

after deliberating a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict of Guilty.

We are happy to announce another capture from the enemy. The Eagle, 74 guns, captain Rowley fell in with 3 frigates in the Adriatic.

Also an excellent Grist Mill on Great Fishing Creek, on a never failing stream, which with a little repair would make a valuable Merchant Mill and in a good neighbourhood for wheat.

Also 1000 acres of unimproved Land, adjoining the home tract, and 400 acres of prime land in the fork of Fishing Creek and Shocco. I will sell the improved part (with or without the Mill and unimproved part) and the whole at a very reduced price. Any gentleman wishing a healthy Family Seat, would do well to view it themselves and not enquire of those who have only travelled the road and seen the poorest part of the Tract only.

EDMUND JONES. Raleigh, April 3, 1812.

State of North Carolina,

Moore County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term 1812.

Surviving partners of Aaron Tyson & Co. Original Assignee. Willis Cole Assignee on Land.

It is ordered by the Court that unless the defendant appear at next May Term, reply and plead, judgment will be entered against him, & that this order be published three weeks successively in the Star printed at Raleigh.

STRAYED,

STRAYED from my plantation, near Tarborough, on Tuesday night the 31st of March, a brown bay horse, upwards of five feet high, shod all round, and has the effects of a light founder. I expect he will make his way for Hillsborough, having been bred by Col. Shepherd near that place. Any person securing or sending him to me shall be liberally rewarded.

HENRY COTTON. Tarborough, April 2, 1812.

THOSE CONCERNED,

ARE hereby notified that the subscriber has qualified as Administrator to the estate of Edmund Busbee, dec. All persons having claims of any kind or denomination are required to bring them forward properly attested agreeably to law and within the time limited by law. Also all persons indebted are earnestly requested to settle their respective accounts, &c. without delay.

THOMAS BUSBEE, Adm'r. Raleigh, April 7, 1812.

NOTICE,

THAT at February Term, 1812, letters of administration was granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Jordan, dec. this is to inform all persons indebted to the estate to make payment immediately, as no indulgence will be given—also those who have demands against said estate are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated within the time prescribed by Law, or this will be pleaded in bar against recovery, agreeably to an act of Assembly in that case made and provided.

SETH B. JORDAN, Adm'r. Hyde County, March 1, 1812.



He comes The noisy herald of a busy world.

FOREIGN.

New-York, March 30.—The fast sailing ship Orpheus, captain Bool, arrived at this port yesterday in the short passage of 29 days from Liverpool. She left that port on the 28th of February and has put the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser in possession of London papers to the evening of the 26th, and Lloyd's List to the same date.

The restrictions on the Prince Regent were removed on the expiration of the act of Parliament by which they were laid on; and his royal highness has retained the whole of the old Ministry, having previously made overtures to Lord Grey and Grenville to join the Administration, which were rejected.

Lord Castlereagh has succeeded to Lord Wellesley's situation in the Ministry.

Lord Sidmouth is expected to take a seat in the Cabinet; and Mr. Bragge Batusist to join the present administration.

The Duke of Richmond is spoken of as desirous of returning home. Earl Powis is reported likely to succeed him.

Peace between England, Sweden, and war with the U. S. are the topics daily expected. His Majesty's navy were making for maintaining the British flag in the country.

The King of the Two Sicilies has abdicated the throne.

The Emperor of the French has seized on the British Possession, as a part of a plan to appropriate to himself the whole Southern coast of the B. I.

The U. States' sloop of war Hornet, sailed from Cowes for Cherbourg on the 13th February.

February 20.—Lord Liverpool received the Seals of the Foreign Office, to hold in trust till a Successor is appointed.

The Marquis Wellesley yesterday resigned the seals of office. Lord Sidmouth, Castlereagh and Buckinghamshire, will we understand, have seats in the Cabinet. It is also said that Lord Powis is to succeed the duke of Richmond in Ireland, his Grace having expressed a wish to return home.

Yesterday about half past two o'clock, the Marquis Wellesley had an audience of the Prince Regent, and resigned the Seals of office as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

February 21.—At a very early hour yesterday morning a hot press took place on the river Thames. The river Veneables were called out to assist the fire service. About 20 men were taken on board the tender in consequence.

February 22.—Yesterday at three o'clock, Lord Castlereagh was introduced to the Prince Regent, at Carlton House, and received, at the hands of his Royal Highness, the Seals of Chief

of the crisis we have passed through may be easily perceived on a recurrence to its history.

But the state, though thrown into convulsions by the poisonous operation of political empiricism, of drugs manufactured by domestic

Letter from the Prince Regent to Mr. Perceval, dated Carlton House, Feb. 4, 1812.

The Prince of Wales considers the moment to be arrived which calls for his decision with respect to the persons to be employed by him in the administration of the Executive Government of the country according to the powers vested in him by the bill passed by the two Houses of Parliament, and now on the point of receiving the sanction of the Great Seal.

