

Solomon Graves, Esq. of Caswell, is a candidate to represent that district in Congress. Duncan M. Farland, Esq. we are told is again a candidate to represent Fayetteville district in Congress. It has been confidently stated that Mr. M. Farland had assured Mr. M. Bayde that if he would become a candidate, that he (M. Farland) would support him. This treachery in M. Farland is perfectly his character.

We have inserted in the last page, a letter from Paris, which states that our minister Gen. Armstrong is treated by Bonaparte with great contempt. We cannot believe that Bonaparte would treat any minister with such contumely, when the government of that minister was so extremely obliging and so tamely submissive as that of the United States to France.

The news of the French emperor having confiscated all the American property at Hamburg &c. in consequence of our not declaring immediate war against England, is confirmed. We publish this day a paragraph from the National Intelligencer, which confirms it. The Editor of that paper, makes no comments on this violation of justice; not a single animadversion. In a government paper this is a very proper course. But how different is his conduct, when any encroachments are made upon us by the English?

The account of the arrival of Mr. Nourse, in England, the bearer of dispatches to our minister there, and of the abrupt departure of Gen. Armstrong from Paris, as stated in this days paper, wants confirmation. It is somewhat extraordinary, that Mr. Nourse should be detained at a French port nearly a month, when he had orders to land Mr. Lewis, and proceed immediately for England. If he had not left L'Orient at the date of the last accounts from Europe, it is pretty certain, he has been detained, by order of the French government. But we are prepared to meet the news of any outrage from that quarter, with perfect composure—we have experienced so much of it of late, and been taught by the administration to bear it without even a murmur, that no outrages by Bonaparte can astonish us now.

Mr. Jefferson, in his answer to an address from the democratic republicans of Philadelphia, says, that the design of those who condemn the Embargo laws, is to misrepresent the situation of the country, to encourage aggression from foreign nations. "Our expectation is," continues the President, "that their distempered views will be understood by others, as they are by ourselves. But should war be the consequence of these delusions, and the errors of our dissatisfied citizens find atonement only in the blood of their sounder brethren, we must meet it as an evil necessarily flowing from that liberty of speaking and writing which guards our other liberties."

The President of the United States, whose object should be to conciliate parties, has thus calumniated a certain portion of the people who do not approve of all his measures, and plainly insinuates that they wish atonement in shedding the blood of their sounder brethren; meaning those who approve of the Embargo, &c.

The information received from England, is in several respects interesting. Mr. Rose reached London on the 25th of April, when a cabinet council was immediately called. The promptness of this proceeding is, as far as it goes, favorable. Mr. Nourse, the bearer of dispatches from our government arrived in London on the 25th day of April. As the latest London dates do not extend beyond the 25th, time had not elapsed to learn the impression of our measures on the British cabinet. The next arrivals may be expected to bring something interesting. The information from France, stating the departure of Mr. Armstrong from Paris, is too vague and general to be entitled either to much credit, or to throw much light on our affairs with that country. Neither the date or causes of his departure, or the place of his destination, are mentioned. It is possible that it may have arisen from the imperial confirmation of the seizures at Hamburg, stated in the subjoined article; or it may have arisen in consequence of the receipt of dispatches posterior to the departure of the Emperor from Paris, which may have induced Mr. Armstrong to follow him. These are, however, mere conjectures, which with a thousand others, may be indulged on the occasion. It may not, however be useless to state, as evincive of the high improbability of some recent articles in the federal prints, representing Mr. Armstrong to have been treated in a contumelious manner by Napoleon, that that gentleman has heretofore been invariably treated with respect. Indeed those acquainted with his character know that he would not brook any other treatment.

The delay of the Osage in France still remains unaccounted for. The instructions given were to land Mr. Lewis at L'Orient, and then to carry Mr. Nourse without delay to one of the out ports of England; and on the latter receiving Mr. Pinckney's dispatches, to return to L'Orient, and take on board Mr. Lewis with general Armstrong's dispatches, and thence forthwith to repair to the United States. There is one circumstance that renders it somewhat probable, that she may have remained at L'Orient under

the apprehension of being prohibited to return to France after having touched at England. This is the recent treatment of a vessel, having on board the family of the Prussian minister, which, in consequence of having touched at England, was sent back from France without permission having been given to the family to land, although attached to the minister of a friendly nation.

