

to expect that our neutral rights will be respected until the causes which have subverted every vulnerable principle, once a rule of conduct between nations, shall no longer exist. We may make arrangements with France for the revocation of her decrees; and with England, for the revocation of her orders in council. But there will be no permanent security—we must participate in the evils (in some shape) which have fallen on the community of civilized man.

Before the great changes in the aspect of Europe which have grown out of the French revolution, the checks afforded by a division of the power of the continent, into many distinct sovereignties, gave security even to the weakest. There was a natural jealousy which was all alive when every attempt was made by any one, to infringe the principles which mutual interest, and mutual security had long consecrated. In the wars which happen there were always many, interested in the preservation of those rights which the common consent of all had established for the

(Continued in the fourth page.)

Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.

LONDON, November 23.

Mr. Joel Barlow, the American Minister at Paris, had his first audience of Bonaparte on the 17th, when he presented his credentials.

November, 26.

The intelligence from Dantzic, stated in the French papers, that all the American ships in that port had been condemned, and orders issued for the sale of their cargoes.

December 3.

A violent storm, from the 25th of October to the 2d November, was experienced at Copenhagen and several vessels were driven ashore. An English frigate was seen on shore near Fallstone, disabled, and disappeared in the night. An English 74 struck on a rock near Bornholm, and sunk. A convoy, passing the Belt was dispersed, and part destroyed. The waters in the Baltic were uncommonly low.

A disturbance broke out in Nottingham on Sunday last, and 34 stocking frames, in several workshops, were destroyed. A similar destruction took place in several of the neighboring towns.

December 4.

A dispatch of Lord Wellington's of the 13th November states, that the country on both banks the Tagus, as far as Aranjuez, has been made over by the Emperor to Marshal Marmont for the support of the army of Portugal. This arrangement has reduced Joseph Bonaparte to the greatest distress; as the produce of that country was all that he had to depend upon.

December 5.

The King was alive; and the British Orders in Council were not revoked.

The President's message was received in London on the 4th of December by express from Liverpool, and is published in the Courier of the 5th. On the receipt of the President's Message, Cotton rose one penny per pound in Liverpool.

NEW-YORK, February 1.

Yesterday a fleet of above sixty sail of vessels, many of which have been two to three weeks weather-bound, began to get under way, about 10 o'clock. The wind was fresh from about N. N. W. and the day clear, mild and pleasant. Before 1 o'clock about 40 sail were beating out of the East River, all within a mile of each other. The scene was the most lively of the kind ever witnessed at this port, many of them being vessels of a superior grade. The docks and battery were covered with spectators, who for the moment, seemed to forget the embarrassed state of our commerce.

BALTIMORE, February 4.
EAST INDIES.

Captain Ingersoll, arrived at Boston from Canton, reports the conquest of all the Dutch settlements in Java by the British.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The schooner Valona, Cook 41 days from Bordeaux, arrived yesterday at Annapolis, with brandy and dry goods, to Isaac M'Kim. Left the river the 22d December.

By this arrival, newspapers and letters to the 20th December have been received, for the use of which the Editor of the Federal Gazette is indebted to the politeness of several mercantile friends. The French editors published our President's message at full length, without comment.

No army news of importance. The French claim some advantages from partial engagements, in the East of Spain, under Suchet, subsequent to the fall of Sagunto. The Prussian army is reduced to the peace establishment. There continued a suspension of hostilities between the Turks and Russians; but the latter demanded terms, to which the Turks would not concede, and active hostilities were expected to recommence. Some failures in Vienna are spoken of by the French journals as resulting from hazardous speculations, but what in they do not mention.

Captain Cook has despatches. Markets good. Flour [at 55 to 60 cents] and rice in demand. Public opinion, as far as could be ascertained in France, favorable to America.

NORFOLK, February 3.

United States brig Nautilus. Newport.
(R. I.) January 21, 1812.

Mr. O'CONNOR,

Dear Sir—As we see by the Boston papers that the Nautilus has been advertised as lost, we fear our friends, most of whom reside in Virginia, may be very uneasy about us, we therefore will thank you to give the following statement of facts a place in your paper, couched in such language as you think proper to dress it.

