

deed, fully shown, that Englishmen do not degenerate in the soil of America; for they have compelled the meteor-flag of England, which had waved in triumph on the ocean for a thousand years, to lower its ancient ensign beneath the new-born standard of her child; they have driven back from before their hardy yeomanry the conquerors of France, the deliverers of Portugal, the liberators of Spain, the emancipators of Europe; they have twined round their victorious brows wreaths of naval and of military glory, which will flourish in eternal verdure, long as the everlasting hills shall rest upon their foundations and the stars of Heaven continue to shed their light.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2.

This morning, arrived below, the fast sailing ship William Penn, Capt. Hamilton, in 35 days from Liverpool. Captain Hamilton has obligingly favored us with a complete file of Liverpool papers to the 26th of Sept. being 12 days later than our previous accounts. On a rapid glance at their contents, we find nothing of a very interesting nature. The public journals were teeming with animadversions on the government with regard to the proceedings at Manchester; and the prince regent in his answer to the address of the common council had adopted a tone of rebuke very little calculated to soothe the public sensibility.

The mayor of Liverpool had been requested to call a public meeting to petition the prince regent to institute an efficient, strict and solemn inquiry into the proceedings at Manchester, but had refused, in consequence of which, a notice for a public meeting to be held in Clayton Square, on the 29th Sept. was published, signed by 24 of the most respectable men in Liverpool.

Serious riots had occurred at Glasgow and Paisley; and indeed the whole British empire appears to be in an unusual state of fermentation. Hunt was visiting the theatres and other places of public resort, and was every where received with shouts and cheerings.

Reports were renewed on the continent of serious differences between the courts of Petersburg, Vienna and Berlin, respecting the projects of the emperor of Russia with regard to Poland.

Intelligence from Chili had been received in London, stating that Lord Cochrane had treated the neutral rights of the British merchant ships with the most scrupulous respect, and had rendered them every assistance.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 25.

Holland.—Dutch papers to Sunday last have been received. Countess de Montholon was daily expected at Brussels, on her return to France, accompanied by her children. It is added, that her husband had refused to leave Bonaparte, who was busied in writing the memoirs of his extraordinary life, and was assisted by Gen. Bertrand and Count Montholon in the completion of them.

The letters by the Dutch mail are most gloomy, representing the trade of that once flourishing republic as rapidly declining; and stating, that things must inevitably become worse as long as the government so obstinately persists in its anti-commercial regulations, which it seems have disgusted and alienated all the old friends of the house of Orange.

Sweden.—A treaty for the final arrangement of the differences between Sweden and Denmark, was signed at Stockholm on the 1st inst. by the Danish minister M. Von Holst. The chief stipulation is, that Sweden is to pay three millions of dollars (Hamburg banco) in ten annual payments, and also to pay four per cent. per annum interest, but the interest to be paid quarterly; and the bonds for the principal and interest are to be deposited in the hands of Lord Strangford, as the minister of the mediating power.

Germany.—The storm raised in Germany by the pretended Prussian conspiracy, appears gradually to die away.—The feyerdary, M. Henning, who was said to be one of the principal chiefs in the plot, has been set at liberty, and the inquisitorial commission, which has been sitting on the business, has declared that he was perfectly innocent. He has suffered two months imprisonment. It is said that he intends bringing an action against M. Kamptz and the other members of the commission. It is again reported in Berlin, that the king of Prussia has at length consented to certain principles which are to form the ground work of the constitution.

Denmark.—Fresh disturbances have broken out in Copenhagen, where the windows of many houses, more particularly of those inhabited by Jews were broken, so that the troops in various parts of the town, were obliged to fire on the mob. Eighty persons were arrested, and some of them sentenced to rigorous punishment. Tranquility prevailed when the last accounts came away.

France.—Mademoiselle Garnerin, the celebrated aeronaut, had announced at

O-leans a magnificent fete, of which the least splendid ornament was to be the ascent of a balloon of 1400 feet. The old burying ground of the town was to be the scene of the most brilliant exhibition. The choice of such a place was a bad omen, which the event but too well realized.

The inhabitants, furious at not finding the wonders which were announced in the advertisement, made their complaints to the magistrates, and Mademoiselle Garnerin, instead of mounting with gloy into ethereal regions, was conducted, amid the hisses of the people, to a vile prison, whence she will be brought before the tribunal of correctional police!

Spain.—According to letters from Madrid, a report prevails that the yellow fever has spread from the Isle of Leon to Seville, and that all Andalusia is in a state of the greatest alarm for the consequences. No passports are delivered at Cadiz for a further route than ten leagues, at which distance the cordon is established. On the 25th ult. the ships of war and transports composing the grand expedition removed to anchorage in the roads of Rota, with orders not to communicate with Cadiz bay; none of the troops are suffered to come on shore.—The troops are in cantonment at Xeres, St. Lucar, Lebriza, and the environs.

