

New-York, July 25.

By the ship Nestor, Capt. Lee, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received papers of the 16th ult. and London papers to the evening of the 14th. They announce no new events of importance; those of the last date are principally filled with the proceedings of the great meeting held at the London Tavern to consider of the best means of affording assistance to the Spaniards. Lord Wm. Bentinck presided. The sum of 4,795 pounds was subscribed. In the course of the proceedings, the Editor of the London Sun came forward, and stated that the false accounts relative to the affairs of Spain, which had appeared in the English papers, were prepared in Paris, and produced good proof that he had received overtures from the French Cabinet to publish such articles as should be furnished through their embassy at the rate of 500 francs per article.

News of the Revolution in Portugal had just reached London through Paris, by a telegraphic despatch, dated Bayonne, June 12. No events at Lisbon subsequent to the 30th May, are mentioned; the weather having interrupted the communication, it was not known whether the despatch was finished.

The London Courier now says, "It is confidently expected that the next advices from Sir W. A. Court will communicate intelligence of a most satisfactory kind with regard to the arrangement of the affairs of Spain. There are two powerful motives operating upon the French government to induce it to bring the matter to as speedy and favorable an issue as possible. The one is the expense, which we know to be enormous; the other the danger of a reaction on the part of the Royalists.

"It is the intention of France, we understand, when Ferdinand is released from his captivity, and brought back to his capital, to withdraw its armies behind the Ebro, and there wait till the king and his friends have firmly established an order of things more agreeable to the wishes of the Spanish people than that which now exists. Great secrecy is observed with regard to every thing that is done at Seville. The King, we need scarcely add, is entirely in the hands of the revolutionary party, who daily threaten his life, and it is even said that some fears are entertained of their carrying their threats into execution."

New-York, July 28.

London papers to the evening of the 10th, and Liverpool to the 21st June, have reached us by the British Brig Minerva, in 35 days from the latter place.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The latest official intelligence from Madrid is contained in a Telegraphic despatch of the 13th June, received at Paris on the 15th, by which it appears that the French corps, destined for Seville, had previously begun their march, and were advancing slowly and with great precaution. In the route, they had encountered some scattered parties of the Constitutionalists, who, so far from joining the invaders, and no way intimidated by superiority of numbers, gave them battle in every instance. Of one of these affairs, which took place on the 7th of June, and in which the French took two pieces of cannon, and 200 prisoners, the Madrid Gazette, set up by the Regency, speaks in the following bombastic strain:—"This glorious action, which will accelerate the release of our king from his captivity, has filled the inhabitants of the province with the greatest joy." The only farther notice, in these documents, of the patriot troops in this quarter, is the following laconic article:—"An enemy's corps is entrenched at Teruel: Ballastros is in front of Valencia." It is added, that the French advanced guard was at Baylen on the 10th of June. The Monitor announces, in a demi-official form, that Gen. Bourdesolot, commander of one of the divisions, was confident he would reach Seville by the 22d of June.

A report of Baron Rottenbourg, commanding a division of the Eastern army of the Pyrenees, states that Gen. Mina had again baffled the attempts to capture him, by changing his position, carrying with him 2000 infantry, 80 cavalry, with his ammunition and money.

Besides these official statements, we have a variety of reports, all of French manufacture, in which the twice-told tale is again repeated, that the cause of the Constitutionalists "is forever lost in Spain;" while it is admitted that the Cortes remained at Seville on the 8th June, and had shown no disposition to remove the government from that city. We had formerly a rumour that the people of Cadiz had refused to receive either the King or the Cortes. The story now is, that they were willing to admit the former, but would have nothing to do with the latter. There appears to be no truth in either of these rumours. The traitor Abisbal had arrived at Bayonne, and is stated to have owed his life to a French regiment which arrived at the moment he was about to be shot. Assuming it as a fact, that the Paris papers give a faithful account of the actual state of matters in Spain, the London Courier triumphantly remarks—

"It may be boldly inferred from all the facts, that the Constitutionalists do not think of opposing to the French a single mass of 10,000, if we except the brave Mina in Catalonia. On the other hand, if the French, when they reach Seville, do not obtain a speedy arrangement, or the overthrow of the government, they may be somewhat embarrassed in so extensive a line, as the national troops and partisans that have fled at their approach, must, however, be somewhere. But as a person of distinction with the army has expressed himself—"Let us not be uneasy, the Constitutional germ is removed from the Pyrenees; the Spaniards will, perhaps, tear each other to pieces for ten years; the constitution of the Cortes will disappear, and whatever may happen in Spain, it will not be re-established for a long time; the defenders of monarchy and of religion are strong enough to combat and to exterminate the Jacobins, and the 100,000 French who have entered Spain will know very well how to find their way back to the Pyrenees."

