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AT SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A SQUARE, THE  
FIRST WEEK, AND THIRTY-FIVE CENTS  
FOR EACH CONTINUATION.

## NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT.

MERCHANDIZE.	quants.	From	to
	rated.	D. C.	D. C.
Bacon, - - -	Lb.	8	10
Beef, - - -	Barrel	8	30
Butter, - - -	lb.		25
Bees-Wax, - - -		20	
Brandy, French	gallon	3	
do. Apple		62	65
do. Peach		1	25
Corn, - - -	bushel	50	45
Meal, - - -		60	70
Cotton, - - -	lb.	8	10
Coffee, - - -		16	18
Cordage, - - -		18	22
Flour, - - -	barrel	8	40
Flaxseed, - - -	bushel	80	1
Gin, Holland	gallon	1	75
do. Country		1	
Iron, - - -	lb.	6	7
Pine Scantling,	M	6	8
Plank, - - -		10	12
Square Timber,		20	24
Shingles, 22 inch.		1	40
Staves, W. O. hhd.		15	18
do. R. O. do.		8	10
do. W. O. hhd.		8	10
Heading, W. O. hhd.		20	22
Lard, - - -	lb.	10	12
Nalasses, - - -	gallon		60
Nails, at the factory	lb.	12	15
Tr, - - -	barrel	1	50
Pish, - - -		2	7
Rice, - - -		1	85
Tarrentine, - - -		1	40
do. Spirits,	gallon	22	25
Pork, - - -	barrel	12	13
Rice, - - -	bushel	2	2
Rice, Jamaica,	gallon		1
do. V. I.			1
do. American,			75
Salt Alum, per 100	bushels	70	80
do. Fine, do		65	
Sugar, - - -	cwt.	2	13
Tobacco, - - -			

## Foreign News.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

### LIVERPOOL PETITION.

The mayor having declined to comply with a requisition presented to him "to convene a public meeting of the merchants and other inhabitants of the town to consider the propriety of petitioning his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to withdraw the Orders in Council of the 28th of April, 1809," a petition for that object is now signing in Liverpool, founded on the following resolutions, which accompanied the requisition to the mayor, and which were intended to be proposed for the approbation of the meeting:

1. That the trade of this country, its commercial and manufacturing interests, have been a principal cause of the vast superiority of its power and resources above other countries of much greater extent and population.
2. That our ancestors, to whom we owe the foundation of so marked a distinction, convinced of this important truth have given ample proof of their regard for the interests of trade, by the numerous legal provisions by which it was cherished and supported.
3. That among these provisions are to be found, various laws encouraging the import of the raw materials; giving bounties on the export and prohibiting the import of manufactures; and subjecting the exportation of some raw materials to the severest penalties.
4. That the success of these measures is the most absolute proof of the wisdom from which they proceeded.
5. That we view with extreme concern the present depressed state of the trade & commerce of the United Kingdom; which is manifested in the extraordinary number of bankruptcies with unprecedented deficiencies; in the want of employment for British shipping; in the diminution of our manufactures from the falling off the export demand; in the number of artificers and labourers destitute of employ; in the depreciation of many articles of property and, above all, in the alarming increase, and affecting sufferings of the poor.
6. That the measures of the enemy, excluding us, in a considerable, de-

gree, from the continent of Europe, the orders in council issued in 1807, and continued in certain of their provisions by an order of the 26th of April, 1809, were intended to force a commercial communication with the continent, by the pressure of its necessities; particularly by preventing the produce of enemies' colonies from reaching the mother country thro' the medium of neutrals.

7. That these orders, which, from their nature could be considered only as an experiment, are after a trial of four years, so far from having effected the object for which they were issued, that the exclusion of our ships, produce and manufactures from the continent of Europe is more complete than at any former period.

8. That whatever different opinions might have been formed of the probable success of these orders, there can now surely be no difference of opinion as to the extreme hazard to its best interests, to which the country would be exposed by the continuance.

9. That the continuance of the orders in council, instead of restoring to us any part of the lost trade with the continent, is manifestly the cause of still farther curtailing of trade, by depriving us of the market of the U. States of America, by far the most valuable for the consumption of our manufactures which this country ever possessed, and which has been estimated to cause an annual export of British goods to the amount of at least ten millions sterling.

10. That these orders in council are the sole cause of the continuance of the prohibitory commercial laws of the U. S. and that even if there were no such laws and the orders were acquiesced in by the American government, they would by depriving the Americans of markets for their agricultural produce, have the necessary effect of forcing their industry into another channel.

