

CURRAGA, APRIL 20.

By the sloop Louisa, Capt. Turner, from the city of St. Domingo, we learn it was the prevailing opinion there that Bolivar intended to attack that place. Two of the vessels belonging to his squadron captured a Spanish schooner off the Punta Salinas, where they came to anchor, and landed a small party, who took the priest prisoners; in the mean time some of the crew of the captured schooner making their escape, proceeded over land to the city, and gave information of the landing of the patriots; the consequence was that an embargo was immediately laid on all vessels in the harbor, and every preparation made to receive the enemy.

A French sloop of war, of 22 guns, arrived off the city on the 21st of March, to cruise against Christophe, and reported that two frigates had already sailed for that purpose. It would appear that Petion will not be molested, but for what reason does not appear; the sloop fell in with one of his men of war, of inferior force, without attempting anything against her; boats were seen to pass several times from the one to the other.

REMARKS.

The reason why the sloop Louisa was allowed to proceed is that she was lying outside the river, and captain Turner seizing the opportunity of getting immediately under way on learning that an embargo was to be laid on.

A schooner belonging to Jamaica, having on board a cargo of cattle, and in every respect ready to proceed also, but lying further up the river than the Louisa, Capt. Turner informs us that he perceived she had been detained, and her cargo relanding. This measure has probably been adopted to prevent her falling into the hands of Bolivar's squadron. Several American vessels were lying at the city waiting for cargoes.

We are also informed that intelligence had been received in the city of St. Domingo, stating that the Spanish government had shut the ports of Porto Rico against the flags of all nations. This appears, however, to be indirect contradiction to the documents lately published by the Spanish ambassador in America, inviting foreigners to settle in that island.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in the city of New York dated

PARIS, MARCH 24.

"I was yesterday at the Champ de Mars and saw Mademoiselle Garnerio ascend into the air by a balloon. It was a most extraordinary and painfully interesting sight. She was seated in a kind of wicker basket and suspended 20 feet perhaps, by cords from the balloon, with the parachute floating loose between her and the balloon. At about 20 minutes after 4 the balloon was set at liberty; the wind was very strong from N. yet the balloon was so well charged that it ascended at an angle of about 60 degrees and at the rate of about a mile in 3 minutes. In two minutes from the time she started, she disengaged herself from the balloon at the height, I should judge, of 2500 feet from the ground and descended like lightning a short distance, when the parachute opened and she was gently let down to her mother earth, after an absence of about 5 minutes.—She lighted near a mile from the Champ de Mars, and within 2 or 3 rods of the bank of the Seine.—Thousands of people immediately surrounded her, and escorted her on horseback, safe and sound, back to her father and half distracted mother and sister. There were about 6000 people within the Champ de Mars who paid 1 franc admission; a few paid 5 and even 10 francs to go within the enclosure. This money went, it is said, to the distressed inhabitants of Soissons. On the outside of the Champ de Mars and near it I suppose there were not fewer than 25,000 more.—The lady is a demoiselle about 25 years old, not handsome, and just before she started looked very pallid and I thought frightened, though I dare say much less so than the thousands who were looking at her, but the moment she began to ascend her composure returned, and she waved two white flags which she held in her hands with much grace.

BOSTON, MAY, 7.

By Capt. Foster from Liverpool, papers of that city to April 4, and London to April 2, have been received.

J. Davidson, Esq. is appointed British Consul at New-Orleans.

A dispute exists between the British & Maharrattas in the East Indies, which it is feared will end in war.

The great expedition against the Algerines was still preparing.

The Wine merchants in London petitioned for a reduction of the duty on wines; but met a civil refusal.

The late King of Sweden is proceeding under a white flag to visit the Holy Land.

Measures are taking in all the European countries to prevent the introduction of the plague.

In Liverpool, Ralph Kinder has been convicted of shipping on board the Patona for America divers articles used in the cotton and silk manufactures, and sentenced to forfeit 200l. and be imprisoned 12 months.

In Jan. last, the French Consul at Tripoli, was on the point of obtaining the release of some Genoese made prisoners under the white flag, but the Consul of a foreign power prevented it.

A prosecution is said to be ordered in France against the Duke of Gaeta and Count Mollin, for selling the rents of the Sinking Fund under Bonaparte.—Mr. Dider is imprisoned in Paris. Seventy-two convents have been established in the Duchy of Tuscany.

The Portuguese Government refuse to permit the re-establishment of the Jesuits in its dominions.

Frederick Augustus, Duke of Nassau, has deceased recently.

LONDON MARCH, 24.

