

New Advertisements.

BOARDING HOUSE.

This subscriber now occupies the house at this place, lately occupied by Andrew Rhea, Esq. He has opened a house of private entertainment for gentlemen and ladies who may pass this way and want accommodation...

SAM'L HOGG. 31 5w

Chapel Hill, July 27, 1815.

LAND FOR SALE.

This subscriber offers for sale the following tracts of land, to-wit: One tract lying in Warren county, eight miles south of Warrenton, within one mile of the Mineral Spring on Shocco Creek...

JACOB HUNTER. 31 6. pd

August 1, 1815.

Fifty Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber his apprentice boy JAMES BEVERLY, about 16 years of age, of small stature, rather dark complexion, black hair, and two bald places on the crown of his head...

FREDERICK HINES. 31

Stokes County, July 18th, 1815.

ROSS & COOKE

HAVE just received a quantity of Whiskey of superior quality, and have on hand a parcel of best long Cork Claret, which they sell at \$1 per bottle or \$10 per dozen.

Raleigh, Aug 2, 1815.

STRAY HORSES.

CAME to my house a few days ago, two bay horses; the left hind leg of one of them is white about half way the leg; the other has no white about him; both appear to have worked in a wagon...

WM. HOPKINS. 31 It pd

Wake county, August 3, 1815.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th inst. two negroes, belonging to the subscriber, living near Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina. One a negro fellow, named HENRY, aged 35 years, very large, with a small wart on the end of his nose...

William Lucky. 31 5ts

July 21, 1815.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in April, 1814, a negro man named RANSOM, about 25 years of age, of a bright complexion, about 5 feet ten inches high, spare made, and has an impediment in his speech...

SLAS HIGH. 31 6c

July 30, 1815.

FOREIGN.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

New-York, July 25.

The ship Minerva-Smyth, capt. Allen, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, 10th of June, and brings Liverpool papers of that date, London papers to the 8th, and Lloyd's Lists to the 8th.

Hostilities had not commenced on the Continent. Preparations on a scale of great magnitude continued to be making on either side, and in a very little time it was expected the powers would "cry Harko, and let slip the dogs of war."

MURAT, the king of Naples, has ceased to reign. On the 11th May the British squadron entered the Bay of Naples, and the shipping and arsenals were surrendered.

The assembly of the Champ-de-Mai was held at Paris on the last day of that month. The Moniteur says it was an imposing spectacle, at which France was represented by the chosen of its citizens, agriculturists, merchants, magistrates, and warriors—a scene producing as lively an enthusiasm as any that had taken place since the epoch of the revolution.

Paris for the frontiers on the 3d of June, two field equipments have been prepared for him.

The British House of Commons, on the 5th June, voted an Address for a monument to the memory of Sir Edward Peckenham.

The Allied Monarchs had not departed from Vienna on the 27th of May.

The whole Russian force (consisting of 84,334 men, 26,000 horses, and a great park of artillery) was far advanced towards the complete establishment of its communications with the Grand Austrian army on the left, and the Prussians on the right.

Although no act of hostility has been committed against Napoleon by land, the war appears to have commenced at sea. The British frigate Rhin, from Plymouth, on a cruise, has captured the French brig Alexis, from Rouen for her part, doubtless acting under the orders of the Court of Admiralty.

The U. S. sloop of war Wasp is reported, in the London papers to have sunk two British sloops near Marabon.

The English East India ship Bengal, with a rich cargo, has been destroyed by an accidental fire, and above twenty persons unfortunately perished.

The London Gazette of the 6th of June announces the appointment of the Hon C. Bigot, to be envoy Extraordinary and minister Plenipotentiary to the U. S. of America.

The subsequent articles are copied from our latest London papers.

London, June 8.

Meeting of the French Legislative body, spread of the Insurrection—approaching departure of Bonaparte.

Last night we received the Paris papers of Sunday, and this morning those of Monday, the 5th, arrived. Bonaparte was expected to set out for head quarters, at Laon, on Tuesday.

The House of Representatives met on the 4th, and proceeded to ballot for a President, when Count Lanjuinais was chosen by a large majority. The celebrated La Fayette, Merlin Camot, and several others were also candidates.

The House of Peers also met on the 4th instant, and was also occupied with business of form.

The insurrection in the western departments appears to gain ground.

Lieutenant General Count Auguste de Bigarre, commanding the 13th Military Division, has published a Proclamation, which states, that the Emperor has ordered an army of 25,000 men to proceed post to La Vendee, where he is to act vigorously against the rebels.

