

themselves watered. In due, we shall do our part toward that expansion and intensity of light divine, which shall visit, in its progress, the palaces of the great, and the hamlets of the small, until the whole earth be full of the knowledge of Jehovah, as the waters cover the sea.

FOREIGN NEWS. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, May 27. By the British Packet Rapid, arrived this morning, we have received regular files of London papers, General Shipping Lists to the 10th of April, and Halifax papers to the 22d inst. From these papers we have made several extracts for this day's Commercial Advertiser.

Sir James Lee, immediately on receiving intelligence of the insurrection at Barbadoes, left Bermuda, in an express boat, for the former place.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

By advice to about the middle of December last, in Goree, we learn the arrival there of the Spring transport, with the Governor (Col. Brereton) on board and Major Peddie and Captain Campbell. The Major hired the Active cutter to take him to Sierra Leone, in order to consult with Col. McCarty as to his intended journey into the interior of Africa. Maj. Peddie would return without loss of time, and then proceed to his destination. We regret to state that the expedition had nearly met with a fatal termination, by the intended murder of the principal passengers on board the Spring transport, on her way to Goree. A mutiny had been planned on board, but it was fortunately discovered in time by Lt. Kearney, who, suspecting what was going forward, gained over one of the most active in the plot, who stated their intention to be, to murder all the principal persons on board and run away with the ship. Such dispositions were soon made by the officers that the mutineers had no chance left but to surrender. These particulars may be relied on, as they were forwarded to Messrs. P. Levi and Sons, who fitted out the Spring from England.

French, Flanders and Hamburg papers have arrived since our last publication, and contain some news worthy of notice.

The Chamber of Peers has rejected the law on elections, sent up to it by the Chamber of Deputies. The objection seems to be, that the law proposed the re-election of the entire Chamber, as in England, instead of its renewal by fifths, as laid down in the Constitutional Charter.

The Russian Commercial Code, to be in force from the 1st of September next, allows the admission of British Refined Sugars, and of all cloths of British fabric, except black, and of silks exported from this country, into the ports of Russia. In consequence of this, Sugars have already risen 10s. per cwt. at Hamburg, and we trust we may anticipate an increased and brisk demand for our other manufactures thus reduced from trammels.

A Russian Journal comments with severity on a letter which has been propagated and ascribed to the Duke of Wellington. We never thought this paper worthy of notice, as an authentic document, and only lament that such ill-principled and mischievous fabrications should find their way into the world through the medium of the London press.

By the last advices from Lisbon, it appears that the expedition from Brazil had not sailed. There were ready for sea one ship of the line, two frigates, and some transports, having on board altogether 6000 troops.

The city of Bressau is going to erect a monument to Prince Blucher, at the expense of thirty thousand dollars.

APRIL 9.

We are sorry to announce the loss of the Ister frigate, with a part of her crew off the Cape de Gut.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated April 5.—The whole of General Travot's affair is repeated at Paris with unfeigned indignation—no event has been more completely canvassed, or more generally disapproved. It is certain that several Chouan Regiments were previous to and during the trial, directed towards the town, in order to counterbalance the popular sympathy of the inhabitants of Rennes, which city more than once owed its safety to the moderate and liberal policy of Gen. Travot. I am sorry to announce to you, that the two Counsellors who pleaded for him, have been thrown into prison. General Travot himself has refused, as far as in him lies, the commutation of his punishment accorded by the King—he demands a revision of his judgment.

A curious circumstance has been communicated to us (says a paper of this morning) by our correspondent at Paris, relating to the intended marriage of the Duke of Berri, and the daughter of the King of Naples. The Duchess of Angouleme is so jealous of the aedat likely to arise from the in-

tended union, that when she heard that the Palace of the Elysee Bourbon was proposed to be the residence of the Duke and Duchess, where she imagined a rival Court to that of the Tuilleries would be set up, she exerted all her powers of influence, stratagem and violence, to prevent it. She raised the old Aumonier out of his bed to make him go over all the rooms of the Tuilleries, to see if apartments could not be found there for their accommodation—that they might be confounded with the other members of the family; and when that failed, she applied to Monsieur, her father-in-law, praying him to take up his abode in the Elysee Bourbon himself, and prevent the danger with which they were threatened. So much for royal jealousy.

