

Justify a suggestion, that these ministers of an arbitrary prince have been suspected of other more heinous offences. In support of this suggestion, it may be remarked, that the disgrace of Messrs. Yrujo and Onis would, in all likelihood, have followed, or at least have accompanied, and not preceded, the rejection of the treaty. Besides, why try them? To disavow both or either of them, the monarch is not obliged to consult any thing but his royal will and pleasure. The full power under which the Don acted at Washington, must have been signed by the King himself, so that there can have been no cheat practised on his majesty in that respect. All that can be alleged is, that the minister has mistaken his instructions; and such a mistake would hardly lead to the expulsion of a Secretary of State and the dishonor of an ambassador. Had a departure from instructions been the ostensible reason for rejecting the treaty, it seems to us that it would have been rejected on its first arrival at Madrid, in which case we should have heard of the circumstance from Mr. Forsythe by the Hornet. The silence of our cabinet, as to the advices brought by that vessel—the consultation which is supposed to have been held upon them after the President's arrival from his late tour, and the immediate return of Capt. Read, direct to Cadiz, all tend to inspire a belief that the obstacle to the ratification of the treaty, is of a different nature from that of misconduct on the part of either the Marquis de Casa Yrujo or Don Luis de Onis in relation to it. The grandee landjobbers about the Spanish Court, with the noted adventurer Richard Raynal Keane to stir them up, present to the mind a very obvious cause for the hesitation of the King.

The banishment of Yrujo, the arrest of Onis, (if that be a fact,) and the insurrection of the troops in the vicinity of Cadiz, all happening so near together, lead to a conjecture that Ferdinand may have made some discovery of a plot, in which the army and the ministers may have been implicated. This, however, is mere presumption; for we are too little informed of the particular state of affairs in Spain to venture a decisive opinion.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK SEPT. 24.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the ships *Hibernia* and *John* Dickinson, the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have received Irish papers, containing London dates to the 19th Aug. and a few hours later intelligence from Manchester, by which it appears, the reformers were flying from that place to their homes. One account says, all the roads leading from this town to Ashton, Stockport, Cheadle, Stratford, Rochdale, Liverpool, Oldham, Bolton, Bury, &c. are covered with wounded stragglers, who have not yet been able to reach their homes after the events of Monday. There are seventeen wounded persons along the Stockport road; thirteen or fourteen on the Ashton road; at least twenty are on the Oldham; seven or eight on the Rochdale; besides several others on the roads to Liverpool, &c. One woman died last night at Eccles of the wounds she received. Seven persons in all are said to be dead. Mr. Hulme is not dead as at first reported.

The events of the meeting had created a very great sensation in London. Price of Stock, Aug. 19, 71 1-2.

FROM THE DUBLIN MORNING POST, AUG. 23.

STATE OF ENGLAND.

The sensation which has been excited throughout the whole of England by the Manchester tragedy, as it is aptly termed, is deep and general. In this city, there is perfect unanimity of opinion between men of all parties on this appalling subject. Every one asks, what will the ministers do? Will those who have wantonly shed the blood of their fellow countrymen, be brought to trial, and if found guilty, made examples of? There is no longer a question as to the facts, although the *Courier*, whose vile promptings have contributed in no small degree to this dreadful consummation, has still the hardihood and the indecency to deny, distort, & suppress, as it may suit its abominable purpose.

Out of evil, good may come, however; and, if we are not much mistaken in our estimate of the probable effects of the Manchester catastrophe, the cry of reform, and for the punishment of the guilty in this dreadful business, will be sent forth in a voice of thunder from land's end to land's end.

The subject being of such intense interest and deep importance as to absorb every other consideration, we have devoted the greater portion of our papers this day, to shew to the Irish public in what manner the London press has taken it up. We also insert from some of the principal London papers, who had their reporters or correspondents on the spot, the most authentic accounts of all that has occurred at Manchester, down to Tuesday evening. This was necessary, to put our readers in complete possession of the circumstances. Never was a recital better calculated to excite sympathy for the innocent and helpless sufferers,

and bitter execrations against their persecutors. Bad as we are in Ireland—cruel and unfeeling as we have been to one another—nothing stains our annals so foul, as this blot in the page of English history.