The Nautilus was ordered to Newport, (R. I.) where Captain Sinclair was to receive the command of the Argus and return to Norfolk with her. The Nautilus sailed from Norfolk on the 22d ult. (and on the 23d was met off the Delaware by a snow storm; every thing was accordingly prepared and the vessel hoisted too; but at 12 o'clock at night the storm increased to unparalleled violence; the vessel was thrown on her beam ends and nearly filled with water—she was happily relieved by the pre-

sence of mind of the Captain, who, having his commands well seconded, got her before the wind. It was instantly decided that the only possible means of saving the vessel and our lives was to throw the guns overboard, and the vessel was kept before the wind for that purpose; but such was the stress of weather, that this arduous task could not be completed until the evening of the 24th, by which time we had arrived almost to the climax of human sufferings. The vessel had been several times filled between decks by the sea passing her—her stern was shattered to pieces, her rudder loosened, and all her ports burst out. The lower deck was scuttled to let the water to the well, and the pumps were now kept well employed to free her although she did not leak a drop in her bottom. Incessant hard labor, continually drenched with water, and benumbed with cold, not a dry rag of clothing or bedding, or a dry spot in the vessel to comfort us, not a fire to warm or cook for us, with a momentary expectation of being swallowed by each mountainous wave, which had now got so high, that the close reefed main top sail, under which she scudded, was frequently becalmed and although she was going 12 or 13 knots, she was of en deluged by it. Having completed the getting the guns overboard, it was believed the vessel would bear heaving too again, and it was determined to do so, as there was a long night before us, the storm increasing, every thing beginning to give way, and that fatal spot *Bermuda* right in our track! It was a dreadful crisis—however it was our only alternative. The axes were placed in the hands of good seamen, ready in case of the sea heaving her down, to cut the mainmast away—an opportunity was watched, and to our great joy she lay too extremely well; but great God! what was the raging of the storm we were now resisting! No language can describe it! The hail and snow driving with such violence, it was impossible to face it. There were not more than 20 out of 100 men could be kept on deck, and they were a length left quietly below, as being unsafe on deck. At night a tremendous sea took the bowsprit off, and the foretop mast was immediately by order of the Captain, cut away to save the foremast—it succeeded; but we were thumping upon the wrecks until near day light, expecting them every minute to go the upper or bottom.

On the 26th the gale began to moderate, and we rigged our july bowsprit and topmast, and stood in for the Cape of Virginia. On the 27th spoke the brig *Ann* of Petersburg, six or seven days from Lisbon, had been on her beam ends, shifted her ballast, and had her starboard waist drove in. & her sails almost all blown away; she was short of provisions, and was furnished by us with every thing she wanted. This night another tremendous gale came on, which lasted 13 days, during which time we lay too under a storm mainstaysail, and drifted near a thousand miles to the eastward—it rained, hailed or snowed incessantly—it then shifted to N. E. and blew a gale, with torrents of rain and hail. We now run for the land, but with all the sail we could carry, did not reach something before it shifted to the westward and blew a gale from that quarter. Finding we could not gain the Chesapeake, and this wind being likely to stand the captain determined to run for his port of destination, and in 24 hours we made it and got a pilot—but were again driven out by a violent fire. We had but one day's sail during the whole time. There was not a dry stitch of clothing on board, or a dry bed or berth, or a single dry plank inside of the vessel. Her decks were covered with a green slime—the people from constant wet and exposure were breaking out full of ulcers and boils all over the bodies, and now the frost was distressing beyond description. We lay under our storm sails for 24 hours, when it moderated, and we beat in sight again; but another snow storm coming on, the pilot wished to run out again; but the captain taking the risk on himself, with infinite labor and suffering, we anchored on the 17th January in Newport, loaded with ice, and many of the crew frost-bitten.

Commodore Rodgers came on board of us, and acknowledged that he had never seen such distress on board any vessel before. He sent his people to furl our sails, as ours could hardly stand the decks, & offered all the comfort to us his ship afforded. Such a winter has never been known here; it is snowing now, and has been ever since we have been here; and they say they have not had a fair day for a month. A brig came in two days ago with two men in rags to death, and all the rest like to die. A man was found to death on the Essex's quarter deck two nights ago; and the number of vessels lost and that we hear of now at sea in distress is indescribable.

An officer on board the Nautilus.

N. B. To add to our distress, the medicine chest was stove, and when the vessel filled between decks, it was all damaged, so that the sick and crippled could get no relief.

February 4.

BERLIN & MILAN DECREES REVOKED.

