

perceive no substantial objection to a recess for a few weeks. Will such a recess retard the preparations for War? Certainly not. On the contrary, it appeared to him calculated to expedite them. The head of the war department would be relieved from the daily interruptions to which during the session of Congress he is liable, and the other members of administration would be enabled to unite their exertions in the important duties which at this moment press so heavily on that department. Will a continuance of the session now enable us eventually to adjourn sooner, than if a recess be had? Obviously not. Congress must be in session at the termination of the Embargo, and the only question to be decided is, shall we remain here with nothing to do, or spend a part of the intermediate time at our respective homes. The considerations in favor of the latter course were so imposing and so apparent that it could not be necessary for him to use them.

Mr. B. said he was aware of the fears entertained by some as to the impression which a recess might produce on the public mind, but thought they were altogether groundless. The people of this country possessed a great share of intelligence, and would judge correctly upon the subject. They would have before them the evidence of busy warlike preparations throughout the nation; and with the information that Congress had adjourned only for a few weeks, to convene again under peculiar circumstances, at an unusual and inclement season, they could not fail to perceive, what he believed, time would confirm, that their representatives intend not to disappoint their expectations.

Mr. B. said, the few remarks he had offered were intended to prevent any misconception of his views. His object was to adjourn from about the 20th of the present month to the 15th of June. The resolution, however, only proposed an enquiry on the subject.

Foreign Intelligence.

Late from France.

The schooner *Rossie*, capt. Long has arrived at Baltimore from Bordeaux, which port she left the 11th of March.

The Emperor was in Paris at the latest dates—but daily expected to set out for the north. Large armies appeared to be in motion, and every thing indicated an immediate war with Russia.

Some broken regiments of disabled troops were occasionally returning from Spain. But no news from that country circulated in France—the tyranny over the press forbidding.

The *Hornet* was to sail about the 14th of March.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 29.

A column of 650 English and Spanish prisoners, among which are about 40 officers, forming a part of the garrison of Valencia, arrived at Nisiries about the 17th of this month, and continued its march towards Lyons.

VIENNA, FEBRUARY 21.

We are assured that the Grand Vizier has left Schumla for Widdin to inspect the troops. The news of the renewal of hostilities, spread throughout Moldavia & Wallachia, occasions more emigrations than ever in these two provinces. Many scholars from the Lyceum at Bucharest, have been sent to Vienna to continue their studies in the establishment formed there for the education of the seceding Greeks, and whose success leaves nothing to be wanted; and moreover since it is no longer under the inspection of the Catholic priests, it is subordinate to a great functionary of the capital.

Gen. Kutusow about to return to Petersburg, has received a counter order, to remain with the army when his presence is deemed necessary.

The *Brobacher* contains a Letter from Jassy, dated 1st, which gives the following details.

"Nothing is spoken of here but the re-commencement of hostilities. The Russians have put an end to the armistice, after the convention agreeing that it should be declared twenty days in advance. This news was received from Bucharest and appears to be confirmed by the order given to the fifth division commanded by general Makoff, to hold itself in readiness to march against Wallachia. In the mean time the Turkish plenipotentiaries are already at Bucharest, waiting it is said, an answer from Constantinople. We are also assured that the Russian negotiators expect prince Wolkonsky from Petersburg with orders from that court. Count Langeron has gone to Giurgewo. General Engelhardt has advanced with some regiments of infantry and cavalry to cover the Danube, which is in many places free of ice."

Another letter later from Bucharest, announces that a Russian Messenger had arrived who, it was believed had brought the ultimatum of the court of Petersburg.

It is also said that the Turks have collected a new army of 40000 men near Schumla.

We are assured that the Serbian chiefs are disposed to arrange with the Porte; and it is even said that they have sent two agents to the Pacha of Bosnia. We presume that he is the person to

make the overtures relative to the particular negotiations with the Porte. The Serbian deputies at Bucharest, have not been admitted to a conference, because they have not fallen on a basis of accommodation. We know that the Porte has offered to the Serbians new privileges and immunities, if they will submit again to the authority of the Grand Seligor.

SMYRNA, NOVEMBER 30.

The troops of the governor of Egypt, under the command of one of his sons, have seized upon Jeddah. They continue to progress. Mahomed Pacha has sent them new reinforcements. All trade is stagnated; with the exception of coffee and brown sugar, nothing sells. In fact specie is extremely scarce.

