

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Arrivals at New-York and Philadelphia bring French papers to the 1st of August. We find in the extracts furnished, scarcely a single article of political importance.

Letters mention, that the vintage will be bad this year in France. The weather is represented to have been very cold, and the rains incessant.

Sir Rt. Wilson, Capt. Hutchinson & Mr. Bruce, the three gentlemen who assisted Lavalotte in making his escape, have been released from prison, and have been ordered to leave France.

A Russian squadron was expected in the Sound, which squadron has on board troops to replace those that are on the frontiers of France.

By a decree of Louis, foreign manufactured goods of cotton and wool are rigidly prohibited from being imported into France.

Gen. Monton-Duvernois has been condemned to death by the Council of War at Lyons, from which sentence he has appealed.

PARIS, JULY 25.

The Algerines, apprised of the hostile intentions of the British, are making great exertions for defence, they are removing all their treasures to the interior, and have expressed a determination to sacrifice all their sea-port towns rather than submit to the demands of the Christians.

A French vessel coming from Cyprus, has entered the harbor of Marsailles. A Barbary frigate chased it between Tunis and Sardinia, but she ceased the pursuit when the white flag was hoisted.

From Copenhagen we learn, within these few days, five richly laden ships have arrived from St. Croix, and a large fleet of merchantmen from the West India colonies will soon follow.

The Priests of Macerata have been arrested and carried to Rome, charged with having published a fabricated letter from St. Paul to the Romans, with dangerous comments.

The following is the oath taken by the Marshals of France:

"I swear, before God my Creator, on the faith and law I hold from him, and on my honor, well and loyally to serve the King, here present, in the office of Marshal of France, with which the said lord has invested me; that I will have no understanding or privacy with any person whatsoever, to the prejudice of him and his kingdom; and that if I hear of any thing prejudicial to him, I will reveal it; that I will cause to live in good order, justice, and discipline, the military who now are or may be in pay or service; that I will prevent them from injuring the people and subjects of the said lord, and I will cause them to observe the ordinances issued for the said military; that I will cause punishment, justice, and correction to be inflicted upon them, such as may be an example for all others; that I will provide, or cause to be provided, and give orders that the military live in conformity with the ordinances of the said lord; that I will proceed at all times that it may be commanded, to every part of the kingdom, to observe and examine how these military live, and prevent, as far as lies in my power, any oppression or molestation to the people; and I swear that on my part, I will observe the said ordinances in every thing that is possible, and shall fulfil every thing that may be ordered in them, and perform in all, and through all, every thing that concerns the said office of Marshal of France, such as a good and worthy person, who is invested as I am with that state, should, and is bound to do in every thing concerning that state.

"In sign whereof, and for the better fulfilling what is above, the said lord the king now gives the truncheon of marshal, as he has been accustomed to do, to all my predecessors."

Some public papers speak of a machine invented by M. M. Geyser, brothers, which would induce a supposition that they had discovered the perpetual motion. The Genevese Society, for the advancement of arts, thus speak of the machine:

M. M. Geyser, brothers, and Langensall, Canton of Berne, residing at La Chaux-de-Fonds, have exhibited to the Society a well made and ingenious machine, viz. a wheel which seems to turn of itself and of which it is impossible for the most skillful artists to discover the moving principles, and which the artists keep a secret, but which serves to show how far illusion can be practised on persons the best instructed, in persuading them that the perpetual motion is not a chimera. The Society admire the beautiful execution of this machine and acknowledge that the illusion is very striking.

The London papers mention that some serious discontents have been shown in Sweden and Norway, and that there is a prospect that the King of Sweden will not long survive. It seems to be supposed that the decease of the old king may further disturb the tranquility of the kingdom. We believe that the Crown Prince, who has been adopted by the reigning monarch as his son, and acknowledged as the heir apparent of the crown in the most solemn manner, is very generally and deservedly popular in both kingdoms, and that his succession to the throne is likely to take place without any serious danger of convulsions in the government.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

English papers to the 22d July have been received at Boston. Their most interesting contents have been anticipated.

