

RALEIGH, (N. C.)

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Interesting Foreign News.

By the arrival at New-York of the prize ship *Nereid*, the *London Star* of the 24th Nov. was received, from which is gathered the following.

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS.

LONDON, NOV. 24.

Restoration of Hanover—Battle of Hanau—Thirty thousand French destroyed—Advance of the Allies into France.

EVERY hour, almost, brings accounts of fresh successes. They come so quickly upon us, that we can hardly make inquiry, or arrange the details and reports as they reach us.

The Darlington packet has arrived from Cadiz and Corunna. She left the former place on the 8th, and the latter on the 18th inst. She brings an account, which is confidently believed, that Lord Wellington has taken the town of St. Jean de Luz, in front of Bayonne.

Despatches have been received, announcing the arrival of the Crown Prince in Holland, where, as might be expected, all goes on well, *Orange Boven!* The particulars are expected every moment to transpire.

Farther despatches have also been received from Sir Charles Stewart.—Hanover has been re-organized, and the old authorities reinstated. From every quarter, within the range of his Lordship's correspondence, the accounts are equally gratifying.—Germany is free!

SECOND EDITION.

Since writing the foregoing short notices, the following official information has been given by government. Such alacrity to gratify public anxiety, deserves great praise.

LETTER TO THE LORD MAYOR.

FOREIGN OFFICE, NOV. 24.

"MY LORD—I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that a Messenger arrived this morning, with despatches from Lieut. Gen. Sir C. Stewart, dated Hanover 11th inst. by which it appears that the enemy had been entirely driven out of his Majesty's Electoral Dominions, and that his Majesty's Electoral Government has been re-established amidst the acclamations of his people.

(Signed) "CASTLEREAGH.

"To the Lord Mayor."

GOVERNMENT BULLETIN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, NOV. 24.

"A Messenger is arrived with despatches from lieutenant general Sir Charles Stewart, dated Hanover, the 11th inst.

"The head-quarters of the Crown Prince of Sweden, which were at Göttingen on the 2d, were removed to Hanover on the 6th.—His Majesty's Electoral Government has been completely restored, amidst the acclamations of the people, and in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

"The French army had been most severely harassed in their march to Mayence, first by Marshal Blücher and General D'York's corps, and afterwards by Gen. Czernicheff.—The remains of their army, together with the troops, which had joined on their march, amounted to near 70,000 men, at the same time they arrived near Hanau, where gen. Wrede was posted with 30,000 Austrians and Bavarians. By the official report of the battles which then took place, it appears that Bonaparte lost, in effecting his retreat from Hanau, Fifteen Thousand men, in killed and wounded, and Fifteen Thousand prisoners.

"The last accounts from the Imperial Head quarters are of the 5th, from Hanau, where the Austrians had arrived.

"The Russians had marched on Wurtzburg, which had been taken by gen. Wrede.

"Marshal Blücher, was to be near Cologne on the 13th.

"The Crown Prince occupied the line of the Weser.

"General Bennigsen was to act upon the Elbe, and co-operate with gen. Walmoden."

LONDON NOVEMBER 6.

American Affairs.—Our readers will recollect what we said a few days ago on the subject of the much to be regretted war with America; and the apparent difficulty of happily terminating it; as the seeds of it are deep in the ground; and of the jealousy of the British Cabinet, in letting any other power have a share in the arrangement. It was natural for the Americans to wish to engage the Court of St. Petersburg as a mediator. They might say of it, "it was once one of us," for it was the chief of the armed neutrality of the North. It now appears, that Lord Walpole had not arrived at St. Petersburg three days before he intimated to the Russian Ministry, that as his Britannic Majesty's government had already distinctly and explicitly refused to admit of the mediation or interference of any other power in our quarrel with America, and as the stay in Russia of the Republican Commissioners, after that determination was known, would only tend to mislead the world; he was instructed to signify that the dismissal of the said Commissioners would be particularly pleasing to the

British government. It may, therefore, be said, that if we are not fairly, we are fully in for a contest, which it will require the wisdom and coolness of a Grotius and a Puffendorf united to put the wished for termination to.

