

has disapproved the conduct of governor Matthews and commodore Campbell, who have acted without any authority from our government. It is said he likewise mentioned to Mr. Foster, that the president had resolved to restore Amelia Island, in its primitive state, to its former Spanish commander, as soon as he was informed of what had taken place. It is also said that Mr. Monroe stated to Mr. Foster, that as it was probable several individuals, subjects of his Catholic majesty, might have committed themselves to the Spanish government, under the impression that the expedition had been authorized by the executive of the United States, the president had expressed a wish that his Catholic majesty's government at St. Augustine would pardon those, who, through error, had taken a part in the insurrection, and that Mr. Foster had promised to recommend them to the clemency of the Spanish government. Freeman's Journal.

Hon. Josiah Quincy.—The speech in detail of this gentleman on the embargo, while the subject was under discussion in Congress, has been published. We have no room for it at present. He distinctly states, that he was not opposed to the embargo as a preparative step to war; but that the basis of this opposition to it, was, that it was intended "as a refuge from war." We cannot believe that his opinion will prove to have been correct. If we thought that the embargo was designed as a mean of evading honorable war, we should raise our voices against it. We should pronounce it to be a most pernicious measure. But it surely must be a war measure. Mr. Quincy says, that we shall not have an army in ninety days. Then let us make war by arming our merchantmen. Let us have letters of marque and reprisal. And we can tell Mr. Quincy, that if he is anxious to have a navy, he ought to be an advocate for war. A war with any European nation will so irresistibly enforce upon the minds of our government the absolute necessity of a naval force, that it will hasten the period when America will be enabled effectually to protect her commerce and seaboard by natural means against the lawless aggressions of foreign cruisers.—Baltimore (demo.) American.

The Virginia "Republican" speaking of the \$50,000 purchase, observes, "in purchasing the secret from Henry, although it was wrong, in a moral point of view, yet policy dictated it." Very good. This is a part of the democratic creed, honestly avowed. What is morally wrong, may be politically right. The end justifies the means. 50,000 dollars for a British spy! True, it does not "break our legs"—but it picks our pockets.—Washingtonian.

The editor of the Patriot says, that one reputable democrat was insulted with the offer of a ten dollar bill if he would vote for the federal party. We could point out individuals in the democratic ranks, who, we think, would be happy to pocket such an insult.—Boston Gazette.

From the Boston Gazette. The Montreal Herald thus speaks of Henry: "John Henry, alias Capt. Henry, alias Lawyer Henry, alias Judge Henry, alias Advocate Henry, alias Consul Henry, alias Traitor Henry, or any other genteel profession, with adequate emolument, has, after having humbugged his friends in Canada, and the late Governor of British America, finding he cannot humbug the Earl of Liverpool in England, with his blarney, at last has completely humbugged James Madison, in the sale to him of an Irish prize."

Let it be remembered, Mr. Madison, begins his message accompanying Henry's communications, with "they prove,"—course Henry is considered a man giving sound testimony. What says this witness, so respectfully introduced to the attention of Congress by the President? That there is a large party among us devoted to France—that the federalists are decidedly adverse to a dissolution of the union—and men of great integrity of intention.

From a political Price Current in the Salem Gazette for 1812. Electioneering Henry Plots, of home manufactures. \$500,000 a 50,000. Real Patriotism—none for sale. Mock do plenty and dull. Office Hunters—abundant but dear. Northern Interest—looking up. Foreign, fugitive, fortune-hunting, factious favorites of a Frenchified administration—though importations are large, still in demand. Madisonism—flat and daily decaying. Exchange on Bonaparte's Caisse prices, endorsed by Madison and Barlow—101 per cent, discount.

Hon. Barzillai Gannet's Ears—brisk in anticipation of short crops. Rapid descent up on Canada—stationary. Negotiation with England—ditto. Cabinet resolutions—wholly in the hands of speculators. "All the honors"—holders very close. Embargo—fluctuating at present, but some expectations of its being shortly fixed.

FORGERIES! [For the gratification of those persons who have stated it to be an impossibility that Henry could have forged Lord Liverpool's seal, signature, &c. we copy the following case. It is one precisely in point; and is taken from a London paper of February 22.]

LAW INTELLIGENCE. COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FEBRUARY 21. FORGERY. The King vs. Colonel Brown. This was an information against the defendant, Col. Brown, for a forgery at common law. The information charged him with having forged certain instruments, purporting to be signed by Geo. Harrison, Esq. are of the common clerks to the Treasury, and by the Hon. Cecil Jenkinson, Esq. one of the under secretaries of State, with a view to defraud government, by surreptitiously obtaining a grant of 5,000 acres of land in the Island of St. Vincent's.