The Warrior 74, lying at Chatham, is ordered to be converted into a sheer-hulk, for Sheerness; the Minotaur 74, will be launched there on the 15th inst. La Hogue was undocked on the 30th ult.; and the Tremendous docked on the 1st inst.

The Orontes, Capt. N. D. Cochrane, upon her arrival at Plymouth from Sheerness, is ordered to be fitted to take Baron Sturmer, the Austrian Commissioner, to St. Helena.

Right side of the road at sea.—On the 9th of November last, a trial came on in the Admiralty Court, Doctor's Commons, London, wherein the owners of a vessel from one of the Yorkshire river ports, were the Appellants, and Mr. John Mountain of the Angel Inn, in Boston, and others, were the Respondents. The cause arose out of the circumstance of Mr. Mountain's vessel, the Johns, of that port, and a vessel of the Appellant's called the Engineer, being obliged, by adverse weather, in prosecuting their voyage to London, to ply to windward; and in one of their courses it became evident that the vessels would come in contact, unless one of them bore up and put about on a different tack.—Neither of them being disposed to haul to wind, the vessels, as had been foreseen, ran foul of each other, and the Engineer was overwhelmed in the shock, and immediately sunk; allowing just time enough to the crew to save themselves on board the Johns.—When the surviving vessel reached London, she was seized by the Court of Admiralty, on the complaint of the Master of Engineer, to abide a trial of the case; which trial came on the day we mentioned, nearly a year after the accident. The case resolved itself into an enquiry as to the tack on which the vessels were sailing; and judgment was pronounced in favor of the Johns; the Court of Admiralty declaring that the vessel on the larboard tack is bound to bear up or heave about to avoid danger, or must be answerable for any injury the vessel on the starboard tack may sustain by their coming in contact. We understand that the decision is important, and requires to be promulgated for the information of masters of vessels generally. The expenses attending the trial have been more than 300l. to the parties, besides the loss of one of the vessels, and the long detention of the other.

New-York, May 29.

By the fast sailing ship Comet, Capt. Center, arrived at this port yesterday from Havre, which port she left on the 18th of April, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Paris papers to the 15th of April.

Captain C. informs us, that all was quiet in France, and that no political event of moment had recently occurred there. We also learn that cotton has improved a little in France, since our last advice. The new tariff on that article had not gone into operation. The following is a summary of extracts from the latest French and English papers. The trial of Sir Rt. Wilson, and others, was to come on the 22d of April. M. Hyde de Neuville, ambassador to America, had not left Paris on the 12th April. The Duke of Wellington left Paris on the 11th of April, for Cambay, but would shortly return. The Empress of Austria was severely indisposed at Verona on the 23th March. Gen. Drouet had been tried by a council of war and acquitted of the charge of having attacked France and the lawful government with armed force, &c. &c. upon which the king's council demanded that he should not be set at liberty.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday last have arrived in due course.—Disaffection seems to prevail very strongly at Lyons.

The Paris papers which arrived yesterday contain a long report of the proceedings in the Chambers of deputies on Monday last. The session was a most violent one. The President was so brow-beaten that he quitted the Chair and the Assembly under the strongest marks of agitation.

M. Laine, the Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, tendered his resignation to the King in consequence of the above storm. On the 8th, however, he took his seat as usual, and a letter from the Duke de Richelieu was read, in which the King requested, & almost commanded, M. Laine to retain his station at least till the discussions on the Budget were closed. The alarms excited by the excesses of the Barbary Powers in the Mediterranean, spread rapidly. A motion was made in the French Chamber of Peers, on the 9th, for an address to the King, praying him to order his Minister for Foreign Affairs, to write to the several Courts of Europe, to demand them to respect the flags of foreign nations, and put an end to the reducing of Christians to slavery.—This proposition was well received, and will shortly be discussed in the Peers.

