

FOREIGN.

New-York, Oct. 27.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The new fast sailing ship London Packet arrived at this port yesterday from her first voyage to London, having left the river on the 16th of last month.

No political events of importance had occurred in Europe.

Mr. Hunt made his triumphal entry into London on the 13th. It is stated that 200,000 people were present—the roads for five miles from town were completely blocked up by those who went out to meet him.

Among the toasts drunk were the following:

"Hunt gave a toast—"The only source of all legitimate power—the people." Tune: "See the conquering hero comes."

"The next toast was: "Universal suffrages, annual parliaments and vote by ballot—the undoubted right of every Briton." "It was received with three times three, and was followed by the tune of "Cairn."

"Toast—"The immortal memory of Reformers, men, women and children, who were massacred at Manchester on the 16th of August." Tune: "The Land of the Leal."

"Toast—"May arms be taken from those who abuse them, and given to those who have the courage to use them." Tune: "The Marseilles Hymn."

At a meeting of the court of Aldermen of London, on the 14th, a motion for a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for his great zeal in preserving the peace of the city, having been proposed, a warm discussion ensued, and some personal altercation; and the members principally retired from the room without taking the question.

It is stated in the London Times, on the doubtful authority of a letter from Brussels, that the armament now preparing in the ports of England has caused some movement among the American ships in the ports of the Netherlands.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The equipment of the ships to sail under the orders of Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy, for South America, is carried on with the greatest celerity at Plymouth. Surveys on the crews of the Vengeur and Superb, of 74 guns each, & of the Hyperion frigate, have been held, and such men as from various causes were deemed unfit for service, have been discharged.

Plymouth, Thursday.—This morning Mr. Thornton, minister to Brazil, embarked on board the Superb, Com. Hardy, which immediately got under way, accompanied by the Vengeur, and the Hyperion. The latter vessel is to proceed to Madeira to take in a supply of wine for the squadron, whose destination is involved in mystery, and it is said carries sealed orders.

On Thursday, the Russian sloop of war Worstock, Capt. Bellinshusen, accompanied by the store-ship Mirror, Capt. Lazareff, sailed from hence on a voyage of discovery to the South Pole. Tomorrow the Imperial sloop of war Otruiile, Captain Wazilceff, accompanied by the store-ship Blagonamirence, Capt. Skickmareff, will sail on a voyage of discoveries to Behring's Straits, via the Sandwich Islands. [Portsmouth paper.]

PARIS, SEPT. 9.

The following intelligence has been received from Altona, under date the 31st ult:—"The recruits in our Duchies and in Denmark have suddenly received orders to join their respective regiments, which excites conjectures so much the more important, as it is reported that revolutionary and bloody scenes have taken place in Sweden."

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 2.

Whilst the King of Bavaria is occupied in reducing his army, Austria, on the contrary, is making preparations which begin to engage seriously the attention of Germany. The army of that power has just received an addition of eighty thousand men, raised by the late Levy; and a second levy is even spoken of. To this increase of military force must be added, all the battalions of

the landwehr, which are armed and only wait an order to join the troops of the line. The minister of war has caused 4,000 horses to be purchased in Holstein, which are destined to remount the heavy cavalry. The artillery regiments have been completed to their full effective force. Though, as yet, the points at which these forces will assemble be not known, it is thought that they will be directed towards Galicia. It is rumored that the cabinet of Vienna has conceived very serious alarms for this rich province. Has the project of the Emperor Alexander, already so often announced, of re-constituting the kingdom of Poland, given offence to the Austrian government?

VIENNA, AUG. 29.

A camp for military exercise will be formed at Prest, in the course of next month. Troops of every arm are already on their march to that place. There is no other military movement in the Austrian monarchy, and nothing indicates the least misunderstanding between our court and the neighbouring powers.

The conferences at Carlsbad appear to be still prolonged.

VIENNA, AUGUST 14.

The following occurrence has excited very great sensation. The son of a village Snydic, near Vienna, was returning from school with the son of a butcher: the boys quarrelled and the son of the Snydic was thrown into a pond. The defeated combatant, who experienced no other evil than that of getting wet, complained to his father, who caused the butcher's son to be brought before him, and condemned him to receive fifteen blows with a club. At the tenth blow, the child was seized with horrible convulsions, and died after the fifteenth. Upon hearing of the punishment inflicted upon his son, the butcher ran to the Snydic's, but was too late, and found his son dead; the unfortunate father wild with despair, drew forth a knife and stabbed the Snydic, who expired a few hours afterwards.

Extract of a private letter received in London, dated

MADRID, SEPT. 1.

The affair of the Floridas must necessarily draw upon our Cabinet the attention of all the Powers who have any thing to gain or lose in the revolutions of which Spanish America is at this moment the theatre, or may so become on the slightest signal from Washington. This affair is inexplicable, even here, where the principal actors of this piece perform their parts before our eyes. It is said, Sir H. Wellesley declares that England has nothing to do with the refusal to ratify this treaty; at least that Ambassador pretty openly disavows the part which his Court was supposed to have taken in this strange negotiation, which has become abortive almost as soon as it was concluded. It is added that the French Ambassador, in the name of his Christian Majesty, charitably advises the Spanish Cabinet not to hazard a rupture, the consequences of which may gradually produce a general war. The opinion of all sensible men in this country is, that by refusing the ratification, and thereby furnishing a legislative pretext for the ambitious policy of the United States, his Majesty is about to sign the loss, or, in other words, the emancipation of all his colonies.

