

be but moderate, and the prices there running very high. Under these circumstances, decline can hardly be apprehended, and we should be disposed to look for some improvement in the next year, should the accounts of your crops be correct. The average price of Uplands, new crop, is 9 1-2; real good quality 10; and prime is 10 1-2. Sea Islands have sold more freely, and are more difficult to be got at previous prices. They may advance a little, if the early supplies be moderate.

RICE is already at 14 a 18s. per cwt. and very prime might bring 18s 6d 19s. Wheat is rather looking up, and will at least keep Rice from declining. Flour in bond, 2s a 29s per barrel, and as long as the supplies are moderate, may maintain itself. Tobacco continues flat, but holders pretty steady. 150 barrels New-York Pot Ashes, sold yesterday at 30s 6d; Boston brings 40s; and Pearls 42 a 43s.

Prices.—Sea Islands, 1s1 a 1s10; good and stained, 9 a 12 1-2d; Orleans 8 1-4 a 12d warranted of good quality.

A War between Russia and Turkey not unlikely.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 12.

The most prominent news of the week is the invasion of the Ottoman Empire by the Prince of Persia, with an army of 110,000 men. Whether this has been on the sole motion of the politics of the Persian Court, or by the secret agency of Russia, bound herself, by the conflicting opinions of the Allied Courts, from directly interfering, does not appear. It has, however, produced a great sensation, and, in the distracted state of Turkish affairs, must operate favourably upon the Greeks.

DECEMBER 28.

It is with pleasure we have to state, that the exports of British manufactures to the U. States, from this port are at present more considerable than has been known for some time past: and not on the manufacturer's account, but in consequence of orders from America, and, we believe, in many instances the goods are paid for before they leave this country.

SPAIN.

The Paris Papers of Friday and Saturday last, state, that an engagement had actually taken place between 2 regiments one belonging to the forces of the Government of Cordova, who had been placed there recently by the Ministry; the other, under the orders of Velasco, who commands at Seville, where the authority of the Ministry has been resisted.—It seems that the greater part of Andalusia is determined to resist the authority of the Ministry; in this determination Cordova and part of Galicia concur; but according to the *Universal*, the greater part of Galicia is determined to obey the present authorities. There can be no doubt that there prevails in Spain the deepest jealousy and distrust of the conduct of Ferdinand; and certainly the experience the Spaniards have had of him, is calculated to inspire anything but confidence. His conduct on his restoration was marked by cruelty, ingratitude and insensibility, rare even in the history of monarchs. He has sown the serpent's teeth; he may perhaps be now destroyed by the iron harvest.

RUSSIA, TURKEY, &c.

The Petersburg Gazette of the 28th, says, "As soon as the Turkish, Egyptian, and Algerine squadrons were united, the Capitan-Bay caused all the Greek mariners, who had faithfully served until this day, to be put to death. All Macedonia is in the power of the Greeks, who follow up and exterminate the detached corps, which the Turks have there. The English government continues, in the Ionian Isles, to show itself extremely rigorous towards every thing Grecian.—They have arrested the Archbishop Mahans, who is devoted to his countrymen."

They write from the Vestula, under date of the 1st inst. that the Russian army assembled on the Pruth, amounts to 180,000 men, and that fresh troops arrive daily. The number of the different troops of Russia, spread over that vast empire, is stated, in Brussels papers of the 21st of December, to be upwards of a million.

The delay of Alexander, in declaring against the Turks is attributed in this article, to the apprehension that his invasion of Turkey would be a signal for the massacre of the Greeks, in those places of which the Turks retain possession.

Letters by the last Hamburg mail, mention a report prevalent in that city, that Great Britain, Austria, and France, had resolved not to interfere at present, between Russia and Turkey, but had formed a treaty of alliance, by which they had undertaken to co-operate in checking any dangerous designs of Russia, should that power be successful in its contest with the Turks.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

Improvement in the Cotton Manufactures.

We feel great pleasure in stating, that the staple manufactures of this and the adjoining counties of Nottingham and Derby, were seldom known to be more brisk than at the present moment, par-

ticularly in the cotton hose branch. The prospect presented by the recent success of the South Americans, and their near approach to independence. Several large orders for cotton hose, as well as lace, have already been executed, and forwarded to that interesting part of the world, while others are getting ready with all possible alacrity. The demand for cotton stockings from Baltimore, and other southern States of North America, is also greater than has been experienced for the last two or three years.—*Liechester Chronicle*.

DECEMBER 12.

The *Gazette* of last night contains a Proclamation for further proroguing the meeting of Parliament from the third of next month, to Tuesday the 5th of February, when it is to meet for the dispatch of business.