PARIS, APRIL 15.

A decree has acquitted Gen. Drouet; the Duke of Angouleme has solicited the pardon of Gen. Debelles; the King has commuted the punishment of Col. Boyer and that of Travot; the guilty have all the latitude imaginable to defend themselves; the judges even testify an interest for the accused.

Mrs. Patterson, the daughter of Mr. Patterson, a rich American, is now in this city. She comes to establish her claim as the legitimate heir of an ex-king, to the very large estates he has left in this country. It is expected the trial will come on immediately.

M. Hyde de Neuville has requested the Chamber to grant him permission to be absent a sufficient time to attend to the mission conferred upon him by his majesty, as minister to the United States. His request was granted.

NAPLES, MARCH 24.

A report was spread yesterday that the English squadron had landed troops in the Abruzzo, and that they were to occupy the places and fortresses of these two provinces. This news has much embarrassed commerce. Government have not as yet published any thing about it, but it is observed that the Austrian envoy has frequent conferences with the English envoy.

Talleyrand has, it is stated, selected and obtained permission from the Austrian government to take up his residence in Vienna. Murat and Thibaudau, two devoted adherents of the family of Napoleon, also reside in the Austrian States; where the Ex-Queens of Naples and Holland have in like manner found an asylum.

VIENNA, MARCH 30.

The last news from Turkey informs us, that the Ottoman Porte formally refuses to acknowledge the independence of the Ionian Isles. We can no longer, then, be surprized at the little interest which the Divan shows, in seconding the claims of the English respecting continental places. It will perhaps be necessary that they employ force.

The state of conferences, by order of the Emperor, now turn upon a most important part, namely, whether it is advantageous or not for Austria to create a Navy, to protect, with an armed force, its flag on the Adriatic.

DUBLIN, APRIL 11.

We have London papers of Monday the 8th, by this day's mail, and Paris papers and letters to the 6th inst.

Princess Charlotte.—In a letter from Paris dated the 4th inst. inserted in a leading ministerial paper of Monday, we observe the following curious passage:

M. Bonald, the author of Political Legislation, and Member of the Chamber of Deputies, sent an article to the Journal des Debats, which the censor very prudently suppressed; its purport was against the right of succession in the female branch of the royal family of Great Britain. The author affirmed that an adherence to such a system would create an inevitable convulsion in Europe. It is perhaps to be regretted, that the absurd speculation of this man was not permitted to see the day.

We forbear entering into any comment on this very strange piece of intelligence, but it will, we conceive, occasion much speculation.

The following from a London paper, also seems somewhat unaccountable: "The Prince of Cobourg has ordered 50 grey horses to be purchased for his stables; and the establishment of the royal couple are to wear the Cobourg livery, instead of that of the royal house of England."

Bonaparte.—The Zenobia sloop of war arrived in Plymouth Sound on Monday the 1st inst. from St. Helena, after a passage of 6 weeks. Some of the Zenobia's people had been employed in fitting up the house at Longwood for the Emperor. The story about sentinels threatening and firing at him, of Capt. Poptwell, &c. turn out to be the rankest gossip. Bonaparte suffers no complaint to escape his lips; submits to his confinement (which he believes to be temporary) with philosophy, and appears to have infused the same spirit into his followers. Bonaparte was on the best footing with the officers of the 53d, but declined idle visits of curiosity.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

VACCINATION.

When first offered my services to supply the citizens of the United States with vaccine matter, it was under the confident expectation, that Congress would so far encourage the undertaking as to make provision to defray the expenses requisite to be incurred to carry my proposals into effect, and enable me to furnish this remedy free of any costs or charges, to all who would ask for it. In this expectation I was disappointed by circumstances beyond the control of any person; and, contrary to my wishes, I found myself compelled to charge certain fees for it, without which, the act of Congress, entitled "An act to encourage vaccination," could not have been carried into effect. In executing the trust reposed in me, I have used my best exertions to furnish this matter on the most liberal terms in my power; & I feel confident that the fees which I have received, will never be considered by any generous mind, as more than a reasonable compensation for the duty I have performed. But I still wish to see every charge for this remedy abolished, and hope to find, at some future period, in our national legislature, a display of those liberal sentiments, worthy of themselves, which will disdain to impose on any of their agents the odious task of charging fees, which must necessarily operate as it were, against the cause of humanity itself.

