

s banished three months before, and had the King's protection in his pocket! A faithful dependant threw himself before his master, to save his life, by the sacrifice of his own, but the ball killed both! The bodies of the tenants and dependants were surrounded, and every man butchered that was found!

Thirty-eight persons were thus surprised in their beds, and hurried into eternity, without a moments warning to breathe a propitiatory prayer, by the bloody and late of the royal friend of civil and religious liberty! The design was to murder all ranks under seventy that lived in the valley, to the number of about two hundred; but some of the detachments of the murderers did not arrive in time to secure the passes; so that about 160 made their escape. Campbell, the hypocritical feud Campbell, having perpetrated this brutal massacre, ordered all the houses to be burned, and made a prey of the cattle and effects. Such of the women and children as had not died of fright, or been murdered by mistake, were turned out naked at the dead of night, a keen freezing night, into a waste covered with snow, at the distance of six miles from any place of shelter. The morning discovered thirty-eight bodies drawn out on the ruins, and the women were in general found either starved to death, or expiring with their children, under rocks and hedges! This horrid business was never effectually inquired into. The murderers were not punished. The author of the murders was never called to any account. The King said it was an oversight. It was a much greater oversight, to remain in possession of the chance of committing such another. It is difficult to conceive which was the more criminal—the King who ordered murder to be committed against his oath to administer justice to all—or the villains who committed murder in his name, after having lulled all suspicion of their infernal business, by hypocritical professions; and after a treatment which would have disarmed tigers of their fury. With this, and other blots, upon the exercise of legitimate powers, let us hear no more of "mob-government," or "mob-law." When the people are forced into resistance by intolerable outrages, their excited passions prompt, and even excuse their violence. They only copy the cruelties they have been taught, and the ferocities that have been exercised towards them. But Governments have no such excuse.—Kings have no such apology—and when they establish these schools of barbarity, they have no right to complain if they are rivalled by their pupils and fall victims to the cruelties which they have recommended by their example.

From the National Gazette.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

Gentlemen,—I have just read in your paper of Tuesday last an article from the *Charleston Mercury*, in which it is put forth, as news brought from the "Spanish Main," by the United States' schr. *Grampus*, that—

"The foreign adventurers, who had entered the Patriot service, were regarded by the natives with a very jealous eye. They are put upon the severest duty of every kind, and the disposition of the people is to rid themselves of them as soon as possible. The British Legion, who had distinguished themselves so much as to have received the thanks of General Bolivar at the head of his army, was reduced to about three hundred men, and had embarked with the army destined to act against Maracaybo. General D'Evereux, the former commander of the Legion, is under arrest at Caracas for horse whipping the Vice President of the Congress of Colombia."

"The Congress had adjourned for three years."

Now, gentlemen, I have the satisfaction to state to you that every title of this intelligence from the *Charleston Mercury* is false. The English and Irish who enlisted themselves under the glorious standard of the Colombian Republic, and who, through every hardship have to this day remained firm and faithful to the cause of independence and liberty, are not regarded by the natives "with a very jealous eye"—on the contrary, they have been treated liberally and affectionately, and so far from a disposition on the part either of the government, the chiefs, or the people, "to rid themselves of them as soon as possible," several of them, according to their respective merits and services, have been appointed to high, honourable, confidential and lucrative situations. This I shall prove to you by evidence, not to be questioned, when I wait on you with this communication. The British Legion, that is the English and Irish corps which fought,

as one body, under the general title of *British* at Carabobo, and are now united under the distinguished and enviable appellation of "*El Batallon de Carabobo*," could not have been sent against Maracaybo, in as much as that place has been for more than a year in the undisputed possession of the Independent army, and forming an integral part of the Republic.—The English and Irish are not put upon the severest duty of every kind, nor upon any duty not common to the native troops and to all troops in all countries in time of war.

On the particular service in which they are now engaged they were not sent contrary to their wish—they volunteered, as they have upon every occasion where honor was to be reaped or service to the Republic to be rendered. The service they are now on is not, as I have already said, against Maracaybo, but one of great importance, which will shortly develop itself, to the grief of those who (some of them unaturally) would wish to see that splendid portion of the new world continue under the frightful disposition of the old.—General D'Evereux, *never did*, as stated in the *Charleston Mercury*, horse whip the Vice President of the Republic. As a gentleman and a soldier, he has too correct a sense of self-respect, and of what is due to the constituted authorities of the country, to be guilty of such an outrage. He *never* was under arrest for such an offence, nor is he now under arrest for any offence whatever. It is true he had been under arrest, not for the gross offence stated in the *Charleston Mercury*, but for a letter written by him to a late Vice President, a passage in which was supposed to convey an invitation to fight a duel. For this he was put under arrest and brought to trial, the honourable termination of which, you will learn from the official document I enclose you for publication with this letter which will put calumny to the blush. Gen. D'Evereux is *not*, as stated in the *Charleston article*, in the city of Caracas. On the 5th of December last, he was considerably advanced on his march to Quito to join the President and the army in that quarter. The Congress of Colombia has not adjourned for three years, but for the usual period, namely, from the close of the session in one year, to the commencement of the year following.

