

LORD WELLINGTON.

DUBLIN, DEC. 22.

Waterford Chronicle office, Dec. 18. The Union of London, captain Harding, has arrived here from St. Jean de Luz...

REPULSE OF LORD WELLINGTON.

FROM PARIS PAPERS.

Bayonne, Dec. 12.—The day before yesterday, the duke of Dalmatia caused an attack to be made on that part of the enemy's army...

It is affirmed that two divisions of the enemy have been driven into the Nive, where they have perished.

Dec. 13.—Some inhabitants of St. Jean de Luz arrived here yesterday. They relate, that the enemy suffered extremely on the 9th and 10th...

Bordeaux, Dec. 14th.—All the accounts from Bayonne, contain interesting details of the affairs of the 10th.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

Paris, Dec. 19. To day, Sunday, Dec. 19, His Majesty the Emperor and King set off at 1 o'clock from the palace of the Tuilleries...

Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body, Splendid Victories have raised the glory of the French arms during this campaign...

In these weighty circumstances, it was my first thought to call you around me. My heart has need of the presence and of the affection of my subjects.

I have never been seduced by prosperity. Adversity will always find me superior to its attacks.

I have several times given peace to nations when they had lost every thing. From a part of my conquests, I have raised thrones for kings who have forsaken me.

I had conceived and executed great designs for the prosperity and happiness of the world. A monarch and a father, I feel that peace adds to the security of thrones, and that of families.

I have accepted the Preliminary conditions of the Allies for the sake of the families of the French Nation.

I had then the hope, that before the opening of this session, the Congress of Manheim would be assembled; but new delays, which are not to be ascribed to France, have deferred this moment, which the wishes of the world eagerly call for.

I have ordered to be laid before you all the original documents which are in my port folio of my department of foreign affairs. You will make yourselves acquainted with them by means of a committee.

On my side, there is no obstacle to the re-establishment of peace. I know and partake all the sentiments of the French.

It is with regret that I ask of this generous people new sacrifices; but they are commanded by its noblest and dearest interests. It was necessary to recruit my armies by numerous levies; nations cannot treat with secu-

ity except by displaying their whole strength. An increase of taxes becomes indispensable. What my Ministers of the Finance will propose to you is conformable to the system of finance which I have established.

I am satisfied with the sentiments which my people of Italy have testified towards me on this occasion.

Denmark and Naples alone have remained faithful to their alliance with me.

The Republic of the United States of America continues with success its war with England.

I have recognised the neutrality of the nineteen Swiss Cantons.

Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body. You are the natural organs of this throne; it is for you to give an example of energy, which may recommend our generation to the generations to come.

They sacrificed the best interests of their country! They have acknowledged the laws which England has in vain sought, during four centuries, to impose upon France!

My people cannot fear that the policy of their Emperor will ever betray the national glory. On my side, I feel the confidence, that the French will be constantly worthy of themselves and of me!

After the Speech of his majesty, the sitting being terminated, his majesty retired in the midst of acclamations.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE. Most readers in this country are unacquainted with the magnitude of the force of the engine which Bonaparte has so long and so successfully worked off against Europe, in the Confederation of the Rhine.

This engine having been broken in pieces, and its component parts been transferred to the Emperor Francis, the public may wish to form some estimate of what one has lost, and the other gained.

To assist this calculation we have taken the trouble to collect from a French "Court Kalendar," the names of the kingdoms, principalities, &c. of which it is composed.