The same *Gazette* announces, officially, the appointments of Marquis Wellesley, Mr. Goulburn, and the other nominations which we have already mentioned. The Duke of Dorset, the Marquis Conyngham, and Mr. Goulburn, have been sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.—The Duke of Montrose is named Lord Chamberlain, in the place of the Marquis of Hertford; and Marquis Conyngham, Lord Steward, in place of Marquis Cholmondeley; the Duke of Dorset accepts the office of Master of the Horse, vacant by the promotion of the Duke of Montrose to that of Lord Chamberlain.

We understand that his Grace the Duke of Montrose resumes the Lieutenancy of Stirlingshire. It is supposed that the Marquis of Graham will be appointed Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire.—*Caldonian Mercury*.

DECEMBER 17.

MAJOR ANDRE.

It is rather a curious circumstance, that, when the remains of this unfortunate gentleman were deposited in Westminster Abbey, on the 29th ult. the vault opened to receive them was found to contain the corpse of the Duchess of Marlborough.

The Court and Privy Council, which the King held on Monday, the 10th inst. at Brighton, were the first his Majesty has held since his accession to the throne, which has made the Pavillion a Royal Palace.

Such is the unexampled mildness of the season, that primroses and violets in full bloom are now called about the streets of London.

DECEMBER 18.

We have received the Paris papers this morning in due course, and have subjoined additional extracts respecting the alarming state of Spain, to those which we were yesterday enabled to give from the *Moniteur* of that day. A private letter from Paris dated Saturday evening, says—"I have reason to think that there is a great deal of truth in the unpleasant accounts from Spain, and that revolutionary proceedings have gone to a great length. Our government here has had despatches from the Escorial twice in the course of a week, and rumors are confidently circulated of application having been made to Russia and the Allies to put down the discontent, and to support the legitimate monarchy by a foreign force, as the domestic troops are not to be relied upon. It is not expected that the King will return to his capital, altho' the fact of his intention is publicly announced in the Madrid paper, which I have seen."

DECEMBER 21.

Tremendous Gale.—Last night it blew one of the most tremendous hurricanes that has been recollected for many years. In some parts which were exposed to the fury of the blast, trees, and old buildings were blown down, and in many places stacks of chimneys were thrown into the street, by the violence of the wind.

DECEMBER 22.

We have received Brussels papers to the 10th inst. one of which contains an exposition of the efforts making by France and Spain, to re-establish their naval forces; it is also stated "that in the present situation of Europe, the Government of the low countries is resolved to place the military marine on the most respectable footing, by employing the time of peace, to restore it to its ancient splendor." The following are extracts:—

BRUSSELS, DEC. 16.

"A letter from Leghorn, of 28th Nov. says—'We have received here from the Levant, the important news that the Prince of Persia has made his entry into Bagdad at the head of 10,000 cavalry, and that the Turks every where fly before the Persian army.'"

We feel much pleasure in stating, that there is not at present a loom idle, in either the linen or cotton line, in this town and suburbs—all are actively employed; and, although the wages of the artisan are low, yet the reduced price of provisions, brings his earnings nearly equal to what he was accustomed to receive during the war.—*Drogheda Journal*.

The general bond of the King of Denmark for the loan of three millions sterling, was deposited in the Bank of England on Monday last, by the Danish Minister and the contractors, in the presence of a notary public.

FRANKFORT, DEC. 14.

The last letters from Vienna are less pacific than the preceding. The general opinion at Vienna is stated to be, that war is inevitable, though some time may still be spent in negotiations.

The positions of the Russian corps stationed on the frontiers towards Turkey are such that they naturally induce a belief of war. A letter which we have received from Poland, states, that the Russian troops are concentrated within so narrow a compass that they cannot remain many weeks in the same position; they must either advance or retrograde.

The subsequent advices from Gibraltar contain both new and important information:

GIBRALTAR, DEC. 4.

News was received here yesterday of some commotions of a rebellious character in Valencia. The civil and military authorities have been long in opposition to each other, and the strongest animosities have prevailed. It now seems that an affray occurred at a public meeting at Villa Real, on the 25th November, which was attended with disastrous consequences. Three persons were killed by the soldiery who fired upon the populace, and ten or twelve were wounded. What produced the disturbance is not known, but a detail of the whole business was sent by both sides to Madrid; and what seems a little inconsistent is, that the civil authorities, who refuse to acknowledge the present ministry, demand, nevertheless, satisfaction from the government.

PERPIGNAN, DEC. 4.

