unknown.

The London Courier of the 20th, says—"Nothing more is now said about the freedom of Ferdinand, the certainty of negotiation, or the expectation of an immediate surrender on the part of the Cortes; but on the contrary, we are told if Cadiz does not surrender by the 20th, the bombardment of the city will commence."

The Liverpool Mercury of the 22d, states on the authority of the late advices from Paris, that the Duke d'Angouleme had actually dissolved the regency of Madrid, and made other great changes.

Corunna was still in possession of the Constitutionalists on the 10th August.—The French bombarded it at intervals, and were in possession of all the heights from which artillery could play on it.

The Ex Emperor Iurbide arrived at Leghorn on the 2d Aug.

From the London Courier, Aug. 20.

We have received the following important Decree, issued by the Duke d'Angouleme, at his head-quarters, Andujar, on the 8th inst. We give it, as it has reached us, unable to define precisely the scope of its practical application, or even vouch for its authenticity. Supposing it, however, to be authentic, it certainly indicates no very cordial feelings as subsisting between his Royal Highness, and the Madrid Regency, for to them and their adherents, its articles can only apply.—There are no other "Spanish Authorities," to whom such a decree could be addressed, for it would be a ridiculous assumption of power to pretend to exact obedience to it from the Constitutionalists.

We, Louis Antoine de Bourbon, Infant of France, Duke of Angouleme, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Pyrenees, &c. &c.

Considering that the occupation of Spain, by the army under our command places us under the indispensable obligation of watching over the tranquility of that Kingdom, and the security of our troops, have commanded, and do command as follows:

- 1. The Spanish Authorities shall not make any prisoners without authority from the French commanders of our troops.
2. The Commanders in Chief of the corps under our command shall demand the release of all prisoners, who may have been imprisoned in any arbitrary manner for political motives, especially soldiers, that they may return to their homes, excepting such as after liberation, shall give cause of complaint.
3. The Commanders in Chief of the Corps are authorized to seize all such persons as shall disobey the present orders.
4. All publishers and periodical writings shall be under the direction of the Commanders of our troops.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

"Tidings of war, and of adventures new."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 23.

By the arrival of the (old line) Packet Ship Amity, Capt. Maxwell, in 34 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the National Advocate has received London papers to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 17th, inclusive.

The accounts from Spain continue to be very uncertain and contradictory. A telegraphic despatch has been received at Paris, which announces that Ballasteros has submitted to the regency appointed by the French, and the terms of capitulation will be found among our extracts.—This is a sad blow, though the result of the late action may have left no other alternative. Barcelona, Cadiz, St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, Corunna, and a few other fortresses held out; and if treason does not get within their walls, Spain may yet be saved.

There has been some severe fighting in Greece, and much suffering among the people. It appears that the Greeks have gained a triple victory, and totally deranged the plans of the Turks. The Captain Pacha, after doubling Cape d'Or, detached thirty transports, escorted by some ships of war, for Patras, while he himself with the main force, made for the bay of Corystos, in the isle of Eubra.—Here under protection of the batteries of the place (occupied by the Turks) he landed 3000 troops, which he ordered to gain Attica by the Strait of Negropont, and thence proceeded to Phocis, in order to favor the entrance of the Turks from Thessaly by the pass of Thermopylae.—The Greeks defending the pass would thus have been placed between two fires. The Pacha, however, had scarcely effected the landing of the troops at Corystos, when a Greek squadron, which had watched his movements attacked him. The combat was long, and well sustained by the Turks, but at length the Greeks by their skill in manœuvring, and their fire-ships, blew up several Turkish vessels, took six, and put to flight, and chased the rest of the enemy's fleet.

Abdulhad Pacha has sent 12,000 men from Solonica to the Gulf of Volu, in order to suppress the insurrection. The insurgents took refuge in Yrikeri, but the Turks burned no less than 24 villages, and massacred more than 3000 men, while women and children were carried into slavery. There is reason to believe from movements of the Russian Cabinet, and disposition of the army, that some interesting events are about to take place in relation to Spain and Turkey.

It was rumored in London that the Russian troops were actually on their march towards Spain.

