Wilmington,

TUESDAY, April 12, 1814.

Captain Creighton, late commander of the United States Brig Rattlesnake, now in this port, has been ordered on to Washington to take command of the new sloop of war "Argus" lately built at that place and now preparing for sea. Capt. Creighton will be succeeded in command by Lt. Renshaw.

EMBARGO.

President Madison's recommendation to Congress to repeal the Embargo and Non-Importation Acts has astonished equally his friends and the opposition. But a few days before Gov. Wright of Maryland, proposed in the Congressional House of Representatives, the appointment of a committee to consider and report upon the expediency of suspending the operation of the Embargo act. This motion the majority, headed by the President's especial friends, refused to take into consideration, tho' it emanated from a source genuinely democratic. Not long after, Mr. Gaston submitted a proposition broader than gov. Wright's. For conclusive reasons, which he without entering into argument, concisely adduces, he moved that the Embargo should be at once taken off. The House, by a *large majority*, refused to consider his motion. Immediately appeared in the National Intelligencer the following string of reasons why the Embargo should be continued:

Messrs. Gales & Seaton,

Reasons for thinking it would be impolitic to repeal the embargo have been asked: They are too numerous to state; the following however, are among the most prominent:

1st Because I think no profitable foreign trade can be carried on during the war with Great Britain.

2d. Because I think much money, and many men's ships, are now engaged against G. Britain, that will, when the embargo is taken off, be withdrawn from a support of the war and converted to commercial purposes.

3d. Because I believe that the blockade of all our principal ports will be rigorously enforced, in which case our farmers will not experience any relief from a repeal; and if the distress of the enemy induced him to relax in the blockades, a better argument could not be advanced for continuing the embargo.

4th. Because all our seamen would seek employ on board of foreign ships, which would prove a greater calamity to the commercial interest of the country than the war; as, when peace takes place, we should not have men to navigate our ships, and they would have instructed the various neutral nations the art of Commerce, which we should wish to confine to ourselves, as much as the English wish to confine to themselves the art of manufacturing.

5th. Because the English will be enabled to supply their fleets and armies from our rich fields, which will induce them to double or treble the force to the American station, which she would otherwise do; and her sailors and soldiers will be abundantly better satisfied, if they get a full supply of fresh provisions; than if they are fed altogether on wormy bread and old salt beef.

6th. Because a repeal of the embargo, without any change of circumstances since it was imposed, would exhibit a *versatility* of character, *disgraceful* to a nation.

Scarcely was the ink dry, which published to the world what might be taken as the policy and determination of the cabinet, before the same paper publishes the following message:

Washington, March 31.

The following Message was this day transmitted by the President of the United States to both houses of Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States,

Taking into view the *mutual interest* which the United States and the nations in amity with them, have in a *liberal commercial intercourse* and the *extensive* CHANGES favorable thereto which have *recently* taken place, taking into view also the important advantages which may otherwise result from adapting the state of our commercial laws to the circumstances now existing.

I recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of authorising after a certain day *exportations*, specie excepted, from the United States, in *vessels of the United States*, and in vessels owned and navigated by the subjects of powers at peace with them; and a *repeal* of *so much* of our laws as *prohibits the importation* of articles *not the property of enemies*, but *produced or manufactured* ONLY within their dominions.

I recommend also, as a more effectual safeguard and encouragement to our growing manufactures, that the additional duties on imports, which are to expire at the end of one year after a peace with Great Britain, be prolonged to the end of two years after that event; and that, in favor of our monied institutions, the exportation of specie be prohibited throughout the same period.

March 31, 1814. JAMES MADISON.

