

RALEIGH, (N. C.)

PRINTED WEEKLY, BY ALEX. LUCAS.

Terms of subscription: Three dollars per year, one half to be paid in advance. No paper to be continued longer than three months after a year's subscription becomes due, and no notice shall have been given. **Advertisements,** not exceeding 14 lines, are inserted three for one dollar, and in like proportion where there is a greater number of lines than fourteen.

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 25.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Last evening arrived at this port, the Cartel schooner *Chauncey*, captain Deppeyter, in the very short passage of 25 days from Ostend, which place she left on the evening of the 1st of November, with dispatches from our ministers at Ghent.

Some of the passengers in the *Chauncey*, inform that intelligence had reached Ostend, of the meeting of the great European Congress at Vienna, and a report of its having terminated in a rupture between France and England—that an army of 80,000 men to be put under the command of Lord Wellington, had been ordered to Belgium; and that the popular voice in France, was, "a *War with England, or a new Revolution.*"

The passengers further state, that it was hoped and expected, that a Peace would be facilitated between America and England, in consequence of an expected rupture between some of the principal European powers.

[Our readers will perceive, that the above intelligence is verbal, and that our papers make no mention of a rupture in the Congress at Vienna, which assembled on the 3d of Oct.]

The cartel ship *Neptune* had not sailed, but was ordered to proceed from Antwerp to Brest.

The news of the capture of Washington, by the British, their defeat at Baltimore, and loss of their Major-General Ross, and the capture of their fleet on Lake Champlain, and defeat of their army at Plattsburgh, reached London about the 17th of October, and all about the same time. Their defeat on Champlain, at Plattsburgh and Baltimore were terrible dampers to the Londoners.

Lord Hill remained in England, but it was reported had received orders to embark for the continent.

We have seen a letter from Ghent of the 25th of Oct. at which time our ministers were at that place.

A Ghent paper of October 2d states, "The negotiations at Vienna are enveloped in the most profound mystery." It is however presumed, that in the course of a few days the public will hear of some important events, which we understand have been decided upon."

"Sweden has very peremptorily refused to give up Swedish Pomerania, until she is indemnified for the expenses of the war against Norway, which the king of Denmark has not been able to affect agreeably to the treaty of Kiel."

"Intelligence reached Ghent on the 21st October, from Vienna of the 8th, that the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia might be daily expected at Ghent."

The Russian fleet of men of war had arrived in the Baltic, from England.

The London Statesman of the 15th Oct. states, that on the day the news of the capture of Washington reached Paris, Lord Wellington, then at Paris, gave a grand dinner and ball, to which he invited all the foreign ministers, not one of whom attended.

A Paris paper of Oct. 11, says, "Of the questions of general interest which are to occupy the attention of the envoys at Vienna, the first without doubt will be to solemnly fix the rights of nations of all the known world, and particularly those of weaker powers. France and Russia will stipulate in the name of humanity that neutral countries should not be pillaged in time of war; and that war should not be commenced without a previous declaration, and even without a delay for the purpose of negotiating. The Emperor Alexander has put forth the only project capable of insuring this grand principle; and it is a common pact between the European powers, to diminish one half the amount of their permanent forces."

Extract from a London paper.

"Sir E. Pakenham takes his departure immediately for America, to assume the command in the room of the late Gen. Ross. The *Statira* frigate is preparing for the accommodation of the Lieut. Gen. and his suite."

"It is said Sir George Prevost is ordered home."

Passengers in the Cartel Chauncey.

Mr. Connell, of Philadelphia, bearer of dispatches from our ministers at Ghent; Mr. E. M. Stilewell, capt. Congdon, of N. York, capt. Inet, Mr. Bates of Boston, and others.

Mr. Connell proceeded to Washington, at 3 o'clock this morning.

There were great fetes at Elba on the 15th and 18th of August, games, balls, feasts, &c. Bonaparte treated his troops with wine, and had the pleasure to hear them cry "Long live the Emperor!"

SPAIN—Every new account from Spain, strengthens the apprehension of a speedy civil war in that country.

A London paper of Oct: 10 mentions, that a messenger (brother-in-law of Mr. Adams) reached Ghent via Bordeaux on the 1st of Oct. with dispatches, having left America on the 12th of Aug.

