

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Thomas Dickinson has arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 18th and Liverpool to the 19th June inclusive. The packet ship Edward Bonaffe has also arrived from Havre, bringing Paris papers to the 9th June.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The accounts from the seat of the Russian and Turkish war, are late. And we have given below, from the frontiers of Servia, what the London Courier denominates the Turkish account of the battle of the 17th May, near Pravadi. According to this statement, the Russians must have come off second best.

The latest Russian Bulletin bears the date of the camp before Silistria, May 29th. It appears that the operations of the siege of that place had but just commenced. It seemed likely to be protracted much longer than might suit the Russian interests. A Turkish ship of the line of 60 guns is said to have been burnt at the entrance of the Bosphorus, under the fire of a fort, by a small Russian squadron. The Grand Vizier remained shut up in Choumla.

The latest accounts received at Odessa, say that the Grand Vizier is concentrating all his forces behind Choumla. There was no news from Varna, however; no military operations of importance could take place. The grass was but just springing up, so as to afford forage for the horses, and the cavalry and artillery cannot act till the ammunition and provisions can be conveyed.

Letters from Odessa, of the 24th of May, state that part of the Turkish fleet had again got out of the Bosphorus and was pursued by Admiral Greig, lying before Sipeolis.

Mercantile letters from Constantinople say, that the French General Hulot, who lately arrived there with the intention of entering the Turkish service, has been appointed by the Sultan, Chief of the general staff. The Turks consider this acquisition as highly valuable as the General is represented to them as a very distinguished officer, and has promised by his connections in France to engage many other officers to serve the Porte.

It is mentioned in the extracts from Brussels and German papers, that all accounts agree in stating that the Turkish infantry have much improved in discipline during the winter. The Porte has commissioned the Pacha of Smyrna to buy several steam boats, through the agency of English houses. The Sultan is said to have given positive orders to free the European coast of the Black Sea from the enemy, whatever it may cost. The 10,000 Albanians, lately arrived from Thessaly, were ordered towards Szeboli. A paragraph dated Frontiers of Wallachia, May 7, states that the Turks had made an unsuccessful attempt to penetrate into Little Wallachia, they were beaten back by the Cossacks in Pindours.

There is a London paper of the 18th in town, which states that the Russians have extended their blockade to the whole Turkish coast, including Smyrna.

Still there are rumors about the retirement of the Chancellor. The Duke of Wellington has endeavored to get in some of the heads of the Tory party, but they relying upon the influence of the Duke of Cumberland with the King, and calculating upon coming in altogether, have refused to join him. He must, therefore, have recourse to the Whigs, however little he may be inclined towards liberality.

Frontiers of Servia, May 23.—At Belgrade a bloody battle is spoken of, which is said to have taken place on the 16th or 17th of May, near Pravadi. The Turks claim the victory; but the Grand Vizier, who commanded the troops in person, could not take advantage of it, because he had received news that the Russian army was on the march against Silistria, upon which, leaving 24,000 cavalry to keep possession of the heights above Pravadi, he retired to Choumla, in order to be nearer Silistria, and in the centre of operations. It is said that the Turks are assembling a large force also near Aidos, and turn their chief attention to Szeboli.

Portugal.—A dreadful report was put into circulation in London, on the evening of the 17th, and was believed by the first Portuguese merchants. It is stated that a number of persons, on their removals to other prisons, have been murdered at Lisbon and Oporto. The intelligence is reported to have come by his Majesty's ship Vigilant. The vessel arrived with despatches to government; she sailed 31st May, but the letters by her are not generally delivered.

We must certainly concur with the opinion of the Liverpool Courier, that "it really does not appear that any great genius presides over the affairs of the Russian Empire"—the genius is all on the other side.—Sultan Mahmoud was born for a volume of history—the Czar for a short chapter.

At a public dinner in Lexington, Georgia, on the fourth of July, where the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford presided, lemonade only was used.

COMMODORE PORTER.

FROM THE UPLAND UNION.

