

their lading, were in consequence compelled to reland their cargoes.—*Courier*.

JUNE 30.

**RIOT.**—On Saturday night a very serious riot took place at Liverpool. A man belonging to an American vessel in the harbour having been impressed, on the ground of his being an Englishman under an American protection, a body of American seamen, taking the opportunity afforded by the people about the Docks being absent at Dinner, proceeded to the rendezvous house, and being refused admittance by the only one of the gang then in the place, they broke open the door, and dragged him on board an American vessel in the dock; they proceeded to tarring and feathering, and accordingly stripped him naked, and rolled him on the deck of the vessel, on which a quantity of tar had been previously poured. Feathers, however, not being at hand, they shook a cotten bag over him, turned him loose into the town, driving him along the docks, and through Hanover-street. The poor fellow in a most piteous plight, at length found shelter in some of the neighbouring streets. One of the ringleaders has been apprehended, and committed for trial.

JULY 2.

By a vessel which passed the port of Dover yesterday, from Dieppe, accounts have been received that a report was in circulation at that place, on her departure, and generally credited, that an embargo would be laid on all the ports in France on the 1st of July (yesterday), and continue in force for six months, in consequence of which all vessels were preparing to get away, whether loaded or in ballast.

There was a rumour current yesterday in the higher circles, which if it be well founded implies a total change of plan in the operations, of our army in Portugal.—It was said, that Lord Wellington, with the whole, or greater part of the British army, was to embark at Lisbon, for the purpose of proceeding to St. Lucar, and afterwards co-operating with the garrison at Cadiz, to raise the siege of that city, and expel the enemy from Andalusia. The defence of Portugal was in the mean time to be committed to the Portuguese and Spanish troops, under the command of Marshal Beresford and the Marquis Romana.

*Banks of the Elbe, June 22.*

The King of Sweden, following the example of the King of Pomerania, has given orders to exclude all American ships.—The beginning has been made at Tonnungen and Husum, and will shortly extend to Copenhagen. Serious apprehensions are entertained for American property in Stralsund and Swedish pomerania. Since the departure of Governour Essen, another Swedish Governour has arrived in Stralsund, who has stopped every kind of trade in colonial products, and ordered the confiscation of not only ships, but also of carriages and waggons in which it may be found, together with the horses,

LIVERPOOL, July 7.

The general face of public affairs has suffered but little variation since our last. A variety of rumours have reached us of several skirmishes which are said to have taken place between the hostile armies in Portugal; but we consider them rather as anticipations of what is probable, than as reports of what has really happened. It is probable, that in consequence, of the immense force advancing under Massena, Lord Wellington has been invested with a discretionary power, either to fall back upon Lisbon, or to retain his present position, at Celeric, as he may deem most expedient. It is affirmed that his lordship has such confidence in the strength of his actual position, that he has decided in favour of retaining it against all threatened opposition, unless circumstances should occur to alter his determination.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

By the arrival at Philadelphia on the 19th inst. of the brig Growler, Capt. Robinson, from Cadiz, papers have been received to the 14th July. No events of importance had occurred in Spain up to that period. The British had between 7 and 10,000 men in the island of St. Lons, and one Portuguese regiment. The British were in possession of one of the advanced posts. The battery across the causeway leading from the outer walls of Cadiz to the island is nearly completed, and will mount 70 or 80 pieces of heavy cannon.—The allies are busily employed in erecting batteries in different parts of the island. Flour 14 dollars only.

SANGUINARY CONFLICT.

Advices from Portugal, via Cadiz, state that General Crawford's Brigade amounting to 6000 men, having advanced too far, were unexpectedly attacked by a

division of 15,000 under Marshal Soult. After a desperate engagement which continued two or three days, the British effected a retreat, with the loss of 4000."

A letter from Philadelphia states, that Gen. Blake's army in Spain had been defeated by the French Gen. Suchet.

We learn that Brown, the late collector at New Orleans, was seized in the Theatre, in London, at the instance of Mr. Pinkney our minister at that place; and that to regain his liberty he gave up all his bills of exchange and other property, which is now in the hands of Mr. Pinkney in trust for the United States. It was reported that an embargo would be laid on all the vessels in the ports of France on the 4th of July, to continue six months.

PORT ROYAL, July 14.

Sir Alexander Cochrane has discharged all the American seamen discovered to be such, and serving under impressment, in the squadron on the windward station.

The Rainbow frigate, of 28 guns, captain Woolridge, anchored on Tuesday morning from a cruise. On the first current captain Woolridge spoke the Bulwark, of 74 guns, the Hon. captain C. C. Fleming, with two Spanish line of battle ships under convoy from Cadiz to Havanna.