"The Emperor," we are further told, "directs the Ex-Nobles who shall have forced the unfortunate peasants of La-Vendee and Bretagne to take up arms against their Country, to be treated with all the rigour of the law. He orders, on the other hand, that indulgence be shewn to the inhabitants of the towns and country who shall have been led astray & he particularly recommended that the Priests be respected, and religion protected."

"By order of the Emperor, the department of Morbihan, and the arrondissement of Redon, in the departments of Ile and Vilaine, are placed in a state of seige. I am authorised to announce to the inhabitants of the 13th military division, that the English army in Brignium is preparing to retreat, and that negotiations for peace are commenced with Austria."

Laval, which was threatened with an attack by the insurgents, is the capital of the department of the Mayenne, & contains about 18,300 inhabitants. It is far within the interior, being about half way between Paris and the extreme western coast.

A Hamburg mail arrived this morning with papers to the 31st May. The marriage of the Duke of Cumberland and the Dowager Princess of Saxe, was at length announced for the 28th inst, at Strelitz. Gen. Vandamine treated the people of Mezieres so ill, Bonaparte has found it necessary to recall and rusticate him.

Brussels papers to the 6th inst. received this morning, state that the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia left Vienna on the night of the 25th: the Emperor of Austria was to set out on the following day.

New-York, July 26.—We continue our selections to day from London papers to the 8th June inclusive.

Lord Castlereagh moved in the House of Commons on the 5th of June, that an address be presented to the Prince Regent, requesting him to erect a monument in the Cathedral Church of St Paul, to the memory of the late major general Sir Edward Peckenham.

Major General Keane, on whom the command of the expedition against New-Orleans devolved, after the fall of Sir Edward Peckenham, reached Portsmouth (Eng.) in the Bucephalus on the 31st of May. He is represented as having entirely recovered from the severe wound he received in the attack on New-Orleans.

The London Times of the 7th June speaks of two important courts martial, which were to be soon holden; one for the investigation of the conduct of Sir George Prevost, late governor general of Canada; the other upon Lieut Col. Mullens, who commanded the 44th foot in the late attack on the American entrenched camp at New-Orleans.

Another coal pit exploded on the 2d of June, in the county of Durham, by which accident upwards of 77 persons lost their lives.

The London Gazette of the 2d of June, contains a Proclamation, declaring that the commencement of hostilities, renders it expedient to direct, that all soldiers serving in the British army, who have been enlisted for limited periods, shall continue to serve therein three years after the expiration of such limited periods respectively.

Boston July 23.—Arrived, the ship New Packet from Liverpool. Sailed June 14th. Brings London papers to the 12th.

On the 20th of May a convention was signed for

delivering up the Neapolitan Territories to the Allied Powers (Greece, Prussia, and Ancona, excepted) for the purpose of being made over to Ferdinand IV. The allied army were to take possession of Naples on the 23d.

The Frigate Epimene, had been captured in the bay of Naples, in attempting to violate the blockade.

The civil war continued to rage in France at the date of the last accounts. French funds at the lowest ebb to which they have yet fallen, viz. 55 to 55 1-4.

It is stated that an action took place on the 28th May, in which Bonaparte's General, Travo, with 3000 men was routed with great loss.

Two French vessels went into Plymouth, had been given up by the British government, and sailed for Brest.

Mura, it was reported, had made good his escape, and had arrived at Paris.

England a new loan is announced for forty-two millions.

The debts of the Prince Regent were stated by Lord Castlereagh to amount to 332,000l.

The allied armies are gradually drawing their lines closer to the French territory, extending them as fresh troops arrive. Deserters from Bonaparte continue to come in in great numbers at the various posts.

Hostilities had not commenced, but was expected daily.

London, June 12.—This morning the Paris Journals of Friday reached us. Bonaparte had not left the capital on the preceding day, but every measure denoted his immediate departure. He was present at a council of ministers held on Thursday. It is stated in several of the papers, that he had just received despatches of the greatest importance.

Letters from Valenciennes, of the 6th, state that every thing is in movement along the whole of the line.

Marshal Soult left Paris for the frontier on Thursday.

It is certain that Count de Lille and his family left Ghent on the 2d of June. This is supposed to be a signal of war.

Brussels papers to the 9th June have been received; they state, that the emperor Alexander arrived at Munich on the 29th of May; that the king of Prussia arrived at Charlottenburg on the 30th; that prince marshal Berthier was killed by a fall from a window in the place where he resided; that the allies were preparing to pass the Rhine at Hungring, on the 30th.

Schaffhausen, May 29.—In the night of the 24th inst prince Talleyrand arrived here without any suite, and continued his journey to Zurich.

In the house of commons, June 3, in reply to an enquiry whether any arrangement had been made with the U. States respecting the Newfoundland Fishery, Lord Castlereagh said, that the treaty of 1783 was expired, and that the subject was to be construed by the general law of nations.

