

### RALEIGH, (N. C.)

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### Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The following is from a Chester paper received this morning:—

*Chester Chronicle of*  
Thursday, 3. P. M.

**Disturbances at Manchester, &c.**—We are sorry to learn that most alarming symptoms of insubordination have been manifested by the discontented cotton spinners, &c. Throughout the whole of the week, they have assembled in great numbers—some say to the amount of ten or twelve thousand men—and paraded the streets of Manchester; and it is supposed, from funds previously formed, they have been enabled to provide themselves with food. The magistracy, however, have not been inactive; they have been preparing for a more alarming change, which was fully expected to take place when the money which they raised was exhausted. Accordingly, measures were taken to assemble the military immediately, in case of necessity; and for this purpose routes were lodged in the hands of several of the magistrates by the commander in chief of the district, directing the concentration of a considerable force. These precautionary steps, it would seem, have not been unnecessary; for this morning, an order was received for the immediate march of a strong detachment of the 95th regiment, in garrison here; and at a quarter past one this day, they marched past our office on their way to Manchester, via Warrington. The precise cause of this movement is not known here; but should any thing transpire in the course of the evening, we will stop the press to communicate it to our readers.

We are happy to add, however, that no disturbances have actually broken out at Manchester, or its neighbourhood; but, in consequence of the continuance of so large a body of journeymen voluntarily out of employ, the magistrates of Manchester, have thought it prudent to have a military force near at hand, lest any riot should break out; and at their desire, Sir John Bingham has detached some troops to Manchester and its vicinity.

Aug. 3.—It is with regret that we have still to state, that the advices from Manchester, received this morning, convey no intelligence upon which we can anticipate the approaching tranquillity of that place. The spinners still continue their refractory proceedings, and are daily augmenting their number, both by artifices and intimidation. Those who would willingly keep to their work are prevented from doing so, either by menaces or insidious persuasions; while the masters are actually deterred from employing them in consequence of the vexatious annoyances to which they are constantly subjected. How much longer this state of things can continue, without leading to serious tumults, we know not; but that the most alarming consequences may be expected to ensue, if some check be not speedily opposed cannot be doubted.

The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, col. Harvey, arrived yesterday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, at Apsley-house, from Cambray. His grace is expected to remain in England until his presence shall be necessary at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Accounts received by the Lord Castlereagh, Bengal ship, which left St. Helena on the 5th June, represent Bonaparte to be amended in his health. He seems to make, now and then, some experiments upon his constitution, that he may raise apprehensions, and so obtain a relaxation of the precaution against his escape. When he finds others will not be alarmed for him, he takes alarm for himself, resumes his exercises, and consents to be better.

We regret to state, that Mr. Henry Alexander the colonial secretary of the Cape of Good Hope, died on the 6th of May of a violent dysentery, which carried him off in the short space of two days. Mr. Alexander was uncle to the earl of Clarendon, and had been chairman of the committees of the house of commons.

Aug. 4.—**The Queen**—The account of this morning is, that Her majesty has had a good night and continues a little better.

The writs for the meeting of the new parliament being returnable this day, it will be prorogued for 59 days, with the ceremony usually observed upon this somewhat rare occasion.

Mr. Alexander Bering has been invited to attend the approaching congress at Aix-la-Chapelle. The distinguished honour is doubtless owing to the intimate connexion which

subsists between that gentleman and the pecuniary arrangements made by France for satisfying the demands of the allied powers.

We have received a Hamburg mail, bringing papers to the 29th ult.

An article from Stockholm states, that from the 1st of April this year, the annual appanage of the king is fixed at 840,000 bank dollars (formerly 270,000, besides the hereditary annuity of 200,000 bank dollars, for the liquidation of the foreign debt. That of the crown prince is fixed at 100,000 bank dollars.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 1.—The singular suspension of business at Manchester still continues, and the strength of the discontented is even increased by continued accessions of numbers. No means of checking this monstrous and alarming evil has yet been suggested, and indeed it appears to be beyond the reach of human ingenuity to provide an adequate remedy without such encroachments on the liberty of the subject as cannot be endured. An application of military force has been spoken of; but such a cure would be worse than the disease. This, however, is most certain, that if we cannot destroy this principle of combination, it will infallibly destroy us. Neither commerce nor manufactures, nor law, liberty, nor independence, can consist with the right of legislation assumed by these confederacies, in the most important of all matters, the price of labour.

It is the opinion of many writers, that Great Britain has now reached the acme of her prosperity, and that her speedy decline, in conformity to the history of all nations, must soon be expected to commence. Various conjectures have been formed as to the causes which are likely to produce her ultimate downfall. The corruptions of government; the increase of luxury; the failure of public spirit; the future marine superiority of America, have all been brought forward as probable efficient causes of our declension in the scale of nations.

INSBRUCK, JULY 16.—The new Roman Senator, Prince Corsini, (Lucien Bonaparte) has quitted Rome for some months to return to Florence.

LONDON, AUG 5.