London Statesman.

EXPEDITION TO HOLLAND.

This morning at eight o'clock the divisions of the three Regiments of Guards, intended for Holland, left Knights bridge and Portman street Barrieks, and proceeded along Westminster bridge, where they embarked at twelve o'clock on board of the *Leith* and *Berwick* snacks, *Buecleugh*, *Pilot*, and *Thames* for Holland. They were accompanied on their march by a numerous assemblage of the populace, who greeted them with loud acclamations.—They were attended by their respective bands, which played—"Britons strike home," "See the conquering Hero comes," "Over the hills and far away," and other animating military airs.

Monday evening Mates, the King's Messenger, was sent off with despatches to Holland.

Major General Taylor, the King's Private Secretary, set off from York House, a little before twelve o'clock on Monday night, in a chaise and four, accompanied by a servant for Harwich.

Yesterday morning the Prince of Orange received the congratulations of the Russian ambassador, and a number of distinguished characters, at his house. In the course of the day he called upon the Spanish ambassador, Lord St. Helens, and a number of particular friends, to take leave of them. At two o'clock his Serene Highness attended at the Foreign Office, and remained in an adjoining room to where a Cabinet Council assembled at that hour, and remained there during the sitting of the Council, which was till a few minutes past 3; after which his serene Highness went to the Commander in Chief's Office, and had a long conference with the Duke of York.—In the evening he dined with the Duke of York, at York-house. His Serene Highness is expected to leave town in a private manner, to proceed on his way to Holland. His son, the Hereditary Prince, has been sent for from the Marquis of Wellington's army.—He will remain a short time in this country, and then proceed to Holland.

The First Veteran Battalion, amounting to about 1000 men, has embarked from Langford Fort for Holland.

DOVER, NOV. 23.

Passed through here, at 8 o'clock this morning, from Hythe, in wagons, to embark for Holland, the 2d battalion, 52d regt. and a detachment of the 3d battalion, 95th (rifle) regiment.

The Derby regiment of militia, upwards of 1000 strong, will embark to-morrow on board of six transports, which are coming in this tide from the Downs. This regiment has been under orders for Ireland this some time past and it is expected now, that instead of proceeding there, the greater part will volunteer for foreign service as soon as the Bill for permitting the militia to extend their services abroad receives the Royal assent, and be sent to Holland.

CANTERBURY, NOV. 23.

Among the troops destined to complete the glorious work of emancipating the United Provinces from their bondage, are the 2d Battalion of the 52d light infantry, and the left wing of the 3d battalion of the 95th Rifle Regiment, in number 550, at present stationed at Hythe, which received orders by express on Sunday evening to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation. Besides these, a battalion of Marines, of Chatham; 600 strong, including the whole of the Marine Artillery, received similar orders on Sunday, and were to march yesterday for embarkation at Ramsgate.

In addition to this force, which is all which will be taken from the Kent District, several regiments of infantry, numbering in the whole 2000 men, are now moving in wagons, by the line of the coast from the Sussex District to Ramsgate, where they are to be embarked in succession as they arrive.

The force above enumerated, amounts to 5150, which will be increased by troops from the eastern district to 7000, the total to be employed on this important service.

Lieut. Col. Ross, as Adjutant General, and Major Trenck as Quarter Master-General, the officers at the head of these departments in the Kent District accompany the expedition in similar capacities. An express reached the Earl of Rosslyn yesterday afternoon, which is supposed to have related to these arrangements, as his Lordship immediately held a consultation with the whole of his staff. Several Officers of the Engineers who were in employ on the coast, have also been suddenly called to town by express, during Sunday and yesterday.

The public will not be surprised at the amazing price to which W. India produce is rising, when it is considered that the whole Continent of Europe is now open, and that no supply can come into the market before the month of May. Every port, with the exception of those of France, is now open to the British; and shut against them.

The contractors for the last Loan, have already cleared an immense sum of money—at least 50 per cent on their present advances. The annals of mercantile dealing probably have never afforded so extraordinary an instance of a large profit on so large a speculation.

