



OURS are the plans of fair, delightful Peace, Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1809.

No. 507

Vol. X.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

ON Monday evening last, the Store of the Subscriber was broken open, and the following among other property, stolen therefrom, to wit:

- 1 piece blue Velvet, 3/4 wide; 1 do. black do. do. A few yards crimson do. 2 doz. Ladies' colored kid Gloves; 1 do. Gentlemen's wash leather do. Several pieces Muslin; 2 pieces Durants;

Jewelry of different kinds—among which were Ear-Rings of an oval shape, and one pair round Ear-Rings, with three Topaz Stones—Together with a small Trunk, containing Notes and Specie to the amount of about \$400—among the Notes was one of \$2 on the Bank established at Hudson, in the State of New York.

Whoever will discover and bring to condign punishment the villain or villains engaged in this robbery, shall receive the above reward. FRANCIS LYNCH.

Petersburg, April 22, 1809.

In case there are more than one concerned in this Robbery, either of them committing the necessary information, shall receive the above reward, and be assured his name shall not be revealed, nor shall he be prosecuted.

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer, Norfolk Herald, Raleigh Register, Halifax Journal and Warrenton Messenger, are requested to insert the above advertisement, four times, in their respective papers, and send their bills to the Editor of the Republican for payment.

New and fashionable GOODS.

T. D. BURCH,

HAVING lately removed to Mr. Ross's corner, near Mr. Glendinning's, and immediately opposite the State House, and having just been to Petersburg, where he has taken great pains in selecting his Goods, has now on hand a very general assortment; a number of which articles having been had in at very reduced prices, enables him to sell extremely low. Persons, therefore, who are disposed to lay out cash, will doubtless find it considerably to their interest at least to call on him, and those who wish to buy by the piece, or a greater number or quantity of any articles than usual, will find it particularly so. Raleigh, May 18.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, } Washington, April 27, 1809. }

(ORDERS.)

ALL Officers of the Army who are on furlough or absent from their respective corps or stations, will report themselves without delay to the Adjutant and Inspector of the Army, Maj. Nicoll, at the City of Washington; stating on what authority they are absent and the period for which their furloughs were given, and all officers who shall hereafter be absent from their respective corps or stations, will report themselves monthly, as herein directed.

By order of the Secretary of War, A. Y. NICOLL, Adj. & Inspec.

Those Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the Tenth Congress of the United States, are requested to insert the above twice a week, for three weeks and transmit their accounts to the Accountant of the War Department, for payment.

CAUTION.

DO hereby forewarn all and every person or persons from purchasing or bartering for a Note, dated the 15th May, payable 6 months after date, to JOHN M'GILL, or order, for the sum of Sixteen Dollars, MARTIN JAMES security, as the said Note was obtained fraudulently, by deceit, for a yellow watered Colt, since dead—therefore, I am determined not to pay it. WILLIAM JINKS.

Montgomery County, N. C. } Little River, May 15, 1809. }

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, at the last term of Wake County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Patrick Conway, dec'd. late a resident of the City of Raleigh—Notice is therefore given to those indebted to the said dec'd, that unless they make immediate payment, necessity will compel the Administrator to have recourse to measures as unpleasant to himself as they will be disagreeable to others. Those who have claims against the said dec'd will present them properly authenticated, with the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. JAS. HENDERSON, Adm'r.

May 27, 1809.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, the 1st day of July next, at the Store-house lately occupied by Patrick Conway, dec'd. in Raleigh, will commence the sale, at Public Auction, of the Personal Estate of the said dec'd, and as the whole, or nearly so, consists in a well chosen assortment of Dry Goods and some valuable Groceries, it is useless to attempt to enumerate the different articles, but only to observe that this sale may be well worthy the attention of those who like to purchase valuable articles at a reduced price. The sale will continue from day to day, until the whole is sold (Sundays excepted).

A credit until the first day of May next will be allowed, on all sums over four dollars, the purchasers giving bond, with approved security, before the delivery of the property. JAS. HENDERSON, Adm'r.

May 22, 1809.

Young Ladies' Boarding School, WARRENTON.

The Summer Recess having taken place, Mrs. FALKENER

INforms her friends and the public, that her School will be opened on the 5th of June next, when her former assiduity will be renewed, and every exertion used to accelerate the improvement of the Pupils who may be committed to her care. Being sensible how much depends in future on the early infusion of virtuous and pious principles, she promises an unremitting attention shall be paid to that invaluable part of Female Education; and she will endeavour so to domesticate all who may be consigned to her charge, that they may consider every accomplishment insignificant and almost useless, unless accompanied with the necessary qualifications to render them estimable in private life.