Most disastrous news reaches us from all parts of Spain. In Lerida many lives have, it is said, been lost in a popular commotion; the result was, that an address was carried for the death of the Ministers, and the banishment of the King.

The following is a literal translation of a placard posted in one of the chief towns of Navarre: "Death or Liberty! The people have a right to be free, and will be free!—Death to the King who opposes the freedom of his subjects!—Death to the Ministers who give bad advice to a Tyrant!—Long live the People."

Another is longer, and more argumentative, contending that the People only ought to make the laws, and that they should be the source of all power.

A third contains this sentence:—"Perish the wretch who would not die for his country's liberty; and if its enemies be at home, let them be pursued and destroyed."

A gentleman, recently returned from a journey through Liverpool, Manchester and Preston, reports that the manufactures there are in full work, and that all hands are employed.

Horrible Atrocities of the Greeks at Tripolizza.

Various reports are in circulation respecting the capture of Navarin and Tripolizza by the Greeks. All that is known for certain with respect to the first, is that the town was ceded to the Greeks by a regular capitulation, which was instantly violated, and three thousand inhabitants, men, women, and children, put to death.

On the next day, nearly three thousand souls, the majority consisting of women and children, were marched from the Greek camps, where they had been staying two days to a sort of gorge, on one side of the town, where they were all stripped naked, and most horribly butchered. The pregnant women had their bellies ripped open. Many of them had their heads struck off, and the heads of some dogs having been also struck off, they

(These circumstances are too atrocious for publication.)

It was under the banner of the Cross that these savage pastimes were performed, during the whole of a day, which ought ever hereafter to be remembered in Greece with shame indignation and remorse.

For three following days the carnage continued, and this unrelenting spirit was not directed solely against the Turks.—All the Jews who were in the town were seized—the men were put to the torture, and the women and children, as well as the men, were all without exception, put to death.

The whole number of persons who perished at Tripolizza amounted to eight thousand, of which nearly one thousand were Jews.

As it is well known that a British gentleman, Mr. Gordon, was "Chef d'Etat Major" of the besieging army, we have great pleasure in being able to state, that although Mr. Gordon was present at the siege, and contributed to his success by his exertions, as he had to the preparations for it by his liberality, he earnestly remonstrated against the treachery in contemplation; and finding all his representations disregarded, he quitted the camp, and has since quitted the service altogether, conceiving that it was neither consistent with his own honor, or with the honor of his country, to support a cause which was carried on in violation of every principle of good faith and humanity.

By the Sloop Convooy, Captain Tuttle, arrived at Newbern from New-York.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 5.

On examining the papers brought from England, by the late arrivals, the mind cannot fail to be forcibly struck with the general state of uneasiness and commotion over almost the whole face of Europe.—Different nations it is true, are agitated in different ways: but a great proportion of them are one way or other greatly disturbed, and some are threatened with calamities of a very serious description.

SPAIN, from every account that we have seen for a considerable time past, appears to be on the verge of a general insurrection, and most probably of a revolution. Should the people once more rise in arms against the government, without the timely assistance of some foreign power, there is scarcely room to doubt that it would be entirely subverted.

The great body of the inhabitants can recollect the manner in which they met and opposed the invasion of their country by Bonaparte, and the success with which that opposition was crowned; and we do not believe it would require much additional excitement to produce a general rising in behalf of a new government and a new order of things. Having lost South America, that fact, while it weakens the arm of the government, may very naturally rouse to a higher pitch the zeal and enthusiasm of the restless spirits in the mother country, and stimulate them to bolder plans and more decided measures, against the feeble and tottering monarchy at home. It is suggested, that the government was about applying to the "Holy League" for assistance: but, at present, Russia seems to have business of more importance in another place; and should she become seriously engaged at the East, the probability is that the other members of the Alliance will not remain altogether idle.

FRANCE can by no means be viewed as enjoying absolute quiet. The late change in her Ministry furnishes sufficient evidence of this fact—especially it is that change were produced upon the grounds suggested in the London Courier. It is there stated, that the new Ministry have been introduced on the principle, that they favoured the cause of freedom in Italy and Turkey, towards which their predecessors and the King felt and were desirous of maintaining, a strict neutrality.—Should France enlist on the side of the Greeks, she can afford them the most important assistance. Besides, with the permission of the government, there is no doubt that very many Frenchmen of a military spirit will resort to Greece, and engage in the cause and service of the insurgents. Such an accession of military skill and experience would be of the greatest importance to the Greeks, and might enable them to make headway against their oppressors.

