

STRAYED

On the 10th of March last, from the Subscriber living five miles south of Raleigh, a lady's HORSE, with a blaze face, about five years old, there has been a piece cut out of one of his eyes. Any person that will bring the said horse to me, or give me information so that I get him again, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

SAMUEL SUGG. 16-32.

Proposed by Thomas Dobson of Philadelphia, for Publishing by subscription

THE HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

By Hugh Williamson, M. D. L. L. D. Member of the Holland Society of Sciences; of the Society of Arts and Sciences at Utrecht; and of the American Philosophical Society &c.

CONDITIONS.

The work is now in press, and will be comprised in two handsome octavo volumes, printed on superfine wove paper, with an excellent type; and will have a map of North Carolina, engraved on purpose for the work, prefixed to the first volume.

It will be delivered to subscribers at four dollars for the two volumes, neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery of the books. No copies will be delivered without the money.

For such copies as may not be subscribed for when the work is finished, the price will be four dollars and a half. Philadelphia, March 6th, 1812.

Subscriptions received at the Book-Store of William Boylan.



It comes The noisy herald of a busy world.

FOREIGN.

New-York, April 3.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

In the British House of Commons, (March 3) Mr. Brougham, in consequence of previous notice, moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed for taking into consideration the present state of the commerce and manufactures of the country, particularly with reference to the Orders in Council & the licence trade."

This motion produced a very warm debate, in which relative to America, it was observed by

Mr. Brougham, that the present system of retaliation, as it was called, was a system of hostility to commerce, a wish to sacrifice the trade of France to the destruction of the trade of England. Bonaparte was at war with commerce, he hated every thing favourable to the world, and esteemed nothing but that which favored the power he had usurped—Bonaparte and his ministry presented nothing but a compound of villainy and fraud to the world. He asked what system England ought to pursue? It ought to be their object to encourage commerce and the trade of neutral, not with the neutral, most contiguous to France, but those separated from her by the ocean, impassable to her, owning the same interests, and speaking the same language with England, and being the only nation, beside ourselves, in which freedom could be found. He regretted that he had heard, on a late occasion, that the hopes of a successful issue with that power were represented as slender. Mr. B. then went into a calculation of the losses which England sustains by her Orders in Council.

Mr. Rose followed, and replied to Mr. B. and pointed out many of his errors in calculation. But, he did not wish to be understood as being indifferent with respect to a connection with the United States—the interests of the two nations were closely connected, but it was too much to expect that England should allow America to treat her in a manner different from all other countries. He asked what had been the origin of the Orders in Council? France said: there should be no trade to England. Our answer was, (which we have the power to enforce) that nothing should go to France, which did not come from her to England. We had a right to say to neutrals, that if they tolerate the regulation of one of the belligerents, inimical to our commercial interests, they must tolerate a regulation on our part, in defence of these interests. Nothing hostile was intended against America. The conduct of France towards America had been infinitely more hostile than that of England. On this subject Mr. R. went into particulars. Were the Orders in Council and the Licenses abolished, said he, then indeed the country would return to that system of neutralization under which perjuries were so frequent. The system of government was one of self defence; they had no other alternative between having recourse to it or the entire renunciation of trade. He then contrasted the annual income of France and England, to show the effect of the Orders in Council, which left the balance in favour of England of twelve millions per annum.

Mr. Canning, Mr. Baring and Mr. Wilberforce, spoke in favour of the motion, which was opposed by Mr. Stephens and Mr. Marryat.

Mr. Perceval declared the Orders in Council were issued in consequence of a declaration made by France, that we should have no trade with any nation on earth. It was then necessary for us to declare, that France should not trade with any nation in the world, except us [hear, hear.] He said, the distresses of the country were not owing to the Orders in Council: it was clear, which he proved, that France had been materially injured by them. He positively denied the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees. It had been merely stated, that they would cease to operate, provided Great Britain gave up her Orders in Council, or America consented to defend her rights, and to take care that her ships should be no longer denationalized.

Mr. Whitbread declared the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was calculated merely to mislead the House. Mr. W. warmly supported the motion.

Mr. Harbert also argued in support of the motion. Lords Gower and Milton said they should vote for the Committee.

Mr. Brougham made a short but animated reply, after which the House divided.—For the motion 144—against it 216—majority 72.

March 10.—The two last sets of dispatches forwarded by Mr. Russel for Mr. Joel Barlow, by cartels to M^{rs} de la Harpe, it will be learnt with surprise, have been intercepted, and that gentleman has, we believe determined to send no further communications to France until the cause be explained.