We have been politely favored by a friend in this Borough with an extract of a letter from Com. Porter, on his arrival at the city of Mexico, after the attempt to assassinate him. The account given of the affair by the Commodore, differs in some respect from that which was published in our paper of the 14th inst. copied from the New Orleans Argus. The cool and deliberate manner in which these villains were received by the Commodore and his friend Dr. Boardman, display a bravery and firmness, which have always marked the character of the gallant Porter when placed in danger:

Mexico, May 29th, 1829.

I have not yet had an interview with the President, but shall to-morrow, when I shall settle all matters with them and return home. On my way here I had a most unpleasant and extremely dangerous adventure, but my good genius protected me as it has done on many other occasions. Travelling with a friend, and having no apprehension of danger, we were suddenly attacked by three Banditti, being part of a gang of seven, well mounted and well armed, with their faces blacked and looking more like devils than human beings. We had merely time to form a line on one side of the road while they formed the other. The battle commenced by their captain discharging his pistol at me at the distance of a few paces; I then fired and should have killed him, had his horse not thrown up his head and received the ball in his neck. He in a great rage fired again at me and missed me—by this time all the pistols of the Banditti were discharged as well as those of my friend; one of my pistols was loaded, and I charged with my friend in among them, they fled and we pursued when the captain suddenly wheeled his horse, passed my friend and came directly at me with his sabre to cut me down. I waited quietly until he came within six feet of me, when I shot him through the body, he fell on the neck of his horse, and they both came to the ground together. His companions seeing this became intimidated, but after a little, seeing an intention on their part to charge against me (my friend being occupied in finishing the captain who was not quite dead, I seized a small fowling piece which was in the hands of my servant, and compelled them to retreat; this left us masters of the field. We took possession of the captain's horse, arms, &c. and delivered them to the Alcalde or Magistrate of the next village—the villagers turned out armed, and gave pursuit, when soon meeting five of the gang they killed one of them. It is a most fortunate circumstance for us that we did not fall in with the whole gang, if we had I should not now be alive to tell the tale. My friend (Dr. Boardman) received a severe sabre wound in his left arm. D. PORTER.

JEFFERSON and JACKSON.

The following from the U. S. Telegraph cannot but be acceptable to that portion of our readers, who bore a part in the political contest of 1800, and who have never proved themselves unworthy the name of Jefferson republicans—Those who recollect the prohibition through which Mr. Jefferson passed to the Presidency, and the angry denunciations that followed his induction into office, must observe the striking parallel in the election of Gen. Jackson, and the vindictive feelings that mark his adversaries up to this time. Throughout an inflammatory electioneering campaign, Mr. Jefferson was assailed with the intolerant outpourings of a prostituted and licentious press—so was Gen. Jackson. Mr. Jefferson was emphatically the candidate of the people—so was Gen. Jackson. Mr. Jefferson was proscribed by the aristocracy—so was Gen. Jackson. Mr. Jefferson was called the vulgar representative of a mob—so was Gen. Jackson. Mr. Jefferson was proclaimed a dangerous demagogue, who would subvert the liberties of his country—so was Gen. Jackson. Mr. Jefferson was stigmatised as polluted in morals and alien to all the obligations of christianity—so was Gen. Jackson. All the base elements that belong to politicians by profession, and sordid stipendiaries in behalf of insatiable aristocracy, were brought to bear upon Mr. Jefferson, so were they towards Gen. Jackson. All that longing after the diadem of power, and the glare of courts, reared its proud crest against Mr. Jefferson—so did it against Gen. Jackson. All the patrician blood of those inflated with the meagre remnants of primogeniture, looked with disdain upon the plebeian pretensions of Mr. Jefferson—so did it towards Gen. Jackson. But Mr. Jefferson was a favorite with those who constitute the only legitimate source of power—the people; and they placed him as their chosen sentinel on the great watch-tower of liberty. The same power have done the same thing with Gen. Jackson. The sequel proved that there was wisdom in the choice that was made of Mr. Jefferson; and an auspicious probation is likely to do as much for Gen. Jackson.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court rose on Tuesday, the 4th inst. Previous to the adjournment, the appointment of Chief Justice was conferred on Judge Henderson. The following is a list of such causes decided at this term as will be of interest to our readers:

EQUITY CASES.

Executors of Christian L. Benzoin v. Jesse Robinett and others, from Wilkes. Leave to rehear the interlocutory order refused in the Court below and petition to rehear, dismissed with costs.

