

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

(VIA ROTTERDAM)

LONDON, SEPT. 20. A letter from Cadiz, communicates the death of the celebrated, but unfortunate Gen. Miranda, who has at length fallen a victim to Spanish barbarity, after an imprisonment of nearly four years, in a horrible dungeon, in violation of a most solemn capitulation. Revenge pursued him even beyond the grave. The monks would not allow his faithful attendant to give him any funeral rites, but carried off the body on the miserable mattress and truckle bed on which he expired, and committed all his garment and every thing that belonged to him, to the flames.

LOUD complaints against the introduction of foreign manufactures still prevail in the Netherlands. Lord Exmouth is to return to England, and not to proceed against Tunis and Tripoli.

GRAIN is now admitted free of duty at Naples, in consequence of the failure of the harvest in Italy.

LETTERS from Paris of Sept. 16 state a majority of the late Chamber of Deputies have circulated a protest against its dissolution, and labor to counteract the views of the king. They say he is badly advised and fatally mistakes the sentiments of persons about him for those of the nation. Frequent despatches are said to take place among the Vendean corps.

FROM CALCUTTA.

We have been favored with a file of Calcutta papers to the last of May.

The British war-ship forces had been disbanded; all the opposition made by the native powers appeared to be effectually reduced, and tranquillity universally restored.

The papers contain numerous appointments made for the permanent government of Batavia. The first division of the booty obtained when this Dutch colony was captured, had been declared. Admiral Stafford's share amounted to upwards of 163,000 dollars; and he had but two-thirds of an eighth.

FROM NAPLES.

New-York, Nov. 5.

The whole of the American Squadron, under Commodore Chauncey, were left at Naples on the 26th August, by Captain Mills, of the schooner Amphion, arrived at Baltimore.

Extract of a letter from Naples, dated Aug. 2.

The demands made by Mr. Pinkney on the King of Naples, have, I understand, been complied with, the king agreeing to pay to the United States the sum of Three hundred thousand Dollars. This business being settled, and all the American Squadron except the schooner Hornet, being now here, it is supposed the fleet will sail in the course of three or four days for Messina; from thence to Syracuse then visit the Barbary states, and proceed to Gibraltar to make arrangements for sending one of the ships home with dispatches, and to carry home the men whose time of service has expired.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated Sept 3.

There are different reports in town respecting the success of Mr. Pinkney's mission to Naples. Our American and English correspondents state that nothing is likely to be done while Italian houses say the differences are adjusted; the Neapolitan government having agreed to pay, at three stated periods, 1,500,000 ducats. It is certain the fleet is on the verge of going away, as is also Mr. Pinkney.

Last evening arrived at this port the U. S. brig Saranac, Capt. Elton, from New-Orleans, and 15 days from Ship Island.

From Capt. Elton we learn that a Spanish brig, prize to a Pirate, had been re-captured by the United States brig Tom-Bowling, and had arrived at the Balize. The pirates who had charge of her were put in an open boat, fifteen leagues from the land, but had reached New-Orleans.

The prize was fallen in with off Barataria, where the pirates intended to unrigle in her cargo.

Capt. Elton was off Bouquilla de Piedras, on the 12th of Sept. and was informed that the Patriots had taken Orisava, where they found a large deposit of specie.

The Spanish government schooner, Courtes, of 4 guns and 63 men, had been captured by the Mexican Patriot (formerly the Gen. Bolivar), after a severe action of two hours and a half. The prize had arrived at Boquilla de Piedras.

The Tom-Bowling arrived at Ship Island about the 12th of September, in a cruise of 50 days in the Bay of

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Boston, Nov. 3.

Captain Upton from Lagaira, sailed on the 4th of October. He informs that he was detained 15 days by embargo, laid in consequence, as was generally supposed, of a defeat of the royal troops in the vicinity of Barcelona, by the insurgents, who had appeared in that neighbourhood in great force, say from 1500 to 2000, with a considerable number of cavalry. The royal troops amounted to from 1200 to 1500, and were defeated with the loss of 8 or 900 men killed and taken prisoners. This engagement took place about the 10th Sept. In consequence, all the inhabitants of Barcelona (those excepted who were in favor of the patriotic cause) left the place, & arrived at Lagaira in a most wretched condition, destitute of almost every thing, and having suffered from the want of provisions on the passage.

