

only while she continued abroad, and that the restoration of her majesty's name was indispensable to her honor.— A proposal was then offered of a mediation, which was agreed to; and the next papers are the protocols of the meetings at the house of lord Castlereagh, in St. James-square. At these conferences it was stated, on the part of her majesty, that under the unfortunate circumstances in which she was placed, her anxious desire for the public tranquillity would make her give up with reluctance her wish to remain in this country; but in taking up her residence abroad, instructions must be given to his majesty's ministers to receive & present her at every court which she might visit, as queen of the United Kingdom. As to her name being restored to liturgy, she again demanded it as a *sine qua non*. It was answered, that it was the invariable etiquette that foreign courts would not receive any person who had not been presented to the court of their own sovereign. But if her majesty would condescend to fix her residence either at the court of Milan, or another in Italy, his majesty would instruct his ministers at such court to show her the due attentions as queen of England, but his majesty could not take upon himself to say that his recommendation would be effectual as to her being received as queen.

It is also said, that when her majesty had fixed on the place of her future residence, a suitable provision (and we understand the sum stated was \$50,000 a year) would be settled on her for life. The natural and dignified reply to this was—that money ought not to be mentioned, for nothing was so distant from her thoughts. It was not for money she contended, and it must not be alluded to again. Finally, she could not accept of a conditional recommendation to be received at the court where she might take up her residence, and she must insist upon the stipulations which had been required.—Here the negotiation broke off.

We beg leave to state, that this is a very imperfect sketch of these important documents, the digestion of which occupied much time, since the minute of such conference was not made final till after the third perusal.—This day we shall procure a correct copy of the papers which will appear to-morrow.—In the mean time it seems obvious that no very great difficulty remains to be overcome.—Her majesty having consented to live abroad, and the king having consented to her bearing the style and title of queen, nothing seems left to settle but some recognition of the obvious indignity of withholding her name from the liturgy, and of not receiving her with such public distinction as should assure to her a becoming reception at the foreign court in the country where she may chuse to reside. Surely all this may be done; and report says, that the country gentlemen have yet a proposition to make by which the public inquiry may be avoided.

[Chronicle.]

Boston Palladium Office,  
August 4.—5 P. M.

Arrived, this morning, ship Jasper, Crocker, 40 days from Liverpool. Capt. C. has favored us with the London Globe, of the evening of the 22d June.

The negotiation concerning the Queen, after lasting near a fortnight, had completely failed, and the result was brought to the House of Commons, and laid on the table, but had not been taken up, as Mr. Wilberforce had given notice of a motion, which he hoped still would avert the necessity of an inquiry—and Lord Castlereagh and others had suspended their views to give time for his motion to be decided.

Much impatience had been manifested because Mr. W.'s motion had been delayed one day longer than was at first proposed, but he had pledged himself to make it in the evening of the 22d of June, (our latest date) and Mr. Tierney had stated that he should resist any attempt at farther delay, and call for the opinion of the House. Lord A. Hamilton had also given notice of two motions on the subject, one related to the order for omitting the Queen in the Prayers. Mr. W. appears to have had some conferences in preparing his motion.

The Queen is said to have determined to remain in England, and to have engaged a residence in the country.

Bills for a loan of 12,000,000*l.*, and the founding of 9,000,000*l.* in Exchequer Bills are before Parliament. But the appropriations proceed in their usual style. Consols for account were at 70 1/8.

Military and Marine Mutiny Bills were pending. Another attempt to reduce the Army had failed.

The East India Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5*l.* per cent.

Dr. Watson has been discharged from prison, under the Insolvent Act.

An occurrence took place on Thursday evening, which, at the moment, created a great sensation. It was rumored that the troops had declared for the queen, and had laid down their arms. The circumstance arose from symptoms of a mutinous nature shown by the first battalion of the third regiment of foot

guards. Upon inquiry, however, it appeared, that this insubordination was not in the slightest degree connected with political feeling, but had originated merely in the discontent of some privates at the state of the barracks into which they had been lately removed, and at the fatiguing duty which they had been called upon to perform. At four o'clock yesterday morning they were marched out of town, and subsequent accounts received from commanding officer of the left wing of the regiment, on its first day's march, is highly creditable, in every respect, to the discipline and good order of the men. Nor is the report of the feeling shown by the remaining part of the battalion less satisfactory.

Dublin, June 12.

