

INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BOLIVAR VICTORIOUS IN PERU. At half past one o'clock to-day, we received by the Schooner Express, captain Chayon, Jamaica papers to October 7th, inclusive. The detail of Bolivar's victory in Peru is too important, both politically and as regards commerce, to suffer its publication to be postponed.

Balt. Federal Gaz. Oct. 29.

To the Chief Professor of the Department of Trade.

Sir: Under date of the seventh of this month, the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, your Excellency writes the following:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY GENERAL, Head Quarters, Havana, August 7, 1824.

To the Minister General of the Affairs of Peru.

By the command of his Excellency the Liberator, I have the satisfaction to announce to you that yesterday at five in the afternoon, the Spanish army experienced a dreadful humiliation on the plains of Junin, two and a half leagues from this place. The cavalry on which the enemy principally relied for the subjection of Peru under the Spanish yoke, has been beaten in such a manner, that it will not again present itself on the field.

His excellency informed that the enemy had approached for the purpose of reconnoitering us with the whole of their force united, began to march with the liberating army from Conocancha, with the determination of bringing them to a decisive action. In the meantime, the enemy, who had advanced as far as Pasco, retraced their steps by forced marches, in consequence of the notice they had received of the direction which our army had taken. His excellency reckoned upon forcing them to a general engagement by placing himself in the rear on the road which they must have taken towards Jauja; but the precipitate haste with which they marched enabled them to reach, and even to pass, the point in which we should have attacked them several hours before our army, which had a long journey to perform through a rough and uneven tract of country could come up. Upon this his excellency, observing that the enemy continued their retreat without intermission, and considering on the other hand that the opportunity of releasing this unfortunate land from oppression, and of deciding the fate of the country, had escaped him, determined to advance in person with the cavalry, which was under the command of the intrepid general Necochea, at a trot, and to post it in the very plain which was occupied by the enemy, hoping that when they perceived us, they would have availed themselves of the opportunity of gratifying their desires, or that viewing the inferiority of our cavalry, they would hazard an action to save the whole of their country. The event answered these expectations, for, through a blind confidence in their cavalry, the enemy charged our horse in a situation very disadvantageous to us. The shock of these two bodies was tremendous; and at the end, after different conflicts, in which both parties seemed to obtain the advantage, the enemy's cavalry, though superior in number and better mounted than ours, was put into confusion, beaten and driven back with slaughter to the files of the infantry, which, during the action, had continued its march towards Jauja, and was many leagues from the field when the battle was decided. Our cavalry has evinced a courage, which my pen is unable to express, and which can only be conceived by reverting to the ages of chivalry.

The result of this brilliant battle has been two hundred and thirty-five dead on the field, among whom were ten chiefs and officers, more than eighty prisoners, a great many wounded, and an infinite number dispersed. More than three hundred well equipped horses have been taken, and the field is covered with every description of spoils. The loss on our side in killed and wounded is but sixty; among the former, captain Urbina of the horse grenadiers of Colombia, and lieutenant Cortes of the first regiment of the cavalry of Peru; among the latter brigadier general Necochea, with seven wounds, none of which are dangerous; colonel Carbal of the horse grenadiers of Colombia, the commandant Sobervi of the second division of the regiment of Peru, major Philip Brum and captain Peraza, both of the cavalry of Colombia. The first and two last slightly, but the second rather severely. Of the rest there are few in danger. The war of Peru would have been concluded yesterday, if the enemy's infantry had not continued its march, without ceasing, at a rapid pace, and if ours had been able to fly, as we must have done to have reached them, because all burned with the desire of destroying their enemies.

They have taken warning by experience, and their terror is so great, that since yesterday morning they have not ceased marching, nor even during the night. Tomorrow the army will continue its operations; and I flatter myself that I shall very soon date my communications to you from the valley of Jauja.

I congratulate you and the whole of Peru on the success of yesterday, which, as it is at the beginning of the campaign, augurs a still more fortunate result. The land of the Incas is wet with the blood of their oppressors, and will willingly offer to the oppressed the beautiful plains in which the precious tree of liberty has risen, and those who have been conquerors for fourteen years, will not leave these humiliated inhabitants, without bringing to their recollection the crimes which they had committed in the time of their prosperity.

