

# FORNIGN NEWS.

## LATE FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, Sept. 21.

By the ship Hercules, Capt. Cobb, we have received regular files of London and Liverpool papers, and Lloyd's Lists. The Hercules sailed on the 13th of August.

Information has been received in England from the Cape of Good Hope, of the arrival at Alagoa Bay of 3000 persons from London, who went out for the purpose of forming a settlement at that place. Letters speak favorably of the settlement, which is about 190 miles from the sea.

The Courier of the 10th states, that it is true, as stated, in a morning paper, that the Queen has addressed a letter to the King. The nature of its contents he professes not to know, but the public will soon be put in possession of the correspondence; but professes himself uncharitable enough to think, that it has taken place rather for popular than private ends;—if, however, it should be erroneous, he should be most happy to contradict it. *Gaz.*

LONDON, AUG. 11.

The Paris papers which are due this morning, have not arrived, but we have received private letters from that capital, from which we subjoin a few extracts. They contain a little of political news, and some of the fashionable gossip of the Salons.

PARIS, AUG. 7.

"There is nothing new either in politics or in finance. The only incident at all worthy attention appears to me to be the conduct of Austria, with regard to Naples—the refusal on the 26th July, to admit Prince Cariati, the new Minister, into the Emperor's presence, or even to Metternich's—and the declaration of the old Neapolitan Ambassador Ruffo, that he should not take the oath of fidelity to the new Constitution, and should remain at Vienna. When one compares these circumstances with the Russian Declaration in answer to the Chevalier de Zee's Note, one is tempted to conjecture that the peace of Europe, will ere long, be troubled—that the views and plans of Russia on the south of Europe will, ere long, be put into execution—and that the Court of St. Petersburg, dexterously taking advantage of the apprehensions of Austria for her Italian possessions, will engage her in an Italian war, the evident result of which must be a general conflagration throughout all Italy. Where these events, should they take place, may lead us to, it is impossible to say; the after thought of Russia is probably to swallow the oyster."

"The troops under the orders of General Campana, have received considerable reinforcements from the deserters who are hourly flocking to his standard. The people, far from rejoicing at the late events, do not conceal their dread of the dangers with which their country is menaced. The papers of Vienna under date of the 29th July, announce, the Field Marshal Bianchi has received orders to march an army of 20,000 men towards Romana. It is probable that a certain portion of the Neapolitan army has already been disembarked in Sicily, great preparations having been made to that effect before the departure of the courier."

"The intelligence of the commotions, which have broken out in Sicily, is unhappily confirmed. It is not yet known whether the movement is national or only popular; but it is certain that the cry of Sicilian Independence has been heard at Palermo, and that it has been the signal of bloody catastrophes. The Sicilians not willing to appear to receive the law of the Neapolitans, have added to their colors the yellow color, which is that of their island.—They marched into the forts, where it was easy for them to surprize the garrison, as no mistrust was entertained. But the royal troops soon re-entered the forts, and they flattered themselves to maintain their position, when the insurgents arrived with powerful reinforcements. After sustaining the most vigorous resistances, the latter again succeeded in hoisting, in all quarters, the Independent flag. The number of men killed on both sides is estimated at 2000.—*Gaz. de France.*

The Lord Chancellor left the Court of Chancery this day at one o'clock, to receive a communication from Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, which is supposed to relate to the correspondence between their majesties. There is a report in the west end of the town that the proceedings against the Queen will be stopped, but we do not know upon what authority it rests.—*Globe.*

The late Mr. Baring.—We had the pain first to make known to our readers, the unfortunate death of the above respected individual; and we now give some particulars of the event, calculated to affect even the hardest heart. Mr. Baring was in the prime of life, possessed of above forty thousand pounds a year, with a lovely

wife, aged 24, and a numerous family. He had twice attended divine service on that fatal Sunday, when walking on the beach with his lady and children, proposed to his young friend, a Clergyman, that they should just take a short turn in his yacht, which was then lying off. Mr. B. and his clerical friend embarked accordingly. Mrs. B. and the children remaining spectators on shore. They had not sailed above 200 yards, when Mr. B. proposed to change places with his companion, and for that purpose stepped forward; but catching his foot against some part of the vessel, he was precipitated overboard. His friend leaning hastily over the side to assist him, upset the boat. The agonizing shrieks of his wife at length attracted assistance; the body was brought to shore, and Mr. B. heaved a sigh; it was his last, for unhappily no one was at hand to apply the means of resuscitation. He was an excellent swimmer, but from the appearance of his forehead, he was probably stunned by falling against some part of the vessel.

