ral, to be produced, "if he saw good ground for expecting, that the doing so might lead to a more confidential communication, than he could otherwise look for;" and he was furnished with a cypher, "for carrying on the secret correspondence."[t] The virtue and patriotism of the citizens of the U. States were superior to the arts and corruption, employed in this secret and confidential mission, if it ever was disclosed to any of them; and the mission itself terminated, as soon as the arrangement with Mr. Erskine was announced.[u] But, in the act of recalling the secret emissary, he was informed, "that the whole of his letters were transcribing to be sent home, where they could not fail of doing him great credit, and it was hoped they might eventually contribute to his permanent advantage."[v] To endeavor to realise that hope, the emissary proceeded to London; all the circumstances of his mission were made known to the British minister; his services were approved & acknowledged; and he was sent to Canada, for a reward; with a recommendatory letter from lord Liverpool to sir George Prevost, "stating his lordship's opinion of the ability and judgment which Mr. Henry had manifested on the occasions mentioned in his memorial, (his secret and confidential missions,) and of the benefit the public service might derive from his active employment, in any public situation, in which sir George Prevost might think proper to place him."[w]—The world will judge upon these facts and the rejection of a parliamentary call, for the production of the papers relating to them, what credit is due to the prince regent's assertion, "that Mr. Henry's mission was undertaken without the authority or even knowledge of his majesty's government." The first mission was certainly known to the British Government, at the time it occurred; for the secretary of the Governor General expressly states, "that the information and political observations heretofore received from Mr. Henry, were transmitted by his excellency to the secretary of state, who had expressed his particular approbation of them;"[w] the second mission was approved when it was known; and it remains for the British government to explain, upon any established principles of morality and justice, the essential difference between ordering the offensive acts to be done; and reaping the fruit of those acts, without either expressly, or tacitly, condemning them.

(*To be continued.*)

[t] See the letter from sir James Craig, to Mr. Henry, dated Feb. 6, 1809.

[u] See the same letter, and Mr. Ryland's letter of the 26th of Jan. 1809.

[v] See Mr. Ryland's letter, dated the 26th of June, 1809.

[w] See the letter from lord Liverpool to sir George Prevost, dated the 16th of September, 1811.

[w] See Mr. Ryland's letter of the 26th of Jan. 1809.

FOREIGN NEWS.

REVOLUTION AND MASSACRE IN TUNIS.

FROM A FRENCH PAPER.

Florence, Feb. 15.

The most tragical events have lately taken place in Tunis. The reigning family have been totally exterminated. The following are extracts from two letters written at Goulette, which we have received by the way of Livourne. We may depend on the correctness of the facts they contain.

Goulette, Jan. 20.

Sidi Mahomud Flassen, cousin of the reigning bey of Tunis, enjoyed the confidence of his sovereign, whom he attempted to render odious to the people by all possible means, and for a long time meditated his ruin. In the night of the 19th December, after 11 o'clock, Flassen, at the head of a great number of conspirators and slaves of different religions, and having apparently seduced the greatest part of the Seraglio, entered the apartments of the bey and plunged, with his own hand, a poinard into the heart of the old man. At the same moment the conspirators threw themselves on the partizans of Sidi Ottoman. During three hours the friends of the assassinated prince defended themselves with desperation. Many were killed, and nearly all wounded; but in the end they found it necessary to submit to the usurper, who, in the midst of this carnage, had the good fortune to escape unhurt himself.

While the interior of the Seraglio was inundated with blood, the people and the troops accustomed to similar scenes, quietly waited for the development of the horrid tragedy.

The two sons of the unhappy Sidi Ottoman were in their different beds with their wives at the moment of the massacre of their father. They scarcely had time to fly in their shirts and to scale the walls of the Seraglio, followed by a few others, leaving to the mercy of the conspirators their wives, who were massacred without pity. The two princes went immediately to the suburbs, collected as many of the inhabitants as they could, and presented themselves at the gates of the city, in hopes of being supported by the people, but no one took up arms for them. They then endeavored to make their escape, and threw themselves into a barque to go to Goulette. They reached there in the morning; but Mahomud had been beforehand with them, and the authority was already in his hands.—They were instantly arrested: certain of their fate, they would have thrown themselves into the sea, but were prevented and closely pinioned, & put on two mules to conduct them to Tunis. At a short distance from the city they were met by their barbarous cousin, who ordered their throats cut on the highway.

Mahomud then returned to Tunis, where he was recognized the absolute master of the regency. He has given his daughter in marriage to Sidi Soliman Kinja, chief of a powerful party under the former dynasty, and who had great influence over the people. By this means he gained him entirely to his cause.

