

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1814.

Congress. This body was to adjourn on Monday the 18th. Not having had a mail since Saturday last, I do not know what subjects employed the last hours of the session. It is understood, however, that they rejected a proposition to repeal the act prohibiting the use of British licences. I wonder with what face a parcel of these men can go home, and tell the people they met to lay an embargo, at the President's bidding, and adjourned after obeying the same voice in removing it—exactly setting down the country in April, where they found it in December, only with thirty or forty millions more of debt saddled on its back!

Mr. Madison. The early political life of Mr. Madison was distinguished by usefulness. He has lived to destroy his own works, to be the murderer of his own fame. Ambition has been his crime and fickleness the curse employed to punish it.

General Wilkinson has been again defeated in Canada. See fourth page. He lost his road it is said, which occasioned this disaster. He lost his road 25 years ago; and he has never got in the right one since!

"Why," says the Virginia Argus, "since Mr. Madison has taken the advice of the federalist, and restored commerce to freedom, why don't they support him?"—Answer, he took their advice because he could not help it. Surely the thief who has given up the stolen spoons, is not hence to be taken into confidence, that he may make a robbery more extensive and successful!

Massachusetts.—It appears although there is no chance of his election that Mr. Dexter gets more votes this year than Gen. Varnum did the last. This, if it prove any thing, only is to say that the worst federalist is better than the best democrat!

Mr. Pearson's Speech.—If our readers have perused the speech of this gentleman with the pleasure we have ourselves experienced, they will have found themselves amply rewarded for the time bestowed in attending to him. The happy retort, the cutting sarcasm, which come so pertinently in aid of his strong and conclusive reasoning, both enliven and enforce what he utters. He is one of those who dare be honest in the worst of times, and dare to tell corrupt and profligate men they are corrupt and profligate, however they may attempt to veil themselves from the eyes of the multitude. Mr. Pearson is a worthy co-adjutor of the band of patriots with whom he is now associated, and who during the present session, have nobly united in a glorious opposition to the worst faction that this country ever saw; an opposition from which we cannot but anticipate the most favorable consequences to the nation. N. Y. E. P.

Massachusetts Election.—Returns from 184 towns have been received at Boston, which give, For Mr. Strong :::: 23,755 votes; For Mr. Dexter :::: 22,264. Last year, in the same towns, the votes were. For Mr. Strong :::: 33,848. For Mr. Varnum :::: 20,887.

The election of a majority of Federal Republicans to the Senate of Massachusetts is ascertained. Other returns are expected to increase the majority. Palladium.

Return J. Meigs, Jr. Postmaster-General of the U. States, arrived in this city on Saturday last, and has entered on the duties of his office.

Jesse Wharton, appointed a Senator in Congress from Tennessee, vice G. W. Campbell, resigned, has taken his seat in the Senate.

It is understood that WADE HAMPTON, some time ago, resigned his commission of Major General in the Army of the U. States.

The bill to repeal the Embargo and Non-Importation Acts finally passed the Senate today as amended, by the same vote as yesterday decided in its favor; and the amendments of the Senate were concurred in by the House. So that the bill only wants the signature of the President to become a law; which it will doubtless receive.—Nat. Int.

IMPORTANT.

Retract of a Letter from Saybrook (Conn.) dated April 9th.

"I am sorry to have to inform you that the enemy's barges came into the river on the night of the 7th instant, went up as far as Petty-pogue, and destroyed (it is said) 26 sail of vessels, a large number of which were ships laid up there. The property destroyed is estimated at 200,000 dollars. They staid up the river all yesterday, and at night took advantage of the darkness, and went out uninjured.

By a gentleman from St. Louis, we are informed that the Indians have again made their appearance in the vicinity of the U. S. Saline. Early in the present month, within fifteen miles of the Saline, seven Indians (supposed to be Kickapoo) attacked Major Nelson Reector, a young gentleman of the Illinois Territory. He was wounded in three places—the first ball went through his breast the second broke his left arm, and the third took the skin off his temple. His horse was also shot through the breast. Our informant left Major R. dangerously ill at the Saline, and little hope was entertained of his recovery. A few days after the attack on major Reector, the Indians stole 12 horses from the Saline and on Friday night the 18th inst. they made an irruption into the Pond Settlement, within 8 miles of Shawnee Town, and completely broke it up. All the inhabitants on the frontiers are moving into the forts, and it is the general opinion at the Saline, that unless the savages are driven off, that place will be destroyed. A party that went in pursuit of

the Indians saw one and signs of three companies of from seven to nine each. "Much do I fear (says a letter from the Illinois Territory of the seventh inst.) that we shall find that the armistice has had the effect of pampering the savages in the winter for war in the summer." Lexington, Kentucky, paper.