The report of Captain Parry having effected the North West passage, is positively contradicted. No such intelligence had been received at the Admiralty.

Private Correspondence.

MADRID, AUG. 9. Midnight.

"At the moment when the news of the deliverance of the king and the dispersion of the Cortes was received at Madrid, the public edifices and private mansions were, without exceptions, covered with tapestry. In the evening the bust of Ferdinand was carried in triumph through the streets by those members of the Guard du Corps who were in the city. It was in vain that the Regency, who dreaded some tumult, endeavored to persuade the people to await the confirmation of intelligence, to which they themselves did not attach the slightest credit. Nothing however, could restrain the transports of the people, which continued to be manifested till a late hour at night.

"Some individuals well known by their opinions and conduct, had the imprudence to shew themselves in public, and became the victims of this false intelligence, which, but for the prudent dispositions of Marshal Oudinot, might have compromised in the most serious manner the tranquility of the city. One person was killed and 11 wounded.

Madrid, Aug. 10.—The following is what probably gave rise to the news circulated yesterday:

"A letter from Seville stated, that Calatrava had, on the 5th inst. a long conference with Gen. Bordesout, in the Isle of Leon, at the conclusion of which, the Cortes and the members of the revolutionary government, embarked on board English vessels. On the 6th, at day-break, the king and his august family were, they said, at full liberty, and at the head quarters of the besieging army, Cadiz having surrendered amid cries of Vive le Roi! the ringing of bells, and discharges of cannon, which continued firing at the moment when the courier departed."

From the Ettoile of Aug. 18.

Corbio, Aug. 11.—A report prevails this morning at the Etat Major, that they have been fighting in the streets of Cadiz. The commercial part of the town wished that the King should be set at complete liberty, but the small number of militia who remained in the town wished to oppose it.

The most violent partisans of the revolution have taken refuge in the Isle of Leon.

LIST OF MEMBERS

Of the next General Assembly of North-Carolina.

John events—Elisha Calloway, S. Alexander B. McMillan and Joshua Weaver, C.

James—William Marshall, S.; James Gordon and Joseph White, C.

John—James M. McDowell, S.; Brice Collins and William Boone, C.

Bladen—Daniel Shipman, S.; Robert Melvin and William Davis, C.

Bertie—George B. Outlaw, S.; Simon A. Bryan and James G. Moon, C.

Brunswick—John C. Baker, S.; Jacob W. Leonard and Alfred Moore, C.

Chatham—J. O. K. Williams, S.; T. W. Blackledge and Wyrriott Ormond, C.

Currituck—Philip Brittain, S.; James Lowry and James Whitaker, C.

Cumberland—L. Bethune, S.; Neil M'Neill and Samuel P. Ashe, C.

Cabarrus—John Phifer, S.; William M'Lean and C. Melchor, C.

Caswell—Bartlett Yancey, S.; B. Brown and James Rainey, C.

Catawba—Caleb Perkins, S.; W. B. Webster and Thomas Fillett, C.

Chowan—William Bullock, S.; James Skinner and Joshua Newborn, C.

Carteret—Andrew Wilson, S.; Isaac Hellen and Edward H. Bell, C.

Crawford—John H. Bryan, S.; John M. Bryan and Samuel Whitehurst, C.

Chatham—Robert Marsh, S.; Ambrose K. Ramsay and William Underwood, C.

Currituck—Thomas C. Ferebee, S.; W. D. Bernard and John Forbes, C.

Duplin—Jeremiah Pearsall, S.; Stephen Miller, Jr. and William K. Frederick, C.

Davidson—Alexander R. Caldwell, S.; Jesse Hargrave and William Bodenhamer, C.

Edgewood—Hardy Flowers, S.; William Wilkin and Moses Baker, C.

Franklin—Charles A. Hill, S.; Lark Fox and Guilford Lewis, C.

Gates—Abraham Harrell, S.; John Walton and William W. Stedman, C.

Greene—Jesse Speight, S.; Charles Edwards and R. G. Bright, C.

Granville—William Sneed, S.; Robert Jeter and Wm. G. Bowers, C.

Gulford—J. Parker, S.; Samuel Hunter and David Worth, C.