RUSSIA and TURKEY, are now confessedly in the most interesting situation of all the European nations. It would seem next to impossible that a war should be avoided by them. Every thing, by the latest advices, appeared to indicate speedy hostilities; and the preparations for such a state of things were of a formidable description. The declaration of war against the Grand Seignior by Persia, and the connection which is understood to exist between the latter power and Russia, bespeaks something more in the undertaking than a mere diversion in favour of the latter. It is said that the Persians have taken Bagdad, which was entered by the Prince of Persia at the head of his troops; and it is added, that the Turks generally retreat before the Persians. It is also stated that a considerable Russian force will join the Persians in their warfare against the Asiatic dominions of Turkey. With this powerful attack on her eastern side, and the still more threatening one from Russia at home, the Sublime Porte will be placed, in a situation from which it will require all her means and all her energy to extricate herself.—The commencement of hostilities, should such an event take place, will probably be of a terrible character. The Russians are accustomed to war, the Turks are prone to butchery—when seriously engaged, the consequences must be dreadful.

IRELAND, instead of improving in her condition, grows worse and worse.—Murders, confiscations, and robberies, are perpetually taking place, and attended with circumstances of the most shocking description. The infuriated and infuriated people in different parts of the island, exhibit all the ferocity of savages, and perpetrate crimes of the most cruel nature. Military force will become necessary to subdue this terrible spirit; and between military and civil executions,—the army and the courts,—multitudes of the unfortunate wretches who now carry dismay and destruction into private families, will expiate their atrocities in the field and on the gallows.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Packet Ship Albion, Capt. Williams, arrived last evening, in 31 days from Liverpool. By this vessel, London papers to the 31st of December, and Liverpool papers to the 3d of January, are received. We have only time for the following extracts,

LONDON, DEC. 30.

A rumour was in circulation late yesterday afternoon, that despatches had arrived to Government with information of a pacific nature, as regards the present negotiations between Russia and Turkey. It is affirmed, in substance, that Russia has made some important concessions tending to soften the tone of the last communication to the Divan, and to remove the difficulties in the way of adjustment. We are told that the principal point she has now relinquished, is the occupation of the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, as a security for the fulfilment of the stipulation in favour of those Greeks who have not participated in the insurrection.

BRUSSELS, DEC. 19.

Letters received from Vienna yesterday state, that there have been more changes among the Ministers at Constantinople. The Persians are represented to have had several successes, and in some places, the Turks had revolted and joined the Persian Prince.

Madrid Dec. 3.—M. Jauregui, the political chief of Cadiz, who has made common cause with its inhabitants, and who has refused to give up his command to the Baron d'Andilla, has written a letter to the King, in which he dwells earnestly upon the evils which will be entailed upon his Majesty, and all Spain, if the present Ministry be continued. He affirms that civil war will immediately break out, if they be not removed from office, and that it would even now be raging in Cadiz, if the officers of the garrison had obeyed the orders recently sent down by King's orders. He concludes by assuring our Sovereign, that he will persist in his disobedience so long as it shall be necessary to the maintenance of the public peace.

WATCHES REPAIRED.



The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has taken a shop on Pollok-street, opposite the Custom-House, where business in his line will still be continued, as at his former place. He returns thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his friends and the public. N. B. Most kinds of JEWELLERY for sale.—OLD GOLD and SILVER bought, and JEWELLERY mended. ALLEN FITCH.

Jan. 30, 1822.—312

State of North-Carolina, CRAVEN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.—OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1821.

James W. Mitchell, and Catharine his wife, vs. John C. Stanly, Richard B. Jones, and Frances his Wife. Petition for Partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Richard B. Jones and Frances his wife, are not inhabitants of this state, it is Ordered, that advertisement be made for five weeks successively, in the *Carolina Centinel*, printed at Newbern, that said Richard B. Jones and Frances his wife appear before the Honorable the Judge of said Court, at the Sessions of said Court to be held at the Court-House in Newbern, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, and make their defence to the said suit; or otherwise the petition will be taken "pro confesso," against them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Jno. W. Guion, Clerk of said Court, at Newbern, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1821.

Jno. W. Guion.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday evening, the 3d instant, a Negro woman named

ESTHER,

about 28 years of age, five feet, four or five inches high, straight and well-made, complexion rather inclined to yellow, and has large eyes. All persons are forbidden from trading with Nathaniel Locker or Josiah Morse, for said Negro, or harbouring or employing her, under the penalty of the law.

ASA KENNEDAY. Beaufort, February 3, 1822.—2w*

SHIPPING PAPERS OF A MOST APPROVED FORM, For Sale at this Office.