The *London Courier* says,—“The funds rose rapidly yesterday in consequence of the speech of Bonaparte, and the intended departure of Lord Castlereagh for the continent.”

After a variety of reasonings on the subject, the *Courier* adds,

“As to Lord Castlereagh's journey to the Continent, we know that he is not going to any Congress, but to be on the spot to prevent delay in the communications with the Allies. Had there been a Congress likely to be held immediately, we hardly think our Minister for Foreign Affairs would have proceeded thither. His Lordship's presence, being so perfectly acquainted with all the views and intentions of government, may be necessary to heal differences, should there be any, to remove jealousies, to confirm the wavering, and to knit all the powers together in the strongest manner.

“It is to be remarked that the French funds have not risen more than 1 per cent.

“The confident pacific expectations indulged yesterday in the City have subsided this morning.

“We scarcely ever remember, upon any political subject, a more unanimous opinion among almost all ranks, an opinion against making peace with Bonaparte.”

The *Courier* of Dec. 25th says.

“Lord Castlereagh sets off for the Continent on Monday, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Robison.—Nothing has transpired from the Cabinet of the object of the mission; but the business must be imperious, which would have induced one of its members to undertake a mission.”

A *London paper* states, that Lord Castlereagh proceeds in person to Frankfort, to give, on the spot, direct, immediate and unreserved explanations of the principles and objects of the British cabinet.

There is some reason to believe the Danes and the allies are negotiating. Count Bernstorff has proceeded to Frankfort. The Austrian ambassador at Copenhagen had been about departing but was requested to remain a short time longer.

On the 28th of Nov. 22,000 men, under Massena, were marching to Genoa.

At a review at the Thuilleries, Paris, in December, the young king of Rome was exhibited in regimentals.

Louis Bonaparte who has been for sometime a resident in Switzerland, lately set off from that country to visit Paris; but when he had arrived near the city, he suddenly received orders which obliged him to retrace his steps.

Bonaparte by a decree dated Nov. 23, has prohibited the payment of the interest on the French debt, the pensions, &c. to the inhabitants of the Illyria, Holland and the Hanseatic towns. It has been since said he has confiscated what was due to the Dutch.

All the British vessels of war in the ports of the Channel, at the date, had been ordered off Bordeaux, to intercept any vessels which may attempt to escape from that place, on the expected approach of Lord Wellington.

At the last dates from the Brazils, the Portuguese Royal Family was preparing to return to Lisbon.

By the last intelligence from Monte Viedo, his surrender to the revolutionists was expected, unless succour speedily arrived from Spain. A great number of the inhabitants had perished for want.

Admiral Cockburn has been promoted from Rear Admiral of the Red to Rear Admiral of the White.

Sir James Leith is appointed Gov. of the Leeward Islands.

The latest advices in England from the Governor of Canada, were to Oct. 30, and detailed the affair with General Hampton, at Chatagay. He acknowledges 5 killed, 16 wounded and 4 missing—among the wounded, Captains Daj and Breyers.

A proclamation had been issued in England for a General Thanksgiving on the 13th of Jan. for the great success of the allied arms.

Mr. GEORGE ROSE is appointed the British Ambassador at the Court of Bavaria.

The British have taken two French corvettes, two gun brigs, and several other vessels of the Weser.

Official accounts have been received that at the Adriatic the Austrian flag was flying in Signi, Porto Re and Fiume. In Istria and Croatia, the people were driving out the French in all directions. The Austrians have made a great number of prisoners. The British have a fleet in the Adriatic co-operating against the French. Almost the whole of the islands, from Lissa, upwards, are clear of the French.

Bonaparte has laid an additional tax on doors, windows, salt, on persons and personal property. On the two latter the taxes are doubled.

The British government negotiated a new loan, 20th Nov. for 22 millions-pounds sterling.

It is said the Russian gen. Tolstoi has been disgraced for suffering his division to be surprised in Oct. near Dresden, by St. Cyr, and defeated.

The British frigate *Seahorse* had captured a French privateer on the French coast, which immediately afterwards sunk, and only 28 out of 72 men, were saved. The whole of the officers perished.

AMSTERDAM, DEC. 17.

