

From the Dublin Evening Post of Aug 23

### State of Commerce and Agriculture in America.

There is a silent but rapid change taken place in America; and though commerce may for the present stagnate, it is a change that most ultimately be beneficial to that great country. We allude to the agricultural turn which the Americans have taken. It began with the late war; and the general depression of commerce since the peace has, if possible given a more decided impulse to the agricultural interest. It is well known that the importing merchants, who are principally federalists, are failing with a rapidity quite as alarming in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, as the merchants here, and from nearly the same cause. They are overstocked with British manufactures, for which they cannot find a vent. Congress has shielded the Cotton and Woolen trade so effectually by protecting duties, that the British speculators as well as the American importers, have been ruined by the transaction. The first was not aware of the great change for the better which the war has made in the manufactures of America; and the last depending upon the long credits of the English capitalists, imported without measure. Both are now on the verge of ruin; hence the terrible failures in Manchester; hence the failures in Belfast; hence the lamentable state of the calico concerns in and near Dublin; and hence too the decline of the English interest in America. In a few years America will neither take linen or cotton, or even wollen goods from England or Ireland; nay, in a few years she will not take her sugar or her rum for Georgia and the Carolinas in a few years will supply the republic with abundance of these articles. At present the rivalry is felt in the West Indies, and must be increasing every year.

The consequence of thus depending upon the resources of a country which has every kind of climate and every kind of soil; which when cultivated can raise not only all the necessaries but all the luxuries of the eastern world and of Europe; the consequence of this change will be total estrangement from the politics of England.

The present race of federalists as a party are almost extinct. In five years they will not pole one in five thousand of the native or naturalized Americans, in ten years they will be no more.

This will be produced by the agricultural turn of the country. The people will necessarily become more national, & the merchants, not depending so entirely upon the long credits of the English capitalists, (by the way the capability of the latter to afford these credits is diminishing already, and will decrease every day) will become more independent and less engaged. This is a real and substantial benefit to America; and a benefit by the bye, for which the Americans must thank the late war.

We digressed from our intention, but not altogether from the subject. It was to shew that the external commerce of America might suffer; though many of her merchants might be ruined, yet she possessed within herself powers of reascution, which no nation in the world enjoys. If his speculations in foreign trade go wrong with an English merchant, he cannot turn his remaining capital to a speculation in land. Every acre is occupied; every acre is full. Besides, if he were even to purchase, he never can get a bargain; he never can make his own money of the concern; it is eaten up with taxes and tithes. Two thirds of it go to the exchequer and parson. The man who now realizes as it is called in England—that is, takes his money out of the funds to invest it in land, only purchases for himself a load of taxes. Now, though the tax upon property is reduced, no man in his senses would risk his cash in an English estate, of acres; for it is a well known fact, that the expences of labor & the taxes to church and state, will not be refunded in the present condition of the corn market by the crop. The very reverse takes place in America. The importing merchant finds that imports will not do. He withdraws his capital as soon as he can, and he purchases, land, government affords him every facility; and from these circumstances, it is easy to see that for many years America will want lands—working men, builders, masons, slaters, carpenters, blacksmiths, ploughmen, ditchers, gardeners, weavers, tailors,

Though this excellent writer is right in general he has mistaken some particulars. We believe that American Manufactures are not sufficiently protected.—Ed. Col.

spinners, smelters, miners, printers, publishers, paper-makers, paper-stainers, glaziers, glass-men; in short, all these men, who are at this moment starving in every country in Europe.

### Latest from France.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

Last evening arrived at this port, the fast-sailing ship Rubicon, Holdridge, in 32 days from Havre de Grace, from whence she sailed on the 5th October.

Captain Holdridge, very politely favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Paris papers to the 3d of October, which contain London dates to the 28th of September. On a hasty perusal at a late hour, we do not find that they contain any political news of consequence.

Lord and Lady Castlereagh were about departing from London for their estate in Ireland.

Lord Exmouth has been promoted to the rank of a Viscount for his services at Algiers.