She has engaged a Gentleman to teach vocal and instrumental Music, whose abilities and conduct, she is happy to say, appear correspond with the high recommendations that induced her to employ him, and she has additional pleasure in communicating that he has a daughter of fourteen years of age, that is fully adequate to the teaching of the Piano Forte, who will be in Warrenton previous to the commencement, to attend him as an assistant, in order that the scholars may have the benefit of being taught the theoretic & practical parts of those accomplishments to the greatest advantage. He deserves to be known that the rule (which has always been observed in this seminary) forbidding the exhibition of any business on the Sabbath Day, will be religiously adhered to. These circumstances, together with the consideration of the price of tuition (which is only twelve dollars and a half per quarter) will, it is presumed, have their due weight, and impetrate encouragement. Warrenton, May 19.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following article is extracted from the North American. The enterprising individual, alluded to, is believed to be Capt. O'Brien. May his meritorious undertaking be crowned with success.

THE CAMEL.

A Philadelphia gentleman, who spent many years of his life in Africa, has formed the design of carrying a number of Camels into the Southern states by way of introducing the breed. He means to employ two vessels to bring them from the Mediterranean, which will consequently occasion him much expense. That he will meet the support and patronage of the wealthy and intelligent planters of the South cannot be doubted.

The Camel is the most useful to man of all the quadrupeds. He possesses the celerity of the horse, and can perform as much labor as the elephant, whilst he consumes only one-twentieth of the quantity of food on which the latter subsists. The female affords milk longer than a cow; the young camel's flesh is wholesome and palatable; and the hair of this animal is finer and more valuable than the best sheep wool. A great authority is of opinion, that he is equal in value & service to the horse, the ass, and the ox, with their powers combined. A camel will carry a burthen of from 6 to 1200 weight. His capacity to undergo fatigue is astonishing; whilst his food consists of the most worthless vegetables, brambles, thorns, &c. and from the particular structure of his stomach he can survive without water for many days. He begins to labor at 4 and lives 40 or 50 years.

It is supposed that he will thrive in the Southern divisions of our union, where his properties, adapted to the nature of the climate and country, will certainly render him invaluable. His hair, being annually renewed, will afford a material for manufactures highly desirable, and of more value than Merino wool.

The uncertainty whether the climate, to which it is proposed to carry him, will be found to agree with his habits and health, taken into view with the expense of the undertaking, might well have deterred any individual from hazarding his own resources; whilst the public benefit to be derived might have induced the state legislatures to lay the burthen upon their treasuries. The individual, to whom we allude possesses both a solid judgment and an enterprising spirit; and he will not, we believe, retard the experiment till such a resource can be opened to him: The liberality of the public, which has attended the attempt to introduce the Merino sheep, may, in the mean time, serve as an encouragement to expect the interrention of adequate assistance, should it prove necessary.

MR. ADAMS'S CORRESPONDENCE CONTINUED.

To the Printers of the Boston Patriot.

SIRS—A few words more on the subject of pressing. In strictness, we have nothing to do with the question, whether impressions of seamen in England are legal or illegal. Whatever iniquity or inhumanity that government may inflict on their own subjects, we have no authority to call them to account for it. But when they extend that power to us, a foreign nation, it is natural for us, and it is our duty as well as interest, to consider what it is among themselves.

The most remarkable case in which this subject has been touched in Westminster Hall, is in Cowper's Reports, page 512, Rex vs. John Tubbs. The report of the case is very long, and I shall only observe, that the question of the legality of the power of impressment, was not before the Court. The question was whether the Lord Mayor had a right to exempt thirty or forty watermen for his barges. Lord Mansfield sufficiently expresses his alarm and his apprehension of the consequences of starting a question relative to this subject, in the following words:—"I am very sorry that either of the respectable parties before the Court, the City of London on the one hand, or the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on the other, have been prevailed on to agitate this question." &c.

"I was in hopes the Court would have had an opportunity of investigating this point to the bottom, instead of being urged to discuss it so instantaneously," &c. "I own I wished for a more deliberate consideration upon this subject; but being prevented of that, I am bound to say what my present sentiments are. The power of impressing is founded upon immemorial usage, allowed for ages. If it be so founded and allowed for ages, it can have no ground to stand upon, nor can it be vindicated or justified by any reason but the safety of the state: and the practice is deduced from that trite maxim of the constitutional law of England, that private mischief had better be submitted to, than public detriment & inconvenience should ensue. To be sure there are instances where private men must give way to the public good. In every case of pressing, every man must be very sorry for the act, and for the necessity which gives rise to it. It ought therefore to be exercised with the greatest moderation and only upon the most cogent necessity, and though it be legal power, it may, like many others, be abused in the exercise of it."

