

The mail failed of reaching Raleigh on Tuesday... The Vermont Election has terminated in the choice of six democrats to represent that state in the next congress. Majority 200.

AGGREGATE STATEMENT OF THE VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

Table with columns: FOR PRESIDENT (Clinton, Madison), V. PRESIDENT (Ingersoll, Gerry). Lists states and vote counts for each candidate.

Pennsylvania has lost four votes, four of her electors having been illegally chosen, and Ohio one, from the non-attendance of an elector.

It is reported that the Chesapeake frigate, has not a British gun brig into an eastern port. The schr. Vanishe has been picked up at sea by the Argus, fitted, manned, and ordered for a port in the U. States.

Letters from the north-west announce the continued activity and zeal of General Harrison in the duties of his station, and state some circumstances which indicate a purpose not to let the winter pass over without attempting to distinguish his little army by some gallant achievement.

A fine looking company of about 50 regulars of the old army, under command of Capt. John Nix, from North Carolina, passed thro' this city last evening, on their way to Fort Hawkins.

We understand several other companies from both North and South Carolina are on their way to join our armies to the southward.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Not a day passes but we hear repeated complaints from those who bring Country produce to market that they can obtain but about one half the price for it they formerly did. The question is frequently asked what can be the cause of it? The cause is as obvious as the circumstance is true: It is owing to the operation of the destructive and unnecessary war the country is involved in; and what is still worse, the longer this war is persisted in, the greater will be the sacrifice every Farmer must make, who has a sixpence worth of produce to dispose of. We could ask our Country brethren what would be their feelings towards Mr. Madison and the majority in Congress, if a law should be passed that would subject 19 out of 20 of their sleighs, when coming with produce to market, to capture and destruction. Would they not think this was a very unjust and unequal law, when no stronger reasons could be offered for its necessity, than there can be for continuing the present war? Under such a hazard, is there one Farmer or Trader, in his senses, that would think of purchasing for transportation, under such circumstances? Yet this is at the present moment, the precise situation of the merchants and ship owner, if he purchases a cargo of lumber and country produce, loads his vessel and sends her to a foreign market, the Government forbids him no protection or convoy, it is 19 chances out of 20 that his property will be captured or destroyed, by those we have voluntarily made our enemies. Can it be expected then that those who have heretofore purchased for shipment will do it now? Certainly not. And this evil will continue to increase so long as the war lasts. If the people think that either their interest or happiness is promoted by the policy of Mr. Madison and his partisans, they will do all in their power to choose men of that party into office, but on the other hand, those who prefer Peace and Prosperity to War and Poverty, will use all fair and honorable means to effect a change of men and measures.

New fashioned privateering. The following facts are communicated in a letter just received from Charleston, S. C.

The privateer R— arrived here a few days since with \$230,000 specie which they said they had taken out of a prize, and great were the rejoicings on the occasion. But alas the rejoicings were of short duration—The captain and all the crew are now in prison on a charge of piracy and murder. It is alleged that they boarded a Spanish ship, killed part of her crew and plundered her of all her specie, amounting to the sum mentioned.

Mr. Williams' declaration on Wednesday cannot but arrest the attention and produce enquiry and speculation. To relieve the doubts which have been entertained we state it as our firm belief that as soon as the present army bills shall have passed the house, it is the intention of the committee of foreign relations to report a general expose of the

actual situation and resources of the country, together with a proposition on our part to Great Britain as an ultimatum or expiring effort, in which certain minor points will be waived. A pledge will be given, on the part of those now in power, in case of her refusal, not to abandon the war till such terms shall have been acceded to. The question, we solemnly believe, will be so completely stripped of sophism, that no man calling himself the friend either of honor or justice can withhold his support, without a sacrifice of the popular voice, and an outrage of the public feeling. Strong measures will be taken during the present session, from which there is every reason to believe that the administration will rise.

We observe that an idea is in circulation in some of the Gazettes, that there is a prospect of an early accommodation with G. B. We wish it may be found on any recent indications, on the part of G. B. of a disposition to meet the liberal advances of our government. Of such a disposition we have however no proof. Of the perseverance of the U. S. in their pacific disposition, we have no doubt that every additional proof will appear from time to time that circumstances may render proper.—We allude more particularly to its being intended, as we learn, to introduce into the Legislature a proposition for excluding by law foreign seamen from the public and private vessels of the U. S. This will provide for giving effect to any stipulated arrangement between the two governments which may take place after the adjournment of Congress, without the delay and inconvenience incident to a special call for the purpose.

