

BALTIMORE, JULY 25.

We have been on the look out to see what they would say in Spain respecting the measures of our government relative to the recognition of the independence of the South American states. In a file of French papers, received by the John & Edward, we find the following article.

PARIS, MAY 8.

The Journal des Debats of yesterday contains the following intelligence from Madrid of the 25th ult.

The message of the President of the United States, and the note of M. Zea, presented to the English and French Cabinets, produce here a sensation as strong as it is disagreeable. The royalists, the liberals, the serviles, and the exaltados, agree in condemning the conduct of the President of the United States, who seems to seize the moment when Spain is sending commissioners as pacificators to treat with the people of America, to make his proposition to recognize the independence of our colonies, with the design of irritating the minds of the people and rendering them more untractable. It is also remarkable that the President avows that he has received no report from Mr. Prevost, his Envoy at Peru, and that he has no other information from Mexico, than what he has derived from a private letter. These are very unstable foundations for a solemn message and a grave proposition. The state of affairs in Peru and in Paraguay is not such as the President has described. All the interior of Peru is in arms against Gen. San Martin, who is master of nothing but Lima. As to M. Zea, he is charged with concealing many facts, which he knows well, such as the almost complete disunion of the cities of Carracas, St. Fe de Bogota, and Carthagena—a great number of letters worthy of credit, speak of the state of Colombia as very precarious. The government declares even that its troops have assumed the offensive and gained a battle, but this fact does not obtain much credence. It is hoped that the most distinguished members of the American Congress will make an effort to postpone till next session the recognition of the New States, which would give us time to negotiate with them. But what is most to be apprehended is that England will embrace this opportunity to give to the Cortes a mark of her hostile sentiments. These sentiments are at present highly exasperated.—Our diplomatists at London have committed precisely the same folly as the Colombian diplomatists have done at Paris—they have formed an intimacy with the opposition party, which is to insult the government. Thus the King of England, at one of his recent levees, gave our Ambassador the most evident marks of dissatisfaction. The name even of the Spanish Minister was omitted, by command, in the intelligence of the Court.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent.

"We arrived at Valparaiso on the 6th Feb.—We found the country quiet, which is all I can say at present about it. No advance towards a representative form of government has been made, although O'Higgins promised the people in a most solemn manner, directly after the battle of Maypica, that such a government should be established as soon as the agitation produced by the shock of the revolution had in some degree subsided.—He was probably sincere at the time; but it is likely his experience has admonished him to say nothing further on the subject. Indeed, I am of opinion that the people are entirely unfitted for such a form of government as ours, or even that of France or England. Those at the head of government are excessively ignorant. San Martin has, in some measure, been successful in Peru. The last accounts from Lima, represent the condition of the inhabitants of that once opulent city as deplorable. In consequence of the failure of the crops, the exportation of bread stuffs has been prohibited. The city has also been sickly, arising from unwholesome provisions. These misfortunes, combined with the pillaging disposition of the Liberators, have made the Peruvians sick of their company.—Advocate.

RUSSIA.

The English papers have been making merry with the pretensions of Russia to the whole continent of America north of 49.—One of the papers concludes as follows in noticing the correspondence.

"The old story in Joe Miller of the knave who bargained with a mercer for a piece of lace to reach from ear to ear, and then set up a claim for a piece which could reach from that

which was left on its head to its fellow, which was nailed to the pillory at York, is scarcely less honest than the assumption of the coast from the place where Behring landed, to were Tichricoff's bones were driven ashore.—The only reason which makes the discovery of an uncivilized land a ground of right, to the possession of it is that the discoverer of a new land opens to the civilized world a new mine of advantages, from which it is just that he should derive peculiar, though not the only, benefits. But, M. Tichricoff, we conceive, conferred no such advantage on the civilized world, by losing himself in the 49th degree of latitude (if indeed there be any truth in the story,) as should justify the Emperor Alexander in seizing all the land 2000 miles to the northward of it.