**Determined Attempt at Suicide.**—Monday afternoon a soldier of the East London Militia, going along the Stratford road, was alarmed at finding a female genteelly dressed suspended by a silk handkerchief from the bough of a tree, inside the hedge. He immediately cut her down, having only that moment hung herself, she in a few minutes recovered, and burst into tears; she said she was the wife of a tradesman at Homerton, and thanking him for saving her life, she promised to proceed with all speed to her family. The soldier permitted her to depart on this promise, but watched her. She proceeded along the river Lea, till she thought herself out of sight, and then plunged into the water. The soldier again saved her life, and conducted her home to her family. She had been missing for several days, and a reward had been offered for her recovery.

*Extract of a letter from an American Gentleman dated St. Petersburg, July 15.*

"Yesterday (the anniversary of the Independence of the United States) the American Shipmasters and Supercaergoes dined with Mr. Lewis, a merchant of this place. At constant, our Vice Consul gave a dinner to the Americans there, at which Mr. Harris our Consul attended. At 6 P. M. I went out to see the Emperor and King of Prussia enter the city. The King's daughter has been married to a brother of the Emperor. Many honors were paid them on this occasion. The Emperor's family met them a few miles from the city, and accompanied them to their Palace. Apartments are fitted up in great style, and at great expence, for their reception. All the troops were on parade, and last night every window in the city was illuminated."

Late accounts from England state, that the Manchester manufacturing classes still continue obstinate, and persist in their demand for higher wages, and that the same spirit has spread amongst the workmen in different towns, who also refuse to go on without higher wages. The government have thought of calling in the military to break up this extensive and alarming combination, but have some hesitation about force in such a case. This confederation, consisting chiefly of cotton spinners, puts a stop to the whole system: webs cannot be fabricated by the weaver, or finished by the dyer or calico printer; consequently the revenue suffers, and the sales of raw cotton must be limited, which will also soon be felt by our southern planters; in short, it must create a temporary stagnation, from the cotton grower to the wholesale merchant. It is said to require the labor of eighteen hours a day to make wages at the present prices, which were wrong down during the most gloomy times of the late war.

General Jackson's official account of the capture of Pensacola was received in London on the 1st of August. The London papers a-

bound in remarks and speculations on the subject. Bell's Weekly Messenger, in announcing the capture, thus remarks:

"In some of our former papers we have had frequent occasions to call the attention of our readers to the secret policy of the Americans, and to those gradual, but not insensible approaches, by which they were moving to the attainment of an important object. We observed, that the character of Franklin, and the early American revolutionists, was deeply impressed upon the American government, and from their time to the present, constituted the characteristic of the American executive:—so natural is it to imitate the maxims and manners of those whom we are early taught to admire. Now the characteristics of Franklin were, a long and sagacious foresight both of this object and the most suitable means of attaining it—a slow, gradual, and business-like preparation and progress, and a patient expectation of due seasons and opportunities. By this prudence, as we may see in his life and writings, he not only secured all his objects but procured them at the least cost, and with the least risk. And such is the character of the present American government. They have long, and manifestly, retained an important object within their view; they have been upon the watch for the due time of securing it, and they have deemed that time to have at length arrived.

It is unnecessary to say, that this object is the occupation of the Floridas. The vast continent of America, as lying on the Atlantic Ocean from north to south, is naturally divided into two great parts, of which the north extends from the Pole to the Gulf of Mexico, where the narrow isthmus of Darien connects it with the southern part. Now, from North to South, the whole almost of the northern portion belongs to the United States, except only the provinces of the Floridas at the southern limit; which thus intercept the United States from the sea coast of the Gulf of Mexico. It is, therefore, a very main object with the government of the United States to procure these provinces, and thereby not only procure a strong natural boundary, but to gain a valuable line of sea coast for their back provinces. The greater part of our public writers, indeed, seem not aware of the extent of the Gulf of Mexico, when they write of it as of a mere indentation of sea into the land, instead of a vast sea extending nearly twelve hundred miles inwards from the Atlantic Ocean. Now the coast of this Gulf, adjoining to the provinces of the United States, consists of the provinces of the Floridas which commence with the Gulf upon the Atlantic, and co-extend with it from east to west, till it reaches the isthmus of Darien at its western extremity. The Gulf then flows along the isthmus of Darien about a hundred or more miles, after which commences the Mexican empire, being the coast opposite to the Floridas.

Even from this brief description two points are sufficiently evident. In the first place, the value of the Floridas to the United States; and secondly, their importance to Spain. To the United States they will at once afford a natural boundary, and a long line of sea coast and navigable harbors, where they are most wanted. To the royal government of Spain, the value of the Floridas is, perhaps still greater; it is a barrier, so long as it continues, between Spanish South America and the United States, and opposes such a long and wide space of wood and uncultivated land, as effectually to prevent the dangerous intercourse between the subjects of a despotic monarchy and the free people of the United States: It is, in this sense, the best defence of Spanish America, and the strongest security of Mexico.—The possession of it by the United States, will bring that active people immediately into contact with this feeble empire; and the Americans, having such a prize at their feet, and with so many occasions for seizing it, will readily avail themselves of it. If we add to these reasons the present actual situation of the Spanish American provinces, it will be unnecessary to add any further explanation, why the royal government of Spain should put so high a value on the uncultivated deserts of the Floridas.