Not the least of the melancholy details is yet to be given—Mrs. B. became a furious maniac stripping off her hair, bracelets and clothes, till almost in a state of nudity, she was secured and now lies confined in utter darkness. We scarcely know whether it would be humane to wish her to sustain these dreadful pangs which her acute sensibility must awake to, should her sensibility be restored!—What a picture of misery! What a lesson on the stability of human life and human happiness! Mr. Baring was the son of Sir F. Baring.

## THE LATEST.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28.

The ships William Penn and Electra, arrived here yesterday morning, from Liverpool and London, with late dates.

The papers contain an account of an insurrection in Sicily, dated from Naples, the 25th of July. It is stated that the insurrection broke out about midnight of the 15th of July; that the populace possessed themselves of a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and a powder magazine, and carried by assault three of the principal forts. They set at liberty 700 galley slaves and 1500 felons, and gave them arms. Nearly the whole of the garrison were massacred, and those who escaped made prisoners and confined in one of the forts. The populace then divided into two parties, one anxious for the British constitution, the other for that of Spain; while some cried out for independence and a republic, and commenced firing upon their fellow-citizens. Several palaces having been burnt, and several noblemen assassinated. The public buildings containing the records of the courts of justice have been destroyed, and all the documents burnt. British subjects and property were, however, respected by both parties. A brisk firing was continued from the 15th to 20th of July.

In the London Times of the 14th August is the Queen's letter to the King, dated 7th August. The Times observes, "It is clear and strong—it is indignant and pathetic; there is no evil passion which it does not shame—there is no generous, or manly, or moral feeling which it does not rouse, with animated and unadorned eloquence. The illustrious writer speaks home to every heart when she describes her unexampled wrongs; while the reasoning which she offers against the intended aggravation of them deserves to be deeply pondered by every thinking mind in the community."

The following is the concluding paragraph of this interesting letter:

"I have now frankly laid before your majesty a statement of my wrongs and a declaration of my views and intentions.—You have cast upon me every slur to which the female character is liable. Instead of loving, honoring, and cherishing me, agreeably to your solemn vows, you have pursued me with hatred, scorn, and with all the means of destruction. You wrested from me my child, and with her my only comfort and consolation. You sent me sorrowing through the world, and even to my sorrows pursued me with unrelenting persecution. Having left me nothing but my innocence, you would now, by a mockery of justice, deprive me even of the reputation of possessing that. The poisoned bowl and the pointed arrow means more manly than perjured witnesses and partial tribunals; and they are less cruel, inasmuch as life is less valuable than honor. If my life would have satisfied your majesty, you should have had it, on the sole condition of giving me a place in the same tomb with my child; but since you would send me dishonored to the grave, I will resist the attempt with all the means that I shall please God to give me."

The trial of the Queen commenced on the 17th of August, before the House of Lords. The concourse of people which assembled in the vicinity was immense. The Lord Chancellor arrived at the House of Lords at a quarter past eight. At half past nine the Duke of Wellington arrived on horseback. The papers say his reception was not flattering. The Duke of

York appeared on horseback shortly after, & was greeted with loud cheers, which his Lordship acknowledged by taking off his hat several times.

At a quarter past nine precisely, the Queen arrived at St. James square, from Brandenburg House. The people assembled in the square greeted her with the most enthusiastic cheers, the clapping of hands, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Her majesty graciously expressed her gratitude by frequent inclinations of her head, and on alighting from her travelling carriage, repeatedly bowed to the assembled multitude.

After the House of Lords had been organized, the Queen, attended by Lady Hamilton, and followed by her counsel, entered the House from the robing room. Their Lordships rose and made an obeisance. Her majesty took a seat in a chair prepared for her beside the steps of the throne.—She was dressed in mourning, with a white veil thrown over her head, which covered her bust.

After some preliminary points of law had been settled, Mr. Brougham, the Queen's counsel, came forward for the purpose of being heard generally against the principle of the Bill. He made a speech of considerable length, which he concluded as follows:

"The sooner you retract the step you were induced to take in an unwary moment, the sooner you will promote the peace and real safety of the country, and the more you will consult the true dignity and honor of the crown. If your lordships decide that this measure shall proceed no further, you will be saviours of the state, and secure the substantial happiness of the whole community."

Mr. Denman was then called, and informed by the Lord Chancellor, that but two counsel could be heard. Mr. Denman, on account of indisposition, asked the indulgence of being heard the next day, which was granted, and the house adjourned.

The Queen left the house almost immediately, amidst the shouts of the multitude.

On the question for annulling the proceedings, the votes were, Contents, 41—Non-Contents 200.

Lord Byron arrived in London on the evening of the 17th inst. just as the House of Lords had adjourned, with despatches for the Queen from the Continent.

The accounts from the Continent, represent tranquility to be restored in Italy.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

Peers are crowding to town from all parts, from the continent as well as Scotland and Ireland. The metropolis will be more full of nobility and gentry, than at any time within the memory of man.

