

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Boston, Aug. 24.

Last evening the first ship Courier, Capt. Prince, arrived here from Liverpool, whence she sailed the 31st July. She brings papers of that place to the 10th, and London to the 17th ult. for the perusal of which we are indebted to Merchant's Hall. But, as usual, of late, their contents are unimportant. They speak in positive terms of the continuance of peace in Europe; and are full of remarks on the distressed situation of all classes of people in England.

The Paris papers say the possibility of war had been the talk of that city for some days. But this report had not the least foundation. No sign, they say, no indication can make us conjecture a war, and a continuity of decisive facts guarantees the duration and necessity of peace.

The trial of the French conspirators ended on the 17th of July; six were acquitted, and of the remaining twenty, three are to be put to death, the rest to be transported and imprisoned for various periods.

The practical cruisers of Barbary continued their captures from various nations. It is stated that the Captain of a British frigate had, by going on shore, fallen into the hands of the Algerines, who nailed him to the cross, making him suffer the most excruciating tortures. Lord Exmouth was momentarily expected to sail for the Mediterranean, with a large fleet. The Dutch would co-operate.

New-York, Aug. 26.

Capt. De Knovon, who arrived last evening, in 35 days from Cadiz, informs that Mr. Beyer, the American Minister to Spain, had arrived at Madrid from France.

He also states, that letters were received at Cadiz, dated at Madrid, five days previous to his sailing, which affirmed that new troubles had broken out in the North of Europe, and that RUSSIA HAD DECLARED WAR AGAINST PRUSSIA.

NEWS FROM BUENOS AYRES.

We have seen a Manifesto from the Directory of Buenos Ayres, announcing the Installation of the National Congress of the provinces of Rio de la Plata, &c. in the city of Tucuman, on the 25th of April. This grand and portentous event has been caused by the good understanding which now prevails between the governments of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. The Republican armies have made great progress in Peru. The royalist governor of Chili has put under arrest, in the capital all the principal inhabitants of that part of the country which is still under his command. It is prohibited to them the handle of arms, even a stick. The slightest disobedience is punished with death, without regard to age or sex. But the republican Generals of Chili and Buenos Ayres are at the head of powerful armies, exasperated against their bloody tyrants. Now that the best harmony prevails amongst the republican governments of that part of South America, the most brilliant results for the cause of freedom will be the consequence.

It has been reported that a Portuguese force intended an invasion of Buenos Ayres, by virtue of a treaty with Ferdinand of Spain. The Republican General, Artigas, is waiting for them on the frontiers with 30,000 men. All the population are under arms—even women. We are positively informed, that there are whole companies of women, furious and enthusiastic, who have volunteered on the occasion. The invaders may become the invaded. N. Y. Col.

Gen. Bolivar's defeat confirmed.

We learn from Capt. Baker, of the brig Rebecca, who arrived here yesterday in 10 days from St. Thomas's, that a few days before he sailed a vessel arrived at that place from Spanish Maine, with a number of officers who belonged to Gen. Bolivar's army; who, with the General, made their escape, and saved their lives by flight. They stated that when the army landed at Ocumare and took up its line of march through the province of Caracas, it consisted of 800 effective men, and that out of this number, only about 200 escaped death.—The populace throughout the country were highly enraged at a proclamation which the General issued, setting the slaves on the plantations free, and, instead of meeting patriots as he advanced into the interior, willing to join his cause, he found himself in the midst of a most ferocious and sanguinary peasantry, who, with the royal army, fell upon him and almost annihilated his whole force.

(From a London Paper, of July 31.)

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

A striking exemplification of the unprecedented distresses of the Manufacturing classes, we present our readers with the following memorial, which has obtained upwards of NINETEEN THOUSAND Signatures, in Bolton, Chorlton, Leigh and the neighbourhood.

To His Royal Highness GEORGE Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with their Dependencies.

THE HUMBLE MEMORIAL

Of the undersigned, being Master Manufacturers of COTTON GOODS, and Workmen who have been employed in the various branches of that extensive and important Manufacture.

That your Royal Highness's humble Memorialists, who are true and faithful subjects to His Majesty, under whose Royal Banners many of them have fought and bled, but now they are returned home, cannot obtain food, are brought to dire distress, which is every day becoming more poignant, and unless some means of relief be speedily devised, one common ruin must involve masters and workmen.

That this general and increasing evil may be ascribed to several causes, as First, to a prevailing system of reducing wages. This system must at all times decrease the value of the stock on hand, which is sometimes immense, and hath often proved ruinous to the best houses. Second, the exportation of the half wrought material, as Twist and West. By this traffic, one part of his Majesty's subjects work to enable Foreigners to do without the other part, and hence the restrictive measures adopted by Foreign governments against the finished Manufactures of the Memorialists. And also, a third evil, growing out of the former two, viz. the most able of masters have either altogether or partly, declined the manufacture; whilst others by repeated sacrifices of their depreciated stocks, have become bankrupts. Hence many thousands are out of employ, while those who have any, cannot, on a fair average one with another, earn more than Four shillings and three pence per week, and two years since they could earn twelve shillings and ninepence in the same time.

The Cotton Manufacture has given employment to many hundred thousands of persons in the United Empire. Shall these and the trade perish together? No! Your princely breast will feel for your future people—our present ward; all of whom love, and many have fought for your Royal House and the liberty of their dear native land.

Your Royal Highness is the memorialists' only hope under Heaven; they therefore humbly pray, that your Royal Highness would be graciously pleased to take into your Royal Highness's most serious consideration, their distress; and without dictating, or presuming to point out what should be done in this arduous case, the memorialists pray for speedy relief.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

At a meeting of Delegates from several Counties in Virginia, lately held at Staunton, of which Gen. John Breckenridge was President, the following Address to the Legislature was agreed upon 61 votes to 7.

Memorial of the Staunton Convention, to the Legislature of the State of Virginia.

The Convention of Delegates held at Staunton in the month of August, 1816, for the purpose of devising the best and surest means of obtaining such amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth as will secure to the good people thereof, all the rights and privileges to which they are by nature entitled, and of which they have been deprived by the early adoption of principles, which if not originally and radically wrong, have become so by the subsequent "operation of natural and accidental causes," begleave to lay before the Legislature of the State, such an exposition of their grievances as will establish at once the certainty of their existence, the extent of their operation, and the necessity of their removal. Passing over many lesser evils, connected with, and inseparable from the existing constitution, they are satisfied on the present occasion, to confine their attention exclusively to one; not doubting that the same remedy which will be applied to it, will at the same time be extended to every principle in the constitution, inimical to the rights and happiness of an independent people. No doctrine has received a more universal assent, than that in a republican government the will of the majority should be the law of the land. And yet in a state boasting of the pure republican character of its institutions, this first and fundamental principle of republicanism, does not exist; for to borrow the language of a late eloquent appeal to the people of Virginia, "the government of the Commonwealth is actually in the hands of a minority; and what is still more pernicious to the general interests, in the hands of a minority, inhabiting a particular section of the state. Fourteen counties, adjacent to each other in the eastern and southern sections of the state, including three of the boroughs situated in those counties, have a majority of the whole number of representatives in the most numerous branch of the legislature. And these counties and boroughs contained in 1810, only 204,765 white inhabitants; less

than one half the population of the State. To the other branch of the Legislature, the inequality is still more apparent. Incredible as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact, that within the country west of the Blue Ridge, constituting three fifths of the territory of the state, and containing according to the census of 1810, a white population of 212,436 souls, have but thirteen representatives, to which is added; thirteen senatorial districts on the side water, containing, according to the same census, a white population of only 169,171, have thirteen instead of seven senators, which would be their just proportion.

These facts are respectfully submitted to the Senate and House of Delegates of the State of Virginia, with the hope that they cannot fail to produce an impression favorable to the cause of republicanism, and the just rights of so decided a majority of the white population of the State. Thus done, the convention look with confidence to the Legislature for such aid as they have means to grant. They know that the power of extending to them immediate relief are not within the power of the Legislature. They therefore do not ask it. They know that the several counties are entitled to two representatives on the floor of the House of Delegates, and that a mere legislative act cannot prevent them from exercising an acknowledged right. Each Senatorial District too, has a constitutional claim to one representative in the Senate; and it may well be questioned whether there be a power in the legislature to alter or abridge this claim. But what cannot be done directly, what cannot be done by law, may be indirectly accomplished through the medium of a Legislative recommendation. And although the people cannot be commanded to act, facilities for acting may be afforded them to a very great extent.