Mr. Attorney General stated the circumstances of the case as follows. In the year 1809, Col. Brown represented to government that he had a large gang of Negroes, which he had nurtured with particular care; and had succeeded in reducing them to such domestic habits, that they multiplied as fast as by the course of nature they would die off—and he prayed for an allotment of the Crown Lands in the Island of St. Vincent's. It was thought that he had claims upon the government of this country, having suffered as an American Loyalist; and as government had at that time a part of the lands formerly allotted to the Caribbs, in consequence a grant was made to him of 6,000 acres. It was discovered that a part of these lands had been granted to other occupants, who held at the will of the crown, and as they had expended their money to reduce the land to a state of cultivation, it was thought inequitable to expel them, and they therefore were allowed to purchase, which was done to the amount of 60,000*l.* But in order to indemnify Col. Brown for his disappointment, government gave him half the money, (30,000*l.*) which was considered a munificent recompense.

It happened, however, shortly afterwards, in the year 1810, that Sir Charles Brisbane, the governor of St. Vincent's received a dispatch under the official seal of the secretary of state's office, directing him to make a grant of the same quantity of land which had been reduced from the six thousand acres of land, originally granted to Colonel Brown, which direction purported to be by order of the Lords of the Treasury, and was signed by Mr. Jenkinson, the under secretary of state. A discussion however ensuing with Col. Browne's Agent, the Governor thought proper to send home for instructions, when it was discovered that the whole was a forgery, no such orders having ever issued from the secretary of State's Office in England. How Colonel Brown got possession of the seal of office he was unable to state, but he should be able to prove that the papers were written, all but the signatures, in the office of a Mr. Stevens, a law stationer, in Chancery lane, and that Col. Brown brought the rough draft, and took them away when finished. And the plan which accompanied them was drawn by a clerk in the duke of Bedford's office, who was employed by Col. Brown, so that he traced him in giving directions for the forged instrument; and it was proved no other person had any interest in the fraud. Under these circumstances he thought no doubt could be entertained of the guilt of the defendant.

The facts were proved by Sir Charles Brisbane, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Jenkinson, and Mr. Steele and his clerks, who engrossed the papers by Colonel Brown's directions. Lord Moirs, Sir Alured Clark, and several gentlemen of rank, gave a high character of Colonel Brown; but the Jury, without hesitation, found him—Guilty.

A destructive storm took place in Federick county on Sunday afternoon. Many farms have been greatly injured by it. Fruit trees and fields of grain suffered peculiar damage.—Balt. Amer.

Gen. Pinkney has accepted the commission of a major general.—Fed. Gaz.

AWFUL CALAMITY! "Ruins of Lagaira, April 2, 1812."

"DEAR SIR, Many times in my life have I experienced the goodness of a merciful God towards me, but never so conspicuously as in my preservation during the tremendous exertion of His Power, which has shaken the mountains to their foundation, and levelled the greatest part of this city, as also that of Carraccas, with the ground—thousands and tens of thousands have been buried, and most of them now lie beneath the Ruins! The stench arising from the dead bodies, is intolerable—such of them as could be come at have been thrown into the sea, or collected into heaps and burned to ashes. It is imagined that seven eighths of the houses in this city are demolished, and of those which still stand, there are not perhaps twenty that will be found tenable. The Custom House, which was built very strong, is not much injured—the house which I occupy is three stories high and was likewise very strong—it stood the shock without falling, but it was so much injured that I do not intend to sleep in it, especially as we are constantly kept in a state of alarm by the frequent shocks which have daily taken place ever since the twenty sixth ultimo. When the first great shock occurred I ran out of my house, and in my amazement I turned round and beheld it rocked like a cradle, which, with the roaring of the Earthquake, the screams of the people; and the crashing perhaps, of a thousand buildings, made the scene horrible beyond description!"

The captain of a vessel arrived at Baltimore from Lagaira, says, that he saw the hills so much agitated as to resemble the motion of vessels in a heavy sea.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in La Guayra to his correspondent in this city, dated La Guayra April 4th, 1812.

"The dreadful earthquake which has laid in ruins the cities of Carraccas and Lagaira, and the adjacent country, by which more than 5000 houses have been destroyed, happened on the 26th March, at 7 minutes past 4 o'clock, the explosion was so violent that it buried in its ruins more than 8 or 10,000 persons.—Sun.

Extract of a letter received per sch'r Independence from La Guayra.