Arrangements were making in England for altering the West India military establishments, by sending out fresh troops, and removing from thence some of the black regiments.

The British brig Lady Warren, 66 days from Buenos Ayres, had been captured and sent into Cadix, and the crew conducted to prison.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Dutch papers contain the official report of Vice Admiral Capellen, relative to the glorious and successful attack on Algiers. We are happy to observe that the gallant commander speaks in terms of high and just admiration of the conduct of Lord Exmouth. There is in this account nothing of the little jealousy and petty pique against England, which we too generally observe in the Belgian journals.

Most deplorable accounts continue to be received from the continent of the deficiency of the harvest. From Munich they write most despondingly, and the people are seriously alarmed for fear of a famine. The fine weather here continues, but the corn market does not give way; grain of all sorts remain pretty steady in their prices.

Bullion to the amount of a million a week continues to be imported into this country.

SEPT. 27.

The rumor of an accommodation between the King of Naples and the United States appears to have been premature. Letters from Naples of the 5th instant state, that the American squadron remained still in the Bay. Mr. Pinkney appeared for many days to have been very urgent to bring the negotiation to a close; but the court of Naples did not appear at all disposed to accede to his demands.

PARIS, SEPT. 27.

Great preparations were making at Vienna for the nuptials of the Emperor, which were to be celebrated at the St. Augustine's church on the 18th November next.

Letters from Madrid mention that the circumstance of the King's marriage would be the cause of an act of clemency towards a number of exiled Spaniards, whose sufferings, and that of their friends and relatives in Spain, have touched his Majesty.

PARIS, SEPT. 26.

It is rumored that the director and comptroller of the post office at Calais have been arrested.

His excellency the minister of police, has addressed a circular letter to the prefects respecting the new elections from which we give the following extract:

"In the meetings which you will have to convoke, you will make no arbitrary exclusion; on the contrary, every man whom the law has not deprived of the benefit of voting, will be called to exercise his political and civil rights. You will neglect no means to penetrate the electors of the duty incumbent on them to be at their post, at a time when the fate of the country may depend on their choice. You will inculcate in the minds of the magistrates of all ranks, especially, that this duty is still more incumbent on them.

"You will endeavor to pull off the mask from intrigue, and the spirit of party, and direct their course in the right road, neglecting no means to thwart their mischievous intentions. You will not allow them in any manner to throw out seditions censures on the acts emanating from the royal authority. You will know how to impress them as you ought with that discretion and firmness which his Majesty has confided in you.

"You will at the same time see that the electors enjoy every freedom, and that under no pretext what-

soever they be impeded in the exercise of their political rights. Any menace, insult or measure, taken to hinder them from attending the colleges, must be instantly severely repressed. You will not permit any riotous meeting to take place near the college of election; the tranquillity and police of the meeting appertains to the presidents, and you will put it in their power to exercise this authority, without control, and with all safety. In fine, the exterior police belongs to you, your foresight and vigilance will undoubtedly assure the results."

We have already informed our readers that the first and second editions of a work of the Viscount de Chateaubriand's, had been seized; it is now stated that each of the editions will be the cause of a law suit; the first for an infringement of the formalities prescribed by the law; and second for the nature of the work itself.

English manufactured goods, put up to auction at the fair of Frankfort, have been sold to Jews at a very low price. Those manufactured in Saxony and Switzerland, were bought at higher prices.

VIENNA, SEPT. 15.

The report of a new reduction in our army gains ground. It is supposed it will be reduced to 120,000 infantry, and 30,000 cavalry. Only the troops which form our garrison, and those which compose our army in France, are opposed to this reduction.

### More of Algiers.

From the London Gazette—WHITE-HALL.