Glasgow, Sept. 15.

PAISLEY MEETING.

Agreeably to advertisement, the public meeting, which was formerly adjourned on account of the unfavorable state of the weather, was held on Saturday, in the Meikleriggs Muir.

As the day was particularly fine, the people began to collect at an early hour. The sheriff and magistrates had published a proclamation, forbidding the appearance of flags; but a band of about 2 or 3 hundred persons from Glasgow, marched up the main street, and by the cross to the place of meeting, with their flags flying. Eight flags were displayed before the hustings, with such mottos, as "Justice Liberty," "Magna Charta," "Liberty, Civil and Religious," "Annual Parliaments," "Abhor the inhuman butcheries at Manchester," &c.

A drapery of black cloth from 4 to 5 feet high was hung in front of the hustings and all the speakers of the Paisley Committee and several others were dressed in mourning. All the flags were edged with black.

The band from NEILSTON came into the field playing "Scots who have w' Wallace bled," and other national airs.

Mr. Taylor was chosen Chairman and began the business of the meeting by enjoining attention and good order. He then stated that the reformers had no wish for disturbance and revolution, as was falsely asserted by their enemies, they merely wished an end put to all unnecessary places, pensions and sinecures, and a proper share in the legislature of our country. He adverted to "the inhuman butchery" at Manchester; and he, and all the orators, were particularly vehement and declamatory upon this mournful and ominous subject. "Will be believed by posterity," said one of the speakers, "that a peaceable assembly of free born Irishmen, were wantonly murdered in open day. O, I would rather see the bodies of all my kindred whiten in the sun, and have my carcass thrown to the dogs, than that such an event should pass without a proper inquiry, and punishment upon the guilty perpetrators.—This is no time to pause between two opinions when murder and massacre stalk in open day; when the inhuman magistrates have received the thanks of those who gorge their bloated carcasses with the blood of the artisan."

Another orator observed that "the British sword had been drawn upon starving men and fainting women; has it desolated every country in the world to be at last drawn among ourselves? and will you allow your brethren to be murdered without raising your voice against the infernal deed? No,—sooner shall the lake wash Benlomond from its eternal site, than the sons of Caledonia shall be silent."

An orator stated "that such proceedings clearly demonstrate the necessity of a radical reform. If the Manchester magistrates had not concluded upon the applause and support of the Borough faction, this tragedy never would have been acted." None but fiends, it was stated, could have wished the slaughter of men, women, and children; but a clergyman, whose duty it was to pour the balm of peace and consolation into the wounds, has sanctioned the deed; and imbrued his hands with human gore."

An orator said "a pious person had sent the Reynolds and Olivers throughout the country to ensnare the people. Sooner shall the wave which washes our western shore, cease to roll, than we shall forego the right of assembling together."

A number of resolutions, deprecating the conduct of the Manchester Magistrates, were passed: votes of thanks were given to the most illustrious radicals. J. PEACOCK, Esq. was thanked with great applause, for allowing the Meeting to be held on the Moor, and his portrait is to be painted by the hand of a celebrated radical reformer, and presented to him.—

A vote of censure was passed upon the Glasgow Chronicle, for abusing the great leaders of radical reform, and for upholding a degrading and fallacious plan of emigration.

One resolution merits particular notice: "that as the contest between the Boroughmongers & the people is of vital importance, hence it becomes indispensably necessary that the people use every method in their power to cut off the resources of those relentless tyrants, whereby they may be expelled from their usurped authority, and the people regain their legitimate rights. That, at glancing at the vast revenue which the Boroughmongers derive from tea, tobacco and spirituous liquors, we conceive it to be our duty to abstain from the use of these articles ourselves, until a radical reform in the common house of parliament be obtained. And we hereby strongly recommend to all reformers to adopt as far as possible the same measures. That Major Cartwright, Mr. Hunt, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir Chas. Wolesley, Mr Wooler, and other friends of reform in London, be respectfully invited to name a day, for a general meeting of reformers throughout the whole kingdom, in order that the above resolutions be adopted and carried into effect, whereby it will become a truly national measure."

An address to Mr. Hunt was produced & read. Hunt was panegyrised at great length, and the address was carried with a fervent shout of applause.

