

### Newbern Prices Current.

MERCHANDISE.		From D. C. to D. C.	
Bacon	lb.	5	6
Beef	lb.	4	6
Butter	lb.	20	30
Bees-Wax	25	30	
Brandy, French	gal.	2	2 50
do. Apple		70	80
do. Peach		75	85
Corn	bbl.	1 75	1 80
Meal	bush.	50	60
Cotton	lb.	18	19
Coffee		28	30
Cordage		12	14
Flour	bbl.	4 50	5
Gin Holland	gal.	1 40	
Country		45	50
Pine Scantling	M.	10	12
Plank		10	12
Square Timber		16	20
Shingles, 22 inch		1 50	2
Staves, W. O. hhd.		15	18
do. R. O. do.		7	8
do. W. O. bbl.		5	7
Heading, W. O. hhd		18	20
Lard	lb.	8	
Molasses	gal.	33	38
Tar	bbl.	1 75	
Pitch		1 25	
Rosin		1 25	1 30
Turpentine	30gal.	25	1 35
do. Spirits		25	
Pork	bbl.	9	12
Rice	cwt.	3	4 51
Rum, Jamaica		1 10	1 20
do. W. I.		90	1 00
do. American		50	
Salt, Allum	bush.	70	80
do. Fine		75	
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	22	23
do. Lump		18	20
do. Brown	cwt.	9	13
Whiskey	gal.	40	50
Country Wine		53	55

**COTTON**—Prices have declined and not more than 18 to 18 1-2 is now given, though our quotations remain the same.

**CORN**—Though it is in fair demand, yet may not be given at more than 1 75, at which price the last sales were made.

**BACON**—Dull at from 6 to 8 cts.

**NAVAL STORES**—During the first of the week sales were brisk.—**TAR** at 1 75 to 1 80.—**TURPENTINE** at 1 37 to 1 40, it has now declined a little, the last sales of the former were at 1 60, and the latter at 1 35, it will in all probability, advance again to former quotations.

**FLOUR**—A considerable supply having been received this week the prices have declined, sales have been made at 4 50.

### NOTICE.

**WILL** be sold, at the Court-House in Carteret County, on the 28th day of September next, as much of the following **LANDS** as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1818—viz:

No. of Acres.	Where situate.	By whom given in.
150	North River,	Levi Bell,
80 do.	Jumping Run,	Wilson Burgess,
75 do.	Davis' Creek,	Francis Bell,
50 do.	Bogue Sound,	John Bonner,
600 do.	Davis' Shore, heirs of Benj. Davis	
50 do.	Jarrot's Bay,	Solomon Davis
200 do.	Oyster Creek,	Stansel Davis
100 do.	Jumping Run,	Anthony Davis
80 do.	not located,	Jacob Fields
80 do.	Jumping Run,	Stephen Guthrie
110 do.	North River,	Jesse Gilliken
260 do.	Crane Island,	Belcher Harker
109 do.	Jarrot Bay,	Margaret Hancock
100 do.	Nelson Bay, Zephaniah Hawland	
200 do.	Harker's Island,	Robt. Sparrow
112 do.	Jumping Run,	David Siban
20 do.	North River,	Lemuel Smith
430 do.	North River	Abram Simpson
160 do.	Jarrot Bay, heirs of Isaac Wade	
142 do.	Jarrot Bay,	Josiah Willis
33 do.	Jumping Run,	Riland Willis
25 do.	Willis' Creek,	James Wade
50 do.	Rusthill Creek, John Dickerson	
50 do.	North River,	Thomas Evans
100 do.	Newport River,	Ann Ripley
300 do.	Long Bay, heirs of Rich'd Fenner	
100 do.	Nelson Bay, Tho's Pittman, sen.	
50 do.	Long Bay,	Henry Smith
140 do.	Oyster Creek, Zachariah Willis	
Lot No. 62,	Beaufort, Old Town,	by Richard L. Davis.

