

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

"Tidings of war, and of adventures new."

FROM ENGLAND.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 4.

By the arrival of the ship Lalla Rookh, Capt. Stewart, in the remarkably short passage of 23 days, we have received our files of London and Liverpool papers to the 7th of September last.

We discover nothing later from Cadiz than what we received per our last Havana papers. That city was still full of provisions and genuine spirit.

A regular account of the siege of and sallies from Barcelona, is given in the London Morning Chronicle of the 4th September, but nothing later than what we gave yesterday.

In the siege of Cadiz, the French have got no farther than they did in the Peninsular War, viz: to the possession of the Trocadero battery.

Private letters from Paris state, that every hope of a pacific settlement of the Spanish War, had vanished.

The complexion of affairs generally on the Peninsula, is that of a decided hostility to any overtures for peace, while a French force remains in the territory.

It appears that the new European Congress is to meet at Milan.

The garrison of Corruña has capitulated (after much hard fighting) on the 13th August. Their flag of truce offered to put the garrison under the protection of the Duke d'Angouleme, rejecting, however, the Madrid Regency, and demanding to wait the issue of affairs at Cadiz. The conditions of the surrender will be found in our extracts. What surprises us is, that this surrender is after the commander of Corruña, on the 6th August told the enemy that "he and the whole garrison were prepared and decided to maintain the place at all hazards." Was this a mere copy of French gasconade? Or, have the commander and garrison yielded to irresistible circumstances?

It appears that the Spanish Constitutionals have actually entered France.

It is stated on high authority, that a hundred thousand piasters were offered at Cadiz to Gallano, the Deputy to the Cortes, to gain his opinion in favor of the reforms to be effected in the Spanish Constitution. He refused the bribe.

The Municipality of Bilbao have addressed a formal Memorial to the Madrid Regency, gloriously praying this shadow of power to re-establish forthwith the Inquisition, which, according to them, is one of the greatest blessings of which a country can boast!

The Jews on the Continent, notwithstanding the use which they are of to modern governments, are still a proscribed and excluded people. Even in the little town of Toplitz, in Germany, a small portion of the very worst of the place is allotted to them, and by a certain hour in the evening, they are obliged to be in their residences, under a severe penalty. [Carolina Gaz.]

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 5.

The transactions at Cadiz are chiefly interesting as respects the negotiations which were thought to be in progress.

An extraordinary courier has arrived from Madrid, bringing intelligence to the 23d ult. Nothing important had occurred in that capital, but the news received through it from Cadiz is of great importance. His Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme, it will be remembered, arrived at Port St. Mary on the 16th. On the following day he proceeded with the business in his mission. He despatched Col. Lahitte, one of his aides-de-camp, with a flag of truce and a despatch to Cadiz. The despatch was addressed immediately to the king. The Colonel was told that he could not be admitted to see the king, to transact any business or carry on any communication whatever with him, except through the usual medium of his responsible advisers. Col. Lahitte being thus disappointed in his original purpose, and unable to execute his first instructions, requested to see the Governor of Cadiz. The Governor is Valdez, who, besides having the command of Cadiz, is likewise chief of the permanent commission of the Cortes, appointed on the prorogation of that body. It was of course, in his former capacity that an interview was solicited with him by the agent of the Duke of Angouleme. Valdez received the Duke's aide-de-camp with much civility, and offered, if the letter from his royal highness was intrusted with him, to secure its delivery to his Majesty, or at any rate to acquaint his Majesty with its contents. On this occasion the Duke's aide-de-camp left the letter. Its contents are most important. It declares that this was the last time that his royal highness would summon the persons who held his Majesty in captivity to deliver him up; but that if this summons was complied with, his royal highness promised, in the name of the King of France, that his Majesty would in the first place engage Ferdinand VII. upon his deliberation, to declare a general amnesty, without limitation or exception, to all his subjects; and secondly, that his Majesty, Louis XVIII. would engage Ferdinand VII. to convoke the ancient Cortes of the kingdom, in order to establish, in concurrence with them, such a

