

distributions of money, and were continual by giving out that they were acting by virtue of orders from a Central Committee established in the capital. We have no doubt they were—and in all these revolutionary attempts, we find that the conspirators are never in want of funds—Whence, and by whom are they furnished? However the conspiracy broke out on the 2d July, as had been concerted.

One squadron left Colmar, and another Neuf Brissach. Caron had at first announced his intention of releasing the prisoners at Belfort but postponed it until he had received reinforcements. Now, as this intention was so publicly known to the troops, they could not have supposed that his designs were friendly to the existing government. When he arrived at Rousack, he cried out "Vive l'Empereur," and the squadron of Mayenheim, where he found another squadron of chassateurs. He announced to them also, that he came to command them in the name of the Emperor. He then shaped his course to Emsheim, which he wished to enter, but was opposed by two Quarter Masters, who reminded him that he had promised to conduct them to the rendezvous of his associates.

The Monitor then closes its account abruptly with saying that Caron and Roger now took the alarm, endeavored to effect their escape, were arrested and carried to Colmar. Now, as the conspiracy was known beforehand, five or six officers faithful to the King had marched in the ranks of two squadrons as privates, we do not see why the two leaders were not arrested at once, without suffering the troops to march from place to place, and to follow a man who had announced his treasonable intentions by calling out Vive l'Empereur! The Monitor account affords insufficient grounds for suspecting that the conspiracy was more serious than it was willing to allow.

There are also private accounts from France which speak in very plain terms of the revolutionary disposition of the people, and we know there is one resting on very respectable authority which represents the Government as more apprehensive at this time of a junction and political understanding between the army and the people than at any period since the abdication of Napoleon.

From late London Papers.
RESUMPTION OF THE TRADE WITH CHINA.

The following is the chop or official document, by which the trade is re-established on its former footing:—

Uang, the late Panyu-Heen, and Chung, the Yung Kuang magistrate, hereby issue an order to the Hung Merchants.

We have now respectfully received a reply from his Excellency the Governor of Kuang-Tung and Kuang-se, in the following words:—

The Treasurer and the Judge have stated in an authenticated form what Huang the late Panyu-Heen, had stated to them, the substance of which was contained in a Chinese document delivered to him by the Hung Merchants from the English Chief Urnston and the others, and was founded on circumstances stated by the Hung Merchants in behalf of the Chief and the others. It appears that the man of whom we have already taken away in her the former murders, and has run away back to her own country; and the Chief at this time indeed appears not to have any means of ordering the delivery up of those murderers. But it is authenticated, that the Chief and the others have presented an official document, saying that they will take all the circumstances of this affair, from first to last, and write home that it may be examined into and managed.

Further, the said Treasurer, Judge, and others, have, founded on certain circumstances, requested and entreated that the trade might be opened, and that indulgence might be shown, and, as in former edicts, permission be given to all ships to open their hatches and carry on commerce.

Under these circumstances, I, the Governor, hereby direct the Treasurer and Judge forthwith to act in obedience to the tenor of this, and transmit an order to the Kwang-Chow-Too, and to the officers deputed to arrange this affair, to issue an effect to the Hung Merchants, that they may promulge it to the Chief, Urnston, and the others, to return immediately to the foreign factories, and transact business, that all the merchant ships without exception, are permitted to open their hatches and take goods on board, to enable them to avail themselves of the proper season, and set sail to return home. This is an extraordinary favour, arising from tender regard to foreigners in me, the Governor, and they ought universally to feel grateful.

Thus the Governor's will has come before us the Treasurer and Judge, and will direct that this be communicated to the Hung Merchants, that they enjoy it upon the Chief (Urnston), and the officers to yield obedience thereto. Do not oppose.

(A special edict.)
"Tavu Kwang, 2d year, 1st moon, 29th day." (Feb. 20, 1822.)

