

who in his dreams thinks it his. Destruction to the Bonapartes and live Ferdinand VII. resounded through the air at the moment the vile Proclamations were thrown into the fire—this was the general voice which like a torrent shook on his throne the Demon of rebellion and discord, and hurled him to destruction.

After this ceremony finished, there appeared a proclamation of the Vice King, calling upon all good citizens who should have or know of any of these seditious papers, to give immediate notice to the civil authority on pain of amercing.

NEW YORK, June 19.

The eye of commerce is now particularly directed to the advices which arrive from any of the ports under the influence of his Napoleon majesty, and, whether the news is good, bad, or indifferent, it is interesting.

As far as respects the American property at the port of Tonningen, we are enabled to state, on the authority of captain Berry and his passengers, that, as late as the 7th of last month, no recent change had taken place relative to the sequestration of our property—indeed, it was the opinion of many, that no general seizure was likely to occur.

Captain Berry informs, that when he sailed, a report was current, that it was expected Bonaparte would shortly allow exportations from Tonningen to Hamburg; and it was also supposed a free trade between Tonningen and Altona would soon take place.

The market at Tonningen was glutted, and the prices were not flattering.

Captain Endicott, who arrived here yesterday, sailed from Lisbon on the 8th ult. at which time, the British and Portuguese armies remained on the frontiers, and it was said a large French army was approaching—a battle was daily expected. The British army consisted of 19,000 men, and the Portuguese of 40,000.

The hon. Mr. Jackson and his lady, on Sunday returned to this city from Boston.

Sir J. B. Warren, in the Swiftsure, with four frigates, have arrived at Halifax from Bermuda. The Cleopatra had sent into Halifax a French corvette of 32 guns, with a valuable cargo, from the Isle of France for Bordeaux.

BOSTON, June 16.

FROM THE SOUTH OF SPAIN.

"Terragona March 24. There are in the vicinity of this place a French army of about twenty thousand, and a Spanish force of thirty thousand to oppose them. The French have a strong park of siege artillery, and probably will try its effect on our city, which is strong by art and nature, and if well defended and well supplied, can withstand a six months siege."

BALTIMORE, JUNE 21.

We have received from the West Indies a Barbadoes Mercury, of the 16th ult. from which we take the following:

This paper proves as we have suspected, the declaration of independence, published in some papers, from the New York Public Advertiser, to be spurious; as the Cumanese expressly avow their allegiance to Ferdinand, and it could be only upon that supposition, that the British admiral Cochrane, would enter upon an intercourse with them, as he has.

It will be observed, that the measures of Carraccas have been more extensively imitated than was before supposed.

BRIDGEPORT, May 19.

The liberties and independence of Spain, like those of all other continental powers in Europe at the feet of the French ruler, seem to have received an impetus in South America, elicited from the misfortunes of the mother country, that promises a noble and high spirited effort to save itself from the general wreck of subjugation, and to give to the Mexicans and Peruvians, and to the whole of the vast continent of Spanish America those national rights and independence hitherto unknown to them either in liberty or commerce.

In this great effort, as it has manifested itself in our most immediate neighborhood along the coasts of Cumana, Barcelona, Carraccas, and the whole of New Andalusia and Venezuela, a spirit of patriotism and loyalty has controlled those ebullitions which too often subvert the first dawn of freedom, and mark an allegiance to their legitimate sovereign, worthy of the independence they are aiming at establishing; and which it were well that the British government have the grace and the glory of supporting them in, and not merely content themselves that, as Bonaparte by a most insignificant piece of policy has declared, if they wish for a noble independence, they shall not be opposed.