The Pioneer schooner is now passing up the river Thames, with a cargo of witnesses against the Queen, from the continent, which she received from a foreign man of war in the North Sea.

We trust that this day will not pass over without a question being put to his majesty's ministers in the house of lords, as to their interference with despotic courts on the continent, against the efforts of a people who are struggling for a representative government. Rumors of a policy fatal to the peace and credit of this country, are abroad; and it is material that a moment of such internal disturbance, the public mind should not be alarmed by accounts of subsidies, and of interference with continental disputes, that would plunge us into the gulph of bankruptcy.

## THE DISCOVERY.

It is a singular fact, that the newly discovered land in the Pacific Ocean, south of Cape Horn, has been known to brother Jonathan, at least so long that a voyage to and from the Island has actually been completed out of the port of Stonington, Connecticut. But, less ambitious about the honor than the profit, he was content, from the experience of the first voyage, to move on quietly in the purchase of ships, which he has done to the extent of seven or eight within a few months—all of which have gone a whaling, but they have been more probably gone a sealing. About two years ago a ship was fitted out of this port, (New-York) on shares, for an Island unknown to any one except the captain, where seals which had never been disturbed by man, were as tame as kittens, and more plenty than at any place upon earth." This was the language used to induce others to take an interest, the possessors of the secret being rich in knowledge, but poor in purse. The ship, however, proceeded, but was unfortunately cast away before she reached her destination.

When our brethren of Stonington have made as much as they wish by keeping the secret, we hope they will favor the world with some account of their discovery.

It is probable that the people in New Haven have been making some guess of the existence of this Island,

as they too have been looking out for whaling ships.—*Merc. Adv.*

FROM THE ILLINOIS GAZETTE.

Strongly impressed with the absolute necessity of the laws which prohibit the inhabitants of free states from harboring or secreting slaves who may have escaped from their masters, in neighboring states where slavery is tolerated, the inhabitants of the English settlement, Edwards' county, feel themselves much aggrieved by a false and mischievous report, that this settlement is become a harbor for runaway slaves; a report which must give cause of great uneasiness to our neighbors of Kentucky. I, therefore, think it my duty to declare, in the most explicit manner, that no negro who could not give proof of his freedom, ever has found, or ever will find employment or protection in this settlement, as far as my influence extends; and in this sentiment I believe I have the concurrence of every respectable inhabitant. I also declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there is not, at this time, in the whole English settlement, a single slave harbored or secreted in any manner; nor, indeed, a slave of any description.

MORRIS BIRKBECK,  
Wanborough, Edwards' county,  
August 29, 1820.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WARREN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1820.

Lewis Y. Christmas } Original attachment  
Thos H. Christmas } returned levied on

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas H. Christmas, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: it is therefore ordered, that notice be given, the said Thomas H. Christmas by advertisement for three months in the Register, printed at Raleigh; that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court-House in Warrenton on the 4th Monday in November next, replevy and plead, judgment will be returned against him.

98 CAS. DRAKE, C. W. C. C.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by various acts of Congress, the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (according to law) of public lands shall be held as follows, viz:

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 51 to 55, in range 26, west of the 5th principal meridian line.  
50 to 55, ranges 27 and 28 do.  
51 to 55, range 29 do.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 51 to 56, in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line.  
50 to 56, in ranges 31, 32 and 33 do.

At St. Louis, in said state, on the first Monday in December next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in range 1 and 2, east of the 5th principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of

Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and 4, east.

At the same place, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Townships 35 to 44, in range 5 & 6, east & of 43 & 44, in range 7 east.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, in the said state, on the first Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships 34, in ranges 1 to 14, east of the 5th principal meridian line.  
33, range 4, east do.  
29, 30 & 31 do.  
31, 32 & 33 5 do.

At Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 8 to 13, in range 9, west of the 3d principal meridian line.

11 to 13 10 and 11 do.  
6 to 13 12 and 13 do.  
8 to 12 14 do.

At Vandavia, in the said state, on the third Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 1, east of 3d principal meridian line.  
7 to 10 2 do.  
8 to 10 ranges 3, 4, 5 and 6 do.  
1, 8, 9 and 10 range 7, east do.  
1, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 8 do.

At Palestine, in said state, on the second Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships 6 to 10, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line.  
5 to 10 range 14 west of 2d principal meridian line do.  
8, 9 and 10 ranges 12 and 13 do.

At Detroit, in Michigan Territory, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of Townships 8, 9 & 10 S. in ranges 4 & 5 east.  
8 & 9 6 do.  
7, 8 & 9 7 & 8 do.

Except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number of section, township, and range.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of September, 1820.

