

Sir Francis Burdett's letter to Lord Sidmouth.

COTTENBROOK, AUG. 28.
My Lord—Hearing that your lordship had applied to the Gentleman through whose hands my address to the Electors of Westminster was transmitted to the newspapers to give up the author, and had at the same time intimated that a refusal would subject him, as well as the editors of papers, to a ministerial prosecution; I take the liberty, in order to save your lordship further trouble, and also the gentlemen above mentioned, an unjust prosecution, to inform your lordship, that I am the author of the address in question; and moreover to assure your lordship, that although penned in a hurry, and under the influence of strongly excited feelings, I can discover nothing in it, on a re-perusal, unbecoming the character of an honest man and an Englishman.

I remain your lordship's most obedient and very humble servant,

F. BURDETT.
Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

PALACE YARD MEETING.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.
By twelve o'clock several thousand people had assembled in Palace Yard, and before one o'clock two thirds of the space between the Hustings before the Kings Arms became occupied. There were calculated to be 10,000 persons present.—Sir F. Burdett, attended by Mr. Hobhouse, Maj. Cartwright, Mr. T. J. Clarke, &c. then appeared on the Hustings, amidst great applause.

Sir F. Burdett then stated the objects for which the meeting was assembled, and the refusal of the High Bailiff to call it, contrary to his public duty. He (Sir F. B.) had, on the sorrowful and melancholy occasion, agreed to take the chair; and he trusted that the example would be followed by the whole United Kingdom, to teach those who would suppress the public voice, what the people thought of the violence which had been exerted. (Loud applause.)—Here considerable interruption took place, the coaches being forced to withdraw to make way for the increased multitude. Order, with some difficulty, having been restored, the Hon. Baronet endeavored to proceed, and the space between the hall and the hustings was by this time entirely occupied. A new interruption arose from the appearance of a small body of Reformers, with wands and flags, bearing inscriptions of Peace and Good Will, and Universal Suffrage, preceded by music. The Hon. Baronet resumed. He said it was no longer a party question; it was a political one; the great, paramount, imprescriptible right of the people to meet and discuss their grievances. He trusted this was an opinion in which Whigs and Tories as well as Reformers, agreed; and it was that which they had now to maintain—the right to hold public meetings; and what he trusted every Englishman would be ready to die for. (Great applause.) He held that to be a right antecedent to all political institutions; and it was new to be determined whether the Government was to be one of law, or of arbitrary discretionary violence. (Applause.) He therefore hoped the expression of abhorrence against the violence, and bloodshed, and murders at Manchester would be unanimous; and that every man of honor would feel himself bound to vindicate the outraged liberties of the nation. They were to decide whether they were to be permitted to breathe the air and wear their own noses without the permission of our weak ministers—ministers who had the folly, to take the whole business on their own shoulders; ministers who ought to be dismissed for those illegal acts; acts which not even the venerable scribes could vindicate. The dismissal of men on such grounds would be an important precedent. But the whole business was most illegal. The arrest of Hunt was illegal, on a warrant with an opinion on oath; but he trusted that the magistrates would be taught by what was law. (Applause.) The Noble Lord falsely called the Third Secretary of State, but who was, in fact, only First Lieutenant of Police approved of this. They were all alike in wisdom. This warrant was illegal, and the Courier added that it was the intention of the yeomanry to cut Mr. Hunt to pieces. The military had nothing to do with it; it was the yeomanry's bravery; but he hoped the whole was a libel, and trusted they would prosecute the Courier for a libel. The yeomanry deserved the whole credit of the deed; and therefore the brave army was not to be confounded with these yeomanry cavalry deeds. Let those who had plucked those bloody honors—let those Hotspurs of the North, wear their glories without co-rival. (Applause.)—As to Mr. Hunt, he had conducted himself with wisdom and propriety.