Private letters encourage the expectation that in conformity with his recommendation the Embargo will be immediately repealed. This, we sincerely hope will be the result. Yet while we applaud the measure it may be wise in us to consider the motives that induced it, and if we can find no good reason for its repeal, admitting the grounds for its enaction to have been solid, we must now condemn it; but if we approve of its appeal which we most certainly do, then we must condemn in unqualified terms the wretched and ruinous policy that first advised recourse to embargo and now weakly and inconsistently urges its abandonment. This is indeed furnishing a triumph to party; and, referring to our home warfare, it may with emphasis be said that "Administration have struck their flag." Did we suppose that this unexpected step of the President arose from a conviction that he had *hitherto* been in the *wrong*, and from a resolution *henceforth* to be in the *right*, we should honor that magnanimity that does not shrink from a public avowal of error, we should hail as a happy presage that wisdom, that recommends, though under the imputation of inconsistency, a change of political system. But in the President's message we look in vain for this magnanimity. Were it there to be found we should be the last to indulge in taunting reflections; from our hands the shafts of ridicule should ne'er be sped. In a message that has little specification and no reasoning, he refers to the change in Europe as the reason for repealing the embargo. To an honest and profound Statesman this change had been sufficiently great and obvious before he recommended the embargo to be laid. The Russian campaign and its "frightful climate" had given a quietus to the *Continental System* which our administration had so ignominiously and ruinously adopted. But surely the most prominent and substantial arguments in favor of an embargo were that it would starve our enemies colonies in our neighborhood, that it would starve and drive off the enemy's fleets from our coasts, that it would starve and disperse the enemy's armies on our frontiers, leaving the promised land of Canada open for invasion; besides that it would prevent our vessels and property from being captured at sea by keeping them chained to the wharves and locked up in warehouses, that the quantity of money stopped from its circulation in the wonted mercantile channels would now flow copiously in loans into the national coffers, and by throwing so many men out of employment our navy and army would be easily filled. We might ask are all these things already effected? Has Admiral Cockburn ordered his squadron from the Chesapeake, has Sir Thomas Hardy abandoned the blockade of New-London, have the English armies retired into the walls of Quebeck, leaving their extensive frontier undefended; have the sinews of war, money, been yet supplied by the filling of the 25,000,000 loan; have our skeleton regiments been filled up with clamorous recruits, or consolidated agreeable to a late act of congress; are our ships of war overflowing with seamen and marines or is the Secretary of the navy compelled to strip them of their crews and officers and order them to the Lakes? If the attainment of all these objects rendered the Embargo necessary at first, the necessity of its continuance is equally apparent now. But the Embargo *never* was necessary. The people were cheated into it under false pretences. They have been led blindfolded step by step to the verge of bankruptcy, to the brink of disunion and civil war by a fatal, iniquitous, infatuated policy

"Begun in folly, clos'd in tears."

THE TWO EMPERORS.

When Napoleon, master of the venerable city of Moscow, sacred in the eye of every Russian, proposed an armistice and offered to negociate for peace, the *really* great mind of Alexander spurning indignantly the proposal replied "While one Frenchman treads in hostility on Russian ground, no offer of peace will be listened to." Reverse the medal. Alexander is now in France. What reply does Napoleon make to him when peace is proposed? He sends his prime minister Caulincourt the Duke of Vicenze, who remains ten days at the advanced posts of the army, unheeded, and he finally submits to negotiate, though the allies refuse even an armistice, pending negociations.

CONGRESS:

House of Representatives March 2.

YAZOO CLAIMS.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill to compromise the claims to lands in the Mississippi Territory.

The question was taken on the bill being passed to a third reading, and decided in the affirmative.

For engrossing 85. Against it 95.

Of the Constitution Frigate.

Barbadoes, Feb. 17.

This morning arrived schr. Lovely Ann, from Bermuda, bound to Surrinam.

She was captured Sunday evening last, by the American frigate CONSTITUTION, Capt. STEWART, about 300 miles to the windward of this Island, and sent here with an American midshipman, on board, as a cartel, having previously received officers the and crew of H. M. schr. Pictou, also from Bermuda, that had been captured on the Monday following, by the said frigate and burnt. Last evening the cartel fell in with the Venerable 74, and two other British cruisers, about 120 miles to the windward to whom they gave the intelligence. The Venerable immediately went in chase, and the probability is that she will fall in with her. The Constitution left Boston the last of December but had made no other captures.

A BRIDE'S OATH,

ADMINISTERED BY A BRIDEGROOM

Swear, that with ready will and honest heart,
Like or dislike, without regret or art;
In presence or alone, by night or day,
All that I will, you fail not to obey;
All I intend to forward, that you seek,
Nor ever once object to what I speak,
Nor yet in part alone, my wish fulfil;
Nor though you do it, do it with ill will;
Nor with a forced compliance half refuse;
And acting duty, all the merit lose.
To strict obedience, add a willing grace,
And let your soul be painted in your face;
No reasons given, and no pretences sought
To swerve in deed or word, in look or thought.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

Swedish brig Ollongren, Johannas Peterson from St. Barts, cargo salt.