The public are, therefore, informed, that in consequence of the present extensive prevalence of the natural small pox, in various parts of the United States, and with a view to remove, as far as in my power, every obstacle which may retard the practice of vaccination, or which may possibly check the exertions of any citizen, who might otherwise, perhaps, lend his aid to promote it, during this season of impending danger, the undersigned will relinquish, for the present, and he does hereby relinquish his claim to the customary fees heretofore charged, and chargeable by him, for the vaccine matter, under the act of Congress abovementioned. Those who wish to encourage the use of this remedy are, therefore, invited to make an early application to him by letter addressed thro' the medium of any post office, most convenient to themselves, and he will furnish them with genuine vaccine matter, free of any fees or charges whatever, any time during the approaching summer season, and until notice to the contrary shall be given. If required, directions, such as will enable any discreet, intelligent citizen to use it with safety, will be given with the matter. Private gentlemen who would prefer attending to the operation themselves, or who reside in remote places where experienced practitioners cannot be conveniently procured to perform it, may, by an attentive regard to these directions, vaccinate themselves, or their own families, with as much safety and with the same certainty of success, though they may never have seen the Kine Pock before, as if the undersigned himself, or any other vaccinator should have performed the operation for them.

The public are further assured, that notwithstanding the many fatal mistakes which have been made in vaccination, as well through the ignorance & inattention of those who practice it, as from the frequent carelessness of the individuals themselves who submit to the operation; and notwithstanding the many absurd prejudices which have been thereby excited against this remedy, no occurrence has ever yet taken place which ought to lessen, in the least degree, our most perfect confidence in the use of it; on the contrary, the fact may be considered as fairly and incontrovertibly established, that any person who may have once passed properly through the vaccine disease, will never thereafter be liable to take the Small Pox in any way, either naturally or by inoculation.

The undersigned indulges a confident expectation, that the friends of vaccination throughout the United States, and every other humane person, who would rather rescue a fellow creature from suffering than see him perish with the Small Pox, will unite with him on this occasion, and use their respective efforts to disseminate the benefits of the Kine Pock as speedily and extensively as possible.

By an act of their legislature, due provision has been made, and the citizens of Virginia, are entitled to a free supply of the vaccine matter from the subscriber.—The act of the legislature of Maryland, which made a similar provision, & which has been carried into general operation throughout the state, with the most happy effect, for the last six years, expired in January last. The citizens of Maryland are notwithstanding informed, that they will still be supplied with this remedy, free of any cost or charges until they may be otherwise advised. They are particularly requested to take notice of this invitation, as they have been for the last three years almost entire strangers to the Small Pox; and it has been recently introduced again, from Philadelphia, into Frederick county on the western, and Dorchester county, on the eastern shore.

All letters addressed to or from the subscriber, relative to vaccination, are carried by mail free of any postage. JAMES SMITH, Agent for Vaccination. Baltimore May 27, 1816.

Editors friendly to the encouragement of vaccination will, it is hoped, copy the above communication as soon as convenient, and favor the Agent with a paper containing it.

SALE POSTPONED.

Will be sold, on the premises, on Thursday the 1st day of August next, (instead of the 8th of June, as formerly advertised) by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscriber,

A TRACT OF LAND lying in Franklin County, late the property of Duke W. Davis, adjoining the lands of Henry Goodloe, Bartholomew Fuller and others. J. W. DAVIS, jun. Trustee. June 1. 72. 37c

No. 133, Market Street, Philadelphia. Received by the late arrivals, London Superfine and Imperial Cloths and Calicoes. Also, a General Assortment of Yorkshire Cloths, Coatings, Blankets, and other Woollen Goods, Velvets, Corals, and Cambric Muslins, Shirtings, Gingham, and other Cotton Goods. Together with an Assortment of Worsteds, Stuffs, Hosiery, &c. which they will sell for cash or on the usual credit. 70 May 20.

