

Quarantine the glass of fair, delightful breeze, Unwary'd by party rage, as live like Brothers.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

Mr. ELLIOT—There is a prevailing error throughout the United States, whenever they judge of the successes or reverses of the South American revolution; they pretty generally form an idea of what is taking place there by the events of the revolutionary war in this country.

But the theatre now opened to the examination of the world, is laid down upon a more extensive scale than any that we have witnessed prior to the beginning of the present century.—The actual struggle in South America is not merely confined to a single confederation, or an isolated political body: five different republics contending at once for their liberties; almost any of them more important as to population and wealth than the thirteen United States were in 1776, is the vast object now offered to our consideration.

The following is an estimate of the population of the five independent republics and their armies, and the nature of their respective governments.

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Republic of Mexico. The population of Mexico, comprising Guatimala and Yucatan, is little more than 8,000,000. By the constitutional decree of the Mexican Congress in 1814, the provisional government is constituted by the people, represented in the Electoral Colleges; it is distributed into three distinct and independent branches, and the persons of the citizens, or foreigners, and their property, are declared under the safeguard of liberal laws.

New Grenada and Venezuela. The population amounts to 3,000,500.—The government representative and popular, as in Mexico, with little difference in the internal regulations of the provinces. This is the principal theatre of war at this time. Unless the Spaniards under Morillo has captured Cartagena and Sanfaee de Bogota, we know of the existence of the following republican forces, viz.—3,000 men under general Urdaneta, in the province of Socorro; 1,000 cavalry under colonel Rovira, in the neighborhood of Cucuta; 2,000 men under brigadier general Ricaurte, in Casanare; 2,800 under generals Cabal and Serviers, in the province of Popayan; 5,000 under governor Texada, of Antioquia; 300 under the governor of Choco; 5,600 under Mariano, Saraza, Bermudez, and Piar, in Venezuela; total, 16,900.

Republic of Rio la Plata. Population 3,000,000. All the provinces free and independent. The Congress is now assembled in Tucuman, for the purpose of regulating their government. Their army amounts to 80,000 men, regulars and militia; they are carrying on the war in Lower Peru and Chili, under generals Roncadeau & San Martin.

Republic of Chili. Population, 1,500,000; army, 3,000 men in the province of Coquimbo, and 4,000 under general San Martin, who were waiting at Mendoza, on account of the great depth of snow, to cross the Andes, and fall upon the royalists, whose situation is well described in the last unparalleled proclamation of their captain general, declaring all the inhabitants of the capital under arrest, as is witnessed.

Republic of Peru. Population, 8,000,000, government vested in the cabildos, and the army reduced to numerous guerilla parties, amongst which the Angulos are most conspicuous.—The revolution broke out in the City of La Paz, and afterwards in the capital of the ancient Incas el Cusco. The suffering of this people from 1780, (when the celebrated Tupac Amaru was treacherously taken prisoner and beheaded in the most barbarous manner) till our day, are numberless, and their constancy unparalleled.

South Americans are charged by certain politicians with not confiding to a single government; to this want of union is particularly ascribed the delay of their final success. This seems to be a very natural observation for those who know not what was the previous communication existing between those grand sections called captain-generalships and vice-royalties. Perhaps they are not acquainted with the principles of the colonial system of Spain in this masterly work of tyranny. So much the more to be wondered at, as it has lasted three hundred years!

The Spaniards, at the time of laying the foundation of their colonies on this continent, took the greatest care to keep them entirely ignorant of each other. The mutual intercourse amongst themselves has been so little, that it was a curious thing to see the face of a Mexican in Venezuela, or that of a Chilean in the plains of Bogota. The court of Madrid thought of maintaining this people in eternal subjection, by dividing and subdividing each into comparatively small parts. In this way the mother country, though infinitely less important than the colonies, appeared to every section in all the splendor of a principal and mistress.

To carry into full execution this tyrannical policy, the Spanish government availed itself of all the means furnished by art and nature. A great and solitary wilderness was permitted to exist between the different settlements, through which no point of communication was practicable. A revolution has taken place under these circumstances, and a dreadful contest being the natural consequence, how is it possible to open new roads, or to combine the military operations by sea? The last requires a large naval force, with which they are entirely unprovided, in the present situation of the provinces, and the difficulties of war.

I beg the reader to look at the Map of South America and judge of what is now asserted.

This truth was experienced in 1813, when the government of New Granada sent a small army to liberate Venezuela. Although the prohibition of communication between these settlements had not been carried into effect as strictly as in other parts, I wish it were possible to represent the hardships and privations which attended the march of that band of heroes.—How often they had to pass through parana or valleys, where the air is so rarefied that a man can scarcely breathe! How many were frozen and left dead during the passage!

But shall a people so circumstanced, suffer the unmerited reproach, of not being capable of enjoying the blessings of liberty. The authors of this political atheism seem to have been looking for liberty in the Egyptian mysteries. So far from believing it difficult to understand, I think it plain, simple, and practicable; even by those who are little conversant with civilized habits; it is, indeed, a calumny, an abominable calumny, forged in Europe to strengthen the hand of despotism. I believe the science of FRANKS to be of a more complicated nature, as being quite repugnant to the state which the Almighty created the human race. We all understand pretty well that the habits of free institutions are not to be acquired in a day; but they are simple and easy to a persevering people.

