

The Superior Court for this County, the Hon. Judge RUFFIN presiding, commenced on Monday last. Two cases of a capital nature, came on for trial. The first was that of Nancy Quin, a free woman of colour, charged with the crime of infanticide. The trial commenced on Thursday morning, and the jury retired at 2 o'clock of that afternoon, since which up to 12 o'clock this day, (making a period of 46 hours) they have not agreed upon their verdict. The other case was that of a negro boy named Tom, charged with highway robbery. After a full investigation, the case was committed to the jury, who, in a few hours, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Manual Antoine, convicted at the October Term, of the murder of William Johnson, (after an ineffectual appeal to the Supreme Court, was this morning arraigned at the bar; when, after an impressive address to the unhappy man, his honour pronounced sentence of death, and appointed Friday the 12th of May, as the time when it should be carried into effect.

Mr. JOHN W. HAMMOND, Editor of the American Recorder, has disposed of half of that establishment to Mr. WILLIAM T. YEOMANS, formerly of Edenton. After the 16th of May, their paper will be entitled the Washington Herald.

CONGRESS.—The Senate are still engaged in debating Mr. BRANCH'S resolution in relation to the Appointing Power. Mr. RANDOLPH and Mr. TAZEWELL have both delivered their sentiments on the subject—the former on the 19th inst. spoke seven hours without rest! The House of Representatives, after a long and animated debate, & various marchings and counter marchings, on the 21st, came to the question on the Panama Mission—the result was that the naked proposition to send Ministers was sanctioned by a large majority, and on the 22d probably the Bill making the necessary appropriations was likewise passed.

It is understood that JAMES COOLEY, of Ohio, has been nominated to the Senate, by the President, to be Charge des Affaires of the United States to the Government of Peru, and JOHN JAMES APLETON, of Massachusetts, to be Charge des Affaires to the Government of Sweden.—Nat. Int.

On Saturday last, a man named Silas D. Reed, was lodged in our Jail, charged with having committed forgery upon the United States War Office. Measures have been in operation some weeks for his apprehension, and it is to the vigilance of the U. S. Attorney, for the District of N. Carolina, that these measures have proved successful. He was arrested in Charleston, and the expedient used for his detection deserves notice. A letter was addressed to him through the medium of the Post-Office, and an Officer kept in waiting for several days, to seize him when he applied for it. He was brought to this place from Charleston in the Stage, under guard.—Ral. Reg.

We learn from Anson County, that on the 30th ult. Capt. Alexander King was shot dead near his own house. No white witness was present, but the person who committed the act has surrendered himself, and the affair will, of course, undergo judicial investigation. We understand, the accused and the deceased were brothers-in-law.—lb.

The U. S. frigate Brandywine, Capt. REED, arrived at New-York on the 17th inst. in 40 days from Gibraltar. She experienced very heavy weather on the passage. The North-Carolina 74, Constitution frigate, sloop of war Erie and Ontario, and schr. Porpoise, were at Port Mahon on the 28th Feb.—all well.

The Senate of the United States has restored to itself the power of appointing its own committees, and of revising and controlling its own journals. By reference to a sketch of the proceedings on this subject, in that body, on Saturday last, it will be perceived that this change was not only proposed by "an intimate personal friend" of Vice President CALHOUN, but met his cordial approbation and concurrence. It will moreover be seen from his exposition of the duties of his office in the chair, which appears to have entirely met the views of the Senate, that the Vice President is not considered entitled to the privilege of calling members to order in debate; that the call must be made by a member of the body; and that the Vice President may then decide the point of order, or may take the sense of the Senate upon the subject. This exposition is

of the more importance at this moment, as the Vice President has been censured for allowing Mr. Randolph a greater latitude in debate than his critics thought he ought to be allowed; a latitude leading at last to a personal affair between Mr. Randolph and the Secretary of State. It appears that it was the duty of some member of the Senate to call Mr. Randolph to order, if he were out of order. No member, no friend even of Mr. Clay or of the administration in the Senate, having done so, the Vice President would have transcended his legitimate powers if he had supplied the omission.