SEMLIN, FEBRUARY 18.

General Count Langeron, decorated with the order of St. George of the second class, is about to assume the command of the Russian army in Turkey. General Kutusow will not delay his return to Russia; to be employed in another eminent station.

The Russians begin to concentrate their forces in order shortly to pass the Danube. We learn that they are making great preparations for the siege of Radschuk. The Turkish army becomes daily more numerous; but it is believed that the Russians will make a general attack before the great and expected reinforcement shall have arrived. The Turkish envoys at Bucharest wait their recall. All negotiation is at an end.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 13.

Mr. Wright, from the military committee, made a report on the petition of Edward Clarke, respecting a new mode of harbor defence by buoy forts. The report states that the committee had examined the model, but that it was impossible to judge of the effect without an actual experiment thereof. The committee therefore recommend a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to make an experiment of the same. The report was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Blackledge reported a bill relating to appeals from the district to the circuit courts of the U. States—Twice read, & committed. Mr. McKim offered to the House the following resolution, premising that he had been particularly induced to offer it, by considerations resulting from the present state of things, in the state of N. York, arising from the disability of the district Judge, by which upwards of 700 suits were kept in suspense, to the great injury of individuals and prejudice of the government. In order to remedy that difficulty, a bill had passed both Houses, which had been returned by the President as objectionable on constitutional grounds. It had been pronounced on this floor, by a respectable law authority, that if that bill was rejected there was no other remedy. He therefore had been induced to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following section be submitted to the Legislatures of the several states, which when ratified by the Legislature of three-fourths of the states, shall be valid and binding as a part of the Constitution of the United States:

"Resolved, That the Judges both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, may be removed from office, on the joint address of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States."

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table; and to be printed, 44 to 33.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the Comptroller of the U. States, in pursuance of the act establishing the Mint, and embracing all the information relative to the transactions of the Mint which the settlements made at the Treasury enable him to afford.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for establishing a corps of artificers, were read and referred to the military committee.

The bill giving further time for registering claims to lands in the eastern district of the territory of Orleans, was read a third time and passed.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana which lies east of river Mississippi and island of New Orleans. The committee reported the bill to the House, and it was, with amendments, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A confidential message from the Senate was announced by the Speaker; and the House was accordingly cleared of all persons but the members and officers of the House. The doors were soon opened; when

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to incorporate Moses Austin, Henry Austin, John R. Jones, and others in the territory of Louisiana, by the name of the Lead Company of Louisiana. After considerable debate, the first section of the bill was stricken out, on Motion of Mr. Troup. The question on concurrence with the committee was decided 46 to 43.

From the National Intelligencer of April 16.

The following Act was yesterday made public, having been passed by Congress whilst lately in conclave. The injunction of secrecy not having been removed from the proceedings of either house on this act, it is not in our power to report them to our readers.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to prohibit the exportation of specie, goods, wares and merchandise for a limited time.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful, during the continuance of the act entitled "An act laying an Embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States for a limited time," to export from the United States or the territories thereof, in any manner whatever, any specie, nor any goods, wares or merchandise of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture; and if any

person shall, with intent to evade this law, export or attempt to export any specie, goods, wares or merchandise from the United States or the territories thereof, either by land or water, such specie, goods, wares or merchandise, together with the vessel, boat, raft, cart, wagon, or other carriage in which the same shall have been exported or attempted to be exported, shall, together with the tackle, apparel, horses, mules and oxen, be forfeited, and the owner or owners of such specie, goods, wares or merchandise, and every other person knowingly concerned in such prohibited exportation, on conviction thereof, shall each respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars for every such offence: Provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of vessels, which, according to the act last abovementioned, are or may be permitted to depart in the manner and under the restrictions provided by the said act.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ any part of the land or naval forces, or militia of the United States, or the territories thereof, as may be judged necessary, for the purpose of preventing the illegal departure of any ship or vessel, or the illegal exportation of any specie, or of any goods, wares or merchandise contrary to the provisions of this, or of the last abovementioned act, and for the purpose of detaining, taking possession of, and keeping in custody any such ship or vessel, specie, goods, wares or merchandise.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of this act, shall and may be prosecuted, sued for recovered and distributed, and be mitigated and remitted in the manner provided by the act entitled "An act laying an Embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States for a limited time," and also, that the penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of this act may be recovered subsequently to the expiration thereof, in the same manner as if this act had continued in full force and virtue.