The brig General Blake, Matteno, from Cadiz bound to Campeachy, having on board 14 males, females, and children, out 62 days put into Port Royal on Thursday, being short of provisions.

A British brig from this Island, bound to St. Johns, N. B. was taken on the 8th of May by a privateer, and burnt off the Coloredoz reef.

By the latest accounts from Martinique, we understand that 46 American vessels were lying at that Island, principally laden with provisions. We should be happy that so seasonable a supply had reached this as the article of flour has enhanced considerably in price within the last week.

CAPTAIN MACNAMARA, of the brig *Louisa*, bound to Alexandria from Lisbon, arrived yesterday in Hampton Roads. Captain M. left Lisbon as late as the *Fourth of July*, at which time there had been no action on the frontiers. It would seem that the commander of the combined English and Portuguese army had determined to act on the defensive. The investment of Ciudad Roderigo by the French does not appear to have changed Lord Wellington's plan, nor is it probable that he will hazard a general action to relieve that place. The difficulty of drawing supplies for the French army, will it is probable, incline General Massena to force an action.

Markets continued good for American produce.—Flour 16 a 17 dollars per barrel.—Wheat 3 1-2, and Corn 2 2-1 per bushel.

Norfolk Ledger.

THE CONTINENTAL SYSTEM, or the system of Corsican rapacity, is extending itself in the North of Europe, nor will it in all probability, have any limitation, where French power can be applied.—The seizure of American property at Stralsund, was to be expected under the Rambouillet decree.—Speaking of this same Raubouillet decree, a democratic paper, says.

"By adverting to the Rambouillet decree, our readers will see that the condemnation of American property in France is not final, since the proceeds of the sales are to be deposited in the *caisse d'amortissement*, where it will be subject to future dispositions. This decree bears a contemporaneous effect with our non-intercourse law, and it remains to be seen whether it will have a collateral existence."

We find this article in the *Enquirer*, said to be extracted from the *Baltimore American*—if we had met with it in some other paper, we should have taken it for a stroke of irony, though we should have considered it as very unseasonable levity upon serious subjects. The degradation of national character, in submitting without a shew of resistance, to seizure of property, without any pretext, the consequent contempt of the world, and the ruin of thousands of our countrymen, are not subjects for jesting. We acquit the *American* of any such intention, but we would however take the liberty of asking the editor of that paper, and also his friend the Editor of the *Enquirer*, if they seriously do believe that the property, or its value, will ever be restored or paid to the citizens of our country? and if they have no such belief, that they will say what is the meaning or intention of the article in question?

In the *Enquirer* also, we find another article extracted from the same respectable source, in these words:

"No American property has been seized in France by the order of the emperor, except American vessels and their cargoes.—No American in France has had property disturbed, unless situated

as above. The officiousness of many of our editors in giving to their readers garbled information, consisting of a mixture of truth and falsehood, does in Europe, much mischief, since they regale their readers at the serious expense of others."

We are here gravely told that no other species of American property, except vessels and cargoes have been seized in France. We would be glad to know what other species of property it is likely could be seized.—The Americans have no lands in France, and if they have money, it is hardly to be presumed that they would make a public exposition of it. The plain translation of this French paragraph is this "No American property has been seized in France by order of the emperor, except such as could be found."

NATIONAL AIRS.

A convincing proof, who are the writers for the National Intelligencer is disclosed by its silence, during the absence of the President and heads of Department, from the seat of government. The *Columbian*, a paper patronized in New-York by the faction of De Witt Clinton, is facetiously called the *organ* by Mr. Cheetham, and the editor is allowed to be merely the bellows blower. whilst its music is performed by De Witt & Co. Adopting this simile, we may say, that the executive organ is stopped for the present, whilst the performers are enjoying themselves between the several parts of the piece. Many have supposed its notes to have been rather too soft for some time past, and they were therefore desirous of improving them by the addition of a drum, a sort of music not very delightful in the ears of the leader of the band, except the sound is mellowed by coming from a great distance, and under a cover.

Fed. Rep.

From the *Wilmington Gazette*.

Mr. Gaston concludes an address to the freemen of Newbern district in the following words "reflect deliberately—decide calmly—and may your decision be such as never to afford you cause for future repentance."—Whatever deliberation or calmness may have been exercised by the majority of the voters we are confident they will have abundant cause for future repentance. Not because Mr. Blackledge the successful candidate, is a bad man reports says far otherwise, but because he is certainly incompetent as a legislator for the union, not because Mr. G. does not entertain political tenets acceptable to the dominant party, but because he possesses great talents united to great worth, because he has a soul for honor and a mind for legislation. His penetration and understanding would forbid his being deceived; the purity and firmness of his principles would be his guarantee from corruption.—Had he been elected the vote which democracy would have lost or federalism gained, on any question of party, could not possibly have affected the result, as in Congress the democratic majority would be sure; while on all questions, unconnected with party, merely as party, the councils of his country would be illuminated by his wisdom which would shed a light on every legislative subject however dark or intricate. By the election of Mr. Blackledge, democracy has gained a solitary vote, which when added to their sweeping majority, can have no effect worth the sacrifice they have made in rejecting a diamond for a pebble.

