

**FOREIGN.**

*From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.*

**LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.**

The Euphrates, capt. Stoddard, sailed on the 12th ult. and has furnished us with papers to the 11th.

Several letters are received by this arrival of the same purport as the following, which is addressed to a very respectable house in this city.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 11.

My principal reason for addressing you by this opportunity, is the report prevailing here this day, of some war on the part of this country being in contemplation, and most probably with the United States, which I trust, for your sake, will prove quite false. Improbable as such an event may at first appear, it becomes less so when coolly considered, with all the concurrent circumstances of the time. This country cannot permit Spain to ratify the treaty of the cession of the Floridas to the United States: this must involve Spain in a war with the Union; she cannot defend her still remaining trans-Atlantic possessions against America; therefore England must do it for her. Moreover it is argued, and plausibly so I think, by many among us, that not only England, but many continental powers are bent upon supporting Spain, if necessary against America: besides which, they deem it politic to check in time, the rapidly growing Colossus of Northern America, showing plainly an unpolitic ambition after extension of territory, such as, if crowned with success, may prove dangerous to other European powers besides England. Another reason in support of the probability of the said event named, is the present situation of public and private credit in the United States, which is said to be at its lowest ebb, and the conclusion is that the government could not therefore make any effort commensurate with the exigencies of the occasion, and that thus a disunion in the union might be created.

Our Cabinet have these views, and the conviction most natural, that the aggressive disposition of the United States government, cannot for any length of time await a breach with them: unless Great Britain wishes to see, besides the Floridas, also Cuba, Mexico and other Spanish colonies under the dominion of the United States—and all the British possessions in the West Indies worth having, in jeopardy, at the very opening of any future war with her, jealous and threatening rival, then an early rupture with the United States assumes, indeed much probability.

Two days ago 10 and 12 guineas were given at Lloyd's, London, to receive \$100—press warrants were issued in 10 or 12 days of a fortnight, 20 guineas to return a £100, if a war between Spain and America was declared in six weeks or two months, &c. I give you the report as it prevails here, with the reasoning suggested on the occasion, and which, certainly, makes the dreadful event much less improbable than it appears at first. You will, of course, draw your own conclusions from all I have stated, and consider my continuation in its proper light: my wish is to be useful to you on all occasions. It is ascertained that all the Packets at Falmouth preparing for service have been suddenly ordered to sea: this argues at least that something of moment is on the tapis with government.

The London Times of the 7th of Sept. mentions that letters from Madrid, contain the Royal decree by which O'Donnell is appointed Captain-General of Andalusia, President of the Audience of Seville, and Political and Military Governor of Cadix. These appointments are declared to be a recompense for his devotion to the King's person; and it is stated that his delicacy had not permitted him to represent to his Majesty how injurious it would be to him to embark while the serious wound he received in the glorious action of Abisbal remained open.

A Letter from Madrid announcing, that the Spanish Government has allowed the period for the ratification of the Florida Treaty to expire, adds—“There is as yet, however, no certainty of a rupture with the U. S. The Duke de C. who is allied to the Royal family by his marriage with the niece of the Cardinal de Bourbon has received orders to sail without loss of time for the U. States, on a mission from the Court of Madrid.” It is thought that through the channel of so important a personage, the negotiations with the American government may be renewed.

The same letter says—“It is reported at Madrid, that Don Onis will soon occupy the place of Mr. Salmon, who is considered very unfit for the department of Foreign Affairs.”

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

**Insolvent Debtor's Court.**

On Thursday a debtor named Fenlon was opposed by his creditor, on the ground that he had not accounted for near 2000l. which he had received for a curious purpose, namely, that of procur-

ing for a gentleman a matrimonial connection. The debtor stated, in answer to inquiries, that he had expended the money in procuring meetings between the creditors and different ladies with whom he was desirous of uniting in wedlock.—One of the ladies was a black, and upon a particular occasion the creditor danced upon a table for the amusement of a large party of females at Richmond.—The investigation of these transactions afforded much mirth in Court. The opposition failed, and the debtor was discharged.

Our London papers state that MADAME DE MONTMORLON had arrived in the Downs from St. Helena, but was not permitted to proceed to London.

A meeting was held on the 5th Sept. at the Crown Tavern Clerkenwell, to concert measures for a triumphal entry of Mr. HENT into London, on his return from Manchester.