Mary J. Hester and others v. James Hester and Samuel Young, Exors, from Granville. Decree for Complainants.

Suzanna Johns and others v. Kezanna Pickett and others, from Rutherford. Decree upon report—sale confirmed, and order of reference to David L. Swain to take the accounts of Hiram Whitted.

James Henderson and others v. Robert Wilson and other, Executors, from Mecklenburg. The heirs at law are entitled to the money for which the land was sold, as the appropriation made of it, by the testator, cannot take effect.

David Smith v. Margaret Houston, by her Guardian, from Mecklenburg. Report confirmed and decree accordingly.

Sarah Spencer v. Jas Greenlee, from Burke: Petition to rehear allowed, former decree reversed and bill dismissed with costs.

Henry Cooke v. Mildred Streeter and others, from Wake. Bill dismissed with costs.

Jesse Kirby and Thomas Oaks v. William Bird and others from Rowan. Final decree from Complainants.

Andrew Allison v. Robert Worke and others, from Iredell. Referred to Clerk to take account.

Wm. Redmond v. Azel Sharpe, from Iredell. Ordered, that the issue be submitted to a Jury in Iredell.

James Reeves v. Adams and Blackwood, from Orange. Decree for Compt.

Wm. Ruford v. The Adm'r. of Willis Pilkinton and Riland Roberts, from Stokes. Remanded by the Court below.

James Kerby and Step. Grice v. Joel Newsom and Jesse Aycock's heirs, from Johnston. Nial decree from Compt's.

John Peace, jr. v. John Smith and Nelson Nailing, from Granville. Bill dismissed—each party paying its own costs.

Harrison Terrell and others v. Jos. Horn and Wife, from Wake. Bill dismissed with costs.

Jacques La Garde and others v. University of N Carolina, from Beaufort. Decree for Compt's.

Thomas C. Duon v. John Holloway and others, from Montgomery. Bill dismissed with costs, and judgment for the recovery at Law.

Peter Arrington v. State Bank. Bill dismissed with costs.

Buncomb Turnpike Company v. Robt. Williamson and others, Commissioners, from Buncombe. Bill dismissed with costs.

Henry Wood and Thos. Bouchelle v. Heirs of John Dellinger, from Burke. Judgment according to Sci. Fi.

LAW CASES.

Matthias Idol, Appellant v. Benj. Jones, from Stokes. Judgement of the Court below affirmed.

Mary Watts v. John M. Greenlee, from Burke. Judgement reversed, and judgment for Def't.

Wm. R. Smith and others v. John M. Greenlee, from Rutherford. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

Abel Shepherd v. Issac Lane, App't. from Randolph. Judgement of the Court below reversed, and new trial granted.

James Terrell, Ex'r. v. J. and C. Underwood, from Wake. Judgement of the Court below affirmed.

Elizabeth Dolby v. Young Jones and J. Walton, from Wake. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Wales and Erwin, Adm'rs. v. John Cooke, from Iredell. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

T. F. Leake, App't. v. Angus Gilchrist, from Richmond. Judgment reversed, nonsuit set aside, and new trial granted.

Duncan Mc Rae v. James McDonnell, from Anson. Judgement of the Court below affirmed.

Catharine Watts, by James Watts, v. John M. Greenlee, from Burke. Judgment reversed and a venire de novo awarded.

The Governor to the use of the State Bank v. Allen Twitty and others, from Rutherford: Judgment of dismissal reversed and cause remanded.

Joseph T. Farrisbault v. Horace Ely and others, from Iredell. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Ambrose F. Collier and Wife v. Hasten Poe, from Chatham. Oath of insolvency administered, and Defendant discharged.

Philip Brittain v. James Allen, App't. from Buncombe. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

STATE CASES.

State v. Wm. R. Poole, from Wake. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and judgment for Defendant.

State v. Moses Justice, from Iredell. Judgment of Court below affirmed.

State v. Philip Raiford, from Wayne. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

State v. Ephraim Boxwell and others, from Wayne. Judgment affirmed, and judgment for the State.

