

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1814.

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, Petersburg, to the P. M. at this place, dated 18th instant.

We had no mail last night, north of Richmond; this is so frequently the case that our communications have become quite restless—a shameful irregularity and derangement of the mails, have prevailed for the last 3 or 4 weeks.

Mr. Hanson's Speech.—Having mislaid the copy of this able speech, it was out of the editor's power to give the conclusion before the present week. It is now finished; and, I venture to say, will give the reader a very high notion of the talents, research and manliness of the orator.

New Ground of War.—A very insidious attempt is making, no doubt with the approbation of administration, to shift the ground of war from the question of impressment to that of the fisheries. I have been astonished that many enlightened federalists have fallen into the snare; but I could not be surprised at the exultation discovered on the occasion by the democrats. Surely it is not forgotten with what ingenuity the dispute between England and us has been successively transferred, first from the blockades to the attack on the frigate Chesapeake; next to the orders in council, and then to the impressment of seamen. Another back-door for creeping out is now to be prepared, and the federalists are blind enough to favor an escape by it. I would ask, if the British government has determined or even hinted a desire to exclude us from the Newfoundland fisheries? Has it been seen that success has occasioned her to rise in her demands? Where then is the utility, where the propriety or even decency of beginning to bluster and look big, before our adversary even betrays a wish to dispute in the business? It is nonsense to put men upon their mettle before they offer to disturb us. Let us wait to see whether England means to interdict the fisheries to America? Never mind the petitions of the needy fishermen of St. John's, nor the turbulent paragraphs of Halifax scribblers. Let Britain rise in her demands, and it will then be time enough to tell her our mind. This daring and threatening before hand is the way to provoke a quarrel, not the method of securing a right. I think there is no fear of our being united on all occasions which can possibly justify union. But I do not hold helping a vile set of rulers out of their own foolish difficulties, one of those occasions. They have baked their own bread of bitterness and let them have the sorrow of eating it.

I have never seen Mr. Coleman, the most distinguished of the New-York editors excepting Mr. Gardenier, wider of the mark. Indeed, although I admire sincerely both of those gentlemen, I do not altogether agree at present with either. One is perhaps mistaken in his view of the remoteness of peace. The other has fallen into the very measure which may enable administration to prolong the war and also, what they have been dying to do, to make it regular. Doubtless Messrs. Coleman and Gardenier, are both convinced of the correctness of their course; and no one should be displeased at their taking it. But I say wait till the British government makes new demands of us. Don't heed the scribblers and the fishermen. We have not seen the fisheries refused; nor do I believe we shall.

Attack on the Constitution.—An article, which I lamented to see making its way from that notorious vehicle of deception, the Aurora, without comment by the federal presses, was transplanted, with an encomium, into the last Register. The vulgar style, the bad grammar and the inconsistency of the piece, might be passed over. They are perhaps suited to the man's readers. But it contains a proposition which I have long looked for; and which was to have been expected of that writer of all perhaps in the Union. It is no less than a direct attack upon the republican form of government of these States. "The American people," says the Aurora, "must be prepared for the result, or submit to the yoke for which too many are already prepared, and which the supineness of our government, and the TOTAL want of efficiency in our national constitution have too fully fostered and tolerated. The time to try men's souls is at hand. Are we ready?"

What is the meaning of all this? Why, that as this is the age of revolutions, we must prepare for the result, that is, for an abandonment of the federal for a monarchial or some other stronger constitution.—In a word, for a new revolution. The federal constitution is pronounced "totally inefficient," and we are asked if we are ready to change it for a better. No more elections! The Virginia dynasty

must be perpetuated, as the only chance of saving us from the British yoke. And who is it preaches this doctrine? Why the old anarchists: the old, original opposers of the constitution—the villainiers of Washington—the foreign faction who hate the very name of American liberty.

I rejoice that I see the article copied by only one native editor, and I am mistaken if it is suited to the region of N. Carolina. The rank growth of Virginia has overshadowed us too long, and we are not going to overthrow the constitution, at Mr. Duane's bidding, to perpetuate our servitude. Now that Bonaparte has sunk into contempt in Europe, we shall hardly submit to be ejected by his disciples here.

