

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

An arrival at Philadelphia from England, brings London dates to the 8th of September. The Philadelphia papers contain copious extracts, which, however, afford nothing materially important.

The Queen had relaxed, and apprehensions were entertained, that her disorder would ultimately prove mortal.

It was ascertained, that the allied sovereigns would not meet till the 27th of September. Lord Castlereagh had left England to attend the Congress.

"We have it from good authority, (observes a weekly paper) that it is the declared purpose of the Emperor ALEXANDER, the moment the Congress commences its sittings at Aix-la-Chapelle, to insist on BONAPARTE's being allowed to return to Europe, and either to live in England as a prisoner of war on his parole; or should our Government refuse its assent to this proposition, at all events to insist upon his removal forthwith from the barren rock upon which he is at present confined."

Death of Sir J. L. Yeo.—Sir James Lucas Yeo is no more. He died of a liver complaint on board the Semper Parva in the passage from Savannah to England.

ON THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From the London Courier.

We stated yesterday that neither in Europe nor in the U. States were there the least symptoms of approaching warfare. But let us take a nearer view of the situation of each of the European powers—and see whether it can possibly be the interest of any of them to wish for, or to provoke, war.

Russia.—What should induce Russia to depart from her pacific system? It has, we know, been said of the Emperor Alexander, that he is ambitious and enterprising, and desirous of filling the same space, in the eye of Europe, that Bonaparte filled. It can only have been said by those who have studied his character very superficially. First, there is this great difference, that the one was always aggressive and unprincipled, undertaking wars for the mere purpose of ambition and conquest; whilst the other has never undertaken one war for aggression or conquest. First, he was defensive against a most offensive and unprovoked warfare. The progress of that war enabled him to turn upon the aggressor—to be the offensive instead of the defensive party; and to emerge in the noblest manner the conqueror of Moscow, by being a party to the salvation of Paris. What could Alexander have to gain by any fresh war? Extent of territory? When the sun never sets upon his dominions? But, in what quarter must he aggrandise them? In Germany? The folly of such a policy would only be equal to the impossibility of its execution—Austria and Prussia, and the rest of Germany, and France, would feel their interest to oppose it. But Turkey, it may be thought, offers a tempting bait to Russia; and because the Empress Catherine had designs against the Ottoman Porte, it has been rashly taken for granted that her grandson is the inheritor of them.—Till we perceive more decisive symptoms of such a disposition on his part than we do at present, we shall not think it necessary to enter upon the discussion. But most not every one see that his Imperial Majesty has, in common with all other powers of the continent, sufficient to occupy his attention at home?—to heal the wounds of the last war—to encourage and reward industry and commerce—to patronize the arts and sciences—to extend the action of civilization throughout his immense territories?

Prussia is without the slightest motive for war. The recovery of those territories of which she had been deprived, the dilapidations and burdens to which they were so long victims, render it necessary for her to direct her most serious attention to her internal situation. Her own and every other nation's prayer should be that she may have peace at home. But her philosophers! her constitution mongers! her metaphysicians!

Austria must be, of all the powers of Europe, the least inclined and least likely to gain by war. Raised from the depth of adversity to all her former prosperity; having regained those territories of which she had been successively deprived.—Italy and the Tyrol; more than indemnified for the loss of the Netherlands by the accession of the Venetian dominions, her entire solicitude and desire must be, that a long and secure peace may enable her to consolidate the prosperity of her vast possessions. It is a noble and virtuous empire! so united throughout all its distresses; so firm and respectable in adversity; so faithful to its sovereign in all its calamities, that,

whilst the politician regards it with wonder, the philanthropist and the patriot contemplate it with affection and respect! Upon Austria, Europe may safely rely, as one of the most devoted advocates of peace.

