

Foreign.

PARIS, December 26.

ADDRESS

Of his Excellency, Count DE FERMON, Minister of State and President of the department of finance.

The first wish of the members of your Council of state in common with all your faithful subjects, is to present at the foot of the throne of your majesty, their congratulations upon your happy return, and to express those sentiments of acknowledgments which have filled them, in learning that your majesty has returned to complete the wishes and hopes of his people.

During the absence of your majesty, whilst we were engaged in those occupations which you had deigned to confide to us, and whilst every moment was devoted to the execution of your orders for the happiness and prosperity of the empire, we were far from suspecting that any Frenchman could be ignorant of the sacred and all preserving principles which have already saved us from anarchy, and should forever preserve us from it.

—We have witnessed with profound sorrow the attempt of a fanatic, who by a previous crime, proved that he already merited that punishment which your majesty had the generosity to remit: but this attempt has only served to convince our ancient enemies of the inutility of such conspiracies, and to place in a new light the sincere attachment of all the functionaries of the empire to the constitution which your majesty has given them. Every quarter of the empire has evidenced their attachment, and all your subjects have rivalled the officers in their respect for the principles and their attachment, to your sacred person, and royal dynasties.

God, who protects France, will long preserve her from the greatest of all misfortunes, but it should befall her, all hearts will rally round her Prince, the object of our hopes and wishes; every Frenchman will renew at his feet the oaths of love and fidelity for the emperor which the constitution has appointed to succeed.

We have been alive to the details of the last bulletin of the grand army. What admiration ought not the development of this august character to inspire, during that month of danger and of glory, where the trials of the heart could not detract from the strength of the mind.

What sentiments ought not this faithful picture of unforeseen disasters to inspire in a truly generous nation, seeing that the tutelary genius of France knew how to counteract their effects, and draw from them a new glory. Your majesty never appeared greater, than at the moment when fortune exerted herself, by arming the elements, to remind us that she could be inconstant.

Let our enemies, if they choose, rejoice at the losses which the rigour of the season and the inhospitality of the climate occasioned; but let them appreciate our strength, and know that there are no efforts or sacrifices which by the example of your majesty, the French nation is not capable to realize in its glorious designs.

In acknowledging your labors and paternal care, we can only offer to your majesty, as does all the empire, the expressions of our sentiments of respect, admiration, and love. We dare hope that your majesty will accept this homage with the same condescension by which he has invariably honored the fidelity and devotedness of his council of state.

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY.

Councillors of state, As often as I re-enter France, my heart experiences a lively satisfaction. If the people evince so much love for my son, it is because their minds are convinced of the blessings of a monarchical government.

To this dark and metaphysical doctrine of Ideology, which diving into first causes would found on this basis a legislation of the people, to which is to be attributed all the misfortunes which have been experienced by France—instead of appropriating laws to the human heart, and to the lessons of history. Those errors would (as they have already done) lead to the regime of blood and terror. In fact, it proclaimed, as a duty, the principle of insurrection. It deceived the people in proclaiming a sovereignty, that they were unable to maintain. It destroyed the sanctity and respect for the laws, in making them dependent, not on the sacred principles of justice and nature of things, but solely on the will of an assembly composed of strangers to civil, criminal, administrative, political or military laws. When called upon to regenerate a state—principles in direct opposition to these must be followed.

History paints the human heart; and it is in history we must search to know the advantages of different legislations.

These are the principles that the council of state of a great empire ought never to lose sight of; to which should be added, a courage equal to every trial, and like the Presidents Harley and Mole, ready to perish in defending the sovereign, the throne, and the laws.

I appreciate the testimonies of attachment which the council of state has evinced on every occasion. I acknowledge their sentiments.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.

For some time past, troops have gone continually through our city, which creates great animation. A great number of horses have been brought for the use of the army. Equipments of all kinds are preparing—all contractions are paid in ready money. Ten thousand French troops from Swedish Pomerania and Mecklenburg, have passed by Stettin, on their way to join the grand army.

The Austrian armies in Upper Hungary and Galicia, have been considerably augmented. Troops are also marching from Hamburg, Bremen, &c. to join general St. Cyr, who has recovered of his wound.

LONDON, December 24.

Parliament, it was said, would adjourn on the 22d of December, to meet again on the 2d of February.

Lisbon Gazettes and Diaries were received on Saturday to the first instant with despatches from

the Marquis of Wellington, dated the 25th ult. The dispatch from his Lordship published in the Gazette, merely states that the enemy had retired which was to be expected from the want of supplies and the advanced state of the season.