scheme of government as the circumstances of his subjects and the light of the age demanded. That these offers might command confidence, his royal highness added, that he and his army would be a guarantee for their fulfilment. The Prince left, the king of Spain's counselors five days to decide on their acceptance or to reject these offers. If at the expiration of that time the king was not liberated, his royal highness declared that he would not any longer listen to any terms but unconditional submission, and would immediately commence the attack on the city, in order to bring out a result by force which he could not accomplish by conciliatory overtures. No despatch has since been received from Port St. Mary, from which it was supposed that negotiations had commenced. This is, however, only a conjecture.

Thus far is certain: the sequel, as follows, is believed, but it is not equally undoubted:

Paris, Monday Evening.—The reply of Ferdinand to the communication of the Duke d'Angouleme, has been looked for here with great anxiety. It appears that this answer destroys all hopes of arrangement. It was given on the 23d, the last day of the term granted by His Royal Highness, and, it is said, is couched in very strong language. The King, who wrote it with his own hand, declares, if we are accurately informed,

1. That he has never ceased to enjoy personal liberty, until the period of the entrance of the French troops into Spain.

2. That the blood which has been shed in this unjust war, will recoil upon the head of Louis XVIII. and all Frenchmen.

3. That they are responsible before God, for all the evils that may happen either to Ferdinand or his family.

4. That the king relies, confidently, upon the intervention of England.

This answer was to be communicated to all the ambassadors.

Vigorous proceedings are in consequence in progress towards subduing the place. The grand attack is said to be planned for the day of the anniversary of the fete of St. Louis. Very French!

The intelligence from Portugal continues to excite apprehensions for the stability of the present system.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 2.

The passage of the Lalla Rookh [23 days] is, we believe, unprecedented to this port. It is now upwards of twenty years since the establishment of the Courier, and during that period we have not known an arrival from any port in Great Britain, in less than 25 days.

It does not appear to be confirmed, that Ballasteras had either capitulated, or gone over to the French—but that he merely entered into an armistice for a given period. One of his staff, in writing to a friend at Madrid, says—"There is a suspension of arms until the 24th; if the French do not by that time make some arrangement with those who are in Cadiz, the war will continue."

The duke of Angouleme issued a proclamation at Andujar, on the 8th August, which appears to have given great umbrage to the most violent of the Royalists. The London Courier of the 26th August, asserts that the Duke has found more obstruction from these Royalists, to a final arrangement, than even from the violent Constitutionals.

The state of Ireland is represented to be considerably improved. No new cases of atrocity have, of late, been before any of the Assize Courts.

His Holiness the Pope expired at Rome on the morning of the 20th of August. His remains according to immemorial usage were to lie in state during nine days, in a chapel kept lighted. Preparations were making for the election of a new pope. Cardinal Pacca, the Chamberlain of the Roman Church, had assumed the temporal government of the State of the Church.

Robert Bloomfield, the author of the Farmer's Boy, Rural Tales and several Poetical Works, died on the 19th of August, at Shefford, in Bedfordshire.

[Courier.]

WASHINGTON, OCT. 4.

CLOSE OF THE INDIAN WAR.

Extract of a letter from Col. Leavenworth, of the 6th regt. U. S. infantry, to Brig. General Atkinson, dated head quarters, Fort Atkinson, 30th Aug. 1823.—Wash. Repub.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the troops who lately visited the Ricara Towns, returned to this post on the 27th inst.

We arrived before the Ricara Towns on the 9th of the present month. The Sioux Indians, who were with us, were met by the Ricaras a short distance from their towns, and a skirmish took place between them. The Ricaras maintained their ground, or rather, drove the Sioux back, until the regular troops and Gen. Ashley's men arrived and formed their line. The Ricaras were then immediately driven into their towns. The Sioux were so much scattered in front of the troops that the latter were unable to deliver their fire, without killing some of the Sioux, and therefore did not fire.

