

destroyed, because it was dangerous to attempt to

These partial successes are a cause of as much confidence, and no more, than if we had captured three villages of the enemy in single combat. This would have proved the superior courage of our veterans or guards. But what cause of exultation does it afford, when we know that Great Britain has 250 such ships, and that, learning wisdom from experience, she will send them out in such numbers as will defy the valor and defeat the exertions of our gallant sea-men?

We have three greater and five smaller frigates, if the whole fleet was now combined, they would not, without rashness and certain destruction, enter the Chesapeake.

The capital of our nation is now blockaded, and that blockade never can and never will be raised by any force we now possess, or can create during the war.

Who dances, and who pays the piper? The President dances, for he has his 25,000 a year, whether the country thrives or is impoverished and ruined; he has the patronage of thousands of appointments created by the war.

Gen. Dearborn dances, for he receives an enormous salary, and rations and perquisites.

Gen. Varnum dances, for he has two or three sons in public offices.

Gen. King dances, for he is employed in raising troops, and perhaps he has some a head, as we sell cattle, for selling men to the government, to spill their blood in a disastrous war.

All the contractors, military officers, commissaries and other dependants in the army dance, and make their fortunes at the public expense.

But the farmers, fishermen and mechanics pay the piper. We pay it by the total fall of our farms, our produce and our lives. Some of us do not yet feel it, and we are weak enough to believe that the day of reckoning will never come. We are like silly men, who, so long as they can get money on mortgage, live as if the hour of redemption would never arrive. We shall soon find the shuffler at the door, when we are unprepared.

We now pay the piper, in the increased price of foreign articles, our tea, sugar and English goods, as well as in diminished value of some of our products, our lumber and other articles; but we shall next summer feel it in the direct taxes, which will in July next be levied on our land and cattle, to an amount three or four times that of our state tax. You have thought it would not come, you are deceived. I have read all the acts of Congress, and you will feel it soon as certain, as speedy, as inexorable, and as dreadful as death.

### Walegh:

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1813.

**Auxiliaries.** Some of the war party in our state, particularly in this district, probably desponding of success at the ensuing election from their own exertions, have been eager to resort to foreign aid and mercenary assistance towards their designs from other states and even from other countries. In the last Register we observed a letter of Mr. Bolling Hall, one of the Georgia members of Congress, directed principally against the character and standing of his brother democrat, Mr. Stanford. The manner of this letter's appearance, its object, and the quarter from whence it proceeds, are not a little singular and extraordinary. It will occasion not a little surprise to the citizens of the district, that Georgia Congressmen should be enlisted and brought into the electioneering campaign, to exercise and drill their talents into proper subordination. We know not how true it is, but we have been told that this Mr. Hall, who now pretends to instruct the people of the state how to vote, was formerly employed in teaching them the polite accomplishment of dancing! He should remember, however, that the fiddlers of Orange and Wake and Person whom he would lead by the nose, are no longer young masters, learning how to pom the toe and beat the body, but American citizens who will not be dictated to by any man. They will cheerfully listen to argument and statements of fact, but they extend no countenance to officious advisers and self-conceited intermeddlers.

**Good News.** Gilman, the federal and peace candidate, has been elected Governor of New Hampshire, by a majority of one thousand vote over Plummer, the war candidate. Both branches of the legislature are also federal.

William Duane is appointed, and has accepted the station of Brigadier General of the U. S. Army.

It is said that Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Albert Gallatin and James A. Bayard are to constitute the part of the American government in the negotiation which is to be carried on at St. Petersburg, for the restoration of peace.

The blockade of Boston, turns out to be a strategy devised to reach either by the demerits, or an electioneering scheme or for some other purpose by profligate individuals.

So far as they have progressed the aspect of the Virginia elections is very exhilarating to the friends of peace. Only one county of Randolph's district has been heard from. In Charlotte he has the majority of two hundred.

**Congressional Elections.** In the four or five days it was known that Swenson Whitehead, Esq. a peace candidate, had consented to serve for this district, if elected. On Monday the election commenced in the county of Princess Anne, when at the close of the poll it stood

For Swenson Whitehead 189  
Thomas Newton 108

About 150 of the freeholders of this county are in the army, which will account for the few votes the same is the case with Nansemond and Norfolk counties. The war was the object, or the pretext for its continuation begin to be well understood.