How far the accounts given in the French papers are to be relied on, may be inferred from the fact developed at the late London Meeting, that attempts had been made to bribe certain Editors to publish articles favorable to the views of the French government; and from the circumstance, which we learn by the present arrival, that two Paris Journals, the Courier Francais, and the Pilote, both of which had been in the practice of telling more of the truth than was thought convenient, had been suspended for 15 days. When corruption and coercion are at work to destroy the liberty of the press, little reliance can be placed in the statements of those who make use of such unprincipled means.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

It was reported in London, that the new Regency of Spain had determined on refusing to recognize the debts contracted by the Constitutional government. Seven expresses having arrived from Paris on that subject, in a few hours, this had occasioned considerable excitement in the money market; but it appearing from French papers that the statement rested on the authority of a private letter doubts had arisen as to its authenticity.

If we are to credit the London Courier, the British Government were about to check the proceedings of those who were raising money in aid of the Spanish Patriots. The corporation of the city of London, is said in the same paper, to have acted illegally in voting money to support the same cause.

The public funds in London as well as in Paris were on the decline when the last accounts came away. The national debt of Great Britain is stated at £830,179,231 11s. 10d.; and the interest at £36,965,086. 15s. 10d., sterling.

The King had completely recovered from his late attack of the gout. The Duke of Cumberland had arrived in London from the Continent.

Ireland continued to be the scene of the greatest disorders. In an affray between the Orange and Ribbon men at a county fair, the latter were routed with the loss of 8 killed, and 6 wounded.

It was rumored that the three great Northern Powers had withdrawn their Ambassadors from the court of Stutgard; an event which, according to the Paris papers, would surprise the public.—The cause of this sudden movement is not even conjectured.

The London Price Current, of June 17th, states that the sales of cotton during the week were nearly 7000 bales. An advance of 1-4 to 1-2 per lb. was established on Uplands and Brazils.

FROM FINANCE.

New-York, July 29.

We have received by the Stephanie, Paris papers to the 15th ult. inclusive, but their contents have principally been anticipated by the London papers received.

The following is an extract of a letter from a respectable house, dated Paris, June 15.

"The news from Spain has become less encouraging to the French army. It appears by the Monitor, this morning, that MINA has shown himself on the frontiers of France, which circumstance will retard the operations at Madrid. Our coast is also much annoyed by the Spanish cruisers, who have made some valuable captures. These circumstances may sensibly affect the state of our markets, which have been now for two months nearly in a complete state of suspense."

FALL OF MARACAYBO.

From the Colombian (of Caracas) Gazette Extraordinary, Friday, July 4.

From the Commandancy and Intendency of the department of Zeulia. Head-Quarters, Maracaybo, June 27, 1823.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: I have written under this date, to the Secretary of State, Despatch, Marine, and War, a letter of which the following is a copy. Since my last communication, dated at Gibraltar, I proceeded to the port of Coroico, where I understood that there were a hundred of the enemy's infantry, destined to prevent any landing which I might make with the division, and to collect cattle to send to this place for provisions. As soon as I arrived off that place, I landed 100 men of the division of Oronoco, under the order of Captain Alexander Blanco, protected by three launches of the squadron, which defeated the enemy completely—taking some prisoners, and wounding a great number of them, when they took to the mountains, whither they were closely pursued by our troops, for upwards of three leagues. We took possession of their camp, and a number of cattle.

[The hour was so late when we received the despatch, and the despatch itself is so long, that we must confine ourselves to an abstract of the residue of it.]

The despatch then proceeds to state, that the squadron proceeded to the port of Altigracia, where they discovered the various boats of the enemy, transporting the wounded to the castle of San Carlos, some of whom were made prisoners, by whom they learnt that the enemy had congregated his forces at Sinamayca, and Perija, in order to intercept the divisions which were marching on both flanks, and that they had only left a garrison of 500 men, together with a few of the raw country people and Indians at Maracaybo.—He determined to attack the place, and occupy it, in order to protect the movements of the army. After making several assaults, and experiencing sundry repulses, he succeeded in carrying the place at 9 o'clock in the evening, when the enemy was completely routed and driven to the mountains, where it was impossible to pursue them on account of the night being dark and rainy. The fruit of this glorious day to the army of Colombia, has been that they have conquered the enemy with an inferior force, and taken possession of a place which was deemed impregnable.