The London "Times" of July 23, gives a sombre picture of the situation of England. It appears that a defalcation in the revenue is among the new subjects of regret.

The eldest son of Sir Francis Burdett has accepted a commission in the 10th regiment of Hussars.

Denmark has sold to Sweden the men of war it had in the ports of Norway, at the time of its cession.

A British letter from Paris, July 13, says, "Military preparations are still carrying on with secrecy and activity. 12 Lt. Gens. and 24 Marchegans de Camp, and a proportionate number of other officers, have been called into service."

It is said the son of St. Jean de Angely, has arrived in France from New-York.

Two seventy-fours, a frigate and a sloop of war, have been recently launched in Russia.

The fleet destined against Algiers, &c. will include 3 English Admirals.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The most important piece of foreign news we have to-day is communicated in private letters from Paris. It is therein stated that some extraordinary events are passing in the south of France, in the department of Lyons; and that the Duke of Angouleme is gone to the Spanish frontier to receive a Spanish army of 30,000 men, intended to facilitate some measures at present in contemplation, the nature and object of which are not clearly defined.

Fresh troops have also been marched to Lyons, where great disturbances are said to have been excited by the arbitrary measures adopted to levy troops for the royal cause. The conscripts of 1814, who had not joined their corps, have been called into service in several departments. We have before remarked on the activity exerted by the French government to obtain a large military force; and if we had not learnt to distrust professions that are belied by the act, and from such a quarter, we would say, that it was still more remarkable that such hostile preparation should be made in the midst of the profoundest assurances of pacific dispositions, and of actual tranquility. But such, we learn, are the nature of the events passing in France, and the measures of the government, whilst the papers are by special instruction, asserting that there is not the slightest ground for apprehending either foreign or intestine war. We doubt much whether these leagues that are forming among the sovereigns, who call themselves legitimate, are for Gospel purposes.

We have seen the armed intelligence of mankind beating down superstition and tyranny under its feet; we now appear doomed to perceive the armed bigotry of sovereigns, and the minions of despotic power in all countries, leaguering to restore them to strength and power—and this is called a pious war for justice and religion! We have heard that the Duke of Wellington, instead of agreeing in the propriety of an intention on the part of ministers to withdraw some of his troops to this country, had represented the necessity of rather sending him a reinforcement. The report of a Spanish army entering France may countenance the statement of the existence of such strong necessity for further military aid in support of the government; but we can scarcely believe that Ferdinand of Spain, from all the accounts we have of his own necessities, has quite such a large army as 30,000 men disposable for the purpose of assisting his neighbors.—Statesman.

JULY 20.

The continuance of the present very unseasonable weather, has been attended with the most baneful effects in various parts of the country. Such an inclement summer, is scarcely remembered by the oldest inhabitants of London-prats environs. The hay towards the southern countries has been so much injured by the incessant rains that the only alternative left to the proprietor is to convert it into dung for manure. The clover likewise has sustained equal damage with the hay, and has been made the same use of.—This unexpected visitation from Heaven, added to the distress to which the country is otherwise reduced, has infused into the minds of the people generally, the greatest apprehension and alarm. It is now to be feared, that not only the clover and hay will experience the ill effects of the weather, but that the corn will also be seriously injured by the heavy rains which have fallen. Should the present wet weather continue, the corn will inevitably be laid, and the effects of such a calamity, and at such a time, cannot be otherwise than ruinous to the farmers, and even to the people at large. The weather, it would seem, is not unseasonable in this country only; for we find that in Sweden & many other parts, it has been equally unfavorable. In different parts of Sweden Prayers are offered up in the churches daily to the Deity for a favorable change. We may add, that the weather continues bad all over the Continent. The situation of America is also extraordinary in this respect.