This country was become one of the allies of Britain. The public prints will inform you better than I have time to do, my whole counting house being from time to time under arms,

and this is the case with almost every one. Suffice it for the present to tell you that this country will again be a free and independent state. The Prince of Orange is at the Hague; has been here; and has been proclaimed by all the people as sovereign Prince of the Netherlands. Such a change will astonish you, as it did us, and will do the whole world. Before we had any assistance of foreign troops, this city began to proclaim her independence. The people were like frantic, running up and down the streets with orange ribbands; they burnt all the custom houses (Douznes) and pillaged the house of the French Chief of the Police, &c. It was no easy task for the few citizens who had arms to prevent their rage from going further. The French, when they saw the storm come on left us, taking along all the large and small guns, and leaving us unprotected against the mob. It had however a good effect, as we got rid of the French without going to battle with them. 2400 young men of our citizens are under arms. I and other old standards guard their wards. Since we have received assistance of foreign troops, say Russians, Prussians, &c. the French are drove from one fortress to another; so that I hope, with the help of God, they will be drove into their own country this winter, and the allied powers will in a short time march to *Brabant*, where the public opinion is already unfavorable to France.

“Our government is busy fixing rates of import and export duties; until this is done nothing can be said with certainty on this subject. It is supposed that they will be fixed at about what they were in 1795. The present want of money may however create a necessity of making them temporarily (say for 6 or 12 months) higher.”

STATE PAPER.

DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

The French government has ordered a new levy of 300,000 conscripts. The motives of the Senatus Consultum to that effect contain an appeal to the Allied Powers. They therefore, find themselves called upon to promulgate anew, in the face of the world, the views which guide them in the present war; the principles which form the basis of their conduct, their wishes and their determination.

The Allied Powers do not make war upon France, but against the preponderance, haughtily announced—against that preponderance which, to the misfortune of Europe and of France, the Emperor Napoleon has too long exercised beyond the limits of the Empire.

Victory has conducted the Allied Armies to the banks of the Rhine. The first use which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have made of victory, has been to offer peace to his majesty the Emperor of the French. An attitude strengthened by the accession of the Sovereigns and Princes of Germany, has had no influence on the conditions of that peace. These conditions are founded on the independence of the French Empire, as well as on the independence of the other states of Europe. The views of the Powers are just in their object, generous and liberal in their application, giving security to all, honorable to each.

The Allied Sovereigns desire that France may be great, powerful and happy; because the French power, in a state of greatness and strength, is one of the foundations of the social edifice of Europe. They wish that France may be happy, that her commerce may revive; that the arts, those blessings of peace, may again flourish; because a great people can only be tranquil as it is happy. The Powers confirm to the French Empire an extent of territory which France under her Kings never knew; because a valiant nation does not fall from its rank, by having in its turn experienced reverses in an obstinate and sanguinary contest, in which it has fought with its accustomed bravery.

But the Allied Powers wish to be free, tranquil and happy themselves.—They desire a state of peace which, by a wise partition of strength, by a just equilibrium, may henceforward preserve their people from numberless calamities which have overwhelmed Europe for the last 20 years.

The Allied Powers will not lay down their arms until they have attained this great and beneficial result, this noble object of their efforts. They will not lay down their arms until the political state of Europe be re-established anew—until immovable principles have resumed their rights over vain pretensions—until the sanctity of treaties shall have at last secured a real peace to Europe.

Frankfort, Dec. 4, 1813.

From a London Paper.

By the Cadiz papers, which arrived yesterday to the 4th inst. we learn, that on the 29th of November, the Cortes suspended their sittings in the Isle of Leon, which are to be resumed in Madrid on the 15th Jan. 1814. All the branches of the Government were removing from Cadiz to that capital.

It requires greater wisdom and virtue to make a proper use of success, than to bear adversity.

A plan of the arrangement of the Continent which has undergone so many changes, cannot be formed in a moment, nor from one point of view. The jarring interests, hopes and fears of mankind, must be reconciled and softened down: the possibility of every project which makes a part of the great total, must be diligently scrutinized: and the favorite system of individuals be judged without prejudice of party views: