

THE MIRANDA EXPEDITION.

Captain Wood, of the brig Mary, from the Isle of Trinidad, sailed from thence the 10th ult. and informs that General Miranda, in the ship Leander, under British colours arrived there the 22d of June from Barbadoes. The British sloop of war Lilly arrived in company. Miranda brought with him about 200 men, and was recruiting his force at Trinidad, 300 having enlisted. Several of the inhabitants of Caraccas had come over for the purpose of joining the expedition, and had enlisted into the service. Several of the first characters at Trinidad were going to the Maine with Miranda. The crew of the Miranda was in high spirits, and the inhabitants of Trinidad were confident of success. It was reported, that Gen. Hislop had offered his services to go with the expedition. The command of the Leander was given to Capt. Johnston.

The following are extracts from some of the letters received this day.

"We have this day received such intelligence as places things in so favorable a point of view, that hardly a doubt of success remains. We shall certainly effect a landing, from whence I shall immediately write you."

"We are making every preparation for the point in view, and shall leave this in six days, and in ten more the fate of the country will be decided. Our force is respectable, of which I would give you a correct statement, but for a reason which has prevented my writing as fully as I wish, which is, lest my letter should fall into improper hands on their passage."

"Reports from the Maine state that the government is tremblingly alive, and they treat the prisoners, our friends, with a degree of lenity which was not generally expected."

Since receiving the above, another extract of a letter dated Trinidad, June 29, together with a proclamation or manifesto, published by Gen. Miranda, on the 28th of June, has been politely handed to us.

General Miranda arrived here a few days ago. He is to receive some support from the British government, and he has a number of volunteers from this, as well as from some other islands. Enclosed I send you a manifesto published by him yesterday. There are various opinions respecting the success of his expedition."

The following is the manifesto:

"Friends and Countrymen!—The glorious opportunity now presents itself of relieving from oppression and arbitrary government, a people who are worthy of a better fate, who ought to enjoy the blessings of the finest country in the universe, which providence has given them, but who are shackled by a despotism too cruel for human nature long to endure. Groaning under their present afflictions, they hail with extended arms, the double cause of freedom and independence—and call upon you to share with them in the God-like action of relieving your distressed fellow creatures. Hasten then to join the standard of one who has the happiness to call himself your countryman, and is determined to rescue his country, and to shed the last drop of his blood in promoting its happiness: an object, of which, he has never lost sight, for a moment of his life."

"There will be made a liberal distribution of land at the expiration of twelve months, according to rank, and privates, from the instant of enrolment, will be entitled to provisions and clothing, with a quarter of a dollar per day as pay, not subject to any deduction."

"And you brave volunteers of the islands, who have nobly come forward to partake with us our prosperity, hasten to follow those officers under whose care you have already been trained, and who are impatient to lead you on to victory and wealth."

"The Gulph that Columbus first discovered, now honored with his presence, will now witness the illustrious actions of your gallant efforts."

SPANISH ASSOCIATION.

The first number of "The Western World," a paper just established in Frankfort Kent; by Joseph M. Street and John Wood, late of Richmond, contains a development of certain conspiracies, which is calculated to attract attention. These secret combinations against our peace are arranged under three heads of "The Kentucky Spanish Association, Blount's Conspiracy, and General Miranda's Expedition." "The first (says the World) was formed in 1795 or 1796, and continued until 1799; but how much longer is uncertain; its generally supposed object was the separation of Kentucky and the Western Territory from the U. States, to add them to the Spanish monarchy. The conspiracy of Governor Blount, was a plan projected

in 1795, in conjunction with the British government, to invade the Spanish territories from Canada, aided by men enlisted within the U. States, and by the Indians. The scheme of Gen. Miranda, whatever it may be, is before this time either partly executed or defeated. The only authentic documents which have been published respecting it are a letter from Stephen Sayre, which appeared in the Richmond Enquirer some months since, and the memoirs lately published of S. G. Ogden, and W. S. Smith of New-York, to Congress."

In developing their history of the Spanish Association, they have not hesitated to arraign several men of the highest standing in the western country—They dare to assert that "a majority of the respectable inhabitants then residing in the state, are said to have combined for the purpose of placing the western territories under the dominion of Spain." They have implicated Judge Wallace now of the court of Appeals; and Mr. John Brown, member of Congress from Kentucky. But the principal character at whom they have aimed their accusations, is General Wilkinson, the present Governor of Upper Louisiana; whom they represent as an intriguing and ambitious adventurer; as a man fond of show, and devoid of sincerity; as the earliest tool, and the great ring-leader of this Spanish conspiracy.