The prime minister of the new sovereign is Jussuf Koggia Sappa-rappa, to whom the bey has promised his sister. Jussuf is a ferocious man, who has begun his ministerial career by ordering the hanging of Marino Stinks, who enjoyed the favor of Sidi Ottoman, but who had merited the general hatred by his cruelty to the slaves, and his insolence towards the European consuls. He was a renegado, born at Sorrente, in the kingdom of Naples, of a poor and obscure family, and who was a slave at the age of twelve years; he had become the arbiter of the person and estates of his master. They have seized all his riches, which were immense.—The renegado physician Mahmet has lately been strangled by the order of the same minister.

Jan. 28.

Jussuf Koggia has enjoyed but a few moments the post to which he was raised by the last revolution.—After the massacre of the family of Ottoman, he formed a project to destroy the usurper and his sons, and to mount the throne himself.

The 22d he came out of the Seraglio, and went through Tunis with the pomp of a sovereign. He ordered money to be distributed to the soldiers, to prepare them for a new revolution. The Regent was informed of this; and when Jussuf Koggia returned to the Seraglio, the chief of the Mamelukes arrested him in the name of the bey, and seized him fast by the beard. Koggia drew his poinard, and mortally wounded the Mameluke chief, and severely the soldiers who surrounded him; but in spite of his vigorous resistance he was thrown to the ground, and carried all bloody and half dead to the presence of the bey. The latter, after having reproached him with his treachery and ingratitude, ordered his head cut off on the spot, which was instantaneously done. The enraged populace dragged his corpse all over the city, and the military had much difficulty to tear from them the horrid remains of the mutilated carcase. His partisans are arrested, and great changes are rumored. The soldiers have taken the oath of fidelity to Sadi Mahomud Flassen, and the massacres have ceased. Every one has quietly returned to his ordinary occupations, as if nothing had happened.

[Sidi Ottoman succeeded Hamuda Pacha, his brother, who died the 24th of September last, after a peaceful reign of 32 years.]

Charleston, May 9.

GREAT EVENTS.

Capt. Wilson, of the ship Commerce, arrived this morning, in 38 days from Cork, informs that he saw published in a late Cork paper, an account, that 10,000 Spanish troops had suddenly appeared before Gibraltar; in consequence of which the guards were strengthened—great apprehensions were entertained of Spain joining Napoleon.

There was a report prevailing in Cork, that the Allies were making every preparation to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor against France.

The Emperor Alexander had pledged himself to raise 600,000 men.

A considerable number of Prussians had already crossed the Rhine, under Gen. Blucher.

Every foot regiment in England, was under marching orders for the Continent. The paying off the Navy, had been put a stop to, in consequence of the News from France.

It was generally expected that hostilities would immediately commence between the Allied Powers & France.

Louis the XVIIIth was in Brussels on the 1st of April, with Generals M'Donald, Marmont and Clark.

Madame Talleyrand had arrived in England with some other ladies of high rank.

Lord Castlereagh informed Mr. Whitbread, that the Allied Powers had pledged themselves to dethrone Bonaparte.

The Congress at Vienna did not intend to break up until the dethronement of Bonaparte.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Baltimore, May 13.

This morning the schr. Manlius, Capt. Young, arrived at this port from Bordeaux, which she left on the 10th of April. From Capt. Y. we learn verbally, that Bordeaux declared for the Emperor Napoleon on the 2d April—that all Englishmen there had fled, among them the Mayor of the city, Monsieur *Lynch*, who gave up Bordeaux to the British. That all France was in favor of the Emperor, and there was not the least doubt but he would maintain himself trimphantly, in defiance of all that might conspire against him.

No troops of the Allies were known to be advancing towards France, nor was it known that they had declared against him. We have been politely favored by the Captain with Bordeaux papers of the 5th and 6th April. On hastily running them over, we find no particular leading article of interest, other than what is already known.

British House of Commons.

March 20, 1815.