The Patriot forces took possession of all the vessels in the port, the artillery, a large quantity of munitions of war, and clothing, cattle and provisions. The principal prisoners are Col. Jayme Moreno, Lieut. Col. Pedro Guerrero, four captains, and several subalterns, and a number of soldiers. The despatch further states, that a number of the officers of the Royalists have already proposed to join the Patriot service. Among the enemy's killed, were Col. Jayme Preto, the second officer of artillery, Captain Alexander Lavaria, a number of officers, and about 80 privates. More than 200 wounded were left in their precipitate flight, upon the field.—The loss on the side of the Patriots consisted of 90 killed and 150 wounded; among the latter are, Capt. Braulio Guayta, and Lieut.

Henry Watts, of the battalion of Caracas, and Juan Francisco Eche to, and Pedro Carrillo, of the battalion of Oronoco—the first dangerously.

The Patriot commander speaks highly of the good conduct and intrepidity of his troops, and recommends his officers and men generally to the attention of the government.

The last news from the enemy, left them about two days' march from Maracaybo; and should they return to attack the place, with a view to re-capture it, with a superior force, it is the intention of the Patriot commander (Manrique) to embark immediately, and continue to blockade the place.

Should the Royalists attack the town, they will be compelled to abandon their position, and leave a free passage to the divisions of the Patriot troops, which are stated to be near the towns of Sinamayca, and Perija—though no communication has lately been received from the Patriot officers, to whom Manrique has written from Maracaybo in different directions.

Gen. Morales had retired to Castille, with his largest vessels, two days previously to the attack, where he expected to be joined by Laborde with his forces. Col. Calzada had just marched that morning on the point of observation that had been assigned to him.—Col. Don Jayme Preto and Lieut. Col. Narvas, commanded the Royalists in the engagement.

MARACAYBO RE-OCCUPIED BY MORALES AND THE ROYALISTS.

New-York July 26.

We yesterday published from a handbill, issued at Caracas on 4th of July instant, an account of the capture of Maracaybo by the Colombians under Col. Manrique, during the absence of Morales, with the greater part of his forces. The despatch of Col. Manrique, conveying this gratifying intelligence, bears the date of June 27, 1823; but in this there must be some mistake, as will be seen from what follows:

We have this afternoon received the Curacao Courant of the 5th of July, containing a letter from Maracaybo of the 25th of June, and another from Ariba (near by) of the 1st of July, giving a detail of the events which transpired at the former place up to the dates of said letters.

From the first of these letters it appears, that, on the 8th of June, the Colombian squadron came to anchor within Pistol shot of the city, and opened a tremendous fire upon it. Morales was absent at the time, at Mojana, 7 leagues distant, with the main army of the Royalists.—Only 150 men were left in the garrison, and these held out until the evening, when the Colombians entered—the inhabitants and troops retiring to a place called Vigia, two miles back.

At the Vigia the Royalists were met by four companies of the regiment of Cassadores del General, who being joined by the men who retired from Maracaybo, were gallantly led against their invaders by their commandant Prieto, and at the point of the bayonet, entered the town at 9 o'clock P. M. They found the Colombians in the greatest confusion, and killed and wounded upwards of 200 of them. Commandant Prieto was badly wounded in the affair, which so disheartened his men that they retired with the loss of 14 killed. Prieto died that night. On the 10th the General (Morales) arrived at Palmeroja, with the main body of the army, and on the 17th, having been joined by two other divisions, entered Maracaybo without resistance, the Colombians having retired to their vessels, which afterwards came to anchor just out of gun shot.

During the absence of the Royalists, the town had been greatly injured. Many of the best buildings had been burnt, and the houses completely sacked!

THE PIRATES.

Washington City, July 30.

After our paper was prepared for the press last evening, we were favored by a friend in this city, with the following letter, just received from an officer of Com. Porter's Squadron.

"MATANZAS, July 10.