State v. Neil Shaw, from Cumberland. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

State v. Thomas Norman, from Guilford. Judgment of death against the defendant.

State v. Harvey Sawyer, from Currituck. Judgment affirmed.

A portrait of O'Connell, the great Irish Liberator.—He is a tall man, of gentlemanly appearance, somewhat inclined to stoop, and as I thought, between fifty and sixty years of age. His face is pleasing, I would almost say handsome;—and his oratory is of a fluent, easy, confident sort, which bespeaks in him a perfect consciousness of his own powers, and creates in his auditors a feeling that they are listening to a man of talent and a gentleman. O'Connell may err—Irish enthusiasm may carry, as it has already, in many instances, carried him too far, but he is not to be snubbed at, nor one who is to be regarded as nothing more than a violent declaimer. Let any one see him and hear him in the Four Courts, and in the association rooms, as I have heard him, and he will confess that O'Connell is a talented, as well as an elegant orator, ingenious and imaginative; and gifted with the extraordinary tact of suiting his efforts in an instant to the feelings and intelligence of his auditory. It was such a man that took his seat in the decorated chair at Ennis, and it is such a man that now directs the energies of the Catholic population in Ireland.

Maj. Noah.—If the following statement, from the Providence Literary Subalterns, be correct, Mr. Noah is much more comfortable than most of his brethren of the type and quill. He had good reason to seem, for deserting the fraternity of bachelors, to which he so long boasted of being attached; and he may well afford to laugh and crack his jokes at his less fortunate neighbors.

Major Noah is Surveyor of the Port of New York, and his office probably yields him four to five thousand dollars; his writings afford him two thousand more; his practice at the bar is considerable; he married about a year ago, Miss Jackson, a beautiful young Jewess, with a fortune of one hundred thousand dollars, the revenue of which probably yields him seven per centum, the New York rate of interest, which of course amounts to seven thousand dollars, making his whole income, without saying a word about the twenty thousand he received for the copy right of the Enquirer, about fourteen thousand dollars per annum.

The Traitor Arnold.—The Traitor Arnold possessed undoubtedly, animal courage; he could stand before a battery, and call on his men to advance. He was once at a royal levee, directly after the close of the American war, when he was introduced to an English Lord, as the American General Arnold. "What, the traitor Arnold!" exclaimed the Nobleman turning on his heel with disgust. A challenge was given by the General—accepted by his antagonist, who received his fire, and discharged his own pistol in the air. "Why do you not return the fire?" exclaimed the General. "Because I am not an executioner," replied the noble man, folding his arms, and looking disdainfully over one shoulder at his antagonist, as he walked sullenly from the ground. Chronicle.

Wm. Bowyer of Hanover co. Va. was shot on the 29th inst. by one of his negroes, while he was sitting at supper with his wife, father, and brother. The negro was in the garden, opposite the door, and about 30 feet from it. Several negroes were in the plot, and their reason for it is that he meant to sell a part and remove with the rest. Some of the negroes belonging to the neighbors, who had been living with Mr. B were also convicted. They supposed if Mr. B. was dead, they would not be separated from their wives.

John Speed Smith has accepted the appointment of Attorney of the United States for the district of Kentucky. So it appears that the assertion of the Coalition papers, that Mr. Smith had declined the appointment in consequence of his having attached himself to Mr. Clay's party, is, like many other fabrications from the same source, entirely without foundation.

Gov. Houston.—A letter received by a gentleman of Knoxville, from Gov. Houston, gives information that the latter was, at the date of the letter, May 29th, on his way to the upper village of the Osages, and would shortly return to the residence of Jolly, the present King of the Cherokees, who in 1817 adopted him as his son, and with whom the Governor has been invited, and intends to reside.

Georgia.—It is said that Gov. Forsyth will not be a candidate for re-election. A writer in the Macon Telegraph proposes that Mr. Forsyth be elected U. S. Senator, and Col. Lamar to the House of Representatives. Gen. C. J. McDonald is not a candidate for the latter office. Georgia.

Salisbury:

AUGUST 18, 1829.