**THOMAS MARSHALL, Sheriff.**  
Beaufort, August 19, 1820—127 Sw.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

**RAN AWAY** from the Subscriber, living in Marlborough District, S. C. on the 26th of June last, a Negro Woman named Mary, alias Dinah, black complexion, about the middle size and very likely. She formerly belonged to Sarah Jackson and others of Craven county, N. C. and was sold to me by Mr. Masters of Newbern. When she absconded, she was in an advanced state of pregnancy, and I have since learnt that she has given birth to a female child, a mulatto; she was seen in company with a mulatto fellow, who also was from Craven, and it was understood that their intention was to return there together. The above reward will be paid for her apprehension and confinement in jail.  
**WM. POUNCEY.**  
Marlborough, Aug. 7—128 4w\*

ny of them bayonet wounds. One man dressed as a mason, had a bayonet wound in the guard of his arm—and report says that several of the inhabitants have been wounded.—During the fight and smashing of the windows in the hall of the Police Office, a number of men belonging to the Bell-street Flesh-market formed themselves into a body to prevent their escape."

### LATE FROM SPAIN.

MADRID, JUNE 26.  
CORTES.

**FIRST PREPARATORY ASSEMBLY.**  
One hundred and fifty Deputies already arrived in Madrid, met together this day, at 11, A. M. in the Great Hall prepared for the Sessions. All the Secretaries of State attended, to make up, in this instance, the want of a permanent deputation. The Secretary of the Interior brought the list of 150 Deputies aforesaid, who had exhibited their credentials—consequently the Secretaries withdrew.

The Deputies agreed that Mr. Castenedo, on account of his old age and station, should take the chair as President pro tem.; and that Mess Martinez de la Rosa and Clemencin should, in the same manner, act as Secretaries—while an effective election of President and Secretaries should be entered on; whereby the same gentlemen were at last confirmed in their respective stations.

Mr. Ramos Garcia moved, that in all elections, the appointment should extend equally to American and European Deputies; which motion was opposed by Mr. Cepero, seconded by Mr. Tereno, declaring that all were Deputies of the same Nation, and that it was highly necessary that any vestige that might convey the least distinction among them, should be done away.

Whereupon Messrs. Traver and Couto were elected tellers.

Mr. Martinez de la Rosa read the names of the Deputies. While delivering their respective credentials to Mr. Castaueo, Lord Bishop Quiapo, on delivering his, announced, that on account of his deafness, it was not in his power to serve as a deputy; and tendered them his gratitude.

Messrs. Cano, Manuel, Calatrava, Quirogra, Giraldo and Lopez, (de marcial) were appointed to examine the powers of all the Deputies; and Messrs. Cepero, Ramos, Arispe, and Bramcudo, a committee to examine those of the Deputies under appointment.—The President delivered to the committee, two papers, containing a representation on the elections of substitutes for the Provinces beyond sea; and another particularly concerning the Island of Cuba. And upon adjournment the 1st of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. was the day and hour fixed for the second preparatory assembly.  
*Cadiz Mercantile Journal.*

### RECEIPT FOR THE GOUT.

A gentleman in England, who has been afflicted with this dreadful disorder so as to be deprived of the use of his limbs for years together, having found so much benefit from the following simple receipt, he has been induced to send it to his friend in this country to make it more generally known.

Take four ounces of the dried root of *meadow saffron*, chip it fine, put it in an earthen vessel, and pour on it three quarters of a pint of boiling water, let it stand three days, stirring it about twice a day; then add rather more than half a pint of rum, and let it stand covered ten days, strain it through a flannel and put it in a bottle, after which it is fit for use.

**Directions for use.**—Shake the bottle, and take two common sized tea-spoonfuls at going to bed, and at least three hours after eating any food, repeat the quantity the next night, which will generally be found sufficient to remove the complaint. It is necessary to abstain from Eggs, Milk, Cheese, and all fermented liquor.