The Prince feels it incumbent upon him, at the present juncture, to communicate to Mr. Perceval his intention not to remove from their stations those whom he finds there, as his Majesty's official servants. At the same time, the Prince owes it to the truth and sincerity of character, which he trusts, will appear in every action of his life, in whatever situation placed, explicitly to declare, that the irresistible impulse of filial duty and affection to his beloved and afflicted Father, leads him to dread that any act of the Regent, might, in the smallest degree, have the effect of interfering with the progress of his Sovereign's recovery. This consideration alone dictates the decision now communicated to Mr. Perceval.

Having thus performed an act of indispensable duty, from a just sense of what is due to his own consistency and honour, the Prince has only to add, that among the many blessings to be derived from his Majesty's restoration to health, and to the personal exercise of his Royal Function, is, it will not in the Prince's estimation, be the least, that that most fortunate event will at once rescue him from a situation of unexampled embarrassment, and put an end to a state of affairs, illy calculated, he fears, to sustain the interests of the United Kingdom, in this awful and perilous crisis, and most difficult to be reconciled to the genuine principles of the British Constitution.

Letter from the Prince Regent to the Duke of York.

My Dearest Brother—As the restrictions on the exercise of the royal authority will shortly expire, when I must make my arrangements for the future administration of the powers with which I am invested, I think it right to communicate these sentiments, which I was withheld from expressing at an earlier period of the session, by my warmest desire, that the expected motion on the affairs of Ireland might undergo the deliberate discussion of parliament, unmixed with any other consideration.

I think it hardly necessary to call your recollection to the recent circumstances under which I assumed the authority delegated to me by parliament—At a moment of unexampled difficulty and danger, I was called upon to make a selection of persons to whom I should entrust the functions of the executive government. My sense of duty to our royal father, solely decided that choice; and every private feeling gave way to considerations which admitted of no doubt or hesitation. I trust I acted in that respect as the genuine representative of the august person whose functions I was appointed to discharge; and I have the satisfaction of knowing, that such was the opinion of persons, for whose judgment and honourable feelings I entertain the highest respect in various instances, as you well know. When the law of the last session left me at full liberty, I waved any personal gratification, in order that his Majesty might resume, on his restoration to health, every prerogative belonging to his crown. I certainly am the last person in the kingdom to whom it can be permitted to despair of our royal father's recovery. A new era is now arrived, and I cannot but reflect with satisfaction, on the events which have distinguished the short period of my restricted regency. Instead of suffering in the loss of her possessions by the gigantic force which has been employed against them, G. Britain has added most important acquisitions to her empire.

The national faith has been preserved inviolable towards our allies; and if character is strength, as applied to a nation, the increased and increasing reputation of his Majesty's arms will shew to the nations of the continent how much they may achieve when animated by a glorious spirit of resistance to a foreign yoke. In the critical situation of the war in the peninsula, I shall be most anxious to avoid any measure which can lead my allies to suppose that I mean to depart from the present system. Persecution alone can achieve the great object in question; and I cannot withhold my approbation from those who have honorably distinguished themselves in support of it. I have no predilection to indulge no resentments to gratify—no object to obtain, but such as are common to the whole empire—If such is the leading principle of my conduct—and I can appeal to the past as evidence what the future will be—I flatter myself I shall meet with the support of parliament, and of a candid and enlightened nation. Having made the communication of my sentiments in this new and extraordinary crisis of our affairs, I cannot conclude, without expressing the gratification I should feel, if some of those persons with whom the early habits of my life were formed, would strengthen my hands and constitute a part of my government. With such support, and aided by a vigorous and united administration, formed on the most liberal basis, I shall look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Britain was ever engaged.

You are authorised to communicate these sentiments to Lord Grey, who, I have no doubt will make them known to Lord Grenville.

I am always, my dearest Frederick, your ever affectionate brother.

(Signed) GEORGE, P. R. Carlton House, February 13, 1812.

P. S.—I shall send a copy of this letter immediately to Mr. Perceval.

Letter of Lords Grey and Grenville, in answer to the above.

February 15, 1812.

Sir—We beg leave most humbly to express to your royal highness, our dutiful acknowledgements for the gracious and condescending manner in which you have had the goodness to communicate to us a letter of his royal highness the prince regent, on the subject of the arrangements to be now made for the future administration of the public affairs, and we take the liberty of availing ourselves of your

It is an afflictive spectacle, to behold in your situation a man, who in the strength of his years, and lately surrounded by every blessing that could heighten the rational enjoyments of life or mitigate its evils;—a faithful and affectionate wife—an innocent and whom the early habits of his public life were formed, would strengthen his royal highness' hands, and constitute a part of his government. And his royal highness is pleased to add, that with such support, aided by a vigorous and united administration, formed on the most liberal basis, he would look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which G. Britain has been engaged.