Rowan Bible Society.—We inadvertently fell into an error, in our last, in stating the proceedings of this society: the Rev. John Reek, Pastor of the Lutheran Church in this town, preached the anniversary sermon before the society, and not the Rev. Mr. Rankin, as we mentioned. Those who are disposed to do us justice, will attribute this error to its right source, to the head, and not the heart; to those who are not thus disposed, it will be sufficient for us to say, we do not envy them their feelings.

We are requested to state, that Capt. Daniel Hoke, has resigned the appointment of Post Master at Hokesville, Lincoln county; and that Miles W. Abernathy, Esq. has been appointed Post Master at said office. Capt. Hoke has held the situation for a number of years, and would not have relinquished it, but that his duties are incompatible with his private concerns. He desires that no communication will henceforward be directed to him as Post Master, under the impression that it will be received free of postage; Miles W. Abernathy, Esq. the new Post Master, will in future attend to all matters connected with the office.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Equinoctial Eclipses, and Hollow Spheres.

It is now several years since we have been edified or amused with the lectures of Capt. Symmes and Mr. Reynolds; which set forth the idea of the concavity of this earth, as containing a most joyous race of human beings, with whom, as yet, we have no acquaintance.

It is to be regretted that neither the Philosophy of these gentlemen, nor the indefatigable perseverance of Captains Adams and Parry in their northern voyages, have led to the polar crater which gives entrance to this delightful land of strangers; and that we are left, since the natural exit of Capt. Symmes, to discover through indirect means the place of its locality.

A correct conclusion, perhaps, may be drawn respecting the theory of hollow spheres, by observing an Eclipse of the Moon that is to happen on the 13th of September of our present year, as the axis of the earth at that season will be so nearly at right angles to the Sun as to throw a correct profile of the north pole of the earth upon the moon; by which, should there be an opening at the pole, in magnitude agreeing with the idea advanced by Capt. Symmes in one of his lectures delivered at Washington, (in which he said that "a Dutch ship, in the year 1792, actually sailed some leagues within the aperture, without a knowledge of their situation, owing to changes that took place in the magnetic needle") there will be a deficiency in the roundness of the earth's shadow; but should a fair curved outline of the earth's shadow obtain upon the moon, then no such aperture may be expected to exist.

Equinoctial Eclipses are almost as rare as the transit of Venus across the Sun. An Equinoctial eclipse of the Moon was observed at Paris on Sept. 20th, in the year 1717; and Ptolemy remarks, that a total eclipse of the Moon was observed at Babylon on the 19th of March, 1720, 3 years before Christ; the middle of which was at 9h. 30' at that place, or at 6h. 48' at Paris. A total eclipse would not favour an examination of the phenomena before us; but that which will take place on the morning of the 13th proximo, viz: "beginning 0h. 1m. middle 0h. 13m. ending 2h. 25m. digits eclipsed 6 5/8 on the moon's southern limb, or from the northern side of the earth's shadow," will facilitate our observation, as the northern part of the earth's shadow will pass almost directly across the moon's center.

From an examination of the earth's profile, should the principle advanced by Capt. Symmes be established, it is proposed in our visit to the new world, to evade the frigid zone, by digging through the crust in some temperate situation, which we have been assured by the doctrine of hollow spheres, is but a few miles; and it is estimated that a complete communication with a perpendicular railway could be effected in six months, on which to descend by the well known principle of gravitation; but on the return, to adopt a new principle of motion, lately discovered by Monsieur Gennet, denominated the "upward force of fluids." These two forces, it is believed, may be so blended as to act simultaneously, producing a kind of perpetual motion, by which a very expeditious communication may be formed with the inhabitants of the nether world.

Maj. Cassaway Wilson, of York district, S. C. has discovered a gold mine on his plantation; the findings of each hand employed at which average from 2 to \$4 per day. The citizens of that and adjoining districts, are all alive on the subject of hunting for the precious ore. We wish our southern neighbors realization to their "golden anticipations;" competition is not to be feared in this line of business; nothing can depress the price of the article, except an adulteration of it; and we are pained to hear that this has been done in some few instances;—some of the laborers have been base enough to mix filings of brass with the fine gold, in its unrefined state. These tricks, however, have induced a new vigilance on the part of the proprietors; so that, henceforward, none but the most expert and accomplished knaves will be able to practise similar impositions.