The General Assembly then are respectfully requested to recommend to the people of the commonwealth, the election of a convention to alter and amend the defects of the constitution. And in doing this, it is confidently hoped that such principles of representation will be adopted and such modes of election prescribed, as will insure to every part of the state, a weight in the Convention to be assembled, proportioned to its whole population. Thus and thus only can the excitements existing in the State be allayed, the great ends of republican government be attained, and the Constitution be placed on a basis to insure its own durability, as well as the peace and happiness of those for whom it has been framed.

WASHINGTON CITY, AUGUST 21.

Treasury Department, Aug. 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such TREASURY NOTES, and the interest thereon, as became due at the Loan Office in the city of New York, in the state of New York, at the times hereinafter specified: that is to say,

- 1. The Treasury Notes, which became due as aforesaid at any time during the year 1814; to be paid on the first day of October next.
2. The Treasury Notes which became due as aforesaid, in the month of January, February, March, April, May and June, 1815, to be paid on the first day of November next.

And the said Treasury Notes respectively will accordingly be paid upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in the city of New York, on the days respectively, interest will cease to be payable on the said Treasury Notes respectively.

AND NOTICE is hereby further given and repeated, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as have become due, or shall become due, at the Loan Office in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, as follows: that is to say,

- 1. The Treasury Notes which have heretofore become due, as last aforesaid, to be paid forthwith; interest on the said Notes having ceased to be payable.
2. The Treasury Notes, which shall hereafter become due as last aforesaid, to be paid on the day and days, when they shall respectively become due; after which days respectively, interest will cease to be payable on the said Treasury Notes respectively.

And as the said Treasury Notes due and becoming due at Philadelphia as aforesaid, will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office, in the city of Philadelphia, at the times aforesaid.

The Commissioners of Loans in the several States are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the printers authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it in their respective papers.

A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Treasury

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Secretary's Office, 29th August, 1816. PROPOSALS for BUILDING a two-story HOUSE upon Union Square in the City of Raleigh, for the Office and Records of the Secretary of State, of the following size, viz. thirty-six feet long and twenty feet wide exterior—eighteen feet pitch, single story; will be received at this office from this time until the 25th day of October next.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Tyrrell County Court—July Term, 1816. NATHANIEL C. BISSELL having sued out an original attachment against the Estate of Joseph Ausley, Junr, returnable at the present Term, and the Sheriff having returned thereon that he had summoned Joseph Phelps and others: It is ordered, that notice thereof be given to the said Joseph Ausley, Jr, in the Raleigh Register for three months; that unless he appears at the next term of the said Court, on the second Monday in October next, reply his estate, and plead to the said action, final judgment will be entered up against him. By order,

JAMES HASKINS, Clk.

NOTICE. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. in relation to the proposed sale of the land of the late George Hall, deceased, and in answer to inform you that the same has been referred to the Board of Public Buildings, and that they have agreed to purchase the same for the sum of \$5000, and to pay the same by inserting bonds for that amount in the Chapel Hill, August 20.

CARPENTERS' NOTICE.

On Tuesday the 22nd of August next, I will be Lett by the Undertaker the BUILDING of a new COURT-HOUSE in the Town of Nashville, North-Carolina. The Plan will be something similar to the Court-House in Franklin County (this will be made known on that day). It will be well worthy the attention of Carpenters, as there will be a Jail and other Public Buildings shortly to be let, &c.

Michael Collins, Joseph Hopkins, Willie Brumby, David Ricks, Samuel Smith, R. C. Billiard, Nehed Lemmon, Thomas Horn, Wilson Taylor, Jr. Nash County, 22d August. 84 3w

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Rowan county, North Carolina, for the Yadin, Alfred Cylovin, an apprentice, bound to the subscriber by the County Court of Rowan, to learn the art or mystery of a Blacksmith—aged between sixteen and seventeen, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout made, black hair, and black eyes, red complected, and generally forward in company; and when he eats holds his knife in the left hand; and striking with the sledge right-handed. I suppose he will attempt to pass by the name of Alfred Hais. Had on when he left me, a homespun mixed coat and nankeen pantaloons, his other clothing not recollected. Any person apprehending said Cylovin and returning him to me, or so confining him in any Jail that I get him again shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid.

THOMAS HUGHES. August 1. 1816 81 7w

WARRENTON FALL RACES, FOR 1816.

Will commence on the Warrenton Course, on Wednesday the 25th day of September next.

First Day. A SWEETSCAPE, for three year old Colts and Fillies, mile heats, entrance fifty dollars, half forfeit—three or more to make a race, to close on the day of the race; entries to be made with the Proprietor.