THE MAJORITY IN CONGRESS.

We call upon the people to keep a strict and vigilant eye upon these gentlemen. They pretend that they are treating for peace with an honest view to attain it. And they perfectly well know that if such is really their object, not a doubt remains that peace can be obtained.

Yet it is a fact, that the invasion and conquest of Canada is spoken of with as much confidence as when the war was commenced.

Yet it is a fact, that they are exerting every nerve to raise an army of more than 60,000 men.

And it is a fact, that they are loading the country with between thirty and forty millions of additional debt, and threatening to lay more taxes upon the people.

And it is also a fact, that they are as hostile to Spain as when Wellington first struck for her independence, & profess to be as fond of non-importations, non-intercourse laws and embargoes, as when the shrivelled hags were wooed and embraced by the amorous sage of Monticello.

It is also a fact, that the hall of congress daily echoes with the same undignified and impotent invective against England, the very nation with whom they profess a strong desire to be in peace and amity, as it did at the period when war was declared.—Fed. Rep.

FROM AN ERIE PAPER.

Departed this life on Saturday morning, the 12th inst. Lieut. John Jones Edwards, of the United States' Navy, in the 22d year of age, and on Sunday his body was interred in the burial ground at this place, with military honors.

Lieut. Edwards was a native of Charleston, (S. C.) An enthusiastic love of country, induced him at the early age of seventeen, to enter the service, which he did on board the sloop of war Hornet, then commanded by capt. John. H. Dent; he afterwards sailed in the frigate Constitution, with com. Rodgers, and in the brig Argus, with the late gallant capt. Lawrence. Tired with the insipid duty on board vessels, most generally at that time in ordinary, and being ambitious to qualify himself for the duties of his profession, he made several voyages in the merchant service. Shortly after his late return to the U. States, war was declared. He immediately obtained promotion from the present secretary of the navy, and was ordered to this place; on his arrival here, he went on board the Niagara, commanded by capt. Elliott, as 2d Lieut. In the memorable action of the 10th Sept. 1813; Lieut. Edwards bore a conspicuous part; although wounded, not all the solicitation of his commander and brother officers, could prevail on him to quit the deck till the British squadron had surrendered; and even then, when almost fainting with the loss of blood he volunteered his services to capt. Elliott to take charge of either of the prizes, or undertake any other duty that he might might point out.

From Canada.—Accounts from Canada, inform, that great and spirited exertions have been used, the winter past, in getting large supplies of ordnance and military stores, to make a bold, firm and vigorous stand. That they had three vessels now upon the stocks, one of which was 150 feet keel, the other two 120 each, but neither of them were in so great forwardness as ours at Sacketts Harbor, that in all probability ours will be in readiness three or four weeks the sooner—that their incorporated militia were sent to York, and were fortifying there—that they were building a large number of boats at Lake Simco—that their forces were gone principally to the upper part of the Province, leaving not more than 1000 regulars in Kingston. That the Legislature in Canada had enacted a law, ordering one third of the militia to be drafted into service, which occasioned such uneasiness, that numbers of them were making their escape into the United States.—That 100 pieces of ordnance drawn by 200 yoke of oxen had been the winter past taken from Montreal to Kingston, and that it was well understood, the oxen were smuggled into Canada from Vermont and New-Hampshire, and drove by the men who smuggled them in, having for their pay 400 dollars for each piece of ordnance, when delivered in Kingston.

In New York the Wolves and the Panthers of the Tammany Society, howled most horribly when they heard that the Terrapin system was doomed to destruction.

One of the editors in that great city assured his readers that Mr. Jefferson approved of the abandonment of the restrictive system, and begged that this might satisfy them; but another sneeringly observed, that "Mr. Jefferson has formerly been considered one of the purest statesmen in America, and we should be happy to retain an exalted estimation of him." "That his idea of the embargo system is not at present the vox populi, is certain; and time is wanting to try its correctness."

The federalists cannot but be amused to observe this writing and twisting among the war hawks. Mr. Coleman waggishly demands of the democratic editors reasons for the sudden change of policy, and one of them, like Falstaff, at his wits end, thus ruefully replies:

"The Post is ungenerous in the extreme to require of us reasons for raising the embargo so suddenly, after we have been laboring to show why it was laid and should be continued. Reasons in this case so soon, would be "on compulsion," and not to be expected or given, "were they as thick as blackberries." It was our business to show the propriety of laying it on. Mr. Coleman has twenty times offered

reasons of his own why it should not exist, and with them let him be satisfied."