Half past 2.—The Hon. Baronet concluded, when Mr. Richter read a string of resolutions declaratory of the people's right to meet and discuss grievances; the legality of the Manchester meeting; the increased necessity for reform, and the propriety of petitioning the Regent. Mr. Hobhouse seconded them, and began with lamenting the absence of several persons of name and consequence.

Three o'clock.—Mr. Hobhouse has just concluded, by moving a long address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. Mr. Richter moved that Sir F. Burdett, Major Cartwright, and John Cam Hobhouse, Esquire, do present the same, which was carried accordingly. The crowd now exceeds all precedent. There cannot be less than 30,000 persons present.

Four o'clock.—The meeting has just concluded. The principal speakers, as they left the tavern, were loudly applauded and followed by thousands. The mob remained about the Treasury, the horse guards, &c. for some time, and then they separated.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.
Waddington, who was taken up for parading Kennington Common, on the 23d ult. with a seditious placard, was tried at the Surrey Sessions. The man appeared to be insane. As part of his defence, he took out a pocket bible, and read several chapters about the iniquity of bad advisers, and the torments of the damned. The Jury acquitted him.—*Courier*.

The exhumation of the body of Charles Buonaparte, the father of Napoleon, and that of Louis Buonaparte, son of the Ex-King of Holland, took place on the night of the 19th inst. The translations of their remains were made from the Chapel of the Castle of Saint-Leu-Tavernay to the vault of the village Church. [*Paris Paper*].

The King of Spain has published his Royal motive for taking to himself another wife. It seems it arose principally from the ardent desire of his people to see him again married, at least that is the reason he assigns.

Translated for the Boston Daily Advertiser, from Hamburg and Bremen papers.

STUTTGARD, JULY 19.
As Germany and Switzerland have begun the praiseworthy undertaking of founding settlements in America—to favor this plan and supply the necessary assistances to the fulfilment of it, there has been formed at Stuttgart a company under the name of the American Colonization Company. This Company consists of men of good standing in society who unite theory with practice, and the knowledge of business with necessary experience. They have purchased one million eight hundred and forty nine thousand acres of land in the United States of North America, in Virginia and Kentucky. These possessions lie on the east and south side of the Ohio and are crossed by the Kentucky and other navigable rivers.

The former proprietor, a man of understanding and experience, from Boston, is one of the company. The climate is fine, the soil fruitful. The land for the most part lies in places already inhabited, between the 36th and 39th degrees of north latitude.

The company considers it as the first principle, that their proceedings shall be made public. They accept adventurers on various conditions of enlistment. These must lawfully leave their government, be accused of no crimes, subjected to no judicial proceedings and devoted to the christian religion. The company pledge themselves to provide for the colonists the expenses of the voyage, either by defraying the expenses of it, or by making advances as circumstances demand. In the first as well as the second case they shall be on their arrival in the United States free and unlimited proprietors, and enjoy the possession of their land, for which they shall either pay a low price in cash, or receive on credit from the company.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship *L'Eole*, Capt. Hoary, we received Paris papers to the 7th Sept. inclusive, from which we have made translations. [*Times*].

A letter from Irun, (Spain) dated 19th August, mentions, that one of the King's brothers was expected to arrive on the banks of the Red Sea to receive the Princess of Saxony, Ferdinand's new Queen. Strict orders had been given for the departure of the South American Expedition which was to consist of 22,000 men, and was to sail at the latter end of September.

The King of France has recalled into active service 638 officers of different rank in the army. The French Frigate *la Duchesse de Berri*, sailed from Lorient on the 26th of August, bound to Cayenne. From thence she will proceed to Martinique to join the Squadron, which is to sail under the orders of Admiral Baron Dupere, in the West India Seas, for the protection of French Commerce.

A Spanish Secretary of Legation, has passed thro' Bayonne, on his way to Bordeaux, where he embarked for the U. S. He is the bearer of the refusal of His Majesty King Ferdinand, to accede to the Florida Treaty.