Our boats arrived subsequently during the evening of the 9th, and our artillery was disembarked.

On the morning of the 10th, Captain Riley, with a company of Riflemen, and Lieut. Bradley, with a company of Infantry, were ordered to take possession of a hill above the upper village. They immediately took a position there within one hundred steps from the town, and in a situation which screened them from the fire of the enemy from the towns. At the same moment, Lieut. Morris, with one six pounder, and a five and a half inch howitzer, commenced an attack on the lower town. Serjeant Perkins with one six pounder, was ordered to report to Mr. Vanderburg, of the Missouri Fur Company. This six pounder was placed above the upper village. A brisk fire was continued upon the towns until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Sioux were, in the mean time, busily engaged in gathering and carrying off the corn of the Ricaras.

At 8 o'clock Major Ketchum was also ordered to the upper village with his company.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock the six pounder and the troops opposed to the upper village were withdrawn, and our whole force concentrated below the lower village, and the troops ordered to form for the purpose of collecting corn for their own use, as Gen. Ashley's men had then been destitute of provisions for two days. At this time, a party of Sioux, and a party of Ricaras, both on horseback, were discovered holding a parley on the hill beyond the upper town. It was also discovered that the Sioux were going off, though they had given no intimation of their intention to do so. The Ricaras sent out and begged for peace. They said the first shot from our cannon had killed the celebrated Chief called "Grey Eyes," who caused all the mischief, and that we had killed a great many of their people, and of their horses. They were evidently very much terrified, and completely humbled. Being convinced of this, and supposing that the government would be better pleased to have those Indians corrected than exterminated, and as the Sioux, amounting to about 7 or 800 warriors, had left us in a very strange and unaccountable manner, it was thought best, under all the circumstances of the case, to listen to the solicitations of the Ricaras for peace, especially as it was understood that our round shot were nearly all expended; consequently a treaty was made with them, a copy of which is enclosed.

In restoring to General Ashley the property taken, it was thought that the Indians did not perform their engagements on that subject, as well as they were able to do; and they were threatened with an attack. Their principal chief, the Little Soldier, came to us, and begged permission to withdraw his family from the village before we attacked it; and he gave us the most conclusive evidence of his friendly disposition towards us. It was now late in the afternoon of the 12th; the 10th and 11th having been spent in action and in negotiation, and interchanging visits, our men frequenting the towns for the purpose of trading for mocassins, &c. and the Indians manifesting every symptom of having been thoroughly brought to a sense of their interest and duty. It was concluded to postpone the attack until morning, and the troops were dismissed from parade.

It had been ascertained by me that the Indians were so much alarmed by our threatening again to attack them, that they would probably run away and leave their villages. This it was thought, would have an unfavorable effect upon the Indian, and make them more inclined to commit depredations upon the traders; and, as the Little Soldier soon after sent out, for General Ashley, a few more buffalo robes, with a message that he could not possibly do more, and begging that we would have pity on them, I sent him word that I would not attack them; that it was not their property that we wanted;—to make his people feel safe, and conduct themselves well, and they should not be hurt.

Early on the morning of the 13th, we found the Ricaras had left their towns during the night.

Major Ketchum, with his company, and company E. commanded by Lieut. Bradley—and Lieut. Morris, with one six pounder, were ordered to take possession of the towns, and to suffer not the least article to be taken away, or the towns to be injured.

A messenger was sent to call back the Indians if possible, and to induce them to take possession of their villages, but they could not be found. It was now evident that our artillery had been served with very great effect. The towns had been completely riddled. We found 31 new graves, and we found that several old ones had been opened and the surface set thick with prickly pears to conceal the new dirt. We know that 10 men who were killed by the Sioux in the skirmish on the 9th, were buried in five graves; and we know, also, that more than one was buried in several of the other graves. From the best evidence which we could collect, it is supposed that more than 50 of their people were killed, and a great number wounded. Our messengers returned on the evening of the 14th, without having been able to find the Ricaras.