The editor has received a letter from an intelli-

friend in York, which states that there is a very close prospect of the election of Mr. Bayle (peace candidate) vs. Mr. Bassett. The election commenced in Gloucester on Monday. — *Nor. Ledger.*

NORFOLK, April 10

Advices from Cadix of the 20th of February state that the Spanish government had been for some days previous thereto, occupied in discussing a proposition of declaring war against the United States, and seizing all American property in Spain. The proposition was finally rejected or rather delayed. This measure was proposed in consequence of the hostile measures of our government respecting Florida, and which the wisdom and integrity of the Senate, it is believed, defeated. Nothing is more certain, add these advices, than if Mr. Madison succeeds in his plan of seizing East Florida, that we shall have war with Spain.

The same advices also state that great preparations are making by Lord Wellington, in which he is supported by the Spanish nation, for commencing a most active and extensive plan of operations against the French in Spain. He would break up his cantonments on the first of March.

From our Correspondent at Richmond

Apr. 17, 1813.

"By an express, who arrived last night at this place, it is stated that a British squadron, consisting of nine vessels, some of which were 74's and frigates, together with one tender, and a number of barges, arrived here on Tuesday evening last at the mouth of the Rappahannock, on Sunday morning they sent their tender, with several barges, in pursuit of two privateers and two letters of marque, said to be from Baltimore, deeply laden, and bound to France. There being almost a calm one of the vessels was soon overtaken; with the others a severe conflict ensued, which lasted upwards of two hours, when the American vessels, being unmanageable on account of the calm, were captured. It was not ascertained, when the express came away, what the loss had been on either side. On Sunday, the British with two barges attempted a landing, on the Lancaster side, but were driven back by the militia; they afterwards, with a reinforcement of ten barges, effected a landing."

We have seen a letter from Gloucester corroborating the above statement, and which further adds, that the privateer captured was the *Dolphin* of Baltimore, and that seventy men were killed and wounded on board of her.

The enemy also landed on Gwynn's Island, and wished to purchase some stock, which the inhabitants refused to furnish—they took what they could collect, and left the value in money.

We think it is now evident that the plan of warfare which we are to expect, has which nothing can be more harassing, the plan of the enemy appears to be that of cutting off all communication with different parts of the country, and thus by reason of our spacious bay and rivers, and his superior naval force, he can do, by this means, our inland navigation by crafts will be broken up, our foreign and coasting trade already annihilated.

We should like to know, what those who denounce the efforts of the war would be such as its opposers predicted, will now say. The advocates for the war said, "We shall carry on an extensive foreign trade to all parts of the world (the dominions of Great Britain excepted) there will remain (said they) our valuable coasting trade, and one-way trade!" Poor short-sighted mortals! how do events mock all your calculations? And yet you claim the confidence of the people, as if all your plans had succeeded, and your predictions been verified.

You said, let us have Gun Boats to defend our harbors, it is madness to think of meeting the enemy on the ocean, and behold our gallant navy has met the enemy on the ocean, and beaten him whenever it has met him—and your Gun Boats have been useless. You said we will plant our standard on the walls of Quebec in three months after the declaration of war—and behold you have lost three armies, a territory, and a part of a State! So too for revenue. You calculate on 5,000,000 of dollars from impost for his year—where will it come from? Whether the people desire a vigorous war, or an honorable peace, a change in their rulers is equally advisable. When we have evidence of incompetency so plainly demonstrated by the state of our affairs, it approaches to infatuation if we do not avail ourselves of the chance of bettering our situation. — *Ledger.*

BALTIMORE, April 3.

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

By Capt. Weems, direct from Hampton, we learn that the British squadron still retained their former position in Hampton Roads; that a conspiracy among the negroes had taken place, but was detected in the following manner:—An American vessel in James River was hailed during the night by several negroes in a canoe, who requested if they were English: the captain suspecting them, replied in the affirmative, when they immediately came on board, and informed him that if he would furnish them with arms they would massacre the whites; that 2000 negroes were embodied and exercised in squads at night; the mentioned particular individuals who should be their first victims. The captain of the vessel detained them for some time, exercising them with swords, &c. until he obtained the whole plan of the conspiracy, when he seized them, and they are now confined in Williamsborough jail.

At Gloucester Court House, an attempt was made by the blacks to murder three slaves who refused to join in the conspiracy. Several troops of horse had been ordered out to seize suspected blacks.

Eight negroes had been condemned to be hanged in Mathews county, for personating Englishmen in the night, and robbing a Mr. John Ripley.

We learn from Capt. Weems that the British had landed on Hog Island, taken a few articles of little consequence, and retreated.

### PATCHEMAN OFFICE

Wilmington, April 8.

The following important intelligence was received this morning by express from Dover, dated April 7th.

DEAR SIR,

The following are copies of two despatches received, the one at 3 o'clock, and the other at 9 o'clock this morning by the Governor commanding Lewis Town. You no doubt will give them immediate publicity.

