New-York, July 15. The Editors of the New-York Gaette are indebted to their London espondents for London papers, a.c., veral interesting articles.

LONDON, MAY 30 A letter from an officer in Lord Ex mouth's fleet in the Mediterranean, is published in the London papers. It details the operation of that fleet before Algiers and Tunis, and adds the following:

The fleet is now (21st of April) under weigh to Tripoli; and when we shall have effected our negociations there, shall enderwoos at Cali, in Sardina, togo from thence to Algiers, to obtain a revision of a treaty made by the Dey with America, by which an undue advantage has been granred to that nation, as it respects the dis-

posal of their prizes in the Dey's ports;— and then we shall proceed to England." By our private letters and journals from Paris of the 27th this day, we find the personages said to have been implicated in the late conspiracy, are Talleyrand Macdonald and Gouvion St Cyr, as friends of the Duke of Orleans. But the opinion of their criminality already loses ground. There is much difference between " discontent" and " conspiracy." " The violence of the Ultra-Royalists, the unreasonable pretensions of the returned emigrants, the courtiers who screen the brilliant characters of the revolution from the royal eye," says a private letters, " are the causes of disaf-fection." Marshal Macdonald was complaining to the Count D'Artois the other day of the severity, if not injustice, of the police to his aid-de-camp, who was arrested. He may be giddy, said the Marshal, but he is no conspirator. I don't know, replied the Count you may be mistaken; you are yourself a little revolutionary. I am not revolutionary, replied the Marshal, but am a man of the revolution.

Letters from Leghorn say, Lord Exmouth's late proceedings have not given that general satisfaction which might have been expected. The noblest conduct on our part is sure of being misrepresented and attributed to private views by the friends of revolutionary France. This is the result of Bonaparte's Continental System, & the natural jeasousy which accompanies our elevated position,

We have just received an important Private Letter from Paris, dated the 27th, giving very intesesting accounts of the final downfal of Talleyrand and Fouche. They have decidedly lost the Rayal favor. Blacas, it is supposed, will come into power again. These interesting Letters shall appear to merrow.

David the painter, was tried, conemned and shot, at Paris.

Mr. Canning has accepted the office of President of the Board of Control; and a Member of Parliament in his stead is to be chosen for Liverpool. Mr. Brougham gave notice of a motion for the destruction of the Treasury records of the Income Tax. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said they should be destroyed. The object of Mr. B. is supposed to have been partly to shew a detestation of the Tax. and partly because it was improper for government to possessin schedule of each man's property.

Ld. Grenville, last night gave notice, in Parliament, of a motion for the next session, tending to enforce a registration of slaves in the West-Indies; and Lord Bathurst declared government to be ready to concur in effecting the measure.

Gen. Chartrand has been shot in France, pursuant to the sentence of a Court Martial, for joining in the rebellion in March, 1815.

Didier, the chief of the insurrection at Grenoble, has been given up by two of his accomplices.

A son of Boissy D'Anglais has been arrected. Also, Count de Thiars. Caulincourt is said to have been are rested near Paris, and committed to

Fouche remains in Germany, and is said to be occupied in writing his political memoirs.

companion of the late Wm. Pitt (according to the French papers), is now at the head of these tribes of Bedouim Arabs in Egypt. She has been an extensive traveller in company with Bruce, lately tried at Paris, and from a feeble, timid woman, has become a. strong and courageous Amazon. Her followers took upon her as a superior being ; and she declares she will never forsake them.

The religious and political fanaticism of the south has broken out with increased fury

We learn from good authority, that in the course of the last week, a general rising took place at Nismes, which terminated in the massacre of agreat confidently stated that one half of the in very different terms from the state ments which have lately appeared in the papers.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the fast sailing brig Aid, which arrived at this port yesterday in S3 days from Bordeaux, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser received from their correspondent a file of French papers to the 6th of June, which do not however furnish any news of mo-

PARIS, MAY 31. Prince Talleyrand returned to Paris on the 20th of May.