It is said that Admiral Exmouth's squadron which has sailed from Genoa, goes to avenge

an insult on the British flag by a Tunisian Xebec.

Some agitation has taken place in Parliament in consequence of an attack by Mr. Breugham on the personal character of the Prince Regent.

LONDON MARCH, 26.

The frigate Graineus has sailed for Lisbon, with Mr. Ward, our ambassador, to supersede Mr. Canning, who is to come home in her and who is to be the president of the office of accounts and to have a seat in the cabinet.

Mr. Vansittart moved yesterday, in the house of Commons, the continuation of the war import—and to continue for five years those added to the excise.

A private letter from Paris says, how truly we know not, that a letter written by Bonaparte from St. Helena, has been intercepted at Paris. Its contents, and the manner in which it was intercepted are not mentioned—nothing beyond the circumstance of such a letter having been intercepted.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER OF APRIL STATE OF COMMERCE IN FRANCE.

Minister of the Interior.—The chambers of commerce have received with great acknowledgments the King's ordinance granting bounties for the seal and whale fishery. We may be certain this measure will give activity to our merchants marine.

The outfits for our colonies have been unhappily interrupted; an advantageous change is in preparation; our islands are about to be restored to their natural state, and French commerce will resume its course in this channel.

It begins to take a part in the supply of the Brazils. Several cargoes have been dispatched thither. The Spaniards and Portuguese also come to our ports to take in lading for different parts of America.

The vessels of the United States visit us regularly, and take our wines and silks in exchange for the cotton and colonial produce which they bring us.

An interesting report from the chamber of commerce of Lyons, dated the 9th inst. gives a view of the state of business in that city, in January and February: it will be thence seen, that it had experienced a moment of suspension, which is explainable from the following causes. The Americans having, in 1815, raised the price of silks by their numerous demands, and appearing to have overstocked their own market, their purchases were stopped. On the other hand, the orders from Germany were also suspended in the expectation of a fall of prices. This fall took place in January, upon which the buyers re-appeared; and in February the labours of the manufacturer, and the sale of raw and organize silk, began to be resumed.

The most important improvements have taken place in the situation of the manufactures of Avignon. The number of silk-looms in activity during the fourth quarter of 1815, surpassed by more than 200 that of the preceding quarter; thus furnishing employment to 700 workmen who were previously destitute of it, and a manufacture extraordinary of more than 408 webs of different kinds.

Rouen has also presented in February last, a very animated spectacle. Many foreigners have appeared there; our spun cottons have been much in demand.—Superior sales to those in January have taken place; the same has been the case as to linen yarn; in short, during the preceding month, there has been an increase in the sales, to the amount of 2100 pieces in velveteens, cords, &c.

These various details indicate, if not a state of prosperity, at least that return to commercial activity and life, which was remarked with satisfaction in the 6 last months of 1814, and in the beginning of 1815, still less for what it was in itself than for the hopes of daily increase which it entitled us to entertain.

MARCH 28.

The funds have lately recovered much of the depression into which the rejection of the property tax plunged them.

The navy estimates were further discussed in a committee of the House of Commons last night, and so rigorously have Ministers fulfilled their pledge of economy in this great branch of expenditure, that neither the calculating parsimony of Mr. Banks, nor the carping ingenuity of the regular opposition squad, could find a single objectionable item.—Both tried divisions; when the former mustered 85 popularity hunting gentlemen, to 163; and the latter returned to nearly their old low level, and counted 38 well known noes, to 124.

The hopes of the poor party are sinking apace. Flushed with a fancied victory which did not belong to them they have since attacked pell-mell, but have been in every attempt repulsed with disgrace and discomfiture by adversaries entrenched on the impregnable ground of a just & wise policy, and sustained by the merited gratitude and confidence of an approving nation.

It is denied that these worthies have had any bickerings. Though their followers of the press may say so, we dare any one of themselves to venture the assertion. We defy them to contradict our statement, that during all the early part of the session, they never agreed to any one point agitated in their ebals—and never united in any thing till they got within the walls of the house, when all their moruing's animosities and contests for leadership were suffered to rest, and a sort of tacit compact was pursued to oppose and harass the government.

Did their short-lived hope of getting into place on the shoulders of the property tax more cordially combine these jarring and discordant Aspirants? We fancy not; for if it be correct that we have heard, they quarrelled to use two trite adages, about their chickens before they were hatched, & skinned the bear they had still to hunt. [Sun.]

NEW YORK, MAY 13.

ONE DAY LATER FROM LONDON.

By the ship Marcellus, which arrived at this port on Saturday evening from Liverpool, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have re-

ceived London papers of the 3d of April (being one day the latest) from which the following extracts were made.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER OF APRIL 3.

