

Philosopher and Politician he has been highly... But he has never before been com- mented, as a Military Man. Indeed it is im- possible to speak of Mr. Jefferson, in relation to the fighting part of our revolution, without mentioning, at the same time, of the "Hegira,"—or what is called "Carter's Mountain."

The Whig is in a wondrous ill humour this morning with the president. He complains that Madison is, "on our most important affairs, the remarkably cold or utterly silent." The Whig will have discovered that the president never praises France, curses England, nor denounces Gallatin's favorite bank of the United States.

Dedicated to his excellency Robert Smith. A SCRAP.—A distinguished member of the present administration being asked by an intimate friend, why he did not promote Merit! with much implicitly retorted did merit promote me?

"The majesty loves the Americans."—Since, in return for the emperor's professions of love, Mr. Madison has seized upon a possession of Spain, the interest increases in whatever relates to the news of France against the integrity of American territory.

In addition to the list of conclusive and answered facts, which we published to support our opinion, that Col. Burr acted in conjunction with France, when he undertook the subversion of our government, we particularly call the attention of our readers to the following extract from a valuable work, recently received in this city.

Its authority cannot be doubted, and is very much strengthened by the declaration of Lord Wellesley, the circumstances of Col. Burr's enterprise, and Admiral Willaumez's expedition. It deserves the serious consideration of that portion of the American people who are resolved to every sacrifice and hazard, to preserve the independence of their country.

Bonaparte instructed an Emissary as follows:—"I wish you to go to Warsaw on a mission for me, to engage the Pretender to abdicate in my favor. The proposition will be made to him by the Prussian governor of Warsaw. If he appears disposed to accede to the propositions, you will then shew him your instructions and full powers to treat with him, which will be given to you. I wish to give him and family a full and ample indemnity. In fine he can become king of Poland, which country will recover its ancient splendor. Prussia will be indemnified by giving her Holland; Russia who will in that case cede her possessions of Poland, can indemnify herself by Turkey; and Austria, who must give up Polish Galicia, can be indemnified with Prussian Silesia. Holland is more than a compensation to Prussia for the loss of Silesia and Prussian Poland. England can have no objection to these arrangements; she can retain Malta, and may give Hamburg and Bremen to the Electorate of Hanover; if England does not think these places solid possessions (des possessions solides) let her recover America, I will assist her by sending 30,000 men to Louisiana; I am much disposed to communicate this to Lord Whitworth, but I am afraid it will find its way into the English newspapers."

The new emissary here observed, that no English administration whether whig or tory, would ever think of disturbing the internal peace and tranquility of the United States. In reply to this observation, Bonaparte, taking hold of this gentleman's arm, said, "I have a party already in that country who must obey me, or I CAN EXPOSE them: if England were to agree to my propositions, I should not part with Louisiana, as that would be an excellent position to carry on military and political operations. If the Pretender does not consent, I will insist upon the king of Prussia's compelling him to quit Warsaw, as I shall in that case, have other views upon that country; and the presence of so many French emigrants there will not answer my purpose. On your passing through Berlin, you may converse freely on this or any other subject with the minister Hangwitz, qui est enierement a nous [who is devoted to us] and who is likewise informed of my ulterior views in regard to Poland. When you are at Warsaw, you will see there a public agent of ours sent from Talleyrand's office, and recognised by the Prussian government as French consul; his name is Galan Boyer. I do not wish you to tell him your errand till the object of your mission is publicly known. Let me know what he is doing there, and whether Talleyrand has ever had any direct communication with the Pretender Louis the XVIIIth, or any of the people (see gens)." — [Goldsmith's Cab. Bonaparte.

"I have a party in that country who must obey me, or I can expose them!"—We have long thought, and sometimes expressed in conversation our belief, that the leaders of the democratic faction had committed themselves to Bonaparte, that they were obliged to go on for fear of exposure. We have no doubt, that his majesty holds a rod of this kind over the heads of our great men at Washington, and at some future day, perhaps not very far distant, the secret will be disclosed. Meantime it is the duty of federalists by their firmness, activity and vigilance, to keep the French party in check, if they cannot overcome them.

Federal Republicans.

NEW YORK, December 21, Yesterday at the Court of Oyer and Terminer now sitting, John St. Clair, an aged man, was tried and convicted of the murder of one Hill. The evidence was so complete and conclusive, that the jury did not long hesitate in returning their verdict.

