

Edenton Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1813.

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PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AT TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE ANNUALLY IN ADVANCE. ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR MUST HAVE THE POSTAGE PAID.

20 Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber on the 15th February, a Negro Man named WILL, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, very black, was formerly the property of Capt. Ransom and Col. Selby, dec'd. Also, a young Negro Man named HARDY, about 19 years old, about 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on his cheek occasioned by a fall from a horse, was formerly the property of Gen. Carney, dec'd. I will give Ten Dollars reward for each, and pay all reasonable charges to have them delivered to me in Tarborough. If either of them will come home, I will freely forgive them.

Thomas Guion.

March 5, 1813.

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Western Intelligence.

MEADE, (Pa.) March 6.

Gen. Meade, of Meadville, arrived on Wednesday last, 2d inst. direct from Harrison's army. He informed us, that the army was at the Rapids of the Miami, and intended to remain there for some time. They were picketing some acres of ground round some blockhouses and batteries. Reinforcements were daily arriving, some to replace those whose time has expired, and others to fill the breach made by the loss of Winchester's detachment.

CINCINNATI, March 13.

We have received intelligence from the army at the Rapids as late as the 1st inst. two days previous to which time, a detachment of about 150 men and 50 Indians, under the command of Capt. Langham, had left there on a secret expedition—the object was said to be the destruction of the Queen Charlotte, which (from the best information that could be obtained) lay within 200 yards of Fort Menden—on the same evening another detachment of 500 men started for the purpose of acting as a reserve to Capt. Langham's party, in case of necessity.

We are informed this morning, by a gentleman who left the Rapids last Saturday, that the above mentioned enterprise had failed in consequence of the rottenness of the ice on the Lake. We also hear that General Harrison will be here in a day or two.

Extract of a letter from Kaskaskia to a gentleman in this place dated Feb. 16/4, 1813.

"The Indians are collecting in large force up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and will come down on the first navigation. Dixon of Michilimackinac is at the head. Some British and Engagers will come—probably with cannon. They might think it worth while to get possession of this river if it were only to get out their immense property and furs hunt from the north. A fleet at the mouth would co-operate for the object."

CHILLICOTHE, March 16.

By letters received from the Rapids to a late date, we are informed that the intelligence from Sandusky, announcing the departure of General Harrison, with 1800 men, on a secret expedition, was incorrect. The mistake of our correspondent arose probably out of the circumstance, as we are informed, of a detachment under the command of Capt. Langham (of Chillicothe) having volunteered and marched to perform an important and perilous service. We are not in possession of any data from which we may form an accurate opinion respecting the object of the expedition; but be it what it may, we have every reason to wish that it may be successful.

The time of service of the Virginia troops expires in a few days. It would be injustice to that corps and to their gallant leader, to withhold from them the just tribute of applause to which their meritorious conduct during the last campaign so justly entitles them. They have deserved well of their country, and will undoubtedly be received by their countrymen on their return in private life, with those expressions of gratitude for their services which are the sweetest rewards of the soldier.

Providence, (R. I.) March 13.

CHERRING BEECH—On Wednesday last, the inhabitants of this town were gratified with the sight of a large British ship standing into the harbor, having the American stars and stripes flying over the mast of England—being the first vessel

to the "mother country" which has entered our waters since the commencement of hostilities on our part. It was the ship Aurora, of 10 guns, a prize to the privateer Holkar of New-York, laden with dry goods, and said to be worth at least 300,000 dollars! She visited the town on anchoring in the creek; and is now lightening. May repeated similar occurrences render the novelty less striking!—Phœnix.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

150 Towns.			
1812.		1813.	
Plumer.	Gilman.	Plumer.	Gilman.
13,223	13,779	15,134	35,493
	13,223		15,134
	667	Fed. Maj.	744
			457
		Fed. gain	307

It is certain the House of Representatives will contain a decided peace majority. In thirty-six towns there is a net gain of forty-five. The war excess last year was twenty-six. We have no details of votes for Senators and Counsellors.

Portsmouth, March 15.

"From the information we collect here, there is no doubt of Mr. Gilman's election.

"The Federal Majority in the House will be twenty at least.

"Two Federal and one Democratic Counsellors are elected—two doubtful—chance in favor of the Federalists.

"Six Federal Senators are elected certain—three Demos. certain—three doubtful—chance of two favorable to the Federalists."

A VALUABLE ARRIVAL.