The departure of the expedition, the preparations for which have for a long time, cost 4,000,000 francs per month, is a thing no longer to be thought of. Letters from Andalusia state, that the troops are marched off in haste towards Estramadura. Such is the obstinate determination to commit to the waves a multitude of unfortunate beings, that it is still hoped to re-organize this armament, already perhaps afflicted with the plague, in the port of Lisbon, if the Portuguese consent! Senseless reports, which merely prove that here it is believed that every thing ought to yield to the infallibility of absolute power!

BAYREUTH, SEPT. 7.

On the 28th ult. the Princess Josephine Amelia-Beatrice, of Saxony, was married by proxy, to his Majesty Ferdinand VII. King of Spain. On the 31st the new Queen set out for Madrid.

HAMBURG, AUGUST 6.

There are in Germany says the Bremen Gazette, three secret federacies, viz: 1st that of the Imperialists, who desire to re-establish the ancient German empire; 2d that of the Royalists, who wish to divide the German empire into 2 great Kingdoms, the one South Austria, or according to some Bavaria, and the other North Prussia (this is Baron Lammexan's system, who wrote upon this subject at Paris); 3d, that of the Republicans, who think of uniting Germany under the federal system, like that of the United States.

Sir Robert Wilson has addressed the following letter from Paris, to his constituents, the Electors of Southwark:

GENTLEMEN—I should not only be unworthy of the honor of representing you, but I should be destitute of every manly as well as every constitutional feeling, if I did not address you to express my abhorrence of the late sanguinary and illegal transactions at Manchester, for sanguin-

ary and illegal they appear to be, even according to the accounts published in the newspapers most favorable to the abuse of power.

I do not presume to dictate to you any course of proceeding, but if you think it expedient to assemble and record your opinions on this eventful catastrophe, I shall certainly sacrifice those personal considerations which detain me in Paris, and proceed to London to meet you on the day appointed.

I trust no magistrates will be found in the metropolis to order the military execution of their fellow citizens; that no armed citizens will be found eager to massacre an unarmed multitude, without even distinction of sex; but as I consider the right of the people to assemble, to deliberate, and to resolve, as the foundation & bulwark of every other right, I am prepared to maintain it as becomes a guardian of the public liberty, and no fear of the consequences shall deter me from the performance of my duty.

It is, however, a consolation for me to think, according to the information I have been enabled to obtain on this subject, at this distance and date, that the Government of the country was not advisedly implicated in the offences of the fatal 16th of August. Access to the Throne of it, therefore, is not barred, and the executive authority may be approached with a confident hope that an appeal to its justice will not be made in vain.

The crisis is most awful:—contending despotism and anarchy menace the empire with destruction; it can only be saved by the interposition of that body which is composed of citizens resolved to obtain the Reform of the Representative System, but who are also united for the protection of property, and the maintenance of the established institutions of the State.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient humble servant, R. T. WILSON. PARIS, August 27, 1819.

PROVINCE OF TEXAS.

From the Texas Republican, Sept. 4.

THE ARMY.

Another reconnoitering party, which had penetrated as far as the Brassos, returned last evening. They bring the most favorable reports of game this fall—deer are plentiful at this time, and signs of bears every where visible. The mass is immense. They meet with no royalists.

Captain Crawford, with a part of his company, arrived at head quarters on the 2d inst.

Lt. Col. Robinson still remains upon the Brassos—Lt. Col. Johnson is on his way to reinforce him with a body of troops. TEXAS.

Agreeably to our promise in the first number of this paper, of giving a description of this country, we now commence with a general view of the geography of Texas, and shall afterwards note the most minute particulars. The following is partly from the observation of officers engaged in the service of this republic.

By the late treaty between the United States and Spain, Texas is bounded north by the forty second degree of north latitude; east by the state of Louisiana, west by Cogquilla and New Mexico, and south by New San Andre and the Gulf of Mexico; it is nearly one thousand miles in length, and 600 miles in breadth, lying between the 25th and 42d degree of north latitude.

The river St. Antonio takes its source about three miles to the north east of the capitol (St. Antonio) and is navigable for skiffs and batteaux to its source—affording excellent fish, fine mill seats and water to every part of the town of St. Antonio. It is joined by the river Mariana from the west, and then discharges itself into the Rio Guadalupe about 50 miles from the sea. At the town of St. Antonio the river is about 20 yards wide, and 12ft deep. This river Guadalupe takes its source about 150 miles to the north-west of St. Antonio, and is a beautiful stream of at least sixty yards in width—its waters are transparent. After receiving the waters of the St. Antonio, and St. Marco, it discharges itself into the southwest end of the bay of St. Bernardo.