A few days previous to capt. Upton's sailing, one or two vessels had arrived from Comana with women & children, who left that place for the same reason as those from Barcelona. The captain of one of the vessels informed, that the greatest consternation and alarm prevailed there on account of the insurgents, who had possession of all the coast to windward, and were in every direction round the city, so that none of the inhabitants could attempt to go into the country without falling into their hands. Skirmishes took place daily.

Immediately after this information was received by the Captain General of the Caracas, all the troops that could be spared from the defence of Lagaira, about 1500, were sent against the insurgents; and when Captain Upton sailed, information was hourly expected of an engagement, which would decide the fate of the Province.

Business was completely at a stand at Lagaira. Two or three vessels were lying in the harbor, with their cargoes on board, and would not discharge; one had actually returned to St. Thomas with her cargo of dry goods.

ON LOTTERIES.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

We have seen, in the National Intelligencer, an advertisement of a gentleman having obtained a patent for a Lottery which is called the Five Number Lottery, drawing only five numbers out of No. 1 to 90, which is open for speculation and betting to any extent. These lotteries are well known throughout Europe. And although we do not wish to express any opinion of them, we might, without hesitation, say, that they entice a spirit of gambling from the prince to the beggar. The patent, however, we understand, is obtained for the purpose of selling to any state, company, or individual, who should wish to apply it for this purpose of raising funds, and who might obtain a permission for the Legislature to that effect.

We cannot help admiring the facile and fashionable plan of patent granting at this day. This five-number lottery system, as we have said, is well known in Europe, and as well known perhaps, and better, too, than the decalogue. There are volumes printed on it. The tables are for sale in every city, and are to be had in various bookstores of the United States. All upon the same principle, with some slight variation.

Thus we consider the taking out a patent for an affair at least 70 years old, to be rather a burlesque on the patent office.

While we are on this subject, we cannot help expressing our opinion, that, whatever revenue may be derived from this liberal gratuity of patents, it certainly tends to cast much injury on genius and the labors of real utility.

We do not mention this with a view to cast any reflections on this gentleman taking out a patent for this lottery, to which he undoubtedly has a right, if he could obtain it; yet we cannot help smiling at the idea. Our opinion is, if we wish to foster genius, and give respectability to patents, that we ought to make better regulations, as regards the patent office, than exist at present. And though by no means equal, we should consider a patent for a billiard table just as fair, and attendant with less general loss, than a patent of this description. If the French five-number system of a lottery ought ever to have operation, we consider it should be alone in the hands of the general government itself.

Query.—Has the general government given this privilege out of their hand, by granting the patents? It would appear wholesome to us that all lotteries, as well as all bridges, canals, roads, and wherever toll is received, should be under the immediate direction of the state or general government and not granted to companies or patented to individuals.

THE FRENCH STATE.

A very uncommon incident is stated, with all the solemnity of truth, in the Baltimore Patriot, of which it becomes our duty to our readers to take notice. It is briefly this: that in consequence of the Postmaster in the city of Baltimore, (J. B. Skinner, Esq.) having, at a public dinner on the 4th of July last, given a toast obnoxious to the French Ministry, he (M. de Neuville,) formally required of our government to dismiss Mr. Skinner from his office, if not otherwise to punish him. The obnoxious toast is thus stated: "The generals of France in exile; the glory of their native land; not to be dishonoured by the denunciations of an insatiable tyrant."

Finding this fact stated in so respectable a paper, we must give credit to what would otherwise be past belief. We should scarcely conceive it possible, that the most perfect stranger to free government, much less that M. de Neuville, who had lived under our laws, and practically known the freedom of our institutions, long before he became the minister of France, could entertain the idea of even reprobating against a freedom of speech, which our constitution sanctions, and no law can restrain.