On the other parts of his royal highness' letter we do not presume to offer any observations; but in the concluding paragraph, in so far as we may venture to suppose ourselves included in the gracious wish which it expresses, we owe it, in obedience and duty to his royal highness, to explain ourselves with frankness and sincerity. We beg leave most earnestly to assure his royal highness, that no sacrifices, except those of honor and duty, could appear to us too great to be made, for the purpose of healing the divisions of our country, and uniting both its government and its people. All personal exclusions we entirely disclaim; we rest on public measures; and it is on this ground alone that we must express without reserve, the impossibility of our uniting with the present government. Our differences of opinion are too many and too important to admit of such an union. His royal highness will, we are confident, do us the justice to remember, that we have twice already acted on this impression; in 1809, on the proposition then made to us under his majesty's authority; and last year, when his royal highness was pleased to require our advice respecting the formation of a new government.—The reasons which we then humbly submitted to him are strengthened by the increasing dangers of the times; nor has there, down to the present moment, appeared even any approximation towards such an agreement of opinion on the public interests, as can alone form a basis for the honorable union of parties previously opposed to each other. Into the detail of those differences we are unwilling to enter; they embrace almost all the leading features of the present policy of the empire; but his royal highness has, himself, been pleased to advert to the late deliberations of parliament on the affairs of Ireland. This subject, above all others, important in itself, and connected with the most pressing dangers. Far from concurring in the sentiments which his majesty's ministers have, on that occasion, so recently expressed, we entertain opinions directly opposite; and we are firmly persuaded of the necessity of a total change in the present system of that country, and of the immediate repeal of those civil disabilities under which so large a portion of his majesty's subjects still labor on account of their religious opinions. To recommend to parliament this repeal, is the first advice which it would be our duty to offer to his royal highness, could we, even for the shortest time make ourselves responsible, for any farther delay in the prospect of a measure, without which we could entertain no hope of rendering ourselves useful to his royal highness, or to the country. We have only further to beg your Royal Highness to lay before his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, the expression of our earnest wishes for whatever may best promote the ease, honor, and advantage of his Royal Highness' Government, and the success of his endeavours for the public welfare. We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "GREY. "GRENVILLE."

To his R. H. the Duke of York.

London, February 11.—The French troops have been withdrawn from the Elbe, the Weser, and the adjacent rivers, and have all taken the direction of Poland. The seizure of Swedish Pomerania, will of course tend, to increase the dissatisfaction of the Swedes against Bonaparte, and their dispositions to be upon friendly terms with us.—And even the King of Denmark is stated to have evinced a more favorable disposition towards us.

In the seizure of Pomerania he may read the fate that awaits him—Neither services nor forbearance conciliate Bonaparte—His ambition has no heart and he will fall upon Denmark with as little remorse as he committed that infamous treachery against Spain.

At a late Catholic Meeting, Mr. Lancaster, the famous schoolmaster, observed to the company, that he had often talked with the King of England; and in one of his contrived to know his sentiments upon Catholic Emancipation. The King was favourable to Catholic Emancipation—he told him he was—but his coronation oath he thought would not allow him to do any thing for the Catholics; and he was concerned at it. He thought that this proof of conscience was to be respected. He mentioned it in honour of the integrity of the King, after it had remained within his own breast for five years. He did not learn the circumstance from couriers and statesman; he had it from the King personally.

Master Henry West Betty, the once popular Roscius, who was hunted after by the whole empire, is now hunting himself, not after theatrical fame, or fortune; but after hares and foxes—he is now one of the first sportsmen in Shropshire presiding at some of the principal hunts in the country.

From London—From the return of the present population of Great Britain, presented to the House of Commons on the 17th January, it exceeds 11,600,000. In January 1801 the total was about ten millions.

The number of Bankrupts Gazetted in London in the last 35 years amounts to 28,007. The number in the year 1777 were 699, and in the year 1812, there were five thousand six hundred and forty-four.

BRITISH NAVY.

The following statement is the amount and disposition of the British navy up to January 1st:—

At sea, 115 sail of the line—eight from 44 to 50, frigates 126, sloops 27, bombs 5, brigs 121, cutters 32, schooners 52—Total 527.

In port and fitting, 38 of the line—eight from 44 to 50, frigates 28, sloops 38, bomb 1; brigs 29, cutters 6, schooners 21—Total 162.

Guard ships 4 of the line, 1 fifty, frigates 4, sloops 5—Total 14.

TIPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS. In a late National Intelligencer, Mr. Grey is made to say, "that national representatives are the best judges of what kind of force it is necessary to employ"—instead of what

14 from 44 to 50, frigates 126, sloops 27, bombs 5, brigs 121, cutters 32, schooners 52—Total 527. Building, 31 of the line, 2 of 50, 14 frigates—Total 32. Forming the grand total of 1614.