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman connected with the English Factory dated Canton, February 26.—"Our flag is once more flying here, and our trade has once more resumed its former state, the edict of the Emperor having been received, by which permission was given for the Factory to resume its former occupations. The report of the Mandarin who visited the Topaz was much in our favour, and the termina-

tion of this unfortunate dispute much earlier than could have been expected. In fact, at one time, our hopes of adjustment were very small, as the Chinese government appeared proudly inveterate, and their edicts couched in the most offensive terms. One of them styled us "gain-scheming Europeans," and all of them more or less pointed out our vast inferiority to the natives of the Celestial Empire. This happy result is only to be attributed to the peculiar and characteristic firmness of the British Factory, which has occasioned no little surprise among the European traders here, particularly the Americans, to whose late behaviour it forms a perfect contrast. This settlement of course, is to be followed by certain presents to the men in office, of which the real sufferers will get but little. The actual sum to be given I am not aware of, but the Viceroy looks for a remuneration for his exertions; the Emperor's edict is by no means intended to be gratis; the wounded of course must be on his pension list. The Hong merchants have not memorialized for nothing; and there are a few ecceteras, which, altogether, will make this not the most profitable speculation of the Company. However, we are glad it is so settled, and feel as if we are inspired with new life. The Americans, I fancy, are not a little disappointed at this ending of the affair, as they had calculated on reaping no little benefit from our differences."

One of the most splendid Balls seen in this country for many years, was the Ball given on Monday night, by the French Ambassador, in honour of the Prince and Princess of Denmark. All the most distinguished persons in London, from rank or fashion, with a number of foreigners; especially French, were assembled in the elegant mansion occupied by the French Ambassador in Portland Place. The entrance-hall and fine staircase were beautifully decorated with all kinds of flowers, among which the fleur-de-lis stood above the others in lofty dignity, as more especially intersected in ornamenting the fete. In order to give more space and elegance to the suite of apartments on the first floor, an awning was thrown over the balcony of one of the drawing rooms, and in it were placed refreshments of every kind. The company which amounted to near a thousand, became arriving at half past ten, and it was near one before the whole were assembled. The Prince and Princess of Denmark came in about eleven, and immediately a famous Danish national air was played by Mademoiselle Belleville, a young French lady, accompanied by M. Leford on the violin and M. Puzzi on the horn. The air was received with great applause, and seemed to afford particular pleasure to their Royal Highnesses. Dancing began immediately afterwards, and continued without interruption till six in the morning. The Ball was opened by the Prince of Denmark and Princess Esterhazy. At about one o'clock, a most sumptuous and elegant supper, hot and cold, was served up, including every delicacy the season could afford. The beautiful and great variety of the plats-maitres, the superb *pau-tence* and vases, ornamented with flowers, and a variety of the choicest fruits piled up in every form, created one of the most beautiful *comps d'eil* a supper can present.—The *ne plus ultra* of French taste and cookery were exhibited on this occasion.—About one hundred and twenty persons sat down to supper, and the whole of the company supped successively during the space of near four hours. To name the company, would be to put down the names of all that London contains of rank, fashion or beauty. The dresses were most magnificent, and the display of diamonds as great as at a Drawing room. The *tout ensemble* was superb, and this *fete* will long be remembered in the circles of fashion.

PARIS, JUNE 21.
Yesterday evening his Excellency the Marshal Duke of Belluno, Minister of War, repaired to St. Cloud, in order to announce to his Majesty, the arrest of General Berton, and two of his accomplices. It was accomplished in the lower part of the town of Saumur, by a detachment of carbiniers.—*Monitor*.
A rumour has been spread and credited that General Berton, had succeeded in escaping out of France, and landing at St. Sebastien. The evident end of this unfounded report, was to slacken the activity of the search making after him. Nevertheless, the forest of Parthenay, where it was expected he had concealed himself, had been explored with the greatest care by the gendarmery and other troops, but without any success. It is to the address; the courage, and the devotedness of a quarter-master belonging to Monsieur's regiment of carbiniers, that is due the arrest of General Berton, and two of his accomplices. Wolfel, such is the name of this brave and faithful officer, pretended to listen to the seductions of some ill-disposed persons at Saumur, and in a few days was initiated in all their plans, and acquired their confidence to such a degree, that he not only obtained the secret of Berton's residence, but a promise of being presented to him. The interview took place in a farm three quarters of a league from Saumur. Wolfel offered to Berton the arms and the swords of four non-commissioned officers of his regiment, on whose fidelity he could rely. Berton eagerly accepted this offer to form the nucleus of a new army, and fixed a day for another interview in the same place. This interview occur-