Yes, perseverance is one of the principal features in the character of a South American; they must be free, because they have resolved upon it, and are determined to suffer all those inconveniences, rather than quietly submit to be slaves; they unanimously declare with a great orator and statesman—'nada periculum libertatem quam quietam servitutinem.' This is the resolution of twenty mil-

lions of people, scattered over the most fertile as well as the most interesting region ever known.

AMERICANUS.

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has made an official statement of the late disturbances, in that unfortunate country, in which he gives a history of the nature and extent of those disturbances, and the means the British government have adopted to suppress them. He states that "many of the outrages were committed by two combinations, very widely extended among the lower orders of the Roman Catholic population, which assumed the name of Caravats and Shanavests, between which violent animosities existed.—These disturbances broke out in 1811; and in 1813 he says many daring offences against the public peace were committed in several counties, but particularly in Waterford, Westmeath, Roscommon, and Kings county, which proved that the same system of violence and disorder still existed. In 1814 it still continued; the principal object among the disturbers being to collect arms and ammunition, and to intimidate those who might be likely to inform against them. It was not found that they possessed any leaders of talents or property who could give effect to the insurrection. In consequence of the continuance of those disturbances, the Lord Lieutenant states, that he suggested the expediency of extending the powers of the government and the magistracy, and that, in 1814, a bill was introduced, enabling the Lord Lieutenant, in council, to proclaim any district in a state of disturbance, and to station in it an establishment of constables proportionate to the extent of the district, who should be under the superintendance of a magistrate appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Those disturbances are, however, not yet suppressed; nor is it likely they will ever be crushed till a less rigorous system is adopted by England. The emigrations from Ireland to this country threaten its depopulation; and those emigrations consist of the manufacturing and labouring classes of society, who constitute the strength and wealth of a nation.

READ THIS.

I WILL give a great bargain in the sale of 400 acres of Land in Anson county 12 miles west of Wadesborough. The Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, and Cotton, about 30 acres under cultivation, 20 of which is fresh and under a very good fence—the balance is not in good condition owing to its being rented out for several years past to indentured Tenants. The Dwelling-house is but small and of but little value, but situate near a good and lasting spring of water. The purchaser can be accommodated with Stock of every description common in this country, together with from 50 to 100 barrels of Corn if application be made immediately. The Land will be sold on a liberal credit, on the purchaser giving bond, personal security, and a mortgage on the property.

W. R. PICKETT. Anson, 6th Sept, 1816.

TARBOROUGH FALL RACES.

WILL commence on Tuesday the 13th of November, 1816. 1st Day—A Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, 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 Handy Cap, worth 50 dollars, 1 mile heats, best 3 in 3; entrance 10 dollars to be added to the purse. All races intended to be run must be entered with the Proprietor the day preceding each race. By order of the Club. 86 At Sept. 19.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell his property in and adjoining the City of Raleigh, consisting of one Acre of Ground on which he now resides, and on which is a very excellent Dwelling House, and all necessary outbuildings, at the corner of Ground a little South of the Governor's House, well enclosed, and elegantly situated for further improvement; two and a half acres nearly opposite the above, bounded with the City, and containing a large quantity of wood for a private family for several years.—The terms of payment will be made known on application to S. GOODWIN. Raleigh, 4th Sept, 1816.

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 election 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, 4 do 2 do 74 do 17 do, 6 do 3 do 80 do 18 do, 8 do 4 do 86 do 19 do, 10 do 5 do 92 do 20 do, 14 do 6 do 100 do 21 do, 18 do 7 do 110 do 22 do, 22 do 8 do 120 do 23 do, 26 do 9 do 130 do 24 do, 30 do 10 do 140 do 25 do, 36 do 11 do 150 do 26 do, 42 do 12 do 160 do 27 do, 48 do 13 do 170 do 28 do, 54 do 14 do 180 do 29 do, 60 do 15 do 200 do 30 do.

But the act of incorporation provides, that "no person, copartnership, 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. J. NICHOLAS, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners. Philadelphia, Aug. 26 86-1f

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, Smokehouse, Barn, Stable and all other necessary Outhouses. 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 north-east of Entfield, contains about 1112 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 Hope Creek, about 14 miles north of Hillsborough and near Cochrane's Store, contains about 440 acres; enough land cleared to employ 5 or 6 to advantage. The improvements are a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Smokehouse, &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 would dispose of the Stock, Corn, &c. and some household and Kitchen Furniture with me, 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 Hamwell at Tarborough, and the one in Person will be shown on application to me on the premises, or whom the terms can be known, either verbally, or by letter directed to Cochrane's Store, N. C. S. F. ASHE

NOTICE.

THE subscriber at the last term of Wake County Court, administered on the Estate of George Hall, dec'd. All persons therefore, who are indebted to the said estate are requested to come forward and make payment without delay, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law. WILLIAM SCOTT, Raleigh, August 26. 86-1f

WAR DEPARTMENT.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 1st day of October next, in pursuance of 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 any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinities 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, eight 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, 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 as shall appear to be the price of each part thereof, but the 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 the commissaries and commanders of the several posts, to call for, at any time, 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 commissary shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of having 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 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 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.