London, March 12.—The question of peace or war, or rather, as far as it relates to Russia, of submission or war, is on the eve of being decided, if it has not already been. Bonaparte, whose torrent of military force has for some months been rolling northward, increasing as it rolled, is now giving a more rapid direction to that force; and having by menaces or deceitful promises prevailed upon Denmark and Prussia to sign treaties with him, is over-running the territories of both. Holstein is to furnish him with 6000 cavalry; that is, he has permission to levy that number in Holstein, which he will enforce by his summary process of conscription; his troops are also to have free passage thro' Holstein and Schleswig, from whence it is supposed a considerable body will proceed to Zealand—Meanwhile, after overrunning Swedish Pomerania, the inhabitants of which have been treated by their good friends the French with great severity, the latter have burst into Prussian Pomerania; and Anclam, Usedom and Schwanevunde, have already been taken possession of. These places they entered on the 30th, in virtue of the treaty said in all the private letters from the north to be have been signed between France and Prussia, by which the latter consents to have all her sea-ports garrisoned by French troops, Memel and Koningsburg excepted. Colberg is said in some accounts also to be excepted, but the French troops have already arrived in the neighbourhood of that fortress; they are even approaching Berlin. Fifty thousand troops are the contingent to be furnished by Prussia against Russia. By what promises or menaces Bonaparte has induced the King of Prussia to assist him in this unhallowed cause; by what mask he can have veiled from him the truth so clear and naked to all other eyes, that every blow aimed by Prussia against the Emperor of Russia is a blow aimed against herself, we are perfectly unable to comprehend. For, to suppose, that if Bonaparte succeed against Russia, he will leave Prussia even in her present nominal independence, would be the height of absurdity.—No disasters, however great, which she could have experienced by joining Russia, would have been greater than those she will experience by throwing herself in the arms of France.

While, as if every thing were to be extraordinary in the present state of the world, we behold two of the old powers of Europe jealously themselves with Bonaparte; we see on the other one of the new sovereigns of Bonaparte's own creation, assuming the attitude which would have best become the powers we have alluded to, and determining to take part against his former master. Bernadotte, if we may accredit the accounts from Sweden, has broken off entirely with France, and has determined to direct all the resources of Sweden against her. A joint declaration is expected from the Courts of Petersburg and Stockholm, and Great Britain of course most cordially unites with them. The dread of an attack upon Zealand is said to have been one of the causes that has induced the King of Denmark to grant so readily a passage to French troops through his dominions. And it is even said, that Bonaparte has promised to send out his fleets from the Scheldt and the Texel for the protection of Copenhagen.

Such are the accounts which have just been received from the North, and which, in all probability, will be immediately followed by events of the utmost importance.

A mail from Helsingland arrived this morning. It has not brought such late intelligence as we received yesterday from Gottenburg; but prayers are said to have been ordered to be put up in Saxony for the success of the French arms.

Monitors and other Paris papers arrived last night to the 1st inst. They contain, we are sorry to state, another instance of treachery in the surrender of the fortress of Peniscola, by the Gov. Don Pedro Garcia Navarro, who, in giving up the place, offers his enthusiastic services to the French. The execrable traitor!

There is no other intelligence from the Peninsula, and not a word is said of the movements in the north.

Baltimore, April 6.—By the ship Adriana, 37 days from Gottenburg, we learn that the northern powers were all preparing for a hot summer. The French Emperor was at Mayence and his manifesto momentarily expected to appear against Russia. The Sound and Belt this Spring and Summer will prove impassable without convoy. The French privateers are numerous, and capture all property, no matter where from or where bound; the Danes not much better.

DOMESTIC.

New-York, April 7.—Since the News of the projected Embargo reached this city, on Thursday last, Seventy vessels have cleared from our Custom House for foreign ports; to wit, 31 ships, 18 brigs, 16 schooners and 4 sloops.—We understand, that all of them are beyond the Hook, excepting the ship Maria-Theresa, which ran ashore in Butter-milk Channel. The brig Eunice, which sailed some days ago, but returned in a leaky state, having completed her repairs, is now in the narrows attempting to escape; but, she's closely pursued by the U. S. sloop of war Nautilus. The whole fleet are wind-bound in the cove.

These vessels probably contain more than twenty thousand tons of surplus American produce. All the Norfolk vessels escaped the fangs of the Embargo Law, except two, viz. the Prince Madoc for Liverpool, and the Granville for Cadiz. These two were seized & sent back by the Revenue Cutter.

Norfolk, April 10.—Mr. Purviance, who arrived here yesterday in ship Friends from London, is the bearer of dispatches to our government from the American ministers at the different courts of Europe.