Chief Justice Kent, pronounced the awful sentence of death on him, & Jackson, the

lackman who was convicted the day previous, of a similar crime. They are both sentenced to be executed on the last Friday in January next.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19. Our navigation is stopped for the present, by the great body of ice in the Delaware.

A letter received in New York from Havana, dated the 4th instant, mentions that the royalists and the rebels (as they are termed) in Mexico have had three engagements, in all of which the former claim the victory.

MARRIED, On Thursday evening last, Dr. Ransom Hinton, to Miss Polly Willis Hinton, daughter of Colonel William Hinton, all of this county.

On the 20th ult. Mr. Thomas Wright, Merchant, to Miss Mary Green, and on the 24th ult. Mr. James Orme, of the firm of Burgwin and Orme, to Miss Mary Vance, all of Wilmington.

DIED, In this county, on the 21st ultimo, Mr. James Crenehaw, in the 66th year of his age.

In York Town, Virginia, on the 4th ult. at an advanced age, the Hon. Cyrus Griffin, Judge of the Federal Court, for the district of Virginia.

Latest Foreign Intelligence!

BOSTON, December 18. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Capt. Gray, who arrived yesterday, left London on the 1st of November; at which time the Orders of Council had not been repealed, and it was not known what was the intention of the British government on the subject.

We received London papers to the 31st of Oct. (four days the latest) from which the following articles are copied.

LONDON, October 31. The King has been indisposed for several days, in consequence of a cold. The following Bulletins were published by his physicians yesterday and the day before.

October 29, 1810. "The King has been indisposed for a few days past. His Majesty has had fever, and his nights have been restless; but he has several hours sleep this morning."

Oct. 30, 1810, 10 o'clock A. M. "The King has passed a restless night; and his majesty is much the same to day as yesterday."

Russia has proposed to renew negotiations with Turkey, and to give up the main points in dispute, viz. the possession of Moldavia and Wallachia. This is thought to be owing to the Russian jealousy of France.

Bernadotte, the French Crown Prince of Sweden, has arrived in Zealand; and one letter mentions, that he had landed at Helsingburg, in Sweden, October 20th, under a salute of all the batteries.

The Admiralty have made known to the merchants of Lloyd's Coffee-House, that the increase of the number of French privateers fitted and fitted from the various ports in the Channel, and the north sea, is beyond precedent; but that every possible attention would be paid to the protection of trade.

There is a report, that since the negotiation for the return of Mr. Canning to the Cabinet failed, overtures have been made to Lord Sidmouth and his friends, to join the present administration; and, certainly, a friendly intercourse subsists between them. It is expected that Lord Sidmouth will take the place of President of the Council in the room of Earl Camden, and that Mr. Bathurst will succeed Mr. Ryder as Secretary for the Home Department. The Earl of Buckinghamshire will also, it is said, be placed in a conspicuous situation.

It is stated in a ministerial paper, that the case of Lucien Bonaparte has been submitted to the lawyers, and the question put, whether from the circumstances under which he fell into our power, we have a right to constitute him a prisoner of war. The lawyers have decided in the affirmative, and government have determined to act accordingly. A ship of war has, in consequence, been sent out to Malta, to take him on board, and to convey him, his family and effects to this country.

A paragraph, in the Paris Monitor, states, that Gen. Drouet, with the troops under his command, which is an entire corps of the French, is proceeding to Almeida, to keep up Massena's communications in the rear—in fact to cooperate with Massena in any way he may have occasion for.

The French emperor has issued a decree permitting the importation into France of colonial produce now in Holstein, which may be the cargo of vessels captured by the Danes, provided however, that on entry at Hamburg, the new duties shall be paid thereon; and that the declarations of the facts should be made at Hamburg before Nov. 4.

PARIS, October 21. M. Dubois, chief surgeon at the Hospital of the school of Medicine, has been appointed Surgeon Accoucheur to her majesty the empress.

The following extract of a letter, dated Malta, Aug. 20, was posted at Lloyd's.

"The Supercargo of the Giacus communicates in a letter, dated the 12th, that he is detained at Lissa by contrary winds, but that he is at liberty, and that all the Turkish vessels that were sequestered in the Adriatic have been liberated."

DUBLIN, November 5. The three packets due since our last have been received. Their contents are very important. His majesty is extremely indisposed.

We trust that the information given by Mr Percival will prove to be correct, and that our gracious Sovereign will survive his present indisposition. We are strengthened in this hope by a bulletin of his health, the most recent that has reached this country.