The case is too long to transcribe but it is worth reading. My remarks upon it shall be short.

1. Lord Mansfield most manifestly draded the question, probably on account of the innumerable difficulties attending it, as well as the national uproar it would most certainly excite.

2. His Lordship carefully avoided the use of the word right. He knew the sense, force and power of words too well to profane that sacred expression, by applying it to a practice so loose and undefined, so irregular and capricious, so repugnant to the inherent, hereditary, unalienable & indefeasible birth rights of British subjects.

3. He calls it a practice and a power, but he does not even venture to call it a prerogative of the crown.

4. He does not even affirm that there exists such an immemorial usage, allowed for ages. He says, "if it be so founded and allowed for ages." The existence of such an immemorial usage allowed for ages, was probably one of the principal points he wished to investigate.

5. He does not affirm that such a custom, usage, power or practice could be pleaded of given in evidence against Magna Charta. If his Lordship had been allowed time to investigate the subject to the bottom, he perhaps would not have found evidence of any such immemorial usage allowed for ages. He certainly would not have found it allowed by any national act or legal authority, and without one or the other, how can it have said to have been allowed! Allowed by whom? By those who committed the trespass, and no others. His Lordship moreover might have found, that no custom, usage, power or practice could be alleged, pleaded or given in evidence, in any court of justice against Magna Charta.

6. All the judges allowed that exemptions, badges and protections against impressment have been given by Peers, Commoners, Lord Mayors, Lords & officers of the Admiralty, and as I understand Lord Mansfield, by officers of the navy. Now what a loose, undefined, arbitrary power is this to be legally established, or an immemorial usage allowed for ages?

7. I wonder not that his Lordship dreaded the discussion of it and an investigation of it to the bottom, for he must have foreseen the endless difficulties of ascertaining, defining and limiting the usages which were immemorial and distinguishing them from such as were modern, temporary, usurped and not allowed.

8. The counsel for the city had before observed, that the legality of pressing, if founded at all, could only be supported by immemorial usage, there being clearly no statute in force, investing the crown with any such authority.

9. The infinite difficulty of determining who were seamen and who were not, must be obvious, and all agree that the power is confined to seamen, and them only.

Christian, in his addition of Blackstone, vol. 1. page 419, says, in a note, "The legality of pressing is so fully established, that it will not now admit of a doubt, in any court of justice," and in proof of this, he quotes Lord Mansfield's opinion, in the case of the King against Tubbs, in the words I have above transcribed: Where, as I think that taking all Lord Mansfield says together, he makes the subject as doubtful as ever, and incumbered with innumerable and insuperable difficulties.

Upon the whole, all I conclude from the conduct of the modern judges and lawyers in England is, that pride in the navy has got the better of their sense of law and justice, and that the court and county lawyers, as well as administration and opposition, have been gradually endeavoring to unite, for the last thirty or forty years, in sacrificing the principles of justice and law to reasons of state, by countenancing this breach of arbitrary power. But let them keep their arbitrary powers at home; not practise them upon us, our ships or seamen. JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, April 25, 1809.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST from SPAIN.

From the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal.

The brig Cerberus, Lufkin, arrived here on Saturday evening in 42 days from Cadiz. By this arrival the Editors of the Freeman's Journal have received Gibraltar papers to the 2d, and the Seville Gazettes to the 4th of April.

It is positively stated by one of the passengers, that Russia had made peace with G. Britain, and that two days before the Cerberus sailed an express had been received in Cadiz from the British Admiral in the Tagus, ordering the Russian flag to be respected.

After the battle of Medellin, in Estramadura, of which we have no detailed account, the French penetrated into Andalusia, and were said to be within 18 leagues of Seville.

The situation of Spain, which we cannot disguise, looks worse than we expected, is not however hopeless. Their allies the British, who ought to be supposed to know the real state of the country, have again sent a fine army of 30,000 men to their assistance. This does not look like despondency, nor do we see any thing of it in our papers—but the verbal reports of a passenger are quite the reverse. He appears to think that Spain must ultimately yield to the French power.

The American vessels which had been so long detained at Cadiz, had been restored through the interference and at the request of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo.