Another very curious assertion of Mr. Peter Poletica is, that Russia is in possession of the coast of Asia, and puts in claim to the coast of America, she has a right to treat all the intervening ocean as a close sea, and consequently to shut out the vessels of foreign states from as much of it as she pleases. It happens that this ocean is 4000 miles broad; but this Mr. Peter Poletica says cannot invalidate the right! Really, if England were to follow up the doctrine of Mr. Peter Poletica, she might put up claims which would stop the highway of nations pretty effectually. As we have possession of the coast of New Holland, we might treat the Indian Ocean as a shut sea. Having also the west coast of Ireland and the coast of Labrador, we might pale off a pretty strip of sea on the Atlantic Ocean. Or France and England might join together to stop entirely the navigation of the Channel. But the advancement of this right, on the part of Russia, is the more strange, because her approach to the Ocean, both from the Baltic and Black Sea, might be entirely stopped, by an exertion of the principle which she so boldly asserts.

It will be seen that the correspondence has produced no satisfaction on either side. On the American part there are the fairest, the most modest, but the firmest claims. On the Russian part there is a thick slaver of hypocritical pretension to moderation, a abundance of preparation of a peaceable disposition, but no approach even to the fair discussions, and no offer to leave the matter to arbitration or adjudication on any known principles. America asserts the right of her vessels to navigate as they have been accustomed to do; Russia hints that they will be seized. What this will lead to is impossible at present to say, still less to know how the cross claims of this country to the disputed coast is to be affected."

TEXAS.

The Natchez Mississippian mentions that the expedition under Gen. Wm. W. Walker, and Col Joshua Child, to explore the country, has terminated successfully; the party having landed on the river Brassos without the loss of a man.

"On the route, considerable time was spent in exploring the coast from the Bay of Atchafalala to the mouth of the Brassos. They passed as before stated, through Palquemine into Berwick's and Atchafalala Bays, thro' Vermillion Bay, touching at the Quelquechu and Sabine, and entered the bay of St. Bernard, near the east end of Culebra, (or Snake Island,) which lies in front of, and covers the bay.—They then proceeded westward by the mouth of the Trinity, Santa Jacintha, (or St. Hyacinth, Cedar, Chocolate, and several other rivers, all of which will afford considerable settlement.—After ascertaining that the Brassos did not empty into the bay of St. Bernard, as is represented by most maps, they passed into the Gulf through the south west pass, at the south west end of the aforementioned Island, and found the Brassos made into the Gulf at right angles without any bay of consequence. The water on the bar was found at very low tide to considerably exceed 7 feet, and may be considered generally from 9 to 12. On the outside of the bar the depth of water is very considerable, sufficient to float vessels of any size. The tide continues for 40 miles up, 50 or more feet above low water. The company ascended the river 170 miles, 100 of which they were accompanied by a sloop containing families; which families still continue with the company, all of whom have located themselves on the river banks and are severally engaged in cultivating gardens, raising corn, &c. &c.

One hundred miles up the river there is a settlement of 30 or 40 persons, most of whom were intended as Mr. Austin's settlers—60 miles by water and 30 by land, above the settlement formed by Messrs. W. and C. there is a considerable number of families many of whom are wealthy and respectable gentlemen from Louisiana, and other States, who have quitted

some of the best planting establishments, and have taken upon themselves to encounter the difficulties and privations incident to settling new and frontier countries. The valley of the Brassos, or rather the timbered land near the coast, (for but little difference exists to the height of the country on the river, and that which is in the rear, and constitutes the prairie,) in general from 3 to 12 or more miles in width, and covered with that description of timber common to rich lands, viz: ash, walnut, cherry, hickory and lynn, &c. &c. free from inundation, though from the several strata is certainly alluvial. This river can be navigated by keels and barges without any improvement at all seasons; and it is confidently believed by persons best acquainted with it, that steam boats of moderate, perhaps any size, may pass with convenience for half the year for many hundred miles up. From the central position of this river, the extent and excellence of its soil, the variety of climate, the facilities for which articles for new settlements can be imported, and of exporting whatever may be offered for exportation by the country, it will warrant the opinion that it is destined to be the most important part of that delightful and interesting province, and, but little doubt exists, but that as soon as there are settlers sufficient for their own protection and for subsisting the public functionaries, that the government will be administered at some point on that river.—There were at the time Gen. Walker left the Brassos, a number of families and other persons at the mouth of the river, on their way to join the settlers, &c. &c. Col. Child is the person sent to the government as agent for the company, &c.—The Spaniards manifest the most sincere friendship for the Americans, and wish them not only to occupy the unsettled country, but even to live immediately among them. The Indians also show every mark of friendship.—Gen. Frespelacois is appointed governor of Martinaz, and was certainly expected at St. Antonio to take command; Mr. Milan it is said is Secretary to the Province.

