

We had occasion to notice, (says the National Intelligencer, of November 16,) the other day, the high price of bread stuffs. What shall we say of it now? Flour was sold by the cargo at 14 dollars per barrel at New York on the 12th inst. and more than 14 dollars were given for the same article at Baltimore the day before yesterday. For our parts, we hope this may not turn out a second Bramble speculation.

Extract of a letter from

BALTIMORE, NOV. 14, 1816.

The arrival from Liverpool at New York of a vessel, dispatched by individuals for the purpose of speculating in flour and grain, has occasioned a considerable rise here in those articles. Flour has sold at \$13 1/2, and wheat at \$2 75; and even at these prices holders are, I understand unwilling to sell just now.

It is stated that this vessel brings accounts of a scarcity of grain throughout Europe. Excesses have gone to the South to make purchases.

I have taken the liberty of addressing you, thinking this information might be of some service.

P. S. Sales have been made at 14 dollars for flour, and 3 dollars for wheat.

Interesting News.

NEW YORK, NOV. 13.

The News by the Harlequin.—The letters received by this vessel contain information of the failure of the harvest in England to such an extent as to leave a deficiency of one third of the usual quantity of grain, and that the remainder will not be sufficient for the general consumption. It was, in consequence, calculated that an order of council would be issued on the 15th of November (on which day the previous regulation will expire) for opening the ports of the United Kingdom to the free admission of grain, flour, and bread stuffs generally.

We have been favored with the following extracts from a letter to a respectable Mercantile House, in this city, dated Liverpool, Oct. 14.

A very great and important change having taken place in our corn market, which leaves no doubt of the opening of the ports on the 15th of next month, we consider it of such importance, not only as it respects grain and flour, but as to its influence on the exchange, the shipper's interest, and the general intercourse between the two countries, that we have chartered a fast sailing vessel for the express purpose of giving our friends the earliest and fullest information on this interesting subject.

American wheat would now sell for 16s. per 70 lbs. and flour at 55s. per bbl. On completing our usual survey of the crops, we find the produce so decidedly defective that, on accurate comparison of the result, we consider the present as scarcely two thirds of last year's crop, without taking into view the great inferiority of the quality and the produce in flour from the grain being lean, and in very bad condition. During the progress of our survey, and since we find that scarcely one third of wheat is yet secured, not more than one tenth of the barley, but few of the oats, and none of the beans. The barley being all abroad in the great corn districts, is considered a ruined crop. Potatoes will also be very deficient, and, from the lateness of the season, and the still exposed state of so great a portion of the crops, there is no calculating what further injury may yet be done; but the injury already sustained, is so great, that we shall probably want any quantity of wheat and flour which is likely to be shipped.

The season is now too far advanced to admit of our receiving any supplies of consequence from the Baltic, and in Holland the prices are high. In many parts of Italy, and in the Mediterranean, the crops are so defective that they are likely to stand in need of large supplies.

From the extremely damp and unkind state of the new grain, good dry sound foreign wheat will be particularly valuable, and much wanted for several months to come. Rice has also advanced to 38s. per cwt. in bond, and this article is rising rapidly in all the Continental markets.

Cotton, Uplands, 17 1/2 to 20 1/2; New Orleans, 18 to 23, in fair demand for consumption, and some

for export; Sea Islands, 2s. to 2 1/2. 5d. very dull, and prices looking down. Ashes, pots, 55s. to 55s. per cwt. in bond 43 1/2s. to 44s. dull, and prices looking down; pearls, 65s. to 69s. advancing; turpentine, 12s. 6d. to 13s. steady; bark, 15s. 6d. a 19s. very dull.

Latest from our Mediterranean Squadron.

NEW YORK, NOV. 12.

Capt. Allen, of the schooner Morgiana, of New Bedford, who arrived this morning in 39 days from Palermo, informs us, that the American squadron of eight sail, under Commodore Chauncey, had left Naples, and gone to Messina. The Ontario sloop of war, sailed from Palermo for Messina, to join the squadron, about the middle of September.

Mr. Pinckney had closed his negotiations at Naples, and proceeded on his mission to Russia. Nothing certain was known as to the result of his negotiations. It was reported and believed, that he had brought the question at issue to a successful and amicable adjustment. It was also reported, but not believed, that he had demanded nine millions of dollars; that he had already received a part of the sum finally agreed upon; and that the residue is to be paid in instalments.

We regret to learn by captain Allen, that one of our naval captains had died on board the squadron. The name of the deceased officer he does not recollect.

An Italian, Mr. Presteau, who has officiated as a pilot on board the Java, commodore Perry, came out a passenger in the Morgiana.

Mr. Penostre, a Sicilian gentleman, passenger in the Morgiana, states, that the crops of grain in Sicily are very abundant, and very fine.

Probably Capt. Gordon, as he has long been sick.

From England.

NEW YORK, NOV. 13.