Mr. Porter's description of the views and feelings of the committee of foreign relations in the American house of representatives is sufficiently striking. There are hard words and blistering menaces.—The worthy interpreter of the committee seems to act upon the advice of sir Toby in the play, "and as thou drawest, swear horribly—for it comes to pass off, that a terrible oath, with a swaggering accent sharply twang'd off, gives manhood more approbation, than even proof itself would have earned him." We are threatened with a naval war! The American navy is to destroy our trade with our colonies! They hold a sword over our resources that will cut them to the quick! Canada is to yield to their arms, and a country from which we import 600,000,000 (£126 millions sterling) such is the statement of Mr. Porter! is to be conquered at once.

According to the American committee, it is to be a war of unvarying success & glory to the United States, and of constant defeat and ruin to Great Britain—for Mr. Porter never hints at the possibility of reverses to his own country. He never thinks it possible that every American ship may be swept from the ocean—her harbours blockaded—her commerce ruined altogether. A more noisy, silly, blustering speech—a speech more un-statesmanlike, we never read. But perhaps the American committee meant little more than to bully. Mr. Porter is again entering into the war prematurely. Aye, take counsel again—second thoughts will be best. If America spreads the cloth, we may furnish some dishes to the feast which her guests may not relish.—London Courier.

DOMESTIC.

New York, March 31.

The Assembly prorogued.—On Friday last, Gov. Tompkins, by message, prorogued the Senate and Assembly to the 21st day of May next. A more aristocratical and arbitrary measure, we hesitate not to say, was never, under similar circumstances, adopted in any government, short of an absolute military despotism. The Constitution, it is true, provides the power; but no Governor, until now, has ever presumed to exercise it; nor was it the intention of the people, who delegated that power, that it ever should be exercised, excepting only in case of imminent hazard to the rights and liberties of the people.

No state of things short of this could justify our Chief Magistrate in proroguing the legislature.—But did such a state of things exist in the present case? Were the rights and liberties of the people in jeopardy? This certainly will not be pretended. What, then, has prompted the Governor to this impetuous and high-handed step?—A mere variance of opinion as to the expediency of chartering a Bank!—His Excellency, at the opening of the Legislature, expressed an opinion against the increase of Banking Capital in this state. But older men, and he will excuse us if we say, wiser men than he, judged differently. A majority both of the Assembly and the Senate, dared to think for themselves—dared to vote for a New Bank in this great commercial city. Mortified that his opinion should have been thus disregarded, and knowing that a majority of the Council of Revision were too independent to bend their judgment to his, the Governor has avenged his exasperated feelings, by a measure fraught with incalculable injury to the State—a measure, we may add, which will be viewed, by nine tenths of the people, with utter indignation, which will inevitably cut short the life of the Governor.

We shall not attempt to enumerate the mischiefs which will flow from this hasty, ill-considered and ill-judged measure. The conduct of the Legislature, on receiving the Governor's Message, was, as related to us, dignified and honorable. After the message was read in the house, and the Speaker had proclaimed the legislature prorogued, a Member moved that all who viewed the conduct of the Governor, as injurious to the state, would remain in their seats.—About eighty remained, among whom were a number who had opposed the Bank question in every stage of the bill. A chairman and secretary were appointed. Mr. Van Rensselaer then rose, and expressing the hope, that their proceedings on that occasion might be cool, dispassionate and dignified, moved that the meeting adjourn to 4 o'clock P. M.

At 4 o'clock, a part of the members reassembled and passed the Resolution which will be found below. The republican members held a separate meeting, and adopted resolutions much more spirited than these. Before they had adjourned, a mob, headed, as we understand, by the Governor's private Secretary, and the door-keeper of the Council of Appointment, broke in, and drove them from their room.

It is said that, through the whole of Friday, the city of Albany was in a state of complete tumult and uproar. A sensation, though not so tumultuous, yet as deep and indignant, will probably be excited throughout every part of the State.

The following is the Protest of the Federal Members:

"WHEREAS his Excellency the Governor has this day prorogued the Legislature, while in the calm and deliberate exercise of their constitutional functions; and thereby interrupted the business of an important Session; prevented the passage of many Laws which the interest and safety of the people now imperiously demand; and has suddenly dispersed the Legislature at a moment of great national danger, and thereby left the State defenceless and exposed:

"Resolved, That the undersigned Members of the Senate and of the Assembly of the State of N. York, do hereby PROTEST against this exercise of Executive Prerogative, as arbitrary and tyrannical in itself, as subversive of the constitutional independence of the Legislature, and highly dangerous to the liberties of the citizens of this State.

Albany, 27th March 1812. (Signed by 42 Members.) Spectator.