The *Courier* continues most industriously to collect, or invent, whatever is most alarming. In a second edition of Thursday, it informs us, that the following placard was stuck up in some parts of the metropolis during the last night.—Among other places, it was stuck up on the door of Lord Sidmouth's house:

To Arms—Revenge the Manchester Murderers.

Another placard, it says, was stuck up enforcing the necessity of a strong attendance on Monday, at Kensington common. It is understood that the meeting will certainly take place on Monday, either there, or nearer the metropolis.—The chairman is not yet named.

When we consider under what feelings of irritation this meeting will be held we think that some judicious and temperate means might be resorted to, to cause its postponement or prevention. Perhaps this was the effect anticipated by the contrivers of the Manchester plot. The Liverpool papers of Friday, bring no additional news from Manchester.

London, August 19.

Extract of a letter from Manchester, dated on Tuesday:

"But now, after the tragedy, comes the farce. About half past ten o'clock this forenoon, a report was circulated, that the reformers were coming by thousand, armed with pikes, from Oldham, Royton, &c. This obtained no credit. However, about eleven, Mr. John Moor, jun. one of the constables, made his appearance on the exchange, in the utmost agitation, and addressed the astonished merchants assembled there to the following effect: 'Gentlemen, I am sorry to inform you, that circumstances have occurred, which render it necessary that this building should be instantly closed. All who are members of military corps, or of the civil power, must instantly repair to their respective rendezvous; and other gentlemen are requested to close their warehouses, and look to the protection of their own property, as we are now obliged to declare the town in a state of open rebellion!!!'

"In consequence of this address, the exchange was instantly deserted—all the shops and warehouses were shut up—and the most fearful alarm was visible on every countenance. After waiting awhile and finding no pikemen made their appearance, I proceeded towards the Oldham road, where I found every thing quiet. I met several country tradesmen from that quarter, whom I knew, and from their information was assured every thing was perfectly quiet, and that there was not the slightest foundation for the alarm which had been created.

"Hunt, I understand, was brought up for examination, which was comprised in the following questions:—

"Magistrate—Pray, Mr. Hunt, what did you come here for?"

"Mr. Hunt—Pray, Gentlemen, what am I brought here for?"

"To-day a Constable was arresting a poor lame vagrant, whom he treated ill.—A respectable bleacher, named Wilson, interfered, by saying, 'Don't use the man cruelly; when the assistance of a Cheshire soldier was called, and instantly Wilson was charged with exciting a riot. The Yeomanry man's sabre was immediately drawn, and Wilson was marched to the Police Office, from whence he was taken to the New Bailey prison, in custody like a felon. There fortunately, he was known to one of the Magistrates, and after some hesitation was discharged—I mention this as one of the 'fantastic tricks' which the minions of authority are playing."

We learn by a Gentleman who arrived by the mail this morning, from Manchester, that on the night of Monday all the roads leading from that town to Middleton, Leigh, Royton, &c. presented a distressing spectacle of men, women, and children, all hurrying home in the greatest disorder, some with their clothes torn, others lamed by the wounds they had received in the affray, &c. Yesterday morning several persons were seen within fourteen miles of Manchester lying in the fields by the road side, overcome by fatigue, or unable from the injuries they had received, to reach their homes. The military and police continued parading the streets of Manchester during the whole of Monday night.—*Star*.

One day latest from London.—By the ship *Manhattan*, from Liverpool, we have received from our correspondent the London *Courier* of Tuesday evening, Aug. 24. On that day a failure of some consequence, connected with the stock exchange, was announced, and several more were expected previous to the settling day, the 26th of August. Accounts from Madrid to the 10th of August state, that the king of Spain has dismissed Count L'Aubal from the command of the expedition army, and appointed General Don Felix Calleja.—Gen. Searsfield and Cruz Murgon, who took so active a part in the event at Cadiz, have also been superse-

ded, and a council of war appointed to investigate the conduct of the officers concerned in the late revolt of the troops at Cadiz, destined for South America. An adjourned meeting of the reformists was to be held at Smithfield, in the vicinity of London, on the 25th of August. A communication had been issued from Lord Sidmouth's office, desiring the magistrates and all the officers to remain in attendance during the night. On the 23d Aug. Doctor Watson addressed two letters, one to Lord Sidmouth, the other to the Lord Mayor of London. The former was in these terms:—

"My Lord.—In the event of the absence of Henry Hunt, Esq. Sir Charles Wolesley from the Meeting intended to be held at Smithfield, on Wednesday next, being myself invited to the Chair, I am desirous to be informed from your Lordship, whether it is the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to interrupt the peaceable assembling of the people on that day; and from motives of humanity, whether they will be allowed peaceably to separate without any military attack on their persons.