France.—This is in every point of view the most important of all: placed in the centre of Europe, she must, more or less, influence every nation around her; but we are far from sharing those alarms which some writers have indulged respecting her.—They would induce us to believe that she cherishes the project of regaining the unnatural preponderance she once possessed. Upon this we can only observe, that, as such a project is evidently impracticable, we cannot suppose that it can enter even into the dreams of any member of the French government. But those who affect to be of this opinion, do not or will not, see the difference between the two periods. France was then under the despotic government of one man, whose whole mind and means were engrossed by ambition; war and disturbance were the only elements in which he could live, "and move, and have his being," he was not formed for peace, nor peace for him; his power was too great—his title too hollow to enable him to brave and encounter a long season of tranquillity. His purpose, and in his position we cannot say it was an impolitic purpose, was, like our 4th Henry, to engage his subjects in foreign quarrels. Less rest & being still might make them look too near into my state.

But the present period presents us with no such defects in the title of the sovereign—no such imperious cause for occupying the minds of the nation with foreign war. We have the old legitimate stock replaced upon the throne, strengthened and guarded by a representative system, "which was not so before." The motives for peace must be in Louis XVIII. quite as strong as in Bonaparte were the motives for war. And if we look into the composition of the two Chambers it is impossible not to see, that their individual as well as general interest is to consolidate and secure things as they are. Elements of discontent there may be in France as well as in all other countries; there may be some even so regardless of the repose of the world as to regret the dethronement of the Usurper; but, their number must now be too few to inspire any man with serious apprehensions. Undoubtedly there have been, since the second restoration, seditious movements in different parts; but they have not, in any very great degree, checked or impaired the general march of the government, and it were impossible to deny that the approaches to tranquillity, improvement, and consolidation, have, particularly within the last year, been evident and rapid. The evacuation of the army of occupation will, according to all appearances, be effected without producing any inconvenience or injury to the tranquillity of the State.

The British Empire.—We need scarcely have given ourselves any trouble to shew that Great-Britain is not and cannot be desirous of war.—The whole of her policy—all her legislative deliberations—all her executive operations; are to render that peace, which she had so large a share in achieving, long, secure, and happy. As her prosperity is the prosperity of all other nations, so the prosperity of other nations is hers; and they are so well impressed with the truth of this, that there is not one nation in Europe, or out of it, with which her correspondence is not of the most cordial and friendly nature—so that, as we said yesterday, if we were desired "to name the period when a long and happy peace was likely to unite all nations, we should name the present."

It will be seen that we have omitted all mention of Spain and Portugal, and of the Netherlands and Sicily, and Sweden and Denmark; and the minor German powers: because there can be no danger from any of them, so long as the policy of the five great Powers, that the peace of Europe shall not be disturbed, remains in force.

PROBABLE BUSINESS

OF THE Approaching Session of Congress.

From the National Intelligencer.

On the 16th of Nov'r. commences the second session of the Fifteenth Congress, which must terminate on the 4th day of March next ensuing, embracing a term of nearly fifteen weeks. Though no extraordinary occurrences at home or abroad await the decisions of Congress; though peace prevails with all the world, and in all human probability no war is at hand; though our revenue is abundant, and no taxes are to be laid, though the circumstances of the nation are prosperous beyond example, and no grievances are to be redressed; it is impossible to look without interest to the assemblage of the National Representatives on the coming, or indeed, on any occasion, without deep interest. The powers and energies of the government are in

their hands; and though no emergency call them into activity, they are awful even in repose.

But it is not on extraordinary occasions only that the powers of the government are to be exercised. There are never wanting subjects which call for legislative interposition, though involving none of the higher attributes of sovereignty; subjects deeply interesting to one section or other of the community, if not to all. Of those matters which will probably occupy the attention of Congress at the ensuing session, though none may be certainly predicted, some may be conjectured; and a moment's reflection will shew that they are of no light interest.