BURGOS.

It will be seen from the following short sketch of the town and fortress of Burgos, that the obstacles which they present to the progress of an army are considerable:—Burgos, which long continued to enjoy splendour and pre-eminence, as the capital of Old Castile, the cradle of the Spanish Monarchy, has for the last two centuries, declined from its prosperity, and is now a gloomy irregular town containing only about 8 or 9,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by walls, and built on a declivity forming the right bank of the river Arlanzon, over which are thrown 3 stone bridges connecting the town with the suburb La Beza. On the brow of the adjacent hill stands an ancient castle, which has been repaired and strengthened with works by the French: and beyond this there is another small hill, called St. Michael's whereon a horn work had been erected, which was carried by storm on the 19th ult. The castle is a lofty square building of solid masonry, and commands the hill of St. Michael, which in return, overlooks the outer defences of the former. Adjoining to the castle is a church which the French have converted into a fort, and both these are included within three distinct lines of circumvallation, the whole forming a fortress of an oblong figure. All these three lines must be successively carried, before the castle can be taken. After getting possession of St. Michael's hill, our engineers directed their approaches on the right, and erected a battery, which commanded the outer line of the works connecting the fortress with the town.—This line was escaladed on the 22d, at two points, by a British and Portuguese detachment: the former of whom advanced so far that on the failure of the Portuguese attack it was not without great difficulty withdrawn. The commander of the fortress is said to be a general who has long acted under Caffarelli, and who has doubtless received positive orders to hold out to the last; the importance of the post being strongly felt by both parties. Until it is reduced, the French army may remain safely at Briviesca, a walled city, only six leagues distant, and separated from the plain of Burgos by a lofty mountain; at the next stage beyond which, on the road towards France, is the tremendous pass of Pancorbo, securing the approach to the Ebro.

It were well, if instead of the bitterness and contentions of party contentions, men would learn to cultivate the amiable and endearing ties of good friendship. To permit party poison to pollute the sacred fountain of fellowship, and extend its baleful breath into the sweetest comforts of society, is robbing life of half its fleeting comforts. Is the path of life so carpeted with joys that we need press causes of discontent into its transitory period? To soften that asperity which difference in political opinions produces in the heart, should be the study of every man, whatever his sentiments, whatever his situation.

The world is but one wide family, on which the common parents look with an eye of equal protection and impartiality! How absurd then to dash the draught of life with the nauseous dregs of jealousy, malice and contention! Let men consider their fellow men like themselves fallible, and not attribute to depravity of heart, that which simply construed, is but an error in judgement. Let them leave personal invective for manly argument, and endeavour to convince, rather than to irritate each other. Let reason prescribe bounds to enthusiasm, and difference of opinion cease to be considered base principles and sinister designs.

For the Federal Republican.

SCROPHULA OR KING'S EVIL. Messrs. Editors—The following cases were published in April last by Dr. James Smith, they are stated by him to have occurred in Calvert county, Maryland, and are sufficiently authenticated to obtain our most implicit confidence. A republication of them may perhaps attract the attention of other observers; and it is hoped, some additional information may be yet obtained from the Doctor himself on a subject so highly interesting to mankind.

Case First. "Negro Priscilla, now aged about 55 years, belonging to general Joseph Wilkinson, had been afflicted with the Scrophula, or King's Evil, to its greatest extent, for upwards of 25 years.—She had never derived any advantage worthy of notice from the use of numerous prescriptions of several eminent physicians, who had been employed at different periods to attend her. She was vaccinated by her master in October 1810, and had the Kine Pock effectually soon after which, without using any other remedy whatever, all her scroph-

ulous ulcers healed up, and she has never since had any return of her disease." Case Second. "Negro Frank, now aged about thirty years, the slave of Mr. Levin Mackall, had the King's Evil, without interruption, during a period of 10 years.—He was vaccinated in 1804. In a few months afterwards his disease healed up; and he has ever since enjoyed good health, free from every scrophulous symptom."

Case Third. "Negro Isaac, now aged about 30 years, the slave of Mr. Basil Brook, was afflicted with the Scrophula from the age of eight or ten years, until the time of his vaccination, which was performed about 6 or 7 years past.—He got well soon afterwards, and has continued free from his former complaints ever since."