His excellency wishes that you would circulate this information among all the people and authorities of the country. THOMAS DE HERES, Secretary General of the Interior.

A letter from Panama says: "Yesterday, marched in here 3000 men, making in the whole about 5000; they make Panama appear somewhat martial." The three thousand men thus mentioned are most likely those landed at Limon Bay by commodore Daniels, destined to reinforce Bolivar. They will enable the Liberator to settle affairs in Peru, should there be any thing for them to do on their arrival.

Among the curiosities exhibiting at Marseilles, is a giant named Martin Ruboga, who is 7 feet 2 inches in height, with finely proportioned chest, hands, and thighs. His strength, it appears, is prodigious, for he breaks with facility a marble slab into pieces, by a single blow with his naked fist. He is an Italian by birth, and the descendant of Gigli, whom Buffon has honoured with a notice in his Natural History.

We scarcely meet with an English article written on the Navy which does not squint across the Atlantic. We hope, at all events, while these writers are growling their discontent and calculating on the formidable appearance of an American navy, that no retrenching system on our part will blast their terrific calculations. While England is giving us full credit for doing so much, it is no time for us to remain idle, or to do worse than nothing. Economy consists in a just calculation of the value of the object and the means by which it is to be accomplished. When all the powers of Europe are enlarging their naval establishments, and those of the members of the Holy Alliance also, it is done for the purpose of paying this western world a Spanish visit. Baltimore American.

We learn by the last arrival, that his Ottoman majesty proposes to send all the Greek population in Egypt, and to transplant the Egyptians to the Morea. A very practicable project—but we will suppose that the Egyptians, in consequence of this change of country, the consequence of respiring the atmosphere of freedom, should inhale the spirit of freedom also, what is to be done in such a juncture of circumstances? Shall the whole population, in such an event, be transported back again to Egypt? The shorter way, and by far the most correspondent to Turkish ideas of benevolence and humanity, would be to extinguish the whole Grecian and Egyptian population together. Call the whole race rebels and traitors at once, and these are crimes which can only be punished by Turkish scymetars. Machiavel recommends poison to the special notice and attention of kings, whenever a subject becomes troublesome and refractory, for this pithy and sententious reason—it saves the trouble, expenses and hazard of a condemnation, and dead men can tell no tales. We presume that there is nothing in the koran hostile to such a liberal interpretation of the rights of legitimate despotism. Balt. Am.

[From the London Globe and Traveller.]

"Louis XVIII. is a person who puzzled extremely the writers of characters—nothing is less to be reconciled than his course of government, since his restoration, with any system, with any purpose, with any passion, even first appearances would indicate, with the passion for ease. The instruments and plans of administration were continually changed. New batches of Peers were created time after time to effect directly opposite purposes. The Ultra Royalist Chamber which he declared introuvable, was dissolved, and a distribution of the elective franchise made to give the new interests, and the people at large an influence in the legislature; and no sooner was this work accomplished, and the chamber of deputies has begun to assume a national independent character, than it was destroyed, in order to bring the representation again to introuvable model which had been declared so incomparable, and found so dangerous. The solution seems to be that he relied upon ministers, and that his ministers could not rely upon him; that so long as a minister remained in office, he had full power to pursue his personal views! but the fickle character of the King seems to have made the existence of a ministry as precarious as its sway, photempore, was absolute."

Among the political rumours, there was one that under the sanction of the Duke of Angouleme, efforts were making to ef-

fect a coalition between the Liberals and Catholics, for the purpose of ousting the present ministers.