"I am, my Lord, your obedient servant,
JAMES WATSON,
"Three Kings-court, Fleet-st. Aug. 23,
1819."

LONDON, AUGUST 22d.

Hunt, with 8 of his brothers and sisters reformers, underwent an examination on the 25th (as has been before mentioned) and were remanded to prison on the charge of high treason.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

Important accounts have been received this morning from Gibraltar and Cadiz. An express had arrived at the former place, stating that the yellow fever had made its appearance at Cadiz with great malignity, and that not only the inhabitants of the town, but the military in the neighborhood, had taken the infection. The letters from the British fortress are dated on the 2d instant, and they add, that immediate precautions had been taken by the governor to prevent all communication with Spain, and that a cordon was established without delay. All intercourse would thus be interrupted, unless the regulations of quarantine were observed.

The dates from Cadiz are one day later; and they state that the fever had been brought by the Asia, from Havana, where it has made considerable ravages during the last few months.—Half the crew of the Asia is said to be infected or dead of the dreadful malady.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 30.

We have been furnished by a gentleman of this city with London papers to the 24th of August inclusive.

An article from Madrid states, that the English Ambassador there had called upon the Spanish Court to adopt measures of the greatest severity, for the purpose of putting an end to the slave trade carried on by Spanish vessels from Cuba in the Gulf of Guinea.

The steam ship *Savannah* on her way to St. Petersburg, passed Elsinour 13th August.

A letter from Frankfort dated the 12th of August, states, that every thing seems to forbode an approaching revolution.—In Baden and Bavaria, where the commencement had been so liberal, the Chamber of Deputies were dissolved as soon as it was seen that they were about to change many of the old feudal customs, and every thing now remains as it was before.

A ministerial Congress is to be held at Carlsbad, to which place most of the Ministers have proceeded. General measures will be adopted respecting the Constitution to be given to Germany, which it is feared will be very limited, as the King of Prussia, it is said, will not hear any propositions for a liberal Constitution.

BELFAST, Aug. 20.

The accounts from the Continent are very ominous.—The Government of Prussia seems to be agitated in no common degree. A letter from Wisbaden states, that arrests, domiciliary visits and sequestrations of papers continue there, and excite general surprise. These appear to be carried on at the instance of the Berlin police. Several clergymen have been taken up. They are accused of entertaining republican principles, and of mingling politics with their religious instructions.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.

Extract dated La Guira, Aug. 17.
The English Expedition from the Island Margarita to the Main.

This expedition consisting of 24 vessels, left Margarita on the 13th July, and landed at Barcelona, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th. They did not attempt to penetrate into the interior, in consequence of a division, which was prepared to resist them.—They directed their course towards Cumana, and on the 3d of August they attacked Berdones, by land and Sea, but they were repulsed.—On the 5th they made four assaults on the Castle of Agua Sama, but were driven back with great

loss, at the same time they experienced the same fate in their attempts upon the batteries of the town, on which occasion they lost a schooner. On the same day the fleet made sail leaving the troops in a state of desperation on shore, where they are now suffering all the miseries of hunger and those incident to the climate, and where they find lead and lances instead of gold and silver.

Our maritime forces were not collected, and although we had but five vessels, the enemy did not dare to attack them.—On the 17th, 18th, and 19th, our fleet was reunited for the purpose of carrying supplies to Porto Cavallo. To facilitate this operation an embargo was laid, and in the mean time a division of troops was operating in the plains of Barcelona.—Bermudez, with 800 men arrived to reinforce his friends, but it was too late, they had left the coast, and were flying before the troops. Pereyra who was marching to oppose the enemy, met a convoy of cattle under charge of Taraga—the escort was dispersed and the convoy taken. Pereyra, subsequently attacked Bermudez, who after making a great resistance was defeated, and pursued by our cavalry a distance of six leagues, leaving the field covered with dead bodies, muskets, and mules, together with all his materials, the commander only escaping with 20 men. The 13th and 14th were memorable days for the plains of Barcelona, as the enemy was entirely destroyed. Pereyra having completed the destruction of Bermudez, marched, against Marino, who, with 200 men, was in Aragua—he was compelled to fly to the banks of the Oronoko, and our troops who followed him, have extended their operations even to Guyana.

