

CONDITIONS

The FEDERAL REPUBLICAN is published every Saturday by S. HALL, at three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

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All Advertisements will be continued, until otherwise ordered, & each continuance charged.

No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Newbern Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

MERCHANDISE	From To	
Bacon	Lb.	17
Beef	none.	
Butter	lb.	35
Bees-Wax		25
Brandy, French	gal.	2 50
do. Apple,		75
do. Peach,		1
Worn,	bush.	1
Meal,		1 20
Cotton,	lb.	26
Coffee,		22
Codage,	12	14
Flour,	bbl.	12
Flax-Seed,	bush.	80
Gin, Holland	gal.	2
do. Country		1
Ton,	cwt.	8
Fine Scantling	M.	5
Plank,		15
Square Timber,		20
Shingles 22 inch.		1 30
Staves, W. O. hhd.		18
do. R. O. do.		10
do. W. O. bbl.		10
Heading, W. O. hhd.		20
Lard,	lb.	18
Molasses,	gal.	60
Tar,	bbl.	1
Pitch,		1 6
Rosin,		2
Turpentine,		2 10
do. Spirits,	gal.	40
Pork,	bbl.	20
Rice, none		
Rum, Jamaica	gal.	1 15
do. W. I.		1
do. American,		80
Salt Allum	bush.	50
do. Fine		50
Tobacco	cwt.	7
Butter		11 12

LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishing to remove from this State, offers for sale his Plantation, lying on the road leading from Newbern to Corepoint Ferry, and about eight miles from Gaskins Ferry, containing about

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES;

about 50 acres cleared and in cultivation, under good fence. The Land is well timbered, and lies within three miles of a Navigable Creek; there is a tolerable good Dwelling House, Barn, and other necessary buildings on it. Any person wishing to purchase, can know the terms and view the premises by applying to

Aaron Ernul.

Swift Creek, Aug. 16, 1847.

State of North-Carolina.

JONES COUNTY:

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions. August Term, 1847.

Luke Higgins, vs. Thomas Spyers. Original Attachment, tried in the hands of Wm. H. Conner, Garnishee.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant so conceals himself, that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him. Ordered, that unless he appear at the next term of the Court aforesaid to replevy and plead, Judgment be entered against him.

Attest,
James Harrison,
Clerk of the Court

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber has for Sale at his Store on the old County Wharf, Port and Claret Wine of an excellent quality; also Lime Juice by the gallon or bottle.

John Merritt.

Newbern August 9.—37.

FOR SALE.

A Billiard Table, in good repair, with every necessary article belonging to it.

Enquire at this Office.

Newbern August 9.—37.

100 DOLLARS REWARD



RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, a Mulatto fellow by the name of CHARLES; about 5 1/2 feet high, 25 years of

age, had on when he went away a checked shirt and pantaloons, and a course pair of tow pantaloons over them; he has the appearance and walk of a sailor. Has some pimples in his face, talks much, and does some tricks by the slight of hand. Whoever will bring him to Mr. Wallace Moor's in Newbern, or lodge him in any Goal in this State, shall have the above reward.

George W. Frye.

Newbern Aug. 16.—51.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of Jno. & William Price Marshall, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of June last; those indebted to the concern are requested to make payment to William Price Marshall, and those having claims will please to call on him for settlement. The business within future be carried on by William Price Marshall.

John Marshall,

William P. Marshall,

Mattamuskeet, Lake Landing, August 2. 37-51.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JUNE 12. Report of the committee of secrecy—Further suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

The earl of Harrowby presented a report from the committee of secrecy, which was read by the reading clerk at the table.

The report began by stating, that the committee had taken to their serious consideration the paper referred to in the Prince Regent's message, and they feel it their duty to state, that it appeared from the evidence before them, that the practices, meetings and combinations, alluded to in their former report, still continued in various parts of the country, having for their object the overthrow of the constitution and government, and the destruction of the established system of order and tranquility. The evidence upon which they founded their opinion, was in part derived from persons implicated in these transactions, and from individuals who had participated in them, with the view of making communications on the subject to the magistrates or to the secretary of state. With respect to these latter persons, the committee thought it right to state in some instances they had urged on other individuals to acts of violence, instead of merely watching what these individuals did. Making, however, every allowance for the exaggerations which had thus arisen, the committee had evidence before them, of the accuracy of which there was no doubt, that the disaffection to a considerable extent prevailed in the manufacturing districts in the northern parts of the kingdom. It was undoubtedly true, that in some of these districts there existed considerable distress—but it was equally true that the distress which actually existed was used as an instrument in the hands of the designing, rather than operating as a cause of the disaffection, it being the fact, that in many districts where equal, if not greater distress existed, the people evinced the greatest loyalty, patience and resignation.