S. H. BLACK.

Head Quarters, at Lewis Town, April 6.

Sir, This evening the Belvidera and two small vessels came close into Lewis and commenced an attack by firing several shots into the town, which have been picked up; after which a flag was sent, to which the following reply was returned.

Sir, In reply to the renewal of your demand, with the addition of a "supply of water," I have to inform you that neither can be complied with. This, Sir, you must be sensible of, therefore I must insist that the attack on the inhabitants of the town is both wanton and cruel. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

S. B. DAVIS, Col. Com.

Governor Ogden of New Jersey.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of New Jersey, to the Editor of the United States Gazette.

I observe that the democratic papers have stated that Gov. Ogden has accepted his late appointment of major general. I can assure you that these publications have been made without any authority. He has not accepted the appointment.—He transmitted his answer some time since to the war department, who it seems have not thought proper to make it known.

### RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

The present plan is, we understand, to appoint commissioners to meet those that it is expected will be authorized to act on behalf of Great Britain at St. Petersburg. Mr. Gallatin is to be one J. Q. Adams the other, and a person not known the third. So it is said; and this person not known, we take it, will be the minister to France, who is to be smuggled like contraband of war, to his place of destination in the flag of truce.

We should suppose Lord Cathcart and Sir Robert Wilson, will be two of the British commissioners; the same Sir Robert that Bonaparte made honorable mention of in one of his bulletins—So we take it, the matter stands, thus:—

Mr. Gallatin, &c. go to St. Petersburg for the purpose of negotiating a general peace, and that in return, for the friendly mediatorial services tendered by Russia, our intention is to be tendered to Russia in behalf of England and France. Mr. Madison's patriotism revolts at the idea of a separate peace, as the great contest for the liberty of the seas, and for the universal right of expatriation is a common cause, and the sword must not be sheathed until every nation, to which the continental system has been extended, is included in a general arrangement of pacifications.

### FRENCH-PUNK.

The following extract will be found in a letter, the copy of which is now in the Foreign Office in Washington from the French Ad. WILLAUMEZ to the French Minister, in Washington, dated Havana Oct. 26, 1806.

"I have just apprehended four seamen, deserters from the *Voleuruse* frigate, which I found on board an American brig, where they had engaged at seven or eight dollars per month. Now, Sir, if you can succeed in making the American government pay down a compensation for this misconduct, in seducing thus our seamen, you will punish it by making it smart in that point in which it feels most, viz. its avarice in money; and with so much the more justice, those people having for three years past been continually injuring our marine by seducing our best men from us."

The ship *Citizen*, Captain Croudhill, of Georgetown, from St. Ubes for Alexandria, with salt was captured on the 15th January in lat. 35, long. 18, by the French frigate *Le Gloire*, and sunk. The frigate had also captured the ship *Fair American*, from New York for Cadix; and the sch. *Eliza B.* of Philadelphia, from Lisbon for Washington, (N. C.) and put on board of her Capt. Croudhill, and gave her up to the crew. The *Eliza B.* was afterwards captured by the privateer *Joel Barlow*, and recaptured by the frigate *Morgiana* and carried into Bermuda.

This morning arrived in this city from Salisbury, North Carolina, on their way to Forts Moultrie and Johnson, one hundred and forty, as fine looking soldiers as we have ever seen. They are of the 2d United State Regiment of Artillery, and compose one complete company under Capt. DONAHAY, and part of a company under Captain HAWKINS, all commanded by Major FORNEY. We understand Capt. Donahay's company is destined for Fort Moultrie, and Captain Hawkins' for Fort Johnson. They are all completely clothed and armed. — *Charleston Papt. Aug. 9.*

### Foreign.

PARIS, Feb. 16.

The Emperor Napoleon appeared before the Legislative Body, and delivered the following speech:—

*Gentlemen, the Deputies of the Legislative Body.* The war rekindled in the North of Europe, offered a favorable occasion to the projects of the English upon the Peninsula. They have made great efforts which have proved abortive. Their army has fallen before the city of Burgos, and after having sustained great loss, has evacuated all Spain, I, myself, entered Prussia. The French armies have been constantly victorious in the fields of Ostrowno, of Polotsk, of Mohilow, of Smolensk, of Moscow, of Molojarostowetz. No part of the Russian army has been able to stand before our eagles. Moscow has fallen into our power.