After the speaker from the east side of Glasgow had spent some time in making severe strictures upon the duplicity and unfeeling conduct of the clergy, the business of the meeting ended with the speaker requiring the people to depart with regularity & good order, and go peaceably home. About the middle of the proceedings a cry of the "Hussars" rose, and the people fled on all sides, and it was with some difficulty the committee could get them rallied and order restored. A collection was made, when the people were retiring, for the relief of the Manchester sufferers. Some light-fingered gentry honoured the meeting with their presence. It is supposed there were from 14 to 18,000 people present.

When the people were going home, those from the west, with their flags, and the NEILSTON band of music, went down Story-street, in a compact body, and got quietly out of the town, but those from Glasgow were less fortunate. The special constables were ranged on both sides of High-street, with the civil authorities at their head. The first flag was seized at the cross, a scuffle ensued, and the public mind being in a state of the greatest fermentation, an immense crowd instantly collected. The special constables did their utmost to clear the streets, but the mob continually increased; stones and other missiles were thrown with violence—the windows of the council chamber were broken, and similar outrages were committed in other parts of the town: the riot act was read at a little past 10 o'clock, and the mob increasing, the cavalry were sent for at 11, and came from Glasgow, about 1. When they arrived, the people gave them a hearty cheer, and immediately dispersed.

Next day as the Magistrates were going to church, they were insulted by the populace; and one of the most active of the mob was seized by Bailie Bowie, who with the other of the magistrates conducted him to gaol before proceeding to church.

During the evening on Sunday, gentlemen were generally assailed with stones wherever they were found. About a dozen of the large panes of the Coffee-room windows were broken, and the gentlemen prevented by the mob from retiring for about an hour. The cavalry dispersed the mob without using their swords. The prisoners of the police office attempted to force their way out, but were prevented by the watchmen, who were brought from their stations to guard them.

The riot became serious at 7 o'clock.—The riot act was read three times before nine. The windows of the Tontine, Bailies Roie, Mr. Burns' old and new houses, Dr. Findlay, Birkmyre's warehouse, Bailie Leishman and son, Buchanan of North Bar, Mr. Sharp, Captain of the Batomen, Mr. Lymburn & Mr. Pollock's windows, with the lamps of Causeyside; High-street, Story-street, New-street, are all destroyed. The iron railing of the Methodist chapel was torn to pieces, and used as weapons against the cavalry and Batomen, and the mob charged them clearly up Story street.—All was quiet at one in the morning.

The mob began to assemble about 8 o'clock on Monday morning and continued to increase till 1, when the riot act was read, and the cavalry and constables endeavoured to clear the streets. Two companies of the 10th arrived at 3 o'clock, piled their arms, and remained in readiness at the cross. In the mean time, the reform committee were met with the provost, and a meeting of the people was held at the foot of St. James-st. About 6 or 8,000 men assembled in an instant to hear the report. The orators spoke as follows: "Gentlemen, we have had a long conference with the Provost, and he has pledged his honor, that every person who has sustained any damage in the

late outrages, shall have ample justice done him, and should any person accuse any Batoman, of wanton cruelty in the discharge of his duty, the affair shall have a complete and candid investigation; and if the Batoman be found guilty, he shall be brought to condign punishment, though he were his own father.—Now, gentlemen, you must disperse immediately, as the Provost is determined to use every effort to keep the peace; (here the mob shouted, who broke the peace? restore the prisoners, restore the prisoners without bail, give up the flags, &c.) "Our message is delivered, one quarter of an hour only is allowed you to disperse, every man's fate is in his own hand." The great body of the people continuing in the streets, the military were forced to interfere. The cavalry and Batomen immediately scoured the streets, and dispersed the mob in all directions. At night every close and lane was searched with torches, and quietness was completely restored at 12 o'clock. All the lamps in George's-st. Canal-st. and Blootland-st. were broken at 9 o'clock. Several people were severely hurt with the Batons of the Constables, but we have not heard of any one being dangerously wounded. All was quiet at 6 o'clock.

When the order arrived at Glasgow from Paisley for the cavalry, the sounding of the bugle brought a great multitude into the streets to learn the news: and we are sorry to say that a number of the poor soldiers were hit with fragments of brick and otherwise hurt. They arrived at the Black Bull Inn at different times; and several of those who were late, having to inquire the road, were by evil disposed persons misdirected.

DUBLIN, SEPT. 18.

Bernadotte.—Reports from Frankfort and Hamburg, have appeared in the French papers, received by this day's mail, that Bernadotte, the King of Sweden has been shot dead; the Bremen Gazette of the 2d inst. contains a similar report. No particulars however, are mentioned, and accounts direct from Stockholm, dated several days anterior mention that Bernadotte, was preparing to take a journey into the interior of his kingdom, to choose a proper situation for a strong fortress, which is to be made a principal depot of arms in the kingdom.

SPANISH INQUISITION.

Extract of a letter dated Valencia, September 2, 1819.