At the previous congressional election, Mr. Stanly, the federal candidate, was elected by a majority of votes in opposition to Mr. Blackledge. The enquiry is naturally made, why Mr. Gaston, a federalist also, with such acknowledged abilities, and who, in the language, and by the confession of the True Republican at Newbern, "as a Gentleman of worth and respectability, is inferior to none, and we believe he is deservedly esteemed by all good men", should have failed, while his rival, but inferior, triumphed in a majority of 492 votes. A reply has been given to this enquiry which while it accounts for the fact, should cover the opponents of Mr. Gaston with confusion. He has been calumniated when he should have been applauded—for he has sacrificed feeling to duty, and profit with professional celebrity to patriotism. We will explain. It is believed that Mr. Gaston lost his election by the false and insidious colouring given to his having professionally acted in defence of a man accused of having perpetrated a horrible murder and to his having once been concerned in behalf of the Granville claimants, and to the circulation of a shameful falsehood that his main object in soliciting to be a member of congress, was the facility and convenience it would give him in attending to the Granville claim at the su-

preme court of the U. S. at Washington. We will not cry shame on his rival for his being the instigator or propagator of these things, as we might in doing so, charge him unjustly; but surely we may declare that it would have been creditable to him as a gentleman and as a man of honorable feelings, to have given no countenance to them by his silent acquiescence. To expose their folly, absurdity and wickedness, we will use the candid and manly exposition of Mr. Gaston. If for doing, what he has done, public office is withheld, then truly may we say in the language of a great moral Poet.

"The post of honor is a private station"

MISUNDERSTANDINGS.—Secretary Gallatin seems to be peculiarly unfortunate in his conversations. No one is so often *misunderstood*. John Randolph misunderstood him when he said that an attempt had been made by President Jefferson to obtain money for the purchase of the Floridas before an appropriation by law was made for that purpose, and when he added that there was no cabinet.—Now it seems Ambassador Erskine has twice or thrice misunderstood him in conversation relating to the misconduct of the same great character. It is a pity our head men can not speak plain English better.—*Portland Gaz.*



For the Carolina Federal Republican.

SOLILOQUY.

SCENE.—A faintly illumined room, in the centre of which is discovered a "LOCAL EPIC POET," exerting every faculty of his mind in abstract speculation, his phiz much grimaced and distorted by contending passions. The last epistle of PROXY laying open, on a table, before him.

TIME.—Midnight.—Weather.—Stormy.

SEND me such villainous, such paltry stuff! (Yet bye the bye, it is most cursed tough.) What's to be done!—Shall I sit calm and tame And suffer this vile brute to soil my fame! To mount me on a dull, curs'd "limping mare" And pointing cry, "see! see! the Cavalier!" No!—me, no! I'll not sit dull and mute, And be bamboozled, by this silly brute. By—no!—but hold!—hush!—not a breath! Ah-hah!—I have it!—hah!—what!—yes! yes! yes! Yes! yes!—"I have it!"—by to-morrow's sun, All will be settled—yes! all will be done. Huh!—a sound!—a noise! hah!—art thou here! Is it thy voice, that vibrates on my ear! Oh! save me!—snatch me from his ruthless "claw" See! see! the clattering of his "under jaw!" What art thou!—Oh! my head!—my eyes!—my knees! Ah! leave me! leave me!—mercy, I shall freeze! Ah no!—my dizzy brain was but deceived, A thought has struck me!—I am much relieved, Perhaps grim death was rapping at his door, And what I heard—his last expiring snore! Death has anticipated my intent, And has this rhyme silenced! I'm content. I trust he's gone to—Suppose he's not— I do not—care a single jot. Should he have gone to—there's nought to fear, But if to—oh dear! oh dear! oh dear! But—silence conscience! let me hear thee not! The rogue is fixed—yes! yes! he's gone to pot! Now I'll come out, and write his Epitaph; At which the world, may "either cry or laugh." Tell that he died—the time, the place and how; The truth of which, I'm ready to avow.

A sudden gust of wind, forces open the door—extinguishes the glimmering light, and the Poet disappears.

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At a fair price and liberal credit.

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AT present occupied by Edward Harris, Esqr. Possession will be given on the 1st of January. Any person desirous of purchasing may be informed of the terms, by applying to Mr. Samuel Simpson, or the Subscriber at Hillsborough, GEORGE W. B. BURGWIN.

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