So much then for the accuracy of the intelligence said to have been received by the United States' schooner *Grampus*.

Every letter from General D'Evereux speaks in the highest and most affectionate terms of his illustrious friend, the President, of the Congress, of the civil authorities, the military chiefs and people of the country.—These gentlemen, with letters from several of his officers to the same effect, I can produce to you, and I have only to regret that there should seem to be a disposition in a part of the press of the United States to give circulation to every flying slander on the Republic of Colombia, and on those who have embarked their lives in the cause of South American Independence. A recollection of events in the last half century, should have kept alive a disposition and sympathies of a very different nature in the breasts of the statesmen and newspaper editors of this republic.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, with respect, your obedient servant,

An Officer in the service of Colombia.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

VIEW OF THE TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Our exports and imports are nearly as high as on an average of any three years during the war; that is to say, take the average of foreign demand during 1811, 1812 and 1813, and the average amount of any one of those years will not exceed the exportations of the present year.

The average tonnage of British ships during the war was about 2 1-2 millions. In 1812, one of the best years, it did not exceed two millions six hundred thousand. Now, in 1821, when the accounts were laid before Parliament (at the beginning of the current year) the actual tonnage exceeded 2,650,000 an increase of 50,000 tons upon the greatest year of the war. In the other head under our navigation, the number of British seamen, the number at present employed, equally corresponds with the amount in the greatest year of the war; the average amount in war being 170,000; and the estimated amount of the current year exceeding this amount by nearly one-tenth.

The next general head is of course our commerce, by which we mean our foreign trade, our exports and imports. Under this head likewise, there

is the same promising aspect of the condition of our national resources.—In the best year of the war, about the year 1812, the average amount of the imports did not exceed 35,000,000, whereas in 1819, they exceeded 37,000,000, and for the present year are estimated to exceed that sum by four or five millions. With respect to our exports the same favorable state of things will be found to exist under every branch of them. In the average amount of a year of war, when we supplied the continent, and the whole trade of the world almost centered in this country, the imports did not exceed 60,000,000; and in the current year it is estimated that they will not fall short of that amount by more than one or two millions.

It appears that 500,000 bales cotton have been grown in America, during the last year, of which upwards of 300,000 have been exported to England, principally to Liverpool and Glasgow.

It is not more than 25 years ago that we imported iron from Sweden and Russia, and such has been the astonishing increase and success of this trade, that we are now the largest exporters in the world.

With respect to the silk trade, we published some months since, the report of the House of Lords on the subject. By this it appears that there has been manufactured in Great Britain during the last year, twelve millions of pounds of silk—which is an excess of two millions upon the quantity consumed in France.

DRAWING SCHOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER will open this Drawing School on the first Saturday in April, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Academy, where he will attend on Saturdays, from 9 o'clock in the morning to 12, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. He will teach the rules of perspective, landscape, painting flowers, &c. in water colours; and drawing with the black lead pencil and Indian ink.

Terms of teaching, \$4 a quarter.
NATHAN TISDALE.
Newbern, March 2, 1822.—6tf

FOR SALE, A FEW CASES CHOICE BORDEAUX CLARET.

ALSO,
Two second hand Cables,
One 7 1-2, the other 9 inch.
NATH'L SMITH.
March 12, 1822.—2w'8

FOR SALE, THE HOUSE & LOT ON MIDDLE-STREET, At present occupied by Mr. J. Gooding.

ALSO,
AN UNIMPROVED LOT,
ON WATER-STREET,
Adjoining Mr. JOHN FRANKLIN's
extensive credit will be given.
For terms, apply to
JOHN OLIVER, or
SAML. & JOS. OLIVER.
March 9th, 1822.—3w'7

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE and LOT adjoining the Collector's Office and opposite to JOHN BRYAN'S Esq. will be sold on accommodation terms.—Apply to
JOHN W. GUION.
March 16, 1822.—8tf

RICHARD N OLIVER, Cabinet Maker,

At the old Glebe, Middle street above the Court House,

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Newbern, and the vicinity thereof, for the encouragement he has received from them; and hopes by his strict attention to business, and unremitting exertions to please, to merit a continuance of their favours. He has on hand, an assortment of ready made FURNITURE, and the best materials to make any thing that may be called for, on the most moderate terms.—All orders from town or country, will be punctually attended to.

He has also on hand, a handsome assortment of Mahogany and other woods, for COFFINS—and attends funerals, as usual. Those who are so unfortunate as to lose their friends, will find it to their advantage to call as above, as he intends reducing the expences thereof so as to be an object to the employers.
Newbern, Jan. 5, 1822.

New Advertisements.

ON DENTITION.

IN the management of the teeth of children, it is highly necessary that the surgeon should have a perfect knowledge of the order in which the teeth of the permanent set are formed, and of the time when each tooth is expected to pass through the gums.

The formation and perfection of this set of teeth occupy a very important portion of our limited existence, no less than twenty years, and more, being necessary for their complete evolution. Nature begins to attend to the production of these permanent instruments of mastication even before birth, and in many instances they are not wholly completed before the twenty-fifth or thirtieth year.