Our maritime forces arrived at Cumana on the 24th. Some of the enemy's vessels were dispersed, and others fled to Margarita, where they have been followed by our squadron for the purpose of destroying them.

Such is the result of the Quixotic expedition of the English from Margarita, in which they were joined by Hollanders, French and Germans, and in which they have all reaped the reward of their maritime piracy, losing the greater part of their foreign troops, and more than six hundred natives of the corps of Bermudez.

On the west a powerful diversion was attempted. The vanguard of Bolivar, commanded by Santander, penetrated into the kingdom of Santa Fe. The first division, under command of Lancis Somayoth, arrived in the valley of Pensa, was attacked, and he surrendered at discretion. The common soldiers entered into the royal service, and Samayoth with eight officers were executed. At the same time, Santander was beaten at Calzador in the mountains, and was compelled to fall back upon Bolivar at Cananare, where, with the water up to their middle, they wait for the month of October to recommence the campaign.

Paez, who with so much pomp, passed the Apure, with 800 horses and 200 infantry, arrived at the town of the Cross, when he surrendered to 200 of the king's troops. The latter defended themselves with determination, disputing possession of the streets and houses, with the loss of almost all their officers. Twenty assaults filled the entrance of their encampments with the dead bodies of men and horses. All the royal officers were killed or wounded; a soldier took the command, and Paez, persisting in his attempts, was driven back with the loss of 460 killed and 250 wounded, and leaving behind him 400 horses: he was compelled to seek his safety in flight, while the remains of our victorious Lacedaemonians, placing their wounded brothers on the enemy's horses, fell back on their principal fort at Nutrias. There does not exist a parallel to the intrepidity displayed on this occasion. The soldier who took the command has been rewarded with the cross of honor, and a pension of 800 dollars. Such is the result of the plans of our enemies, and which has secured the quiet repose of our troops until the opening of the next campaign.

NEW GOODS.

Thomas & Cook,
Have just received a fresh supply of
Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:—VIZ:
SUPERFINE blue, black, and brown Broadcloths.—2d quality do.—Superfine blue, black, mixed, and buff Casimeres.—White and striped Marseilles, toillet, and black silk Vestings—and Trimmings of all kinds.—Also a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHES:
Such as Gentlemen's Surtouts, close bodied Coats, Pantaloon and Vests, of first and second qualities—which they offer low for cash.

TAILORING executed with neatness and dispatch.

The newest New-York FASHIONS just received.

LETTERS

Remaining in the *Newbern Post-Office*, SEPTEMBER 30, 1819.

A.—Thomas Austin (2), Ulysses W. Austin, Lewis Attderson, David Arret, Miss Patsy Avery.

B.—Samuel R. Beasley (2), M. Burgwin, Miss Mary Bracher, John Butler (2), Miss Mary M. Brown (2), J. B. Blount, Agnes E. Bryan (2), Nathaniel B. Bryan, Dr. Bush (2), Miss Sarah Ann Beck, Mr. Baily, Simon Bright, Miss Priscilla Biggs, John Brinson, Jacob Burch, Leroy C. Bishop.

C.—George Cooper (4), Mrs. Sally Cooper, Miss Lovey B. Cannon, Mrs. Betsy Charlotte, Mrs. Sophia E. Cokely, Mrs. Dorcas Chapman, Miss Abby M. Collins (2), Hardy B. Croom (4), Thos. Cheek (2), Henry Carraway (2), Dudley Cahoon, Rev'd Samuel Cook, Moses J. Cook, Samuel Cobb, jr. Warren Chase, Mrs. Celia Coward, Wiley Cusway, M. Caillard, Morice Coats, Capt. Abraham Crapo, Elisha Chace.