Ireland.—In the county of Kilkenny alone, 60 of the smallest counties in Ireland, the property of absentee amounts annually to 15,000,000, and not a shilling of that sum is expended where it is raised. This alone, among other causes, of the distress in Ireland. Another cause of the misery of that island, is the denial, by the priests, where their influence extends, of the Holy Bible to the people, whereby the latter are prevented from acquiring a correct knowledge of their duty to themselves and their God. But, as the people are so desirous of instruction, we trust that they will break through the barriers of superstition and bigotry which have been raised by their own worst enemies to keep them in ignorance. Already has the circulation of Testaments in the Irish language among the Catholic inhabitants, produced some salutary effects, and individual instances of conversion are numerous. The Rev. J. Wilson, in a letter dated Boyle, July 25th, says, "In a country containing seven millions of inhabitants, the majority of whom are in a state of the grossest darkness to spiritual things, while the pious man rejoices over some, brought into the marvellous light of the gospel, and indulges a pleasing hope of several more, who seem to be travelling towards this light; yet he cannot but weep over the vast multitudes who still sit in darkness, and in the shadow of death." Yet there is something like "a shaking among the dry bones," on an extensive scale; and, as I remarked in a recent communication, the number is great, who are seeking information. Southern Intelligencer.

John Apul Jones.—We are informed that Mr. Warburton, of the Navy Department, intends shortly to publish an authentic Journal of the Cruises of this once celebrated Commander, during the Revolutionary War. This Journal, which Mr. Sherburne has now in his possession, was written by the Hon. Elijah Hall, (at present the Naval Officer at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, who was one of his Lieutenants, his confidential friend, and the only surviving officer that sailed with him during his cruises,) and under the immediate inspection of Capt. Jones, and contains every occurrence that took place from day to day—also, the Correspondence between them, and a correct List of our Navy, in 1776, '77, '78, '79, and '80—the names of the ships, where built, rates, and commanders' names, &c.

Good Fortune.—The New York Statesman of Saturday says, we are informed that "eneca Howland, of Washington, D. C. an old bachelor, and Miss Ward, who is his house-keeper, drew the \$30,000 in the last Literature Lottery. Neither of them has an apology for remaining longer in a state of "single blessedness."

Remarkable circumstance.—Mr. Shore, the opulent miller at Nottingham, purchased, 16 years ago, a valuable draught horse, which from that period to the hour of his death (which happened a few days since) was never known like other horses, to lie down. When not at work he would stand and sleep, and in this position never fell down but once. One of the legs of this valuable horse was lately observed to have been broken, owing it is supposed to his having fallen down asleep with his leg under him. To end his miseries, his worthy owner ordered him to be shot.

FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER.

It has been justly considered as a matter of reproach on the Christian nations of Europe, that they should stand quietly by and see the Greeks struggling under every possible disadvantage, for the emancipation of themselves from Turkish oppression and slavery, and not raise a hand for their assistance and comfort. Yoked as most of those nations are to the iron car of modern despotism under the influence of the "Holy Alliance," that the great body of people in Russia, Austria, Prussia and France, should feel a strong sympathy for their fellow christians in Greece, was naturally to be expected. But chained themselves, they are able to do nothing for their neighbors or friends, except to sympathize with them; every movement, and every sentiment in favor of national freedom, and the happiness of subjects being watched with jealous eyes, and silenced with vindictive severity. But that all the governments should carry their abhorrence of improvement in their internal affairs so far, as to be unwilling to see oppressed, enslaved and tortured Christians rise in opposition to Turkish tyranny, and for fear they may succeed in such a virtuous struggle, throw every discouragement and embarrassment in their way, furnishes a lamentable picture of political selfishness and depravity.

Great Business.—An Insurance Company of New Orleans, which has a capital of \$300,000, divided into three hundred shares, with but one tenth part thereof already paid in, divided, within the last six years, after paying \$168,009 losses, \$46 25 cents per share per annum.

MARKETS.

Actual Sales at Auction, in Fayetteville, Nov. 4. By E. WILKINSON & Co.—Apple Brandy, 40 to 41; Whiskey, 34 to 35; Cheese, 74 to 75. By H. W. AYER.—34 bags Coffee from 174 to 184; 3 barrels Sugar, at 54; 30 barrels Molasses, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Jamaica Rum in Hhds, 90. Cotton.—This article has appeared in considerable quantities. Prime qualities are sought eagerly at 15 to 15 1/2. The demand at present is quite animated. Good cotton is much wanted for the Northern Factories. Flour.—The quantity at market quite limited, and sales are more readily made; but is still dull. Greenies.—Coffee is plenty, and dull. Sugar is not abundant; but the demand is not great. Molasses, very plenty and dull. We have had some arrivals of Liverpool salt lately. The supply may be considered fair. Dry Goods.—Sufficiently abundant to meet any demand. Supplies are constantly arriving.