"I have the pleasure of informing you of a brilliant achievement obtained against the pirates on the 5th inst. by two barges attached to Com. Porter's Squadron, the Gallinipper, Lieut. Watson, 18 men, and the Musquito, Lieut. Inman, 10 men. The barges were returning from a cruise to windward; when they were near Jiguapa Bay, 13 leagues to windward of this port, they entered it—being a rendezvous for pirates: they immediately discovered a large schooner under way, which they supposed to be a Patriot privateer; and as their stores were nearly exhausted, they hoped to obtain some supplies from her; they therefore made sail in pursuit. When they were within cannon shot distance, she rounded to and fired her long gun, at the same time run up the bloody flag, directing her course towards the shore, continuing to fire without effect; when she had got within a short distance of shore she came to with springs on her cable; continuing to fire; and when the barges were within 30 yards they fired their muskets without touching boat or man; our men gave three cheers, and prepared to board; the pirates, discovering their intention, jumped into the water, when the bargemen, calling on the name of "ALLEN," commenced a destructive slaughter, killing them in the water and as they landed; so exasperated were our men that it was impossible for their officers to restrain them, and many were killed after orders were given to grant quarters. Twenty-seven dead were counted, some sunk, five taken prisoners by the bargemen, and eight taken by a party of Spaniards of shore; the officers calculate that from 30 to 35 were killed. The schooner mounted a long nine, on a pivot, and 4 fous, with every other necessary armament, and a crew of from 50 to 60 men, and ought to have blown the barges to atoms, commanded by the notorious pirate Dablerto or Little Devil; this statement I have from Capt. Watson himself, and is certainly the most decisive operation that has been effected against those murderers, either by the English or American force.

This affair occurred in the same spot where the brave Allen fell about one year since."

The Rev. Robert T. Daniel is, by appointment, to preach an Anniversary Sermon before the Raleigh Peace Society, at the Baptist Meeting-House, on the 4th Sunday (being the 24th day) of August instant. And on Monday (the day following) at 3 o'clock, P. M. the Society will meet at the same place, on business. All the members and friends of said Society, are requested to attend on both occasions. JER. BATTLE, Cor. Sec'y R. P. S. August 7. 46 3t

NEW BOOKS.

J. GALES & SON, have just received from Philadelphia, an assortment of New Books, among which are the following, viz: Las Casas' Journal of the Life of Napoleon Napoleon in Exile, by T. O'Meara Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains English's Travels to the Nile Simond's Travels in Switzerland Church Homilies Prayer Books of various kinds Journal of the Senate of the United States of America, from the 1st to the 13th Congress Digest of Manufacturing Establishments in the United States, and of their Manufactures Adlum, on the Cultivation of the Vine Hutton's Book of Nature Quentin Durward Trials of Margaret Lindsay Frazerbridge Hall Pioneers Integrity The Decision Manners and Customs of the Romans Aug. 4.

THE SUBSCRIBER

AVAILS himself of the pleasure of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he has just returned from the North and will open in a few days an assortment of articles in his line—consisting of

- Almonds (soft shell)
- Muscadel and Bunch Raisins
- Filbert Nuts
- English Walnuts
- Peanut Nuts
- Castana do
- Scaly Bark do
- Tamarinds
- Sultana Raisins
- East-India Preserved Ginger in Jars of 9 lbs. each
- Jellies in pots, assorted
- Figs
- Prunes
- Cheese of superior quality
- Segars
- Ranpee and Scotch Snuff
- Liqueur
- Madeira, Port and Claret Wine in bottles
- Choice Cordials, assorted
- Spermaceti Candles
- Shaving Soap
- Scented Pomatum
- Essences, assorted
- Chocolate
- Mustard
- Italian dry Citron
- Violin Strings
- Viols and Bows
- Playing Cards
- Conversation do
- Sugar Almonds
- Plums
- Peppermint, Rose and White, Rock and other Candies

A select assortment of choice Toys, viz.

- Cannon (iron and brass)
- Baskets of all descriptions
- Rattles
- Harlequins
- Whips
- Tin Carriages
- A few fancy Chests of Drawers from the East-Indies, which will exhibit the workmanship of that ingenious nation
- Drums
- Shell Side Combs
- Ivory do superior quality
- Double Flint Decanters
- Do. do Pitchers
- Dining and Tea Setts
- Toy Books
- Fancy Vial Silver Tops
- Childrens Shoes and Socks
- Dolls of all sizes
- Smoothing Irons
- Wax Beads
- Cut Glass do
- Fashionable Bead Necklaces
- Microscopes
- Snakes
- Watches
- Tooth Brushes, &c. &c.

G. BOCCIARDI.

Raleigh, August 5. 46 3t

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 5th inst. an apprentice boy by the name of William James. He is between 18 and 20 years of age, dark complexion, and has a dissipated appearance. I do hereby forwarn all persons against harboring or employing him. The above reward will be paid to any person that will apprehend and deliver said James to me, but no charges paid nor thanks given. WM. P. CLOPTON. Halifax, N. C. July 30. 46 3t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE, In the vicinity of Raleigh.