A letter from the American Consul at Hamburg mentions all the seizures of American property made prior to the 1st January, 1808, by the director of the Custom House there, had been confirmed by the Emperor of the French, who had directed that all the coffee, sugar and cotton not in a perishable state, should be transported by land to France.

A report in Philadelphia, says, that Congress are to be immediately called.

The United States' Frigate Chesapeake, Commodore DECATUR, got under way and anchored in the bite of Crancy Island on Sunday week last. On the day following, she sailed on a cruise.

Captain PARSONS, of the Liverpool Packet, arrived at New York, is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. PINCKNEY, the American Minister in London, to the Secretary of State.

The Commissioners for selling fractional surveys of lands in the state of Georgia, have been impeached. It is said they have swindled the state out of 100,000 dollars.

A Jury of Inquest was held on Wednesday week, at the Seven mile Stone, on the Goose Creek Road, on the body of Colonel GEORGE BOSS, of Cabarras county, North Carolina, who, on his return, from Charleston to his home, was found dead in his waggon. The Jury brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death by the visitation of God, but his death was hurried on by intoxication.

The Brazils exported annually to Portugal, 140,000 bags of cotton; 25,000 chests of sugar; 12,000 seroons of indigo; 1,200,000 hides, with horns and tallow in proportion. All these articles will now exclusively go to England.

IMPORTANT!

The following information was laid before the underwriters this day, by a respectable Merchant of this City.

"That by the French Emperor's special order of the 27th January last emanating from himself, not published or promulgated, or otherwise made known at Hamburg, than by a verbal message from the French custom-house there to the consignee of the ship Junia, of this port, about the 15th of March, the cargo of this ship, with others in a similar predicament, was definitively confiscated, and the greater part of it ordered to be transported by land to Paris, to be sold there for consumption. And the tribunal of prizes was ordered not to take cognizance of any claims for these cargoes."

Newbern, June 16.

The County Court was opened here on Monday. The court consisting of five justices, dismissed the jury, notwithstanding a trial docket of two hundred causes was prepared to pass before them.

Not insensible to the difficulties of the times, and as anxiously desirous as any can be to see our distresses alleviated by every just and honorable means, we cannot say we approve the mode adopted by the county court. The interference of the legislature to stay executions upon security given for the debt, or even making property a tender at a valuation, (which are spoken of) however near it may approach to a violation of the constitution, which prohibits any act "impairing the obligation of contracts," would yet be infinitely preferable to the mode of arresting justice. The creditor, now sees himself barred from the recovery of his debt; the property of his debtor placed beyond the reach of the law, waste before his eyes. A further objection to this course is, that it cannot be general through the state, and that the same measure of justice will not be meted out to all our citizens; for while some courts may follow the example of ours, others will not, and the Superior Courts we presume, will certainly not feel themselves at liberty to suspend the execution of the laws.

If the example of our court is like to be followed by others or persevered in by our own, no creditor should hesitate to petition the Governor for a call of the Legislature, by whom no remedy can be suggested not preferable to the plan we have noticed.

An article under the head of Nashville, May 12, contains detailed official correspondences on the subject of the rumours of a warlike attitude assumed by the Creeks, and their attack upon a boat near the mouth of Duck river. These rumours appear to have been generally unfounded or exaggerated; and it is said that the party, which attacked the boat, were not acknowledged among the Creeks. "Colbert was lately in the Creek nation. The Chief said he wished peace, and would not go to war with the white people, UNLESS BONAPARTE DID; that the Indians who had made the attack on the boat, had not lived in the nation for ten years, and the act was unauthorised by the nation." This passage is extracted from the report of captain Swan, de-

puted by General Johnson to inquire into facts and circumstances. From the same document it appears, that the information upon which General Jackson issued his orders for military arrangements, proved to be "utterly false."