It is a fact worthy of being known, that a considerable part of the Library of M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento, is actually arrived in London, and that the rest is expected. It is considered to an eminent house for sale. Various conjectures may be formed from this circumstance, and the most obvious is, that he may not think his property so safe within the reach of the French government as in England; and that probably his books are not the only part of his immense fortune that he has remitted. Another conjecture also, very natural is, that the report of the high prices given at the Roxbury sale for books may have tempted him to send some of his rarities, the spoil of the Libraries of Europe, to so good a market. Our readers, however, may be assured of the fact.

Saturday afternoon Viscount Castlereagh received despatches from America, the contents of which his Lordship sent round to the Cabinet ministers for their perusal.

During the last sitting of the house of commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared at the bar, with a message from the Prince Regent, tending to grant subsidies to Russia. Mr. Whitbread rose, and declared in positive terms that "he could not give his assent to such a proposition. It would be far more becoming, said he, that the house should vote succor to the unhappy people of this country, and contribute in alleviating the distress of the poor of England, instead of exercising, under different pretences, its generosity towards Russia. Charity should begin at home;" and added he, "although I admit that it would not be always prudent to follow such a maxim, yet when I consider the privations and distresses to which Great Britain has been exposed, by the continuation of the war, I think that if we are to pay contributions, they should be appropriated to the relief of our unhappy countrymen."

Sir F. Burdett said—"That in the present state of affairs, such a message was insulting to the people"—At the request of the chancellor of the exchequer, the discussion of the bill was postponed till the next day.

The Board of Admiralty met to day, and it is said, have determined to release the American accused vessels brought in here.

PROPHECY.

The following is a curious extract from the Gentleman's Magazine, for July, 1807, (page 616):—"There is now living at Gillingham, in Kent, (England,) a most eccentric old gentleman, who assumes to himself the faculty of second sight, and has for several years predicted the fate of Empires and the fall of Bonaparte. At the time of this declaration, there was a general expectation of peace, which was really ratified; but the old gentleman stood firm in the opinion he delivered, and speaks with exultation of some recent events which have confirmed them. Before the Treaty of Amiens was concluded he declared that it would not last, and that this country ought not to expect it; for, said he, Bonaparte must be a greater man than he now is, and it will be by opposing this country that he will become so; and he will go on, becoming higher and greater, and will make victory till he comes to the confines of Russia, where will be fought the last great battle, in which Bonaparte will fall and die; his death will bring to light a greater general than he has ever been, who will really perform what Bonaparte pretended to do when he acquired power—make the nations of the world happy. This General, he says, will be a descendant of David, who will turn his attention to the Jews, gather them all together, and leading them home to their own country, lay the foundation of their future greatness: that at that time all Christendom shall be subdued to him, and the fate of this country be the fulfilment of the 27th chapter of Ezekiel.

The period when these great events will take place, will be when three years and a half are passed, after the time of the highest exaltation, and the last honours attained by Bonaparte!!!

Certain information of Miranda.—A respectable gentleman just arrived from Laguna states that previous to his embarkation, he saw Miranda in heavy chains; they were then about removing him to Porto Rico.

FOREIGN SEAMEN.

From a Democratic paper printed at Harrisburg.

The committee on foreign relations in Congress have proposed a law to exclude from American vessels all foreigners who shall not be naturalized in five years after peace with Great Britain. We think such a law could not be reasonably complained of. It would forever remove the enormous evil of impressment; and surely it is better for a few foreigners to be excluded from turning sailors than for thousands to be impressed, whipped and tortured by an unfeeling enemy. From a report lately made by Monroe to Congress it appears that there are not more than 1500 foreigners now in our service; yet, on account of these few, not less than 5000 Americans are confined in British vessels, and compelled to fight against their own countrymen.

The prohibition to foreigners entering our vessels is a very small restriction; and, considering the great encouragement given in this country to aliens, it diminishes to nothing. Aliens, in five years, are citizens, and capable of filling any and every office in the United States except that of President; and merely to prohibit their turning sailors appears almost like a bounty, rather than a penalty. It looks like ingratitude in persons of foreign birth to complain of a slight restriction which would prevent the misery of thousands of Americans and foreigners also; and at the same time remove causes of future wars.

If such a law be yielding to the enemy, it is a very small yielding, and shows magnanimity and love of justice and love of peace, and not pusillanimity. The happiness of the U. S. should not be forever contingent, and the country exposed to perpetual and cruel wars, merely that

1500 foreigners might turn sailors. Our country is full of honorable employment, besides that of being a seaman. Could it be expected that Heaven would prosper a country, which, from obstinate pride about a trifle, would involve millions of people in the ravages devastations of war? (Pennsylvania Republican.)