- 1. The Principality of Ratisbon, Frankfurt, &c. The Cardinal Fesch (nephew of Napoleon) is the adjunct Prince Primate of the Confederation, and governs this. 2. The Kingdom of Bavaria. Maximilian Joseph, born 1750. The Viceroy of Italy married a daughter of this King. 3. The Kingdom of Wurtemberg.—Frederick, born 1746. His Queen was the Princess Royal of England. 4. Kingdom of Saxony. Frederick Augustus, born 1750. 5. Kingdom of Westphalia. Jerome Napoleon, born 1784. 6. Grand Duchy of Baden. Charles Louis Frederick, born 1796. 7. Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt. Louis X. born 1753. 8. Grand Duchy of Berg and Cleves. 9. Grand Duchy of Wurtzburg.—Ferdinand Joseph Jean, born 1769. 10. Duchy of Nassau Usingen.—Frederick Augustus, born 1738. 11. Principality of Nassau Weilbourg. Frederick William, born 1768. 12. Principality of Hohenzollern Hechingen. Frederick Otto, born 1751. 13. Principality of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen. Anthony Francis, born 1751. 14. Principality of Salm Salm. Constantine Alexander, born 1762. 15. Principality of Salm-Kirbourg. Frederick IV. born 1789. 16. Principality of Isenbourg Birstein.—Charles Frederick Lewis Maurice, born 1766. 17. Duchy of Arenburg. Prosper Louis, born 1785. 18. Principality of Leichtenstein. Jean Joseph, born 1760, a celebrated Field Marshal in the Austrian service. 19. Principality of Leyen. Philip Francis, born 1766. 20. Principality of Saxe-Gotha. Augustus, born 1772. 21. Duchy of Saxe-Weimar.—Charles Augustus, born 1757. 22. Duchy of Saxe Meinungen.—Bernard Erich Freund, born 1803. 23. Principality of Saxe Gildburghausen. Frederick, born 1763. 24. Duchy of Saxe-Cobourg. Ernest Frederick, born 1808. 25. Principality of Anhalt-Bernbourg. Alexis Frederick, born 1769. 26. Principality of Anhalt-Coethen. Augustus Christian, born 1769. 27. Principality of Anhalt Dessau. Leopold Francis, born 1740. 28. Principality of Lippe Scomburg. George William, born 1784. 29. Principality of Lippe Detmold. Paul Alexander Leopold, born 1796. 30. Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin. Frederick Francis, born 1756. 31. Duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Charles Louis Frederick, born 1741. The Queen of England is a Princess of this House. 32. Principality of Reuss Ebersdorf. Henry II. born 1761. A Prince of this House was lately killed in battle. 33. Principality of Reuss-Gritz.—Henry XIII. One of this family commands a corps in the Austrian service. 34. Principality of Reuss Leibenstein. Henry XXXV. born 1788. 35. Principality of Reuss Schlaz. Henry XLII. born 1752.

- 36. Principality of Schwartzbourg Roudstadt. Frederick, born 1792. 37. Principality of Schwartzbourg Soudehausen. Charles, born 1760. 38. Principality of Waldeck. Frederick, born 1743. 39. Principality of Holstein Oldenbourg. Frederick Louis, born 1755.

Sketches of Debate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS N. C. DECEMBER 11, 1813. MR. CARSON'S SPEECH

On the question of extending the charters and increasing the capitals of the banks of Newbern and Cape-Fear.

MR. CARSON—I am induced, Mr. Speaker, to offer my opinion on this important subject from a sense of duty and high responsibility. Required to decide upon a question, which on the one hand may affect the faith and character of the State, whilst on the other it may affect some of the fundamental rights secured to us by the constitution...

I am aware that this question has excited much sensibility both within and without this house, and that an error in judgment will be charitably or uncharitably received, as it may occur or not with the wishes and the views of different individuals. It has not been without much difficulty and due consideration that I have been enabled to come to a decision...

An application is made by the corporations of the Banks of Newbern and Cape-Fear to extend their charters; which appears to me tantamount to creating them anew. Now this legislature has previously made a solemn pledge, in a compact with the State Bank or its stockholders, that they will create or establish no other bank, during the continuance of the period for which the State Bank was erected.

To support the argument of unconstitutionality, in regard to the State Bank, the word "monopolies" is relied upon. Now although some of us may be of opinion that the pledge made by the State, is contrary to our notions of the genius of a free government, yet this does not make it unconstitutional unless conflicting with the fair meaning of the terms used in that instrument. I cannot for my part, view the charter to the State Bank as granting a monopoly. To constitute a monopoly, is to authorise any individual or corporation to pursue a particular employment and to prohibit the same employment to others, under the penalties of fine, imprisonment or other punishment.

It is to be hoped that the fears entertained with regard to this institution will prove to have been unfounded; and that the respectable body of gentlemen who conduct its concerns, will discharge their duty in so satisfactory a manner as not to compel the state in its own defence to violate their charter. If the legislature have thus constitutionally pledged itself not to grant any competition of similar institutions, and the stockholders of the State Bank have gone on to invest their money upon the faith of the State, still scrupulously performing their part of the contract, the pledge ought not to be and must not be violated.

American Intelligence.