We are here in a deplorable situation, in consequence of the failure of the banks. Heretofore the Dublin banks were considered impregnable, and notwithstanding all the ruin and dismay in the country, there was no run upon any of them. Things however are changed.—Alexander's bank closed this morning—or, more properly speaking, did not open—and we can now unfortunately form some judgment, from experience, of the confusion and alarm which have been witnessed in the most agitated part of the south. This failure, it is thought, will do more injury than all the others put together. If any confidence had remained it will destroy it. No one has courage now to keep any private banker's note. Before the end of the week, I suppose, there will not be a private banker's note in circulation in any part of Ireland—and if three out of all the banks, are able to withstand the storm, it is as much as the most sanguine now calculate upon. The connexions of the Alexanders were chiefly in the north—in that quarter there has been as yet no crash—but you may well conceive what is now to be expected. The notes of the firm in circulation are said to amount to 500,000*l.*—Two curious anecdotes, illustrative of the distressed condition of Ireland at the present moment, are mentioned in conversation.—1st. Lately a 5*l.* private note was offered in Cork for a leg of lamb, and refused. 2d. In Limerick, a man worth 15 or 1600*l.* a year, had asked a party to dinner.—As for credit, it was out of the question, and if he could not pay the butcher, the poulterer and pastry-cook in cash, he could hope for nothing to lay before his friends. He was not without money, as he had a 10*l.* national note—but who could give change for so mighty a paper? His butcher could not—neither could his poulterer or pastry-cook. His only resource was to write to his friends, very ingenuously describing to them his situation, and begging that they would defer their visit until he could procure either credit or change for a 10*l.* note!!

London, June 19.

We received on Saturday and yesterday the Paris papers of Wednesday and Thursday last. The chamber of deputies were occupied during Tuesday and Wednesday, in the discussion of the budget, which was further adjourned till Thursday. A deputation of the chamber, conducted by the count Simon, the minister of the interior, presented the election project to the king on Wednesday, as agreed upon by the chamber, and the same day the above minister communicated the project to the chamber of peers, who ordered it to be referred to the bureaux, and fixed the further consideration of it for Friday.

Paris appears to have been tranquil through the whole of Tuesday, nothing being said to the contrary in the journals, and on Wednesday, during the day and the evening, it is expressly stated, that the most perfect tranquillity prevailed in all quarters of the capital; Boulevards were patrolled by national guards and gen d'armie, but it is added they found no mob to disperse. An attempt, as already stated in private accounts, was made early on Tuesday morning to set fire to the stables of the duchess d'Angouleme; one of the horses was hurt in consequence of some litter being burnt, the flames were extinguished without doing any material damage.

Marshal Soult, duke of Dalmatia, is gone to his estate of St. Armand, in the department of Tarn.

A new ordinance of police has been published at Paris, strictly enjoining all hotel-keepers, &c. and all persons letting lodgings, or having inmates, to make a daily return of all persons in their houses, whether residing there as lodgers, as guests, or as friends.

The marquis de Villa-Piayres, secretary general of the supreme tribunal of the inquisition, was to leave the capital on the 4th, in order to proceed to Genoa, where he is conveying all the furniture of his house, and even his library. Two regiments have had a quarrel at Zerez, but the particulars are not yet known.

We are informed by an intelligent Frenchman, just arrived from France, that some very serious disturbances have taken place at Lyons. An immense mob assembled, who were attacked, and finally dispersed by the Swiss, with the loss, however, of about 300 of the latter killed and wounded. That the legion de la Vienna had refused to fire on the populace, and were in conse-

quence decimated, and their colonel thrown into prison. He adds that the censors will not allow any of the above particulars to appear in the journals.

Morning Chronicle.

Pampelona, May 21.

Saragossa letters, received by yesterday's mail, state the peace of that city to have been disturbed in consequence of the difference between the marquis of Lazan and Gen. Haro who had been sent from Madrid to succeed the former in the military command of Aragon. It is known that the marquis, strong in the general and merited esteem of the Aragonese, refused to give up his command; and that government, wishing to gratify the people, agreed to his continuing in the exercise of his functions. This occurrence roused the partisans of the late order of things, who are in opposition to the constitutionalists. The former party had taken into pay between 3 and 400 of the lowest class to destroy the constitutional column; and, accordingly, this band repaired, on the 14th, to the square where it was erected with the word "Constitution" on it, for the purpose of pulling it down.—The officer commanding the guard recommended to this rabble to withdraw; but to this recommendation they replied by the cries of "The religion forever! Long live the king! Down with the constitution!" At these vociferations, the whole garrison, consisting of 1 regiment of foot, 1 of horse, and a company of artillery, headed by general Haro, marched against the mutineers, and on the latter's attempting to defend themselves, fired upon them. It is reported that about 20 were killed, and a great many more wounded.

The archbishop and about 12 canons have been arrested, as the authors of the disturbance; a military commission has been appointed to try them and their accomplices; and the marquis of Lazan, and several other persons of note, having fled, general Haro remains sole commandant of Aragon.

Interesting from Gibraltar.

Norfolk, August 2.

We learn from a respectable source, that immediately on the arrival of the Columbus in the bay of Gibraltar, and before she anchored, a despatch was delivered to com. Bainbridge, from governor Don, acquainting him with the measures of restriction he had thought it his duty to impose upon the American squadron, in March last, but that he was instructed by his government instantly to remove the same, and to offer to them the customary civilities of the port. Some time being taken in investigating the circumstances of this transaction, (which, of course, commodore Bainbridge was ignorant of)—and governor Don having withdrawn the restrictions upon the squadron, and made satisfactory explanations respecting the conduct of his officers, salutes were exchanged, and commodore Bainbridge went on shore and visited the governor. After this the British officers who violated the restriction imposed upon the Guerriere by carrying a challenge on board to capt. Thompson and his officers, to meet the officers of the 64th regiment, magnanimously acknowledged the impropriety of their conduct, and made satisfactory apologies to the Americans. Thus ended the second *funic war*, and, like the first, to the honor of the American military character. Indeed, we are assured, that the honorable conduct of the officers of the Guerriere, on this occasion, was the theme of panegyric, even among the Englishmen at Gibraltar. Governor Don had been instructed by his government to bring the offending officers of the garrison to a court martial, and informed com. Bainbridge of his desire to do so, but upon application to capt. Thompson and his officers, for a statement of facts, relative to their visit on board the Guerriere, they declined making any report whatever on the subject.—We learn, moreover, that the British government were not well pleased with the governor for adopting so hard a measure against our squadron on so frivolous a pretext as a private dispute between two young officers—and that com. Bainbridge, in his negotiations with the governor, upon the subject, maintained the honor of his officers and the dignity of his country, with an independence and firmness worthy of his character and station.

It is much to be rejoiced at that this unpleasant affair has terminated thus amicably and satisfactorily; and if we are not deceived in our judgment of human nature, it will be the foundation of a more friendly regard on the part of the British officers towards those of our navy on that station, than has heretofore existed, or could have existed in the common course of things.

Commodore Bainbridge in the Columbus, and captain Warrington in the Guerrier, sailed from Gibraltar on the 12th and arrived at Malaga on the 16th June.—Captain Brown in the Peacock, and capt. Perry, in the Spark, were out on a cruise, but were expected to put into Gibraltar, for supplies, the first fair wind.

The brig Manufacturer from Alexandria, arrived at Gibraltar on the 18th June.

Intelligence was received at Gibraltar on the 21st June, that the Spanish

government were about sending deputies to the South American colonies to offer terms of reconciliation.—It was reported that general Campana and the two colonels implicated in the horrid massacre at Cadiz, have been condemned by the council of war to be shot; and general Freyre to be stripped of all his honors and emoluments.

## HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 16.

On Thursday last the election for members of the legislature took place in several counties in this state: the following is the result for this county:

SENATE.	
Michael Holt,	695
Duncan Cameron,	555
COMMONS.	
Wille Shaw,	1454
James Mebane,	1358
William Barbee,	1082
Nicholson,	59

John Scott, esq. was re-elected member of the house of commons for the town of Hillsborough.

Norfolk, July 28.

The pilot boat *Eolus*, employed by government for the use of the Commissioners appointed by the Navy Board to make a survey of the coast of North Carolina, returned yesterday to this port. Captain ELLIOT, one of the Commissioners, has come home in her, the survey having been completed. The other Commissioners, who went out in her, proceeded on to the Eastward some time since: the pilot boat *Wesley*, also engaged in the survey, will be here in a few days, and the revenue cutter employed at Smithville, in a fortnight. The chart of the coast of North Carolina, according to this survey, differs very materially from the charts now in use, and corrects many important errors.

## SHIP OF THE LINE.

We are informed, from respectable authority, that at the drawing of the *Naval Lottery*, which took place on Monday last, the ship of the line now on the stocks at the navy yard in this port, drew the name of "NORTH CAROLINA." She will be launched, we understand, on the 20th of September, or the first full moon tide in that month.

The figure head of this noble vessel is to be a full length portrait of the founder of the state whose name she bears. We are also informed, that as soon as the North Carolina is launched, the keel of a frigate of the first rate will be laid down in our navy yard. [Phil. Centinel.]

Augusta (Geo.) July 22.

Mr. Forsyth, our minister at the court of Spain, has returned to Madrid. We are highly gratified to learn from a respectable and authentic source, that Mr. F. enjoys, under the constitutional government, a popularity no less flattering to himself, than it is reasonably presumed, will prove alike honorable and advantageous to his country. From the professions of the constitutional government, the United States have every thing to hope; so far at least, as relates to an equitable adjustment of our affairs with that country.

T. B. Robinson, Esq. is elected governor of Louisiana.—Edward Livingston, Esq. is elected member of congress, to represent the district of New Orleans.

Mr. Samuel Reichenbach, a Swiss gentleman, arrived at this place a few days since. We understand he is agent for a company in Switzerland, and has come here with the intention of purchasing a large tract of land in this territory, for the purpose of forming a Swiss settlement. He contemplates making a purchase in Winter's grant, on the Arkansas river, if he can ascertain the title to be good. As soon as he can effect a suitable purchase, we understand he will bring on from 100 to 1000 families of his Swiss brethren. [Arkansas Gaz.]

Cincinnati, (Ohio,) July 18.

Our harvests are coming in most satisfactorily. The farms throughout our fertile country are literally teeming with abundance.—Wheat, of which there are incredible quantities, has seldom been known of a better quality; and so heavy and extensive are the crops, it is apprehended, that some of it will perish on the ground for want of labourers to secure it. Superfine flour has lately been sold in this market by the quantity at \$2 25 per barrel.

The governor of Virginia offers a reward of \$500 for George Hamblet, who committed a deliberate murder on a negro man, his slave, accompanied by circumstances of the most savage cruelty.

Baltimore, August 2.

Christian Bitto, a youth aged about 11 years, hung himself yesterday, in Happy alley, Fell's Point. It is supposed, he

was induced to make the attempt, in order to realize the feelings of those, whose execution he had lately witnessed; as he had been twice before found making similar attempts with that avowed view, and had been corrected for it, by his school master. When discovered, he was supposed to have been hanging upwards of an hour.

New Orleans, July 4.

## CAUTION TO THIEVES.

*Memoirs of a week.*—Henry Webster, who had been imprisoned for stealing, was discharged on Saturday, committed larceny and was arrested on the Wednesday following, was indicted on Thursday, tried and convicted on Friday, and received thirty nine lashes on Saturday. In addition to which punishment, he is to be imprisoned two years at hard labour—going a little out of his week!

Nashville, (Tenn.) July 1.

*Execution.*—On Monday last the awful sentence of death was executed on John Lusk, convicted of the crime of rape, at the last term of the Davidson circuit court.

It is said, that the following gives the respective ages of the surviving political patriachs who signed the Declaration of Independence:—

William Floyd, of New York,	87
John Adams, of Massachusetts,	85
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia,	83
Charles Carroll, of Maryland,	82

Extract of a letter, received in Baltimore, per the *phleasi*, dated

St. T. as, July 21.

"The news from Laguiria, is that the royalists have evacuated St. Carlos, and fell back on Pallineira, the head quarters of Morillo, and gen Bolivar at Calabaza. The royal general was so displeased at the commandant of St. Carlos, for retiring from that place, that it was expected he would order him to be shot. The people of Carracas were anxious to see Bolivar, and they write confidently that his arrival may be hourly expected."

## DIED.

At the house of Andrew Ramsay, esq. Washington City, the honorable John Graham, late minister plenipotentiary at the court of the Brazils, Rio de Janeiro.

On Monday morning the 10th ultimo, at his residence near Fort Jackson, his excellency William W. Bibb, governor and commander in chief of the state of Alabama.

Of a sudden illness of 20 hours, at his residence at Fotheringay, Virg. Col. GEORGE HANCOCK, in the 66th year of his age. In our Revolutionary war, this venerable man took an active part, having remained an officer in the army until the termination of the war. He left it beloved by his brother officers—and afterwards represented his district for some years in the Congress of the U. States.

## BOOKS.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with *Professional and Miscellaneous Books*, from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office. Aug. 16.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand, at my black-smith's shop, six miles south-east of Hillsborough, five or six

## WAGGONS,

well finished off for the road, which I will sell for cash, or on a short credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on.

Wm. N. Pratt.

Orange county, Aug. 14. 28—3w  
The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to give the above three insertions, and forward his account to this office.

## NOTICE.

RAN away from the subscriber on Friday evening last, an apprentice by the name of JOHN TOLLAR. Had on when he went away a shirt and pair of trousers, and a wool hat: he is about fourteen years of age, and has dark blue eyes. This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing him, as they will be dealt with according to law.

David Riggs.

Orange county, Aug. 10 28—3w

GENTLEMEN are requested not to kill a belled Buzzard, which is ranging about this neighbourhood. It was killed at Yankee Hall in May last.

Wm. W. Hall.

Orange county, Aug. 11.

## Hillsborough Academy.

The exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

June 7. 18—4f

## BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.