Arrived, brig Reaper, Spooner, 140 days from Calcutta, with a valuable cargo of piece goods, indigo, turmeric, ginger, &c. worth from 300,000 to 500,000 dollars—sailed Oct. 30. Left ship Harmony, of Philadelphia, just to be gained. Ship Calcutta, Higginson, sailed thirty days before from Madras for N. York. Brig Caravan, Head, sailed 23 days before from Calcutta for Brazil. Ship Merriman, Woodward, of Boston, was at Madras. Met in the river, ship Union, Shardon, from New-York, via Isle of France. Spoke in the river, an English ship from England, which reported that a war with America was expected. Feb. 25, lat. 31, 56, long. 60, spoke Swedish brig Adolphus, 9 days from Newburyport, for St. Bartholomew, and received from her the first information of the war.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

I have this moment learnt on the authority of a letter from Ogdensburg from the Post-Master there, that the British have taken possession a second time of Ogdensburg, and have issued a proclamation claiming jurisdiction of 30 miles of country adjoining that place, and ordering all citizens within those limits to govern themselves accordingly. The Post-Office formerly kept at Ogdensburg is removed to Cooperstown.

Latest from Europe.

The ship Minerva, which arrived this morning from Liverpool, has brought London papers to the 25th of January. We have made a few extracts for this evening's paper.

The passengers inform that there were great discontents in all parts of Europe, under the control of Buonaparte, even in France, and that the Emperor was concentrating all the force he could muster on the Oder, to keep the Russians in check, and to prevent the Prussians and Poles from revolting.

Capt. Burger, from Lisbon, which place he left on the 17th Feb. informs, that a packet arrived there the day he sailed, in ten days from England, bringing London accounts to the 7th of February, but that there was no news of importance.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, Jan. 26.

"As all letters are now inspected by the transport board, we can only give you the state of our market. No newspapers are permitted to be sent.

"Prices.—Pot ashes 60s to 68s per cwt.—Pearl do. 57s to 65s. Cotton, Georgia, 1s 8d to 2s 1d—New-Orleans, 2s to 2s 4d—Sea-Island, 2s 4d to 3s 11d. Coffee, 70s to 105s per cwt. Tar, 40s to 42s per bbl. Tobacco, as in quality, 1-3 to 14 1-2 per lb."

The Dublin Evening Post of Saturday, says.

"The Marquis of Wellesly and Mr. Canning, with their respective Parliamentary friends have coalesced with the opposition! All differences between the Marquis Wellesly and Lord Gray have been removed, and in consequence of an arrangement, highly satisfactory to all parties, Mr. Canning is to take Mr. Parnelly's place, and to lead this powerful opposition in the Commons."

Moral is said to have lost two of his fingers from frost.

Private letters from Gottenburg state that the Prince of Smolensko had offered an amnesty to the Poles, and that it was the intention of the Emperor Alexander that a new organization of Poland should take place, and that his Majesty left St. Petersburg for Wilna, the 19th.

Latest from Lisbon.

On Saturday morning arrived at this port, the ship Enterprize, Burger, in 34 days from Lisbon, which port he left on the 19th of February.

Capt. B. informed us, that nothing new had occurred relative to the armies; and that Lord Wellington was in his strong hold.

Markets were improving. Flour was 16 milrees.

Capt. B. further states, that the account of the capture and destruction of the frigate Java had not reached Lisbon.

March 29.

By the cartel ships Minerva, and United States, arrived here on Saturday, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 27th of January. They contain the following articles:

Mr. Barry, a merchant in Devonshire Square, had been detected in forging notes and bills on several houses in London, to the amount of L. 100,000 sterling. He had made his escape.

An alarming and destructive fire broke out in London on the 23d January. It destroyed Mr. Lewis's St. James's Coffee-House, Piccadilly, and several adjoining houses.

From the London Gazette.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 23, 1813.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from his Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. B. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, dated

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3.

My Lord—I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Lordship copies of two proclamations, together with a nominal list of the general officers who have been taken prisoners by the Russian armies, which I have just received from Wilna, but which have not yet been published here. No further official intelligence of military operations has been received here since my last.

Private letters of the 30th, from Libeau, mention that the French troops stationed at that place marched on the 23d of December for Memel—from which it appears impossible that they should not have been cut off, if they attempted Tilsit, which was occupied on the 11th by Count Wittgenstein, who was nearer to Konigsberg.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) CATHCART.

DECLARATION.

At the moment of my ordering the armies under my command to pass the Prussian frontier, the Emperor, my master, directs me to declare, that this step is to be considered in no other light than as the inevitable consequence of the military operations.