Arrived on the 10th instant, the Swedish schooner Eliza, cargo mahogany, hides, logwood and fustic, having on board S. Pendleton, a prize master from the private armed schooner Snap Dragon—the Swede was first captured by the British Frigate Cleopatra on a voyage from St. Domingo to Boston and subsequently recaptured by the Snap Dragon—By this arrival an account is brought that the U. S. Frigate Constitution had sunk an English sloop of war off Grenada. The Snap Dragon had fallen in with and engaged an English letter of marque ship of 18 guns and 70 men—the ship struck to her—while throwing on board of the ship some men to take possession of her, by accident, the fore mast and bowsprit were carried away—the ship taking advantage of her hauling off which now became necessary, effected her escape.

Thalian Association.

Next week will be performed at the Theatre the Comedy of the Honey Moon, with the Afterpeice of Love Laughs at Locksmiths, being for the benefit of the Academy.

April 12th.

A List of Letters,

In the Post Office, Wilmington, N. C. April 11, 1814.

A—Col. Ash, Peter Anner, Edward, Armstrong, Adam Allemin.

B—P Benjamin, Sam'l. Bludworth, Wm. Broyd, Alfred Bowers, Dr. Mequil Dr. Basante, Wm, Burgiss, Benj Brockett, Robert Brown, Hamiaw Baugatyer, Capt. Gresham Brodford, Nathaniel Babet Wm. Bashford, Sam'l. Bartholomews Mrs. Ann Maria Bill, Joseph Bettain.

C—Geo C. Clotherall, James Carnick, Abn'r. Childsey Rev. Wm. Collinsworth, Geo. Cameron, Stephen Cabot, 3; Wm. Clark, 2; Lt. Wm. Cowan, Joseph Conner, Walter Chester, Vincent Canoneky, Lt. Charles Cootey Capt. A. Challamean, 5; Tho's Cob, Mrs. Liza Cannon,

D—Demille, Drew Davis, 2, James Dawson, Daniel N. Davis 3; Dudley, & Carrole' Edward B. Dudley, Capt. Nathaniel Davis, 3; Wm. Dunlap. Capt. William Doquett, Mrs. E Dorsey, Sam'l. Denton

E—Dr. Saturn Escuti, Richard Earl.

F—James Flemming, 2; Capt Stephen H Flyng, Alexander Foreman, 2; William Fisher, Dr. Joseph Faube.

G—Capt. of the Gunboat No. 148, Jese Goss, Dan'l Graham, 2; Wm. Graham.

H—Mrs. Mary Hunter, Sarah Harris, Jabez Howe, John Harris Cornelius S. Howland, 3; Benjamin Hall, William Hall, William Hancox, David Hooks.

J—Hinton Janies, 3; John Jepson, Anderson & Jones, Prudy Jones, Amos Jones Capt John M. Jubin, 3; Israel Judge, Capt. James Jasper.

K—Stephen Knowlton, Capt William Kipg.

L—Joh L. Lewis John Lewton, John Laroque, Jonathan Lorgs, J. W. Leonard, Isaiah Lewis, John A. Lillington, James A. Lacy, Duncan & McLauren, William Jones Larkins, J. W. A. Zeakin, James Larkins.

M—Miss Margaret Miller, Mrs Rebecx Morgan-Lucy McAuslin, Mrs Narcissa Miller, T A Mumford 2; Miss A D McMurphy, Wm. Moidson, Capt. Richard Moon, 3; Patrick Murph, James T. Moore A ex. McCoy, Miss Sophia Moore, John McAustan, Reuben Meeks, Cornelius Manesse, Wm. McAiry, Joseph Murphy, Henry Mitchel, Wm. Moore, John John B Mumla, Archibald McPail, Appliton Meash, 2; John Mcgonighe

N—Daniel Nixon, George W Nobb, John Nystron, Thomas C Norman, Capt. Nelson.

O—A. D. Lewis O'Gorman, John Oliver Charles O'Hara.

P—Stephen Pickett, P. Pickering, Sarah Pharen, Jesua Penns, Joel Pariah, John Page, Samuel Potter, Robert Parker.

R—Capt. W Rice, Shadrick Register, Roberts, Moses Rotter, Loyd Root, Capt Rich, Wm. Ross, Taburne Rijdone, Elizabeth Redbrook.

S—Thomas Scott, Samuel Swann, Wm. Sweedor, 2; Miss Elizabeth Smith, James Smith, Capt G Sutton, 2; Geo Showbridge Dugal, Brent, Capt Elijah Stroddu, Miss Eliza Smith, 2; John W Spranch, Edward St, George, Marianna Smith, J. Sanders, Capt John Kinkmyre 2; Sam'l Strudwick, Wm. T Strudwick, Mrs Ann Smith.