The accusations, here insinuated, are of too serious a nature to be lightly believed or hastily developed. Whilst it is therefore our duty, to keep ourselves open for the examination of the evidence, it is not less our duty to wait for its development. We shall consequently suspend the publication of this essay, until we can determine from the testimony which shall be hereafter adduced, whether it is worthy of serious notice.

WEST-INDIES.

St. Kitts, July 3.

This morning a sloop arrived here from Montserat, with intelligence of the arrival of a French squadron of six sail of the line, and one frigate, at that island, under the command of Adm. Willemauer, who has, as a pupil and second in command, Jerome Bonaparte; a boat was sent on shore, and demanded the shipping in the road, which were immediately delivered up, they consisted of three ships and one brig.

The shipping a Nevis, in this road, got under way with all possible expedition, and proceeded to Brimstone hill, when they found the fleet left there at 10 o'clock, they pursued their way home.

The French squadron hove in sight about noon, (which put the inhabitants in great consternation, bundling all their effects to the plantations) steering toward Brimstone hill, having in tow the ship —, obtained from Montserat, they got off that garrison in the afternoon, when in gun shot a fire was opened upon them, which they returned by a few broadsides on the few ships that remained under the hill.

On Friday the 4th inst. they were at St. Martins, and left there the same evening for Tortola, with the intentions, as they said, "to destroy the shipping and burn the town, in order to root out that nest of pirates and privateersmen."

On Sunday the 5th, they were seen by a British brig of war off Spanish Town; the same day a British squadron of 4 sail of the line, and several frigates, under the command of Admiral Cochrane, were seen under a heavy press of sail, steering for Tortola, six hours astern of the French squadron, they doubtless will come together on Sunday the 6th.

St. John's, (Antigua,) July 1. General Miranda has again sailed for the Spanish Main, after having increased his strength at Barbadoes, and received considerable assistance from the British government. We are happy to learn that he is not without hopes of co-operation from some of the inhabitants of the eastern part of Caraccas, where his partisans under the command of one Ferdinand Mendes Pinto, were sometime since collecting in great numbers, in order to support him immediately upon his appearing off the coast.

RIOT NEAR THE LONDON DOCKS

June 10.

On Sunday afternoon, a desperate affray took place between a number of Irish laborers and some

American seamen (belonging to ships in the London Docks) in the Broadway joining the Docks.

The quarrel originated between an American and Irishman, respecting a woman of the town. A battle ensued, and the Irishman having got the worst of it, went away, and returned in the course of an hour (about 5 o'clock) with a strong reinforcement of his countrymen, armed with broomsticks, bludgeons, pokers, and various other sorts of weapons, which they brandished in the air, and with violent imprecations, dared the YANKEES, as they termed them, to the fight. The Americans who were very numerous, assembled in a body for their own protection, but did not attempt to commit or provoke any breach of the peace. Their forbearance, however, only tended to render the Irishmen more furious, and they shewed every disposition to commence an immediate attack. Some of the Americans, induced from the threatening aspect of affairs, procured from on board a few weapons, but not sufficient to arm the whole. This was taken by the sons of St. Patrick for a challenge to a trial of skill with the SHILLIA, and they instantly made a ferocious attack on the Americans, who were defeated in the end with broken heads, legs, &c. after a most severe and bloody conflict. Upwards of twenty Americans were wounded six of them so dangerously, that they were obliged to be carried off the ground. A young man had his skull fractured, and lies without hopes of recovery at the White Hart, Neptune-street; one had both his legs broken, and was taken in a hopeless state to the London Hospital; another unfortunate man had one leg broken, and is by no means free from danger. An American Captain, we understand, is among those most hurt in the affray. The success of the Irish made them quite outrageous: After the result of the battle was known, reinforcements were constantly arriving, who enlisted under the banners of Murdoch Sullivan, the reputed leader.

This serious commotion excited general alarm in the neighborhood, and notice of the proceedings were transmitted to the Police Office in that district, when Sir D. Williams, Mr. Davies of Lambert-street Office, and other Magistrates, assembled, together with a large posse constables, headboroughs, and other Police Officers, and repaired to the spot, where the rioters were still together in great numbers. About 40 of their most active were apprehended, and lodged in the several watch houses in the vicinity of Tower-Hill. Guards from the volunteer corps in the district were placed over them all night.

Yesterday morning the rioters were escorted to Lambert-street office, Goodman's Field, where they underwent examination. About 15 of the wounded Americans (all who were able) attended to give evidence against the Irish. They exhibited a deplorable sight. On investigation, it appeared that the Irishmen were the aggressors: 23 out of the 40, brought up for examination, were clearly identified to have taken an active part in the affray; 15 of these were fully committed for trial, and 8 who had been less violent than the rest were sent on board the tender. A woman who was identified among the crowd on the outside of the office, as the person who gave to an Irishman at the time of the conflict, a clasp knife for a weapon, was taken into custody, examined and fully committed.