### SILVER SPOONS, &c.

**SILVER** Table Spoons, of an elegant pattern, Tea Spoons, Silver Thimbles, Spectacles, and Lorillard's fine Scotch Snuff—just received, and for sale by  
**THO. W. MACHEN,**

WHO HAS ON HAND,  
A general assortment of Watch Crystals, Gold Hands, and all other materials in the watch line.  
Newbern, August 26—127 Sw.

### INFANT BAPTISM.

A few copies of a popular Pamphlet on the subject of *Infant Baptism*, price 12 1-2 cents each, for sale at this Office.  
Aug. 19.

accused of criminal offences, and are of the lowest rank, having been taken from a state of starvation.—*Traveller.*

LONDON, JULY 8.

Our readers will observe, that if the adulterous intercourse, with Bergam is not proved, the bill against the Queen falls to the ground. We have reason to believe, that when the charge comes to be investigated, it will appear perfectly absurd.

The Queen has taken the pleasant villa situated on Barnes terrace, for her summer residence.

The question as to an alteration in the duties on timber, is set at rest for the present year, the committee of both Houses of Parliament having adjourned the consideration of the subject until the next session. In the course of a debate on this subject, Lord Ellenborough said, it appeared from evidence that the British shipping could be navigated at a cheaper rate than shipping from any other part of the world.

The Agricultural committee made their report in the House of Commons, on the 8th of July, but no proceedings upon it were expected to be made the present session. The chairman stated that no frauds had been discovered in taking the averages of wheat, and that the new mode of taking them, proposed by the committee, would rather facilitate than retard the opening of the ports in future

### DESPERATE RIOT.

GLASGOW, JULY 29.

Last night an alarming affray commenced in the salt market, between a party of the 13th regiment of foot on the one hand, and the police and the inhabitants on the other, which, for the time it lasted, had the most dreadful appearance—more so, perhaps, than was ever witnessed in the streets of this city. It began between 7 and 8 o'clock; and it is said to have thus originated. About a dozen of the soldiers walking by the Salt market, were hooted & howled at by a number of black-guard young fellows, when the soldiers in their defence drew their bayonets. The police in the mean time arrived, but such was the terrific appearance of the soldiers, that no one dared to approach them. One of them, however, having separated from his companions, was made a prisoner, and, after a severe struggle, carried to the police-office. The rest of the party had by this time reached the Cross, and had complete possession of the Trogate to the end of the exchange, the inhabitants flying by the back of the Tontine and through every opening where they could find access. The crowd soon considerably augmented, and stones were flying at the soldiers from all quarters, and some of the more daring rushed in upon them, attempted to wrest the bayonets from their hands; in one or two cases this succeeded, but the soldiers keeping so well together, those who attempted it, in general paid for their temerity, as they were often knocked down, and severely struck with the sides of their bayonets. A sort of running skirmish continued for about half an hour, the police in large bodies repeatedly rushed in upon them, though with little effect. The whole of this took place nearly opposite the Tontine, the soldiers often turning, as if inclined to go by the Gallowgate to the barracks. At last a large stone struck one of them, and brought him down at the north east corner of the Cross, where he lay in a state of inanimation for some time. The soldiers were at length overpowered, and sixteen of them carried to the police office; when peace was restored.

All the 16 soldiers sent to the police office were more or less hurt, and two of them were carried to the military hospital. Some of the police officers and patrolers are also hurt. A civil and military enquiry is now going on. It is said that one of the soldiers is dead.