The debates in both Houses last night were important, in the house of Lords the Marquis of Buckingham brought forward his motion relative to the state of Ireland. Moderation, anxiety for the welfare of Ireland, and a desire to adopt any measures calculated really to do good to that part of the empire, were the prominent features of the debate. The Catholic Question was, in most of the speeches, considered as it always ought to have been, a minor grievance, the removal of which would do nothing towards the melioration of the condition of the Irish people. After all, the improvement of the situation of the Irish depends, as we have invariably maintained, less upon any government than upon the great landed proprietors of the estates in Ireland. The Marquis of Buckingham's motion was negatived, by a majority of 137 to 67.

In the house of commons, certain cases in which the severity of the excise system has been mitigated by the interference of the treasury, were brought forward by the opposition; and one of them, the case of a Mr. Gibbs, was made the subject of a motion. He had entered a cargo of salt 300 bushels, which, upon being measured was found to amount to 315 bushels. It was conceived a change in the atmosphere that might have occasioned a greater surplus weight. No attempt had been made to bribe the excise officer, and part of the fine was remitted. And this is the most prominent case upon which the party replied. Lord Castle-rough was very happy in his comments upon the anxiety of the modern whigs to enforce the most vigorous execution of the excise laws.

The motion was negatived not by a majority of 76 as all the morning papers have stated, but by a majority of 92, the numbers for the motion being 42 and against it 140.

KINGSTON, JAM. APRIL 2.

Morillo's Army.—By the vessels arrived from the Main, the following particulars of the operations of the expedition, under the command of Morillo, have transpired in spite of the mystery in which the government conceals all its operations.

The city of Carthagena having been occupied, he began to fit out the expedition destined for the interior of Grenada; but, to war and hunger, disease followed; the Carthagenian troops under his command were attacked by the small-pox, & the Europeans with the dysentery, of which many died, although they were removed to Turbaeo, which retarded much the progress of the expedition. In the mean while accounts were received, that obliged him to hasten his advance. In the month of January, Brigadier Porras attacked Colonel Santander a Republican Chief, in Oeane, but was repulsed with the loss of almost all his troops, and was obliged to retreat to Santo-Martha. The second in command of the Royalists, Capmani, recruited his troops in Mommox, and returned to attack Oeane, but with no better success. This obliged Morillo to abandon that route, and to order that they should advance to the South.

The right wing of the flying army of Morillo, during the siege of Carthagena, obtained the occupation of the North of Neehi, which opens the entrance to the rich province of Antioguia; but on approaching the city of Zaragossa, the inhabitants set fire to their habitations, and retired to Los Remedios: the Royalists advanced, and in the ambushes and difficult passages, were completely routed; almost all remaining upon the field, with the exception of the few that escaped to relate the disaster. The Republicans took more than 600 muskets, with all their baggage, mountain artillery, and military stores. This news alarmed Morillo, and caused him to raise a new force, composed of the peasantry of the state of Carthagena, amounting to fifteen hundred, who were forced to enlist against their inclination.

The Southern road proving also bad, he changed his route to enter by way of Zimity, which is the middle road. The Royalists met with no resistance, for the Patriots, the inhabitants of Zimity, fled to the mountains. Fifteen men were left by the Royalists there, as a guard, and they proceeded up the Rio Grande de la Magdalena, to march by St. Bartolome, to Los Remedios, to avenge their grievance, but the experienced say, that the difficulties are much greater in this route than any other. As soon as the inhabitants of Zimity knew of the small guard left, without support, they rushed from the mountains, surprised, and put them to the sword. In the interim, Brigadier Morales, with the forces newly raised in Carthagena, hearing the fate of the guard of Zimity, entered that place and butchered 1500 people, old men, women, and children, all that were to be found: on their part, the inhabitants of Los Remedios, retaliated upon the Royalists prisoners in the same manner.

By the same channel it is made known that to the Government General of New-Grenada, they replied in energetic terms, that, "if he was able to enter the city of Carthagena, he will not enter the interior of the Kingdom, for they are resolved to defend themselves, by all their advantageous positions of mountains, rivers, and inaccessible places."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

We have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres—the writer formerly resided in Boston:—

"During a stay of several months in this city, I observed the officers of the Orpheus, constantly engaged in smuggling money. Captain Fabian has a turn for business, and would do well in our town of Boston, at some corner in State street.