The committee had found that since the last report the practices at Manchester had been continued, and that a meeting was summoned to be held there on the 3d day of March, which was numerously attended, and which the most

inflammatory language was used. It was proposed and agreed to at this meeting, to hold another meeting on the 10th of March, & it was recommended that 40 out of every 20 assembled on the latter day, should be in readiness to proceed to London for the pretended purpose of presenting a petition to the Prince Regent, with which view they were to provide themselves with blankets, shoes, &c. The meeting was held, and attended by from 10 to 12,000 persons, notwithstanding some of the ringleaders had been previously arrested, and the project of proceeding to London was attempted to be carried in effect, but the deluded individuals were stopped through the activity of the magistrates at different short distances, & compelled to retrace their steps. It appeared it was held out to them that they would be joined on their road by large bodies from different towns, so that by the time they advanced towards London, they would be 100,000 strong. The grossest delusions were in fact held out to the persons assembled upon that occasion, nor could the project itself be considered in any other light than as directed against the public tranquility, which must necessarily have been considerably endangered by the attempt of a considerable body of men to advance in the manner proposed to London.

After this period, it appeared that the additional power entrusted to the government had some effect, and that numerous meetings were not attempted to be held, but secret meetings were attempted in remote places; and though some societies were broken up, and some public houses would not receive them, they contrived to assemble in other houses in a lonely situation. At some of these meetings the most undisguised language was used: it was no longer Parliamentary Reform that was held up as a pretext, but Revolution was openly advocated; the individuals attempted to be influenced were called upon to provide arms (though the committee had been unable to trace any arrangement made for the actual procuring of arms,) and it was even held out, that persons in office, and others obnoxious to them, ought to be got rid of. A general rising was contemplated in April, but from some circumstances it was put off till June. In the mean time, numerous meetings, in consequence of the additional power placed in the hands of government, not being deemed advisable, a system of delegation was established and persons calling themselves delegates assembled at different places. It was held out, that it would not be advisable to commit much to writing, and that the names of the leaders should be as much as possible concealed. These persons calling themselves delegates, repeatedly assembled and kept up an extensive correspondence. An assembly of these delegates was held at a town in Yorkshire, early in May, at which it was determined that a general rising should take place on the 10th of June. Nottingham was to be the head quarters of the insurgents. They were to obtain arms by plundering the barracks and other depots, and to march in a large body to London. It appeared that the conspirators had even gone the length of contemplating the destruction of Manchester, for the purpose of adding to the discontent, by throwing a great number of persons out of employ. The signal was to be given by a rocket being fired; upon which the manufactories and other buildings were to be destroyed. The project was frustrated by the activity of the Magistrates; and it appeared that the project of the general rising had also been frustrated; but there were some districts in which the parties had determined on rising, notwithstanding the determination of this

meeting of delegates; and the evidence before the committee upon this subject had been corroborated by the information received within these few days, of bodies of men being in arms within the district to which the practices alluded to were chiefly confined.

The committee, in taking this view of certain parts of the country, which was unfortunately too well supported by the evidence & documents before them, felt it their duty to state that in other quarters there was a general feeling of loyalty and attachment to the government; and that, even in the disturbed districts, the greater part of the people were loyally attached to the government. The magistrates had displayed the greatest activity in frustrating the projects of the disaffected, and they were powerfully aided by the loyalty of a part of the population. The magistrates, however, were of opinion, that the most effectual means of putting down the disaffected, and frustrating their projects, had arisen out of the additional powers placed in the hands of government; and the committee were of opinion, upon the whole view of the case, that in order to frustrate effectually the projects of the disaffected, it was absolutely necessary to continue the additional powers vested in the hands of government, the ordinary laws being insufficient for the purpose.

The earl of Harrowby moved that the report to lie on the table, and be printed which was ordered.

The earl of Liverpool gave notice, that if the printed copies of the report were read to-morrow, which he expected, it was the intention of a noble friend of his (Lord Sidmouth) to bring in a bill, for continuing the act for enabling the government to detain in custody persons on suspicion of treason (Habeas Corpus Suspension.) In case the bill was presented to-morrow, it was intended to move the second reading to-morrow.