Lord Castlereagh this day developed the results of the deliberations of the Congress at Vienna; and gave a luminous view of the affairs of Europe. His speech was long and very able. He said—

That the Great Powers had pledged themselves to put an end to the Slave Trade; that France was to abolish it in five, and Spain and Portugal in eight years—

That the Austrian dominion had been extended to the Po and Tessine on the side of Italy—

That Genoa had been annexed to the King of Sardinia's dominions—

That Prussia had received a part of Saxony—

That Poland was to be erected into a separate kingdom, and to be governed as Poles—

That the Netherlands were to be attached to Holland, and that the Spanish Government wished to cherish a friendly connexion with Great Britain. On the subject of France, in her present situation, his Lordship said, he would give it as his opinion, that on the issue of the contest which now agitated her, depended the continuance of all the blessings to which this country could look forward; and that it never could be said, if Bonaparte were re-established in France, England could look forward to tranquility. Were that man restored in France, he should be glad to know how the continent of Europe could avoid being again converted into so many armed nations, as the only security of their independence. He trusted that Providence would conduct this country and Europe through the remainder of its difficulties. A great deal had been done to promote their happiness, and if Bonaparte was not suffered to intercept the prospects which were arising, never could Europe look forward to brighter days than those which it might now anticipate. The noble Lord sat down amidst loud and repeated cheers.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

It will be recollected by our readers that in Bonaparte's proclamation, published on his landing, and assigning his reasons for abandoning the throne of France, that he attributes his misfortunes to the treachery of Angereau, the Duke of Castiglione, in delivering up Lyons without any defence; and to that of Marmont, duke of Ragusa, in surrendering Paris. Marmont still adheres to the king, and the late English papers assert that Augereau does likewise; we find, however, in the Moniteur of the 17th of March the following proclamation of the latter:

"Soldiers—you have heard of it. The cry of your brethren in arms have reached even to you; it has made our hearts leap with joy.—The Emperor is in his capital.

"His name, so long the pledge of victory, has sufficed to dissipate all his enemies before him. For a moment fortune was unfavorable to him; seduced by the most noble illusion (the happiness of his country) he thought he ought to make to France the sacrifice of his glory and his crown.

"Led astray by such magnanimity, we then took an oath to defend other rights than his.

"His rights are imprescriptible. He reclaims them to day; never were they more sacred to us.

"Soldiers, during his long absence, you look in vain for your white flags, for any honorable recollection; cast your eyes upon the Emperor; on his side his immortal eagles shine forth with new lustre.

"Let us rally under their wings—yes, they alone conduct to honor and victory. Let us hold then the colors of the nation.

"The Marshal of the empire.

"ANGEREAU,

"Duke of Castiglione.

"*Paris, March* 22, 1815."

From the National Intelligencer.

DUTIES ON MANUFACTURES.

We learn, from New York and Philadelphia, that meetings have been held of the Manufacturers upon whose fabrics a tax is imposed by Congress; with what proper object, other than for the purpose of remonstrance to the next Congress, we cannot discover. We have been a little disappointed in the manner in which these taxes are received by that part of the community which has been, more, perhaps, than any other, friendly to the war that made these taxes necessary; and which, until these duties were laid, almost uniformly supported the government in its measures. We cannot conceive the imposition of these taxes to be a good reason for their withdrawing their support from the present administration. The measures, which they in general warmly advocated, produced a state of things requiring the aid of internal taxation for the support of government; and, with the heavy duties on the agricultural and commercial interests, it could not be expected that the manufacturing should remain entirely exempt. The Manufacturers themselves could not wish to stand clear of the burthen borne in a degree by every other portion of the community. Reasoning thus, we presumed the taxes on manufactures would be as cheerfully borne as the direct and indirect taxes on other objects were borne the preceding year. We are sorry to be undeceived in this respect, not so much from any fears of the effect of the avowed hostility to these taxes, as from a fear lest the manufacturers should be supposed less patriotic, less willing to bear their proportion of the burthens of the state, than their neighbors.

There is one branch of the Mechanic Arts, which we are proud to see disdains to murmur at the burthens imposed on it. We mean the Printers of Newspapers. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that though they abstain from complaint, they are more heavily taxed than any other trade, whilst their profits are, generally, proportioned to their labor, much less. The tax on manufacturers, being added to the cost of the article, is, in every instance, eventually paid by the consumer, except in the case of the tax on paper. The Printer cannot add three per cent. to the price of his Newspaper, to compensate him for the tax he pays on paper. His newspaper has a fixed annual price, always too low, which he cannot advance without the hazard of total ruin to his business.—The whole tax on the paper he consumes falls therefore on *his* pocket, not on that of the paper-manufacturer, nor on that of the printer's patrons. The proportion of this tax which the Editors of this paper pay, may be about four hundred dollars per annum, at a low estimate, for which they receive no equivalent in any way—at the same time that the tax on postage operates on their business with disproportionate severity. Theirs is only the case of all other newspaper-printers. We cannot be mistaken, then, in saying, that the tax already levied on the printers of newspapers is of greater amount than is paid by any other citizens; & we may be allowed to claim some credit to the profession for the equanimity with which it is borne.