A Manchester article of the 27th Aug. mentions that Hunt had been bailed on that day at 1 o'clock; his two securities are Edmund Grundy of Bingley and Chapman of Manchester.

A Boulogne article will be found below, which states that a British fleet was fitting out at Plymouth, to take possession of the Floridas—its first destination was Havana.

Entry of HUNT into Manchester.

MANCHESTER, AUGUST 30.
Hunt has returned to our town. Yesterday (Sunday) he dined at *Preston's*, and slept at *Bolton's* at the Swan. An immense crowd filled the streets in the neighborhood, whom he addressed. This morning, about ten o'clock, he left Bolton's and as the "Observer" had announced that he would make his entry about 2 o'clock the populous were in advance to meet him for more than six miles—a heavy rain which fell did not disperse the crowd.—Champan on horseback led the march—Hunt in the Bolton coach, in which Knight was also—2 or 300 persons disputed the honor of performing the office of horses—Sir C. Wolesley and Johnson followed in a second carriage, and Hunt's servant brought up the rear in another. In passing the Exchange, Hunt took off his hat, and raised a shout of joy. He did not stop in town, but went to Smedley, Johnson's country house, where he now is with his jumento. Notwithstanding the bad weather, 2 or 3000 persons accompanied him as far as there.

BOULOGNE, AUGUST 31.

The expedition of 12 sail of the line now fitting out at Plymouth for some foreign destination, has given rise to various speculations as to its ostensible object. A letter which we received this morning from one of our correspondents in London, well acquainted with what passes there, states that it is rumoured in the best circles that this fleet is destined for Havana, that the government declares that whether Ferdinand ratifies the Treaty for the cession of the Floridas or not to the United States, the British are determined to hold that important post provisionally as a security for their West India possessions; that cautious policy alone has delayed the sailing of the armament—that as soon as despatches were received from the British Ambassador at the court of Madrid, Lord Henry Wellesley, the fleet would set sail. Despatches from his Lordship were momentarily expected.

FRANKFORT, AUG. 24.

Tumultuous acts of violence seem to be daily committed in most of the towns in Germany and even in the country, against the Jewish People. The military have been called out to protect them, but they seem to have but little effect. The principal cities marked with these outrages are Hamburg, Wirtzburg, Frankfort, Boreeth, Damstadt, Damburg, Mentz, and Brunswick. Some good consequences have resulted from the employment of the land-marches.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILI.

Extract from an officer of the U. S. Navy, dated Valparaiso Bay, 23d April, 1819.
I promised you an early account of events here—the operations of the naval squadron under the command of Lord Cochrane may interest you; what I can say concerning his operations must be taken with some allowance for the distance between his squadron and us.

On the 26th February, Lord Cochrane in the *O'Higgins*, of 50 guns, accompanied by the sloop of war *Lautaro*, got under the batteries of Callao in a thick fog. The Dons opened a fire on him which he returned, and afterwards hauled off, with the loss of several killed and wounded, among the latter, capt. Guise of the *Lautaro*, (an English naval officer) severely. The *O'Higgins* received several shot in her hull, and was much cut up in her spars and rigging. On the following day, Commodore Cochrane sailed round the harbour within gun shot of the batteries, without returning their fire or receiving any injury. He has taken possession of an island in the mouth of the harbor called Lorenzo, and has succeeded in capturing a gun boat and two merchantmen; but I do not learn whether he cut them out of the harbor or took them off the coast. Thus far you perceive he has done well enough, and I have no doubt that he would ultimately have done something serviceable to the cause of liberty in Chili, could he lay aside the habitual presumption of the English naval officer. Not contented with declaring those ports in a state of blockade before which he can keep a force sufficient to enforce it, he has in the true English style, issued a proclamation declaring a formal blockade of the whole coast of Peru, an extent of 1,300 miles, and making known his determination to capture all vessels holding any communication with the ports along the coast. To enforce so extensive a blockade, he has only six ships and two brigs, the two largest of which he will be compelled to keep off Callao, to watch the Spanish squadron in that port, consisting of two frigates and several smaller vessels.