On the morning of the 15th, we placed

the mother of the late chief, Grey Eyes, (an aged and infirm woman, whom they left in their flight,) in one of the principal lodges of the lower village, gave her plenty of provisions and water, and left her in the quiet possession of the towns, and the property left by the Indians, except some corn which had been taken for the subsistence of the men. At about 10 o'clock, on the evening of the 15th, the troops were embarked to descend the river, and our guard withdrawn, and every soul removed from the villages, except the woman before mentioned. All the boats were got under way nearly at the same time. Before we were out of sight of the towns, we had the mortification to discover them to be on fire. There is no doubt but they have been consumed to ashes, nor is there any doubt but that they were set on fire by one M'Donald, a partner and one Gordon, a clerk of the Missouri Fur Company. Had not this been done, there is no doubt, there is no room to doubt, but that the Ricara Indians would, in future, have behaved as well towards our countrymen as any other Indians on the river. It is now my deliberate opinion that those Indians will be excited to further hostilities.

We found the Ricara Indians in two villages, the lower one containing 71 dirt lodges, and the upper village 70 dirt lodges. Each village was enclosed with palisades, or pickets, and a ditch, and a greater part of the lodges had a ditch around the bottom on the inside. These works, however, had been represented to be much stronger than what we found them to be.

During our operations, we sustained no loss in men, and had but two wounded, Hugh Johnson, of Gen. Ashley's command, and Smith, a private of Maj. Ketchum's company.

I have been highly gratified with the officers and men of the regiment, and also with Gen. Ashley and his command of 80 men.

I have the honor to be respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. LEAVENWORTH, Col. commanding 6th Regiment, Brig. Gen. H. ATKINSON, Commanding West. Dep't.

DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE.

The United States ship Peacock, Capt. Cassin, arrived at Norfolk, brings alluring intelligence from Thompson's Island, whence she sailed on the 17th ult. Since the accounts by the brig Warren, more than fifty persons have fallen victims to the prevailing fever, and among them some of our most valuable officers. Who will learn, unmoved, the fate of the generous, the gallant WATSON, who so recently avenged the death of the lamented ALEX. He died at Thompson Island, on the 15th ult. after an illness of four days.

The service has also sustained a severe loss in the death of Lieut. HAMMERSLY, well known for his zealous devotion to duty. The other victims are, David P. Adams, Professor of Nautical and Mathematical Science, and translator of Languages; Acting Sailing Master, Bainbridge; Midshipmen Reed, Benbridge; and Robert Taylor; and about forty sailors and persons in subordinate stations, whose names have not yet been ascertained.

The Island continued very unhealthy when the Peacock sailed, but the sick were generally convalescent. Commodore PORTER had been very ill, but was recovering, and is on his way home in the Seagull; the arrival of which is daily expected. [Raleigh Register.]

The rumor of the death of Com. Porter received on Saturday in a news-slip from Savannah, is not true. We have accounts direct from Key West, 9 days later (Sept. 16.) at which time the Com. was rapidly recovering, and was preparing to return to the U. S. in the Sea-Gull, which vessel was subsequently seen by the Peacock, arrived at Norfolk, bearing the Commodore's pennant. Peterburg Republic.

The church of St. Paul, at Rome, has been destroyed by fire. It was one of the largest, the richest, and the most ancient churches in the capital of the Catholic world, and particularly remarkable for the elegance of its structure, and the fine colonnades of Greek and African marble which supported its nave.

A young lady by the name of Hughes, lately recovered \$2221 25 cts. damages against the proprietors of a stage coach in England, for the injury she sustained in consequence of the negligence of the driver in suffering his horses to run away and upset the stage.

"Murder will out!"

A man by the name of Patrick M'Cann has been executed at Dublin, Ireland, for the murder of a Mr. Owen. The deed was committed in the year 1813, ten years ago. M'Cann had lived in Galway, without being suspected, ever since.