A London paper of the 2d of August, (the Traveller) states, that the hon. capt. BRIGG, and capt. S. ROBERTS, C. B. as well as capt. MONTROSS and ORR, are appointed to the Canada Lake service, under Com. BERRIE, C. B. We understand it is not intended that these officers shall put any of the ships on the Lakes in commission, but are to take up their residence at the several posts of danger, in the event of any circumstances arising which may call for their services.

*From the Boston Palladium, Oct. 12.*

The Mercury, Allen, from the S. Seas, which arrived at Portsmouth, [England], Sept. 4, was boarded on the coast of California, lat. 28. N. long. 20. W. by the Buenos Ayres frigate Argentine, of 38 guns and 300 men, capt. BIZARRA, in co. with the Santa Rosa, of 16 guns, and 80 men—they were last from the Sandwich Islands, and had cruised off Manila, &c. The ships had taken two small Spanish places, on California, & destroyed them. They were then going down to the coast of Mexico to take the Spanish frigate Queen, stationed there, and from thence to go against Lima, if in time to join the Chili fleet. The Santa Rosa, sailed from Buenos Ayres in 1817, and was then called the Liberty, but the crew afterwards mutinied.

The Hercules, of Oporto from Rio Janeiro, was taken near the Azores, July 6, by an Insurgent privateer, after an action of 4 hours and the loss of 12 men. The same cruiser attacked the Princeza de Brazil, of Lisbon, from Rio, which beat her off, after losing 10 men.

A brig, under Portuguese colors, from India, with a cargo of teas, &c. under a Portuguese Capt. but without papers, went, or was run ashore early in May, near the Cape of Good Hope. A short time before she was at Batavia, when she had a supercargo, an Englishman named M'Farlane: & an American mate, who, it is supposed, have been murdered. The cargo and rigging have been saved and seized. She is conjectured to be English property.

The U. S. frigate Macedonian sailed from Valparaiso April 24, for the coast of Peru, to protect the American whale ships. Lord COCHRANE was reported to have enticed some of their men from them. There was said to be 70 American Whalers in the Pacific Ocean.—Lord C's blockade pretence is that neutrals have no right to a trade in war, that they did not enjoy in peace.

*Extract of a letter, dated Carlsbad, August 24.*

“The conferences here among other subjects, have turned upon the outrages committed on the Jews at Frankfort, Wutzburg, and different free towns in Germany. They have excited the most lively indignation, both towards the immediate actors in them, and on account of the imperfect protection afforded to those against whom the tumultuous proceedings were directed. I understand that a notification has in consequence been despatched from this place, signed by the envoys of the different powers assembled in Congress, and addressed to the resident Ministers at the towns where the excesses have been committed: wherein they are directed to re-constitute with the magistracy and local authorities, and to demand for the Jews that equal protection which every government is bound to afford to all those who live under it, without distinction of persons or classes. They are to be informed that a repetition of the offence, unless visited with due punishment, will render them accessories to the transaction, and subject them to a deprivation of rank and office. Nor will the punishment end there: the degradation of the magistracy will be followed by a military occupation of the place, either by Austria or Prussia, and perhaps, an eventual cession to some neighbouring state, possessing both the will and power to protect all its subjects equally.”

In the highest point of a field, on the farm of Craignarthro, a mile south from Forfar, there was a Druid's place of worship, consisting of a circle of large stones, with one (the largest) in the middle.—The field was fallowed last year, and this temple trenched, from which a very great

quantity of stones were turned up. Nothing particular however, appeared except a few bones that went to dust. The field this year was sown with barley, and this trenched part with the rest; now so far as this space extended, there are considerable quantities of oats, of various kinds, sprung up among the barley, the seeds of which must have remained there more than 1000 years.—Without the trenched ground there is not a head of oats to be seen. Orders have been given to preserve these oat plants.

[Montrose paper.]

MONTREAL, OCT. 9.

A few weeks ago an article appeared in one of our public prints indicative of active preparations on the part of the United States. Among other proofs of this it was said they had engaged a number of shipwrights and seamen for their ports on the upper Lakes. We do not vouch for the accuracy of this statement, nor is it our design to deny it. We feel happy in the assurance that our vessels on the Lakes are all in the best possible order, with the exception of one; and it appears from the report transmitted this season to the admiralty, they could all be made fit for sea, on a very short notice, and for a trifling expence. Whether the article we copy to day respecting the evacuation of Fort Wayne, and the approach of the troops to Detroit, be a part of any preconcerted plan the United States may have formed previous to a rupture with Britain, we shall not pretend to say. It is sufficient for us to see that every movement they make, puts them in a more threatening attitude: and that it ought to be met by a corresponding exertion on our part.