Let it not be supposed that we are *indifferent* to this tax, because we pay it without repining. It is a grievous burthen, on a business of more pains and fewer pleasures than any other, a business that affords no profit commensurate with the endless and almost sleepless labors of it, which none but those engaged in it know how to estimate. We desire to have the tax repealed. We know it will be repealed, in common with all the taxes of the same character, whenever it can be dispensed with. Until it is, we desire no exemption from the common lot.

With much deference, we would recommend to manufacturers, generally, the example of the printers—the same considerate respect for the necessities of the state, the same willingness to bear their part of the common burthen. A contrary course will not relieve them from their burthens, though it may embarrass the government, which they, above every other class of the community, ought to aid and support.

I WISH TO PURCHASE A SADDLE *HORSE*, capable of performing a long journey. One that racks would be preferred, and not to exceed 8 years old.

W. POLK.

May 4 15 3w

LAND FOR SALE

In Granville County.

THE subscriber will sell Two Tracts of LAND. One containing 400 acres within three miles of the Town of Oxford, with two Plantations, with a good Dwelling House on each and convenient out Houses, with small apple and peach Orchards on each plantation.

Also, one Tract of 420 acres, about ten miles from Oxford, with a good Dwelling House and all other convenient out Houses. The Lands are good for Corn, Wheat and Tobacco. A further description of the land is thought unnecessary, as the purchaser would wish to view the premises. The terms of sale may be known by applying to the subscriber living on the first mentioned tract of Land.

ANDERSON JOHNSON.

April 25 14 4w

NEW STORE.

ANDERSON CURTIS,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has just received from New York, and is now opening a Handsome Assortment of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, on Fayetteville Street, at the corner of Mrs. Cassell's lot, and nearly opposite Messrs. Jos. & Wm. Peace's Store; which he will sell at Peace Prices, for CASH.—Consisting of

Cambric Muslins, Fringed do.
Cotton Shirting, Cambric Dimity
Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics
Ginghams, Bombazetts, Cotton Hose
Calicoes, Marseilles Vestings, Lenoes
Fringed Silks, Ribbons, Mittenes
Black Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls
Surpenders, Umbrellas and Parasols
Northern Homespun
Superfine Cloths and Casimeres
Bed Ticking, Russia Diaper
Long and Short Kid and Silk Gloves
Silk Lace Sleeves, Pins, Knives and Forks
Tortoise Shell and Horn Combs
Cotton Cards, Bed Cords
Mens' and Boys' best Hats,
Wool do do
Childrens' Morocco do
Ladies Shoes
Misses do Morocco and Kid
Childrens' Shoes
Loaf Sugar refined, 35 cts. per lb.
Copperas 1s. per lb.

And a variety of other Articles.

May 4 15 3w

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 17th instant, my Negro Man ARCH, but will probably change his name to Willis, or James Turner, both of which names he assumed on former occasions, and by the latter attempted to pass as a *free* man. The said Fellow was not long since committed to Jail in Greensville, Pitt county, and may probably make for the lower part of the State again, though he was raised in Southampton county near Jerusalem, Virginia. ARCH is about 23 years old, yellow complexion, has lost one fore tooth, is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout and active, has had the under part of his right Ear cut off, and bears the marks of much whipping; he looks surly and speaks slow and in a low tone. The above Reward and all reasonable expences will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his being secured in any Jail so that I get him again.

DUKE W. DAVIS.

Franklin, April 24, 1815. 14 tf

The thorough bred Horse,

ROLLO,

WILL Stand the ensuing spring Season (to commence on this day and cease on the 10th of July) at my Stable, on Sugar Creek, seven miles west from Charlotte, the four first working days in each week; Fridays and Saturdays at Capt. A. M'Bride's in Charlotte;—and will be let to Mares at twenty dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of ten dollars if paid at the first of next November; six dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service, and eighteen dollars to insure a mare with colt, and fifty cents in every case to the groom.

ROLLO, and a great number of his colts having so completely established themselves on the turf, it would be useless to add anything on that subject; suffice it to state, that ROLLO is one of the best sons of the old imported sorrel DIOMED, out of a full bred Bay Partner mare; and as a foal getter, he is allowed by good judges, to be equal to any horse in North Carolina. Those who favor me with their custom may rely on due attendance being given, and justice rendered, by

JAMES DINKINS.

Mecklenburg, N. C. March 10, 1815. 10 3w