The river St. Marco, takes its source about one hundred miles north, twenty west of St. Antonio, and is thirty yards in width.

The Red river takes its source in Cogquilla, in 33 degrees north latitude, bending to the east, enters Texas; and after a winding course of six hundred miles, disembodies itself into the bay of St. Bernardo, in latitude 29. Its waters are of a reddish cast, and is navigable for boats of three or four hundred tons burthen.

The river Brassos takes its source in Cogquilla, in latitude 34, enters Texas, and discharges itself into the Gulf of Mexico, in latitude 28 deg. 40 min. after a course of seven hundred and fifty miles. It is the largest river in Texas—three hundred yards in width, and navigable for large keels. From the appearance on its banks it must rise and fall one hundred feet; its banks well timbered, and a rich prolific soil.

The river Trinity takes its source in latitude 34, and discharges itself into Galveston bay, in latitude 29 degrees, 30 minutes—by its meanders it is about three hundred miles in length. Banks high and covered with timber—rich luxuriant soil.

The rivers Natchez and Angelina are small streams, and after forming a junction, they enter the Tayac.

The Tayac is a small stream, which discharges itself into the Gulf of Mexico, at the same bay with the Sabine, in latitude 29 deg. 50 minutes.

The Sabine river takes its source in latitude 33, and enters the Gulf of Mexico in latitude 29 degrees, 50 minutes—about three hundred miles in length, and fifty yards wide, very deep, and its banks frequently overflow. It is navigable for boats of considerable size, nearly all the year. The Sabine river is the boundary between the United States and the republic of Texas.

Near the head of the river Guadalupe, and some of the branches of Red river, there are few small lakes.

The country is well timbered, but is interspersed with some small prairies; and, take it generally, is rich, prolific, and possessing the most delightful temperature of air and climate in North-America. The water is pure and clear—and the country throughout very well watered.

Animals.—Buffalo, deer, bear, elk, wild hogs, wild goats, wild horses, wild mules and asses. Some of the deer are perfectly white, like our cattle.

The method pursued by the Spaniards in catching the wild horses is as follows:—they take a few fleet horses, and proceed into the country where the wild horses are numerous. They then build a large strong inclosure, with a door which enters a smaller inclosure; from the entrance of the large pen they project wings out into the prairie a great distance, and then set up bushes, &c. to induce the horses when pursued, to enter into those wings. After these preparations are made, they keep a look out for a small drove, for if they unfortunately should start too large a one, they either burst open the pen, or fill it with dead bodies, and the others run over them and escape; in which case the party are obliged to leave the place, as the stench arising from the putrid carcasses would be insupportable; and in addition to this the pen would not receive others. Should they, however, succeed in driving a few, say two or three hundred, they select the handsomest and youngest, noose them, and take them into the small enclosure, and then turn out the remainder, after which, by starving, preventing them from taking any repose, and continually keeping them in motion, they make them gentle by degrees, and finally break them to submit to the saddle and bridle. For this business the Spaniards are famous.

The wild horses frequently go in such large gangs that it is requisite to keep an advanced guard of horsemen, in order to frighten them away; for, should they be suffered to come near your horses and mules which you drive with you, by their snorting, neighing, &c. they would alarm them, and frequently the domestic animals would join them and go off, notwithstanding every effort to prevent them. It may not be improper here to remark that the whole of Texas, with the exception of two posts. (St. Antonio and Lahlalia) is under the patriots. Our hunters and traders pass to and even beyond the Rio Grande unmolested.

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 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 hhds. Antigua Rum & 2 do. Molasses. Oct. 9.—1819.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the Subscriber, on the 2d inst. a LIGHT GREY MARE, eight years old, and about five feet high. She is hip-shortened, has a switch tail, and her main is newly trimmed. I will give Ten Dollars Reward, and pay all reasonable expenses, to any person who will deliver her to me.

CHARLES ANDERSON.

Piney Neck, Oct. 19, 1819.—3w33

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Desirous of closing their business in this place, offer for sale

THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

A general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Well calculated for the present and approaching seasons, which they will sell at a reduced price, and make the payments accommodating.

N. B. All those indebted to them, are requested to call and pay their accounts, as no further indulgence can be given.

P. H. Liles, & Co.

Newbern, Oct. 30, 1819.—84tf

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 23, 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. 23.—83.—7j.

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, Cornices, &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.—82tf

Newbern Prices Current,

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table with columns for MERCHANDIZE, From D. C. to D. C. and prices in various units (lb., gal., bush., bbl., cwt.). Items include Bacon, Beef, Butter, Bees-Wax, Brandy, French, do. Apple, do. Peach, Corn, Meal, Cotton, Coffee, Cordage, Flour, Gin, Holland do, Country, Pine Scantling, Plank, Square Timber, Shingles, 22 inch, Staves, W. O. lhd., do. R. O. do., do. W. O. bbl., Heading, W. O. hhd, Lard, Molasses, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, do. Spirits, Pork, Rice, Rum, Jamaica, do. W. I., do. American, Salt, Allum, do. Fine, Sugar, Loaf, do Lump, do Brown, Whiskey, Country Wine.