To the Editor of the London Statesman.—However unpleasant it may sound to British ears, the truth must be told, and it cannot be too often repeated, that Britain has fallen from her high estate; and if the present system is pursued, she will lose her rank in the scale of nations, and be reduced to the level of a second or third rate power—but she may yet be prosperous and happy. Let not British pride be offended at the humiliating confession, or refuse to accommodate itself to a change of circumstances. That such a revolution was destined to happen in the course of events cannot be doubted, unless we should imagine that all the world was formed to be tributary to Great Britain; but that it has been accelerated by a rigid adherence to the Pitt system is capable of being proved almost to demonstration. The debt entailed upon us by the war, and the refusal of ministers to diminish that debt by economy and reform, have left us unable to contend with other nations, more cheaply governed, in arts and manufactures; and they have learned to supply themselves with what we used to supply, or dispense with our expensive manufactures. By the insolence and arrogance of our Pitt ministers, we forced the Americans to become a manufacturing people; by the ignorance and incapacity of those same ministers, we suffered the Americans to take our best ships of war in three years, and thus destroy the long established illusion of our naval superiority. It was Mr. Pitt who first attempted the overthrow of the French revolution; an attempt which must, at any rate, work a great change in this country; if it had succeeded, it would have deprived us of all pretensions to freedom; as it has partially failed, it must, in the end, work the overthrow of that system which he meant to establish. Ministers are at this moment in a tottering situation; if their revenue fails them they are ruined; if they can pay the army they may reign for a few years longer; but two or three more such country meetings as those of Kent, and two or three more such assizes as those of Ely, will shake the throne to its foundation; for men have begun to find out that the value of every form of government depends not on the power it gives to the few, but on the comfort and protection it affords to the many; and that robbery may be committed under the name of law, as well as in defiance of it. Tell me, Mr. Editor, if the oldest man in this country ever remembered it in such a state of distress; and if that distress is merely partial and temporary, or arising from the radical vices of the system. It requires wiser and more honest men to conduct our affairs than the present ministry. I will say honest alone, for it is not wisdom so much as honesty that is requisite. Let them reduce the taxes—let them reduce the enormous and shameful expenses of government, and all will go well, our manufactures will revive, though they never can be what they have been; the price of corn will be reduced to what it was last winter; rents will continue low and our laborers and manufacturers may live. We will have a market for our goods where we have none, and though much reduced, we will still be able to hold our heads as a naval and a commercial nation. Pursue the present system, and in two years our country will be almost a desert, peopled only by slaves and tyrants. I remain, &c. W. BURDON. Hartford, near Morpeth, July 5, 1816.

mean of getting it. It would be seen from this statement, that the extent of ignorance that existed amongst the children of the poor, notwithstanding all the astonishing exertions of private individuals. He was happy to add, however, that the parents of those uneducated children almost unanimously expressed the desire they felt to have their children educated. Some schools have been already established in those districts, but by no means equal to give education to all. The first task of establishing and maintaining schools to meet the whole of the evil, was not within the power of individuals, voluntary contributions constituting the whole of their funds. At the east end of London, about Shadwell Limehouse, &c. the want of education was found to be still more extensive, as well as the means of contributing to it. In one neighbourhood at that end of the metropolis, amongst the poor and ignorant were 14,000 Irish Catholic inhabitants; they were chiefly laborers engaged on the river; amongst 400 of their children only eighty nine were found to possess any education or the means of obtaining it. He had only noticed particular districts, but the result of the investigation throughout the metropolis, which consisted of about one million of souls, was, that there were one hundred and ninety thousand children in it wholly destitute of education and the means of obtaining any. Much had been done to meet the evil by the associations recently established, the National Institutions, British and Foreign Schools Society, &c. but their funds were inadequate to supply the remedy so much to be desired. Private individuals had also done much.—Mr. Joseph Fox, now unfortunately no more, advanced as much as 3,000l. towards promoting general education, and at a time too when the prospect of getting any return was very distant. Others had since advanced, and many gentlemen were greatly in arrear. To extend his plan to the country would be aiming at too much at the present moment; but to shew the want of education in the country, it was only necessary to state that at Manchester, in the course of a few years, there were 9,756 marriages, and the parties were unable to subscribe their own names!

To the Editor of the London Statesman.

