

**FOREIGN.**

**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**

New-York, May 31.

The editors of the Gazette, announce with pleasure the arrival of the Packet Ship *Amery*, Capt. Macwell, in 29 days from Liverpool. Our papers from London are to the evening of the 29th ult. and from Liverpool to the 1st instant. From these we copy some further particulars connected with the melancholy loss of the ship *Albion*, and were it not for the loss of valuable lives, we should feel considerable pleasure in communicating the fact, that considerable property has been saved from the wreck.

The French Five per Cent Consols closed, April 26, at 87 1/2. English Consols, April 29, for Acc. 78 3/4 1/2.

**LIVERPOOL MARKETS.**

Cotton, Bowed, 7 1/2 to 10 1/2; Sea-Islands, 9 to 24; New-Orleans, 8 to 12 1/2; Tobacco, 2 1/4 to 7; Ashes, Pot, 42s. 6d to 43; Pearls, 47 to 48; Rice, 13 to 17; Tea, 12s. 6d to 16; Sarcenet, rough, 12s. 6d to 14s. 6d.

Much interest was excited in London on the 20th ult. by the special meeting called at the Bank of England for the 2d of this month. It was conjectured that that establishment will no longer delay complying with the earnest solicitations of government, and the unanimous call of the country to lower the rate of interest.

On the subject long-talked of, war, there is nothing worthy of notice, except that the prospect of such a calamity was daily lessening.

The editor of the Courier observes, "We think that the general character of what has lately arrived from Vienna, Berlin, and Petersburg fully justifies us in still cherishing the hope, that Europe will not be exposed to the hazard of an issue which might eventually embroil her in a general war."

The London Courier of the 20th, contains the following highly important fact, as to the expediency of admitting the vessels of Colombia, Buenos Ayres, and other Independent Countries of South America, to an entry in British ports.

The memorial on this subject, which was noticed in the New-York Gazette on Wednesday last, was signed by the first commercial houses in London; and that the application to the Privy Council has been successful, and that it has been notified to the different firms who signed the memorial, that—

"The Lords of the Council, have decided favorably on the application for admitting to entry in Great Britain, the ships of the Independent Governments, established in the Spanish part of South America, conformable to the petition presented to their Lordships on the 23d instant."

We find nothing further in our papers on the subject of the contemplated intercourse with the West-India Islands.

The weather in England for a week previous to the first of May had been unusually fine.—The mercury in the shade was up to 70.

There was considerable apprehension as to the failure of the potatoe crop in the S. W. of Ireland.

The tranquility of Ireland is represented as being nearly restored.

**LIVERPOOL, MAY 1.**

"Kinship, 4th Month 26, 1822.

"On my arrival here on the 22d. I wrote you a hasty letter, apprising you of the melancholy fate of the ship *Albion*. I went over the fatal spot, and I cannot describe the scene that presented itself to my view, nor am I disposed to dwell on the heart-rending scene.

"I shall be as brief as possible. Henry Cammeyer, the first mate, is saved, and six of the crew. The whole company on board, including passengers, amounted to fifty-six, of whom forty-five perished, and nine are saved. The log-book being lost, the mate could not give me a list of the passengers; but, from memory, he has given me the names of eighteen, which are annexed. As the bodies that were found lay on shore, the mate pointed out to me their respective names, which were put on paper and placed on each body, and I gave directions that the graves should be numbered and list made out, which I expect to get this day, by which it can be easily ascertained where each body lies in the grave-yard. A clergyman attended the melancholy procession. This may be some consolation to the afflicted relatives of the dead. Very little of the wreck remains, and the country people are carrying it off in all directions, in small pieces. I have desired the rem-

nant to be put up to auction and sold. I enquired of the mate about the specie: there were two boxes for you, two for Professor Fisher, a passenger, besides a package of dollars, belonging to the only cabin passenger saved, Mr. Overhart, of Pennsylvania, who is very ill in bed. The mate thought I had not the least chance of recovering a dollar. I, however, thought otherwise: I accordingly took aside a confidential man, John Purcell, who is in the employment, and enjoys the unlimited confidence of my worthy and respectable friend, Thomas Rochfort, Esq. of Garrestown, who owns all the land in the neighborhood. I told him to employ a few men, on whose honesty he could depend and set them to work, to examine the spot where I received the mate's report the money might be, and I would give him a good commission. (I think I said 5 per cent.) if he could prevent plunder and save the property. Late last night I received the enclosed, by express, and am now on the point of returning to the wreck. The box was broken and plunder attempted.