We cannot even guess how the Boston democrats will back out. They have most industriously labored to convince the people of Massachusetts that times were "never more prosperous," and that the embargo was a blessing, for which they could never show sufficient gratitude to our wise and patriotic rulers. All their acquired Dexterity will be requisite to help them through the difficulty which awaits them. Fed. Rep.

Topography of Canada.—Gen. Wilkinson when on his way to take the command, said in Washington to a member of congress, well acquainted with Canada, "Sir I want no information respecting the Canadas. From Macanar to Montreal, I have the whole topography by heart." The General's memory must have failed him, or he lost himself purposely, that he might have an excuse for turning back.

Bonaparte took exactly twelve years to rise to a height from which twelve months have been sufficient to precipitate him. In 1799 he was in stalled first Consul; in 1802, appointed Consul for life; in 1804 Emperor of France; and in 1812 with almost all Europe at his feet, he began that declension at Moscow, which, in 1813, was completed at Leipsic.

POSTSCRIPT.

Governor of Massachusetts.—The returns from 257 towns give For Mr. Strong, 41,012 For Mr. Dexter, 29,607 The same towns last year gave For Mr. Strong 41,187 For Mr. Varnum 29,192

Massachusetts forever!—We have received ample information to warrant the announcement of the re-election of His Excellency Caleb Strong, and His Honor William Phillips, as Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, by the overwhelming majority of ELEVEN THOUSAND free and independent suffrages. Bost. Cent.

EXPECTED ARMISTICE.

A proposition for an armistice has, it is believed, been made to our government by the Governor General of Canada. It was not distinct enough to justify administration in accepting it without further explanations. Steps have been taken, we have heard, to obtain a more explicit proposal; and from the information we have received, we think it probable that a suspension of hostilities will take place by sea and land, unless the British officers refuse to extend the suspension to the sea as well as land. Balt. Whig.

Armistice.—The belief that an Armistice is in agitation gains ground. The only difficulty is said to arise out of the question, whether British armed vessels shall be admitted into our waters? As this is a question which the enemy has already settled, we cannot suppose that it will present an insuperable obstacle to the proposed Armistice, Alex. Gaz.

The House of Representatives yesterday determined, by a large majority, against enquiring into the expediency of repealing the law prohibiting the use of British licences. The motion on this subject gave rise to an interesting debate on the subject of licences generally, and particularly on the effect of such licences on the trade which will take place from our ports under present circumstances. The debate having been serious and protracted, the decision may be considered as final and conclusive, at least for the present session. Our commerce will be carried on either by real neutrals or real Americans, and for neutral and American interest.

A bill has passed the Senate, and is now before the House of Representatives, for diminishing the fees of Marshals, Attornies, and Clerks of Courts of the U. States, in certain cases. Nat. Int.

The President of the U. States has conferred the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel on Major FORSYTHE, of the 1st Rifle Regiment, who has been distinguished for his gallantry on various occasions; and the brevet rank of Major, on Captain HOLMES, of the 24th infantry. Nat. Int.

GENERAL WILKINSON

Much conjecture has been offered to the public and even positive assertions as to the course which the Government intended to pursue or had ordered to be pursued, in relation to this officer. We refrained from agitating the public mind on so delicate a question until we had ascertained, from the best authority, the actual state of the case. The publication, a few days since, by the Adjutant General of this district is altogether incorrect. A court of Inquiry has not been nominated, therefore all the detail respecting the members, &c. is a mere coinage of the brain.

THE FACTS ARE:—That a Court Martial is detailed and is to meet on the 25th inst. on Lake George at such place as the President may direct. The President of the court Major General Izard; the members are Brigadiers General M'Arthur and Gaines and Colonels Ripley and King. Supernumeraries Colonels Larned and Judge Advocate Lieut. Col. Wm. S. Hamilton. We further learn that if the General shall object to the Court, as being composed of too few members, it shall be adjourned, until after the campaign, and then assembled in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore as shall be most agreeable to General Wilkinson.—Dem. Press.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!

Eighty Houses were lately consumed at St. Jago de Cuba, by Fire.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Received by a recent arrival at Boston from Antigua.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

Lord Castlereagh is not expected to return for the meeting of Parliament on the first of March.