From the European Magazine for May.

Astonishing celerity in manufacturing cloth for a wager of one thousand guineas.

The attention of the town and neighborhood of Newbury, (Eng.) was uncommonly excited on Tuesday, June 25 1811, in an experiment attempted and effected by Mr. John Coxeter, of Greenham mills, near that town. At 5 o'clock that morning, Mr. John Throckmorton, Bart. presented two Southdown wether sheep to Mr. Coxeter, he having engaged to make from their wool a complete coat for Sir John T. by 9 o'clock in the evening. Accordingly, the sheep were shorn, the wool spun, the yarn spooled, warped, loomed and wove; the cloth buried, milled, rowed, dyed, dried, sheared and pressed, and put into the hands of the tailors by four o'clock that afternoon, and at 20 minutes past 6, the coat, entirely finished, was presented by Mr. Coxeter to Sir John Throckmorton, who appeared with it before an assemblage of upwards of 3000 spectators, who rent the air in acclamations. On the occasion, the two sheep were roasted whole on the same day, one of which, with 120 gallons of strong beer, was given to the work people belonging to the factory, the other to the public on board the Prince Regent, a vessel furnished for that purpose; and thus the experiment, hitherto unexampled, was completely effected in the short space of thirteen hours and twenty minutes.

Col. STEAD,
ANTH. BACON, } Stewards.
WM. BUDD,
R. W. HISCOCK, } Inspectors &
LOCKETT, } Secretaries.

The Slavery of the Christians at Algiers.

In a letter to a member of Par-

liament by Walter Croker, Esq. of the Royal Navy, published in London, 1816, there is the following description of the horrible treatment of the christian slaves by the Algerine pirates.

"The bani or bagnio, which is in one of the narrow streets of Algiers, has nothing remarkable in its outside appearance; but is the most remarkable house of misery imagination can conceive. On entering the gate, there is a small square yard for the slaves to walk about in; there they are on every Friday, locked up, and as they do not work on that day, they are allowed nothing but water from the Algerine government. We then ascend a stone stair case, and found the galleries, were rooms with naked earthen floors and damp stone walls. They have an iron grated window and a strong door; two of these rooms, have in each of them 24 things, like lot frames, with twigs interwoven in the middle. These are hung up, one on another, round the room, and those slaves, who are able to pay for the luxury of such a bed, are alone admitted.

"I am happy in wanting a comparison, in any part of the world where I have been for this abominable prison, and those deadly cells; but if they had a little more light, I think they would resemble a house where the negroes of the West-India Islands keep their pigs. I must add, that the pestilential smell made Mr. Stanbury so ill that he nearly fainted; and Dr. M'Connell and myself were not much less affected.

"The food of the slaves consists of two black loaves of a half pound each, which is their daily bread; neither meat nor vegetables do they ever taste excepted what they work at the Marine, who get two olives per day with their bread, & others at the Spanish hospital, which the Spanish government to this day supports as well perhaps as it is able. In reviewing this hospital, the floors of which were covered with unhappy beings of every age and either sex. I saw some men who looked almost sixty; and some children who could not be more than eight years old; the whole of them had their legs swelled and cut in such a manner that we all thought they could not recover. There also we saw some young Sicilian girls, and some women. One poor woman burst into tears; told us she was the mother of eight children and desired us to look at six of them who had been slaves with her for thirteen years. We left these scenes of horror, and in going into the country I met the slaves returning from their labor. The clank of the chains of those who were heavily ironed, called my attention to their extreme fatigue and dejection; they are attended by infidels with large whips.

"There is now, says the Connecticut Courant, a cheering prospect that within a few coming years, the dens of the Barbary pirates will be all broken up, or, at least, that an entire stop will be put to their infernal piracies which through the rivalries and jealousies of the great European powers, have till lately been in a manner licenced for many years. Nor is it a little gratifying that the American navy did first set the example in this glorious work.

The President's Tour.

MONTPELIER, Vt. July 29.

On Thursday morning last, at 11 o'clock, the President of the U. States with his suite, entered our little village, and received with apparent satisfaction, the respectful congratulations of a large concourse of the citizens of Washington county.

At ten he was met and welcomed by the committee of arrangements at Mr. Stiles, in Berlin. The procession was then formed, under direction of the Marshals, and proceeded to Montpelier, in the following order: Cavalry, two companies under