The brig Sally Ann, Captain Smith, from Antwerp, touched at Cowes, and the master procured a file of the London Morning Chronicle down to the 6th of October, and the General Shipping List to the same date. The editors of the Gazette have been favored with these papers, and give the following summary of their contents:

The Paris Moniteur states that the operations of the Colleges of Arrondissement (which return a certain number of candidates to the electoral colleges of departments, out of which the latter are to elect the deputies to the Chamber) are finished, and that the elections have been in general favorable to the constitutional interests.

Accounts from Cadiz mentioned that the new Spanish Queen and her sister were to depart for Cadiz on the 12th October, and that since their arrival from Brazil, all had been feasts and revelry, and every night illuminations.

From Naples, it is stated that three of the American vessels, now in the possession of the Neapolitan government will be delivered up, and this, it is hinted, will be the whole result of the demands of the American government.

The story of a Jew having collected a large army in the neighborhood of Babylon, is acknowledged to be a fabrication.

It was reported that the Duke of Kent would be married to the Princess Amelia, of Baden, sister to the Empress of Russia.

Mr. Eagen, the English Consul in Sicily, put an end to his life by throwing himself out of a window.

There was a report on the stock exchange the 4th, that ministers were to get over their difficulties in finance, for the present, by an arrangement with the bank; the Directors have agreed to advance them ten millions on exchequer bills. This induced a rise in the funds, and the broker that made the last, repurchased his stock. There was also a report of the dissolution of Parliament.

All doubts and conjectures about the harvest (says the Morning Chronicle of the 5th) are now at an end. The fair prospect which six weeks ago, we fondly entertained, is totally obscured—and we lament to say, that the wheat which has been reaped in all the chief corn districts, turns out to be so

stagnant and cold, as to bear no sale in the market, because it can only be manufactured into flour when kindred. The old wheat only is purchased, and the consequence is, that the average price is so greatly above eighty shillings, that it is clear the ports must open on the 15th November next.

Letters from Naples state, that the Princess of Wales was dangerously ill of a bilious fever.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have already announced, on the authority of the Baltimore Patriot, occurrence of an unpleasant difficulty between our government and the Minister of France.

Subjoined is an article from the same paper, announcing a train of incidents, which, if true, are not less extraordinary than that of which our readers are already apprized. We hope the breach is not as wide as represented, because we are confident it is the disposition of this government, as we believe it is of the people of the United States, to cultivate the relations of amity and commerce, in their widest extent, with Russia, and with all other powers: If the Russian Minister has received such orders from his government, as are indicated below, they must have been founded on a total misapprehension or misinformation of a transaction, in which our government has, we have no doubt, done every thing to manifest its regard for the precepts and usages of national law, as well as its respect for the Sovereign of Russia. The existing misapprehension removed, as it soon must be, there can be no doubt, although Mr. Daschkoff may have been with drawn (of which confirmation is wanted) that another Minister will be sent to this government.

We speak on this subject from common report only. If a serious rupture with Russia is at hand, the approaching Session of Congress will enable the Executive to place its character and progress officially before the people; who will find, we are persuaded, that the administration has, on this occasion, committed neither the peace nor the dignity of the nation, but has, as is its wisest policy, endeavored to preserve both inviolate.

Extract to a respectable House in Baltimore, dated.

NEW YORK, NOV. 8.

Mr. DASCHKOFF, the Russian Minister has notified our government that his mission is at an end, and that he shall leave the country as soon as he can arrange his affairs.

This is the result of a negotiation between him and our government, relative to the arrest some time since of Kosloff, the Russian Consul General, for a criminal offence, committed in Philadelphia, and this fact, etc. in conformity with positive instructions from his government. The same spirit which dictated these orders, will, in all probability, refuse an audience to our minister, Mr. PINNEY, and may even throw some obstacles in the way of our trade. Mr. Daschkoff leaves this city to day, and sells his furniture during the next week.

The Georgia Penitentiary.

This noble edifice is at length nearly ready for the reception of convicts. The southern wing, where the male prisoners are to be confined, is finished—it contains large halls, 23 lodging rooms and four cells, it is three stories high, 54 feet in front and about 130 deep. The Keeper's house is three stories, sixty feet square, and in such a state of forwardness that it will soon be tenanted. The wall and work-shops are under way, and rapidly progressing—they are by contract to be finished early in next month, but it is probable their completion will be delayed somewhat beyond that time. The work-shops are to be two stories, with porches and balconies; to be 150 feet long, and to form a part of the back wall, on each corner of which a watch-tower is to be fixed. The female apartment is to be precisely like that of the males, but has not yet been commenced. The entire building, which is an improved plan of the New York state prison, will occupy when completed more than an acre of ground. Of its cost, nothing like an accurate estimate can be formed. Between 50 and 60,000 dollars have been already

appropriated, and as much more will probably be required. Great praise is due the architect, Mr. Robertson—the undertaker, Mr. Allen—and the superintending commissioners, for the zeal and ability with which they have discharged the several duties confided to them.