No other language, nor half so bad, has been applied to the sovereign authority of France, in the toast which is quoted, than is daily applied, without censure or punishment, to the members of our own government, by our public prints, opposed to the administration, and by hundreds of individuals; and the government can no more control the language of those whom it invests with office, than of any other individuals in society. It cannot even secure itself from the censure of its own officers; much less can it claim to chain their tongues, and seal their lips in relation to all the foreign powers, lest perchance some one of their representatives among us, sensitive or more zealous than usual, might take offence. It is enough, it appears to us, if the Executive conducts itself, in its intercourse with foreign powers, with a due regard to their rights and feelings, never invading the one, nor insulting the other.

We have heard it reported, in former times, how truly we say not, that remonstrances have been made by foreign ministers against the freedom of the press; and that the proper officers of our government had replied, as they could not but reply, that they had no other or further control over the press (its freedom being guaranteed by a power paramount to their authority) than what other individuals had. Every man of sense whatever the law and usages of the country he represents, must see and acknowledge the justice of such a reply; nay, one would think, would rejoice to find a country in which the most perfect freedom even licentiousness of speech and of the press, was not incompatible with the strength, permanency and solidity of government.

We hope that this incident, the occurrence of which we cannot now doubt, will not affect the amicable relations between the two nations. It is the interest of the United States to maintain them; our government will assuredly never seek to violate them. Nat. Int.

THE FIRE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Louisiana Courier, Sept. 30.

Saturday last was a day of desolation for the city of New-Orleans. Towards 12 o'clock, just when the workmen who were employed in the Ball-room which Mr. Davis was erecting in Orleans street, were leaving their work to go to dinner, a very dark smoke and soon after a furious flame was perceived coming out by every opening of that building. The citizens immediately repaired to the spot, but it would have been in vain to think of stopping the fire, which had in an instant caught the whole building. To complete the evil the wind was blowing hard from the northward and throwing the flames on several wooden houses situate on the opposite side of the street. The ball room was soon consumed; and the Orleans Theatre which was contiguous to it experienced the same fate. The two squares in front were destroyed, the conflagration threatened to involve a considerable part of the city, when fortunately the wind slackened a little, which gave time to pull down a number of wooden buildings. They by that means succeeded in stopping the progress of the dreadful element towards 3 o'clock P. M.

The loss occasioned by that event is incalculable. The buildings destroyed may be valued at from 5 to 600,000 dollars, besides all the goods furniture and effects which were lost, broken or stolen. The Orleans Theatre and Mr. Davis's ball room were two buildings which greatly contributed to the ornament of the city a great value of which is now deprived. Amidst the disaster, the zeal and activity displayed by a number of citizens, as

well in putting out the fire, as in saving the property of those whose dwellings were burning, has been remarkable. We have witnessed with admiration the courage of some officers of the Navy, who with axes in their hands and among the flames, were working with that sang froid which has distinguished them in so many circumstances. We believe no life has been lost in the awful catastrophe.

Another account estimates the amount of loss at half a million, and the number of houses about 40.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CAROLINA LAW REPOSITORY. CONTAINING THE Reports of the late Term of the Supreme Court and other valuable matter. This number completes the 2d Volume. The Subscribers can receive bound volumes in exchange for their numbers, paying 50 cents for the binding. Raleigh, Oct. 6.

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 having claims are requested to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Raleigh, August 20.

S. BOND Has just received a large Assortment of Fall, Winter, and FANCY GOODS.

AND he is disposed to sell them at a moderate Advance for Cash or on Credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on. He has, among a variety of other articles, the following—Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Second do. do; Double milled Drabs; Pelisse Cloths; Coatings; Plains; Beuskin; Flannels; Green Bazaes; Rose and Striped Blankets; Bonnettes; Fancy Cords; Linen and Cotton Shirtings; Dimities; Cambricks; Calicoes; Ladies' work and dressing boxes; Veils and Shawls; Worsted, cotton, and silk Hosiery; Paint Boxes and Brushes; Flush Lutestring and Levantine Silks; Silk Crapes; Silk Sleeves and Gloves; Rich P. pin; Silk and cotton Umbrellas; Vestings; Shoes; Glass and Queen's Ware; Hardware and Cutlery; Spades and Shovels; Weeding Hoes; Cast-ings; Sugar and Coffee; Cheese; Powder and Shot; Blacksmith Tools, &c. Raleigh, 24th Oct. 1816. 92 tr.