A change of government, embracing the principles of that which first succeeded in Spain on the seizure of the monarch and the invasion of the country by the myrmidons of Bonaparte, has taken place throughout these provinces—a supreme junta being established at Carraccas. The whole change was effected in the most tranquil manner, and conducted with the greatest order, almost instantaneous. A Spanish packet having arrived at La Guira on the 22d April, direct from Cadiz, with information of the events that have lately so completely thrown the whole of Spain (except that single point into the power of the French, the captain general of Carraccas, with the intendiant general of finance and the superintendant of the ordinance, being suspected of giving connivance to the projects of Bonaparte, apprehended in that country, were immediately seized, and with two or three other persons of inferior note, compelled to leave the province—being permitted, however, to proceed to any country they wished. At Carraccas, a supreme junta was formed, and delegates were sent on to Barcelona, Cumana, and Augustura, inviting them to unite in establishing an independent government, and to form provincial juntas under the authority of that of Carraccas, as the head or central government. These proposals were received and adopted with avidity in every province; and at Cumana, copying every sentiment and feeling of the supreme junta; the following proclamation was

issued on the 25th ult. in strict conformity to the one issued at Carraccas on the 23d:—

"The Supreme Governing Junta established in this Capital, in name of his majesty of Signor Don Fernando VII. when God preserve—

"To the inhabitants of this City and of the Provinces of New Andalusia and New Barcelona!

"Cumanese, Barcelonians, and Citizens, inhabitants of places belonging to the Provinces of new Andalusia and Barcelona—Loyal and beloved countrymen! The origin of the causes that have given rise to the formation of the new government which has been just established, attend to them, in order that if there be some amongst you, who entertaining a doubt of the existence of such weighty occurrences, should with little reflection disapprove its plan—or with too much apprehensions deem it impracticable or, for want of experience, believe the respectable members who compose it to have acted with sufficient authority—they may advert to facts of which the whole world is and has been witness; and laying aside their fears, fraternal union, and other social virtues, which constitute the basis of the structure of our present security, may render our names immortal, and prosperity to her country—triumph of religion—union with her neighbours—and the confusion and overthrow of tyranny."

The whole of these Provinces are stated to be even beyond description hostile to the French, and to be anxiously desirous of conciliating and strengthening a friendship and alliance with England. It is indeed to the British Nation that they look for encouragement and support in their new government. They ask it of us, and offer us, all their friendship:—On this mission, a Spanish Officer has arrived here with dispatches for our Naval and Military Commanders, the precise nature of which although we do not learn, we yet understand, for assistance and protection. Lieut. Wennett of the Spanish Columbian Army, an official messenger from the Junta of Cumana, arrived here on Wednesday last, in his majesty's schooner Subtle; and yesterday the Wellington brig of war was dispatched, by Sir Alexander Cochrane to La Guira which of itself augurs favourably of the reception of the dispatches, besides that of the bearer of them having been most courteously received by the Admiral.

SOUTH AMERICA.

As every thing connected with that great country, which is now the scene of important transactions, is interesting to Americans, we publish the subsequent observations on her approaching independence, and its reception by Great Britain and France, from Sidney's letters on the affairs of Spain and Spanish America, by the author of South American Independence.

It may be recollected, that one of my principal objections to our suspending the intended emancipation of South America, had been the opportunity it would afford Napoleon to try and gain over her people to his views, by holding out to them a plausible prospect of having the situation of their country materially amended. Unfortunately this opportunity, so much to be deprecated, has been afforded by our erroneous policy; and though it has not succeeded, for reasons we shall presently explain, to the utmost of his wishes, yet it cannot be denied it has gained him many friends and raises an insuperable bar to our hopes of success, by any other mode of proceeding than that of offering to support the people in establishing a full and complete independence. The Spanish Americans reject the meliorations proffered by Buonaparte, not because they prefer the oppressions and disabilities of their own system, but for the plain reason, and, as it is natural for men, beginning to contemplate their rights and their power to do, that they desire to look to perfect independence, as being much better than either. Hence the great body of Spanish Americans have cried out for Ferdinand the seventh in opposition to Buonaparte; the power of the latter they dreaded; while in the certain and speedy extinction of the old dynasty, and with it of the domination of Spain over America, in the person of the former, they hailed the approaching emancipation of themselves and their country.