The Glasgow Chronicle says,—"On the soldier being put into the hall at the Police Office, they seized a poker and the forms, and proceeded to force the doors and smash the windows. Just as they had forced some panells from the door of the constables room, one of their officers entered and expostulated with them, when one of the infuriated madmen made such a rush at him with the poker, that the point of it entered the wood work of the door. The gentleman seized the poker, and wrenched it from the ruffian's grasp—he then entered and again addressed them, and while he was speaking one fellow lifted a form and broke 2 windows. The officer then left them, and they forced the constables room, after every thing had been removed from them of a defensive kind: A desperate battle now ensued, and they were after a hard fought battle, beat back. Nineteen of the 13th were secured, and taken to the Police Office, from whence two of them were carried to the hospital and the garrison, where the operation of trepan was performed on one of them this morning. In all there were 6 of the soldiery so badly wounded, that it will be necessary for all of them to be taken to the hospital—at present there are four in it. Of the patrolers there are ten wounded, principally about the head, and ma-

the nature of the charges, accompanied by the names of the witnesses. Lord Harrowby said, that if any injustice had been done to the Queen, the House was at least an accomplice in such injustice. He would assure the house had it been possible, by allowing her Majesty to remain in this country, to preserve the public peace, no sacrifice would have been to great. Lord Carnarvon, expressed his astonishment at the intention of ministers to shorten the duration of parliament, while matter of such deep interest was pending, in order to celebrate a coronation. He called upon ministers to postpone that solemn rite. Lord Darley also recommended the postponement of the coronation. Earl Grey again insisted that if the charge against the Queen could be proved, it was one that admitted of no compromise. It was a great public question, and any compromise whatever would have been derogatory to the dignity of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of the people. The Earl of Liverpool on the contrary, contended, that the Queen remained out of the country, the evils that now presented themselves, would have been avoided. Lord Holland declared he could not see the distinction between her Majesty's being abroad or in this country, with respect to the propriety of inquiry. He knew not how her Lordships could reconcile to their minds the extravagant offer of £500,000 to her Majesty before her arrival in England. With respect to the coronation, it would be decent and proper that the pageantry and rejoicing of such a celebration should be postponed.

The House was then ordered to be summoned for the next day.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, AUG. 21.

By the America, captain Rossiter, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 11th, and London papers to the 9th of July.

The affairs of the Queen continued to occupy the attention of the government and the people. The coronation was put off. It was not to take place on the 1st of August, but at some later period not yet agreed upon. A motion to this effect, made by an opposition member, was seconded by Lord Castlereagh, who, however, assured the House that this procrastination was in no degree occasioned by the proceedings in the case of the Queen. [The Times thinks he told a fib.]

In the House of Lords, July 6, Lord Dacre presented the following petition from the Queen:—  
"Caroline Regina.

"The Queen has heard, with inexpressible astonishment, that a bill, conveying charges and intended to degrade her and to dissolve her marriage with the King, has been brought by the first minister of the King, into the House of Lords where her Majesty has no counsel or other officer to assert her rights. The only alleged foundation for the bill is the report of a secret committee, proceeding solely on papers submitted to them, and before whom no single witness was examined. The Queen has been further informed, that her counsel last night were refused a hearing at the bar of the House of Lords, at the stage of the proceeding when it was most material that they should be heard, and that a list of the witnesses, whose names are known to her accusers, is to be refused to her. Under such circumstances, the Queen doubts whether any other course is left than to protest, in the most solemn manner, against the whole of the proceeding; but she is anxious to make one more effort to obtain justice, and therefore desires that her counsel may be admitted to state her claims at the bar of the House of Lords."

Lord Dacre moved that the counsel be called in.

The counsel having appeared, demanded that an immediate investigation of the charges in the bill should take place. An interesting discussion arose on this demand, and it was finally agreed that the subject should be taken up on the following Monday.

It is stated that the Queen has written to nearly 100 persons in Italy to come to England to give evidence, many of whom are of the first families. Six Italians witnesses against the Queen, arrived on Thursday evening in the Dover coach, and remained the whole of yesterday at the Blossoms Inn, Lawrance Lane; they were of the lowest order, and said they were waiting for Mr. Cook. It is said that the Attorney of Milan was with them; he assisted Mr. Cook and Powell, and was a man in low circumstances, but, since the Milan commission drives a carriage. He frequently went about Milan, saying he had the crown of England in his pocket.