Were we disposed to imitate the example of contemporary prints, we should enlarge upon the event by which the Creek chief chose to limit the continuance of the pacific conduct of the nation. But although we expect not any lessons to emanate from the present holders of the Floridas, of a nature to confirm the habits of the Indians in an amicable disposition; and although foreign intriguers are doubtless lurking in our own territories, whose contagion is shed among that powerful nation of savages, we do not think Colbert's relation, explained in so imperfect a manner, a fit foundation for any further observations to-day.

(North American.)

In the county of Schoharie, at a late sheriff's sale, horses, horned cattle, farming utensils, &c. to the amount of 800 dollars, were sold for fifty-five dollars; and in Montgomery county, upwards of 100 bushels of wheat, seized on execution, were sold for one shilling and nine pence per bushel. We state these two instances, among many which we could mention, as having recently taken place. They evince most clearly, if not the "popularity" of Mr. Jefferson's Embargo, the terrible effects experienced from it by the community.

Albany Gazette.

Madeira Restored.—Captain Hudson, who arrived this morning, in 42 days from Madeira, informs us, that a few days previous to his sailing, the Island of Madeira had been restored by the British to the Portuguese government. He states that an English Cutter had arrived in 6 days from England, bringing new orders and regulations for that Island; in consequence of which, General Beresford resigned his authority and the Palace he had occupied, to the new Governor. The English colors were taken down and the Portuguese raised at the forts. Gen. Beresford was about to embark on board a frigate; and it was supposed, would immediately proceed to the Brazils.

Capt. H. was also informed by the American Consul at Madeira, that a vessel which had just arrived from Lisbon had brought intelligence that the King of Spain had been killed, and that Bonaparte was near Madrid at the head of an army of 80,000 men. The French General at Lisbon had levied a new contribution upon the inhabitants, seized all the provisions in the city, and dealt them out to the people with so sparing a hand, that many were in reality perishing with hunger.

N. Y. Spectator.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated April 24.

"The London market for grain is still very dull; prices have gradually experienced a decline for some weeks past, and the former prevalent idea that an advance would take place seems to subside; but still, if the embargo in America should be continued, and our West India colonies be supplied with provisions from the mother country, we think it probable the present prices may be maintained, with some advance. Sales of New York wheat to any extent of any consequence, could not be effected at about 11s 6d per 70lbs.

Rathbone, Hughes and Duncan.

Extract of a letter from Havana, to a gentleman in this town.

"I believe I have not mentioned to you in any of my letters that on the Behama bank, we were overhauled by a Spanish privateer, under French colors; she examined the brig's papers and permitted her to proceed. We had previously seen her bring to and examine two American brigs in sight of us a head. In the afternoon we came up with one of them. The Polly, from Charleston, captain Eaton, also informed us that the privateer had been plundering him of every thing he had on board that was valuable. Captain E. gave a most pitiable account of his treatment, saying that they had robbed him of all his charts, books, clothes, even to the hat from his head, as well as of 4 negroes, one of them was his own property. We therefore considered ourselves highly favored in having been treated so civil, by these sea-monsters. Had they chosen to have plundered us, I should probably have lost all my clothes, watch, money, &c; and to this day we are not able to account for sparing us.

Vessels are dropping in here every 4 or 5 days from New Orleans with loads of flour. They come off the port, and then send in a deputation to the Governor requesting him to send off a gun boat to take them!! Flour is worth about 25 dollars."

Captain Tredwell, of the Elizabeth, from Gibraltar, informs, that the British sloop of war Squirrel arrived at Gibraltar with information that a French squadron of seven sail of the line and fifty transports had passed by Minorca, supposed to be bound to Cetta or Algeiras. A frigate was immediately dispatched with information to the British squadron off Cadiz.

We are informed by a gentleman just arrived from Charleston, that one of the French privateers which lately sailed from that place, was permitted by the collector to take away a full cargo of provisions, under the pretence of being bound to the Isle of France on a long cruise.