11. That there is a striking similarity between some of the most powerful means by which our own manufactures were established, and the operation of the orders in council on America. The export of sheep's wool from England was punished by death; the export of cotton wool from America to the principal continental markets is now punished through our orders in council, by confiscation; and we know too well the effect of the one measure in England to leave any doubt of the effect of the other in America.

12. That as America can no longer be the carrier of produce between French colonies and the mother country, the enemy being deprived of all his West India possessions; a consequence of the withdrawing of the orders in council would be, that America after exhausting by export her present limited stock of colonial produce would resort to this country for the supply of her own consumption.

13. That the home consumption of coffee and sugar in America being known from the habits of all classes of the people to be greater in proportion to the population than in any other country, the supply of that market alone would be an almost incalculable relief, if secured to our merchants.

14. That besides the demand for American consumption our colonial produce would probably find its way, in greater quantities to the continent of Europe, through the medium of America; which would still farther benefit the interests of our West-India trade.

15. That a renewal of trade with the U. S. would immediately afford employment for a large tonnage of British shipping, both in the direct trade with this country, and in the carrying provisions to Spain and Portugal.

16. That to us, as practical men, the discussions which have taken place on the scarcity of Bullion, have appeared as, in a great measure, falling short of their object. A country without export trade, and in want of articles of the first necessity, can pay for them by the precious metals only; and we conceive that the only remedy for the scarcity of Bullion, and the consequent disappearance of specie, is to be found in the increase of our export trade, which improving the rate of exchange, will restore Bullion to the country by the natural operations of commerce.

17. That notwithstanding the Berlin decree, our trade with the U. S. was as flourishing as at any former period, until the orders in council were issued; and when we consider the naval superiority of this country, we cannot suppose that it would have been interrupted by that decree, or by any other decree within the power of the enemy.

18. That regardless of the decrees of France, we conceive that every measure of this country should be dictated purely

with reference to its own true interest; and that the continuance of orders highly injurious to ourselves, should never be made to depend on the will of the enemy.

19. That as the prosperity of the trade and commerce of the country, is intimately connected with the prosperity of its revenue, we cannot withhold our apprehensions, that if the orders in council are continued, the diminution, which is taking place in the Public Income, will shortly be much greater than it is at present.

20. That a humble petition be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that his Royal Highness, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, will be graciously pleased to withdraw the said Orders in Council of the 26th of April, 1809, or so modify it, as to relieve the distresses of the country, and to prevent the still greater calamities which we are persuaded, would result from its continuance.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20.

From the Liverpool Mercury of Dec. 27. Ireland.—The following important intelligence with which we are favoured by a friend, who had it by express, yes-might afford an opportunity for the most serious comments; but from these we at present refrain and leave our readers to imagine for themselves, the consequences that are likely to ensue from thus opposing that mode of forming a petition, which the people of Ireland esteem the most comprehensive and most impressive. "The Catholic committee met on Monday last, (Dec. 23d in Dublin. After Lord Fingal had taken the chair, he was addressed by Mr. Hare, a Magistrate, who said he had orders from the Lord Lieut. to disperse the meeting. On Lord Fingal hesitating to leave the chair, Mr. Hare said, 'I arrest your Lordship,' and handed him out of the chair. The meeting then voted Lord Netterville into the chair. The meeting then dispersed. This affair has occasioned a great sensation in Dublin, but every thing was quiet."

At the public dinner of the Catholics, which took place on Thursday se'night, in Dublin, sentiments were expressed by Messrs Grantan, Curran, and other liberal and enlightened friends of political and religious freedom, which we hope will ultimately have their effect, in increasing the advocates of Catholic emancipation.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

Arrived below, the ship George and Albert, captain Stephen Singleton, 35 days from Cadiz. To the politeness of capt. S. & a gentleman passenger, the Editor of the Federal Gazette is indebted for verbal and written intelligence to the 13th January, when she sailed.

No news from Portugal.  
The sale of flour at Cadiz, was a purchase made by one house, of thirty three thousand barrels, at \$15, two and four months credit. Two army events of importance had recently occurred, as will appear, in the letter below, viz Patriotic success in Andalusia, and the reverse in Valencia. Great hopes entertained of the efficiency to result from the new military organization, under Lord Wellington.