*Extract of a letter from an American gentleman now in France, to his friend in Boston.*

“In this country we have fine weather, the prospect of good harvest, and the certainty I think that the liberty of the people, for a time at least, will prevail. The despotic governments around us are alarmed at the march of public opinion in France. They tremble, and with reason, for it is scarcely possible that the liberty of the press can exist in so powerful a country without opening the eyes of those who border on them. The ancient nobility and clergy, especially those who have returned here since the peace, have ever since been making efforts to place the government upon its old footing, nor are they yet disposed to let the people alone. They have had one terrible lesson—and can they wait another?”

A Congress of Ministers is about to assemble at Carlsbad—what is intended to be done you know as well as myself. Several tubs for the whale have been already thrown out. It is said they mean to reduce the armed force of Europe; a very good thing for the people on whose shoulders they stand, and who are sweating under the enormous load of taxes required to support them. But who is to make the beginning? It is about an equal chance that they decide the question by fighting.

Whatever may be done elsewhere, be assured that France is fast recovering herself, and that she will soon be called upon to take an important part in the affairs of Europe. The nation, I grant, is naturally feeble, fond of a change; but as some excuse, at least, let it be recollected that they have had every thing to deal with from '92 to the return of the king, and even until the last year, for the country being under military occupation could hardly have an opinion.

With regard to America, they earnestly desire here, that the treaty for the purchase of the Floridas may not be ratified, as they suppose such an event would produce a war between the United States and Spain, and induce the former to take an active part in favor of the Independents.”

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Cape de Verd Islands to his friend in Boston, dated*

ST. NICHOLAS, JULY 31, 1819.

“Since my arrival among the Islands, I have been considerably engaged in business, but the rainy season being about to commence, I accepted an invitation from his excellency the Governor General of these Islands to accompany him and family to this place, to pass a part of the season. His Excellency has a very agreeable family, who were educated about the Court of His Most Faithful Majesty at Rio-de-Janeiro.

These Islands lying within the tropics, where there is rain for nine months in the year, it cannot be anticipated that they produce much; but I can assure you they are mostly quite productive—nature seems to have provided for all, for in these islands that are not productive in corn, vegetables, fruit, wine, &c. great quantities of salt is made by the heat of the sun, which is at Mayo, Bonavia and Sal. Orchella is an article of value in Europe, and large quantities are shipped from these islands to London and Lisbon—Horned cattle, mules and other stock is shipped in considerable quantities to the West Indies—Most out-

ward bound vessels to the Brazils, round Cape Horn or Cape of Good Hope, touch here for supplies, and the English ships of war on this station are at the islands frequently.

I am tolerably well contented here, yet I should prefer Buenos Ayres to this place.—Business cannot be carried on extensively here, but what little is done, can be to advantage. The climate I admire, and is nearly alike the year round; the thermometer in February generally stands at 60, and now at 80 degrees; and a constant trade-wind, which renders the air pure.

That horrid and inhuman traffic, the slave trade, is now carried on to a degree never before equalled. Scarce a week passes but that vessels from Havana, bound to the coast for slaves, touch here for supplies. Even in these islands they have been imported, though contrary to law, and I have seen these miserable dejected human creatures, by hundreds, naked and starving, with tears falling from their eyes, confined in yards surrounded with high walls, where they were exposed for sale. The sight was indeed horrible & affecting! Reflect for a moment; suppose we were torn from our parents, friends and country, forced in irons into a crowded hold of a vessel, transported to an unknown kingdom or country, there doomed to perpetual slavery, what must be our feelings? Thus dejected, we should rue the day that gave us birth, and soon dwindle away our miserable existence. It will be said by slave dealers that the Africans have no sense of feeling, are only fit objects for slaves. Let me assure you the fact is the reverse, and he who makes such an assertion is not a Christian.—Give them an education, and you will find they possess exquisite ideas. Many whom I have seen, who have little knowledge of the world, and engaged in commercial speculations on the Gambia, have acquired considerable property. They seem perfectly to understand themselves.

The British in conjunction with the Spanish and Portuguese governments, have recently organized a Court at Sierra Leone, consisting of two commissioners from each nation, for the trial of captured slave vessels. The commissioners, the Hon. Thomas and Edward Gregory, on the part of the English, and Don Jose Kemp, and Señor La Ferre, on the part of the Spanish government were here on the 26th May last, where they passed a few days, on their way out, and appear to be judicious, intelligent men.

England has now on this station the ships of war Morgiana, Captain T. B. Strong, Pleasant, Capt. Kelly, and Myrmidon, Capt. Leake, to intercept slave vessels. The Tartar, Sir George Collier, and Cherub, have been ordered home. The slave trade will never be finally ended until the United States undertake it.

