

inquiry impossible.—It will be recollected, the Swallow, a merchant vessel, sailed from Gibraltar for Oran on the 21st of June, 1821, and being becalmed near Melilla, was taken possession of by three Moorish armed boats, on the 1st of August, and broken up. The master and two of the crew were made prisoners.

LONDON, SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 23.

The Court of exchequer have ordered, that from henceforth, no fiat for an extent in aid, shall be granted, unless the party applying for the same, or some person or persons in his behalf, shall make affidavit that unless the process of extent for debt due to him from his debtor, be forthwith issued, the debt due to the Crown by the party applying shall be in danger of being lost to the Crown.

Madrid papers have reached us to the 13th inst. On the 4th, in the Cortes, the Minister of the Interior gave information as to the state of the affairs at Valencia and in Catalonia, and as to the remonstrances made to the French government on the subject of Spanish emigrants in France plotting against the peace of their country. A favourable answer appears to have been returned by the French Government. On the 10th inst. four Deputies, Flores Calderon, Soria, Remero, and Prat, presented a proposition to the Cortes, for an augmentation of 12,000 men to the militia in active service, in consideration of the disturbed state of some of the provinces, and the small number of the regular forces; this body only to continue under arms for eight months in the year. The proposition was supported by several deputies, and finally approved of. In the night of the 11th, four or five persons were arrested in the suburbs beyond the gate De Fuencarral, who were plotting the formation of an armed band of Serviles to act in the environs of the metropolis.

From the Paris papers it appears, that the French Government has, at length, issued orders for the Spanish refugees to quit the frontier towns, & proceed into the interior of France. Eight individuals were recently tried at Lyons charged with being concerned in the election riots; seven of them are said to have been acquitted, and one found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. All the persons tried at Nantz for a conspiracy to excite an insurrection, have been acquitted.

Gen. Berthon has been apprehended near Saumur, and will be forthwith brought to trial.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated June 1, states, that the Emperor having previously to his departure, and conformably with custom, repaired to the metropolitan Church, to receive the farewell benediction of the Patriarch, the Prelate addressed his Majesty in a very affecting speech on the events which afflict the Christians in the East.

We have received Frankfort papers to the 16th inst. The only article of much interest which they contain, is one relating to the Rhenish West India Company. It appears, that in a recent sitting of the Germanic Diet, at Frankfort, the Danish Minister, Count Von Eyben, presented a Report, in the name of the Committee on the Commercial Relations of Germany, upon the negotiation made by the Directors of the Rhenish West India Company to the Diet, of its establishment, with the following prayer: "That the Germanic Diet would be pleased to take notice of the establishment of this Company, and to pass a Resolution, approving of the object of this institution."

The Committee, in their Report, discuss at great length the advantages of commerce generally, and the particular plan of this Company which has been received with so much confidence by the public, that though it was founded only in March, 1821, a sufficient number of shares was subscribed to enable the Company to dispatch the first ship, at the commencement of the present year, with a cargo of 124,000 dollars bound for St. Domingo.—This cargo was composed of goods from the Rhine Provinces, Westphalia, Silesia, Saxony, Hanover, Bavaria, Hesse and Bohemia.

"There can be no doubt," observes the Report, "that the German manufactures are equal, and in some instances superior, to those of other States of Europe. The demand in the remotest countries of the globe, for the German woollen and linen manufactures is a proof of their superiority; and it is abundantly evident, that the German manufacturer needs only encouragement and support to be able to compete with those of other nations."

The Committee next argue upon the advantages of trading Companies, & give it as their opinion that this new Company is eminently calculated to impart to the commerce and manufactures of Germany, the beneficial impulse which is all that is requisite to their prosperity.

## CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE IN NATURAL HISTORY.

Related by a gentleman of veracity, learning and abilities, who fills a considerable post in the English Company's service in India, dated Patua, in Bengal, Sept. 24.