FOR RENT OR LEASE,

For 3 or 5 Years,

VERY HOUSES AND LOT at Person Court-House, North-Carolina. The Houses are new; indeed they are not yet completely finished—the work is now going on, and will be ready for the reception of a family in the early part of December next, when possession will be given. It is believed by the best judges that the Houses are the most convenient and the best calculated of any in the Country for Public Entertainment. The Houses have twelve fire places, two of which are appropriated for Cooking, fixed with Cranes— a 50 feet Piazza on the first story and 24 feet on the second story. The B. R. is in part of the body of the House with doors opening to the dining room and the public room—between the two latter there is no communication, except a window. The Bar windows open to the Piazza, to the Passage and to the Public Room. The Passage is 10 feet wide and 30 feet long, and is between two separate bar buildings, one of which is two story, 30 feet wide and 24 feet long, the other with the end turned to the front 44 story above the C. Bar or Kitchen, 16 by 32, the whole covered under one roof. The victuals from the kitchen can always be conveyed to the dining room without going through the rain, wind or dust, by passing across one end of the passage. There is only one other House of Entertainment at the Court-house—no doubt need be entertained of doing as much Business as a person can attend to. There are a number of other conveniences, but a more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to lease will first choose to view the premises. Stables and other convenient Houses, and the Lot well enclosed, will all be new—besides this, the subscriber has lands lying contiguous to the Court-house, and will grant the privilege of fire-wood. For terms—apply to a Livery soon, to JAS. COCHRAN, Person County, Sept. 20. 88—

A SWINDLER! A SWINDLER!

A FELLOW by the name of ROBERT K. WEST, a most consummate hypocrite and plausible swindler, ran away from Hillsborough, on the night of the 28th instant. He was a journeyman bootmaker in Mr. J. G. Bacon's shop. By his hypocritical and villainous pretences he induced the subscriber to become his security for a pretty considerable amount; and without any regard to common honesty, he left him and the rest of his creditors, in the lurch.

This WEST is 5 feet 9 inches high. He has dark hair, dark eyes, and dark complexion, with a countenance indicative of a disposition to cheat and take. He has lost one tooth before, and talks precipitately with some little impetuosity in his articulation. The forefinger on the left hand is stiff in the joint and useless. He is a very good boot-maker. West has made several states in the union the theatre of his smart dexterities; and if report be true, "his hand has shyly visited many secret places." West says, he was raised in Pennsylvania and has worked at his trade in Kentucky, Tennessee, Baltimore, Richmond, and Petersburg, Va. He also relates, that he was one of the Kentucky Volunteers against Canada, and tells many a tale of chilling perils and "hair breadth escapes," the result of a valiant arm. This West is a would-be-bean, and makes a false ridiculous enough. All honest men are warned against having any connection with the fellow. Any information of his place of residence directed to the subscriber, at Hillsboro' will be gratefully received.

CHARLES COOLEY, Hillsborough, Oct. 23, 1816. 93 34

N. B. Since the above was written, I understand that West has gone on towards South Carolina. Other printers will do well to give their subscribers a caution. C. G.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received a large and general assortment of GOODS, which he is determined to sell for cash or on a short credit to punctual customers.

CHARLES STUART, Raleigh, October 30.

ACCOMMODATION

FOR six or eight Gentlemen can be had during the ensuing session of the Legislature, in a small private family. Enquire of the Printer, October 25.

BOARDING.

MRS. CASSO, respectfully informs the Members of the approaching General Assembly and others, that she is prepared to receive BOARDERS, as usual, at her old Stand, where no exertion will be spared to render her accommodations comfortable to such as may be pleased to favor her with their company. October 25.

BOARDING.

Can be comfortably accommodated during the Session, at the UNION TAVERN, long known by the name of Scott's Tavern. No pains or expense will be spared to render satisfaction. ROBERT PARSLEY, & Co. Raleigh, Oct. 29th, 1816.