"There are in this city some worthy and respectable English merchants, yet the greater part are shopmen, in information, manners, &c.; smart at all the little tricks in vogue amongst knights of the pattern card, and linnen hall. Carousing, drinking and low mirth, ren-

der the young men fashionable; the more serious, pass their leisure hours in reading and circulating false reports, to suit their purposes.—Few of these gentlemen speak the language of the country, and endeavour to keep as ignorant of the manners, and events of the times, as if they lived in their old shops, of Cheapside and Cripple-Gate.

"To be sure the prospects of these men are distressing; another executive (the junta of observation) will check retailing by foreigners, which renders them averse to the expected change, and cause many dismal reports.

"Double or three-fold taxes to what they were before, and the impossibility of smuggling more cash, are ruinous circumstances, which, in their opinion, will inevitably destroy the province of La Plata, and are the causes of the bad accounts they undoubtedly communicate to their friends abroad.

"The English are now as bumble at Buenos Ayres, as they were arrogant eight months ago; one has been hung for conspiracy. Commodore Fabian has been sent to Coventry by the commander in chief of the republican forces, and he has pocketed it with humility."

NORFOLK, MAY 18.

The fine fast sailing ship INDIAN CHIEF, CAPTAIN WATSON, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday, after a passage of 36 days from London.—Capt. W. and a gentleman who came as passenger with him have furnished us with papers to the 6th of April, but we do not find their contents interesting to an American reader. They are chiefly filled with parliamentary proceedings, upon important topics—the reduction of the army and navy expenses, are called for with great earnestness, by the opposition—in short a general reform in the public expenditures, an examination into public accounts and correcting abuses in the expenditures, topics which are urged upon the attention of ministers, but we believe that it will all end in nothing—when we see how difficult it is to attain those objects in this young country, in this free republic, we conclude the minority may complain, and if they find any benefit from complaint, it will be the only benefit they will reap.

The opposition, insist that France is in a very agitated, indeed convulsed state, but they do not, to our mind, advance sufficient proof to support what they assert. No doubt perfect tranquility, does not reign in France, nor is it presumable to expect that a tempest, which has raged for twenty-five years, would cease at once, to agitate the billows, though its fury was spent.

A circumstance which occurred, has excited so much feeling in, and out of Parliament, though of no importance to us in this country, it shews that military insolence is not submitted to patiently. The earl of Essex and lord Milton, were riding in an open carriage, through one of the streets of London, when they were stopped by one of the horse guards; the dragoons struck one of the horses of the carriage, and lord Essex remonstrating with him, the fellow replied, if he attempted to move forward, he would not only cut his horse down, but those in the carriage also. The earl of Essex, brought the affair before the house of lords next day, ministers were severely handled, and they made but a lame defence, but promised to take measures, that should prevent a recurrence of similar abuses.

The state of commerce in England, is represented as most alarming, but of that we may form some idea by what is the case in our own country.

Norfolk Ledger.

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1816.

COMMUNICATED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RALEIGH MINERVA.

Sir—At two considerable meetings in Orange county, where the subject was discussed, it was the prevailing opinion that Maj. Genl. CALVIN JONES, of Raleigh, would be a suitable person to supply the vacancy in Congress, occasioned by Mr. Stanford's death. At these meetings (one of an organized body of men for another purpose) no formal resolutions were passed, or pledges of support given: that would have been caucusing, a measure subversive of the independence of elections, and an usurpation of the people's rights; but it was the expressed wish that Gen. Jones should become a candidate, believing he would extensively unite the suffrages of the district. Other persons in other places concur in this belief and wish.

There seemed also a peculiar fitness in selecting the candidate from Wake: that county never having had a representative, whereas, Orange has had several and Person, the only remaining county in the district, one. You are requested therefore to make this nomination public in your next paper. Further particulars will be published if necessary, but it is considered enough to bring, in some way, the subject before the people, who alone are competent to decide on the merits of this or any other commendation.

A. B.

Orange County, May 19, 18 6.

Sherwood Haywood of Raleigh, Robert Locke of Roan and John Branch of Halifax, have been appointed by the President, commissioners to superintend the subscriptions towards constituting the capital of the bank of the United States.

During the late commencement at the University of North-Carolina, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following persons, viz.

On Lawson H. Alexander, William J. Alexander, James A. Craig, Moses J. De Rosset, Junius A. Moore, John E. Graham, Mark M. Henderson, James Sampson, Nathaniel C. Daniel, Joseph R. Lloyd, William B. A. Wallis, John Patterson, of North-Carolina, John Y. Mason, Virginia, James W. McClung, Tennessee.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was also conferred on the Rev. Charles A. Hill of Louisburg, N. C.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Thomas G. Polk, William J. Polk, M. D. James Henderson, M. D. William Henderson, M. D. and John A. Ramsay, Alumni of that University.