D.—Joseph Delamar (2), Francis Delamar, Christopher Delamar, Edward Downing, Mrs. Mary Daves, Daniel Daughety, Ephraim Daughety, William Dudley, (2) John B. Dawson.

E.—Bryant Edmundson, Ezekiah E. Lis, Jeremiah L. Eldridge.

F.—John A. Frazier, (2) Samuel Fulford, Miss Eliza Ann Findley (2) Jeremiah Fonville, Mrs. Ann Fatheree.

G.—Mrs. Nancy Guillet, Mrs. Mary Green, Joseph Green, Wm. Good, Thos. S. Gooding, A. Gilbert, Benjamin Guahney, Miss Eliza Gregors, John S. Green, Catlin & Blount, Lewis Griffin, Gettig & Bantz, John Green, John T. Gale.

H.—John Harris, Miss Mary Holliday, Jeremiah Heath, John Hyson, (2) Rev. C. H. Hines, Miss Ann E. P. Hall, Frederick Hall, Elizabeth Hays, Daniel Harrison, John Harrison, Capt. Ebenezer Hitch, Miss Nancy C. Hall, Webb Hart, Henry F. Haskell, Mrs. Betsey Harris, Miss Louisa Heath, Edmund Hollaway, Anthony Hatch, John Hankins.

I.—Thomas Irving, junr. (5) Thomas P. Ives, Hamilton C. Jones, Mrs. Margaret Ivey, Gideon Jones, Mrs. Meheta, bel Judd.

K.—Wm. Kansey, Martin Kalcham. L.—Mrs. Harriet Lane, Harly B. Lane, James Lister, Capt. George Lawrence, (2) Mrs. Sarah Latham, John L. Langdon, James Ladue, Capt. Nicholas Locker, Jesse Lanaster.

M.—James McDonald, Mrs. Nancy Mason, (2) John Mayo, (2) Capt. John Moulton, Capt. John McConnel, Wm. McKenney, (2) John McMaster, John Min Mason, (2) Joshua Mitchell, William Masters, John Moore, junr. John McCabe, William Mitchell, sen. Miss Sarah N. McIlwaine, James Martin, (2) N.—M. Newton, Brister Nash, Thomas Nelson, Col. Joseph Nelson.

O.—John B. Osborn.

P.—James Perratt, Miss M. Physioc, Mrs. Nancy Powers, Ebenezer Potigrew, Thomas Purefay, Michael Powers, Dr. Lewis C. Pender, Wm. B. Perkins, Mrs. Nancy Powers, James Pwers, Samuel Potter, Capt. John Perkins, John R. Pitt.

R.—V. Richardson, Samuel Redmond, Robert I. W. Reel, Joseph Rheny Charles Roach, junr. Charles Roach senr. (2) Luke Russell.

S.—Col. John S. Smith, General Samuel Simpson, Richard Smith, Miss Elizabeth W. Smith, John Solomon, James Spears, Stephen Shaekford, John W. Spooner, Capt. Levin Smith, Dr. Alexander Sledge.

T.—Benjamin S. Tillman, Thomas Tolson, Miss Evelina Tomlinson, (2) William Tate, Daniel Taylor, James G. Tignor, Capt. Andrew N. Thornton. V.—Miss Frances M. Vail.

Q.—John Quirk.

W.—John Williams, Capt. James Wallace, David R. Whitford, John Whitford, (2) James West, John Wallace, James C. Witherington, William White, Miss Sarah Wilkinson, Norman Willis, Stephen W. Winn, Thomas Westbrook.

THOMAS WATSON, P. M., 208—3w.—80.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, at the September Term, 1819, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, duly qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Jesse Holton, of said county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against it, to present them properly authenticated within the time limited by law, or they will be barred recovery.

DANIEL HOLTON, Ex'r.
Goose Creek, Sept. 18, 1819.—3w78

LOST.

ABOUT the last of August, 1819, a Note of hand against Lewis B. Bush, for \$312 22 1-2, payable to the subscriber, dated in July 1819, and witnessed by Solomon Pope. The public are cautioned from trading for the above Note.

EDWARD VAIL & CO.
Waynesborough, N. C. Sept. 17, 1819.
3w79