JUNE 1. The Maresch du-Champ Gruyer has been condemned to death at Strasburg for having joined the Usurper at the period of his landing in France.

Letters from Constandt of the 4th ult. say that on account of the ice no merchant vessel had entered that port. The Court of Russia had gone into

of the death of the Empress of Aus-

The report of Lord Whitmouth having been appointed ambassador to this Court is wholly destitute of foundation. We hear from Rome, that the mur-

derer of Cardinal Doria's chaplain has been found and executed. His death was shocking, he was beaten dead with clubs, and afterwards quartered. The Duke Ferdinand, brother to

the king Wiemberg, has been appointed by the Emperor of Austria governor of Vienna, and of Upper and Lower Austria.

Marshal Grouchy is under trial (par contumace.)

Marshal Augereau, dake of Casti glane died a few days ago of a dropsy in his chest at one of his estates.

The latest accounts from London confirm the news of Savary and Gen. L'Allemand having obtained permission to leave Malta, and that they have embarked for the United States.

HAMBURG, MAY 17. We learn from Vienna, that the Ot toman Porte has accepted the mediation of England and Austria, for the arrangement of some differences between that power and Russia.

BRUSSELS, MAY 25. The letters from the grand headquarters at Cambray mention, that a very active correspondence continues to be kept up with Paris and London. The Buke of Wellington still remains in that town. The right wing of the Army of Occupation continues in its cantonments; and it is only on the centrethat there have been some movements among the Prussian troops, on account of the great review which is to take place to-day between Commercy and Ligny.

A letter from the agent of Lloyd's, dated Marseilles, May 18th, states, that in the beginning of that month, an insurrection broke out at Tunis; that the insurgents killed the Bey and offered the crown to his brother, who refused it; that they got possession, by stratagem, of the galeta and forts, and spiked the gans; they then took possession of five corsairs, armed with 10 and 20 guns each; one brig, 20 guns, 170 men; one 18 guns; 2 schrs. 16 guns; with which they sailed, taking with them considerable booty, and several of the principal people, supposed for Constanstinople.

LATE FROM HAVANNA Baltimore, July 18.

The new Spanish Governor arrived at Havanna the 1st July, with 1500 troops; he is determined to execute fully the king's orders of shutting the ports against all foreigners a measure very unpopular at the Island of M. C. H. B.

ON GRAND JURIES.

From ' The News,' printed w Washington, Geo Among the eccentricities which naturally grow out of a high degree of liberty, is that of an extreme latitude in all official acts that emanate from the people. Grand Lady Hester Stanhope, niece and superion of the late Wm. Pitt (ac-ording to the French papers) is now perhaps, instructive and useful for them to look back with us, and survey the extreme breadth of their deviation. What then is a grand jury? What is the object of that institution? And what are its pro-

per duties? We understand it to be, in its judicial character, a part of the Superior Court in each county to assist in the trial of causes. And that in its inquisitorial capacity its the body of the county; to inquire and present to the court all violations of the existing laws, that the guilty may be pu-nished. The laws proceed on the well known truth, that those matters in which ral rising took place at Nismes, which terminated in the massacre of agreat pumber of the Protestants, and in the destruction of their dwellings. It is confidently stated that one half of the of the citizens are periodically designated by lot as censors of the morals of the Coun-15, to inquire diligently, and to inform the