LATEST FROM FLOYD'S ARMY. The following is a copy of a letter from General Floyd, to Major-General Pinckney, dated,

CAMP DEFIANCE, JAN. 27, 1814. Sir—I have the honor to inform you that in consequence of the rainy weather, the army did not march from Fort Hull until Tuesday, the 25th inst. The extreme badness of the roads prevented its gaining a distance of more than 9 miles; yesterday the march was resumed in the direction of Tookabatchie, but after pro-

ceeding a few miles, I found it impracticable to move with heavy loaded wagons, the country interspersed with boggy reedy branches, all of which are to be cut away or bridged. In view of these circumstances, I came to the determination to return about a mile in order to gain an eligible situation for an encampment, sent our tents and cooking utensils back to Fort Hull, and with the intention to divide the ammunition and pack our provisions on horses, (having only a sufficiency to last the army six days) and to pursue our march this morning.

Since writing the above, a runner which I sent on the 24th inst. to Kialigee, to gain information of the enemy and to forward despatches to Gen. Jackson, has returned with some of the Kialigee men, who inform me that on the 25th, a party of Whites and Cherokees made a night attack on the Oaktuskies; that the assailants were repulsed with the loss of ten men on both sides—that the next day the Oaktuskies Warriors pursued their assailants a few miles, where their main body had entrenched a camp, and were just leaving it to renew their visit to the Oaktuskies.—An engagement ensued and the combatants were closely engaged when the bearer of this intelligence came away. They had previously sent to the Kialigee and Eufabee Indians to join them or they would destroy them. They agreed to the proposition but turned back.—Some of them were spectators of the last battle.—My informant further states, that General Jackson had crossed the Coosa river, and was marching down on this side. Nothing could be more mortifying to me than to be kept idle at this important crisis. I will enclose you despatches which I received yesterday from Col. Russell. I pray you, sir, to cause the means to be furnished this army, to enable it to share in the honor of terminating this war. Send me Col. Milton, provisions and ammunition, all of which are much wanted.

Alexander Cornells has been playing a deep game. As soon as it was known that the army would march from Fort Mitchell, he sent off two negroes who had deserted from M'Queen to invite others off, together with his daughter who remained with the war party, from which source I presume all our movements have been disclosed. Their trail was discovered, and I sent in pursuit of them. They were overtaken just as they had arrived at Cornell's. Fifteen of them were taken and lodged in Fort Mitchell.

It seems that M'Queen was disappointed in getting much ammunition, and that he sent his warriors back, and remained himself at Pensacola. M'Girth, who is the bearer of Col. Russell's despatches, says, that he was employed by that officer to go to Pensacola to ascertain whether any British troops had landed. He says it is not the case, but that a quantity of goods had been landed by the British, supposed to be intended for our Indian enemies. As it was reasonable to calculate that these infatuated people had but two alternatives before them, either to drive us out of the country or abandon it themselves, I conceived it highly probable that they would attack us at a distance from their towns, to guard against which, I had the army beat to quarters every morning at four o'clock.

P. S. Please excuse this much hurried letter written by torch light.

I will Sell,

At the Court-House, in Salisbury, on Thursday the 31st day of March next, a number of negroes belonging to the Estate of Samuel S. Savage—among them are several young breeding wenchs, together with their children.—Of these wenchs some are accustomed to house work, and will suit such persons wanting servants for their families. They are likely and all belong to a large family of negroes who are under an excellent character.

A credit of six months will be given—purchasers to give bond and approved security. MILUS NISBET, Admr. February 1.—31, 9c.

A Plantation to Let.

A SMALL PLANTATION, lying about 10 miles to the north of Raleigh, will be let on very moderate terms. There are on the premises, a dwelling-house, and 200 young bearing apple trees. WM. BOYLAN. February 18. 33-5c.

Playing Cards.

OF the very best quality, for sale at the Minerva Office. Feb. 8. 33-5c.

Letter-Press Printing.

THE Minerva-Office has recently been furnished with an excellent new press, a various assortment of new type, plain and ornamented, from the Philadelphia foundry, the best ink, &c. The subscribers are consequently enabled to pledge themselves for executing work in a style of elegance hitherto unequalled in the state. He therefore solicits the attention of the public in this line; and will thankfully receive orders either for book, pamphlet or other job printing. Feb. 18. 33-5c. ALEXR LUCAS.

Windor and Fancy Chair Making.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have a more extensive business in this city, under the firm of DAVID RUTH & SON, and flatter themselves that they will be enabled to furnish any article in their line on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice. They pledge themselves that their work shall be executed in a neat and workmanlike manner; and they trust, from their unremitting exertions to please, that they will receive a portion of public patronage. DAVID RUTH, junr. DAVID RUTH, jun. Raleigh, 2d Feb. 1814.—31, 5p.