Verbal accounts state that Gen. Reding was in Catalonia, and Gen. Cuesta in Estramadura—That the Marquis Romana was in the mountains of Asturias—That nothing was known of Blake—That the army of Lamancha formerly under Infantado, and latterly under Gen. Urbino, was totally annihilated—That Gen. Castanos was confined in a convent near Seville for misconduct, (no doubt at the battle of Tuleda)—That nothing was known of Palafox whether dead or living, but that it was reported

that Saragossa was totally a heap of ruins and destroyed, having been literally blown up by inches, and only 10,000 inhabitants remaining alive out of 80,000 which were in the city when the siege commenced—That after the battle of Medellin in Estramadura, another severe battle took place, in which Cuesta was defeated while the French, as stated were menacing Seville. Such is the substance of our verbal accounts, which the passenger who narrated them states were the reports at Cadiz.

Extract of a letter from a very intelligent and respectable gentleman in Cadiz to his friend in this city, dated.

CADIZ, March 31, 1809.

"We are assured that Austria has declared war. If so, the affairs in this country will take a very different turn. The British notwithstanding their reverses in the north of Spain, have returned to the charge, and 30,000 men have arrived at Lisbon, and the van guard are marching on against the French, and may soon again expect to be up with them. An army of near 40,000 French men are in the adjoining province to this, and coming down it is supposed to attack us, but there is every reasonable hope to think that every thing will go right; for my part, I have not the least apprehensions. The Spaniards have suffered much—it was natural to suppose they would, and the cause of Spain has been a good deal injured by the alarm given in England, after the defeat of Sir J. Moore's army: These people suffered much, but more from want of information and management than any thing else. But after all, if it is true, which we have every reason to suppose, that Austria has declared war, & she makes any resistance, nothing is to be apprehended from this side."

LATEST from ENGLAND.

By a Spanish schooner arrived at Philadelphia in 40 days from Liverpool.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Extract of a Letter dated Stockholm, March 24.

The king has this afternoon been removed under a strong escort from Doringholm to Gripsholm, a palace about 45 English miles from Stockholm. He has hitherto been kept loosely confined, and has not been permitted to see the Queen.

About 600 Cossacks, who had come over from Aland Greslehamm, being a part of the army who had taken the former Island, were on their march to Stockholm, when they were met by a flag of truce in the name of Duke Charles, and an armistice was immediately signed to wait the Emperor of Russia's answer.

By two Gottenburgh mails which arrived last night, we have received intelligence from that place to the 1st inst. and from Stockholm to the 25th ult. The report of the rising of the Dalvarians, for the purpose of effecting the liberation of their dethroned and imprisoned monarch, appears altogether unworthy of credit. The unfortunate Gustavus has been transferred to a fortress fifteen leagues more remote from his capital, where he continues closely confined, and all intercourse between him & his Queen is carefully prevented. The Duke of Sudermania exercises the functions of royalty with uncontrolled power, and Adlersparre, who first gave the signal for insurrection, is arrived at Stockholm with a division of the veteran army. The inhabitants are stated to have conferred upon these troops every possible mark of approbation & regard.

It appears that the Russians had made considerable progress in their operations, when a flag of truce was sent by the Duke of Sudermania, proposing an armistice. The proposal was acceded to, the armistice concluded, and the terms dispatched by the Russian General to the Emperor Alexander. Whether Sweden is to enjoy tranquillity, and we are to be excluded from the Swedish ports, will, however, depend upon the decision of Bonaparte, to whom the question of peace or war is ultimately referred.

Our port letters of this morning contain little of importance. We regret to learn that Sir Arthur Wellesley had not so late as yesterday embarked for Lisbon. The Surveillance frigate, which is to take him out, is said to have received counter orders.

We understand that an unhappy difference has arisen between Admiral Lord Gambier, and Rear Admiral Hervey. The latter is in consequence come home in the Tennant, and will strike his flag.

At 11 o'clock this morning a Gazette extraordinary was published, containing official details of the surrender of Vigo to the gallant peasantry of Galicia, and the complete reduction of the island of Martinique. Vigo capitulated on the 27th of March. The Garrison were allowed to march out of the forts with the honors of war to the glacis, where they surrendered themselves prisoners of war, and were to be conducted to an English port. They consisted of 46 officers, 958 inferior officers and privates fit for duty, 800 sick; total 1804 men. The captors found 447 horses, 62 carriages, covered waggon, and carts; and the military chest, containing 117,154 francs in French specie.