In pursuance of a recent law of congress empowering the Secretary of the treasury to borrow eleven millions of dollars for the public service, Mr. Gallatin has directed that books for that purpose be opened at the following places on the first day of May: At Portsmouth, N. H. at the Union Bank. At Boston Massachusetts, at the State Bank, U-

tion Bank, and the Massachusetts Bank. At Providence, R. I. at the Roger Williams Bank. At Hartford, Connecticut, at the Bank of Hartford. At the City of New York, at the Manhattan Company, and Mechanics Bank. At Philadelphia, at the Bank of Pennsylvania and Farmers and Mechanics Bank. At Baltimore, at the Bank of Baltimore and Commercial and Farmers Bank. At the City of Washington, at the Office of the Bank of Columbia. At Richmond, Virginia, at the Bank of Virginia. At Charleston, South Carolina, at the State Bank, and Planters and Mechanics Bank.



CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, April 1, 1812.

A confidential message, in writing, was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary; and is as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL.

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

"Considering it as expedient, under existing circumstances and prospects, that a general embargo be laid on all vessels now in port or hereafter arriving for the period of sixty days, I recommend the immediate passage of a law to that effect.

JAMES MADISON.

April 1, 1812.

Mr. Porter, from the committee on Foreign Relations, presented a bill laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States; which was twice read.

The said bill was then read a third time, and on the question that the same do pass, it was resolved in the affirmative:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bacon, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Clay, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dismoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hymeman, Johnson, Kent, King, Laock, Lefever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, M. Kim, Metcalf, Mitchell, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Omsby, Pickens, Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Smilie, Stansford, Strong, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright.—70.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bigelow, Bleeker, Boyd, Breckinridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Huff, Jackson, Key, Law, Livingston, M'Byrde, Mosely, Pearson, Piper, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Sheffield, J. Smith, Stanford, Stuart, Stow, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, Wheaton, White, Wilson.—4.

A motion was made by Mr. Randolph and seconded, that the said bill and amendments be postponed until Monday next.

A motion was then made by Mr. Emott and seconded, that the said bill and amendments be postponed for thirty days, which superceding the motion of Mr. Randolph—

The question was called for by Mr. Roberts, and being demanded by a majority of the members present: Whereupon

The previous question was taken in the form prescribed by the rules and orders of the House, viz. "Shall the main question be now put?" and passed in the affirmative.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bacon, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Clay, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dismoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hymeman, Johnson, King, Laock, Lefever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, M. Kim, Metcalf, Mitchell, Morrow, New, Newton, Omsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Tallmadge, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Williams, Widgery, Winn.—67.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Bigelow, Bleeker, Boyd, Breckinridge, Brigham, Burwell, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Hawes, Jackson, Kent, Key, Law, Lewis, Livingston, Macon, M'Byrde, Milnor, Mosely, Nelson, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Seybert, Sheffield, Stanford, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Wheaton, White, Wilson.—44.

A division of the question was called for by Mr. Pitkin; and was taken on concurring with the first amendment of the Senate, which amendment proposed to strike out the word "sixty" for the purpose of inserting the word "ninety," so as to extend the duration of the Embargo from sixty to ninety days, passed in the affirmative.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Bacon, Bard, Bibb, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Burwell, Calhoun, Cheves, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Earle, Findley, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hymeman, King, Laock, Lefever, Little, Lyle, Macon, M'Kim, Morrow, Nelson, Newton, Omsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Smilie, Stansford, Strong, Tallmadge, Troup, Turner, Williams, Wheaton, Winn.—56.

NAYS.—Messrs. Archer, Baker, Bassett, Bigelow, Bleeker, Breckinridge, Brigham, Butler, Champion, Chittenden, Clay, Davenport, Desha, Dismoor, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Hawes, Jackson, Johnson, Kent, Key, Law, Lewis, Livingston, Lowndes, M'Byrde, M'Kee, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchell, Mosely, New, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Sheffield, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, Wheaton, White, Wilson.—53.

The amendments of the Senate were then concurred in.

Saturday, April 4.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal the doors were closed, and so remained until the House adjourned about two o'clock.

Monday, April 6.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

Mr. Bacon, from the committee of ways and means, upon leave reported a bill, authorising the secretary of the treasury to suspend the payment of certain bills issued by John Armstrong, late minister of the United States at the court of France, upon the treasury of the U. States.