A Tract of Land containing 1834 acres, about nine miles from the City, lying on Swift and Williams's Creeks on the Road leading to Haywood, formerly occupied by Joseph Lane, Jun. and at present in possession of T. L. West. It is believed that for soil, beauty and healthiness of situation, it is scarcely equalled by any Plantation in this part of the country. A considerable portion of this Land is fine low Ground, and the high land is fertile and very well timbered. A better Range for Cattle and Hogs is no where to be found. There are considerable Improvements, good Orchards, a Grist-Mill &c. and fine Springs. Apply to J. Gales, in Raleigh, or to T. L. West, on the premises. With the above Tract of Land may be had 300 Acres of Pine Land, in the vicinity. January 16.

Thursday next, is the day on which the General Election takes place throughout the State for Representatives to our State Legislature. The biennial election for Representatives to Congress, will also be held at the same time. In a few counties however, the election occurs two weeks sooner, to prevent a clashing with the County Courts. We have received the following returns, and take this opportunity of requesting Postmasters, to forward us as soon as possible correct returns of the state of the Polls in their respective counties.

Edgcombe.—Hardy Flowers, S. William Wilkins and Moses Baker, C. Pitt.—Luke Albritton, S. John Cherry and Brooks, C. Granville.—William Sneed, S. Robert Jeter and Philip G. Bowers, C.

In the Congressional District composed of the counties of Washington, Tyrell, Hyde, Pitt, Edgcombe, and Beaufort, the Candidates are Dr. Hall (the present representative) and Gen. Clark. The result of the contest in two Counties is as follows:

Edgcombe.—Hall 1224, Clark 21. Pitt.—Clark 689, Hall 356.

It has been observed by a celebrated writer, that the man who causes a blade of grass to grow, where the land was before sterile, bestows upon his country a greater benefit than he who conquers armies. In a moral point of view, it may still more justly be said, that the Philosopher who is able to discover one new truth, or correct one old error, is a benefactor to his species. With humility be it spoken, the public Presses of the country may have it in their power to add their mite towards ameliorating the condition of their fellow men, by exposing to indignation some of the oppressions under which we labor even in this free country; and our readers will not turn as from a "twice-told tale," when we again insist upon the cruelty and impolicy of Imprisonment for Debt. On this subject, our Legislators need not "wince," for their "writings are unwrung;" though there are still individuals who have it in their power, and man is proud of brief authority, to thrust their creditors into the unwholesome space of a Prison's walls, even in this State, for debts contracted before the operations of the humane law of our last session took effect. We could wish this were not the case, as we can see no good reason why one man shall be imprisoned for the misfortune of not being able to discharge a debt, while his neighbor escapes, on surrendering his property, merely because his debt was contracted a few days or weeks before the other.

It is not necessary that ideas should be always new, or expressed in elegant terms, to excite the attention of them on the public, where the cause of suffering humanity is at issue. In a nation like ours, which has in so many instances thrown off the tyranny of oppressive laws, & restored man to his primitive rights, it is a reflection upon our justice, that this feature of barbarism should still disgrace our civil code.

The prosperity of a nation depends upon the active exertions of its citizens; and it is a maxim in morals as well as in Physics, that whatever society wastes more than it acquires, must gradually decay. The confinement of man and the withdrawal of his labor, must necessarily be a diminution of the general stock; for he does not work and must be fed. It is true there are drones in all hives who will not add their personal quota of labor, and therefore are as useless to Society, as though they were enclosed within the walls of a Prison. But this evil will remedy itself, as it must punish itself. The end of the contract between the rulers and the ruled ought to be, the general happiness, and security from oppression; yet our civil code is, in some instances, deficient in the means to insure it.

We are led to these remarks, from the petition to both houses of the Legislature of Louisiana, published in the late National Intelligencer. In the memorial to the Senate, it is stated, that the unfortunate debtor shares the couch of the assassin and pirate. To increase the enormities thus brought to view, the petition to the House of Representatives further states, that persons of every class are mingled, and the insane are exposed to mockery and derision! Memorials in reference to the same abuses are in circulation in Massachusetts also, which present a picture not less appalling. Does not every friend of humanity shudder at these facts, and will they not lift up their voices, however feeble, to aid in the abolition of such atrocities?

It is presumable that a creditor can have but one motive for imprisoning his debtor, viz. the hopes of being promptly paid; but if it be fairly pro-