"The Age of Revolutions." Those who lament the fall of Bonaparte, console themselves with the reflection, that this is "an age of revolutions," and that their favorite, as well as others, must submit to his destiny. This he has done, they say, with the best possible grace. I think so too. He has a peculiar knack of his own in all matters; and thinks, with wisdom, the prudent grace of calm retirement better than the coup-de-grace of the block. Like a countryman of his, who applied to a mess of congressmen for a recommendation to office, any thing he thinks better than nothing. "Jentemen," said Monsieur, "I shall be very much glad—rejoice—for serve de Unite State as secretaire—treasurer—any ting: I ave de talent—I am grand scholar—I feel assure." Ah, sir, said the members, interrupting him, there is no vacancy. "Vel, Messieurs—fort bein—I am soljare—parbleau—I experience de grand satisfashione at kill de enemy of dis countra—of France. Any ting—vat appointment—colone!—general—capitaine." The members looked blank—"lieutenant, den, jentemen—ensign—vat you please."—They shook their heads. "Vel, den," added Monsieur, with a smirk and a profound bow, "I shall be too happy to shave you, jentemen."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED

Washington, June 13. The despatches from France by the Olivier have been received by government and by Mr. Serurier. The contents of those to government have not transpired. The Intelligence may perhaps contain something about them. Mr. Serurier has been confirmed as minister of France near the American government by the new French authorities; and it is believed that he has been commanded to assure the President of the continued good will and regard of France for the United States, and of the hereditary friendship of the Bourbons towards us. It is not to be doubted that the new order of things in France is highly auspicious to the commercial relations between her and America, and will conduce to the more speedy restoration of general commerce, if not of peace between us and England. As a peace in Europe is almost certain, and as a practical end of impressment will follow, our differences with the enemy will, it is believed, be adjusted at the general congress, whatever insolence the British may in the mean time exhibit towards us. Private letters to the 20th of April, have been received from Mr. Crawford by the Olivier. He had dined at the house of Marbois, one of the new French authorities, in company with Lords Castlereagh and Cathcart. This looks well.

An honorable peace is the more desirable to us now, as, having made a fair experiment of the efficiency of a navy in defending our commercial and maritime rights, a few years of repose and prosperity will enable us to increase it to an extent capable of bidding defiance to the hostility of England, and of causing our claims on all occasions to be respected.

NOTICE TO FRENCHMEN.

The French subjects now in the U. States are officially informed that a decree of the Conservative Senate of the 3d of last April pronounces the deposition of Napoleon Bonaparte as the Emperor of the French, and absolves (or delivers) the People and the Army from the oath of fidelity that they have taken to him; that the French Senate by another decree, of the date of the 6th, recalls to the Throne of France the august house of Bourbon in the person of Louis Stanislaus Xavier, brother of Louis XVI; and finally, that by an act of the 11th of the same month the Emperor Napoleon has abdicated the Crowns of France and Italy.

Events so considerable and decisive for the safety and happiness of France cannot but interest in a lively manner all Frenchmen in the New World. Their Minister, who doubts not their sentiments under this circumstance, and who would like to be the interpreter of them to their sovereign, informs them that the Congress are authorized by him to receive their act of adhesion to this great revolution. They are informed that the white cockade is henceforth the French cockade, and the rallying sign of all the friends of the Throne and of their Country.

Given at Washington this 13th June, 1814. (Signed) "SERURIER."

Important from France.—It is understood that Mr. Crawford, our minister at Paris, has written to our government very satisfactory accounts of the attention shewn him, and of the disposition manifested by the provisional government of France for the maintaining of the most friendly relations between the two countries.

It is also understood that the provisional government of France has made Mr. Serurier

the organ of similar communications to the department of state. That he has announced the change which has taken place in the French government, and expressed a desire that the new sovereign might be recognized, and that due respect might be shewn to his flag, under which the national vessel, which brought the despatches, sailed.—From what we have been able to collect, the most satisfactory answers have been given on those points. We are happy therefore to state, that so far from any ill consequences being likely to result from the late change in France, it is probable, that the amicable relation between that country and the U. States will be improved.