The permanent set of teeth vary much from the temporary set; some of the teeth being much larger, and others differing much in figure; they are in number thirty-two, and therefore consist of twelve teeth more than the temporary set.

The falling out of the temporary teeth, to make way for those which are to be permanent, is commonly called the shedding of the teeth. It is the consequence of one of the most curious actions of nature, and is of great importance to our comfort, since the beauty of the face, and the proper articulation of speech, in a considerable degree depend upon the regularity with which this part of her work is accomplished.

The necessity of teeth for the mastication of food commences as soon as the time of support from the mother ceases, and therefore a set is provided at a very early period, which occupies but a few years without falling into a state of decay. These teeth are only proportioned to the size of the mouth during childhood, and would consequently be too small and too few in number for the extended state of the jaws in the adults; hence the formation of new teeth becomes indispensable, and according to the manner already described, a set of teeth is formed, of a magnitude and number proportioned to the mature state of the body, and intended, from their compact structure, to continue through life.

This change of small teeth for larger, and of larger for smaller, points out the necessity of giving some assistance to nature in one of her processes, viz. that of throwing out the temporary teeth before the permanent teeth appear; if this be done at a proper time, the teeth will always take a regular position, and every deformity arising from irregularity be prevented.

During the progress of the second dentition, an opportunity presents itself for effecting this desirable object; but every thing depends upon a correct knowledge of the time when a tooth requires to be extracted, and the particular tooth; for often more injury is occasioned by the removal of a tooth too early, than if it be suffered to remain a little too long; as in the first instance it will sometimes take a direction more difficult to alter than a slight irregularity occasioned by an obstruction of short duration.

This mode of treatment is not always had recourse to at a time when every irregularity might be easily obviated. Parents most commonly wait until, by an irregular growth of their children's teeth, a manifest deformity is produced, ere they perceive the necessity of advice.

In cases of irregularity during the shedding of the teeth, the treatment to be observed is to remove the obstructing temporary teeth, and then to apply pressure in the most convenient manner, upon the irregular tooth, in order to direct it into its situation.

The first permanent molars often become carious soon after they appear; when this is the case, and the other teeth have not proper room, considerable advantage always attends their extraction. Their removal permits the *bicuspidates* to fall back, and gives way for the regular position of the *cuspidati*.

The removal of these teeth when decayed, ought always to be recommended, although they may not occasion pain, or there be no irregularity in the front teeth. Diseased teeth always affect others, and therefore ought never to remain in the mouths of children.

On these accounts it should always be recommended, when children's teeth have become carious, and occasion pain, gum boils, or abscesses, to extract them, as they not only very materially injure the health, but also are liable to prevent the formation of the permanent teeth.

March 23d, 1822.

BLANKS.

Of every description—for sale at this Office.

Samuel & Joseph Oliver

OFFER FOR SALE,

On accommodating terms,
Hogsheads W. I. RUM,
Casks RICE,
COFFEE in bags,
Mess and Prime PORK,
Heavy and light CANVAS,
Goshen BUTTER, in kegs,
Weeding HOES, in casks.

ON CONSIGNEENT,

One Case Men's and Youths'
STRAW HATS.

March 23, 1822.—31'9

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE,

60 bbls. FAMILY FLOUR,
30 do. CORN MEAL,
30 do. APPLE BRANDY,
18 do. RYE WHISKEY,

Which he offers for sale on very low terms.

William Dunn.

March 20 1822 —41'9

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of closing his business, requests all those who are indebted to him, either by note or account, to come forward and settle the same; and those having claims against him, to present them for payment.

HE HAS ON HAND,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Which he will sell at reduced prices, for Cash or Country Produce, either at wholesale or retail.

John Harvey, Sr.
Newbern, March 20, 1822.—3tf

THE GRAND AND PATRIOTIC SCHEME

of the

WASHINGTON MONUMENT LOTTERY,

Is now drawing in the
CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council of the State of Maryland;

THE CAPITAL PRIZES ARE:

30,000 Dollars,
20,000 Dollars,
10,000 Dollars,
5,000 Dollars,
5,000 Dollars,
3,000 Dollars,
3,000 Dollars,
2,000 Dollars,
2,000 Dollars,
20 of 1000 Dollars.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.—The whole payable in Cash.

PRESENT PRICES.

Whole Ticket, \$ 10 00
Half, - - - - 5 00
Quarter, - - - - 2 50
Eighth, - - - - 1 25

TICKETS & SHARES,

In the greatest variety of numbers, to be had (warranted undrawn) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore,

Where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America; and where was sold, to a gentleman residing in Albemarle county, Virginia, the Great Capital Prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn a few weeks ago in the Grand State Lottery.—Also, the TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR PRIZE, in the same Lottery, sent by mail to a gentleman at Lancaster, Ohio; besides SEVENTEEN OTHER CAPITALS, also in the same Lottery, to various parts of the Union.

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets, post paid, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application—addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.

Sec'y to the Managers, Baltimore.
March, 1822.—3w'9