rt of all offences against

line contains the sum and substance of the line contains the sum and substance of the nature, province, and duty of Grand Junors—an outline that every citizen is bound to know. How widel, have they differed then from their original and proper province! No longer censors of the morals of their own county people, they now tread at pleasure in any county of the State—not contented with attending to the execution of existing laws, they now the execution of existing laws, they now undertake to point out how the laws ough to be made. And they are found not to trouble themselves so much of late with the detail of individual delinquencies, since of presenting a State Legislature, the Congress of the United States, the Barbary powers or the Empire of Britain and Ireland. Indeed it is not to be expected that so small a body of men, who have the whole weight of the country on their shoulders, to praise the Navy, to encourage the Army, to supervise the National Treasury and criticise our Foreign Diplomacy; men, who have to watch Spain on the one hand, the Indians on the other, and to attend at odd times to our own State Government, it is not to be expected, that men with their hands so full can mourning for two mouths, on account waste much time on the trifling matters of their own county. The Grand Jury of this County have, however, gone still a step further. They have undertaken to inform and direct the people what description of candidates to elect hereafter, which naturally enough, (on the event of disobedience) may lead to the presentment of all the people of the U. States! The abuse may be accounted for in this way : in strictness, the Grand Jury ought to present no offences but such as, on conviction, are punishable by the Court.

But the Inquest in many cases not knowing which are indictable, they of course are led to notice many that are not so and thus having innocently, and almost unavoidably, overstepped the exact bonndary, they have since wandered at random in any part of the empire, and every department of the government.

While this was confined to icle animadversion on any part of the general or local administration, to speculation on political subjects, or declamation on topics of national feelings, although unfit for a Court, it was no more than merely idle, and therefore harmless .- After the fatigues of a busy term, it may, perhaps, have been a source of entertainment to the bar and the audience, to hear a chapter on government; or a political essay from the Grand Jury, concluding always with a compliment to the judge in the established form for " his attention to business" during the term. These things, if they were not edifying, were certainly innocent. But when it is attempted to dictate to, or even to influence the people in this way, the case is changed-a Court of Justice becomes an electioneering ground. We would wish here to be distinctly understood as not intending to discuss the opinions advanced by the Grand Jury. Whether they were correct or not, is a separate question. The truth is, we concur with them in most of the positions taken; but whether those opinions be in themselves right or wrong, we solemnly protest against the method of promulgation. Addressing ourselves, therefore, to the high court of public opinion, we do present it as a grievance, that these things are seen in our land. We present it as a grievance that Jurors should thus do those things which they ought not to do, and leave undone those things that they ought to do. And finally, we present it as the greatest grievance of all, that so solemn and so sacred a place as a Court of Justice, should ever be made the theatre of an election canvass.

PHYSIC AND SURGERY.

THE subscriber, through the medium of I the Raleigh Register, informs the citizens of Sampson and Duplin counties that he is prepared to practice Parsic and Surgers. He flatters himself that he will be considered competent to do justice to those who may employ him. W. H. WILLIAMS. Sampson county, July 8, 1816. 78-6w

N. B. DR. WILLIAMS resides at the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Morrisey, nine miles from Sampson Court-House, on the New-W. H. W. NOTICE.

NTENDING to remove to the county of Rowan, I would sell the Land on which I reside, containing 300 Acres, about 80 of which are cleared, the rest remarkably well timbered, and plenty of water on the whole—It produces Corn, Wheat, Cotton and Tobacco. On the premises are a good Log Dwelling House and Kitchen, with a Stone Chimney to each, a Barn, Stable and other smaller Buildings, and a good orchard of Apple and Peach Trees. I will take \$400 in cash, or Peach Trees. I will take \$400 in cash, or \$500, the one half in cash, and the other half in such property as may suit me, for the above said land and premises.

S. EVANS. Rockingham county, July 10th, 1816. 3 miles from S. Lanier's, Esq.

OFFICE OF CLAIMS For property lost, captured or destroy-ed, whilst in the military service of the United States, during the late

WARRINGTON, June 24, 1816.
Explanatory supplemental rule.
In all the cases comprised in the notice from this office of the 3d instant, the following supplemental regulation must be observed by every claimant, viz.:
Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any

officer of the late arms of the United States, shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer, in service at the time of giving it, shall be obtained, such evidence or such certificate must expressly state, whether any certificate of other soucher, in relation to certificate of other woucher, in relation to the claim in question bas been given, with in the knowledge of such officer. The claimant must also declare, on oath, that he has never received from any person any such certificate of souther, or, if received, must start the cause of its non-production in every case the name of the officer fornishing such certificate or voucher, together with its date, as can be ascertained, will also be tabulated. ucher, in relation to be required.