We should before this time, have proceeded to Callao, and made no ceremony in entering that port, but a desire not to produce any quarrel has induced us to postpone our visit to that port. We sail to-morrow, however, for the coast of Peru to protect our whalers, who are said not to have been treated in the most friendly or polite manner by Cochrane's squadron. He is reported to have enticed the men to abandon their vessels and other like abuses. We certainly shall not suffer the paper blockade to be put in force as to us. We have 70 whalers in this sea, and their voyages must be broken up if it were submitted to; or they would be prevented by this proclamation from obtaining supplies of wood and water in any part of Peru, and it will take them two months to beat up from the fishing ground to Valparaiso, the only port besides those in Peru where the above necessary articles can be obtained. Lord Cochrane has his flag flying on board a frigate mounting two more guns than the Macedonian, and of the same weight of metal. His other force consists of three ships, mounting 60, 48, and 22 guns, with two brigs, one formerly a British sloop of war, and mounting 18 guns. His own ship is officered and manned almost entirely with Englishmen. The crews of the others are made up of all nations.

Extract to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated

ST. THOMAS, 11th Sept. 1819.

Dear Sir—By an arrival on the 9th instant, in 15 days from Santa Martha, we are informed that Bolivar had succeeded in occupying the whole of the kingdom of Santa Fe, at the capital of which he established his head quarters on the 7th ultimo, after having destroyed or dispersed the whole of the royal forces, whose commander, (the late viceroy of the late Kingdom) with the small remnant of his army, had sought refuge in Morpoz, but was followed by a detachment of Bolivar's forces and no doubt will be driven to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Should the independants retain their position (of which there seems to be little doubt) until they have received the reinforcements now on their way from Angostura, we may expect to hear of their descent on and occupancy of the provinces of Santa Martha and Carthage, in neither of which is there a force competent to resist them. My informant adds that at the time of his leaving Santa Martha, many of the emigrants from Santa Fe had reached there; this information having been derived from a royal source, cannot be doubted.

Nothing from Margareta since I last wrote you from which circumstance I would infer that either a blockade or an embargo exists at that place, as our communication is in general pretty regular. In consequence of the many arrivals at Havana latterly, the price of Flour had fallen from 30 to \$10.—*M. C. H. Books.*

The editor of the Baltimore Patriot has been favored with the following intelligence communicated in a letter under date of

ST. THOMAS, SEPT. 13.

Since your departure there are no arrivals from Margarita, and we are apprehensive that that place is still blockaded—part of the Spanish fleet having left Porto Cabello for that purpose.

Yesterday we had an arrival from Santa Martha, which confirms a previous account we had received of Bolivar's success. Having beat Samana in several severe actions, he took possession of the city of Santa Fe, and was well received by its inhabitants; Samana escaped with only two followers; our victorious general Bolivar, following up the blow he has already struck, has since taken Papigan and Morpoz, and no doubt but he has ere this hoisted the flag of liberty on the walls of Santa Martha.

The old English Admiral, Campbell returned from Lagaira on Saturday last, with the Spanish schooner *Jose* under convoy. It is said they have between them one hundred thousand dollars in specie, besides indigo, and a great many Catalans came in the schooner. We are led to think that General Paez has been at work again. It is said he fell in with a division of Morillo's troops, about four or five hundred, and not one returned with the information. The taking of Santa Fe was not known in Carracas when the *Salisbury* 64 sailed. Morillo no doubt will feel a little unpleasant when he hears of this. I should not be surprised at his quitting the province of Carracas altogether, and to embark for Carthage.

The flour market in this place still keeps good. By the cargo, \$8 1-4 a 8 1-2; to day, retail, 9 1-2—there is not much here, it being bought up for Barbadoes. We have had several arrivals here since your departure, principally assorted cargoes.