Massachusetts Legislature, June 2.—The considerations of L. Wheaton's Resolutions was resumed. Mr. Story spoke against them, and Mr. Bradbury in their favor. At one o'clock the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 246, nays 219—Majority for the resolutions 27.

COUNSELLORS.—At 4 o'clock the House proceeded to the election of Nine Counsellors vice the gentlemen chosen on Tuesday, who declined serving. The following gentlemen had the number of votes affixed to their names and were elected:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Hon. David Cobb 276, George Cabot 275, John C. Jones 276, Ephraim Spooner 276, Thomas Dwight 276, Artemas Ward 276, Benjamin Pickman, jun. 274, Prentiss Mellen 276, Oliver Fiske 275.

The Democratic List consisted of the Counsellors of last year, who had 224 votes each.

SENATORS.—At 5 o'clock, the house proceeded to the election of a National Senator, as Mr. Adams's term of service expires with the 3d of March next.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Hon. James Lloyd, jun. 248 votes, John Q. Adams 213, Laban Wheaton, Esq. 1.

COMMUNICATION.

Another petition from Granville county, (published in the Register of last week) has lately been presented to the Governor, in favor of convening the Legislature to suspend the collection laws. It will be remembered, that when the Governor called the attention of the council to this subject some time ago, it was disagreed to by them on the ground that there were only 4 or 5 petitions in favor of it. It was reported at the time, and has been repeated, that the Governor has avowed his determination of convening the council (without whose "advice and consent" nothing can be done) should such a portion of the state petition as would probably have any influence on their decisions. It is said that not more than 5 or 6 petitions have since been presented, and it is not probable the council after refusing to act upon four petitions at an early and more proper period, will at this time consider six other petitions as an adequate expression of the public sentiment, to require or even justify their calling the Assembly. As the grounds of the decision of the council were published both in the Minerva and in the Register, and as so few petitions have been since offered, it is doubtful whether any thing will be effected. Indeed it would seem from this circumstance that the general sense of the state was opposed to it.

BANK OF CAPE-FEAR.

A dividend of four per cent. on the original Stock of this Bank is declared for the six months ending on the 30th inst. and the same will be paid at the Bank on the 5th July next, or any day thereafter, to the Stockholders or their Attornies duly authorised. JOHN HOGG, Cashier.

14th June, 1808.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY.

The annual Examination of the Students of this Seminary, commenced on Monday the 6th inst. and continued three days. It was attended by the Trustees and a numerous and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen from various parts.—The Trustees are happy in announcing to parents and guardians, and to the public in general, that in the course of the Examination, the Students acquitted themselves in a manner highly satisfactory to the board, manifesting great assiduity in their literary pursuits, while at the same time, during the session, they have evinced a strict conformity to the laws of the institution, and a moral deportment irreprehensible. At the close of the exhibition an appropriate Address in behalf of the Trustees, was delivered by the Rev. William Lancaster.

The exercises of the ensuing session will commence on Monday the 27th inst. The price of tuition, board, &c. as usual.

By order,

G. HILL, jun. Sec'y.

Louisburg, June 20, 1808.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A note of hand for about 171 dollars, given to me by William Boylan, some time in February last, payable, as well as I can recollect, in three months.—As Mr. Boylan has paid me a part of this note and is about to discharge the balance, I forwarn all persons from trading for it.

ISAAC HUNTER, sen.

Wake County, June 22, 1808.

DR. ROBINSON,

Has just received at his shop, Hay Street, Fayetteville, a fresh and very general assortment of genuine Medicines, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

He has Castor Oil by the dozen, a quantity of Gold Leaf, Quick Silver, Aquafortis, strongest Spirit of Nitre, and most of the Patent Medicines now in use.

June 22.

BLACK LEAD.

A MINE of which is in the neighborhood of Raleigh, has been discovered, when used as a paint to make the roofs of houses fire proof; is sold at the Mine at ten dollars the barrel of 500 wt. The Editor of this paper will contract for the supply of a few barrels of this Lead in any town in this or the neighboring states.