The same paper states, that the negotiations at Ghent had been suspended for a week by day of vacation.

The London papers complain of the fitting out of American privateers in the ports of France. One scho. put into Bordeaux, and was fitting out on the 24th of Sept.

A Paris paper of the 1st of Oct. says, the Englishmen there are of opinion, that the taking of Washington has determined the Americans to make peace, by acceding to the propositions of the British cabinet. The same paper adds, that "The American ministers this morning received the intelligence."

It appears from the last London papers, that the powers of Europe are very active in measures of a military nature, indicating an order of movement to points where extreme precaution is still deemed necessary, particularly on the French and Belgia frontiers. Camps were forming and extensive armies collecting, as if the fate of Europe were yet to be decided by the sword.

An expedition was fitting out at Portsmouth on the 10th of Oct. consisting of 3000 troops, to be commanded by Majors Long and Todd, supposed for America.

By the cartel *Chauncey* the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, have received a file of the London Statesman to the 18th October, inclusive, and Ghent papers of the 21st of the same month, and have made hasty extracts from the former, and translations from the latter, of the most interesting matter they contain.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

On Monday night a very hot press took place on the river Thames, and 800 men are lodged in the Tender. The alleged purpose of this measure is to enable the Admiralty to man some sloops of war and other small vessels, to chase away or capture the American privateers which are occasioning such general destruction to the trade.

OCTOBER 6.

The Gazette, announcing the victory at Washington, has been translated into the French, German, and Italian languages, and many thousand copies sent to the continent.

The *Wasp*.—We hear from authority, that the *Wasp*, American sloop of war, which recently fought and sunk the *Avon*, did not lose a man, and had not one wounded. She has since sent a cartel into Plymouth with a challenge to engage two brigs in his Majesty's service.

A letter was yesterday received from Brussels, which refers to another transmitted from Mr. Gallatin, in which that minister says, that he expected to embark on board the *Neptune*, for America in a fortnight, and the letter from Brussels, adds there can be no prospect of a peace.

"The *Quotidienne* of Paris is very angry with the *Gazette* of Mentz and the *Mercury* of the Rhine for pretending that the internal concerns of Germany ought to be settled without the intervention of France."

At length we have information of the departure of the Sovereigns from their respective capitals. The Emperor of Russia left Petersburg on the 12th, and the King of Prussia Berlin on the 18th ult. The Congress was to open last Saturday and an article from Vienna says, that Lord Castlereagh has expressed it as his opinion that its deliberations will terminate in six weeks.

The French funds, which had risen on Wednesday to 74, fell on Thursday to 72 3/4. This fall is attributed in private letters from Paris to a loan which the French government are about to negotiate.

Our brilliant expedition against Washington, was known at Paris last Thursday. It had been brought by a vessel from Boston to Havre. She sailed from Boston on the 1st.

OCTOBER 10.

The gallant 85th regiment, which so heroically carried the American lines at Bladensburg, is about to be reinforced by the remaining strength of the corps. A part of these heroes embarked at Dover on Saturday, for America.

OCTOBER 12.

We have news yesterday from Tuscany to the 25th of Sept. at which time frequent Couriers were passing from the Island of Elba to Vienna. They were, it is said, the bearers of despatches from Bonaparte to the court, requesting that he might be permitted to enjoy the Society of his consort, and superintend the education of his son.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

Dispatches are stated to have been received on Saturday from Ghent, dated the 14th inst. Their contents have not transpired; but report states, that the last instructions sent thither by our ministers were of so pacific a nature, as to induce a confident hope that the negotiation would terminate successfully.

The secret expedition sailed from Cork on the 9th inst. It comprised the *Sultan*, 74, *Shamrock* sloop, and six transports, with troops on board. The *York Chasseurs* are stated to have sailed from Cove for South America.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 1.