LYNCH & CATHER, ARE now receiving from the British ship Fletcher, the following GOODS—viz. 350 Packages Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. 20 Tons Swedish Iron 87 Kegs Paints 2000 Sacks Salt 436 Crates Queens Ware. All of which they offer for Sale at a low advance, for Cash, Cotton and Tobacco, or on credit to punctual customers. Petersburg, May 19, 1816. 70 4r

HARDWARE & CUTLERY. ROGERS, WINTHROP & CO. No. 22, Pearl Street, New-York—have just received by the late arrivals, their regular importation of HARDWARE and CUTLERY. Consisting of 300 Packages of prime, staple Articles, all purchased in England, for Cash; together with a large supply of GERMAN & AMERICAN GOODS; the whole forming a complete and extensive Assortment as can be found in the City. Merchants from the Southward, are invited to call and examine their Stock, previous to purchasing, where they will find every article calculated for the Southern Market, at the lowest prices, and on the most liberal credit. New York, May 1, 1816. 68 10w

HENRY THOMSON, Jun. HAVING declined business in his own name, and entered into a Copartnership with Mr. WINTHROP, will, in future, carry on the Mercantile Business in the Town of Hillsborough, in the same place, under the Firm of Whitted & Thomson. Having just received from New-York, a very large and elegant Assortment of Dry Goods, suited to any season, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, purchased on the best terms, they are enabled to sell remarkably low, for cash, or on a credit. Those who may be pleased in favor said Firm with their custom may rely on good bargains. Hillsborough, May 13.

HARDWARE, AT REDUCED PRICES, For Western Bank paper. MICHAEL KIMMEL, No. 4, North Howard Street, opposite Mr. Joseph Worley's Tavern, BALTIMORE. OW opening 502 Packages, assorted CUTLERY, SADDLERY, PLATED BRASS and JAPANNED WARE, BUTTER TONS, &c. &c. And a further Supply expected by the first Spring ships. It will be worth the attention of purchasers to call, as those Goods have been purchased for Cash in England; the Assortment will be sold low for cash, or on liberal credit for acceptances in the City. February 12, 1816. 61 3m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY—May Term, 1816. Litchberry Clifton, } Original attachment level against } Duke W. Davis, } other property, &c. THE Defendant having removed himself out of the State, &c. so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him.—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that if defendant does not come forward by next Court, to plead his case, that judgment final will be had against him. 71 6w B. S. KING, c. c.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY—May Term, 1816. Joseph Cooke, } Original attachment level against } Duke W. Davis, } property, &c. THE Defendant having removed himself out of the State, &c. so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him.—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that if defendant does not come forward by next Court, to plead his case, that judgment final will be had against him. 71 6w B. S. KING, c. c.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY—May Term, 1816. John R. Cooke, } Original attachment level against } Duke W. Davis, } property, &c. THE Defendant having removed himself out of the State, &c. so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him.—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that if defendant does not come forward by next Court, to plead his case, that judgment final will be had against him. 71 6w B. S. KING, c. c.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY—May Term, 1816. John N. Hill, } Original attachment level against } Duke W. Davis, } property, &c. THE Defendant having removed himself out of the State, &c. so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him.—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that if defendant does not come forward by next Court, to plead his case, that judgment final will be had against him. 71 6w B. S. KING, c. c.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, STURRY COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Sessions, 1816. John Howard, } Original attachment against } Richard Masack. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State.—It is therefore ordered, publication be made three weeks successively in the Raleigh Register, unless he appear at the next Court to be held for said County on the second Monday in August next, and reply, final judgment will be taken against him. 71 6w J. WILLIAMS, jun. c. c.