HENRY CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Wm. H. CRAWFORD

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 14, 1812—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON

Domestic.

IMPORTANT INDIAN NEWS.

Washington, City, April 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Fort Madison March 8, 1812.

We receive assurances every day by friendly Indians, that we are to be attacked at this post, by several nations, as soon as the river opens. I am convinced that an attack will be made here some time in the spring, and it is my opinion that the Indians will take this post, and murder every white person at it, unless we are reinforced in a very short time.

We are at this time surrounded by scouting parties, who watch our movements; and one of those parties a few days past, caught one of the soldiers near half a mile from the fort, and most inhumanly murdered him. He was absent two days without our knowing what had become of him—afterwards he was found by some friendly Indians who brought him in. The sight was enough to chill the blood of any feeling heart. His head was severed from his body, both his arms cut off, and his heart taken out!

The Indians are no doubt stimulated by the British to acts of such horrid barbarity. Several Americans have escaped death by telling the Savages that they were Englishmen!—The Indians have said that the English gave them a high price for every American's scalp they could bring in! Our situation at this time is truly unpleasant, and from appearances we are to get no relief! Our numbers are so small, that if an Indian was to come in view of the garrison and massacre a man, we could not spare men to pursue and take him!

On the first of this month, five discharged soldiers, and a man that Mr. G. had hired, left this place for St. Louis. I sent my horse by the man, who agreed to take care of him in the neighborhood of St. Louis, until I arrived there. I am however apprehensive that the Indians have killed all the men and taken my horse, as a Sac Indian informed me to day, that he saw a large horse's track near this, which appeared to be going up the river.

I am very apprehensive, that boats ascending the river this spring will be robbed, and of course the crews killed.

It is reported that the Indians are about to cut off all communication between this place and St. Louis, both by land and water, so that we cannot be reinforced.

A very friendly chief of the Sac nation told Mr. J. and myself, that unless we were reinforced within a short time, we should be massacred without discrimination! and that there were five nations had joined to take this fort and Fort Chicago, on Lake Michigan. He mentioned four of the nations, viz: *Winnibagoes, Pottawatamies, Shawmese, and Delawares*—that they wait for the river to open, so that they can descend in canoes. From appearances, the ice will break in the course of a few days.

Burlington, Vermont, April 2.  
It is stated by a gentleman who has arrived in this place direct from Montreal and who resides at the latter place, that the noted Capt. Henry was, a few days previous to the publication of his disclosures at Washington, appointed by the Governor of Canada, high sheriff for the district of Quebec; an office said to be worth at least 10,000 dollars a year. From a knowledge of the gentleman who brings the information, we have no doubt of the truth of the statement. Thus it seems that the man who is cried down by a certain party as one of the most abandoned villains on the whole face of the earth, has been appointed to one of the most important and lucrative offices in the gift of the Canadian government.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

THE stated monthly meeting of the Trustees will be held at the Academy on Saturday next, precisely at 3 o'clock. April 23.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Raleigh Post Office, 31st March, 1812