The censors of Mr. CALHOUN, in their attacks, seek rather the gratification of their feelings of resentment, than the circulation of facts among the people.—That able and distinguished officer, while a member of the house of representatives, was remarkable for his dignity and decorum, as well as for liberality and eloquence, in debate: He is equally esteemed now, by those who daily witness his conduct in the chair of Vice President, for his patient and dignified attention to his own official duties. It would, by the very people who at present censure him, be represented as presumptuous on his part, if he possessed the right, to lecture grey-headed veterans of the Senate on their deviations from propriety and order in debate. If their own sense of what is respectful and proper, do not lead them to its observance, the blame should fall on them, and not on him who has the right to interpose only when appealed to for the purpose. Franklin Gazette.

From the Richmond Enquirer. Washington, April 16.—The heroism—the chivalry of Randolph's conduct calls forth universal praise. The instant acceptance—the refusal to explain—the refusal to fire at the husband and the father, places him on a pinnacle never occupied before by mortal man, and never to be occupied again. The case has not occurred before—cannot occur again. Clay—Randolph; the Secretary, the Senator; the stern determination not to compromise the Senatorial privilege; the chivalry of receiving bullet after bullet; the magnanimity of offering the hand, the regard for the heart of the wife and mother. The case never has occurred before—may never occur again; and Randolph will now be known to the world, and to posterity, as he has been long known to his intimate friends. His interview with B. on the morning of the duel, or rather B's with him, when he staid with him two hours, heard him talk of friends, saw him make his memorandums of remembrance, and dress himself for the occasion, ought to be known to all as they are known to a few here.

Creek Treaty.—We said a few days since, that we were at some loss to ascertain by what means "the Supplementary Article to the Creek Treaty had been accomplished." We have since learned, that Col. Benton collected the Indians into his room, and frankly represented them, that it would not be advantageous to themselves (existing circumstances all considered) to hold land longer in Georgia. This argument prevailed; and the supplemental Article was adopted. We understand, certainly, that the Georgians have all the lands; and that the ratification is merely suspended, to do something for the McIntosh Party. We trust, therefore, that the source of litigation is dried up; and peace restored to Georgia, the United States and the Creeks. We do not understand, what arrangement is made as to the Creeks and Alabama. Rich. Eng.

The Vice President.—A report has been going the rounds in some newspapers, founded upon a statement in the Phoenix Gazette, and a misapprehension of the proceedings in the Senate, in which Mr. Calhoun is charged with having allowed Mr. Randolph to speak to a motion, and refused Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey, the right to reply. We have the authority of the latter gentleman to correct this statement. So far from feeling himself aggrieved by the conduct of the Vice President, on the occasion referred to, he thinks that it was correct, delicate, and respectful.

Those papers which have given circulation to the unfounded statement referred to, will, of course, take pleasure in doing an act of justice to the distinguished individual whose conduct has been so much misrepresented.—Wash. U. S. Tel.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

LETTERS FROM GREECE.

(OFFICIAL).—Camp of Saint Anne's, near Lepanto, Jan. 17, 1826.—I take the first opportunity of writing you the account of the late victory. On the 13th there was a smart skirmish, in which the Turks lost a number of their best men and officers, and fell back to the village. About 7 o'clock next morning the contest began with the outposts, which fell back into the line. A large body of Mamelukes were charged by our cavalry, headed by Col. Berton, and totally routed. Our riflemen in front picked out the officers as they advanced to their post. Our artillery was served by French and English volunteers, who had orders not to fire till the Turks were within 200 yards. The enemy now endeavoured to turn our left wing, but were received at the point of the bayonet by

Gen. La Fayette, our second in command. The battle now raged along the whole line with the most deadly fury. The village of St. John was three times taken and retaken, with great slaughter; their second in command fell in the last attack, when they gave up the contest, leaving 800 dead on the spot, besides prisoners and wounded. Gen. Gouras, at the head of the Corinthian brigade, carried the village of St. Anne's, and ordered a general attack, with the whole force, when the Turks were completely routed, and fled in every direction, leaving 3000 dead, 900 prisoners, 400 wounded, 2 generals killed, 14 officers wounded, 25 taken, with 9 cannon, the Pacha's tent, 14 baggage and ammunition wagons, &c. Our loss was 800 killed and 700 wounded. A young man of the name of Herbert took two standards, for which he was made Captain on the field; three other standards were also taken. The Turkish force was 10,000 men; ours was 7,000. Make all the haste you can to join us. I hope next will inform you that the cross floats on the walls of Lepanto.