Champ de Mai.

The Paris Moniteur contains a long account of the transactions of this grand meeting. It is described as a national festival, magnificent and impressive. The votes given in favor of adopting the additional Act of the Constitutions were, 1,282,375—those against 4,207.

Speech:

Gentlemen, the Electors of Colleges of departments and districts—Gentlemen, the deputies of the army by land and sea to the Champ de Mai.

"Emperor, consul, soldier, I hold every thing of the people. In prosperity, in adversity, in the field of battle, on the throne, in exile, France has been the only and constant object of my thoughts and of my actions. Like the king of Athens, I devoted myself for my people, in the spirit of seeing the promise realized of preserving France her natural integrity, her honours and her rights."

Indignation at seeing these sacred rights, acquired by twenty-five years of victories, condemned and lost forever; the cry of wounded French honor; the wishes of the nation have brought me back to this throne, which is dear to me, it is the palladium of the independence, the honor, and the rights of the people.

Frenchmen, in traversing, in the midst of the public joy, the different provinces of the Empire to arrive in my capital, I had to reckon upon a long peace; nations are bound by treaties, concluded by their Governments, whatever they are. My mind directed itself entirely to the means of founding our liberty by a Constitution conformable to the will and the interest of the people. I convoked the Champ de Mai.

I soon learned that the princes, who have despised all the principles, thwarted the opinion and the dearest interests of so many nations, wished to make war upon us. They meditate to increase the kingdom of the low countries, to give it all the frontier places of the North for barriers, and to conciliate the differences, which yet divide them, by sharing Lorraine and Alsace. It was necessary to prepare for war. Notwithstanding, before personally incurring the dangers of battles, my first solicitude was to constitute the nation without delay. The people accepted the Act, which I presented to them.

Frenchmen, when we shall have repulsed these unjust aggressions, and that Europe shall be convinced of what it owes to the rights and independence of 28 millions of French, a solemn law, made in the forms intended by the constitutional act, will re-unite the different dispositions of our now scattered constitution. Frenchmen, you are about to return into your departments. Tell the citizens that the circumstances are grand; that with union, energy and perseverance, we shall come victorious out of the struggle of a great people against their oppressors; that generations to come will severely scrutinize our conduct; that a nation has lost all, when she has lost her independence—Tell them that Foreign Kings, whom I raised to the throne, or who owe to me the preservation of their crown; who all, in the time of my prosperity, courted my alliance, and the protection of French people, now direct all their blows at my person. If I did not see that it is against the country, they mean them, I should offer to their mercy this existence, against which they shew themselves so exasperated. But also, tell the citizens, that while the French shall preserve for me the sentiments of love, of which they give me so much proof, this rage of our enemies will be harmless.

Frenchmen, my wish is that of the people; my rights are theirs; my honour, my glory, my happiness, can be only the honour, glory and happiness of France."

It would be difficult to describe the emotion which appeared on all countenances, and the long continued shouts which followed this Speech. The Emperor then, after receiving the sacrament, took the oath, in these words:

"I swear to observe, and to cause to be observed, the Constitution of the Empire"

The Prince arch-chancellor, advancing to the foot of the Throne first pronounced the oath of obedience to the constitution, and of fidelity to the Emperor. The assembly repeated with one voice—"We swear it."

During the speech and the taking of the oath the mem-

ber of the Deputation of the colleges, instead of remaining in their places in the circular enclosure facing the Throne, seated themselves on the steps of the Throne itself, about the Emperor, who was surrounded by them as a father by his family.

They did not retire till during the Te Deum, which was sung after the oath, and at the moment when the Presidents of the Electoral Colleges advanced to receive the eagles destined for the National Guards of their respective Departments. The eagle of the National Guard of the Department of the Seine, that of the first regiment of the army, and that of the 1st corps of the marine were kept by the Ministers of the Interior, of War, and of the Marine.

The Emperor having laid aside the Imperial mantle, rose from the throne, advanced to the first steps, the drums beat and his majesty thus spoke:

"Soldiers of the national guard of the empire, soldiers of the army and navy, I confide to you the imperial eagle with the national colours; swear to defend them at the price of your blood against the enemies of your country and of this throne! Swear that it shall always be your watchword; swear!"