RICHARD BLAND LEE

ment, stating in what ritory or District they receive their allowant of Pension will be is of War, and forwarded charge whatever; and vices of an agent are n procuring for them their Pe by the Government to their gallantry an their wounds. War Department, June 18.

ENTERTAINMENT. HE subscriber announces to the Public, that she continues her House of Entertainment at her well known Stand at the sign of Washington's Head, in the village of Chapel Hill, for the accommodation and case those who may choose to call on her public are assured no pains shall be sp to render this Establishment agreeable.
The Stables will be well furnished provender and honest

As some of her friends and fo mers have failed to call on her from an idea that her house was entirely filled with, and appropriated to boarders-for the information of such, she states, that she has teen young gentlemen from College as day boarders, but as they reside in College, she has it still in her power to accommodate travellers with board and lodging as formerly. BLIZABETH NUNN. July 10, 1816,

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1816. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

HAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1818. within the States, Territories and Districts, following, viz :

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chickago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruit-

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi Territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulph of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruitwithin the Ditrict of Maine and state of New Hampshire. 6th. At any place or places where troops

are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, 7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited

within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island. 8th. At any place or places where troops

are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, north of the Highlands and within the state of Vermont. 9th. At any place or places where troops

are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, including West Point and within the state of New-Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruit. ed within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruit. ed within the states of Delaware, Marylan and the District of Columbia.

12 h. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia. 13th. At any place or places where troops

are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North-Carolina. 14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruit-

ed within the state of South-Carolina, 15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or rectuited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and bruary last. at the rate of two quarts of sait, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander

shall be deemed proper. It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforosaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the article for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is peserved to the U. States, of requiring that neae of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consum-WM. H. CRAWFORD. Secretary of War.

lower with Board of Auditors, may receive their money upon application at this office.

The application must be made in person or by one having a power of Attorney, proven before a magistrate. SIMON T. SANDERS, P. Sec' Raleigh, July 25.

this bave not received pay and those claims have been al-

REMOVAL. IN consequence of the ravages of the deyouring flames, the subscriber has removed his Store to Messrs. S. C. Brame's and

moved his Store to Mesars. S. C. Drame's and Co. in the corner of the Eagle Hotel, where he intends to continue business, and solicits a continuation of patronage from his friends and customers, and the public at large.

ROBERT (HARRISON. A HOUSE AND LOTS

In Raleigh. THE subscriber will seil the House and Lots which he occupies on Davie and Blount Streets, in Raleigh, which consist of one quarter of the Lot No. 64 on which his Dwelling House stands, and the whole of Lot No 80, which is occupied as Tan-Vard. For terms, apply to

ISAAC LANE, Raleigh, July 18. 78 3w

NO PICE. THE COMMISSIONERS for perfecting the T. tles to the LOTS, in the Town of Louis. burg, GIVE NOTICE, That they will attend in the Town of Louisburg on the 2d day of Sep. tember next, and continue to sit from day to day, and set upon their own adjournments and give Titles to all such as may apply under the law, for that purpose made, &c.

Wm. Green, Green Hill, Geo. Tunstall. > Com'mrs. N. Patterson, & Jordan Hill, Louisburg, July 20. WANTED

By the 1st of October next, PENWO TEACHERS, viz. a Lady and Gen. tleman, properly qualified as Teachers, in the Hertford Academy at Murfreesborough In which is taught Beating, Wri ing, Arith. metic, English Grammar and Geography Music, Drawing, Painting, Plain and Orns. mental Needle, Work.