Death of the Princess Amelia. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has received from the Chief Secretary the following Letter,

the contents of which we most sincerely deplore: DUBLIN CASTLE, 4th Nov. 1810.

"My Lord—It is with great concern I acquaint your Lordship, by the Lord Lieutenant's command, that his Grace has just received a letter from his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, notifying the Death of her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, which melancholy event happened on the morning of the 2d inst. to the great grief of all the Royal Family.

"Her Royal Highness had long been afflicted with a very painful illness, which she bore with the greatest fortitude and resignation to her last moment.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant. "W. W. POLE." "Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

A REGENCY.—Should the indisposition of the King unfortunately continue beyond the day appointed for the re-assembling of the Imperial Parliament, a regency, it is presumed, must be the consequence. Between vesting the royal power in a Regency, or in the hands of his Majesty's present Ministers, there cannot surely be a moment's hesitation on the part of the Legislature. That the people will naturally look to the former there can be little doubt;—& that the Prince should have all the royal prerogatives confided to him, can alone, we should think, meet the wishes or satisfy the feelings of the country. Of his right, we hold the same opinion we did twenty years ago—and the awful revolutions which have since occurred, together with the present state of the times, renders the appointment of this truly august and accomplished personage, as SOLE REGENT, imperative. In England his royal highness is justly popular. In Ireland he has ever lived in the hearts of the people, and they look up to him with hope and confidence.—Eve. Post.

The public has not been correctly informed of the dates and circumstances of the king's indisposition. After the explanation in parliament, our difficulty in removing some particulars, is removed. His majesty was taken ill as early as yesterday fortnight, and since that time he has been regularly attended by the three physicians whose names generally are affixed to the bulletin, although those gentlemen were only ostensibly in waiting on the princess Amelia.

On Friday, the 26th ult. the symptoms being more unfavorable, the eminent abilities of Dr. Simmons, in the particular line of his practice, assisted the former professional persons, but it was thought fit, in the hope of the king's speedy recovery, not to insert the name of Dr. S. in the public bulletins. We are credibly informed, that when the lord chancellor and the prime minister appeared before his majesty, with the view of obtaining the sign manual to the commission for the prorogation of parliament, the moment was so unfavorable as to preclude all question as to the propriety of obtaining his majesty's authority in the accustomed manner for that arrangement. For obvious reasons we cannot express ourselves more distinctly.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, November 1, 1810. At four o'clock the Lord Chancellor rose and stated, that his majesty's indisposition prevented his putting the sign-manual to a commission, which had been ordered for the prorogation of parliament, their lordships were then assembled under the unusual circumstances of their being no notice of a meeting for the dispatch of business, while no order of Council had been regularly made for their prorogation. His majesty's indisposition was chiefly occasioned by the pressure of domestic affliction, and there was every hope of his recovery.

The Earl of Liverpool, after stating, in the most serious manner, that his majesty's physicians entertained the most confident hope of his recovery, moved an adjournment to the 15th instant.

Lord Holland expressed his cordial assent to this motion, which was immediately passed unanimously; and it was ordered that their lordships be summoned for the 15th inst.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. At half past three o'clock the Speaker came to the house, when about sixty members had assembled. At four there were about one hundred members present. The speaker then stated that the house had met pursuant to the last prorogation; but he understood, that as there was no commission, there would be no message, therefore he would take the chair, which he did.

Mr. Perceval said, he was persuaded that the house being assembled now, after a proclamation for the further prorogation of parliament, the house would be anxious to know why his majesty's servants had not obeyed his commands, and prepared the necessary commission. It was his mournful duty to state that it was owing to his majesty's indisposition that the Lord Chancellor had not been to obtain the royal signature, and that indisposition was occasioned by his majesty's constant attendance upon the protracted sufferings of a beloved daughter; but as the cause of his majesty's illness was known, there was every reason to hope for his speedy recovery. He was sure the people would rejoice to hear that the symptoms of his majesty's indisposition were peculiarly mild, and that the physicians expressed the most favorable hopes of his recovery.

Under these circumstances he should propose, that the house should, at its rising, adjourn for a fortnight, and that the Speaker should send circular letters to the members, requesting their attendance.

Mr. Sheridan, after complimenting the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the manner in which he had expressed himself, and expressing his satisfaction at the hopes which he held out, seconded the motion.