Such, therefore, have been the actual reasons which have induced the American government to the present act of seizure and capture. The pretexts are, indeed, very different, but are of no farther curiosity than as matters of future history. We have no doubt but that a manifesto will be shortly published, in which the American government will assert its right of maintaining its own peace and good order—and, to that end, its obligation to seize the provinces of a government, whose notorious imbecility and insufficiency were rendering those seas and islands the refuge of pirates and outlaws—a principle which is not without foundation, if it were the actual motive, and the only remedy. To confess the truth, however, we are so little satisfied with the government of Ferdinand, and are so thoroughly persuaded that the Floridas will flourish under the United States, that we almost wish to see the Americans produce a sufficient

justification for their possession of them. But, without this sufficient justification, however we might wish for the event itself, we cannot persuade ourselves to approve it; for it is with nations as with individuals—that which begins in ill, cannot terminate in good. This not only seems to be, but actually is, the law of God in the government of the world; and no nation ever violated the law by which human society is held together, without repaying, either in the object itself, or from some other interest, a triple retribution for all that it seemed to gain. If America has sufficient cause, she has our best wishes: if not, we are so sincerely attached to her wise, her simple, and her moderate government, that we must wish her to fail in all attempts in which she could only succeed to an eventually greater loss, and upon this very intelligible principle—that it is better to fail than to succeed in a bad action."

### FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

We have just seen a gentleman from St. Augustine, who informs us that between seven and eight hundred Indians and negroes are encamped near the Musquetoe; and about one thousand in a strong encampment, are on the St. John's river, who evince a strong hostility against the frontier people of this state. They have declared themselves hostile, and are determined to attack our countrymen as soon as they can obtain powder and ball. Several of the chiefs have been at St. Augustine, endeavoring to get ammunition from the governor of that place: and it is believed they have partially succeeded.

Our informant also states, that he saw captain OBED WRIGHT in St. Augustine—that he had taken a Spanish protection, and intended in a few days to go to the Havana.

Four Whites, on their way to St. Mary's, have already been murdered by the savages; and we dread to hear from that quarter, knowing, as we do, the defenceless situation of our frontier citizens. Why does not the general government station an efficient military force to prevent these people from the tomahawk and scalping knife? We believe no section of our country is more neglected than the frontiers of Georgia—What is the cause of this? Have we committed any offence that merits such neglect? We hope the proper authorities will turn an eye to that quarter.—*Sav. Rep. 8th Inst.*

*Gen. McGregor and reinforcements arrive in Venezuela.*

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 1.

*Extract of a letter received at the office of the Democratic Press.*

"Late accounts from Venezuela, via St. Thomas, state, that the Patriots, commanded by Generals Paez, Arismendi, Bermudez, McGregor and Mariano, will open the campaign in December, with a fine army, and ample military stores.

General Gregor McGregor, from England, has ascended the Oronoke with about 500 English recruits; and several vessels have arrived at Augustura from England with every thing necessary. I saw a list in the hands of one of the gentlemen concerned in these supplies; and it stands thus:—

From England, 12,000 muskets, 800 quintals of powder, a large quantity of ball cartridges, flints, lead, &c. complete uniforms for 12,000 men, with every necessary article appertaining.—Complete armour, mountings, &c. for 2000 cavalry. Besides this, a great quantity of powder, 2500 muskets, and a complete and numerous train of light artillery has been sent to Augustura, by Bryon.—*This I know to be a fact.*

"If this does not put the Independents in a situation to open the campaign next December, in the most glorious manner, they will hardly deserve the name of men.

Gen. Morillo positively has not more than about fifteen hundred old Spanish troops left, and the rest Creoles, on whom he cannot depend."

**Spain.**—Ferdinand VII. has issued a definitive edict against the Spanish exiles who had served the cause of Bonaparte, banishing forever from the country all those who had acted in any department under the usurper, as counsellors or ministers, and military officers, to the rank of captain, inclusive.

**Germany.**—The official Gazette of Vienna contains a circular from the government, announcing for sale, by public auction, twenty eight estates belonging to the Crown, in order to apply the profits to the payment of the national debt. Some of these estates are of very great extent, with 9000 or 10,000 inhabitants.

**France.**—Nicholas Kephala, who commands a Greek vessel, has had engraved, here three charts of various parts of the Mediterranean, which he has frequently traversed, and himself sounded. The first represents the Greek Archipelago, and the whole strait of the Dardanelles. The second exhibits a considerable portion of the Adriatic, particularly the Ionian Islands and the coast of Albania; and the third contains that part of the Mediterranean from