Dancing School.

MR. DE GRAND-VAL, Professor of Dancing, from New-York, has the honor to inform the inhabitants of Newbern, that by request, he will open a

Dancing School

on the first day of November. Persons desiring to enter their Children, will have the goodness to do it previous to the opening of the School, so as to have the Classes formed, and not subject to be interrupted by the coming of new Scholars.

The most respectable references as to character, and ability, will be given.

A Subscription Paper is left at Mr. Hall's Book Store;—Terms, ten dollars per Quarter, five of which to be paid by beginners at the time of entrance—the School to be held every week.

Mr. De Grand will also open a FRENCH SCHOOL, where the pronunciation will be accurately taught.

Newbern, July 13, 1822—'25 6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold, for cash, at the Court House in Trenton, Jones County, on the first Monday in September next, the following

Tracts of Land.

or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1820 and 1821, and cost of advertising:—

- One Tract of Land, containing 500 acres, belonging to J. S. Collins.
 - One tract of 252 acres, lying on White Oak, belonging to E. Davis.
 - One tract of 300 acres, lying on White Oak, the property of Allen Davis.
 - One tract of 100 acres, on White Oak, the property of Jacob Fields, senior.
 - One tract of 122 acres, on White Oak, the property of John Haslip.
 - One tract of 506 acres, on White Oak, belonging to George Hay.
 - One tract of 1300 acres, on White Oak, belonging to Edward S. Jones.
 - One tract of 8 acres, on White Oak, the property of Thomas Meadows, junr.
 - One tract of 250 acres on White Oak, the property of James Williamson.
 - One tract of 50 acres, on White Oak, the property of Jesse Twiddy.
 - One tract of 220 acres, on White Oak, the property of John Matticks.
 - One tract of 300 acres, on Mill Creek, the property of Saml. Knights.
- LEML HATCH, Sheriff
July 10, 1822—'25ds81612 12.-

Family Flour.

THE Subscriber has just received from Baltimore, Sixty Barrels Superfine Flour, which he offers for sale.

WILLIAM DUNN.

July 27th, 1822.—'27 3

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, from the Subscriber, on the night of the eleventh instant, a black Negro Man, named COT; twenty-five years of age, five feet, six or seven inches high. I expect he will be lurking about Snow Hill, in Greene county, as his father has his time, and lives in the vicinity; and it is probable that he will also be part of his time in the neighbourhood of the plantation of Mr. John C. Stanly, near Newbern, as his mother lives with Mr. B. D. Gray, within a few miles of said plantation.

The above reward, and all reasonable expenses, will be paid to any person who will apprehend and confine said runaway in Jail, so that I get him again. Masters of vessels, and others, are hereby cautioned from harbouring, employing or carrying him away, under the penalty of the law.

FREDERICK FOY.

Jones county, July 11, 1822—'25 3

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 3d day of July inst. a negro man who calls himself Mathew, and says he belongs to Belcher Daniel of Hertford county, near Pitch Landing. Said fellow is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, black complexion, and has a large scar on his breast and leg, occasioned by a burn. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

L. HATCH, Sheriff.

Jones county, July 10th, 1822—'25

THOMAS J. EMERY

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Bradley, known by the name of Bradley's Wharf, where he has for sale a general supply of

Groceries,

Among which are the following:
Rum, Brandy, & Whiskey,
Molasses, Sugar, & Coffee,
Hyson Skin, Hyson & Teas,
Imperial
Loaf Sugar,
Powder, Shot,
Tobacco, Snuff,
Crockery, Nails, Starch,
Ginger, Flax, Soap,
Pork, Bacon, Corn,
Lard, Meal, &c.

He has just received from Baltimore, an assortment of HARDWARE, which will be sold very low. Persons requiring his services as Notary Public, are desired to make application as above.