Charleston, Oct. 29. Cotton.—This article now comes freely into Market. Sales are regular at our quotations. Prime lots will command 14 cents; good to fair, 13 a 15 1/2; inferior to middling 11 1/2. The quantity at market to this date, of new crop, estimated at from 7 to 800 Bales.

Charleston, Nov. 1. Cottons.—Uplands are selling in limited quantities, at from 9 to 14 1/2 cents. Prime lots are yet very scarce in the market, and in one instance 14 1/2 cents was paid for a superior parcel. Some of the new crop which was injured by the rains, is very inferior, and is selling at 9 and 10 cents. The last accounts from the country, however, state, that the Cottons which have been picked in since the termination of the rains, has been of very fair quality.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Nov. 4. Cotton, 12 a 13 1/2; Flour, fine, 4 1/2 a 4 3/4; superfine, 4 1/2 to 5; wheat, new 75 a 80 ct.; whiskey, 32 1/2 a 35; peach brandy, 45 a 50; apple do, 40 to 45; corn, 40 to 45; hams, 8 a 10; sugar, muscovado, 10 1/2 a 11; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 25; 2d and 3d quality, 20 a 22; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 75 a 80 ct.; tallow, 6 a 7; betwax, 31 a 32; rice 3 1/2 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4 1/2 to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3 1/2; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Nov. 1. Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 26, stained do, 14 to 15; Maine do, 21; Santee, 20 to 21; short staple, 9 a 14. Whiskey 33 a 35 ct.; Bacon, 7 a 8 ct.; Hams, 10 a 11; Lard, 11 a 12 1/2; Bagging Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 24 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 19 a 20 Inf. to good, 13 a 17. North-Carolina Bank Bills, 3 1/2 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 3 1/2 per cent. dis.; Cape Fear and Newbern, 4 per cent. dis.

From Pouison's American Daily Advertiser.

Prevention of Drunkenness.—Our readers are aware that the Volatile Alkali has been considered as a remedy for intoxication. We said, in a former number, that, should this be the case, it is doubtful whether the antidote would not encourage the vice, rather than tend to suppress it. In one of the foreign journals it is stated that a German physician (M. Bruhl Cramer), has discovered that the exhibition of diluted Sulphuric Acid, with occasional bitters, causes at length such a disgust towards brandy and other spirituous potations, as to eradicate the disposition to inebriety. If this should prove true, it would be a far more valuable discovery than that of a medicine which renders a drunken man sober, and enable him to return to his favorite potations with impunity. Med. Chir. Review, No. 18.

The late Julian Poydras, of N. Orleans had from 700 to 800 slaves, for all of whom he bequeathed freedom, to be manumitted gradually in classes. He left no other heirs than nephews and nieces, thirteen in number; it is supposed he has left them about \$50,000 each. His legacies to the Orphan Asylum and Charity Hospital, are estimated at \$100,000.—His whole fortune is estimated at \$1,500,000. The testamentary provisions take five years, according to his will, and no legacy can be exacted before that time is elapsed. The five years to be reckoned from June 23d, 1824.

Extraordinary Vegetables.—A magistrate named Anthony F. Taylor, residing in Bordentown, N. J. has sent us a certificate, stating that he has now in his possession an apple of the species called pound pippins, which grew near Bordentown, weighing twenty-six ounces and a half, and is fifteen inches in circumference. Demo. Press.

From Kentucky.—A letter has just been received in this city, covering the proceedings of a meeting held at the seat of government of Kentucky, announcing the important fact, of that state having declared in favor of Gen. Jackson. It was found that Mr. Clay stood no chance of success, and the state will save its vote by taking up the "Man of the People." Mr. Bibb, who was lately associated with Mr. Clay in defending the cause of that state before the legislature of Virginia, the Attorney General of the state, the District Attorney, and several other of the principal citizens of Kentucky, are on the Committee of Correspondence. There is now every reason to believe that the President will be elected, as he ought to be, by the PEOPLE.