"Yours, truly,  
"JACOB MARK."

"Cropper, Benson, & Co.

"Garestoen, April 25.

"Sir—I have only time to inform you that we found, near the wreck of the *Albion*, this day, different gold coins in a small box, in all by a rough calculation amounting to 3000l. The coins being many of them foreign and different sizes prevents my from being able to ascertain the exact sum, but it has been all brought up here safe, and counted in the presence of Mr. Pratt, the Officer of the Customs, Mr. Lemon, and myself. I hasten to acquaint you of this pleasing circumstance. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN PURCELL.

"To Jacob Mark, Esq.

From the Liverpool Advertiser.

The last American papers contain a document of much interest and importance; the formal recognition, by the United States of the new republics of Spanish America, as independent governments. By the future historian, we no doubt, this event will be considered as one of the greatest epochs in the annals of the human race. It is here officially announced, that a tract of country, including a fifth part of the habitable globe, and possessing capacities of sustaining, in abundance, the actual population of the whole earth, has now commenced its political career, and for the first time entered the list of civilized and independent nations. Six mighty republics, the most of them doubling in size the largest kingdoms of Europe, constitute the subdivisions of this vast territory, in which we include, of course the immense colony of Brazil, as it is sufficiently plain, from the last advices, that the connexion of that country with Portugal will, in future, be little more than nominal. A more sublime spectacle than this, cannot be contemplated by the politician or the philosopher. On the destinies of the Old World, this extensive revolution cannot fail to have the most important influence. The grand republican experiment, heretofore confined to the United States, is now about to be tried, on an extended scale, under a variety of circumstances, and on a variety of plans. To ambitious, ingenious, and enterprising spirits, the new republics open a boundless field, and they offer a resource to the surplus population of Europe, which for centuries to come must be found inexhaustible.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**

BALTIMORE, JUNE 3.

On Saturday we offered a few remarks on the subject of commercial relations with the independent nations of South America and Mexico, and which were drawn from us by the note of the Colombian Envoy, Mr. ZEA, and the proceeding of the merchants, ship-owners and manufacturers of London. A subsequent arrival from England informs us, that the prayer of the memorial from the parties just mentioned, has been granted by the Privy Council of England; consequently the ships of Mexico and the Southern States of this continent are to be admitted freely into the ports of the United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland. Here we find an additional motive to prompt the Cabinet at Washington to send out embassies to our now free and independent neighbors, with as little delay as possible. The British government has advanced one important step—the next will be a full recognition of the States in question, and quickly follows those Ambassadors and agents, of whom to use plain and intelligent language, we ought to have the start! These States have already incurred all the risk—the proud, the honorable

risk, of being the first to embrace our southern brethren as nationally independent, and should we now hesitate, or delay a measure which Congress has sanctioned and sound policy approves, it is pretty evident we may lose the vantage ground upon which the important act of the last session so happily placed upon us. The step taken by the British government is not, like ours, clearly of a liberal and generous nature, but one springing wholly from commercial cupidity, from that thirst of gain, but avarice of trade, which form the leading features of England's history. The governments of Mexico and the South will perceive this, and should our ambassadors arrive in time a line will be drawn between those who have acted an open, bold and generous part, and the mere agents who step in when risk or danger has ceased, in the hope of reaping, without honor, a harvest of great value. It will be seen by our extracts below, that Colombian Stock had risen to 108 1/2 in the London market and was scarce at that. From this the feelings and speculations of the mercantile interest there may be easily collected. No doubt their agents will soon arrive in Colombia!—From the whole of the intelligence, the members of the Cabinet at Washington are imperitively called on to guard the Commercial interests of the people, whose affairs have been placed in their hands.

From the London Courier, April 29.