Faithful to the principles, which have actuated his conduct at all times, his Imperial Majesty is guided by no view of conquest. The sentiments of moderation which have ever characterized his policy are still the same, after the decisive successes with which Divine Providence has blessed his legitimate efforts. Peace and independence shall be their result. These his Majesty offers, together with his assistance, to every people, who, being at present obliged to oppose him, shall abandon the cause of Napoleon, in order to follow that of their real interest. I invite them to take advantage of the fortunate opening which the Russian armies have produced, and to unite themselves with them in the pursuit of an enemy, whose precipitate flight has discovered its loss of power. It is Prussia in particular to which this invitation is addressed. It is the intention of his Imperial Majesty to put an end to the calamities by which she is oppressed, to demonstrate to her King the friendship which he preserves for him, and to restore to the monarchy of Frederic its éclat and its extent. He hopes that his Prussian Majesty, animated by sentiments which this frank declaration ought to produce, will, under such circumstances, take that part alone which the wishes of his people and the interest of his states demand. Under this conviction, the Emperor, my master, has sent me the most positive orders to avoid every thing that could betray a spirit of hostility between the two powers, and to endeavor, within the Prussian provinces, to soften, as far as a state of war will permit, the evils which, for a short time, must result from their occupation.

The Marshal Commander in Chief of the armies,
(Signed)
PRINCE KUTUSOFF SMOLENSKO.

PROCLAMATION.

When the Emperor of all the Russias, compelled, by a war of aggression, to take arms for the defence of his States, his Imperial Majesty, from the accuracy of his combinations, was enabled to form an estimate of the important results which that war might produce with respect to the independence of Europe. The most heroic constancy, the greatest sacrifices, have led to a series of triumphs; and when the Commander in Chief, Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, led his victorious troops beyond the Niemen, the same principles still continued to animate the Sovereign. At no period has Russia been accustomed to practice that art, (too much resorted to in modern wars) of exaggerating by false statements, the success of her arms.

But with whatever modesty her details might now be penned, they would appear incredible. Ocular witnesses are necessary to prove the facts in France, to Germany, and to Italy, before the slow progress of truth will fill these countries with mourning, and consternation. Indeed it is difficult to conceive that in a campaign of only four months duration, one hundred and thirty thousand prisoners should have been taken from the enemy, besides nine hundred pieces of cannon, forty-nine stand of colors, and all the waggons, train and baggage of the army. A list of the names of all the Generals taken is herewith annexed. It will be easy to form an estimate from that list of the number of superior and subaltern officers taken.

It is sufficient to say, that out of three hundred thousand men (exclusive of Austrians) who penetrated into the heart of Russia, not thirty thousand of them, even if they should be favored by fortune, will ever revisit their country. The manner in which the Emperor Napoleon repassed the Russian frontiers can assuredly be no longer a secret to Europe. So much glory and so many advantages, cannot, however, change the personal dispositions of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. The grand principles of the independence of Europe have always formed the basis of his policy, for that policy is fixed in his heart. It is beneath his character to permit any endeavors to be made to induce the people to resist the oppression, and to throw off the yoke which has weighed them down for twenty years; it is their governments whose eyes ought to be opened by the actual situation of France. Ages may elapse before an opportunity equally favorable again presents itself; and it would be an abuse of the goodness of Providence not to take advantage of this crisis, to reconstruct the great work of the equilibrium of Europe; and thereby to insure public tranquillity and individual happiness.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

So many Gottenburg mails and foreign papers have reached us in the course of the last week and all so replete with an overflow of the same cheering intelligence, that it is a matter of difficulty to fix the attention upon any in particular where all so equally demand it, and so equally deserve it. The same conclusion is legible on the face of all—and the assertions of the Russians, and of the foreign Journals which favor them, are borne out by that circumstantial evidence that never deceives—the harmony and perfectly substantial concurrence of so many different narrators in so many different places.—There cannot, therefore, be a moment's doubt, both as to the actual existence of the state of things as represented—and this not only in substance, but in degree. "Destruction has come in a moment," is written on every wreck and fragment of every French battalion, and "Hourra your Serene Highness" is the language of Europe from Wilna to the Visula.

The last Gottenburg mail brings letters and papers of so late a date as Jan. 16. One of these articles states a piece of intelligence which does not appear confirmed, the flight of Macdonald. It is very probable, however, that Konigsberg is actually in the hands of the Russians, Konigsberg not being either strongly garrisoned, or defended by strong fortifications. The other articles in the Gottenburg mails, which relate to the popular feeling on the continent—and particularly in Berlin and Vienna, are better confirmed, and if they be properly considered, of infinitely more value and future importance.—The respective courts, if they be actually sincere in their alliance with Buonaparte, and are not merely kept under by the dread of a present armed force, will in vain struggle against the rising violence and turbulence of their people. It appears, indeed, by one of the articles in the mails, that this popular feeling of all classes at Berlin was very strongly manifested in the theatre, when the very presence of the King, and his manifest disapprobation, could not repress its expression. In Vienna there is the same public exhibition of the general and active feeling, and the intensity of the defeat, the dispersal, and