Letter from Col. Berton.—Camp at Lepanto, Jan. 25, 1826.—DEAR

After the affair of the 12th, we had a fatiguing march in pursuit of the runaway Ibrahim Pacha, who was collecting his troops at Lepanto and Patras, and talking very largely of putting us all to the sword, but we saved his Highness the trouble, by a singular defeat. We arrived under the walls of the above place on the 20th, driving his piequets before us, and next morning blockaded the town. Generals La Fayette and Delacroux having surveyed the ground, we began our trenches, in spite of a heavy fire from the town and castle. On the 22d, we were joined by 1500 French and Italian volunteers from Leghorn, consisting of lancers, hussars, &c. and a small battering train of eight 36 pounders, and four mortars. On the same night, two German officers deserted to us, and informed us of the Pacha's intent of attacking us in the morning with 15,000 horse and foot. Our force was only 9,000. At day break, the Turks advanced, covered by a heavy fire from the fortifications, with loud shouts of Alla and Mahomet. Our artillery and musketry opened on them with tremendous effect, and in fifteen minutes the whole line was furiously engaged; our cavalry charged the enemy in grand style, cutting numbers of them into pieces. The battle had now raged seven hours with the greatest obstinacy, when the fine convent of St. Mary's was blown up, and 700 Turks with it; their line was now broken and routed, they flying in every direction to the town, pursued by our cavalry to the gates; a part entered pell mell with them, but not being supported, cut their way out, only losing six men in that daring exploit. A party of our cavalry had nearly taken the Pacha prisoner, who was carried off the field wounded by a carbine ball in the breast. The enemy lost 4000 killed, 800 wounded, 2000 prisoners, 8 standards, 16 cannon, and 6 ammunition wagons. Our loss was 2000 killed and 400 wounded. Gen. Gouras was slightly wounded in the head by a musket ball. The Turks had orders to give no quarter; they lost 125 officers. I forgot to inform you in my last that the Pacha's (Ibrahim) tent and seraglio of ladies were taken. B. BERTON.

WAR IN THE SOUTH.—Several late arrivals from that quarter, brings us accounts of the commencement of war in earnest between the Brazilians and Buenos-Ayrenes; and furnish the particulars of actions of some importance by land and by sea. Nothing decisive however had occurred on either element; the loss was not great to the vanquished, although the Republicans claimed the honor of victory in every instance. We expect his Imperial Majesty has begun ere this to feel the loss of Lord COCHRANE'S services in his maritime expeditions—the "hero of Basque Roads," (whatever may be his moral deficiencies,) had he commanded the Brazilians to capture the audacious Com. BROWN—who attacked with only half his force, and sustained the battle for a time in a single ship—or sunk himself in the attempt. These Powers, geographically considered, are far remote from us, though inhabiting the same Continent as ourselves—from their hostilities we have nothing to hope or fear; unless indeed one party or the other, trampling on the laws of nations, should treat our flag with disrespect—still they are American, in part Republican—and claim our sympathies as well as good offices, to put a stop to the strife between them; and should our Ministers meet their Envoys at Panama, as they are expected in all probability to do, we could wish that they would use their endeavours to attain a result so humane, so desirable—then but a "speck of war" would remain to darken the Western Horizon.—Pet. Int.