The Cincinnati "Republican," speaks of a mammoth water-melon, that had been served up at the Cincinnati Hotel, on the 7th inst. weighing sixty one pounds, 2 feet 8 inches long, and 3 feet 1 inch in circumference.

CAROLINIAN'S SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA. October 21, 1823.

ROWAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The members of the Society are requested to convene in the Court-House, on Saturday, the 25th instant, at the hour of 11 o'clock. JOHN BEARD, Jr. Secy.

Cherokee Lands.—We are informed by a correspondent in Franklin, Haywood county, that the sale of the State lands in that county was opened at the town of Franklin, by the Commissioner, Colonel John Patton, of Buncombe county, on the 23d ult. and continued four days, during which time, five thousand dollars worth of lands were disposed of.

Haywood county.—We are pleased to learn, from a correspondent in Asheville, that the people of Haywood county have lately held an election for delegate to the Convention meeting which is to be held in Raleigh on the second Monday (not the first, as we stated in our last) in November next; result as follows: Haywood Gen. Thomas Love.

A return has at length been received at Raleigh, of the election, from the only county not previously published; which follows: Columbus—Thomas Frink, senate; John H. White and Caleb Stephenson, commons.

The printing establishment of the Elizabeth City Republican is offered for sale. We thought that paper looked too lean to live long. Elizabeth City is but a small town; and there was already a pretty respectable paper printed there, before the Republican was conceived of.

Our readers will find on the first page of this week's paper, a communication on the subject of the Presidency from a distant correspondent, who advocates the election of Gen. Jackson. We cannot respond to all that our "fellow-citizens of the Middle States" have said in this matter; nor would we be thought to subscribe to the immoderate style their zeal has drawn them into; and the language, in many instances, is of such doubtful construction, and there is throughout such a mystical abstruseness, that we hardly know in what light to view the piece; but if we have a right conception of the principles wished to be inculcated, apart from the implication of individuals, we must heartily participate in the native republican feelings of the author, or authors.

Every true American should view as identified with his country's glory, the patriotism and hard-earned fame of Gen. Jackson; we ought therefore, to frown upon every attempt to derogate from either, as an attempt to dishonor us individually,—for what is private character, without national honor? and how is national honor to be sustained, without individual virtue and talent for its base? But although we would wish to see Gen. Jackson receive every honor which the gratitude of the American people can bestow upon him, yet we cannot but fear that he is not qualified to make a judicious President of the United States. We would not deny that he has political integrity, energy of character and weight of talent sufficient; but we fear he lacks a competent knowledge of our diplomatic relations, and has not moderation and prudence enough to stand at the helm of State, and guide the barque of the nation safely through all the storms and calms she may have to encounter.

RADICAL SCHEMES.

Be this great truth the star by which we steer: "Above ourselves our country shall be dear."

In our last week's paper, we noticed a scheme in contemplation by some of the friends of Mr. Crawford residing in the small counties on the Roanoke and its vicinity, to take the election of President from the people and place it in the hands of the Legislature. The object of this plan is very apparent: If Mr. Crawford has any popularity in this State, it is mostly in the small counties; now if the Electors are chosen by the people, these small counties will only have their due weight in the election,—but if by the Legislature, they will have as many votes as the largest counties in the State. This is the scheme. But how is it to be effected? By management as usual. We are in possession of facts that authorized us in believing, that it is concerted for certain trusty friends of Mr. Crawford from different sections of the State, to attend the next Legislature, with a view of exercising their influence over that body on the Presidential election. If they can command a majority of the members, and it is thought safest, then the Electors are to be chosen by the Legislature; but if a sure majority cannot be brought into this measure, then there is to be a caucus, to give the electoral vote of North-Carolina to Wm. H. Crawford.

The readers of the Western Carolinian may rest assured, that this is no fiction of our brain. Were it necessary, we could even give the names of some of these political missionaries to Raleigh. Should any one suspect it is our aim to excite false suspicions, we only ask them to notice whether, during the next session of the Legislature, certain leading members of Congress, collectors of Ports, &c. expectants of a