Case Fourth. "A Negro Boy, aged 12 years, belonging to Mr. Howe Sommersville, had been afflicted with the King's Evil for two years; he was vaccinated, and got well immediately, without the use of any other remedy, and is now in perfect good health." The following observations by the Doctor accompany these cases.—That although the Scrophula appears to have been a common disease among the Negroes in Calvert county, no one has been yet known there to have taken it after vaccination; and all those who were afflicted with it, upon whom the experiment is known to have been tried, have recovered perfectly, without the use of any other remedy, and that too almost immediately after the Kine Pock was communicated to them. "Inasmuch therefore," observes the Doctor, "as we are unacquainted with any reason, why vaccination should not hereafter be found to be an equally efficacious remedy for the Scrophula, as it has been proved to be against the Small Pox, may not mankind rejoice at the pleasing prospect (which is here presented) of being freed from two of the worst diseases which have ever afflicted the human race?" An insertion of the above will at least oblige one of your constant readers.

The following paragraph, from the Aurora, needs no comment to illustrate its infamous object:—From the Aurora of Dec. 23, 1812.

It is not to be supposed that the British party in congress will openly attempt to stop the wheels of government as in times past, for times are changed; what was not treason last session, would now be high treason.—It is high treason to give aid and comfort to our enemies in time of war, and this may be done under the specious name of friends to peace and commerce. These gentry should remember that we have plenty of chalk wood in America, and enough willing to see it used, when the safety of the country is in danger. From our knowledge of the British it is not without good reason, we suspect every man, whether in or out of congress, who opposes the present measures of government, to have received British money.—The newspapers inform us how much the British depend on these traitors; if found guilty, being a member of congress ought not to save their necks. In order to get De Witt Clinton to be elected president, they represented that Mr. Madison wanted energy; I hope he will convince them that he has more energy than will suit them; and the great mass of the people will support him.

Extraordinary Longevity.

Died in Putnam county a few weeks past, GEO. PALMER, a free man of colour, at the very advanced age of one hundred and twenty one years! A certificate signed by Thomas G. Russell Esqr, a justice of the peace in Augusta dated in 1809, states that "he had seen an old memorandum book nearly worn out, in which the date of this man's birth was registered, from which it appeared, that he was born the 27th December, 1691; that he had many years before conversed with him, and from Palmer's knowledge of historical events, and from the succession of families with whom he had lived at different periods, and the length of those periods with which he has no doubt but the register of his age was correct." He was born in King William county, Virginia. His wife is 83 years old and in good health.

Interesting Postscript.

Com Rodgers' squadron—Yesterday arrived in this harbor, from a cruise of 84 days, the U. S. frigate President, Com. Rodgers, and Congress Capt. Smyth. They have been as far to the S. as 1 deg 22', and to the S. as 17 N. From long. 22 they ran down the trade wind to lon. 50, and passed to the northward within 120 miles of Bermuda.

The President and Congress, during their cruise, have taken the British packet Swallow, and the British ship Argos, both of which arrived sometime since. They have seen no enemy's cruisers except the Nymphe and Galatea. The President and Congress kept the sea till their provisions were nearly exhausted.

From the 1st to the 30th of Nov. the squadron never saw a sail; and since the latter date have been cruising between Bermuda and the capes of Virginia, and Boston, with the winds most of the time from the westward.

New York, January 6.

By the fast sailing corvette built ship Thomas, capt. Hilliard, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have been obligingly furnished with a regular file of the London Morning Chronicle to the 13th Nov. inclusive, from which the following important articles are copied.

It will be seen by our extracts that prince Murat, commander of Bonaparte's advanced guard, has been defeated by the Russians, with great loss in men, 33 pieces of artillery and a standard of honor.

Bonaparte has retreated from Moscow to Smolensk, where, it is said, he is completely surrounded by the Russian armies.

On the 23d Oct. the Russian corps under gen. Wittzingerode entered Moscow, from whence the French retreated so precipitately that their sick were left in the power of the enemy.

last night published by government in a G. Extraordinary. The London Gazette Extraordinary—Wed. 11. November 11.