The new sovereign had not arrived on the 10th of April, the date of these despatches. He was however daily expected and there was much reason to believe that he would confirm assurances which had been given, by the provisional government, of friendship for the United States. Nat. Intel.

A letter from S. WILLIAMS, Esq. merchant of London, to his correspondent at Newport, says—There is every reason to expect a PEACE with the United States in the course of the summer.

Army Movements.—Parts of the 10th Infantry passed through town yesterday morning, on their march from North-Carolina to Plattsburg. The first detachment, under Col. Clynch, were escorted by the Volunteer Band of Baltimore Yagers. The second detachment, under Col. Wellborn, have not reached this city. They are a march in rear.

Baltimore Federal Gazette of the 17th.

We understand the U. States' ship INDEPENDENCE, of 74 guns, will be launched from the Navy Yard in Charlestown, into the element of which, we hope, she is destined to be the pride and boast, on Monday the 20th inst. at high water. Bost. Cent.

LAKE ONTARIO.

The following is the force of the two squadrons upon Lake Ontario:

Table with columns: American, British, Guns, and ship names like Superior Pike, Madison, Jefferson, Jones, etc.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

A general court martial was held on board the frigate United States, from the 15th of April to the 15th of May.—Capt. Decatur was President.

Lieut. William S. Cox was tried for cowardice, in deserting his station, disobedience of orders and neglect of duty. He was found "not guilty" of cowardice and disobedience of orders, but "guilty" of neglect of duty, in not doing his utmost to animate and encourage the men on board the Chesapeake, in the action with the Shannon—Cashiered, and rendered forever incapable of serving in the navy.

Midshipman James W. Forest was tried for cowardice and neglect of duty, and found "not guilty"—guilty of drunkenness, and cashiered, &c.

Acting Midshipman Henry P. Fleighman pleaded guilty to a charge of imposition and unofficer like conduct, in changing his name to obtain parole. In consideration of youth, inexperience and former good conduct, sentence mitigated to a public reprimand.

William Brown, Bugle-man, was found guilty of cowardice, in secreting himself under the long-boat, during the action with the Shannon, and being so affrighted as to be unable to sound his bugle. Sentenced to receive three hundred lashes, and be mulcted of all wages due and accruing during his period of service. Punishment mitigated by the President to one hundred lashes.

Joseph Russell, captain of the second gun; was tried for twice deserting his quarters, found not guilty of this charge, but a suggestion made of gross misconduct not embraced in the charge, and a recommendation to the Secretary to stop his wages which had accrued or should accrue. The recommendation was complied with.

Peter Frost and John Joyce, seamen, were to have been tried; but not being within the jurisdiction of the court, being out of the United States—the court adjourned sine die.

Progress of civilization.—A bill has been brought into the English parliament to do away that part of the law against high treason which subjects the convicted criminal to have his bowels, &c. taken out whilst alive, and substitutes hanging by the neck until dead or beheading, as the king may direct. Another bill has been brought into parliament to take away corruption of blood as a consequence of attainder or felony. W. Reg.

WILMINGTON, JUNE 11.

Shocking.—A Mr. McDougald, late living at the Sound was preparing to attend the Camp Meeting when he was attracted by a noise into the woods. He has since been found murdered.

A few days since Mr. Henry Durden was shot by a man named Grant, as he was returning home from Virginia. The villain immediately made his escape without effecting his object of robbing him, the cries of Durden having attracted the attention of some persons who were driving in the woods. Grant has not since been heard of.

ST. ELBA.

This little island, starting at once into notoriety from the circumstance of its becoming the residence of an exiled monarch, who lately thought all Europe too small for him to be shut in, is thus described in a recent publication:

From the Evening Post.