T—John Thomas, 2; Jeremiah Taulu, Mrs Catharine Taylor, Andrew Thorndike, J. D. Toomer.

V—William Vann.

W—John Walker, Mrs Mary Watters, Joseph Watters, Mrs Wollar, R M Wilson, Nathaniel Webb, Job West, Capt Thomas Williams, John Watson, Thomas Williams Christopher Wallace, Capt John Wolfenden, Salem Woodward, Robert Williams, John Wayetel, Joseph Wiffle, Dr C Wilson.

April 12-3t—210 1.

Russian ship Joseph.

ALL persons are warned not to trust or harbor any of the crew of the above named ship. ALEX'R CARSON, Master.

FOR SALE,

5000 bushels Coarse Salt,

The cargo of the Swedish brig Ollongren, just arrived. Apply to

R. W. BROWN.

April 12.

Marshal's Sale.

ON Friday the 22d inst will be sold at Public Auction, two 9 pound carronades, 27 muskets, one ship bell, 3 compasses, 4 cases silks, 4 pieces silks, 9 bundles fans, condemned at Raleigh on the 10th day of March, 1814, as lawful prize to the owner, officers and crew of the private armed schooner Revenge of Baltimore, Job West commander.

J. C. DUNBIBIN, *D. M.*

Wilmington, April 12, 1814.

COFFEE.

The prize schooner Susan & Eliza and her cargo, consisting of

688 bags,
99 barrels and } Coffee, &c.
23 hogsheads

will be sold at Wilmington on Wednesday the 20th April, under the direction of the Marshal. April 11—2w

☞ The Wilmington Volunteers will attend parade at the usual place completely Armed and accoutred on Friday Evening next precisely at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Captain,

April 12. R. RANKIN, 1st Serj't.

N. B—A full attendance required to transact the business that will be laid before the company.

A Boat pickt up.

About three weeks or a month since, was pickt up adrift a ship's yawl, carrying four oars and painted white and red. The owner by applying at THIS OFFICE, after paying necessary expences will have the same restored to him. April 12—tf

6,000 bushels St. Ubes SALT,

For Sale by JOHN LORD.

December 7.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA } North Carolina District.

District of the United States for the District of Cape Fear. } *In Admiralty.*

WHEREAS John Orde Creighton, Esq. Commander of the United States Ship of War the Rattlesnake and James Renshaw, Esq. Commander of the Ship of War the Enterprise by their advocate Robert H. Jones Esquire, have filed their Libels in this honorable Court in behalf as well of the United States as of themselves and the officers and crew of the said Ships or vessels of War setting forth that the said Ships or vessels of War the Rattlesnake and the Enterprize under authority of the United States & pursuant to instructions from the President of the said United States for that purpose have captured on the high seas a certain Brig called the "Isabella" of the burthen of 122 tons or thereabouts, with her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture together with her cargo consisting of Salt, Iron, Wire, Steel, Wine in barrels, Copperas, Paints & Druggs of different kinds. And also a certain British private armed Schooner called the "Mars" Richard Barnett commander, mounting 12 carriage guns, her tackle, apparel furniture and equipments; and whereas his Honor Henry Potter, Esquire Judge of said Court has appointed the 2d. Monday after the 3d Monday in April instant to hear and determine said libels at the Court House in Wilmington; I do therefore hereby cite and admonish all concerned to be and appear at the time and place aforesaid to shew cause if they can why the prayer of said libels should not be granted.

Witness C. WALKER, *Clerk and Reg. of the Admiralty this 12th day of April, 1814.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } North-Carolina District.

District Court of the U. States for the District of Cape-Fear. } *In Admiralty.*

WHEREAS William Watts Jones Esq. Proctor for the owners officers and crew of the private armed schooner Revenge of Baltimore, Job West Commander, has filed his libel in this honorable Court setting forth that the said private armed schooner Revenge has captured on the high seas under authority of the United States as prize of war, a certain brig called the "Crown Prince" whereof Ephraim Harding was master, her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with her cargo on board, consisting of 124 barrels flour, 20 barrels bread and 100 barrels Herrings; I do therefore hereby notify and admonish all concerned that his honor Henry Potter, Esq. Judge of said Court has appointed the 2d Monday after the 3d Monday in April instant (at the Court House in Wilmington) to hear and determine said Libel.

Witness, C. WALKER, *Clerk and Reg. of the Admiralty, this 12th day of April, 1814.*

DR. DYOTT'S

PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the Itch. Price 50 cents per box.

The above Medicine may be had of W. S. Hasslt.