On Wednesday, Lieut. Pogsou, of the Bramble schooner, arrived at the Admiralty with Despatches from America, of considerable importance—announcing that America is willing to open a Negotiation for Peace!

Commercial speculation, in all its branches, has been uncommonly active in Liverpool, since the passage of the Rhine by the Allies. The opening of the ports of the Continent, the prospect of Peace with France, and the continued hostilities with America, have caused a gradual and steady advance in all West India produce.

Admiral Cochrane in the Asia, sailed on Tuesday. The Superb 74, Paget, accompanied him. The Bulwark and Saturn are also attached to his fleet, having on board large quantities of ordnance, congrve rockets, &c. The Abundance is loading with naval stores for the flotillas on the Canadian Lakes, where a number of shipwrights are to proceed forthwith.

Lord Cochrane is appointed to the Tonpau fitting at Chatham for Sir Alex. Cochrane's permanent flagship. His Lordship, it is said, is to succeed the hon. capt. Holham, as captain of the North American fleet, who is appointed to the rank of commodore on the coast.

FEB. 8.—The last bulletin of his majesty's health states, that his bodily health is good, but his disorder is unabated.

The 16th foot, and 7th battalion of the 5th regiment, are under orders to embark for America.

A vessel arrived in the river on Wednesday, from Ostend. When she came away, that place was in a state of confusion, on account of the rapid approach of the allies.

The Prince of Orange has issued an order for the confiscation of all property in Holland belonging to the subjects of France, by way of reprisals for a similar decree confiscating Dutch property in France.

Paris papers of the 8th, reached town last night but they contained no news.

There is now no doubt but a Treaty for Peace is going on with Bonaparte. The Allies have made a fair trial of the sentiments of the French people, and when even their Capital is threatened with all the horrors of a Siege, not a voice, that we hear of, is raised against him, and they obey him as in the days of prosperity. The Allies are, therefore, it is considered, justified in treating with him, on conditions they will leave him the Crown, but will effectually reduce his power, and disarm his ambition. An Armistice is shortly expected.

We learn by a vessel that sailed from Ostend the 16th inst. the French garrison had left that place, previously inundating it.

The Fair American cartel is arrived with papers to the 23d ult. The Plenipotentiaries, who are to treat with the agents of the British Government at Gottenburg, have been appointed, according to the forms of the republican constitution.—[As it was known in England by the arrival of the Bramble, that the Fair American was going out, we fear her arrival has been anticipated.]

Strong detachments, including cavalry, had embarked in England for France, and volunteers were offering daily to go to Canada.

BATTLE AT BRIENNE.

Despatch from Lord Burgersh, dated Bar Sur Aubre, Feb. 2, 1814.

My Lord—In continuation of my report yesterday, I have this day to announce to your Lordship the retreat of the enemy from all his positions about Brienne; with the loss of 37 pieces of cannon and about 4000 prisoners.—Bonaparte continued the action of yesterday with considerable obstinacy, till towards 12 at night; his principal efforts were directed to the re-occupation of the village of La Rothiere; he directed himself the attack of the young Guards upon that place but was repulsed with considerable loss.

Baffled in the different attempts to regain the advantages he had lost, Bonaparte at last decided on a retreat. The enemy retreated in two columns, the right upon Lesmont, the left upon Lassicourt and Ronay. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg made a most brilliant charge upon the cavalry which covered the enemy's retreat near St. Christophe.

It is due to the character of Prince Schwartzzenburg, to call your Lordships attention to the skill and talents he has displayed, in bringing the troops under his orders to the brilliant situation in which they at present stand.

From the frontiers of Switzerland, after traversing all the great defences on this side of France, he has formed a junction with the army of Field Marshal Blucher, and, in conjunction with it has baffled the enemy's attempt to fall with superior numbers on a separate corps, and has achieved a most glorious victory. Prince Schwartzzenburg has received a sword from the Emperor Alexander, in token of his merit.

Extract of a despatch from Lord Burgersh, dated Bar Sur Seine, Feb. 6.

I have the satisfaction of being able to report to your Lordship, that the advanced guard of Gen. D'York made yesterday a successful attack upon the rear of Marshal Macdonald's army near La Chaussee, between Utry and Chalons. Three cannon and several hundred prisoners were taken by the Allies; the enemy was pursued on the roads to Chalons.

I am sorry to have to report to your Lordship that General Colorado was yesterday wounded while reconnoitring the enemy's position upon the Barce.

The Pope, had been set at liberty and returned to Rome, prior to the 20th January, as letters of that date from Bordeaux advise.