We shall not pretend to enumerate the various objects of legislation which will present themselves. The unfinished business of the last session alone, would be sufficient to occupy much of the time of that which approaches; and, if we add the annual bills of appropriation, &c. which must be passed, there will remain little time for the organization of new projects. Many such however, will doubtless be presented. Propositions which have been discussed at former sessions, and rejected, will, in all likelihood, be revived. Among these are the highly important questions respecting internal improvement; respecting an uniform system of bankruptcy; respecting the commutation of soldiers' lands; the Military academies; the Invalid corps, and all the *viceries* of provision for the past, and preparation for the future—amongst which, we trust, will not be overlooked, or soon rejected, the proposition for indemnifying, out of our full treasury, those who lost their all during the late war, by the destruction of their property, in consequence of its having been engaged in the service of the United States.

We have no doubt that, among the new subjects of discussion at the present session, will be, in one shape or other, the merits of the Bank of the United States. It is not likely that what has occupied so much public attention, will escape the notice of Congress; though it does not appear probable to us that anything will be found requiring their intervention.—Connected with this question, perhaps some discussion may take place on the practicability of adjusting the exchange between different sections of the country, by means of a government paper. We incline to believe, however, that this subject will not present itself to Congress, as some seem to have supposed it might, in the shape of a direct proposition.

The late laws respecting the collection of the revenue having been in operation long enough to test their utility, and try the advantages and defects of the system, it is not improbable some amendments may be made to them. There is a very general impression that the laws for preventing the importation of slaves require amendment; and we hope they will receive it if they do.

There is every probability that, at the next session, two of the present Territories of the United States, Missouri and Alabama, will be authorized to form constitutional state governments, preparatory to their being admitted into the Union. They are said to have the requisite numbers, & sound policy recommends that, as soon as possible, they shall be allowed to govern themselves. The territorial governments are always exasperations on our system.

Of those matters which are connected with the foreign policy of the United States, we cannot, without the necessary materials on which to form an opinion, speak with any certainty. Every thing we hear, however, leads us to hope that the state of our foreign relations is generally satisfactory, and, where it is least so, is likely to improve.

To the Message of the President at the opening of the session, however, we must look for information of the highest interest on this head, and on many others.—That document will probably disclose, for example, the nature and aspect of our commercial negotiation with Great-Britain; the state of our relations with Spain; the report of our commissioners lately returned from Buenos Ayres, and the views of the Executive thereon, &c. Much is also to be communicated respecting the progress and termination of the Seminole war; respecting the progress of the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent; respecting the progress of the exploration of our western territory, and of the establishment of posts on that frontier; and respecting other prudential measures, which have entered largely into the policy of the present administration.

Upon the whole, we expect an animated and useful session, characterized rather by efficient action, than by prolonged debate.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that the same members partake in the deliberations of Congress at the next session, as did at the last; the new elections, which we are daily announcing, not taking effect until the fourth day of March next, on which day commences the term of service of the Sixteenth Congress.

FROM THE ESSEX REGISTER.

At this time, the jealousy of the rights of conscience is justly required of all our citizens, from the many arts to endanger free enquiry. When humble sects are to be punished for indiscretion, when usurped power in one combination of men is opposed to the freedom of worship in another, and when the votaries of foreign establishments are active to give them authority by superstition as well as usurpation. To see the consequences we refer to RUSHWORTH, for the fate of Alexander Leighton, D. D. When arraigned, the Dr. confessed the writing of his book, to remonstrate against grievances in church and state, with no ill intention, but to gain such redress as the honour of the king, the quiet of the people, and the peace of

the church might require. It was in the sixth year of Charles, and in 1630, when our fathers landed at Salem.

"Friday, Nov. 16, part of his sentence was executed on him in this manner in the new palace at Westminster, in term time, 1. He was severely whipped before he was sent to the pillory. 2. Being se in the pillory, he had one of his ears cut off. 3. One side of his nose slit. 4. Branded on one cheek with a red hot iron with the letters S. S. signifying a stirrer up of sedition, and afterwards carried back again prisoner to the fleet, to be kept in close custody. And on that day seven night, his sores upon his back, ear, nose, and face, being not cured, he was whipped again at the pillory in Cheapside, and there the remainder of his sentence was executed upon him by cutting off the other ear, slitting the other side of his nose, and branding the other cheek. It was agreed that he was a person of abilities, but it was thought proper to make this example. But, says a writer under the signature of the modern fanatic, not long after the event, "Who would not rather live among Hottentots or Tartars, than such merciless tormentors?"