"A few days prior to our arrival this town was almost destroyed by an earthquake; it commenced about four o'clock P. M. on Thursday the 26th March; its duration was about 4 minutes, and its effects horribly destructive; since my arrival, there have been a few shocks, but no material damage done. Such is the alarm of the inhabitants that the town is entirely deserted, and they are now living without the walls, beneath little tents and huts, which are erected merely to shelter them from the rain and heat of the sun.

"It is not within the compass of my ability to describe to you the misery of these people; fear and despair, grief and ruin, have completely overwhelmed them. Parents have escaped, with the

loss of their children; children with the loss of their parents; and very few without the loss of their property. Already five hundred persons have been found, and the probability is, that a greater number still remain buried beneath the ruins. The destruction at Carraccas is much greater; 2500 bodies have been thrown upon the funeral pile, and burnt already, and it is supposed, that from 5 to 10,000 souls are lost.—Out of forty Churches in that place two convents only remain standing. Such is the lamentable situation of these two places, that it will be a long time, before they can be reinstated. No business of any nature is doing. All the Americans here will go to Puerto Cabello."—Ibid.

FROM HAYTI. Capt. Coiffier, of the brig Fanny, arrived here yesterday in 22 days from Au. Cayes, informs that about the 30th ult, an engagement took place near that place between the armies of Christophe and Petion, in which the latter was successful. Christophe's fleet was blockading Jeremie.—Phil. paper.

The King of Hayti, had closely invested Port au Prince, and taken a number of prisoners, and one very considerable fort by storm, before Capt. Dorgan sailed; and no doubt entertained at the Cape, of his ultimate success.—Balt. paper.

From Portugal.—By the ship Canton, from Lisbon, which place she left on the 10th of March, the following account of the British and French armies has been received.

"That Lord Wellington will have in his power to open before Badajoz at least 70 pieces of heavy artillery, and although it should cause him to risk a general battle, some people believe he would not abandon the siege.

"The French general Marmont is moving with a large force towards Badajoz, should it be invested, and there is a great probability that a general action will soon take place. Lord Wellington will have a force of 70,000 men in the neighborhood of Badajoz, and the French force are supposed to be about the same number.

"On the 3d of March, Lord Wellington's headquarters were at Ferrandis, about 4 days march from Elvas, which place he would move for that day. On the road thither, it was not expected the army would halt only for a few days. Not only the spare artillery of the garrison of Elvas, but a large quantity of heavy pieces of ordnance were sent from Lisbon to the neighborhood of Badajoz, for the siege of that place."

Captain Noble, of the ship Herald, from Portsmouth, has communicated to us the following intelligence: N. Y. Pap.

"The privateer schooner Speedwell, capt. Hamilton, sailed from Guernsey the latter end of February for the Bay of Biscay, to cruise for Americans. The first night after sailing a black man, an American, one of the crew went into the main hold and set the vessel on fire near the bulk head of the liquor room which was not discovered until she was on fire below, when a man was ordered down to examine the cause.—The moment he got into the hold, the black man attacked and wounded him severely; upon which he retreated on deck. The black man was armed with a large knife, a cutlass and axe. The first lieutenant then went down, but soon returned severely wounded; as did three others after him. Finding the fire going fast, and near the liquor and magazine, they cut scuttles in the deck, and threw their powder and liquors overboard. The black man was then discovered trying to scuttle the schooner; when the captain jumped down and fired at him, but without effect. The black man retreated under the forecastle deck, and began again to cut a hole in her bottom. By this time the crew had extinguished the flames, and fired several shot at the black man, seven of which entered his body.—At every wound he would say, "No death yet," and continued cutting. They were obliged at last to scuttle the forecastle deck, when they fired at and killed him, after he had wounded 7 men, and done so much damage as to oblige the privateer to return to Guernsey Roads, where she arrived on the first of March, her crew underwent a trial, and she was again fitted out for her cruise. At Guernsey there were fitted out as privateers, two brigs, two schooners, two luggers and several cutters, for the Bay of Biscay.

General Orders.

HEAD QUARTERS, RALEIGH, April 29th, 1812.