Thus Spanish America is, virtually, independent at this moment. Events in Spain, rather than the philanthropy of governments, have precipitated this great result; and it is probable, the moment of hearing of the subjection of the mother country, will be seized on by the people for proclaiming the liberty of the colonies. What line of policy then ought Britain be prepared to adopt, upon this approaching, memorable occasion? Will she openly oppose the will of the people, and tell them they must not be free? Surely the experience particularly of the New World, must have long since proved to us the folly of this attempt. No, no; even the temerity of our ministers will not again try the open conquest of Spanish America. But, I must confess, I dread the fatal effects of another kind of policy equally ruinous, and which, there is great danger, our cabinet may be induced to adopt. I mean that of endeavouring to force upon the Spanish Americans, contrary to their own views and wishes, a King—in the person of some branch of the unfortunate House of Bourbon; and who is according to rumour, to be aided by a fleet and several leading emigrants from the south of Spain.

To superficial observers, I admit, the plan of transferring to America the government of Spain and placing at its head a member of the subverted dynasty, may appear not only plausible, but also praise worthy: so did, it should be recollected, our efforts to support that dynasty in Spain herself. But, alas! what have become of those efforts, and how much better had it been we had never made them? But occasioned our signal discomfiture in Spain? Why the indifference of the people in the cause of the government and dynasty we went to sustain? And with this experience before us, shall we now be told, that though we failed in Spain, we are sure to succeed on the same principles in Spanish America?

* See Sir John Moore's letters to Lord Castlereagh.

What...succeed in a country where the people are not only indifferent to those principles, but also determinedly and generally hostile to them; whereas it is well known the mass of the population has long resolved to follow the example of the United States, both in declaring independence and establishing a popular government; and where, in fine, the facilities for their doing so, in despite of Europe exist, even in a superior degree to what they had done on the northern continent. Is it in this state of things then, and in such a country, we are to hope success from a measure which, instead of being accompanied only by the indifference of the people, will be calculated to excite their active hostility which must infallibly array the people in arms against us and leave us ultimately, as upon a recent melancholy occasion on the same continent, without a single friend in the country? Let no one be deluded by such folly.

Our false policy has already done us much injury with the Spanish Americans: it led us to fling away, perhaps forever, the noble opportunity that once presented, for conferring independence on that people; and with this opportunity, the incalculable advantages we must have derived, from the friendship of their emancipated, grateful country. Now, it is probable, the only opportunity that remains to us, is to offer our protection to their already declared independence. Let us be cautious then, I conjure my countrymen, how we treat this last and closing prospect in our favor, in the great southern division of America. Our late measures, it should be recollected, have not been calculated to gain the affections of the Spanish Americans; but, on the contrary, have unhappily rendered them suspicious of us; and, by uselessly opposing the will of the people, have excited a hostility from principle that must, if further aggravated, exclude us ultimately from the whole of the new world. Ought England in the present crisis, to expose herself to this alternative? Should she now, with nearly the entire of the old world cut off from her, risk also her connexion with the whole of the new—and for what object? To try to force into establishment in the new world, contrary to its peculiar circumstances, and to views, the interests and the affections of its people, a dynasty and frame of government, antiquated even in one of the least enlightened corners of Europe? No—surely the common-sense of England will save her from this fresh disgrace; and particularly, as the way to certain success lies so plain and open. The universal hope of our success in Spain arose from the expectation, that the people would join in the cause; what grounds of hope can we then have, where the force of the people will be opposed to us? Let us not, I must finally beseech my countrymen, hazard longer the great and solid interests of the British empire, for inadequate and inconsistent views. The people of America, though they can and will establish their freedom, and sustain it, independent of us, of all Europe, and of commerce, yet may, at the present critical and awful moment of their affairs, be gained over to a friendly and lasting connexion and intercourse with us, by a reasonable offer of protection to their new liberties being speedily made by us. The offer will appear gracious on our part; it will enable us to assist in directing the great political change in Spanish America, and in preventing much confusion; it will also assist us in opening in that country a hospitable asylum for the emigrated Spaniards; it will be the best and perhaps the only mode of destroying the partiality already formed there by several in favor of France; it will have a powerful effect, by disclosing new commercial views, to reconcile us with North-America; and lastly, by the wide spread which our trade and our resources must receive, from having the immense regions of Spanish America added to the field of their operation, it will have the probable effect, by convincing the French emperor of the impossibility of exhausting our means, to induce him to that peace which his present hopes of injuring us leads him to refuse."