The Penitentiary, or State Prison, is not only a building on which the eye may rest with pleasure; but, it is a proud monument of the wisdom, the public spirit, and the humane policy of our state. It must be highly gratifying to every liberal mind, that our present criminal code, which, like the laws of Draco, is written in letters of blood, will be in a few months changed for a milder system—a system, which will not regard the petty thief and murderer, as equally hurtful to society—but which, as ought ever to be the case, will graduate the punishment of an offender to the crime he has committed. Independent of its humanity, the Penitentiary system promises other advantages. It has yielded in Virginia for years a handsome annual revenue, and wherever the experiment has been fairly made the result is believed to have been equally favorable. But whether profitable or the reverse, justice and sound policy require that the life of a human being should not be taken from him, except in case of extreme necessity.

Several white men have been lately murdered by the Pawnee and Osage Indians. The Pawnees justify the act as defending the hunting ground from the whites. But the Osages say, that the few whites who visit their country as hunters, kill more Buffalo in one year than would support their nation (of 10,000 persons) for the same time. 5000 Buffalo were killed last season, only for hides and tallow.

The Osages complain that settlements are forming in the most of their hunting country, five hundred miles west of the Mississippi, being about half way to the Spanish villages in Mexico.

It is conjectured that the Indians who have committed the late depredations at the Boon's lick settlements, are Sacks and Winebagoes, who were returning from an expedition against some tribes of Missouri Indians, with whom they are at war. Fear, and not treaties, must bind these people, as the experience of General Smith fully illustrates.

Missouri Gazette.

Notice to Flat Builders

At the Town House, on Monday the 25th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. will be let to the lowest Bidder, the building of Two Flats for the use of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, of the following description:

48 feet long, 10 feet wide, 10 feet rake, sides 2 feet high, to be made of one piece, or two securing them with waggod bolts.

Three Kelsons, each 12 inches wide and 6 inches thick.

To be plank'd across with 2 inch plank, and lined fore and aft on inside with 1 1/4 inch plank.

Sides to be 5 inches wide on the gunwale, and the ends banded in a sufficient manner with iron.

ALSO, the building of two other Flats, of the following description:

30 feet long, 6 feet wide, 6 feet rake, sides 1 1/2 feet high, 3 inches on the gunwale.

One Kelson, 5 by 10 inches.

To be plank'd across and lined with 1 1/2 inch boards, inside.

Ends banded with iron. J. W. Wright, Sec'y. Fayetteville, Nov. 14.

Notice.

THE subscriber being about to leave town, requests those persons to whom he is indebted to furnish their respective accounts for settlement; and those who are indebted to him, are solicited to make immediate payment, otherwise they will find their accounts in the hands of Mr. E. Bateman for collection.

Josiah Dyer. Fayetteville, Nov. 21. 41tf

Hugh M. Guire,

NEXT DOOR TO THE

State Bank,

Has just received and for Sale.

60 pair of Mens' first quality Shoes

60 do. best Morocco Sandals

35 do. White Kid, do.

35 do. Satchel walking Shoes

60 do. coloured Morocco Slippers

24 do. Children's buskins. Fayetteville, Nov. 21, 1816.

Notice.

THE Co Partnership heretofore existing between the subscriber, under the firm of

Newby & M'Intosh,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the concern, are requested to pay the same to Larkin Newby, who is fully authorized to grant discharges; and those to whom they are indebted, will please present their claims to him for payment.

L. Newby,

B. M'Intosh.

Fayetteville 14, 1816. 41 3c

\$ 10 Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 23rd of July last, from the subscriber, a negro man by the name of

ISAAC,

he is about nineteen years of age,

five feet five or six inches high; he is a black fellow, a little bow legged, has a scar under the knee-pan, has a sly look and a smiling countenance; speaks plain and appears uneasy when spoken to, his clothes was cheap cotton, but I suppose his dress to be changed since he left me.

I had stole from me, three five dollar bills and a two dollar bill, which I suppose him to have, he went off with a fellow well known in North-Carolina, by the name of Bob, that formerly belonged to Mr. Evans, who lives near the town of Fayetteville, N. Carolina. Any person that will apprehend and secure the said fellow in any jail, till the subscriber gets him, shall receive the above reward

Washington Cockfield.

Lynchess Lake, Williamsburg, South-Carolina, Nov. 9. 41 3p

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, on the 30th of October last, while in the town of Fayetteville,

A Black Mare,

she was very low in flesh when she went away, stout made in her hind quarters but slender before, about fourteen hands high, about eight or nine years old, and when she went away, she left a young colt that was folded about the last of July last. A generous reward will be given to any person that will bring the said Mare to the subscriber, living on Stewart creek, near Mr. Daniel M'Intyre's mill, Cumberland county.

Simon Ingram.

November 21, 1816.

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on the 12th instant, a small

Dark Bay Horse,

both of his hind feet white, with a long tail; I purchased the said Horse from a man, who said he lived in Orange county, N. C. if he is not taken up, perhaps he is gone that way. Any person that will bring the said horse to the subscriber in Fayetteville, or give such information so that I can get him again, shall be liberally rewarded & all reasonable expenses paid.

E. Bateman.

November 21, 1816. 41 3

The Sale of the LOTS, advertised in this paper by Dr. Benj. Robinson, is postponed till January next, at which time due notice will be given. November 14, 1816.