JAMES MONROE,  
By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

October 5, 1820. 98 11st May.

## MUSEUM.

M. R. A. HENDERSON, of Newbern, has presented to the Raleigh Museum, with several other articles, a young Alligator, which will for a time be exhibited at that place. October 4, 1820. 99

## RALEIGH ACADEMY.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Students of this Institution will commence on Friday the 31st of next month, and close on the Thursday or Friday following. Parents, Guardians, and the Friends of the Institution generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Board,  
WM. HILL, Secretary.  
October 4, 1820. 98

## WARRENTON ACADEMY.

HAVING engaged Mr. Geo. W. EREEMAN, to take charge of this Institution the ensuing Year, the Trustees feel it incumbent on them to state that they have taken great pains to acquaint themselves with his character and qualifications; in each of which he sustains the highest reputation. He has been engaged for the last six years in different Seminaries in this State, & they understand has always given satisfaction to those who have entrusted their children to his care—His character as a good disciplinarian is exceeded by none, which is deemed a great recommendation.

His emoluments depending chiefly on the success of the Academy, the arrangements of it will be given up to him as far as will comport with the duty of the Trustees. They can with confidence recommend this Institution to the attention of Parents and Guardians generally.

The buildings attached to the Academy will be occupied by Mr. Ereeman, who will Board such Students as may wish to live with him, on the customary terms.

The Exercises will be commenced under his care on the 1st of January next. Prices of Tuition will remain as hitherto.

By order of the Board,  
GEO. W. ANDERSON, Secy.  
Warrenton, Sept. 30. 98

The Petersburg Intelligencer is requested to insert the above, once a week till the 1st of January, and charge the Trustees of the Academy.

By authority of the State of Virginia.

## SECOND LOTTERY

For the improvement of

## INTERNAL NAVIGATION

Between the States of VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.

Drawing to take place on Thursday the 19th October, (inst) when the first drawn Number will be entitled to a Prize of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

## SCHEME.

- 1 Prize of \$15,000
- 2 Prizes of 5,000
- 15 Prizes of 1,000
- 5 Prizes of 500
- 25 Prizes of 100
- 40 Prizes of 50
- 150 Prizes of 20
- 2500 Prizes of 12

8000 Tickets only.

Stationary Prizes as follow:

The 1st drawn No. will be entitled to \$1,000  
1st drawn 100 Blanks 1st day, to \$12 each  
1st drawn 100 Blanks 2d day, to \$12 each  
1st drawn No. on the 3d day, to \$1,000  
1st drawn 100 Blanks 3d day, to \$12 each  
1st drawn 100 Blanks 4th day, to \$12 each  
1st drawn No. on the 5th day, to \$1,000  
1st drawn 100 Blanks 5th day, to \$12 each  
Three 1st drawn Nos. on the 7th day, to One Thousand Dollars each  
Three 1st drawn Nos. on the 9th day, to One Thousand Dollars each  
The 1st drawn No. on the 10th day, to \$1,000  
1st drawn No. on the 12th day, to \$5,000  
1st drawn No. on the 15th day, to \$15,000

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

THE DRAWING will take place in the Borough of Norfolk, and the whole Lottery will be finished in SIXTEEN DRAWINGS ONLY.—The Prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. payable in CASH, sixty days after the completion, at the Office of Discount and Deposite of the BANK OF VIRGINIA.

Under the management of

Luke Wheeler, John E. Holt,  
George Newton, William B. Lamb,  
John Tunis, Miles King,  
Mordecai Cooke, William T. Nivison,  
John Cooper.

Whole Tickets and Shares in the greatest variety of Numbers, to be had at

## HILL'S

Office, Corner of Wide-Water Street & Commerce Street, Norfolk, Va.

Present price.

Whole Tickets, \$11 1/4 Quarters, \$2 7/8  
Halves, 5 50; Eighths, 1 3/4

Post-paid orders, enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, for Whole Tickets or Shares, from any part of the Union, will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as applied for in person.—Address to

GEORGE B. HILL, Norfolk, Va.

\* Adventurers are advised to carefully themselves with Tickets, while they are at the present price, which will not long be the case; upon examination of the Scheme, it will be found particularly advantageous to those who adventure early, as there is scarcely any risk in the beginning.

Clubs and individuals accommodated with a succession or the greatest diversity of Numbers, and the usual allowance made to those who purchase largely to sell again.

North and South Carolina, Georgia, Bank of the Valley, District, and the Notes of all other Specie paying Banks in the Union, received in payment.

\* A regular Check Book will be kept of the Drawings, and all Tickets examined and returned; the earliest information will be given of the success of Tickets bought at this Office. Norfolk, Va. Oct. 1, 1820. 98