We refer to no nation. Spiritual pride is the same every where. The man who anathematise without shame, would, if they could, torment without mercy.

VALUABLE SALES AT AUCTION,

IN THE TOWN OF JEFFERSON. Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 19th Nov. Two Hundred Lots.

Those who are not informed of its situation, it may be necessary to mention that Jefferson is laid off on the west side of Peedee River, at the foot of Guanshosh's about 6 or 7 miles below the narrows of the Yadkin.—That part nearest the river is a fine rich bottom, and as it recedes gradually rises into an elevated ridge which commands a romantic view six or seven miles down the river and affords the most desirable situation for private residence. There are three springs of delightful water dispersed through the Town in the most advantageous manner, &c. (Experience had not already established the fact) that with other circumstances affords the very best security that the place will be healthy. The country by which Jefferson is surrounded is fertile and wealthy, and that part of the river on which the Town stands is the best calculated to command the tribute of its productions.

The access to Jefferson is extremely on the south side, it is accessible by the Peedee River, the navigation of which may be made safe and easy as high up as this place, but no farther. A road leading into the Salisbury road, and to the contemplated landing above the narrows of the Yadkin, which latter place is not more than 8 miles from Jefferson, a circumstance which gives it the advantage of the navigation above the narrows requiring a portage of only eight miles. A road will also be opened by the day of sale on the east side of the river one quarter of a mile in length, which will bring us into the great road leading from Fayetteville to Morganton. The Subscribers deem it unnecessary to say anything to the public to induce them to purchase, except to set forth the advantages which the place really does present; and it is the general impression that a town some where near that point must shortly spring up—surely that which combines the most comforts and conveniences for trade, will and ought to be the place of its location; to be convinced that none surpasses Jefferson in this respect, requires nothing but inspection; of which advantage it is hoped persons having any idea of entering into speculations of that kind will avail themselves before the day of sale.

Terms—Twelve months credit, notes with approved security.

Oct. 22, 1818. J. LEVY, & CO. 97 & 2 N

PUBLIC SALE, OF LOTS IN THE TOWN OF CLINTON.

On Tuesday, the 22d of December next, will be offered at Public Auction, One Hundred and Forty-one LOTS in the Town of Clinton, Rowan county, N. C. Terms of sale—a credit of 12 & 18 months will be given, purchasers giving bonds with approved securities.

The Town of Clinton is situated on the Yadkin river, at the confluence of the north and south branches. The contemplated improvements on the Yadkin will render that river navigable more than 150 miles above the narrows. Pub' convenience will hereafter require a commercial establishment at some point between the narrows and the head of navigation, where the surplus produce of the intermediate country may be shipped, and supplies of foreign merchandise received. It may be readily foreseen that such an establishment will be the result of those changes in the agricultural & commercial character of the country, to which the progress of internal improvements now in operation, must necessarily give rise.—The local geography of the country, the intersection of public highways, and the fertility of the surrounding soil, appear to point out the confluence of the two rivers as the natural situation for an extensive business. The public must decide whether their common interest will be promoted by giving their sanction to this selection. By the prosperity of a commercial town on the Yadkin, situated at a convenient place for the transaction of business, the public will be enabled at an early period, to realize the advantages of internal navigation. Arrangements have been made for the erection of bridges over both rivers. Boats will be prepared for the transportation of produce, and in the meantime, mercantile houses will be established where such articles as may be required for the consumption of the country, will be furnished.

To the Citizens of Rowan, the central position of this place must be a consideration of some importance, and to others it will afford a strong guarantee for the permanent prosperity of the town.

THE PROPRIETORS.