To such, liberal salaries will be allowed by the President and Board of Trustees. EPH. WHEELER, Sec'y. Murf ceshoro N.C. June 17, 1816.

Nore-The annual Examination of the Students will commence on Wednesday the 21st August next. ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY DOL.

LARS REWARD. AM directed, by the commanding officer of Artillery in the harbor of Charleston, S. C. to offer the above reward, together with all reasonable expenses, for the apprehension and delivery to him of the following deserters

from the company under my command, to wit ARCHIBALD McEachin, a private, born in Bladen, N. C. about 28 years old, 6 feet one inch high, of fair complexion, black hair grey eyes, and by profession a Schoolmaster. He deserted from Fort Moultrie, in the Harbor of

Charleston, in July 1815.

WILLIAM HATES, a private, born in about 23 years old, five feet 6 inches high, of dark complexion, black hair, black eyes, and by profession a labourer. He deserted from Fort Moultrie, in August 1815.

HIRAM SHEPHERD, a fifer, born in South-Carolina, about 24 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, of fair complexion, sandy bair, blue eyes, and by profession a fifer, having been in the service thirteen or fourteen years. He deserted from Fort Moultrie in Sept. 1815,

JAMES SPARES, a private, born in Caswell, N. C. about 23 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, of dark complexion, black hair, black eyes, and by profession a labourer. He deserted from Fort Munitrie in November, 1815.

CHARLES CHEETWOOD, a private, born in Ru-therford, N. C. about 26 years old, five feet nine inches high, ofswarthy complexion, dark hair, grey eyes and by profession a blacksmith. He deserted from Fort Moultrie, Dec. 25, 1815. ROBERT GRADY, a drummer, born in Rock-

ingham, N. C about 25 years old, 5 feet nine inches high, of dark complexion, sandy hair, blue eyes and by profession a labourer. He deserted from Fort Johnson, in the Harbor of Charleston, on the 3d of March last,

James Poter, a private, born in Burke, N. C. about 26 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, black hair, blue eyes, and by profession a labourer. He deserted with

NATHAN GORMAN, a private, born in Rockingham, N.C. about 20 years old, 5 feet? inches high, of fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, and by profession a labourer --He deserted from Fort Johnson on 22d Fe-

THOMAS JENKINS, a private—This man have ing been transferred from the Rifle Regiment without any descriptive roll, I can give no account of him, except that he deserted from Fort Johnson on the 3d of May last.

JOHN P. CHAMBERS, a private, born in Pet. son, N. C. about 26 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, of fair complexion, dark high, lazle eyes and by profession a hatter. He desered from Fort Johnson on the 28th June last John Cole, a private, born in Orange, N C. about 34 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, of dark complexion, black bair, black eyes and by profession a cebler. He derserted with Chambers. CHISLY WOODWARD, a private, born in Char-

tette, Virginia, about 26 years old, 5 fest 10 inches high, of dark complex on, light har, blue eyes, and by profession a labourer. He deserted from Fort Moultrie about the 1st of this month, July 1816.

DENNIS GRADY, a private, born in Rocking ham, N.C. about 20 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, of swarthy complexion, light hair, blue eyes, and by profession a labourer.

OWEN OVERBY, a private, born in H. lifes, Virginia, about 29 years old, five feet eleven inches high, of fair complexion, black half, black eyes, and by profession a labourer. ABRER Brom, a private, born in Chatham,

N.C. about 24 years old, 5 feet ten inches high, of fair complexion, sandy hair, blut eyes, and by profession a labourer This man, Overby and Dennis Grady, deserted from Fort Johnson on 3d July instant.

A Reward of TEN DOLLARS, together with all reasonable expenses, will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each and every of the above named deserters to the Commanding Officer of Artillery, in the Harbor of Charleston, or to any other officer in the Army of the United States.

SANDERS DONOHO, Capt. Arty. Fort Johnson, July 13, 1816.