The travelling Faquires in this country are a kind of superstitious devotees, who pretend to a great zeal in religion, but are in fact the most vicious and profligate wretches in the world. They wander about the country here as the Gipsies do in Europe; and having some little smattering of physic, music, or other arts, they introduce themselves by these means wherever they go. One of them called a few days ago at my house, who had a beautiful large snake in a basket, which he made rise up and dance about to the tune of a pipe on which he played. It happened that my out house and farm yard had for some time been infested with snakes, which had killed me several turkeys, geese, flocks, fowls, and even a cow and a bullock. My servants asked this man whether he could pipe these snakes out of their holes, and catch them?—He answered them in the affirmative, and they carried him instantly to the place where one of these snakes had been seen. He began piping, and in a short time the snake came dancing to him; the fellow caught him by the nape of the neck and brought him to me. As I was incredulous, I did not go to see this first operation; but as he took this reptile so expeditiously, and I still suspected some trick, I desired him to go and catch another, and went with him myself to observe his motions. He began by using the snake, and ordering him to come out of his hole instantly and not be angry, otherwise he would cut his throat and suck his blood. I cannot swear that the snake heard and understood this elegant involution—He then began piping, with all his might, lest the snake should be deaf; he had not piped above five minutes, when an immense large Conve Capelle (the most venomous kind of serpents) popped his head out of a hole in the room. When the man saw his nose, he approached nearer to him, and piped more vehemently, till the snake was half out and ready to make a dart at him; he then piped with only one hand, and advanced the other under the snake as it was raising itself to make the spring. When the snake darted at his body he made a snatch at his tail which he caught very dexterously, and held the creature very fast without the least apprehension of being bit, until my servants dispatched it.—I have often heard the story of snakes being charmed out of their holes by music; but never believed it, till I had this ocular demonstration of the fact. In the space of an hour the Faquire caught five very venomous snakes, lose about my house.—*Morn. Chron.*

\* That this method of charming the serpentine race was practiced at a very early period of antiquity, appears from the allusion of the Holy Psalms, in the 4th and 5th verses of the 54th Psalm.

## Domestic.

### COMMODORE HULL.

The good people of Boston seem to have been a good deal excited by the case of Lieut. Abbot Com. Hull, the hero of the Constitution, is the superintendent of the Navy Yard, and Mr. Amos Binney the Navy Agent at Boston. In October last, Lieut. Abbot addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, containing charges and and suspicions against both these officers—intimating particularly that frauds had been committed in the waste of copper belonging to the public. A Court of investigation was ordered, of which Com. Porter was the principal member; the inquiry was carried on but a short time into the case of Mr. Binney, when the conduct of Com. H. came under review; Mr. A. stated that he was not prepared to go into that case and refused to give in a list of witnesses—on which Com. Porter placed Lieut. A. under arrest; and he was tried himself for having brought vexatious and groundless charges against a superior officer.—The Court found him guilty, and the President has confirmed his sentence. Com. Hull then demanded a Court of Inquiry into his own conduct which the Secretary of the Navy refused, on the ground that it was not a case which called for inquiry. The trial of Lieut. A. will soon be published—and the world will judge for themselves of the merits of the case.

The matter did not end here. The friends of Lieut. A. or the enemies of Com. H. appealed to the newspapers; and no little irritation has crept into the discussion which they have provoked. The National Intelligencer took up the matter warmly on the side of

the Commodore, while a writer under the signature of *A Republican* has raised the flag against old Ironsides.—The Editor of the Boston Patriot declares; "we feel safe in saying that for many years public feeling in Boston and its immediate vicinity has never been so much excited, as now in relation to Capt Hull and the affairs of this naval station. Among those most active in denouncing Capt. H. and his conduct, were some who had, in the times which tried men's souls, done good service to the cause of republicanism."

The author of *A Republican* has come out in the last Patriot with a long Essay on the matter, which winds up with the following remarks:

"Capt. Hull being the most important character we shall first examine his case, leaving Mr. Binney as much out of the question, for the present, as the nature of their joint concerns will admit. It is our intention to bring these gentlemen before the public singly, in order that the public may better judge of the merit of each. For this purpose we shall examine in our next the following question:

"Did Captain Hull take and apply to his private use any part of the public property under his charge, for his private benefit, or did he avail himself of the services of men, who at the same time were in the employ and pay of government; and did he make compensation therefor to the government?"