Arrived here on Saturday last, the British ship *Adventure*, (Jaques late master) from Liverpool, bound to St. Christopher's, under the following circumstances:

The *Adventure* is at present under the command of Captain Thomas Lefavour, late of the brig *Three Friends*, of and bound from Salem to Brazil, with a cargo costing 30,000 dollars, composed of Nankens, Russia Goods, Provisions, &c. &c. On the 14th of November last, in lat. 8. N. long. 26. W. Capt. L. had the misfortune to fall in with the French frigates *Medusa* & *La Nymphe*, of 44 guns each, Commodore Raoul, from Java, bound to France. After examining the papers of the *Three Friends*, the French commodore gave orders that she with her cargo should be burned; which orders were accordingly executed, after taking out the dry goods and such other articles of the cargo as they thought proper. Capt. L. with his crew, remained eight days on board the French frigates, during which time he learned, that the commodore had orders to burn all American vessels bound to and from the ports of an enemy. He also learned that they sailed from Nantz about the middle of December, 1810, six weeks after the positive revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, according to the President's proclamation—

that they had troops for Batavia, which they landed at a small place in Java, the only one then remaining in possession of the French, and which the officers expected would soon fall. These two frigates narrowly escaped capture, and were 50 days from the straits of Sunda when they fell in with the *Three Friends*.

On the 22d of November, fell in with the above-mentioned ship *Adventure*, and after taking out a considerable quantity of dry goods, &c. gave her to Capt. Lefavour to proceed to America.

FEBRUARY 5.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Yesterday arrived here the schooner *Happy Couple*, captain Jeffery, from Lisbon, which she left the 14th of December. By this vessel we have received Lisbon papers to the 13th of December. Their contents are without much interest. No thing new from the grand armies, who occupied the same positions nearly, that they had for some months past.

By accounts received at Lisbon on the 13th December, it is stated, that *Suchet* had retired from Saguntum, taking with him the heavy artillery. The celebrated partisan *Mina* had made 2500 prisoners in Duroca. The active and enterprising *Balasteros* had advanced three times near to Seville, but 8000 men being sent from that place against him, he was obliged to retire on the 30th of November to the vicinity of Gibraltar. *Sault* was at Seville, and inactive.

Advices from Cadiz announced that a British squadron, cruising off the coast of Catalonia, had captured a French convoy of 22 sail, bound from Toulon to Barcelona. On the 3d of December, a detachment of 2000 men sailed from Cadiz to reinforce General Balasteros.

The Spanish government have issued a decree, declaring that all contracts for supplies for the government shall in future be faithfully complied with even with neutrals whose nations may hereafter be at war with Spain.

February 7.

This morning about 4 o'clock, a sharp, indeed violent shock of an Earthquake was felt in this place.

Latest from London.—We are indebted to a gentleman who came passenger in the brig *Drummond*, captain Langdon, from Plymouth, for London papers to the 12th of December. These papers do not afford as much interest as we might have expected; we have, however, made copious extracts from them. The king is now publicly pronounced to be past all hopes of recovery; the restrictions on the regency will certainly cease at the meeting of Parliament, and the Prince Regent will in future administer the government according to his own judgment. A change of importance is talked of in the ministry, but we see nothing to warrant this opinion.

Upon American affairs, the London papers say little; the President's speech excited neither surprise or indignation. A general sentiment appears to prevail in England, that the administration, and we may add the party who support it, are so deadly hostile to Great Britain, that no hope of accommodation can be entertained. It does not appear that any measures are taking to reinforce their American colonies, except by one resident for Bermuda; the ministerial papers assert with confidence, that the force of Canada is adequate to its defence against any attack from this country, at present. Some small stir in the market was made upon the arrival of the President's message, but it soon subsided. Some of the country papers hold out the threat of war, but the leading London journals are very moderate upon that subject.

The general complexion of affairs in the Peninsula is certainly favorable to the patriot cause; the French are arrested in their rapid course of conquest. We do not hear of battles like those of Asperitz, Jena, Friedland and Wagram, deciding the fate of a nation by each. The plan adopted by Lord Wellington, of protracting the war until the people of Spain and Portugal are made soldiers, must and will succeed. The whole force of the Portuguese, including 40,000 in the service of G. B. is stated at 85,000 regulars, besides the militia who are all in training, who have been two years or nearly in active service. Frequent battles with their enemy give them confidence, which they will not soon lose. Portugal has not a French soldier in it except as prisoners. *Norfolk Ledger.*

The high price of grain, appears to excite attention, and some alarm, and it is supposed, that at the meeting of Parliament restrictions on the circulation of grain will be imposed. At the last date, Flour was at 95s. a 100s. per sack of 10 quarters, equal at the latter price to 70s. sterling, the American barrel.

The London papers contain the official details of various successes of the Spanish partisan corps, against the French, the most important of which is given in this day's paper, achieved by the celebrated *Mina*. In this kind of warfare the French lost in the month of October, and the early part of November, upwards of 4000 men, besides the loss sustained by the defeat of Girard by Gen. Hill, and by Godinot (who shot himself in consequence) when defeated by Balasteros. The cause of the Peninsula becomes more popular in England, and considerable reinforcements were preparing for Spain and Portugal.