SEPT. 21.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Edward Baron Exmouth, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, and Knight of the Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile and title of Viscount Exmouth, of Canonteign, in the county of Devon.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has likewise been pleased to nominate and appoint David Milne, Esq. Rear Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath; also to nominate and appoint the under-mentioned officers of his Majesty's Royal Navy, to be Companions of the said Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, viz. Capt. Chas. Ekins, the Hon. Fred. Wm. Aylmer, Wm. F. Wise, the Hon. A. Maitland, Wm. Paterson, and John Coode. The honor of knighthood has been conferred upon Brigadier-General Alex. Bryce, Colonel of the Royal Engineers.

SEPT. 24, 1816.

Rear-Admiral Sir David Milne, K. C. B. has arrived at this office with the original dispatches of Admiral Lord Viscount, Exmouth, relative to his attack on Algiers, the duplicates of which have already appeared in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 15th inst.

He is also the bearer of despatches from his Lordship detailing his further proceedings, of which the following is the substance.

On the 28th of August treaties of peace were signed by the Dey with his Majesty, and with his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

On the same day also was signed an additional article or declaration for the abolition of Christian slavery, to the following effect:

Declaration of his Most Serene Highness Omar, Bashaw, Dey and Governor of the warlike city and kingdom of Algiers, made and concluded with the Right Hon. Edward Baron Lord Exmouth, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Britannic Majesty's fleet, and commander in chief of his said Majesty's ships and vessels employed in the Mediterranean.

In consideration of the deep interest manifested by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England for the termination of Christian slavery, his Highness the Dey of Algiers, in token of his sincere desire to maintain inviolable his friendly relations with Great Britain, and to manifest his amicable disposition and high respect towards the Powers of Europe, declares, that, in the event of future wars with any European Power, not any of the prisoners shall be consigned to slavery, but treated with all humanity, as prisoners of war, until regularly exchanged, according to European practice in like cases; and that at the termination of hostilities they shall be restored to their respective countries without

ransom; and the practice of condemning Christian prisoners of war to slavery is hereby formally and forever renounced.

Done in duplicate, in the warlike city of Algiers, in the presence of Almighty God, the 28th day of August, in the year of Jesus Christ, 1816, and in the year of Hegira 1231, and the 6th day of the moon Shawal.

(The Dey's Seal.)

(Signed) EXMOUTH, (L. S.)

Admiral and commander in Chief.

(Signed) H. M'DOUELL, (L. S.)

By command of the Admiral,

(Signed) JAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

The Dey also, in presence of his Dizan, apologised to the British Consul for the personal restraint which had been imposed upon him during the late transactions; and he also paid to the Consul a sum of three thousand dollars, as a remuneration for deprecations committed on his residence after his imprisonment.

After the treaties & articles before mentioned had been negotiated, and that the Dey had refunded three hundred and eighty-two thousand five hundred dollars, which he had lately received from the governments of Naples and Sardinia, and had released one thousand and eighty-three Christian slaves, who were at Algiers, it came to the knowledge of Lord Exmouth that two Spaniards, the one a merchant, and the other a Vice Consul of that nation, had not been released, but were still held by the Dey in very severe custody, on the pretence that they were prisoners for debt.

The inquiries which his Lordship felt himself called upon to make into these cases, satisfied him that the confinement of the Vice Consul was groundless and unjustifiable, and he therefore thought himself authorized to demand his release, under the articles of the agreement for the deliverance of all Christian-prisoners.

It appeared that the merchant was confined for an alleged debt, on the score of a contract with the Algerine government; but the circumstances under which the contract was stated to have been formed on the individual, and the great severity of the confinement which he suffered, determined his Lordship to make an effort in his favor also.

This his Lordship did, by requesting his release from the Dey, offering himself to guarantee to the Dey the payment of any sum of money which the merchant should be found to owe his Highness.

The Dey having rejected this demand and offer, his Lordship, still unwilling to have recourse to extremities, and the renewal of hostilities, proposed that the Spaniards should be released from irons and the miserable dungeons in which they were confined; and that they should be placed in the custody of the Spanish Consul, or at least that the Consul should be permitted to afford them such assistance and accommodation as was suitable to their rank in life.