Before the American seamen were suffered to depart the court, one of the Magistrates called their attention to a few words he had to say. He reminded them of a riot which took place some time ago, in the neighborhood of Wapping, in which some American seamen were the principal actors.—On that occasion the Americans were found culpable, and punished accordingly. He did not mean to say, that any of those present were concerned, but he wished to impress upon their minds that the laws of this country were equally administered to persons of all nations. The Americans were in this instance the injured parties, and justice should be done them. He was happy to say, that from all that appeared, the Americans had conducted themselves in this unplea-

sant affair, with prudence and discretion; and any violence that had been manifested by them was only in their own defence. He concluded by exhorting them on all future occasions to act with prudence and forbearance, and they would be sure to meet with the same respect and protection from the laws as British subjects.

Fayetteville, 24th July, 1806.

TO THE Electors of the Seventh Election District, for a Representative to Congress.

Fellow-Citizens,
INVITED to become a Candidate at the approaching election, for the honour of representing you in Congress—to be indifferent to the call would indicate insensibility to the intended favour.

In that part of the District where I reside, the inhabitants best know me, and are therefore most capable of expressing their opinion of my talents, to serve the district, in the interests whereof they are deeply engaged. That opinion they have voluntarily, and without solicitation, been pleased to express towards me in a manner the most favourable.

My services have been long paid to the Public, and are yet due, when called upon in any respectable capacity.

Stimulated by such approbation, I do not hesitate to become a Candidate.

Elections are free, and ought to be directed towards the Public Good, without prejudice arising from Party Zeal or Private Partialities.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Tract of LAND, where the late Joseph John Clench formerly resided, lying on the South side of Swift Creek, in the County of Nash, a about two Miles below Dorches Bridge, containing 1000 Acres, old survey. This Land is equal to any on the said Creek, for the culture of Corn, Wheat, & Cotton, and superior for the range of Hogs, as there is a large body of excellent mast land in the tract. Any further description is presumed to be useless, as any gentleman wishing to purchase, may see the Land by applying to Mr. Hines, on the premises. Terms will be made known by Mr. Wm. Beilamy, about two miles from Prospect Chapel, or the subscriber in Tarborough.

DUNCAN L. CLENCH,
Tarborough, May 3d, 1806.

JAMES M'KEE, Saddle and Harness Maker.

From Hillsborough,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has commenced Business in the city of Raleigh, in a shop in Fayetteville Street, next door to Parish's Tavern; where he will be glad to receive the Orders of his Friends for Harness, Ladies' or Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, &c. which he makes of the best materials, and in the most fashionable manner, on the shortest Notice, and at the lowest Prices, for Cash, or on a moderate Credit. As no pains will be spared on his part to deserve public patronage, he trusts he shall meet with at least a portion of it.

July 18, 1806.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Green Court-House, on Tuesday the 12th Day of August next,

THE following Tracts or Parcels of Land, lying in the County of Greene, or so much thereof as will discharge the Taxes due thereon for the Years 1804 and 1805, and the Expend of advertising, &c. viz.

278 Acres entered by Melus Broome.
520 Acres formerly the property of Wm. Sheppard, dec. whereon Stephanus Sheppard now lives.

1200 Acres, or thereabout, belonging to the Heirs of Seth Speight, dec. and
About 3000 Acres belonging to the Estate of William Speight, dec.

550 Acres formerly owned by Reading Sheppard.

200 Acres formerly the property of William Faircloth, sen. deceased.

FRED. DIXON, Sbf

FRESH MEDICINES.

J. GALES has just received from Philadelphia, New-York and Charleston, a Supply of the following Medicines, viz.

Dalton's Tincture of Bark.
Hamilton's Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism.

Elixir for obstinate Coughs, being a cure for the Hooping Cough.
Worm-destroying Lozenges.

Smith & Morris's sure Cure for Worms.
Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Antibilious Pills.
Genuine Eye Water.

Genuine Persian Lotion, a cure for pimples and Faces.
Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

A sovereign Ointment for the Itch.
Church's Cough Drops.
Tooth Ache Drops.

4150
Jalap, Salts, ream of Tartar, Peruvian Bark, Magnesia, Manna, Calomel, Cantharides, Borax, Sago, Tapioca, Balsamic Cordial, Essence of Peppermint, Bateman's Drops, Stoughton's Bitters, British Oil, Turlington's Balsam, Antibilious and Hooper's Pills.