We have received from our correspondent in Lisbon, via New-York, papers to the 18th December, extracts from which will be given in our next, should there be any thing worth translating.

We are indebted to Capt. Adams, of the sch'r. *Pioneer*, from Bayonne, for a full file of Bordeaux papers from the 1st of October to the 25th of November. These papers do not afford one article of interest to the American Reader. No notice of any modification of the various French decrees injurious to, and restrictive of American Commerce, is to be found in any of these papers. It is true, the war of communication made at the opening of Congress, and its accompaniments, had not reached France when the *Pioneer* sailed, of course it would be premature to expect any mark of imperial favour; his majesty seldom pays, but never in advance. *Norfolk Ledger.*

Raleigh:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1812.

Earthquakes. Several slight shocks have been felt here within the last week.

We earnestly invite the attention of our readers to the luminous speech contained in the opposite columns. Mr. Sheffey is one of the members from Virginia; and a man whose towering genius has elevated him from a very humble situation to a proud place among the eminent characters of our country. The mind must be thickly shrouded in ignorance, or seven times wrapt in the impenetrable folds of bitter prejudice, which shall not yield conviction to the unanswerable arguments now before us. This speech has, for a time, saved us the task of giving a short exposition of the present state of our trade with France. It clearly exhibits, that, at best, government is heedlessly casting away a vast and profitable intercourse to preserve a rotten skeleton of commerce which crumbles to dust at the touch. Allowing the decrees to be repealed, which is granting that the moon must be made of green cheese, our trade to French ports and dependencies, hampered as we see it, is an empty shadow not worth pursuit; even worse than nothing. The fruit, if there be any weak enough to be enticed by the appearance, like the food of the fallen angels, will seem apples to the eye, but prove cinders and ashes to the taste.

The bill incorporating the Farmer's Bank in the city of Richmond, with Branches at Norfolk, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg and Winchester, [capital of 2,000,000 dollars] passed the House of Delegates on Saturday. Ayes 94, noes 61.

We understand the above Bill has been referred, in the Senate, to a committee, who have not yet reported upon it. Great doubt, however, is entertained as to the final decision of the legislature upon it. *Petersburg Inlet.*

The bill for classifying and arming the militia of the United States is yet before the House of Representatives.

The ordinary appropriation bill has passed the House of Representatives, and has passed to a second reading in the Senate. *Nat Inlet.*

The House of Representatives yesterday negatived, on its third reading, the bill for classifying and arming the Militia of the United States, by a majority of three votes. The details and principle of this bill have been debated for some days; and the day before it was rejected, there was a majority of three in favor of its passage to a third reading.

The several appropriation bills for the old army, the additional military force, the corps of rangers, and the navy, passed to a third reading yesterday in the House of Representatives. *Nat Inlet.*

The Supreme Court of the United States met at the capitol in this city on Monday last, present Judges Livingston, Washington, Todd, Duval and Story. We are concerned to learn that Judge Marshall, by the overturning of the stage, met with an accident, a fracture in the collar bone we believe, which prevents his attendance. *Abd.*

OFFICIAL.

Apportionment of Representation, according to an act of Congress passed at their present session—allowing one representative for every thirty-five thousand persons.

New Hampshire	6
Massachusetts	30
Vermont	6
Rhode Island	2
Connecticut	7
New York	27
New Jersey	6
Pennsylvania	23
Delaware	3
Maryland	9
Virginia	23
North-Carolina	12
South-Carolina	9
Georgia	6
Kentucky	10
Ohio	6
Tennessee	6
Total	181

Look at this!...The Secretary of the Treasury has exhibited and published a document, containing an exact statement of the relative difference between our markets to France and her allies, Thus it stands:

Exports to France and her allies	\$ 4250 180
Exports to G. Britain & her allies	38,574 677
Deducting the former from the latter, exhibits a difference of	\$ 34,324 569
or thirty four millions, three hundred and twenty four thousand five hundred and sixty nine dollars in favor of a market with Great Britain more than with France. Tell me then, any man who has not taken leave of his senses, what we are to gain by preferring the friendship of France to a good understanding with Great Britain. <i>N. Y. E. Post.</i>	

"*Rehoboth Taxes*."—In a note to the *Edinburgh Annual Register* for 1803, the editor says: "the extension of this impost," [relating to the income tax] "to this most burdensome degree, obtained for Lord Henry Petty, [by whom it was brought forward], the name of the '*Rehoboth of Taxation*,' because his little finger was heavier than his predecessors loins." The name is evidently still more applicable to a gentleman of "splendid financial talents," who is now at the head of the treasury. Let any reflecting and judicious man who has read his late project, tell me