Universal repeated cries of "We swear it," resounded throughout the enclosure, and it was amidst these acclamations, and surrounded by the eagles of all the armed corps of France, that the Emperor went with his whole retinue to place himself on the elevated throne, in the middle of the Champ de Mars, where, as colonel of the National Guard of Paris, and of the Imperial Guard, he gave the eagles to the Presidents of the departments and of the six arrondissements, and to the Chiefs of the guard, Count Chaptal, President of the Electoral Colleges of Paris, and Lieut. General Count Durosnel held the eagle of the National Guard, and Lieut. General Count Krieger that of the Imperial Guard. All the troops marched in battalions and squadrons and surrounded the throne the officers standing in the first line. The Emperor said—

"Soldiers of the National Guard of Paris—Soldiers of the Imperial Guard—I confide to you the imperial eagle with the national colors. You swear to perish, if necessary, to defend it against the enemies of the country and of the throne."

The whole army, assembled around the throne, was within hearing, and interrupted the Emperor with a thousand times repeated cries of "We swear it." You swear never to acknowledge any other rallying sign—(Universal cries again resounded of "We swear it!" The drums beat, and silence was restored.)

You, soldiers of the national guard of Paris, swear not to suffer the enemy to pollute again the capital of the great nation. It is to your valour that I shall confide it. Cries of "We swear it!" were repeated a thousand times.

And you, soldiers of the Imperial Guard, you swear to surpass yourselves in the campaign that is about to open, and to die all of you rather than suffer foreigners to come and dictate laws to the country.

The acclamations, the shouts of "We swear it!" resounded again, and were repeated throughout the whole extent of the Champ de Mars.

The troops, amounting to near 50,000 men, of whom 27,000 were national guards, defiled before his majesty, shouting "Vive l'Empereur!" and amidst the acclamations of an immense concourse of people, which covered the hills of the Champ de Mars to the Seine.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

We are informed, the private letters from Paris have been received in this city, the writers of which are known to be very respectable—these letters state, that Bonaparte has been collecting and melting into bars or ingots all the gold and silver which he can procure, even the imperial plate and other ornaments of his household; that it is well ascertained a majority of the people of France will oppose the continuance of his usurpation, whenever an opportunity offers to evince, with any reasonable prospect of safety, their disapprobation; and that even in Paris they have confident hopes of his dethronement within a short period after the allies commence their operations.

The facts mentioned in these letters tend to confirm the report brought by the *Shakespeare* to Boston, that two frigates were prepared in France with secret orders, ready to take off Bonaparte and his family in case of extremity. Past experience has taught the Corsican the necessity of being prepared for a reverse, which he knows to be the more probable, from his conviction of the unsteady and versatile disposition of the French army. From the same instructor also he has learned, that it will be most prudent not to go empty handed; as the victorious ally, on his next abdication, might not incline even to promise him a pension.

The London Gazette of 27th May, says "His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to approve of the undermentioned regiments being permitted to bear on their colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices, which have heretofore been permitted to be worn by these regiments, the word, "Niagara," in consequence of the distinguished conduct of those corps in the capture of Fort Niagara, by assault, on the 19th Dec. 1813, and in the battle at Ludwig's-Lane, in North America, on the 25th July, 1814:—19th Light Dragoons (squadron under Major Lisle); 1st Foot, 1st batt; 8th do. 1st batt; 4th do. 1st do.; (Flank Companies); 59th do. batt; 100th; 103d do.; and the Glengary Light Infantry Fencibles."

Boston July 24, 1815.

AGREEABLE NEWS

On Saturday arrived in this port, the fast sailing sch. *David Porter*, Capt. Fish, in 30 days passage from Gibraltar, bringing papers from that place, to the 18th June.

American Squadron in the Straights.

Capt. Fish informs, that the American squadron, consisting of the frigates *Guerriere*, Com. Decatur Mactonian, Jones—*Constellation*, Gordon—sloop *Ontario*, Elliot—brig *Epervier*, Downs—scho's *Torch*, Chauncey, and *Spitfire*, Dallas, had passed up the Straights. The two latter arrived at Gibraltar on the 15th, and the other vessels on the 14th June, and immediately proceeded on their destined expedition.

Letters from Captain Smith, in Algiers, dated May 13th had been received by Capt. Fish. No American vessels had then been sent in; the report, from Cadiz, however, was, that two American brigs had been captured.

Captain Fish has despatches from Com. Decatur, to the Secretary of the Navy; and also letters from a number of officers of the squadron.

When Com. Decatur was off Tangiers, he received information from the American consul there that an Algerine frigate had been in the bay, forty eight hours before, and had sailed for the Straights. Com. Decatur immediately went in pursuit. Capt. Fish was afterwards informed by an officer of the *Meander*, at Gibraltar, that Com. Decatur had captured or driven ashore the frigate, but the report did not rest on a very solid foundation.

There was a report at Gibraltar, that Mina, (the celebrated Empeinado) had deserted to the French with 10,000 men. In contradiction of this absurd report, it is sufficient to say, that Mina and his nephew left Spain several months since; that they