Great Britain.—It is scarcely possible, in so few words, better to describe the bubble-making times on the other side of the water than has been done in the British Parliament, as follows:

"Mr. Secretary Canning commenced with disclaiming all design of imputing blame to the country bankers. It was the nature of the system that made them

liable to blame. The great cause of the country's distress was extravagant speculations. They had been such as could not be witnessed without astonishment. They fixed the public gaze and excited the public avidity, so as to cover us in the eyes of foreign nations, if not with disgrace, at least with ridicule. They sprung up after the dawn of the morning, and had passed away before the dews of evening descended. (Hear, hear, hear.) They came over the land like a cloud—they rose, like bubbles of vapor, towards the Heavens, and destroyed the puncture of a pin, they sunk to the earth and were seen no more."

Mr. ALEXANDER BARING made the following remarks in the British House of Commons, in February:

"If the run on the London bankers had continued forty-eight hours longer, and if the Bank of England had not come forward as it did, the whole country would have been thrown into confusion, the whole money system entirely destroyed, and such a violent decline in prices effected, as would have involved merchants, manufacturers and landed gentlemen in one common ruin."

From the Charleston Courier.

We have noticed the bitter recrimination in the Hall of the United States, during the present session of Congress, with feelings of anguish. In vain are we exalted—in vain do the blessings of peace, abundance, of wealth, and progress of arts, the illumination of science and religion, combine to make us happy and great, if our our ablest and wisest statesmen, and greatest heroes, thus continue to sink the standard of national honor, and incite a false and absurd philosophy. Calm, candid, and conclusive argument, without personal imputation, would never offend, amid the greatest diversity of interest and opinions; it is the right of every man under our best of governments, to think for himself, and to express his opinions in a proper manner; but all are forbid by every principle of urbanity, philosophy and religion to abuse others. The great mind should never forget its proper standard; or, if unhappily betrayed into language unworthy of itself, or should suffer by such language from others, should never resort to an expedient which furnishes the most deleterious examples, jeopardizes his character in the estimation of all the good, and his eternity by the accession of Heaven itself. How mortifying the reflection, that the United States has become the only conspicuous theatre of duelling in the civilized world; the heroes and statesmen of Europe are seldom immolated at the shrine of revenge; and is it not a consoling fact, that the votaries of duelling, look in vain to the highest examples for precedent among the Ancients.—Julius Cæsar, Solon, Leonidas, Socrates, Brutus, Hannibal, and Alexander, never fought duels; of Moderns—Napoleon, and all the greatest captains and civilians that sprang around him; Alexander, Wellington, Bolivar, &c. &c. and "the all-glorious WASHINGTON," never fought duels: nor do the disputes of the Grecian chiefs end in personal rencoures. While other States weep over the urns of their great and good men, fallen in the fields of glory, or by the ordinary agents of Providence, it is reserved for us alone to lament our lost HAMILTONS and DECATERS, sacrificed to the fell genius of an unholy and inglorious revenge. CANDIDUS.

I cannot, Mr. Editor, bring myself to believe (as some confidently assert) that the public voice in this State is opposed to Mr. ADAM'S Administration, and I regret the more the position of array which some of our members of Congress have taken against it, because I believe their constituents would have preferred an opposite course.

South-Carolina has ever been distinguished for attachment to the Union and Constitution, which is its shield. She has ever been loyal and faithful. She has looked only to the prosperity of the whole nation, yielding nothing to the spirit of party—sacrificing every thing on the altar of the Union. Thus has she obtained character and confidence—and thus does she enjoy her proud and merited reputation among our kindred States.

But, Sir, the confidence of South-Carolina in the General Government has not been blind nor unreflecting—certainly not mercenary.

The facilities of leisure afford to our citizens ample opportunities of reflection, and the innumerable advantages of the Press make them familiar with all their interests. They think for themselves.—They may not unfairly assume that privilege, seeing the number of distinguished men whom they have sent to think for others.

Recognizing the great principle of their own political safety in the preservation of the Union, they have been always willing to regard with a friendly eye the constituted authorities of the nation.—They will not without evidence believe that the Government is hostile to any State, and particularly to this, their own, which has spared no sacrifice for the public welfare. They will not infer corrupt motives from beneficial measures—they never have and never will make sectional prejudices the ground and motive of opinion and action. They cannot be

persuaded to censure what they do not think to be wrong—nor to substitute imagination for judgment—nor suspicion for truth.