BARTLETT ALLEN, or Peleg Rogers, Wm Andrews, Nelson Andrews, Briton Aycock Peter Brown, John Brassfield, John Baucum, Sally Blackman, John Brown, Jacob Bledsoe, junr, Joseph Barbee, James Brown, Jacob Bledsoe or John Bledsoe, John Beidle, James Burrows, Mark Cook, G. Joseph J. Clinch, William Curtis, Mr Cook, Tabitha Curtis, Miss Mary H. Curtis, John Chevis, Nancy Chapman, Hinton Curtis, Leml Cook, Clerk of the Sup. Court. Michael Bismukes, Benjamin Dunn, Josiah Dillard, Hardy Dean, David Dalton or Wm Davis, Wain Evans, Warsham Ellington, Thomas Edwards, Abel Fairman, Peachy R Gilmer, Henry A. Grizzard, Jno Green, Andrew Glenn, Mary Hood, Arch'd Henderson, Henry Hill, Edward Hatfield, Theophilus Hunter 2, Jonas and Isham Hendon, David Hinton, Jude Johnson, Cadwallader Jones, Gideon Johnson, Martha C Jones, Robert N Jeffreys, Starling Johnson, Nicholas Jordan, F. King'sworth, George Bell, Berry K. g, Hartwell King, Nicholas Lewis, John Lewis, Samuel F Lambert 3, Joel Lane, Samuel Liles, William Love, Samuel Lowrie, Lew's Lashlee, Benjamin Lane, Miss Elizabeth Lewpjour (or Willie Jones's), Benj. Meade's, Martin Nall, Winna Norris, John Norris, John Nutt, Hinton Pugh, Thomas Price, James Peters, jun, Rev'd J. Purifoy, Robert Powell, Benjamin H. Rice, Isaac Ruian, Wilson Robinson, Mrs. A. Rice, Joseph Reasonour, John Riley, jun, Willington Richardson, Samuel Reaves, Malcom Seaw, Littleton Sledge, Samuel Scarborough, Aley Sanders, John Sanders (care of James Peters), Mrs Elizabeth Still, Solomon Terrell 2, Joel Terrel Woodson Vaden, Elizabeth Vandergrift, Wm Vincent, Edward Varner, Robert Wynne, Randolph Webb 3, Nancy Williams, Hartwell Winn and Agnes McGee  
55 DANIEL DU PRE, Ass. P. M.

PROPOSAL

By Thomas Dobson, 2d South St. Philadelphia, For Publishing by Subscription,

History of North-Carolina.

By Hugh Williamson, M. D. L. D. Member of the Holland Society of Sciences, of the Society of Arts and Sciences at Utrecht, and of the American Philosophical Society, &c. &c. &c.

CONDITIONS.

The Work is now in the press, and will be comprised in two handsome octavo volumes, printed on superfine wove paper, with an excellent type; and will have a Map of N. Carolina, engraved on purpose for the work, prefixed to the first volume. It will be delivered to subscribers at four dollars for the two vols. neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery of the books—No copy will be delivered without the money. For such copies as may not be subscribed for when the work is finished the price will be four dollars and a half

Subscriptions received at J. Gale's

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL BE SOLD

At the Court-house in Asheborough, Randolph County, on the 20th May next,

THE following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes and costs for advertising, for the year 1810 viz

Table listing land sales with columns for acreage, location, and owner.

ISAAC LANE, Sh'ff.

Apr 15, 1812 3 57

THE ENGLISH FALLOON

RESTLESS.

WILL stand the present season (now commenced and to end the 1st August) at my Stable in Salisbury, and will be let to mares at 20 dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of \$16 on or before the 1st day of January, 1813; \$10 the single leap, to be paid when the Mare is covered, with the privilege of turning to the season by the payment of \$5 more on receiving the second leap; \$40 to ensure a mare to be in foal, which may be paid with \$32 on or before the 1st January aforesaid.

RESTLESS is a fine Bay, full 16 hands high, and unites what is very rare, transcendent beauty with matchless strength. His blood is equal to any horse ever imported, being the son of Phenomenon, one of the most celebrated sons of Herod, and out of Duchess by Le Sang, one of the best runners of her day, having won 22 races in succession, 4 mile and 4 mile heats.

Restless is the only horse in America, and perhaps the only horse now living, that ever run 4 miles in 7 minutes 30 1/2 seconds; this he did for the great subscription at York, on Wednesday the 21st August, 1793—See Sporting Magazine for 1794, page 186.

For a more particular account of this wonderful horse, reference can be had to my bills. J. A. PEARSON.

March 19th, 1812. 91-57

ACCORDING to custom, it has become the duty of Editors, to inform the public, what are the objects which they propose in the works which they offer to the world. To men of delicate minds, this is a task of considerable difficulty. Experience has shown, how often Proposals for new publications have fallen short of the pompous promises held forth in many a flowing and flattering Prospectus. Wishing therefore to avoid all profuse and unmeaning professions, with due preference to public opinion, it is hoped, that a plain, brief Exposition of what is now intended, will be read with candor and received with kindness.

The good people of the United States are hereby respectfully informed, that a number of Irish Gentlemen have associated together, for the purpose of establishing a new Weekly publication, which, they expect, will embrace, in a reasonable degree, all that shall be promised, and all that can reasonably be expected in a weekly sheet.