From HAVANA. Charleston, Sept. 14, 1816. We learn by a passenger in the schr. Antelope, arrived lately from Havana, which port she left on the 1st inst. that General Apodaca, (late Governor of that place,) recently appointed Vice-Roy of Mexico, had arrived at Vera Cruz, where the inhabitants refused to acknowledge his authority, and detained him and his suite prisoners. The inhabitants of Hispaniola are said to be ripe for a revolution. The above mentioned gentleman had recently been on the Spanish Main, and informs that Gen. Boliver, (after his attack on Carracacas) embarked on board the fleet and put to sea; but where bound was not known. Some conjectured that he would abandon the cause of the Revolution as hopeless—others that he had gone for the purpose of obtaining reinforcements. General Mina, our informant also states, after leaving Philadelphia, had gone to Bodega de Puerda, near Tampa, where he had raised an army of 2000 men, and was shortly expected to land on some part of Cuba, to procure further reinforcements; and that a considerable majority of inhabitants of that island were in favour of a Revolution, and would join any cause that held forth the prospect of emancipation from the Spanish yoke.

IMPORTANT FROM CADIZ.

New-York, Sept. 9.

Capt. Roberts from Cadiz, has favoured us with the following interesting articles:

CADIZ, JULY 24.

A privateer, called the Congress, commanded by a man named Almeda, belonging to Baltimore, under the flag of the insurgents of South America, has been off this place 25 or 30 days, and has made, by report, 24 prizes, the value of which is variously stated from 800,000 to 3,000,000 dollars.—In the last 5 or 6 days five more privateers have made their appearance. On the 22d one of them, an hermoprig, attacked a ship bound to this place, and then within sight of the city, and after giving and receiving one fire, sailed off. The ship had 3 killed and 6 wounded. Amongst the killed was a Lieut. Col. of artillery, a passenger from Havana, who received a shot while in the act of putting fire to his gun. It is supposed the privateer lost many persons, as the ship fired a broadside into her as she was in the act of boarding, when she immediately sheered off. There was another ship in sight at the time. There are eight ships of the fleet from Havana now missing.

Mr. Irving, the American minister, has arrived at Madrid, but has had no interview with the king, as his majesty has gone to the Bath, about 40 miles distant from Madrid, for the benefit of his health.

On Monday about 2000 troops entered the city, and on that night began to impress for the army. They got 800 men. The troops have arrived under sealed orders, to be opened at 12 o'clock on Monday. It is sup-

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

Mr. Brougham, in moving for a select committee in Parliament, [May 21,] to inquire into the state of education amongst the poor, said, many observations would be required to show the importance of the subject, as he understood there would be no opposition. There were a few facts however, which he felt desirous to lay before the house. In consequence of the exertions of a considerable number of respectable individuals, very accurate accounts had been obtained of the extent of education amongst the poor, or rather of the want of it, and those individuals, by forming associations, and establishing schools, had done much to remedy the evil. They had divided the metropolis into districts, to facilitate their inquiries, and they found ignorance pervading to an enormous extent, accompanied, as might naturally be expected, with vice and poverty. He should not detail all the results of the whole of these inquiries. In three districts, viz. St. Giles, which might be deemed the worst, second, Convent Garden, and along Cannon-street, which might be considered of the middling character; and third, the strand of Northumberland House, a neighborhood of a superior stamp; the result was, that there were 2,316 children who were educated, and 4,855 children without education of the

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posed that similar orders have been forwarded to all other parts of the kingdom. There are many conjectures for what purpose these troops are raising. It is said that the Emperor of Austria has declared in favour of Charles IVth, and that he is determined to put him on the throne of Spain.

There was an impressment for sailors 14 or 15 days ago, when they took from 300 to 500 men. There is one 74, 2 Trigates, and 1 brig cruising off for the privateers.

List of part of the captures made by Almeda; a Xebec with 800 boxes sugar, from Havana to Cadiz; brig Diamante, 800 boxes do. do. given up by prisoners put on board; Catalan ship with 1900 boxes sugar, from Havana to Cadiz; ship San Leona, 3 to 400 boxes sugar, 50 casks cochineal, and 45,000 dollars; a ship of 500 tons from Havana to Cadiz, with sugar and specie; brig St. Andeol, 1600 boxes sugar, from Havana to Cadiz.

TARBOROUGH FALL RACES.