This, Sir, being in my opinion no more than a fair character of my native State, I conclude as I begun, by stating that South-Carolina cannot and will not oppose the Administration, unless the Administration shall deserve to be considered wrong in the eyes of its friends. A CAROLINIAN.

Married.

In Greene County, on the 20th inst. by the Reverend R. S. Mason, Mr. CHAPEL M'C. CHURCHILL, (of the house of C. M'C. & C. B. Churchill) of this place, to Miss ELIZA S. BRANTON.

Died.

In Jones County, on the 23d inst. Mrs. REBECCA LEE, in the 84th year of her age. She departed this life in full assurance of the Christian faith, having lived for upwards of 40 years a faithful member of the Methodist Church. (Communicated.)

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED.

Brig General Macomb, Hunter, Grenada—molasses & rum to G Reid. Packet Schr. Amity, Fuller, 5 days from New York, with merchandise to S Brown, J Riggs, G W Dixon, W Brower, T W Machen, R Primrose, & Co. W Hollister, J Staw, W S Webb, G Bradford, & Co. W Brower. Passengers, G W Dixon, J Wilson. [The Amity performed the voyage in 18 days: making two trips in five weeks.] Packet Schr. Eliza, Young, 4 days from Philadelphia, with merchandise to J Jarvis, H W Jones, Hatch & Kinsey. Passenger, H W Jones. [The Eliza performed the voyage in 17 days.] Schr. Gideon Sparrow, Ingalls, Baltimore, merchandise to E C King. Schr. Regulator, Skidmore, Baltimore, merchandise to E C King, J S Fowler. Schr. Thomas & Eliza, Childs, Philadelphia, merchandise to C M'C & C B Churchill, Watson. Schr. Franklin, Rumley, St. Martins, sugar & molasses to S Simpson. Schr. Midas, Tuley, Grenada, molasses to S Oliver. Left at Bassatarre on the 9th inst. schr. Counsellor, Mann, for Newbern in 5 days. CLARET. Schrs. Julia, Anthony, St. Martins; Proxy, Brown, Guadalupe; Triton, Robinson, St. Domingo; Packet schr. Triumph, Willis, N. York.

DANCING SCHOOL.

UNAVOIDABLE circumstances having prevented Mr. DE GRAND VAL from visiting Newbern sooner,—he has now the honor to inform its inhabitants, and the vicinity thereof, that he will be in Newbern on the First day of May, to make arrangements for his School. April 17, 1826.

THOMAS W. MACHEN

HAS recently received from New-York, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, the following articles: Black and White and other fancy Colored Prints, Ladies' buff, beaver, & white silk Gloves, Jaconet, plain, & figured Book Muslins, Cambric Hdkds. (worked corners,) Sewing Cotton, Tape, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few articles in the Druggist line, viz: Cream of Tartar, Epsom Salts, Flour of Sulphur, Opodeldock, Cinnamon, Gum Guaiacum, Elix Vitriol, Blue do., Allum, Stoughton's Bitters, Blueing in Cakes, Starch—India Rubber, Lemon Syrup, Soda Powders, Seidlitz do. &c. &c. April 29, 1826.

The Subscriber

HAS just received from Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey, on consignment, a handsome and light GIG, with Plated Harness, made expressly for the Southern market—Also, a first rate Philadelphia made four wheel Carriage and Plated Harness. They will be sold cheap for cash.

WILLIAM DUNN.

April 15, 1826—21 24

NOTICE.

AT the March Term of Jones County Court, the subscriber qualified as Administrator of FARNFOLD SIMMONS, late of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make speedy payment; and those having claims against it are required to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. JOSEPH LOFTIN, Admin'r.

April 25, 1826—*

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a Negro Woman named MARINDA, formerly the property of Thos. H. Daves, Esq. A particular description is deemed unnecessary as she is well known in Newbern and its vicinity, where she is supposed to be lurking.—The above Reward will be paid for her confinement in jail and delivery to me.

JAMES FRILICK.

April 22, 1826.