A BARGAIN.

I OFFER FOR SALE my Store of BOOKS & STATIONARY, and will give a credit of one, two and three years. I expect to receive in a few days a large supply from Philadelphia, to make the assortment more complete. The whole stock shall be put at such prices as cannot fail to be an object to a person who wishes to establish himself in a profitable trade. It is unnecessary to say that to a young man who has some knowledge of Books, and who does not like the drudgery of a Profession, this establishment promises profit, respectable acquaintance, and may afford time to pursue his studies—Undoubted security will be required. If necessary, a small sum of money can be had to keep up the assortment. Letters on the subject, post paid, will be attended to.

If no sale be made in a few weeks, I shall enlarge my assortment.

WM. BOYLAN.

Feb. 12, 1813.

A House and Lots, in Raleigh,

FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale, the house and lot, on Fayetteville street, which he at present occupies as a dwelling house and work shop. Also, three lots, lying on Salisbury, McDowell and Davie streets. He also wishes to sell a likely young Negro Woman, about 22 or 23 years of age, to any person who lives in this neighborhood and who is accustomed to treat negroes well. None other need apply. The terms will be made known on application to

THOMAS EMOND.

Feb. 19.

81.3t

Notice to Contractors.

THE undersigned being a committee appointed by the county court of Granville, to contract for the building of a JAIL for said county, do hereby give notice, that on Friday the fifth day of March next they will let out to the lowest bidder at the court house in the town of Oxford, the building of said Jail, all the materials whereof to be furnished by the undertaker. A plan of the building will be shewn at any time by the committee to any person desirous of undertaking.

John Washington,

Benj. Bullock,

William Smith,

Nathaniel Roberts,

Thomas Hill, &c. &c.

Oxford, Feb. 9, 1813.

81.2t

State of North-Carolina,

CASWELL COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, JANUARY TERM 1813.

Thomas Brooks and Mary Brooks

vs

Armstead Flippin and Jane Brackin, administrators of the estate of Thomas Brooks, &c. and Joseph Brackin.

PETITION FOR

DISTRIBUTIVE

SHARES.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that Armstead Flippin, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that unless the said Armstead Flippin appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court house, on the second Monday of April next, and plead or demur, the said petition will be heard ex parte as to him, and judgment be entered accordingly—and that this suit be advertised three weeks in the Raleigh Minerva. Test,

A. MURPHEY, C. C.

State of North-Carolina,

CASWELL COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, JANUARY TERM, 1813.

George Findley

vs

James Shelton, Joseph Speed and his wife Elizabeth, David Shelton, Nancy Shelton and Henry Shelton, heirs at law of David Shelton, dec'd.

PETITION

TO BUILD A MILL.

It appearing, to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendants in this suit are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendants appear at our next Court, to be held for said county on the second Monday of April next, and plead or demur, the said petition will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment entered accordingly—and that this suit be advertised three weeks in the Raleigh Minerva. Test,

A. MURPHEY, C. C.

State Bank of N. Carolina,

DECEMBER 15th, 1812.

PURCHASERS of Stock in the State Bank are informed, that a power of Attorney authorising a Transfer of a Share or Shares held in the State Bank must be witnessed either by the Cashier of the principal Bank or of one of its Branches, by a Notary Public, or by two Justices of the Peace—and if by the latter, their signatures must be certified by the Clerk of the Court, with the County Seal annexed.—This regulation to commence on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, of which all who may be concerned will take notice.

W. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

Nov'r Term, 1812.

Francis Lewis,

vs

Andrew T. Davidson.

Original Attachment,

levied, &c.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Andrew T. Davidson, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state; therefore it is ordered by court, that publication be made three months successively, in the Raleigh Minerva, unless the said defendant appear at the next superior court of Law, to be held for the county aforesaid, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and reply or plead to issue, judgment will be entered up against him.

Test,

TH: HENDERSON, c. s. c. c.