Second Day. The Proprietor's Purse, two mile heats, 200 dolls. entrance 20 dolls.; money hung up.

Third Day. The JOCKY CLUB Purse, three mile heats, for the whole amount of the subscription, (say upwards of 400 dolls.) free for any thing—entrance, to subscribers, 20, to non-subscribers 30 dolls. which entrance goes to the Proprietor's Purse.

ENTRIES, for the 2d and 3d days to be made the evening preceeding each day's race by sunset, with the proprietor. The weights of the Course to govern as heretofore. The Subscriber pledges himself to have the course in excellent order, with good stables and Litter, for Race-Horses, gratis.

N. B. Balls will be provided by the subscriber.

THOMAS B. CROSTER, Proprietor of the Course. 78 2m

NOTICE.

BEING anxious to dispose of (either by Sale or Lease) the LANDED PROPERTY I hold in Halifax and Person Counties, it is at least presumable I will give a bargain in said disposal. I shall merely give a general description of the property, leaving it for those who may wish to obtain the same to examine particularly and judge for themselves.

One Tract in Halifax county, situated on the main Road leading from Halifax Town to Tarborough, about 6 miles below the former place, commonly known by the name of "White Hall"; contains about 1200 acres. On which there is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Smoke-house, Barn, Stable and all other necessary Out-houses. There is enough land cleared to employ 10 or 12 hands to advantage. This place I shall have to sell under a Lease of 5 years (as it is now occupied for that term,) from the 1st of January last, at \$250 per ann. The purchaser will have the benefit of the Rent.

One other Tract in Halifax, situated on Beaverdam Swamp, about 7 miles south west of Halifax Town, and 5 miles northeast of Enfield; contains about 1114 acres. On which the improvements are inconsiderable. There is enough land cleared to employ about the same number of hands as at "White Hall, most of which has been cleared in the course of 3 or 4 years last past. This plantation I have at present under cultivation superintended by an overseer, and should I dispose of it, the person obtaining the same can be accommodated with the Stock, Corn, &c. on the plantation. If this place is not disposed of by the 1st day of Halifax November County Court, it will on that day be offered publicly at the Court-House in Halifax.

And one Tract (the place of my residence) situated in Person County, on South Hycoc Creek, about 14 miles north of Hillsborough and near Cochran's Store, contains about 440 acres; enough land cleared to employ 5 or 6 to advantage. The improvements are a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Smoke-house, &c. a most excellent Barn, Stable & Threshing Machine, adjoining and very conveniently situated on a high healthy and pleasant situation, having an abundance of excellent water very convenient. This tract I have also under cultivation at present, and should dispose of the Stock, Corn &c. and some Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. if the purchaser desired it. The soil of each of these places, particularly the last, is very well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat, Cotton and Tobacco.

Any person wishing to examine either of the places in Halifax, can be accommodated on application to my Overseer, Mr. Nelson, Enfield, at "Beaverdam," and the one in Person will be shown on application to me on the premises; of whom the terms can be known, either verbally, or by letter directed to Cochran's Store, N. C.

J. F. ASHE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, at the last term of Wake County Court, administered on the Estate of George Hall, deceased. All persons, therefore, who are indebted to the said estate are requested to come forward and make payment without delay—and those having claims are requested to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law.

WILLIAM SCOTT, 84 4t

AUCTION.

THE subscriber having administered on the Estate of George Hall, dec'd late of this city, informs the citizens of Raleigh, its vicinity, and the country around, that on Monday the 9th of September next, will be sold to the highest bidder, at 6 and 9 months credit, that large and well assorted Stock of GOODS on hand at the time of Mr. Hall's death.—Also, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Hogs, &c. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold.—Bond, with such security as the Administrator shall judge sufficient, will be required in every case. Should any person refuse to accept such articles as are knocked off to his bid, he shall be bound to make good such deficiency as shall accrue from a second sale.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Admr. Raleigh, August 19. 84 2w

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1816.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT 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, and Kago, 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 recruited within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.
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 Gulf of Mexico.
5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District 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 recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.
11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.
12th. 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 recruited within the state of South-Carolina.
15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited 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 at the rate of two quarts of salt, 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 expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the deprivations 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 aforesaid, 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, of which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the U. States of requiring that none 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 consumed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of War.

July 10.