The memorial of the merchants and ship owners of London, for opening the trade with the Independent countries of South America, is now made public, and we find, among the subscribing names to it, several of the first commercial houses in the city of London.—But the important part of the thing is, that the application of the Privy Council has been successful, and that it has been notified to the different firms who signed the Memorial, "that the Lords of the Council have decided favorably on the application for admitting to entry in this country the ships of the Independent Governments established in the Spanish part of South America, conformable to the petition presented to their Lordships on the 22d inst." We need not say a word upon the manifest importance of this measure in a commercial point of view, if it be wisely employed by the parties at whose solicitation it has been granted.

On the same subject another London paper of the same date, in noticing the transactions of the Stock Exchange, remarks:

Considerable sales have been made of Colombian Stock this morning at 85 1/2, and at present are in great demand at that price. The announcement of government having determined to recognize the flag of Colombia, has probably obtained this demand.

From the acquiescence of government in a petition from certain London merchants, of which a copy will be found in another part of this paper, the general recognition by this country of South American Independence, is no longer doubtful.

Colombian Bonds are, this day, scarce, at 108 1/2!

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**

Yesterday morning the schooner *Young Brutus* arrived at this port, in ten days and a half from Lagaira.—Porto Cavello was still in the hands of the royalists, blockaded by sea and closely invested on the land side by the republican army. The royalists are represented as having in that port a frigate, a corvette and three schooners, ready for sea and provisioned for six months, but whether they would attempt to break through the blockading squadron was not known. They may have been ready for sea, but we doubt that part of the report which states their being provisioned for six months, as it was known the garrison had been much pressed by want of provisions. On hearing of the blockade, the *Hercules*, with 500 barrels of flour from Curracoa, had returned to that Island.

**TOTAL DEFEAT OF MORALES.**

The commandant at Caracas had received an official despatch, confirming the total defeat of the royalist General Morales. His division was entirely destroyed, and he is represented, by one account, as having fled singly to the mountains—by another, that he had escaped to the Island of Oro—his defeat, however, is certain. Porto Cavello is therefore the only spot now held by the Spaniards throughout the whole extent of the Colombian Republic.

The *Boston Galaxy* of May 31, says:—"A number of heavy and unexpected failures have occurred in Boston within a short time past—& should the present scarcity of cash continue, they must be followed by others; to an equal or larger amount.

**DAYS OF OLD.**

We copy from Niles' valuable "Principles and Acts of the Revolution," the subsequent authentic extract from the *Boston Gazette* of 1774.

The following is an authentic copy of a letter which was lately thrown into the camp, with the following direction:

"To the officers and soldiers of his majesty's troops in Boston.

"It being more than probable that the king's standard will soon be erected, from rebellion breaking out in this province, it is proper that you, soldiers should be acquainted with the authors thereof, and of all the misfortunes brought upon the province; the following is a list of them, viz:

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Samuel Adams       | John Hancock   |
| James Bowdoin      | Wm. Cooper     |
| Dr. Thomas Young   | Dr. Chauncey   |
| Dr. Benj. Church   | Dr. Cooper     |
| Capt. Jno Bradford | Thos. Cushing  |
| Josiah Quincy      | Jos. Greenleaf |
| Maj. Nathl. Barber | AND            |
| Wm. Mollineux      | Wm. Denning.   |

"The friends of your king and country and of America, hope and expect it from you soldiers, the instant rebellion happens, you will put the above persons immediately to the sword, destroy their houses and plunder their effects: it is just that they should be the first victims to the mischief they have brought upon us.

(Signed)

A friend to Great Britain & America.

"P. S.—Don't forget those trumpeters of sedition, the printers, Edes & Gill and Thomas.

With what just pride, must these proscribed patriots, after the consummation of that great Revolution, to the accomplishment of which they had devoted all that made life estimable, have reviewed the perils they had encountered and all the perils they had achieved. An oblivion of the principles and feeling of our glorious Revolution, is the political vice of our latter days. Can we think these illustrious patriots, (and for aught they knew) Martyrs, were on a bed of roses, when designated by name, a murderous band of hirelings was commanded to put them to the sword, destroy their houses, and plunder their effects? Let the mind susceptible of patriotic feelings carry itself back to a period like this, and then retain for the nation, who sanctioned these murderous plans, all the charity it can.—*Balt's Patriot.*