When the boundaries of Russia were forced, and the incapacity of her arms ascertained, a

swarm of Tartars turned their pericidal hands against the first provinces of this vast Empire, which they have been called to defend. They have in a few weeks, in spite of the tears and despair of the unfortunate Muscovites, burnt more than four thousand of their finest villages—more than fifty of their finest cities—thereby satiating their ancient hatred—and all under the pretext of retarding our march and surrounding us by a desert. We have triumphed over all these obstacles.

Even the conflagration of Moscow, where, in four days they have annihilated the labors and earnings of forty generations, did not at all change the prosperous state of my affairs, but the premature and excessive rigor of the winter, has thrown upon my army a tremendous calamity. In a few nights I have seen every thing changed. I have met with great losses. They would have broken my heart, if under these great circumstances, I had been susceptible to any but the interests and future glory of my people.

It is with lively satisfaction that we have the people of the Kingdom of Italy, those of ancient Holland, and its departments reunited in rivalry to the ancient French; and feeling that there is no hope for them in their future prosperity, but in the consolidation and triumph of the grand empire.

The agents of England propagate with all our neighbors, the spirit of revolt against sovereigns. England would now wish to see the whole continent a prey to civil war, and to all the furies of anarchy; but Providence has designed her to be the first victim of anarchy and civil war. I have just signed with the Pope an agreement which will terminate all the differences which have unhappily arisen in the Church. The French dynasty reigns and will reign in Spain. I am satisfied with the conduct of all my allies. I will not abandon them. I will maintain the integrity of their states. The Russians shall enter their frightful climate.

At the views of the evils which have fallen upon us, the joy of England has been great. Her hopes have had no bounds—She offered our finest provinces as a recompense for treason—She offered as a condition for peace, the dismemberment of this fine Empire. It was in other words, to proclaim perpetual war. The energy of my people under these great incidents; their attachment to the integrity of the empire; and the love they have shown me have dissipated these chimeras; and has brought our enemies to a more just sense of things.

The misfortunes which the rigor of the climate produced, has shewn in its fullest extent, the grandeur and solidity of this Empire—founded upon the efforts and love of fifty millions of citizens; and upon the central resources of the finest countries of the world.

I desire peace. It is necessary to the world. Four times since the rupture which followed the treaty of Amiens, I have made peace proposals. I will never make any but an honorable peace, and conformable to the intent of the great charter of my empire. My policy is not mysterious. I have made known the sacrifices I can make. As long as this maritime war shall continue, my people ought to hold themselves ready to make every sacrifice—for a bad peace would make us a small, even hope; and all will be compromised even the welfare of our posterity.

America has recurred to arms to cause the sovereignty of her flag to be respected. The wishes of the world accompany her in this glorious contest. If it terminates in obliging the enemy of the Continent to recognise the principle that the flag shall protect the merchandise and crew, and that neutrals ought not to submit to paper blockades (all conformable to the treaty of Utrecht,) America will merit the applause of the world. Posterity will say that the ancient world had lost its rights, and the new world hath recovered them.

My minister of interior will make known to you in the expose the situation of the empire, the prosperous state of agriculture, of manufactures and of our interior commerce, as well as the constant increase of population. In no age has agriculture and manufactures been in a higher degree of prosperity in France.

I have need of great resources to meet the expenses which circumstances exact, but overlooking the different means which my minister of finance will propose to you, I hope not to impose any new burthens on my people.

### Navigation of Roanoke.

The Assembly, entered an act for improving the Navigation of Roanoke River, from the mouth of Halifax to the place where the Virginia line intersects the same, the undersigned, Commissioners named in the said act for the city of Raleigh, have opened a Book for Subscriptions for Shares in the Capital Stock for accomplishing the said undertaking, which will continue open till the 1st of October, at the Bookstores of J. Gales and W. Boylan.

The proposed Capital Stock is limited to 100,000 dollars, to be divided into shares of 100 dollars each. A general meeting of the subscribers is to be held at Halifax on the 4th Monday in October next; and if 400 shares be not subscribed before, or at said meeting, all subscriptions made to be void. But if a sufficient number of shares be then subscribed, a Company is to be organized, under the title of "The Roanoke Navigation Company," and subscribers must then pay ten dollars on every share subscribed, and the remainder when called upon, except that more than 35, 1-3 dollars on a share not be called for in any one year.

H. DEWELL,  
W. BOYLAN,  
J. GALES.

Subscription Books are also opened at Edenton, Plymouth, Windsor, Halifax, Warrenton, Oxford, Rocksborough, Caswell C. House, Weldon, and Germantown, under the direction of three Commissioners at each place.

### Strap,

Will stand at *two* dollars and not twenty dollars the season as erroneously printed in the *News*. HENRY COTTEN.

Tarborough, March, 1813.