Five persons had arrived in town, under the care of a messenger named Amberger, who would not suffer any person to be on board the vessel with him, on crossing from Calias. We understand that those persons have been under the care of the Austrian government for some time. Some of them have been

investigation of the contents of the green bag as to render it extremely probable that a bill would be immediately introduced to expose her Majesty the Queen to the utmost disgrace and infamy. The house of Commons had, however, refused to enter with similar speed into a similar investigation; and yet Ministers had dared to come down to them, and ask for a large sum of money to be expended in a grand gala, a great national jubilee, whilst the Queen of the country was laboring under the most heavy and grievous accusations.

Some conversation ensued, in the course of which, Dr. Lushington observed, that the distress was every where so real and so great, that he would not consent to vote away a single shilling of the public money for any purpose that was not absolutely and indispensably necessary. The table was covered with petitions from all the great agricultural districts, and all the manufacturing towns. Glasgow was in ruins, Leeds in distress, Birmingham scarcely able to support herself. To relieve the distress of Ireland, £500,000 had a few nights past been voted. And with this picture before them was the Noble Lord to tell them, that £105,000 for a coronation was a small sum? What would the starving individuals of Leeds, of Birmingham, of Glasgow, and of Manchester and its neighborhood, say when they heard of £105,000 being spent in one day in London in pomp and pageantry? Some desultory conversation took place, in the course of which Mr. Tierney regretted to hear that it was determined that the coronation should take place upon the 1st of August, and he did not think there were ten men in the House who would not think with him if he could devise any means by which the celebration of the coronation might be deferred. He would ask whether this was a moment for a coronation, when her Majesty was residing in a miserable house in Portman-street? He thought that a postponement of the coronation beyond the first of August could be productive of no bad effect; whereas its celebration upon that day might be productive of consequences which could not be foreseen.—The Exchequer moved for various grants, among which was the sum of £100,000 for the expenses of the coronation. The report was ordered for consideration on Wednesday.

### THE QUEEN: HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Lord Harrowby presented the report of the secret committee, which was read accordingly.

**REPORT** of the secret committee of the House of Lords, appointed to examine certain papers laid before the House of Lords, on Tuesday, 6th of June, last, by his Majesty's command, and to report thereon; to which were also referred certain additional papers, relative to the same subject, communicated in his Majesty's most gracious message.

**ORDERED.**—That the committee have examined, with all the attention due to so important a subject, the various documents laid before them, and they find that those documents contain allegations, supported by the concurrent testimony of persons in various situations in life, residing in various parts of Europe, deeply affecting the honor of the Queen, and charging her Majesty with an adulterous intercourse with a foreigner in her Majesty's service, and attributing to her Majesty, a continued series of conduct highly unbecoming her Majesty's situation and character, and of the most licentious description. The committee have so deeply felt that the character and honor of the crown, as well as the moral feelings of the country are involved, that they are of opinion, that it is indispensable, that this matter should become the subject of a solemn inquiry, the necessity of which they most deeply deplore.

The above report having been read, the Earl of Liverpool said, that in consequence of the report now made, he should give notice that on the next day he would present to the house a bill with reference to the subject matter of the report. Earl Grey, after testifying his increased pain at the report, protested against the course of proceedings which materially prejudiced the case of the illustrious individual. The accusation now came distinctly from a committee of the Peers, and that house might soon be called upon to act in a judicial capacity on the subject. This charge was no less than that of an adulterous connection with a menial servant, and a low course of licentious conduct. The noble Earl had admitted that the Queen must have time for her defence, but he (Earl Grey) was by no means satisfied that her Majesty would lose any thing by a full statement of the case and its proofs after the authoritative promulgation of her conduct by the Committee. An open statement would put her in possession both of the facts and the witness to support them. He moved therefore, that a part of the proceedings on the next day, would be to give the Queen a distinct statement of