Foreign Office, Nov. 1, 1812. A despatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from his excellency gen. Viscount Cathcart, his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of St. Petersburg, addressed to lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

"St. Petersburg, Oct. 27 1812. "My lord—I have the pleasure to acquaint your lordship that the guns are now firing, and the Deum is to be sung to-morrow in the Cathedral for a most brilliant affair of the 18th, in which the advanced guards of the French and Russian armies near Moscow, in which the former, under Murat, were defeated with great loss; and in the deliverance of Moscow by gen. Winzingerode on the 23d October.

"The bulletin is not yet published, but I have the honor to enclose a copy of the note I have this morning received by the emperor's command.

"I have also enclosed a translation of the official account of the defeat of marshal St. Cyr, by count Wittgenstein, and of the storming of Polozk on the 20th Oct. and also that of the repulse of marshal Macdonald's corps by gen. Stangell.

"Lieutenant general count Wittgenstein has been promoted to the rank of general of cavalry, and a Te Deum for his victory was sung yesterday.

"It appears that prince Schwartzenberg has retreated to the westward, leaving some corps behind, have been cut off; that the province of Volhynia is entirely cleared of the enemy, and that admiral Tchichagoff may probably have reached Elna about or soon after the 21st Oct.

"I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) "CATHCART." November 13.

DEFEAT OF MURAT.

An officer of his majesty's ship Arab has arrived with despatches from rear-admiral Hope to Mr Croker, dated at Gatenburg, the 6th inst. which transmits a bulletin of the operations of the armies under prince Kutusow and gen. Winzingerode, and an extract of the report of gen. Wittgenstein, of his operations.

These documents state, that on the 18th Oct. Kutusow, understanding that Victor's corps had quitted Smolensk to join the grand army, decided to attack Murat's advanced guard of 45,000 men before Victor should join, and so suddenly that Bonaparte should not have time to come to his assistance with the main army. The attack completely succeeded.—The Russians took 33 pieces of cannon, 1500 prisoners, and the standard of the first regiment of cuirassiers—2000 French killed remained on the field of battle.

CAPTURE OF MOSCOW BY THE RUSSIANS.

On the morning of the 20th, count Wittgenstein stormed Polozk after 2 days hard fighting—45 staff and superior officers, and 3000 rank and file were made prisoners, and an extraordinary number of the French were killed. The Russian loss also was considerable but their success was complete. On the 22d the corps of gen. Winzingerode entered Moscow, having ordered the french garrison to evacuate the place with such preparation, that they abandoned all their hospitals.

25TH FRENCH BULLETIN.

Head Quarters on the Vava, Oct. 23. The army has quitted the smoldering remains of Moscow converted into the tomb of Russian glory, by Russian barbarity. The Emperor Alexander has refused peace. Napoleon is preparing measures to give the world that blessing which the folly of the Russian nobility compels a feeble monarch to refuse to his bleeding country. The army marches on Smolensk.—Count Winzingerode had the audacity to enter Moscow, before the rear guard of the army had retired; he suffered for his temerity, and was made prisoner. Marshal Kutusoff mistook the Emperor's manoeuvres for flight, and ventured to attack the united corps of Prince Poniatowski and the Viceroy; he was defeated and driven back to his position on the Pakra. The King of Naples commanded, and added, by his judicious manoeuvres, to his former reputation.

To the Merchants of Raleigh.

A FRIEND to the Raleigh Academy returns a thousand thanks to you for past favors: but for the future, you will please to let me have at least one half to say in the making of all bargains in which I am concerned; that is to say, I wish you to raise no more accounts in my name, without my order, verbally or in writing, as I am firmly determined to pay none of them. Children are easily induced to purchase; but parents are the best judges of what their children want. I shall not find fault with your accounts hitherto: I believe them to be all just and true; but they are such as I do not think proper to have been raised. A burnt child dreads the fire.

N. B. The stores of Mr. Boylan and Mr. Gales are excepted. Jan. 15.

State of North-Carolina.

CHATHAM COUNTY. COUNTY COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, November Term, 1812.

James Bishop & wife, vs. Edward Madrey & wife. Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of this court, that Edward Madrey and his wife are residents without the limits of this state, that the ordered, that notice be given by publication in the Raleigh Minerva, for three weeks successively, that unless they appear and answer within the three first days of the next term of said court, to be held for said county, at the court house in Petersburg, on the second Monday of February next, the partition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Test, THOMAS RAGLAND, c. c.