Without interfering in the political contentions of the times, and avoiding the violence of party abuse and personal scurrility, which so frequently disturb the harmony of social life, and disgrace and finally destroy the Liberty of the Press, the Proprietors of this work will make it their constant aim, to enlighten and inculcate a steady attachment to the Constitution and the Laws of the United States, and to promote, as far as it may be in their power, public peace and private happiness.

As to the affairs of IRELAND, it shall be their endeavor to detail them circumstantially and impartially.—To all Irishmen, or their descendants and connexions (who now form a very considerable portion of the population of these States) the history of their ill-fated Country for the last 600 years, must be highly interesting, particularly the events that have occurred since the Capitulation of Limerick, and more especially those that have taken place since the ever memorable year, 1775, the commencement of the American Revolution, which first opened the minds of the Irish people, and taught them to examine, and bring into practice, the great principles of Civil and Religious Liberty—Geographically situated as Britain and Ireland are, and placed under the same dominion, but subjected to unequal laws and partial restrictions, the political and religious transactions in Ireland, with the Englishman and the Scotchman, whether they be Catholic, or Episcopalian or Presbyterian, should have a far more than common interest.—However they may have been biased by those local prejudices, which too often cast a dark shade on the human character, yet, in this New World, where, under a new order of things, the mind is free, and the body unfiltered, the better sympathies of Nature must prevail, and induce them now to look upon their former fellow Subjects, both as fellow Citizens and fellow Christians.—As to the native-born Americans, he should be spoken of with peculiar respect and gratitude.—He has not only kindly admitted the unfortunate Irish emigrant to the rights of Hospitality, but has likewise generously shared with him the rights of Citizenship.

A distinct portion of this Paper shall be reserved for the reception of miscellaneous articles of Poetry.—THE HARP OF ERIN shall often be tuned to the finer effusions of the Muse of the EMERALD ISLE, & to "cull with care the choicest flowers," those delightful productions, which every day more and more attract the attention, and command the admiration, of all the Amateurs of Poetry and Music.—To aid and encourage this growing taste, the best poems of the Irish Bards, as now brought forward by Bunting, Moore, Stevenson, McCreevy, &c. shall occasionally be given in appropriate musical characters.

Besides the most remarkable transactions in Ireland, attention shall be paid to minor articles, such as those which relate to commerce, market prices, ship news, lists of passengers, marriages, deaths, &c. &c.

But their attention shall not be confined solely to the affairs of Ireland—they will also observe the principal occurrences that take place in ENGLAND.—In the great struggle between "modern Rome and Carthage," which has unsettled and convulsed the whole civilized world; when one of these powers tyrannizes over the land, and the other over the sea, the WESTERN STAR shall briefly and impartially remark on such measures as tend to develop the conduct of the Belligerents, not only as rival nations, but as they may affect the peace and safety of the WESTERN WORLD.

Nor will they be inattentive to what passes in their "adopted Country."—Deeply interested in its freedom and prosperity, they will notice the most material occurrences of the week, and give place to such articles as may have a tendency to advance, in any shape, its general welfare.

As the Proprietors have an extensive connexion with all the principal sea-ports of G. Britain and Ireland, they will have frequent opportunities of obtaining the best and earliest intelligence, both political and commercial.—In short, they flatter themselves with believing, that this Weekly collection of facts and circumstances and occurrences, will, by its variety and importance, be useful, amusing, and instructing, by showing "the very age and body of the Times," and giving them "their due form and pressure."

Under the general inspection of the Proprietors, the editorial management of this Paper will be confided to the care of Mr. G. Douglas, formerly publisher of the *London-Daily Journal*, and latterly, in Baltimore, editor of the first editions of *Curran's Speeches*; a gentleman long and intimately acquainted with the history and political affairs both of Ireland and England.

CONDITIONS.

The WESTERN STAR shall be printed in a Quarto size, 8 pages on a sheet.—This shape, it is thought, will be more convenient for present reading, and better calculated for preservation and binding up at the end of the year.

To be published on Saturday.—The Town papers to be delivered on the afternoon of that day; those for the Country shall be regularly forwarded by mail on the next following day.

The Price, to Subscribers, to be 3 dollars per annum, payable in advance, either yearly or half yearly.

Advertisements of a moderate length shall be inserted at a moderate rate. The first number to appear as early in May as possible.

All communications [for the present] to be addressed to G. Douglas, at the Post office, or, at No. 37, Pine-street.

New York, 17th March, 1812.