red on Monday, the 17th instant. Wolfel presented his four comrades to Berton, who had two friends with him. At the expiration of a quarter of an hour the conversation took a new turn. Wolfel and his comrades presented their pistols, fixed them on the breasts of Berton and his friends, informing them at the same time, in a tone of voice which announced the firmness of their resolution, that the least motion would be a signal for their death. They suffered themselves to be searched, disarmed, and undressed. Wolfel left them under the care of two of the non-commissioned officers, placed another as a sentry, and dispatched the other to his Colonel, the Count de Breon, who immediately sent Messrs. de Guercheville and de Macacorn, with fifteen carbiniers. This detachment was speedily followed by a second, for it was feared that in a country where Berton had found individuals to secrete him, he might have partisans to defend him. The event proved that the precaution taken was entirely useless. The arrest of Berton and his friends had produced some movement in the farm. Wolfel saw a troop of peasants approach with a horseman at their head, and there arguments to believe that it was a rich and important inhabitant of Saumur in disguise. "Let us set our General free," cried those worthy partisans. "Retire," answered Wolfel, or I will blow out your brains."—The Chief laid his hand on his sword. Wolfel fired and laid him dead at his feet. The rest immediately took flight, and the two detachments arriving soon after, Berton and his two accomplices were bound and conveyed to Saumur, where they entered at midday, in the midst of cries of "Vive le Roi." One of the individuals taken with Berton, is a notary, and proprietor of the farm. It was at first believed that the other was Delon; but Berton declared that he had disgraced his Aid-de-camp, and that he was in Spain.—*Journal de Debates*.

Gen. Berton, and the two persons arrested with him, have been conveyed to the Castle of Saumur. He will, it is said, be tried before the Court of Assizes, at Poitiers.

John Templeton
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome and very general assortment of
Saddlery
AND
Harness Mounting
CONSISTING OF
Plated & Brass Gig Mounting,
do do, Harness do,
Whips, Girth & Straining Web,
Cotton Cassimere for Gig Tops,
Plated Stump Joints,
do, Wheel Bands,
do, Dash and Side Handles,
Plain Stump Joints,
Best Saddles and Bridles,
do, Harness, Plated and Plain,
A number of low priced SADDLES and BRIDLES.
TOGETHER WITH
Wax Calf Skins, Black Morocco, Sheep Skins, assorted, Hog Skins, &c.
ALSO—THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT OF
Paints:
Croom Yellow,
China and English Vermillion,
Patent Yellow,
Stone and Yellow Ochre,
Dry White Lead,
Prussian Blue,
Whiting, Spanish Brown, &c &c.
A NUMBER OF
COPPER STILLS,
From 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 60 Gallons.
Also—a handsome
Monroe Carriage,
with Harness complete.
All of which he offers for sale low, for CASH, either at wholesale or retail.
He continues to manufacture every article in his line of business—and will be thankful for all orders, which will be promptly and neatly executed, on moderate terms.
GIG TOPS covered, from Six to Seven Dollars.
All those who are indebted to him, are requested to call immediately and settle their accounts, as the time of payment, in many instances, has long since elapsed.
Cash will be given for OLD COPPER, good WOOL also, will be received at the highest market price.
June 8th, 1822.—20th

150 DOLLARS REWARD

HAVING a Mulatto man run away, who I understand is in the neighborhood of General Durant Hatch and Mr. Gaston's Plantation, I will give the above reward to any one who will apprehend and deliver him to me or my agent, at Lake Phelps, Tyrell County, or One Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars if he is confined in Newbern Jail so that I get him. His name is DAVIE, of middle size, and about twenty-four years of age.
E. PETTIGREW.
June 5th, 1822.—20th