American Citizen.

FROM THE TICKLER.

The true patent Jacobinic Ladder.

Although there may be some well meaning people among the democrats, yet a great proportion of them ascend the ladder of jacobinism, by grades something like the following.—They were Timid whigs, in 1776, when danger was near. Furious whigs, in 1782, when danger was over. Grateful whigs, in 1788, when France claimed our independence as the price of her services.

Shayites, in 1786, when by seditions and inflammatory writings and speeches, insurrection against the constituted authorities, was openly preached by them, and actually carried into practice in the state of Massachusetts.

Anti-federalists, in 1788, when the federal constitution (under which we have prospered so much) was opposed and denounced by them as 'the calm of despotism,' a 'monarchy in disguise,' &c.

Genetines, in 1794, when they violated our independence and neutrality by fitting out ships, commissioning officers, and enlisting men for Genet, in the very face of our government and laws.

Whiskey boys, in 1794, when they rose in arms against the mild and prudent administration of Washington himself; when Madison's French partialities were well known, when 'Jefferson retired to avoid making a figure,' and when 'these pretended patriots already had their prices.'

Citizens and Sans-Culottes, in 1795 and 1796, when French jacobinic societies were formed throughout the United States to intimidate the government; when they placed the French cockades on the standard of their militia regiments: when the French cockades was publicly worn by them, and when they declared that insurrection was a holy thing, and the first duty of a free people.

Rank insurgents, in 1798, when they carried the holy doctrine of insurrection into practice in the state of Pennsylvania.

Republicans, in 1799, when they threw off those names which had become so justly obnoxious; but retaining the same principles under the sacred name of republicans, advocated the payment of a tribute and douceur to Talleyrand & co. and

sent a special envoy to negotiate for the treaty of submission and allegiance with &c. &c. &c.

Jeffersonians, in 1800, when they de Duane, Gallender, &c. to advocate the cause of France, to scandalize the character of Washington, Hamilton and their friends, and to vilify the government, and elevate Jefferson as a viating friend of France.

Terrorists, in 1801, 1802 and 1803, when political intolerance as despotism was practiced of the real whigs of 1775, officers of the stationary army, and dear friends of Washington were hurled from their offices and deprived their bread and living.

Monarchists, in 1804 and 1805, when openly rejoiced in the success of Bonaparte's destruction of peaceable republics, and his march with 15,000,000 dollars to assist his strides to universal monarchy.

Embargoes, in 1808, when non-intercourse and embargo laws were invented to make us and defenceless, that we might fall an easy prey to the destroyer of mankind—And they will

Loyal French subjects, in 18—, when they shall have crushed Spain, and conquered the berty of the seas.—Huzza for jacobinism! SPINOS

From the Republican Watch Tower COMMUNICATION.

A citizen of an adjacent county, who had his female slave committed to the custody of this city for running away from him, a few days past to the Police, to have her cut for felony; alledging that she had stolen him articles to the value of seven dollars amongst which was a very valuable lock, which would not have lost for four dollars; he being more of it than all the other articles, his woman being in Bridewell, he was told to be there on the next morning at four o'clock, so, and on a further examination it appeared the articles in question were taken in this county, where the complainant lives, he was told to take her to that county and prosecute there.