THE President of the United States, in pursuance of an act passed the 10th instant, entitled, "an act to authorise a detachment from the militia of the United States," has required of the commander in chief of this State, that seven thousand men (officers included) shall be detached from the militia of North Carolina, to be organized, armed and equipped, and held in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

In conformity to this requisition the Commander in chief hereby orders, that each brigadier general of the militia of this state, furnish his quota of the detachment according to the following apportionment:

Brigades.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Riflemen.	Infantry.
First,	46	00	00	422
Thirteenth,	28	00	00	268
Second,	30	00	00	280
Third,	34	00	00	312
Twelfth,	35	00	00	328
Fifth,	73	00	00	640
Sixteenth,	54	40	00	440
Sixth,	50	38	00	404
Fourth,	00	00	58	455
Fourteenth,	00	00	37	281
Eighth,	00	38	50	458
Seventh,	00	52	67	453
Eleventh,	00	28	39	316
Ninth,	00	25	88	254
Tenth,	00	42	54	363
Fifteenth,	00	26	37	246
	350	350	380	5920

The Artillery, Cavalry and Riflemen will be organized as distinct corps unconnected with each other or with the Infantry. Each will form a

battalion. The infantry will form eight as follows:

The detachment from the 1st and 13th brigades will form one regiment; from the 2nd, 3d and 12th, one regiment; from the 5th, one regiment; from the 6th and 16th, one regiment; from the 4th and 14th, one regiment; from the 8th one regiment; from the 7th and 11th one regiment; and from the 9th, 10th and 15th, one regiment.

The present arrangement is made with a view to its more convenient organization, by not separating any part from the division to which it originally belonged. A due equalization of force may, and doubtless will be effected should the detachment be embodied or called into actual service.

That the Cavalry may form a corps capable of immediate effective service and susceptible of a speedy organization, as large a proportion of this species of force as practicable, will be detached from the cavalry now enrolled. In designating the rifle corps, regard will be had to arms and the habitude of using them, so as to give to this portion of the detachment all the excellence which it is capable of possessing. As to the artillery few advantages are to be derived from the exercise of choice. The greater part of this corps must necessarily be taken from the ordinary militia.

The brigadier generals are charged with the organization of the companies, whose size (having proper reference to the prescriptions of the law) must in some degree be regulated by circumstances of convenience. Company officers will be nominated by the brigadier generals, under whose orders they will provisionally act until authority is had from the commander in chief. Nominations for field officers will be made by the major generals, who will also report the names of all who make a voluntary tender of their services. Appointments will be made from among the officers now in commission, to have the same grade in the detachment which they at present have in the militia.

When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied or be considered in actual service, until by subsequent orders they shall be directed to take the field.

Correct muster rolls and inspection returns of the several corps will be made and forwarded to the adjutant general with the least possible delay, and, as it is practicable, it is hoped, much within the time limited by law.

The militia of North Carolina do not, on the present occasion, require to be reminded of what they owe to honor and to duty. Their country calls: And their patriotism is confirmed in.

By order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, CALVIN JONES, Adjutant General.

Raleigh Volunteer Guards!

YOU are ordered to meet, completely armed and equipped, at your usual place of parade, on to-morrow the 2d inst. The roll will be called at 4 o'clock, precisely.

J. T. C. WIATT, Capt.

Raleigh Academy.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Raleigh Academy, on the 25th April, 1812, it was Resolved, That the Trustees be divided into seven classes, as follows, viz.

- Class No. 1. William Hawkins, Henry Seawell, William Shaw, William Glendinning, Stephen Haywood, Thomas Henderson.
- No. 2. William Polk, Wm H. Haywood, Sterling Tancey, Alexander Lucas, Redding Jones.
- No. 3. Henry Potter, David Stone, Sherwood Haywood, William Hinton, John Marshall.
- No. 4. Joseph Gales, William Hill, Richard Smith, Benjamin Ragsdale, Simon Turner.
- No. 5. Calvin Jones, William Peace, William Scott, Allen W. Gilchrist, Allen Rogers.
- No. 6. Theophilus Hunter, Nathaniel Jones, William W. Seaton, Southy Bond, John Haywood.
- No. 7. William Boylan, John Hinton, Beverly Daniel, William Beck, John S. Raboteau.

Which classes are required to visit the academy weekly, and in rotation: that is to say, the members composing one class, shall consider it a duty to make a visit at the academy on some day in each and every week throughout the continuance of the two sessions which take place in the year; beginning with class No. 1, and so on in rotation, until all the classes are called out, and until the sessions shall terminate—for the purpose of informing themselves fully and satisfactorily touching all things on which the usefulness and prosperity of the institution depend.

Phenomenon,

BY the imported Resless, who on Wednesday 21st August, 1793, run over the York course (4 miles 350 yards, see Mag. Vol. 13, p. 275.) in 7 minutes 30 and a half seconds; his dam (Mr. Wilson's celebrated filly's dam) by Celar, Farmer, &c. and who is of as pure racing blood as if he had been bred in England, will stand at Mr. Jan. Bradbury's near Waynesborough; and not at the late Mr. Eves, as before advertised.

HENRY COTTEN, April 4, 1812