These propositions the Dey also positively refused; and Lord Exmouth then felt that the private and pecuniary nature of the transactions for which these persons were confined, must be considered a preface for the continuance of a cruel and oppressive system of slavery, the total and bona-fide abolition of which, his instructions directed him to insist upon.

He therefore, acquainted the Dey, that his Highness having rejected all the fair and equitable conditions proposed to him on this point, his Lordship had determined to insist on the unconditional release of the two Spaniards. He therefore desired an answer, yes or no; & in the event of the latter, stated that he would immediately re-commence hostilities, and his Lordship made preparations for that purpose.

These measures had the desired effect; and the two persons were released from a long and severe captivity, so that no Christian prisoner remained at Algiers at his Lordship's departure, which took place on the evening of the 3d instant with all the ships under his orders.

His Lordship states that Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Penrose had joined, in the Ister, on the 28th and that he had employed the Rear-Admiral in his discussions with the Dey relative to the Spaniards, and his Lordship gives the highest praise to the prudence, firmness and ability with which Sir Charles Penrose conducted himself on this occasion.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

Some of the French papers appear to think Lord Exmouth did not do enough, and lament that we should have treated with the Dey; but we would ask, was not a small French frigate actually negotiating at Algiers when our fleet arrived there; and did not the French captain, the commissioned representative of this generous and liberal nation, immediately

withdraw to a distance from the bay, where he lay, without offering Lord Exmouth any advice before, assistance in, or congratulation after the battle? If the French are sincere, and wish to put down the Algerians, why did not their ship officers at least, to assist in Lord Exmouth's operations?—God knows we little wanted his assistance; but his conduct is a proof, that these declaimers, whose mouths are full of the principles of liberty, generosity and so forth, have, in their hearts, no fellow feeling with those who spend their treasure and risk their lives in the practice of these principles. We beg our fellow editors, in France, not to conceal this fact from their readers; but to let that nation know, that while British and Dutch were shedding their blood in the cause of other nations, a French frigate lay at a safe distance, and took neither share nor pleasure in the triumph of humanity.

A letter from Montrose says, "Within this fortnight manufactures have revived a little, cloth has advanced a little in price. Many dealers have disposed of their stocks, and the price of the raw materials has fallen greatly in the foreign market. As there is almost no flax in the country, several vessels are chartered for the Baltic, both here and at Dundee, to bring home cargoes of that article this season.

Wool has had a rise of 2s. in the stone, and is still rising, as the town of Leeds, which is the great manufacture of coarse wool, has lately received a large order for clothing for the Russian army.

### W. F. & B. SALTER,

Hay-Street,

Opposite Mr. John MacMillan's,

Are receiving by Mr. Mitchell's BOAT,

11 Hhd's West-India and Northern BUM

15 Bags of COFFEE

SUGAR

Swedes IRON

Window GLASS.

They are selling their STOCK of Silk, Cotton & Woollen GOODS, at New-York Auction prices.

Fayetteville, Nov. 21. 41f

### Notice.

THE Trustees of the FAYETTEVILLE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, take much pleasure in informing the Public that the Funds of the School are now in such a situation, as to enable them to receive into their School, free of charges for Tuition, all children whose parents or friends are unable to pay for the same.

That none may feel a delicacy to make the application, The Trustees pledge themselves that it shall not be known to the public or the teachers in the School (through their means) who are taught gratuitously from those who are not. It is confidently hoped, that those who may have the management of all such children will not hesitate to make application to the subscriber, who will deliver such certificate as will insure a reception into the School.

H. Branson, Pres.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14. 40 c

### For Sale,

THAT large and convenient HOUSE and LOT, on Gillespie Street, now in the occupancy of Mr. Geo. K. Barge.

Also, a House and Lot, the corner of Dick Street, formerly occupied by the subscriber, For terms apply to

John Hadley,

Fayetteville, October 31. 35f

### For Sale,

ON the East side of the North West River, about two and an half miles above Campbelltown, Two Hundred acres of LAND, well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn or cotton. Cash or Negroes will be received in payment.

Enquire of the Printers, September 19, 1816. 32f.