Tariffa, January 6th, 1812

DEAR JAMES,  
Since I wrote you last, I have hardly had a moment to spare till now, to write you again, owing to our being every moment in expectation of being engaged with the enemy; but I have now the satisfaction of informing you, that they have entirely retreated. I will give you the particulars as they occurred. On the 20th of December, the enemy began to appear in small numbers during the day; but towards the evening they increased, and drove in our picquets. They then took up a position of the right of the town, about 500 yards from the wall, and began to throw up a breast work for the cannon, 18 pounders, and two mortars. They kept up a smart fire on the town and wall for two days; at length they succeeded in making a breach near the Kitero Gate, where the water from the hills runs in a stream under the gate.

On the morning of the 31st they made a most desperate assault, with 2000 picked men, out of 15,000 their whole army. These men assaulted the breach, and were completely repulsed and defeated, with about 300 killed and wounded.—They continued firing on the town and our entrenches on the wall until the 4th of January, when the whole of the army retreated, leaving large quantities of ammunition, and immense quantities of stores for the use of the army.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Colonel Skerret most sincerely congratulates the British garrison on the result of

the attacks of to day.—2000 of the enemy's best troops attacked the breach and were totally defeated, with immense loss. All behaved nobly; but the conduct of Col. Gough, of the 87th, whose good fortune it was to defend the breach, surpassed all praise.

[Signed] SKERRET, Col.

I have now given you every particular, and you will see what share the 87th had in the business—in fact, the enemy was totally defeated by us. We had 13 wounded, and two out of these, [Welsh and Lakin] badly. Welsh has lost his leg, and Lakin must lose his arm. We had no officers wounded but slightly. The Colonel got a slight wounded in the face. Two officers of the 47th and engineers were killed. I have been promoted to Corporal.

The above was written by a private of the 27th or Prince of Wales' own. Other accounts, deemed equally correct, state the loss of the French at 500 killed and wounded in the assault, and the whole amount during the expedition, at 2000 men in killed, wounded, deserters and prisoners. Nothing can exceed the hardships which they suffered whilst before the town—for some days they were without bread, exposed to the continual torments of rain, which fall at this season, without any other cover but the heavens; and in the possession of their lines, their trenches were found in many places with from 3 to 4 feet of water. The attack was made in the most gallant manner the advance being led by a colonel, ensign and drummer, who, together with about 140 out of 150 of which it consisted, were killed or wounded.

On the 24th Dec. Suchet totally routed the army of Valencia, but the town of that name did not surrender. Hill was again in motion and was advancing towards Andalusia. Lord Wellington was still in winter quarters. In consequence of a representation from the British ministry, aided by the general wish of the people, a change was about to take place in the Regency; but the Cortes had decided upon excluding from it every branch of the Royal Family; being determined that the powers of the government should remain with the people until the restoration of Ferdinand VII.

NORFOLK, Feb. 24.

By Captain MOORE, of the brig *Brutus*, 26 days from Plymouth, (England) and a mercantile friend, we have been favored with papers to the *Sixteenth of January*, from which we have made extracts for this day's paper.

The Speech of the REGENT, at the opening of Parliament, contains nothing from which any material change in the measures of the cabinet of St. James can be indicated. We have not time to insert in this day's paper, the proceedings of Parliament upon the speech; addresses were carried in both houses, echoing as usual the speech. In the House of Commons Sir Francis Burdett offered an address of a very different nature, but it was without support, there being for it *One*, against, *Two Hundred and Thirty seven*.

We presume our readers will be desirous to know what was said in Parliament relative to America. In commencing upon the address in answer to the Speech, Mr. Whitbread, a distinguished member of opposition; upon American affairs remarked.

"Another point on which he dissented from the present address, was, the gross delusion which it held out, when it asserted that we intended to pursue with the American government that conciliatory system which had already been adopted. He had himself, late in the last session applied for the papers relative to the American discussion. The papers were refused; and if the American government had acted in the same manner, we might still have been all persuaded that the language of our Ministers was perfectly conciliatory, and required nothing but what the prosperity, the honor and the security of our country demanded. But even then, at the time of the refusal of these papers, gentlemen on the side of the house on which he sat had prophesied that war must necessarily ensue with America. Now we saw what had been the consequence of all our notable schemes with regard to America; fraught as they were with, and productive of base subterfuges and commercial perjuries. All these fine projects, after an existence of five years, appeared likely to end in forcing America into an alliance with France and a war with England. The address talked of conciliation. When the foreign minister, in his negotiations with that government, indulged in contumacious expressions, or in more contumacious silence, was such contumely to be