WILL commence on Tuesday the 12th of November, 1816.

1st Day—A Sweepstakes for 3 year old, 1 mile heats; entrance 50 dollars, half forfeit. Subscription to close the day preceding the race.

2nd—The Jockey Club Purse, 2 mile heats, worth about 400 dollars; entrance 20 dollars, to be added to the Proprietor's purse.

3rd—The Proprietor's Purse, 2 mile heats, 150 dollars; entrance 20 dollars to be added to the purse—Money up.

4th—A Hardy Cap, worth 50 dollars, 1 mile heats, best 3 in 5; entrance 10 dollars, to be added to the purse.

All names intended to be run must be entered with the Proprietor the day preceding each race.

Sept 10. By order of the Club. 86 tt

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

York County Court—July Term, 1816.

NATHANIEL C. BISSELL having sued out an original attachment against the Estate of Joseph Ansley, Jan. returnable at the present Term, and the Sheriff having returned thereon that he had summoned Joseph Phelps and others: It is ordered, that notices thereof be given to the said Joseph Ansley, 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, to plead his estate, and plead to the said action, final judgment will be entered up against him. By order, JAMES HASKINS, CLK.

A RUNAWAY.

ESCAPED FROM THE Jail of Concord, Ga. barrus county, on the 5th instant, a Negro Fellow by the name of FIELDS; who was sold by Thomas Davis of Pasquotant county to George Reeves. He is about 6 feet high, dark complexioned, thin visage, full eyed, and stammers when he talks; had on when he escaped, a white jacket composed of wool and flax, a pair of old mixt pantaloons and a wool hat. He is a negro that apparently has never been much abused or whipped. Any person or persons who shall apprehend the said negro and deliver him to me in the Town of Concord, Cabarrus county, shall receive a reward of Twenty-five Dollars; or if he is secured in any Jail so that I get him again, I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars. I expect he will return to Pasquotant. THOS. DENNIS, Jailor. July 18. 85 3w

United States' Bank-Notice.

THE Commissioners for superintending the subscriptions to the Capital of the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia, hereby give notice according to law, that the first instalment of the subscriptions to the Capital of the said Bank, amounting to eight millions four hundred thousand dollars, in gold and silver coin and in the public debt, has been actually received; and that an election for twenty Directors of the said Bank, by the qualified Stockholders of the capital thereof, will be held in the Commissioners' Room in the Banking-House of Stephen Girard, south third street, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of October next, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, and by adjournment from day to day, if found necessary.

The act of incorporation provides that "stockholders actually resident within the United States and none other may vote in elections by proxy;" that "none but a stockholder, a resident citizen of the United States shall be a director;" and that "no stockholder unless he be a citizen of the United States shall vote in the choice of directors." Therefore stockholders voting by proxy, will declare their citizenship, and place of residence, and acknowledge the same before some justice of the peace, or notary public in their vicinity.

Stockholders who may have subscribed at more than one time or place, will be entitled to vote only according to the aggregate amount of the shares so subscribed.

The following scale exhibits the number of votes to which the stockholders will be entitled in voting for directors, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Shares and Votes. 1 Share 1 Vote, 68 Shares 16 Votes, 5 do 2 do 7 1/2 do 17 do, 5 do 3 do 8 1/2 do 18 do, 5 do 4 do 9 1/2 do 19 do, 10 do 5 do 100 do 20 do, 14 do 6 do 140 do 21 do, 18 do 7 do 180 do 22 do, 22 do 8 do 180 do 23 do, 26 do 9 do 140 do 24 do, 30 do 10 do 150 do 25 do, 35 do 11 do 160 do 25 do, 42 do 12 do 170 do 27 do, 48 do 13 do 180 do 28 do, 54 do 14 do 190 do 29 do, 60 do 15 do 200 do 30 do

But the act of incorporation provides, that "no person, partnership, or body politic, shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes."

Wm. Jones, Stephen Girard, Tho. M. Willing, Tho. Leiper, Cadwallader Evans, jr. CHAS. NICHOLAS, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners. Philadelphia, Aug. 26. 86-ct