His Britannic Majesty's ship of war Erie, Captain Timothy Scriver, C. B. commander, bound on this station, was stranded on the Isle of Sal, at 1 o'clock in the morning of the first ult. The officers and crew were taken off by the brig Cornelia, of New-Bedford, Captain A. Gardner, and landed at St. Jago, where they chartered a Portuguese schooner to convey them to Lisbon, from thence they will proceed to England.

Dr. Stokes, late physician to the Emperor of France, at St. Helena, who has been to England on a visit, arrived here in His Britannic Majesty's store ship Abundance, on the 25th of May last, bound out to rejoin the Conqueror, one of the guard-ships. The Abundance had on board several officers to relieve others on that station, and troops to garrison the Island of Ascension.

The late expedition into the interior of Africa have reached Houssa, within 250 miles of Tombuctoo. It is now reduced to a certainty that the celebrated Mungo Park, who undertook to explore the interior of Africa, is no more; that he died in a town near Tombuctoo, Accounts from the Gambia, Mediterranean and England, all confirm his death.

Boston Pat.

**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.

**Cheap Goods.**

John Sneed

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 hhds. Antigua Rum & 2 do. Molasses, Oct. 9.—tst.

**By the President of the United States**

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 31st day of March 1815, entitled “an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes,” the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed;

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama Territory, shall be held at Cahaba, in the said Territory, on the second Monday in January next, and shall continue open three weeks, at which time shall be offered for sale—

- Townships 5, 6, 7, 8, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, in range 5
- 6, 7, 19, 20, & 21, in do. 6
- 17 and 19, in do. 7
- 17 and 18, in do. 8
- 17, 18, 19, & 20, in do. 9
- 21 and 22, in do. 13
- 21, in do. 15
- 18, in do. 18
- part of township 17, in do. 18

except such lands as have been, or shall be reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes: the lands shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township, and range. Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 28th day of September 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Oct. 28.—tst.

**THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK, A handsome assortment of DRY GOODS, Hardware,**

Groceries & Ship Chandlery,

- AMONG WHICH ARE
  - Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Plains, Oznaburghs, Tow Cloth, Linens, Calicoes, Muslins, Plaid and striped Homespun, Russia and Ravens Duks, Hats, Shoes, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Sewing Twine, White Lead, I nseed and Tallow Oil, Northern Gin, do. Rum, Powder, Snuff &c. &c.
- which he will sell, wholesale and retail, low for cash, hatter, or his usual credit.

Silvester Brown.

October 25d, 1819.—tst

MR. WILLIAMS.

**PORTRAIT PAINTER.**

HAS removed to the House next to Mrs. Oliver's, on Middle street.—Portraits taken as usual, in oil and crayons—Signs, Comices, &c. painted in the best and most elegant manner—Gilding, and Ornamental Painting, in all their varieties—Drawing, of every kind. He will also take Pupils in Drawing and Painting.

Newbern, Oct. 16, 1819.—tst

**Newbern Prices Current, COLLECTED WEEKLY.**

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

	lb.	11 1/2 3/4
Bacon	lb.	11 1/2 3/4
Beef	none	
Butter	lb.	50
Bees-Wax	lb.	25 23
Brandy, French	gal.	2 50 8
do. Apple		70 73
do. Peach		75 80
Corn	bush.	50
Meal	bu.	70 80
Cotton	lb.	17 18
Coffee		28 30
Cordage		12 14
Flour	bbl.	6 50 7
Gin, Holland	gal.	2 55 60
do. Country		
Pine Scantling	M.	10 12 1
Plank		10 12
Square Timber		20 24
Shingles, 22 inch		1 75 2
Staves, W. O. hhd.		20 25
do. R. O. do.		10 11
do. W. O. bbl.		8 10
Heading, W. O. hhd		25 28
Lard	lb.	12 14
Molasses	gal.	45 50
Tar	bbl.	1 40 1 50
Pitch	none	
Rosin		1 25 1 40
Turpentine	50 gal.	1 40 1 50
do. Spirits	gal.	80
Pork	bbl.	16 20
Rice	cut.	5 75 4 25
Rum, Jamaica		1 20 1 25
do. W. I.		1 20 1 00
do. American		62 65
Salt, Alum	bush.	1
do. Fine		60 65
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	25 50
do Lump		25
do Brown	cut.	12 13
Whiskey	gal.	50 55
Country Wine		65 75