The women being brought forth, was interrogated in the presence of her master— Q "Did you take a lock from your property?" A. "Yes sir." Q. "Why did you take it?" A. "I could not help it. I ran away from him because he treated me cruelly, and he laid to a neck yoke that weigh'd 20 pounds which round my neck, and it hung in my arms when I ran away a man fl'd it off, and I hid it in the creek."

Thus was the nominal value of the neck and lock to answer the purpose of convicting an unfortunate slave, and enable her to transport her, and pocket the price of her India Bondage. The magistrate refused to interfere, further than to deliver her to him.

The British sloop of war Rattlesnake, guns, arrived in England, after a cruise of ten years in the Indian Seas—only one original crew has returned in her, who are cabin boy and has come back boatwain.

Cape-Fear Lottery.

The following Prizes have been drawn the publication of the last list.

Prize of 1000 dollars—No 7661.
Do. of 200 dollars—No's 9298 1842 1976
Do. of 100 dollars—No's 42 4 1847 1851 899
Do. of 50 dollars—No's 7096 137 6042 1940
1235 6992 8077 2473 2953 6172 3306.
Do. of 20 dollars—No's 589 11 4 6864 7418 80
6047 49 10007 5605 2834 13342 4963 3361 948 56
7749 10432 2179 4654 5702 1294 8510 4764 240
8167 4928 3678 4481 8655 9506 4974 3229 824
10708 6302 8877 7826 4307.
Do. of 10 dollars—No's 4204 9223 7517 8223
7453 17 5931 4703 9165 9335 9581 5112 4439 80
10790 561 4951 8329 798 4763 2841 10971 10309
7399 10056 10499 10516 2394 1660 5537 574 499
9599 7225 8341 8727 7837 7798 596 4456 3000
10079 1887 2866 473 4023 2824 1371 1131 601
8976 3101 5345 4512 9738 10227 631 9262 8097 58
5193 4184 1851 1352 6231 8404 35 4409 4683 33
7842 5911 5660 8864 6521 7377 1974 4226 961 561
6200 3858 1724 8773 1379 4380 5122 2557 8449 71
4495 9276 10225 3551 646 1161 7071 10259 299
8777 8565 6580 7898 6604 4277 2140 518 3309 820
1472 3825 2848 5748 10686 7485 5487 5006 704
9679 2537 8165 7503 5008 10475 4650 8248 48
9185 9457 94 9365 7374 5137 183 7505 891 58
7033 6715 2021 1960 3797 7496 8074 10120 267 58
6192 10046 3899 10510 2119 2754 1321 9008 308
9105 1021 2 6109 6219 7420 6795 6456 543 3079 80
2424 8715 9360 10796 3266 384 10343 6466 146
2434 5907 6204 9368 1494 4870 10519 8315 8749
10620 5879 1062 7557 10960 968 9008 8749 80
10625 4422 9929 7606 4801 1780 5505 1739 350
9126 6241 8192 4944.

[Prizes of 8 dollars to be inserted in our next issue.]

Notice.

THE Drawing of the CAPE-FEAR Lottery is postponed until Tuesday the 24th inst. in order that gentlemen, at a distance, may have an opportunity of purchasing some of the tickets which are undrawn. Tickets undrawn Prizes will be received in payment of other Tickets, warranted undrawn—And Tickets warranted undrawn, will be sent to any office in this state or in the adjoining states, to commodate purchasers. 7000 Tickets were drawn, leaving only 4000 in the Wheel, which are the following Prizes:

1 Prize of 6000 Dollars	6000
2 Prizes of 2000	2000
2 do. of 1000	1000
7 do. of 500	500
4 do. of 200	200
10 do. of 100	100
20 do. of 50	50
68 do. of 20	20
435 do. of 10	10
844 do. of 8	8

* * * The first drawn Ticket on the 24th inst. will be entitled to a Prize of 500 Dollars. In consequence of the great gain of the Lottery Tickets are now selling at \$7.75 cents.

H. BRANSFORD

Fayetteville, July 3d. 1810.
PRICE 5 CENTS
MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA
WITH ROLLERS
for sale at this office.