Newbern, June 29, 1822—'23tf.

State of North-Carolina, CRAVEN COUNTY.

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

The President and Directors of the State Bank of N. Carolina, vs. Alden D. Stoddard.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Alden D. Stoddard, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is 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.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber's Plantation, in Onslow County, on the 12th of March last, a Mulatto Man by the name of LINKFIELD;

about five feet seven inches high. 25 years of age, and as likely as is commonly seen. It is expected he is lurking about Newbern or Wilmington. The above Reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and confine him in any Jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses will be paid. Masters of vessels and others are hereby warned from harbouring, employing or carrying him away, under the penalty of the law.

LEWIS T. OLIVER.

May 29th, 1822—19 tf.

WANTED,

A Journeyman Gun-Smith, who is a good Stocker or Jobber.—To such, constant employment and liberal wages will be given by the subscriber.

UPTON SMITH.
Newbern, July 27, 1822—'27tf.

JOHN TEMPLETON
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome and very general assortment of

SADDLERY

AND

Harness Mounting,

CONSISTING OF

Plated & Brass Gig Mounting, do. Harness do. Whips, Girth & Straining Web, Cotton Cassimere for Gig Tops, Plated Stump Joints, do. Wheel Bands, do. Dash and Side Handles, Plain Stump Joints, Best Saddles and Bridles, do. Harness, Plated and Plain, A number of low priced SADDLES and BRIDLES.

TOGETHER WITH

Wax Calf Skins, Black Morocco, Sheep Skins, assorted, Hog Skins, &c.

ALSO—THE FOLLOWING

PAINTS:

Croome Yellow, China and English Vermillion, Patent Yellow, Stone and Yellow Ochre, Dry White Lead, Prussian Blue, Whiting, Spanish Brown, &c. &c.

A number of

COPPER STILLS,

From 39 1-2 to 60 Gallons.

—Also—

A handsome Monroe CARRIAGE, with Harness complete.

All of which he offers for sale low, for CASH, either at wholesale or retail.

He continues to manufacture every article in his line of business—and will be thankful for all orders, which will be promptly and neatly executed, on moderate terms.

GIG TOPS covered, from Six to Seven Dollars.

All those who are indebted to him, are requested to call immediately and settle their accounts, as the time of payment, in many instances, has long since elapsed. June 8th, 1822—'20

Cash will be given for old COPPER, good WOOL also, will be received at the highest market price

POLICE OFFICE,

NEWBERN, JUNE 20th, 1822

THE Commissioners of the Town of Newbern give Notice to the Inhabitants thereof, that it is the intention, as it is the duty of the Board, to endeavor to cause all nuisances which may be injurious to the health of the town, to be removed. They remind the inhabitants, that by the act of the Assembly for preserving the health of the sea-port towns of the State, the following are declared to be common nuisances, viz.—all ponds of stagnant waters; all cellars and foundations of houses, whose bottoms contain stagnant waters; all dead and putrid animals, lying about the docks, steets, alleys, or vacant lots or yards; all privies, that have not proper wells under them; all docks whose bottoms are alternately wet and dry, by the ebbing and flowing of the tide.

By the same act, proprietors of lots which from their low situation are liable to retain tide or rain water, or on which cellars or foundations of houses may be dug, whether a tenement be erected over the same or not, are required, during the months of June, July, August, September and October, to keep the said lots, cellars and foundations dry and free from stagnant and putrid waters, and other filth, under the penalty of Five Dollars for every week such nuisance shall remain thereon.

The Commissioners entreat the Inhabitants of the Town to examine the premises they respectively occupy, and to remove speedily, all nuisances which may be found upon them.—They hope there is no citizen of the Town so indifferent to the lives and happiness of his own family, or so callous to the distresses of his neighbours, as to be backward in adopting measures so essentially necessary to the health and prosperity of the Town. If, notwithstanding the strong inducements to remove nuisances, any citizens should be found neglecting his duty, the Commissioners will feel duty, the Commissioners will feel themselves under the necessity of causing prosecutions to be instituted against them in the proper Courts.

D. SHACKELFORD,

Intendant of Police.