The following interesting letter is from a gentleman who resided thirteen months in the island of Elba, the present residence of Bonaparte, which is here so happily described:

"Dear Sir—You request me to give you some account of Elba. This island is situated on the coast of Italy, sixty miles to the s. w. of Leghorn, five miles from the main land. It is about twenty miles long and seven broad. There are four considerable towns in it, and it contains about 15,000 inhabitants. It is very mountainous, particularly towards the south west end, where they rise to a sublime height. The soil is generally poor; there are however some rich vallies. It has two fine harbors, Porto Ferrara and Porto Longoni; with towns of the same name upon each of them. Porto Ferrara on the n. w. side is the capital, and is as well built as any town of the same size that I have seen in Italy. The inhabitants were very kind to me, and are hospitable to strangers. The northern part of the island formerly belonged to the Grand Dukes of Tuscany; the other side to Naples, and was a place to which her convicts were sent. To this island also you may recollect it was that the great but unfortunate Toussaint of St. Domingo, was to have been sent a prisoner, and by the man who now brings this island into notice, by choosing it as the haven of repose when he is obliged to retire from the stormy ocean of empire. Sixteen of Toussaint's principal followers were sent here; with two of whom I became acquainted, and was strongly solicited to favor their escape. It is needless to tell you that the climate is fine. The island produces a light red wine, some fruit, and salt for exportation, but in no considerable quantities. The iron mines of Elba are extensive and have been wrought longer even than the story of them is known. The island bore rather the marks of poverty; the roads were not in good repair, and in fact the island is too uneven to make much use of carriages of pleasure. It is the fine harbor of Porto Ferrara, and the natural strong position of the town, makes this island desirable. In the hands of a power at war with Italy it would become a valuable depot. Many of the convicts from Italy were brought here to be trained for the field of war.

The views from the island are grand. On the one hand is the coast of Italy as far to the northward as the mountains of Genoa: on the other, Corsica with its lofty mountains relieves the eye from an uninterrupted expanse of an ocean view. Other small islands lie in the neighborhood to diversify the scene. To a mind fond of retirement or solely bent on the pursuits of literature, Elba may become a pleasant residence. But to a mind accustomed to the noise of war, or to the sweet blandishments of polished society, Elba with all its charms must appear but a more extended prison.

Advertisement.

SOME noisy, self-important, busy-body, has undertaken, in the two or three last numbers of the Star, to write certain paragraphs on the subject of alleged abuses in keeping the Wake County Jail, and about the deputies employed in the business. The subscriber has acted as jailer for Nathaniel Jones, (C. T.) Willie Jones, John G. Rencher and Col. McCullers, all of whom have been sheriffs of the county. However, some time in August 1813, he informed Col. McCullers that it was out of his power to give the requisite attention to the jail, and recommended, as a fit person for the office, Mr. Jordan Worthem. The Sheriff said he did not know Mr. Worthem well enough to be entirely satisfied, unless the subscriber would take notice and see that the duties were properly performed. This was agreed to on my part. I did believe and do still believe, that Mr. W. will make a good jailer. He is sober, attentive and humane. It is true he suffered Brown, the soldier, to escape; but this was in his absence, and he had forgotten to leave the keys with me as he usually did.

For my part I have no objection that this matter should be brought before the court, provided the Star writer, who I believe holds a seat on the bench, does not preside at the trial. I can't help smiling, however, to think that the person who had quizzed the governor of Virginia could stoop to such small game as the jailer of a county prison.—They say that a man's life is sometimes preserved by committing him to jail. If so, the Star writer should seek a commitment as speedily as possible; for, it would appear from his weekly puffs, he has a vast desire to live and become a great man! If he means to me/le any further with me, let him come out boldly like a man. He knows I am always to be found at home. But I caution his greatness to beware how he crosses my forehead; or I shall be very certain to "knock off his rigging!"

WILLIAMSCOTT.

Raleigh, June 24, 1814. P. S. The negroes turned out of jail, without an order from the police, were illegally committed. The intendant was not in town when they were committed, and the jailer did not turn them out until he had competent authority to do so. W. S.

Oxford Academy.

THE Exercises of the next session of the Oxford Academy will commence on the first Monday of July next. The male department of this institution will continue as heretofore under the care of Mr. Thomas H. Willis and W. J. Smith. The female department will be opened under the superintendance of Miss Jane McIntire, late of the Raleigh Academy.

WM. M. SNEED, Secy.

Oxford, June 24th, 1814. 48-3c.

The Subscriber,

HAVING on hand a large supply of timber, suitable for building houses of any size, and having but little business on hand would be glad to engage with any gentleman to erect any house or houses that he might wish built, on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM JONES.

June 24.