BOARDING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the large and roomy Buildings (the late residence of Wm H. Haywood, Esq.) for the purpose of entertaining MEMBERS of the ensuing General Assembly and others who may think proper to call on him. His price for Members of Assembly will be 10s per day.

JOSIAH DILLIARD, A generous price for Fork and Country Produce will be given. J. D. Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1816.

J. R. LORRAIN,

PORTRAIT PAINTER.

OFFERS his Professional Services to the Public, and respectfully invites those Ladies and Gentlemen who desire to inspect Specimens of his Art, to call at the Raleigh Library, between the hours of 3 and 4 in the afternoon.

S. C. BRAME & J. HOLLOWAY,

HAVE formed a connection in the mercantile business under the firm of BRAME & HOLLOWAY, and are now opening three doors above the Star Office, a very extensive supply of GOODS, suitable to the Fall and Winter, which they have determined to sell for a very limited profit, for cash, or on a short credit, if punctuality can be relied on. 91—tr Raleigh, Oct. 17.

OLD STAR ACCOUNTS:

THOSE Agents for the settlement of the Old Star Accounts of Jones & Henderson who have not yet made complete returns of their Collections, are requested to make them, as far as they are able, by the Members of the next General Assembly. They are also desired to inform me of the situation of the accounts which yet remain unpaid. CALVIN JONES. Raleigh, Oct. 31, 1816. 93 tr

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of this county, on the 24th October 1816, a Negro Fellow, who calls himself Willis. Says he belongs to Dr. James Simpson of York county, South Carolina. He is about 30 years of age. Is spare built; and would weigh about 150 lbs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOSEPH HAWKINS, Sheriff of Warren County.

State Bank of North-Carolina.

Raleigh, 5th Nov. 1816. A MEETING of the Stockholders of this BANK, is requested on Monday, the 2d of December next, at the Academy building in this city, for the purpose of electing Directors, &c. Stockholders not having in their power to attend, may vote by proxy, if authorized by Power of Attorney. By order of the Board.

W. H. HAYWOOD, Cas. M.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

SOLOMON HIGH has taken that excellent STAND on Sycamore Street, lately erected by John V. Wilcox, esquire, where he will attend strictly to the Commission Business. He has also taken a LARGE LUMBER HOUSE on the Wharf, where any quantity of GOODS will be received on Storage. Petersburg, Nov. 1st, 1816. 93 3tr

JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber with Cash and consideration pains having selected a great variety in New-York and Philadelphia, offer for sale on very moderate terms, the following articles of the latest importations, consisting of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Musical-Keening and Patent Lever Watches, Silver do. of almost every description, also Gold Chains, Seals and Keys of the newest fashions, some superbly elegant, Gold Vest and Corn-lick buttons and Sleeve do.; Gold and Pearl set Earrings, Finger Rings and Breast Pins, Clasps and Bracelets, Gold, Coral, and Jet Necklaces, Amulet Cases and Lockets, &c. &c. Also, Silver Soup Ladles, Salt Desert, and Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, and Salt Shovels, Scissors, Chains, and Spectacles of all kinds, and suited to all ages, Silver Calendar Pencil Cases, Tooth Picks, Sleeve Buttons, Knitting and Netting Needles, Uppercuts, Hooks and Eyes, and Fruit Knives, Silver Mounted Swords, Razors and Shavers, Pocket Pistols, Rims and Castors, Gilt. Shoes, and Silk Watch Chains, likewise a dozen of the best kind of Eight day Clocks, warranted to perform well, with or without nice Mahogany cases, &c. &c. &c.

Watches and Clocks of the most complicated kind, carefully repaired with promptitude and warranted for twelve months. The above mentioned Goods having been bought almost entirely with Cash, the undersigned is enabled to sell them at reduced prices for Cash.

The subscriber would do injustice to his feelings were he not in this manner to return gratefully acknowledgments for a generous public for past favours, and assures them that he will use his utmost endeavors to deserve a continuation of them.

J. SCOTT, N. B. Cash given for Old Gold and Silver. Raleigh, October 30.