"Words are wanting to express my feelings, and to convey to you an idea of the scenes of horror and blood represented in this ill-fated city.—No cannibals themselves could scarcely be such ferocious and inhuman instruments of power or act as the declared enemies of God and man. How could you suppose, that a civilized nation, in the 19th century, should have a monarch authorizing acts, the most inhuman and unheard of, against his own subjects, who have restored to him what he had cowardly abandoned? How could it be imagined in Europe, that a captain-general, by virtue of the order of the war minister, should have the baseness, in a military manner, to destroy the highest tribunal of the province, and at his own will bury in prisons and in dungeons some hundreds of victims, & cause dreadful tortures to be applied on more than a hundred persons? Yet all this is passing in Valencia at this moment, as we understand, with the applause and satisfaction of the Spanish ministry. My pen drops from my hand when I attempt to describe to you the horrid and excruciating torments which Elio has imposed on 119 persons, of all classes, ages, sexes and conditions, he himself being present at the greatest part of these abominable punishments, in order that by his captious and designing questions, he might be able to rend from them the secret of a revolution, which he imagined would take place in Valencia. The inquisition, however, acts with still greater horror towards these victims.—Some have had their arms and legs dislocated with irons of a new invention: others have been pressed down with heavy weights, placed on the breast and belly; others have had their nails plucked out one by one, in order to prolong their sufferings. Even a lady, lately delivered of twins, has been separated from her family, and cast into one of the most dismal dungeons in the Holy Office, merely because information against her was lodged by a wicked character, who declared that she knew a great deal respecting the imaginary revolution. Elio himself went to the inquisition to interrogate her, and she was exposed to a species of disgraceful torture, of which even in this country, we have no example. She was bound by the legs and arms with harsh ropes on an uneven cradle of iron, and finding that in this painful attitude she did not give declarations conformably to the questions proposed to her, scalding water was poured on her naked limbs. This unfortunate heroine expired amidst the greatest agonies, frantic with the remembrance of her twin children only 21 days old, and cursing the tyranny of Ferdinand and his atrocious satellites. This lady was one of the heroines of Valencia against the attacks of Marshal

This scene has been divulged by one of the dependents on the inquisition less inhuman than the rest, and the weeping relations of this female martyr to freedom are now deploring her loss. So great has been the horror and fury excited in the whole city of Valencia by this painful affair, that it is visible in the countenance of every individual. No doubt it will excite the same sensations throughout the whole kingdom."

NORTH-CAROLINA ALMANACKS,

FOR THE YEAR

1820,

FOR SALE,

By the the groce or single one,
At S. HALL'S Book Store,
Newbern, Nov. 12. 86tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS
OFFER FOR SALE,

A Suit of Sails

AND
STANDING RIGGING

for a schooner about 90 tons.

ALSO, ON A LONG CREDIT,

Two Store Houses,

one on Pollock street, next to Mr. Forbes—the other on the corner of Front and Water streets.

Enquire of
Saml. & Jos. Oliver,
Nov. 13. 4186

TO RENT,

The Brick Dwelling House

AND

STORE,

at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Watson. Possession can be given the latter end of the present month. For terms apply to

John Sears,
Newbern, Nov. 12, 1819. 86tf

TO RENT,

The Houses & Lot,

Corner of Broad & Craven sts.

LATELY occupied by Mrs. MARY BRYAN, deceased. There are two Dwelling Houses, a large Carriage House and Stable, a Kitchen, Smoke House, &c. in complete order, having lately undergone a thorough repair. The situation is eligible, either for a large family, or a Boarding House, being in a healthy part of the town, and but a short distance from the Court House.

Persons desirous of renting, can examine the premises by calling on Mrs. Hunter, (who lives on the lot) for the keys.

Terms made known on application to

Joseph Bryan,
Swift Creek Bridge, } 86tf
Nov. 8th, 1819. }

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

A LIGHT NEAT

CARRIAGE.

A reasonable credit will be given. Enquire of Mr. ROBERT HAY, or at this Office.

November 13, 1819. 86tf

Will be Sold,

On the 14th day of December next, on a credit of one, two, and three years, the

Plantation

KNOWN BY THE NAME OF

Haw Landing,

Containing about one hundred and fifty acres, belonging to the estate of Thomas Holliday, decd.—There is on the premises a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Store, Warehouses, &c. and the situation, for business, is considered one of the best in the county, being immediately on Great Contentnea creek, about five miles from Snow Hill in Green county. WM. HOLLIDAY, } Exrs
SILVESTER BROWN, }

November 4, 1819.—3t—85
The Editor of the Raleigh Star is requested to insert the above three times, and forward his account to this office.