The present king of Persia made many inquiries of Sir H. Jones respecting America, saying, What sort of a place is it? How do you get at it? Is it under ground or how?

SALISBURY

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1824.

HIGH HANDED DOINGS.

We gather the following facts from a letter written at Grayson court-house, by a gentleman of the first respectability, to his friend in this town. The facts, as we have stated them, may be looked upon as substantially correct.

Monday, the 1st of November, is the day appointed by law for holding the elections in the state of Virginia, for members of President and Vice President of the United States. The law requires that the Governor shall appoint three commissioners to superintend the election in each county—which is to be held at the court-house, and no where else in the county. In pursuance of law, the Governor appointed three persons as commissioners for Grayson county, two of these commissioners were delegates to the last General Assembly of Virginia, and went into the county that nominated Wm. H. Crawford for the Presidency—and the other was also a Crawford man. When the time of day had arrived for opening the polls, inquiries began to be made for the commissioners, but neither of them could be found; the day passed on, but still no commissioners showed themselves. Many surmises were indulged, as to the cause of the absence of all three of these men. Every thing thus remained in doubt, till a number of persons present set about to ascertain the sentiments of the people then assembled: the result of this canvass being, that, of the 2 or 300 persons assembled, Jackson and Adams would have gotten about an equal number, but that Crawford had got the most. The mystery was at once unravelled; the three Crawford commissioners, it was ascertained, knowing that the people of Grayson, if permitted to exercise their rights as freemen, would give an almost unanimous vote against the Richmond Junto, all three absented themselves from the county, thus defeating the election, and robbing the people of Grayson of their right of suffrage!

We would now ask every candid person, whose mind is not biased by party rancour, to look at this high-handed proceeding, and say, in sincerity, whether we have, during the discussion of the Presidential question, manifested any unpardonable warmth or bitterness, in opposing a party of men who resort to such unholy means to carry their ends, and to thwart the present wise and judicious measures of our government? Is it not the duty of every freeman, when he sees a combination of men attempting to subvert the principles of his government, and curtail the liberties of his country, and, perhaps, to destroy them altogether—is it not, we ask, the duty of every free man, to use his efforts to counteract the designs of such men? Should we tolerate such things in the green tree, what ought we to expect in the dry?

"A mountain labours, with portentous throes; 'Tis length a mouse is born, and... off he goes!"

We don't know that we ever heard of a more complete political battle, than was made at a meeting of the friends of Mr. Clay in Indiana. The proceedings of the meeting we find in a Verax (Indiana) paper, which was sent to us the other day. The paper states that a large meeting of the citizens of Dearborn county, Indiana, convened on the 14th August, to take measures to further the election of the Hon. Henry Clay to the Presidency. As usual, on such occasions, a chairman and secretary were appointed, resolutions proposed and adopted in favor of Mr. Clay, and a committee of three appointed, to draft an address to the people of the United States in favor of their candidate: the meeting then adjourned, from the 14th to the 28th of August. (See weeks 1) to give the 28th of August arrives, the people again assemble, and organize; but lo! instead of this learned committee's stepping forward with an eloquent appeal to the passions and patriotism of the citizens of the U. S. in behalf of their candidate, as the good people of Dearborn county had been anxiously anticipating for fourteen long days, Mr. James Dill, the secretary of the meeting, and one of the committee, rose, with solemn dignity, and lengthened visage, and read the following apology:

"The undersigned, one of the committee appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States, recommending to their suffrages the hon. Henry Clay, for the office of President of the United States, now respectfully beg leave to decline that duty; not, however, from want of inclination to subserve the views of the people, or to promote the election of Mr. Clay—for his heart and his hand are strongly in favor of both these subjects—but from want of ability as a writer, to do the political character of Mr. Clay that justice which the undersigned conscientiously believes it merits. (Signed) JAMES DILL."

The Legislature of Rhode-Island formed a quorum at Providence on Tuesday, Oct. 26, when General Albert C. Greene was appointed Speaker, and Thomas Rivers, Esq. Clerk, of the House of Representatives.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, Commodore Macdonough, for the Mediterranean, and the steam galliot Sea Gull, Key West, sailed from New-York on the 29th ult. with a fine wind.