Halifax—David Gibbs, S.; Littlejohn Pugh and William Watson, C.

Halifax—Thomas Burgess, S.; Willis Alston and Robert A. Jones, C.

Hertford—D. E. Sumner, S.; John Vann and James Copeland, C.

Haywood—Thomas Love, S.; James R. Love and Nisain Edmondson, C.

Iredell—Alexander Torrence, S.; Aza Beall and James L. Hill, C.

Jones—Durant Hatch, Jr. S.; Riden M'Daniel and E. Jarman, C.

Johnston—John M'Leod, S.; Robert H. Helme and Hillary Wilder, C.

Lenoir—Nathan Whitfield, S.; William Killpatrick and Isaac Croom, C.

Lincoln—Daniel M. Forney, S.; Oliver W. Holland and Daniel Conrad, C.

Martin—Lewellin Bowers, S.; Lawrence Cherry and Gabriel L. Stewart, C.

Moore—William Jackson, S.; Gideon Seawell and Angus Martin, C.

Mecklenburg—Michael M'Leary, S.; Mathew Bain and Thomas G. Polk, C.

Montgomery—James Legrand, S.; John Durgan and Harry Morgan, C.

Norhampton—John Peebles, S.; R. B. Gary and Lewis P. Williamson, C.

New Hanover—Thomas Devane, S.; Stockley Sidbury and Joseph A. Hill, C.

Onslow—W. W. Boddie, S.; Thomas N. Mann and Edwin D. Whitehead, C.

Orange—Duncan Cameron, S.; James Mebane and Wm. M'Arcy, C.

Onslow—Edward Ward, S.; Lewis T. Oliver and Eli W. Ward, C.

Person—Robert Vanhook, S.; J. G. A. Williamson and Thomas Webb, C.

Person—John Pool, S.; Carter Barnard and Thomas Bell, C.

Person—Willia Riddick, S.; Myles Elliot, son, and Theophilus Barrow, C.

Person—Lukie Albritton, S.; John Cherry and Wilkes Brooks, C.

Person—James Martin, S.; Charles Fisher and John Clement, C.

Person—Stephen Wall, S.; Tryon M'Farland and John H. Cole, C.

Person—Alexander Gray, S.; Abraham Brewer and George Hoover, C.

Person—Elias Alexander, S.; James Graham and John Carson, C.

Person—Nathaniel Scales, S.; Robert Martin and E. T. Brodnax, C.

Person—Mr. Murphy, S.; Messrs. Howell and Alford, C.

Person—Charles Gavin, S.; John Sellars and David Underwood, C.

Person—John Hill, S.; Augustine H. Sheppard and Joseph M. Flynt, C.

Person—Solomon Graves, S.; Mr. Wright and E. Thompson, C.

Person—John Beasley, S.; Enoch Hassell and Ephraim Mann, C.

Person—Thomas Cox, S.; Taylor Walker and Samuel Davenport, C.

Person—Henry Seawell, S.; Samuel Whitaker and James F. Taylor, C.

Person—Micajah T. Hawkins, S.; Daniel Turner and Robert H. Jones, C.

Person—Richard B. Hatch, S.; Joshua Hastings and Stephen Smith, C.

Person—James Welborn, S.; Matthew Gordon and William Horton, C.

TOWNS.

Edenton, James Iredell.

Fayetteville, Robert Strange.

Halifax, Jesse A. Bynum.

Hillsborough, Thomas Clancey.

Newbern, John Stanley.

Salisbury, John L. Henderson.

Wilmington, M. W. Campbell.

The above list is complete, with the exception of Columbus county, from which we have not yet seen the returns.

Frie Canal and the Hudson.—The Corporation of Albany and the citizens of that city, (by a general meeting held on Friday) are making arrangements for a grand celebration of the passage of the first boat from the Great Western Canal into Hudson river, at that city, which joyful event is expected to take place in ten or twelve days.—A. Y. Patriot

A contribution towards the purchase of an organ was made at the rev. Mr. Parkman's meeting house on Sunday last—when \$1257 75 cts. was collected. It is intended the organ shall be of American manufacture. [Balt. Pat.]