The following neat compliment is paid WASHINGTON IRVINE, our countryman, by the editor of the Paris Constitutional—remarking on the subject of the American character, he says—

"The English, who cannot deny that their brethren beyond the Atlantic, equal them, at least, in liberty and political intelligence; that they are able to struggle successfully with the mother country, in what regards the progress of commerce, in dustry and Agriculture; and that they surpass it, efficaciously enough, in the generous views of their diplomacy, entrenching their pride behind their literary superiority, having plumed themselves on the circumstance of the United States having, with the exception of Franklin and Barlow, produced, as yet, no man worthy of taking his place in the rank of the English classics of the reign of Elizabeth and Anne. This last resource has been taken from them. An American, Mr. Washington Irvine, has raised himself, by a single work, to the level of the purest and most elegant writers produced by England."

The Legislature of Connecticut have passed a law excluding New-York steam boats from navigating the waters of Connecticut, so long as steam boats owned by citizens of that state shall be prohibited from navigating the waters of New-York.—Gov. *Wolcott* returned the bill to the Assembly, with a very able message containing his reasons for not signing it. He considers the New-York restrictive laws upon the subject, as well as the Connecticut law, unconstitutional and void: and he points out the constitution and supreme court of the union as the criterion and tribunal for the decision of the question. The general assembly of Connecticut, nevertheless, passed their retaliatory bill into a law, and thus new difficulties are created in the intercourse by steam vessels between the different states of the Union.

**THE SUBSCRIBER,**

HAVING some time at his disposal, wishes very much to employ that time in giving Private Lessons in the FRENCH LANGUAGE or ARITHMETIC.—Terms will be very moderate, and they may be known by applying to the Subscriber at his School Room, or at Mr. Bell's.

JOHN McMASTERS.  
June 8th, 1822—20 tf.

**Valuable Property for sale.**

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Lot and Buildings where he at present resides—also, a tract of land consisting of thirteen and a quarter acres, on Deep Point, adjoining the Town. This property is so well known, that a particular description of it is unnecessary. It will be sold on a liberal credit for notes negotiable at either of the Banks in Newbern.—Further particulars will be made known on application.

JOSIAH HOWARD.  
June 15, 1822—21 3

**State of North-Carolina, CRAVEN COUNTY.**

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions, MAY TERM, A. D. 1822.

Moses Jarvis, vs. Alden D. Stoddard, } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Alden D. Stoddard, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolina Centinel, for three months, that said defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Newbern, on the second Monday in August next, and reply or plead to issue; or judgment will be entered against him.—Attest,

JAMES G. STANLY, Clerk.

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JAMES G. STANLY, Clerk.

**NOTICE.**

WILL be offered for sale on Wednesday the 10th of July next, at the Court House in Newbern,

**A House and Lot**

ON METCALF STREET, the late residence of Mrs. Knox, deceased—four likely young

**Negroes,**

three boys and a girl—and Twenty-six Shares of

**Bank Stock.**

Six months credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

Francis Hawks, Executor.

June 7th, 1822—20 tds.

**FRESH TEAS, &c.**

W. M. S. WEBB, & Co. have just received from New-York,

Imperial & Hyson TEAS, (latest importation),

New England RUM,

Richmond manufactured TOBACCO

Gentlemen's Imitation BEAVERS

A few crates CROCKERY, together with a variety of DRY GOODS

&c. &c. All of which will be sold for cash, or in exchange for

Country Produce.

June 8th, 1822—20 tf.

**150 DOLLARS REWARD**

HAVING a Mulatto man run away, who I understand is in the neighborhood of General Duran Hatch and Mr. Gaston's Plantation, I will give the above reward to any one who will apprehend and deliver him to me or my agent, at Phelps, Tyrell County, or One Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars if he is confined in Newbern Jail so that I get him. His name is DAVIS, middle size, and about twenty-two years of age.

E. PETTIGREW.

June 5th, 1822—20 tf.

**NOTICE.**

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the President and Directors of the CLUBFOOT & HARLONS CROCKERY COMPANY, the Fourth Instalment of TWENTY DOLLARS on each Share, is required to be paid to ARENDELL, Esq. Treasurer, on July next.—By Order, E. WHITEHURST, Secy. Beaufort, June 5th—20 3/4.