October 25. 97 1/2 N

BLANKS Of all descriptions will be had at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

F. C. & R. TUCKER.

In addition to their former stock, they have just received from the North and West, a large and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c. suitable for the present and future season. They invite their friends and acquaintances to call and see them, as they intend to sell on the most reasonable terms. Raleigh, Oct. 14.

LOTS FOR SALE.

WISH to sell 4 acre Lots in the City of Raleigh, adjoining to each other, forming a square; these lots are situated near the City, with a good view of the part of the City on them, at present owned by Willie Jones, Esq. The terms of sale made easy to the purchaser, and possession given on the 1st day of January next.

STEPHEN BAYWATER.

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders, Books for Subscription to an increase of the Capital Stock of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, will be opened at the places, and under the direction of the persons hereinafter mentioned, on the 1st day of Monday of November next, and continuing for forty days then next, so that all such regulations as may be deemed proper by the Stockholders in general meeting, which will be communicated to the Stockholders appointed to receive notice of the same, at Fayetteville under the direction of John W. Wright, Bladen County, Thomas Smith, New-Manover, Philip Alston, Randolph, Samuel H. Hines, Guilford, Richard Woodland, Orange, A. D. Worthington, Chatham, John A. Boney, Caswell, Alex. Murray, Rockingham, Samuel H. Hines, Stokes, Charles F. Boney, Rowan, Jesse A. Pearson, Montgomery, Andrew Wale, Richmond, Wm P. Leisk, Anson, Wm Johnson, Wake, John Howard, Sampson, Gabriel Holmes.

HENRY BRANSON, Pres't, Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1818. 94 1/2 N

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders entered into at their annual meeting in July last.

Public Notice is hereby given, that an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company will be held in the Town House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2nd day of November next. It is of importance to be present for the consideration of this meeting, it is desirable that such of the Stockholders as cannot give their personal attendance, will avail themselves of the representation by Proxy.

HENRY BRANSON, Pres't, Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1818. 94 1/2 N

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

THE Stockholders of the Company are hereby notified that a fifth Instalment of Ten Dollars on each and every Share of the Stock of this Company is required to be paid to the Treasurer in Fayetteville on Tuesday the 10th day of November next.

J. W. WRIGHT, Treas'r, Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1818. 94 1/2 N

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, HERTFORD COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1818.

William B. Chestnut, vs. Rhoderick Joiner. Orig. Attach.

THE defendant in this case, being absent without the county, and the Court being satisfied thereof, it is ordered, that notice be given him by public advertisement, in the Raleigh Register, for three months, that unless he be and appear at the next Court to be held for the county of Hertford, at the Court-House in Winton, on the 4th Monday in November next, and reply, plead or demur, final Judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded.

Test. JOS F. DICKINSON, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Mecklenburg County. Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1818.

Elizabeth Smith, vs. William Smith & Alimony. Petition for Divorce.

T appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, William Smith, is not a citizen of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Star, and Raleigh Register newspapers printed in the City of Raleigh, that unless the said William Smith appear at the next term of said Court to be held on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the plaintiff's petition, it will be heard ex-parte, and judgment pro confesso entered against him.

GEORGE GRAHAM, c. s. c. l.

A PROCLAMATION.

One Hundred Dollars Reward. WHEREAS it has been made appear to me that a certain HEZEKIAH WHEELER, of Northampton County, stands charged with the murder of George Edwards of said County, & that said Wheeler has made his escape:

Now, therefore, to the end that he may be brought to Justice, the above Reward will be given to any person or persons, who will apprehend and confine the said Wheeler in any Jail, so that he may be brought to Justice, & I do moreover enjoin, and command all Officers Civil and Military within this State, to apprehend and bring said Wheeler to Justice. WHEELER is between forty-five and fifty years old, stout made, nearly six feet high, florid complexion, his face much scarred from fighting, and has lost the fourth or middle finger from his right hand, at the second joint. It is believed he will attempt to get to the State of Georgia.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same at the City of Raleigh, on the 15th day of October, 1818.

JOHN BRANSON, By the Governor, WILL FLEMING, Private Sec'y.