Arrived, the *Chesapeake*, late American frigate, last from Portsmouth, having on board 800 American prisoners, to be marched to Dartmouth prison.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

Failure of an attack on Baltimore. Unpleasant tidings, they say, travel fast enough; but the intelligence of the unfortunate attack on Baltimore, which we this day communicate at length, did not reach us in sufficient time yesterday to be inserted in the whole of our impression. We wish we could, like some of our contemporaries, say that in the details we thus lay before our readers, we had to communicate particulars of "a brilliant victory," to the British arms; but our gallant troops

showed their accustomed bravery, and triumphed over thrice their numbers, there is much more of grief than exultation excited in our minds by the result of this daring enterprise. The momentary success obtained in the conflict on this occasion, has been most dearly purchased; and the consequences of the attempts to repel invasion appear to be of a character likely to perpetuate disaster. The gallant General Ross, like another Wolf, closed his earthly career in the advance of the intrepid men whom he so courageously led against this great depository of the hostile spirit of the U. States towards England; and though others inheriting the same dauntless spirit may yet revenge his fall; though the sacrifice made by the enemy may be immense, and Baltimore may be shut out from the benefits of navigation, yet it cannot be concealed that the failure of this expedition greatly overbalances the advantages previously obtained. Its disastrous result will have a most mischievous effect; it will give heartening to every enemy to this country; it will indeed be a consoling victory to the Americans; give a new spirit to the government; efface, in some degree, its disgrace at Washington; and enable it to meet congress with a triumphant air, instead of a dejection and depression which must inevitably have accompanied the recital of an almost unbroken series of defeats and disasters since the Legislative Body last met. Victories which have effects like these, we think Britain had better be without. We presume also, that the possibility of the example of Moscow being followed by an invaded people, and the want of naval co-operation, always precautions, should enter into the contemplation of commanders bent on desperate enterprise.

We shall abstain from recapitulating the particulars of the attack, as they will be found briefly narrated in the official bulletin, which we gave yesterday in a second edition, and republish to-day. The Gazette, it will be seen, contains also the details of the destruction of Fort Washington and the capitulation of Alexandria, with which we were already acquainted.—The difficult service of advancing to Alexandria, and afterwards securing a retreat appears to have been admirably performed.

Disasters seldom come single. We have heard from various sources, deserving of credit, that intelligence of a more unpleasing and alarming nature has reached government. Information, we are told has been received of a defeat by land and by water—upon Lake Champlain and at the garrison of Plattsburgh; that on the 10th September our whole fleet on the Lake was either taken or destroyed; and Sir George Prevost was under the necessity of abandoning Plattsburgh. If the rumour be false, we earnestly desire to see it officially contradicted.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Downing-street, Oct. 17.

"Despatches addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, were received early this morning from Colonel Brook, dated September 17, on board his majesty's ship *Tonnant*, in the Chesapeake."

"The division of troops under major general Ross, effected a disembarkation on the 12th September, near North Point, on the left bank of the Patuxent River, distant from Baltimore about 43 miles."

"Three miles from North Point the enemy had intrenched himself across a neck of land, from which position he precipitately retreated upon the advance of the British troops."

"About two miles beyond this post, the British advance became engaged, when gen. Ross received a wound in his breast which proved mortal."

"The advance continued to press forward, the enemy's light troops, were pushed to within five miles of Baltimore, where a corps of about 6000 men, six pieces of cannon, and some hundred cavalry, were strongly posted under cover of a wood."

"Dispositions were immediately made for a general attack, and upon the signal being given, the whole of the troops advanced rapidly to the charge."

"In less than 15 minutes the enemy's force, being utterly broken and dispersed, fled in every direction, leaving on the field two pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of killed and wounded and prisoners."

"The day being far advanced, and the troops much fatigued, they halted for the night on the ground from which the enemy had been driven."

"At day-break on the 13th, the army again advanced, and at 10 o'clock occupied a position eastward of Baltimore, and about a mile and a half distant."

"Arrangements were made for a night attack, but during the evening, colonel Brook received a communication from the commander-in-chief of the Naval Forces, from which it appeared that from the sinking of vessels in the harbour, naval co-operation against the town and camp was impracticable. Under these circumstances, it was determined not to persist in an attack upon the town, and the troops were withdrawn on the 14th, three miles from their last position, where the army halted in expectation that the enemy might be induced to quit his entrenchment. The enemy, however, showing no disposition to follow, towards the evening the troops retired, and took up ground for the night about three miles and a half further."

"At a late hour on the 15th, the army was re-embarked at North Point."

"The total loss of the British was 3 officers, 2 sergeants, 35 rank and file, killed; 7 captains, 4 subalterns, 14 sergeants, 229 rank and file, wounded."