BOARDING.

THE Subscriber will take a few Children as boarders, at Ten Dollars per month, to be paid in advance.
JANE CARNEY.
Newbern, October 16, 1819.

For Sale,

THAT valuable situation near Edenton, called Pembroke, the residence of the late Stephen Cabarrus, Esq. containing upwards of 1500 acres, of which is a large well finished dwelling-house, out-houses, a barn, and stables, all in good order. Connected with the plantation is an excellent fishery, believed to be, under all circumstances, amongst the most profitable in the state.

This property will be disposed of on the 5th of November next, on the following terms.—One third of the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale, one third in twelve and the remainder in eighteen months—the purchaser giving bond with two sufficient securities.

The executor in giving this notice follows the directions of his Testator, by advertising the property "in all the newspapers of this state."
SAML. TREDWELL, Exr.
Edenton, July 16, 1819.—13w72

State of North Carolina,

JONES COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
AUGUST TERM, A. D. 1819.

John Simmons, }
vs. } Original Attachment,
Allen Grimes. }

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant in this cause is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolina Centinel for three months, for the defendant to appear at the next Court to be held for Jones County, at the Court-House in Trenton, on the second Monday in November next, and reply or plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against him.
Attest, ROBERT KORNEGAY, Clerk.
3m77

Cheap Goods.

John Snead

HAS just returned from New-York, and is now opening at his Store, (corner of Craven and Front-streets,) a general and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

which he purchased at Auction for Cash, and will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash, or at the usual credit.

ALSO FOR SALE,
10 hds. Antigua Rum &
2 do. Molasses.
Oct. 9.—1819.

UPTON SMITH,

Gun Smith,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed a few doors above where he formally kept, and intends to stock and repair

Guns and Rifles,

at the New-York and Philadelphia prices, in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.
Oct. 16.—821f.

Newbern Prices Current,

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

MERCHANDIZE. From D. C. to D. C.

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|-----------|
| Bacon | lb. | 11 12 30 |
| Beef | none | |
| Butter | lb. | 30 |
| Bees-Wax | lb. | 25 23 |
| Brandy, French | gal. | 2 50 3 |
| do. Apple | do. | 70 75 |
| do. Peach | do. | 75 80 |
| Corn | bush. | 50 |
| Meal | do. | 70 80 |
| Cotton | lb. | 20 |
| Coffee | do. | 28 30 |
| Cordage | lb. | 12 14 |
| Flour | bbl. | 6 50 7 |
| Gun, Holland | gal. | 2 |
| do, Country | do. | 55 60 |
| Pine-Scantling | M. | 10 12 |
| Plank | do. | 10 12 |
| Square Timber | do. | 20 24 |
| Shingles, 22 inch | do. | 1 75 2 |
| Staves, W. O. hhd. | do. | 20 25 |
| do. R. O. do. | do. | 8 10 |
| do. W. O. bbl. | do. | 8 10 |
| Heading, W. O. hhd | do. | 25 28 |
| Lard | lb. | 12 14 |
| Molasses | gal. | 45 50 |
| Tar | bbl. | 1 25 |
| Pitch | none | |
| Rosin | do. | 1 50 |
| Turpentine | 30gl. | 1 30 1 50 |
| do. Spirits | gal. | 30 |
| Pork | bbl. | 16 20 |
| Rice | cwt. | 3 75 4 25 |
| Rum, Jamaica | do. | 1 20 1 25 |
| do. W. I. | do. | 90 1 00 |
| do. American | do. | 57 62 |
| Salt, Allum | bush. | 1 |
| do. Fine | do. | 60 65 |
| Sugar, Loaf | lb. | 25 30 |
| do Lump | do. | 25 |
| do Brown | cwt. | 13 18 |
| Whiskey | gal. | 50 55 |
| Country Wine | do. | 65 70 |