We confess that all our good wishes are on the side of Com. Hull—the man who first broke the spell of British invincibility, has a character at stake, in which we are all concerned. We can scarcely believe, that, covered as he is with ever-green laurels, he would stoop to filch a little copper from a public yard. We shall not believe it but on the most powerful evidence. We hope that he may again demand a Court of Enquiry, provided the proofs to be exhibited in the published trial of Lieut. Abbot do not remove every shade of suspicion from his character. He ought not to rest satisfied until the public hold him "thoroughly above suspicion."

Rich. Enq.

The following is a copy of a letter which has recently been addressed by Capt. Hull of the Navy, to the Secretary of the Navy:

NAVY YARD, CHARLESTOWN, }  
July 13th, 1822. }

SIR—I have again to draw your attention to my application for a Court of Inquiry.

For, notwithstanding the opinion expressed by the Department, that there was no necessity for an investigation of my official conduct, yet slanderous pens and tongues are still employed in assailing my reputation.

Conscious of my innocence, as well as of the fidelity with which I have discharged my duty, it ought not to be required of me to remain a silent spectator. I am not insensible to the good opinion of my fellow-citizens—it has always been my aim to deserve it—and I am unwilling that malice or envy should deprive me of that which can alone render life desirable, or myself of any use to the naval service of my country.

I have always understood that it was the tacit if not express engagement of the government with its officers, that they should of right be entitled to an investigation of their conduct whenever it was made the subject of reproach. The expense attending an inquiry, ought not, I apprehend, under these circumstances, to have the slightest weight.

I do therefore most earnestly request a reconsideration of the answer given to my application; and hope that the President will be pleased to order a Court of Inquiry to be immediately assembled, with directions to enter into a general scrutiny of my administration of the affairs of this yard.

With sentiments of great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

I. HULL.

HON. SMITH THOMPSON,  
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

We understand, (says the National Intelligencer of the 6th August,) that the President of the United States has granted the request of Captain Hull, and that a Court has been ordered to convene at Charlestown on the 12th instant, consisting of the following officers, viz.

Captains John Rodgers,  
Isaac Chauncey, and  
Charles Morris.

To such a Court the interests of the country are safely confided.

From the Western Carolinian.

The following fine passage is extracted from a speech of Judge STORY in the late Convention of Massachusetts. We have rarely met with any thing more beautiful; and the eulogy which it pronounces on our country, and its republican institutions, is as just, as the language in which its clothed is chaste and elegant:

"In our country, the highest man is not above the people; the humblest is not below the people. If the rich may be said to have additional protection, they have not additional power. Nor does wealth here form a permanent distinction of families. Those who are wealthy to-day pass to the tomb, and their children divide their estates. Property thus is divided quite as fast as it accumulates. No family can, without its own exertions, stand erect for a long time under our statute of descents and distributions, the only true and legitimate agrarian law. It silently and quietly dissolves the mass heaped up by the toil and diligence of a long life of enterprise & industry. Property is continually changing like the waves of the sea. One wave rises and is soon swallowed up in the vast abyss and seen no more. Another arises, and having reached its destined limits, falls gently away, and is succeeded by yet another, which, in its turn, breaks and dies away silently on the shore. The richest man among us may be brought down to the humblest level; and the child with scarcely clothes to cover his nakedness, may rise to the highest office in our government. And the poor man, while he rocks his infant on his knees, may justly indulge the consolation, that if he possess talents and virtue, there is no office beyond the reach of his honorable ambition."

## 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 G

## 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,  
Crockerly, 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.

## 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, Shff.

Jones county, July 10th, 1822 '25

## 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. 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

## 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.

LEM'L HATCH, Shff.  
July 10, 1822—'25tds&1012 12.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

IF Captain GEORGE JOHNSON, who commanded the Schr. Charles, a small vessel of 10 to 30 tons, in the waters of the North Counties of North Carolina, in the spring of 1821, will make himself known to us, we will inform him of a matter in which he is considerably interested—perhaps to his advantage. And lest this notice should not meet his eye, it is requested as a favor by his friends or acquaintances, that they write us by mail and inform us of his residence.  
TH. & WM. A. TURNER.  
Plymouth, July 17, 1822—4w.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms and liberal credit, a fine HORSE, broke to all kinds of harness—and a tolerably pleasant saddle horse.  
THOMAS H. DAVES.  
July 27—'27tf.