TICKETS

in the
Warrenton Academy Lottery
To be had at J. Gales's Office.

WAS TAKEN UP

In this City, on the 9th inst. and committed to the Jail of Wake County,

A NEGRO WOMAN,

OF BLACK complexion about 5 feet 7 inches high. She appears to be a native of Africa, as she can give no satisfactory answers to questions asked her, so that it is impossible to derive from her expressions any information respecting her owner or from whence she came. Her owner is requested to come forward, give property, pay charges and take her away.
Wm. SCOTT, Jailor.
Raleigh, August 9, 1806.

SPINNING WHEEL,

A Mare, four Feet Ten Inches high, THE Subscriber offers to run this Mare one Quarter of a Mile, for one Thousand Dollars, with any Nag in the State of North Carolina, upon an equal footing. JACOB WRIGHT.
Guilford County, July 24th, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Col. John Speed, late of the County of Richmond, dec. are requested to make immediate Payment; and all those to whom the said Estate is indebted, are desired to render statements of their demands properly attested, to

Henry W. Harrington,
James S. Speed,
Administrators.

The Concentrated

Tincture of YELLOW BARK,

Prepared by JAMES DALTON, Chymist & Apothecary, from London, corner of Church and Trad Street, Charleston, where it is sold in Bottles, with proper directions, at one Dollar each; and by his appointment, by J. GALES, Raleigh. A certain Cure for Intermittents, and very useful in all complaints that require large doses of the Bark, and an excellent preventative against the prevailing Fever of Charleston, and the common Fevers which are so prevalent in the country.

This Bark is not considered in a new character, but as only possessing the medical powers of the common Bark in a greater degree, which has been fully proved at Guy's Hospital in London, where it is now the only kind in use. Dr. O'Ryan, late First Physician to the Grand Hotel Dieu of Lyons, in France, says, "Its reputation rose to such a pitch, that though its price became enormous, it was the only species of Bark employed, particularly in any disorder appearing in the least dangerous, and which required a certain and speedy remedy; and that he can safely assert, that out of several hundreds, he does not recollect even one case in which it failed."

Though Bark, in substance, is generally recommended, yet the stomach frequently will not bear such large, repeated doses as are sometimes necessary. This inconvenience is obviated by the use of the Concentrated Tincture, as it can be given with greater advantage, and more likely to agree with the stomach, the dose not being unnecessarily enlarged by any indissoluble matter, which it is evident the Bark, in its original state, contains—a tea-spoonful only of this Tincture being equal to a large dose of the Powder or to six times its quantity of the compound Tincture of the New-London Pharmacopoei. The great bitterness also gives it a peculiar advantage in Bilious Disorders, and renders it an excellent substitute for Medicinal Bitters.

"Another advantage still more important is, that in many fevers of the remittent kind (particularly those of warm climates) in which a superabundance of bile at the prima viz indicates the use of common bark, this, by its superior bitterness, seems the best." See Dr. Reilph on the Yellow Bark.

Western Lands.

THE Subscribers residing in Meru District, State of Tennessee, have had in their possession for some time, a correct copy of all the warrants issued from the office of John Armstrong, late Entry-taker of Western Lands, so far as regards the Middle District; as also of all surveys made and on which grants have issued in the said district; that from the possession of those documents, as well as from actual surveys made on the premises, they have nearly completed a connected Plat of the said surveys, of the lands entered and not surveyed, and of the vacant lands on the Duck and Elk rivers, and the creeks which make into the same.

They are authorised to inform those who may be interested in Lands lying in that part of the country, that they can shew the number of each warrant, to whom issued, if the lands are surveyed by whom surveyed, and when, the date of the grant, where the lands lie, their value, whom joining, interference if any, and validity of title.

When it is understood that the Duck and Elk rivers, with their tributary streams, spread through an extensive and thickly covered country of Cane, and that locators were in constant danger from the Indians, it will not be thought strange that location has been made upon location on the same water course, differing only in the name, and that from the same cause surveys have been made and grants perfected, the lines whereof interfere in many instances; that many of the locations in the warrants yet to be acted upon, are vague and indefinite in description; hence it has been found a laborious undertaking to trace the lines of surveys, or to fix with certainty the specificity of location or the priority of claims. This however they feel confident to assure the Public they are enabled to do, as well as to give information in regard to the situation, quality and strength of claim or title.

Gentlemen residing in North-Carolina or elsewhere, claiming lands by virtue of grant or warrant, situated on the above described waters, or holding warrants capable of being removed, and who may wish their claims investigated and settled in conformity with the character of agents, or by interesting them in the lands.

JOHN STROTHER,
WILLIAM P. ANDERSON.