79.3m

W. BOYLAN

HAS RECEIVED, THIS WINTER, SEVERAL IMPROVEMENTS OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

- Gill's complete Body of Divinity, 3 vols. \$15
Mason's Spiritual Treasury, 2 vols. 4
Stackhouse's History of the Bible, 6 vols. 18
Buck's Theological Dictionary, 2 vols. 5
Miscellany, 2 vols. 5
Campbell on the Gospels 2 50
Paley's Evidences of Christianity 6 50
Natural Theology 2
Moral Philosophy 2 25
Davies' Sermons, 3 vols. 2 50
Doddridge's Family Expositor, 2 vols. 7 50
The complete Duty of Man, by H. Venn, 5
Forsycc's Sermons to Young Women 2 25
Doddridge's ditto to Youth 1
Catechism of Faith and Constitution of the Presbyterian Churches in the U. S. 1 50
Scout's Essays 1 40
Clark's Discourses to Youth 1 25
Saurin's Select Sermons 2 25
Wesley's Sermons, 5 vols. 5
Galloway on the Prophecies, 2 vols. 5
Newton's Works, 9 vols. 9
Dick and Perry on Inspiration 1 12
Practical Piety, by Hannah Moore, 1
Ferguson's Roman Republic, 3 vols. 7 50
Female Biography, or Memoirs of illustrious women of all ages and countries, by Mary Hays, 3 vols. 9
Plowden's History of Ireland, 5 vols. 15
Molina's History of Chili, 2 vols. with maps, 5
Depons' do. of the Spanish Main, 3 vols. with maps. 7 50
Staunton's Embassy to China 3
Life of Sir William Jones 3
Cavallo on Electricity, 3 vols. 12
Antenor's Travels in Greece and Asia, 3 vs. 10
Kames's Elements of Criticism, 2 vols. 8 50
Hooke's Ariosto, 6 vols. London, calf, gilt, 16 50
German Theatre, do. do. do. 18 75
The Looker-on, 4 vols. do. do. 9
Chaucer's Works, 14 vols. do. do. 20
Shakespeare's do. 25 vols. do. do. 50
Watts' Works, 7 vols. do. do. 7 50
Every man his own Gardener, by Mawe and Abercrombie, 3
Marshall on Gardening, 2 vols. 2
Kirwin on Manures 75
Kneef on Education 7 50
Knickerbocker 3 25
Vision of Don Roderick, by Walter Scott, 65
Lempriere's Universal Biography, 2 vols. 8 50
Coxe's Russian Discoveries in America, with maps and plates, 5
Pike's Expeditions to the sources of the Mississippi, thro' the western parts of Louisiana, and a tour through the interior parts of New Spain, with maps and charts, 4
Ewell's Medical Companion 3 25
Thomas's Practice 4 25
Staunton's Virgil, English notes, 4 25
Wilson on Diseases, 2 vols. 6 50
Carey's Pocket Atlas, 2 25
Virginia Spy, Jefferson's Manual, The Spirit of the Book
Smart's Horace, Frances' do.
Malthus on Population, 2 vols. 6 50
Gillies' History of the World, 3 vols. 8
Ancient Greece, 4 vols. 20 50
Richie's Memoirs of Europe, 3 vols. 10
Melmoth's Cicero, 3 vols. 12 50
Boswell's Life of Johnson, 3 vols. 10 50
Tour to the Hebrides 3

NEW NOVELS.

- Vivian, 2 vols. 2
Milesian Chief, 2 vols. 2
Self Indulgence 1
Asylum, 2 vols. 2 50
Married Life, 2 vols. 2 25
The best Writing Paper, by the ream or quire
Red and Black Sealing Wax. Red and Black Wafers. Red and black Ink Powder. India Ink. Boxes of Paint. Office Tape. Inksands. Quills of the best kind. Copy and Cyphering Books. Little & Smith's Music Books. Blank Books. Music Pocket Ledgers. Ledgers, Journals, and Record Books. Blank Notes and Checks. County and Superior Court Blanks. Copy Slips.
January 22. 77.4t

STRAYS.

STRAYED from town last fall, a red and white STEER, three years old, with a half crop in the right ear, commonly termed an under square. Also, a red yearling BULL of the same mark.—Information of these Strays will be thankfully received by W. M. BOYLAN, Who wishes to employ three or four WOOD CUTTERS for one month. Raleigh, Feb. 10, 1813. 80.4t

Twelve-and-an-half Cents Reward.

ASKONDED from the subscriber, M. Kay, an indentured apprentice to the silversmith's business. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his delivery to me, on my premises, in Iredell. NEIL McKAY. N. B. All persons are hereby forwarned not to harbor the said apprentice at their peril. January 11, 1813. 3tp

THE EDITORS

OF The Raleigh News-Papers RETURN thanks to those of their Friends who, in conformity to the Notice which they published some time ago, have paid up their Accounts to the close of the present year; and, unwilling to part with the few remaining Subscribers who have not found it convenient, or who may not have had an opportunity to do so, they are respectfully informed that their Papers will be continued until the 1st of April next, on which day, if their Accounts shall not then have been paid, or settled by Note, their names will certainly be struck off from the Subscription lists of said papers, and their Accounts put into a train for collection. JOSEPH GALES, JONES & HENDERSON, LUCAS & A. H. BOYLAN. December 31, 1812.