Taken Up,
AND committed to the Jail of Jones County, a Negro Woman about thirty years of age, five feet eight inches high, yellow complexion, with large thick lips, has a small scar on the left cheek, and says she belongs to Anthony McGregor of Anson county, North-Carolina. The owner is requested to comply with the law and take said negro away.
LEML HATCH, Sheriff.
Trenton, August 4th, 1822.—30th

WANTED,
A Journeyman Gun-Smith, who is a good Stocker or Jobber.—To such constant employment and liberal wages will be given by the subscriber.
UPTON SMITH.
Newbern, July 27, 1822.—27

SHERIFF'S SALE.
WILL be sold, for cash, at the Court House in Trenton, Jones County, on the first Monday in September next, the following TRACTS OF LAND—of or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1820 and 1821; and cost of advertising:—
One Tract of Land, containing 500 acres belonging to J. S. Collins.
One tract of 252 acres, lying on White Oak, belonging to E. Davis.
One tract of 300 acres, lying on White Oak, the property of Allen Davis.
One tract of 100 acres, on White Oak, the property of Jacob Fields, senior.
One tract of 112 acres, on White Oak, the property of John Haslip.
One tract of 506 acres, on White Oak, belonging to George Hay.
One tract of 1300 acres, on White Oak, belonging to Edward S. Jones.
One tract of 8 acres, on White Oak, the property of Thomas Meadows, junior.
One tract of 250 acres, on White Oak, the property of James Williamson.
One tract of 50 acres, on White Oak, the property of Jesse Twiddy.
One tract of 220 acres, on White Oak, the property of John Matticks.
One tract of 300 acres, on Mill Creek, the property of Saml. Knights.
LEML HATCH, Sheriff.
July 10, 1822.—25tds8i \$ 10 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