The question was then put upon the different motions, which were agreed to nem. con. and the house adjourned to this day fortnight.

LONDON, October 29. Letters were yesterday obtained from Bordeaux of the date of the 17th of this month. By these

we learn that 5,000 troops, 5,000 of them Dutch, had entered that place between the 12th October and the day on which the letter was written. Bread for 25,000 men, for two months, had been baked, and sent across the Pyrenees, for the supply of the French army in Catalonia, and the adjoining provinces.

A considerable treasure, destined for the pay of the French armies, was on the 10th ult. intercepted between Coza and Antezoa, on the great road leading from Bayonne to Madrid. The escort comprised 300 infantry and 150 cavalry; and owing to information which the governor of Gu-mara had received, he had thought fit to increase it to 600 men. The patriotic force was barely 550; and its commander, Don Espaza Ubeda, therefore, prudently chose to make the attack under cover of the night. The enemy, though taken by surprise, made a vigorous resistance; but being driven back, 12 waggons filled with treasure were carried off by the Patriots, as well as 60 prisoners, 30 horses, arms, ammunition, &c. The booty thus made was calculated at 200,000 crowns.

It is stated in letters from Holland, that no less than sixteen French couriers were imprisoned at Bayonne for having refused to proceed to the armies in Spain and Portugal with despatches. Hardly one messenger out of six, who takes the route of the Western Pyrenees, is known to arrive at his destination. There is no security for their arrival, except in strong escorts of cavalry, and even these are frequently attacked and destroyed.

The lamentable consequences of the annexation of Holland to France are not only felt in the total stagnation of trade in that country, but in the extraordinary decline of the public funds.—The two and a half per cents. have fallen so low as nine.

German papers to the 21st ult. have arrived, the contents of which tend still further to confirm the opinions, that a rupture will soon take place between France and Russia. Private letters from Hamburg state, that the late King of Sweden has embarked in the Baltic for this country, and that a Russian Minister accompanies him, with overtures to our government.

NEW YORK, December 30. Latest from Lisbon.

Capt. Bertlett, in the brig Hornet, arrived at Boston on Saturday, in 36 days from Lisbon.—He left the city on the 6th November, at which time the two grand armies occupied the same grounds they did at the date of our previous accounts. Some skirmishing had taken place between the out posts—and the fortifications on each side were daily strengthened. A few days before captain B. sailed, it was reported that Massena had detached 6000 men, in boats, across the Tagus, for the purpose, as it was supposed, of gaining provisions; and that a number of Portuguese troops had also gone over to watch them. The particular situation of the French, as it regards provisions was not exactly known; but it was generally believed, they were in want of almost every article of subsistence; while in the British camp, supplies of every kind were in the most ample abundance.

Mislead.

The 3rd volume of the British Classics, which is the 3d volume of that part entitled "the world, by Adam Fizz Adam." It is presumed some friend has left it in his room, forgetting to return it to my Library. I will be obliged to any person to return it to

ROBERT WILLIAMS. Raleigh, January 5. 2w—70.

A very Liberal Reward

Will be given to any person who will carry about one hundred weight from this place to Knoxville, Tennessee.

Enquire of the Printers. Raleigh, January 3. 2w—70.

Beware of the Swindler.

H. HURLEY has feloniously removed from New Hanover County a number of Negroes belonging to the estate of the late William Jones. The property is in dispute, and there are two suits pending in the Superior and County Courts relative to it. The said Hurley took advantage of the absence of the principal security to carry the Negroes off, probably with an intention to sell, or take to take them out of the State.

JOHN COLVIN. December 18. 2w2.

State of North Carolina.

Franklin County, December Session, 1810. Fanny Vincent, widow & relict of David Vincent, dec.

Petition for dower. The Heirs of David Vincent, dec.

THE complainant by her consent came into court, and it appearing to the court, that Drury Vincent, Theophilus Ross, and Rachel his wife, Douglass Carroll and Betsey his wife, George Richards and Lydia his wife, and Ezekiel Vincent are non-residents; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Minerva, that unless they appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county aforesaid, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, that the complainant's petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Teste, G. HILL, Clk. 70-31.

FEATHERS.

OF THE BEST SORT, WANTED FOR BEDS. Apply to RICHARD SMITH. Dec. 30. 31 68

BOYLAN'S North-Carolina Almanack,

FOR THE YEAR 1811, Is now printed and for Sale at his Book Store, September 29.