A Hamburgh mail is arrived, together with French papers to the 15th, bringing intelligence from Vienna of the 3d inst. Hitherto, say the advices, the chief business has been to settle the form of the conferences between the ministers of the principal powers. This being adjusted, the consultations began, as was expected, on the 1st. The celebrated counsellor Gentz attends the sittings as secretary, to record the proceedings. The most inviolable friendship is stated to subsist between the Emperors of Russia and Austria. A commission, composed of the ministers of the principal states of Germany, has been appointed to discuss the various objects connected with the future state of the empire. It is said that the ambassador of a considerable Italian power (Naples we suppose) has not been admitted to the congress at Vienna. A Paris article states, that the future residence of Napoleon will be fixed at the Congress, and that the measure of his retiring to Elba was merely a temporary and provisional arrangement.

We further learn from Vienna, that "Count Nesselrode has said that the amicable relations between Russia and Denmark will speedily be renewed."

By the circular letter of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of which the subjoined is a copy, it appears that matters of importance will be submitted to parliament on its meeting:

Downing-Street, Oct. 14, 1814.

"SIR—The meeting of Parliament for the despatch of business being now fixed for Tuesday, the 8th of November next, I have the honour to acquaint you, that it is intended immediately to bring under the consideration of the house such business as it may be thought necessary to discuss before the Christmas recess, and to express my hope, that you will be able, without material inconvenience, to attend at that time. I have the honour to be, sir, your most faithful friend and obedient servant,
"N. VANSITTART."

Letters have been received from Smyrna of the 3d ult. The fever at that time had entirely disappeared, and commerce was gradually resuming its former activity. The exchange was extremely low.

One of the six transports composing the secret expedition from Cork, and which was filled with troops, has been lost off Beerhaven, in Ireland. She was between 7 and 800 tons burthen, but we are happy to say, that with the exception of nine, all the troops were saved.

The *George*, Wilkinson, from Cork to Hudson's Bay, was captured on the 19th of last month, by the *Venus* privateer. Four other American privateers were in company, which had captured five more ships. The *George* sailed with the *Cork* fleet on the 7th ult.

Bread.—The Lord Mayor has ordered the price of bread to be reduced 1d. in the peck loaf.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

We yesterday had advices direct from Ghent to the 8th inst. The American commissioners were, according to the appointment we before mentioned, assembled on Wednesday the 5th inst. to receive the answer which the British plenipotentiaries expected to obtain from their government on that day. It will be recollected, that on the 26th of Sept. the respective commissioners were convened, that the following day the Republican delivered a Note to the British Agents, which, was forwarded to this court on the same day, and received here on the 18th of that month. On the 23rd, the day of its receipt despatches were sent from thence to Ghent, which were intended to arrive before the 9th of Oct. and as the meeting above alluded to on Wednesday was wholly abortive, and nugatory, it is presumed that his Majesty's ministers required farther time to deliberate upon their reply, and we understand that, in point of fact, this procrastination was all that was communicated on Wednesday to the American ministers.

We learn, that a vessel has arrived at Bordeaux from America, with dispatches from the American ministers at Paris.

The London Statesman asks, "Is it quite clear, that the expedition to Washington will meet universal approbation? Is it certain, that the wanton destruction of public edifices, for destruction sake alone, is a legitimate method of warfare! The editor compares these ravages with the conduct of the Buccaneers of old—and says "Willingly could we throw a veil of oblivion over our transaction at Washington. The Cossacks spared Paris, but we spared not the capital of America." He condemns the ministerial papers for justifying the conduct of Gen. Ross, &c.

The same paper says, the points in dispute at the Vienna Congress referred to, relate chiefly to the affairs of the minor kings, who doubtless have a very natural fear of being swallowed up by the greater. The poor king of Saxony has drawn up a defence of his conduct which he means to present in person at the Congress, and the king and hereditary prince of Sicily, are also making strenuous efforts to retain the kingly dignity, in resisting every endeavour to make them renounce the throne of Naples. France too, is seeking for commercial advantages.

DRESDEN, SEPT. 25.

We expect that the fate of Saxony will be decided at the congress of Vienna; every thing goes on here as usual. Upper Lusatia, which suffered materially by the war, has sent here 18 deputies to regulate their system of credit; they are assembled under the presidency of governor-general prince Repine.