WILL BE SOLD,
At the Court House in the town of Beaufort, on the 25th day of November next, the following described LANDS, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due for the year 1821, and for advertising—to-wit:
One tract of land containing 80 acres, belonging to J. Adams, lying on Goose Creek, Bogue Sound; one of 150 acres, lying on Gates Creek; one of 10 acres, lying on Banks; and the property of David H. Bell.
Seven tracts—one lying on Bogue Sound, called Cedar Grove, of 040 acres; one on Gates Creek, of 520 acres; one do. on Bogue Banks, of 900 acres; one do. on Black Creek, of 200 acres; one do. on Gallants Point, of 169 acres; one do. on Newport River, of 650 acres; one do. on Harlow's Creek, of 200 acres; and one lot in Old Town, Beaufort; the property of William Borden, senior.
One tract of 80 acres, on Hadnot's Creek, the property of Uriah Canaday.
Two tracts—one lying on Bogue Sound, of 225 acres; one do. on Hadnot's Creek, of 65 acres; the property of Rufus W. Davis.
Four tracts—one of 166, one of 123, one of 60, and one of 41 acres, all lying on Hunter's Creek, the property of Solomon and Polly Davis.
One tract of 150 acres, on Hunter's Creek, the property of Christopher Elmore.
One tract of 60 acres, on Reedy Branch, the property of the heirs of William Ferland, dec'd.
One tract of 100 acres, on Bogue Sound, the property of William Garner, senior.
One tract of 100 acres, on Hadnot's Creek, the property of Rachel Green.
One tract of 100 acres, on Newport River, the property of Sutton Gibbons.
One tract of 65 acres, on Bartholomew's Creek, the property of William Herbert.
One tract of 215 acres, on White Oak River, the property of John Hills, senior.
One tract of 50 acres, on Hadnot's Creek, the property of Philip Herrington.
One tract on Hadnot's Creek, of 200 acres, the property of John Hendcock.
One tract on White Oak River, of 373 acres, the property of Ira Hendcock.
One tract of 200 acres, on Hadnot's Creek, the property of the heirs of Archelus Green, dec'd.
Two tracts—one on Hannah's Branch, of 150 acres, the other of 350 acres, not known, the property of the heirs of Elizabeth Kinsey.
One tract on Reedy Branch, of 140 acres, the property of Absalom Martin, senior.
One do. on Reedy Branch, of 90 acres, the property of Simeon Meaders.
One tract on Bartholomew's Creek, of 25 acres, the property of Taylor Melsan.
One do. on Reedy Branch, of 100 acres, the property of Absalom Martin, junior.
One do. on Reedy Branch, of 50 acres, the property of John Martin.
One do. on Goose Creek, of 50 acres, the property of Lidatitan Martin.
One tract on Bogue Banks, of 100 acres, the property of Joseph Middy.
One tract on Hadnot's Creek, of 100 acres, the property of Thomas Prescott.
Two tracts—one on Hadnot's Creek, of 100 acres; the other of 150 acres, adjoining Willoughby Prescott's, senior, lands; the property of Willoughby Prescott, junior.
One do. on Hadnot's Creek, of 150 acres, the property of Aaron Prescott.
Two tracts—one on Pettiford's Creek, of 250 acres; one on Hadnot's Creek, of 100 acres; the property of Jesse Prescott.
Three tracts—one on Hadnot's Creek, of 168 acres; one in the fork of Hadnot's Creek; one on Dudley's Island, of 10 acres; the property of Joshua Taylor.
Four tracts—one on Rocky Run, of 50 acres; one on Bartholomew's Creek, of 50 acres; one on Goose Creek, of 50 acres; one on Newport River, of 50 acres; the property of William Taylor, senior.
One tract of 50 acres, adjoining John Adams, the property of David Russell.
One do. of 100 acres, on Goose Creek, the property of Nevel Russell.
Two tracts on Goose Creek, one of 180 acres, the other of 40 acres, the property of Benjamin Russell.
One tract on Bartholomew's Creek, of 290 acres, the property of Habakuk Russell.
One tract on Pettiford's Creek, of 500 acres, the property of Thomas Roe.
One ditto on ditto, of 180 acres, the property of Reuben Roe; also, 50 acres on Bogue Banks, the property of ditto.
One tract on Pettiford's Creek, of 125 acres, the property of William Simmons.
Three tracts on Bogue Sound—one of 300 acres, one of 200 acres, and one of 150 acres; the property of Abraham Siket.
Two tracts—one on Hadnot's Creek, of 150 acres; one on Bogue Banks, of 50 acres; the property of Rebecca Sanders.
One tract on Hadnot's Creek, of 50 acres, the property of Thomas West, senior.
One tract of 250 acres, on Pettiford's Creek, the property of John Simmons.
500 Acres lying on Hunter's and Hadnot's Creeks, the property of Asa Smith—so much thereof as will pay the taxes for the years 1819, 1820, and 1821.
200 Acres lying on White Oak River, the property of Allen Pigot, for taxes of 1821.
50 Acres on Hunter's Creek, the property of Benjamin Wilkinson.
600 Acres, lying on Hadnot's Creek, the property of William S. Hill and Thomas Hill—1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821.
200 Acres on White Oak River, the property of the heirs of Capt. James Taylor.
THOMAS MARSHALL, Sheriff.
By B. H. HILL, Deputy.
Curret County, August 6th, 1822.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having qualified, at the August term, 1822, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, as Administrator of the estate of JONATHAN PRICE, dec'd., requests all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or payment will be barred.
JOSEPH BELL, Adm'r.
Aug. 16, 1822.—31 4i

WILL BE SOLD,
On Wednesday, 25th of September next, At the Court House in Newbern, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, Belonging to the estate of Jonathan Price, deceased—viz:
One first rate silver Patent Lever Watch,
One do. Sextant,
One Theodolite,
A pair of Proportional Dividers,
A Protractor,
3 Surveyor's Chains,
1 Large Pine Table,
A NUMBER OF THE
Maps of North-Carolina,
Finished and in sheets,
Besides a variety of other articles.
Six months credit will be given, the purchasers giving notes with approved security.
JOSEPH BELL, Adm'r.
Aug. 16 1822.—31tds5.

Notice.
THE Subscriber being desirous to leave this part of the State, will offer for SALE AT AUCTION, on the 5th day of September next, the

Plantation
whereon he now lives, on Neuse River, 24 miles below Newbern, together with all of his Stock, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with other articles too tedious to enumerate. The sale will be held on the premises.
JAMES DAVIS.
August 12th, 1822.—30 3*