Mr. B. said that the reasons why he had introduced a transaction which he would briefly state, would be recollected, that the convention between the United States and France, commonly called the Louisiana Convention, the government of the United States had agreed to assume the payment of a sum not exceeding 20 millions of francs on account of debts due by the government of France to citizens of the U. States. The mode of paying and ascertaining these debts was provided for in the convention, and by the 2d section of a law of November 10th, 1803, it was provided, that the payment of the claims thus ascertained should be made by orders drawn by the minister of the U. States in France, upon the treasury of the United States, who should be charged with the whole amount of such payments, until he should exhibit satisfactory proof that such orders were issued conformably to the convention. These orders had generally been drawn in favor of the persons in whose favor such debts had been liquidated, and there had been no difficulty in giving the American minister credit for this amount, when they were presented and paid in that form. Towards the close of that adjustment, however, there remained about 115,000 francs to be applied for the benefit of claimants, in order to complete the 20 millions—the amount of which was liquidated in favor of sundry persons having debts due from the French government. Instead, however, of drawing bills for the sum usual in favour of the claimants, the French government insisted, for reasons which did not distinctly appear, that our minister should draw for this amount in favour of the cashier of the French treasury, that government assuming upon itself the payment of the particular claims on whose account they were drawn. This arrangement was resisted for some time but ultimately acceded to by General Armstrong; under a wish finally to close so important a transaction. Notice of the manner in which it had been conducted was given by him to the government; and the treasury officers being of opinion that the amount of the bills if paid could not under the circumstances be credited to him, he requested that the payment of them might be refused or suspended until evidence of their proper application should be furnished by the French government. It was however the opinion of the secretary of the treasury that under the law 1803 he had no discretion given him to refuse the payment of the bills whenever presented, which had not yet been done, and there was still an opportunity to prevent their payment. The subject had been brought before the committee of ways and means, by the secretary of the treasury, some time since—who from the difficulties attending the transaction had at the first instance declined to interfere; recently however, the committee had been given to understand that a portion of the sum of the 115,000 francs, instead of being applied to the payment of the debts due to claimants, in whose favor they have been liquidated, had been diverted and applied for the benefit of a person in no wise entitled to it under the provisions of the convention, and to whom nothing had been allowed. Under these circumstances and in concurrence with the opinion of the secretary of the treasury, and agreeable to the wish of general Armstrong, the committee had thought it their duty to report a bill authorising the treasury department to suspend the payment of the bills, whenever they should be presented, until the French government should have furnished satisfactory proof that the amount of the bills has been applied for the purposes provided for in the convention.

The bill was passed to a second reading, and referred to a committee of the whole house of Wednesday.

Mr. Porter then stated that he was instructed by the committee of Foreign Relations to make a proposition to the House, which was deemed by them to require confidential consideration. He therefore moved that the galleries be cleared, and they were accordingly.

The doors remained closed for about half an hour.

When the doors were opened, a report was read from a select committee, which it appears had been appointed on the subject during the secret sittings, on the subject of a publication in the Alexandria Herald of Friday last, stating the passage or Wednesday evening of the Embargo law in the House of Representatives, the division on the question of its passage, and several other particulars.

The report stated the evidence of Mr. N. Rounsavall, one of the Editors of that paper, and that he had refused to answer certain queries put to him by the committee—whereupon they had reported the case to the House.

The House had this subject under consideration till five o'clock. In the course of the sitting, Mr. Rounsavall was called to the bar; and, refusing to answer a question propounded to him by the Speaker, and declaring his intention to persist in so refusing, he was, after much debate, recommended to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, until the further order of the House.

Tuesday, April 7.

A letter was received from Mr. Rounsavall, the witness who yesterday refused to answer at the bar of the House, explanatory of his motives, &c. for refusing to answer.

Much desultory conversation and some warm discussion took place, which resulted from Mr. Rounsavall's being again called to the bar and having answered in the affirmative to a question whether he was willing to answer all the interrogatories as should be propounded to him by the Speaker; and it having in the meantime appeared to the House that there was no occasion to question him farther; Mr. Rounsavall was declared to have purged himself from the contempt offered to the House by not submitting to answer, and was accordingly released from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

Wednesday, April 8.

Mr. Fisk asked, through the Speaker, leave of absence to the end of the session. On the first vote, there were, for leave 33, against it 39. A quorum not having voted, another vote was taken for leave 38—against it 40. So leave was refused. Mr. Bleeker asked the same leave. Granted—42 to 40.

Mr. Laock, one of the majority on the former vote, moved to reconsider the question of leave to Mr. Fisk, as leave had been given to another member. The vote was reconsidered, Ayes 55, and the required leave given, Ayes 54.

The Speaker had before the House a memorial from Edward Clarke, stating that he has invented a mode of defending ports and harbors by means of