

GOOD COFFEE.

J. GALES has on hand several Casks of a late Consignment of Coffee, which, if applied for immediately, will be sold in parcels of not less than 24 lbs. at the low price of 20 cents a pound.

PHENOMENON.

BY the Imported Restless, who in 1793 run over York Course (4 miles, 350 yards, see Mag. Vol. 13, page 275) in 7 minutes 30 seconds. Phenomenon's dam (the dam of Mr. Wilson's celebrated Filly, by Strap); by Cedar, Partner, &c. He is of as pure racing blood as if he had been bred in England. Owing to the death of Mr. Eves, he will stand at Mr. Jas. Bradbury's, near Westpoint, Wayne County, and not at Mr. Eves's as before advertised.

HENRY COTTEN.

April 4th, 1812.

Just Published

BY MOSES THOMAS, PHILADELPHIA. A New and Highly Interesting Work, entitled

Sentimental Anecdotes.

BY MADAM DE MONTOLIEU, Author of "Cecilia of Litchfield," &c.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH

By Mrs. Plunkett, formerly Miss Gunning.

For Sale at J. GALES'S Store,

"MADISON & RELIGION,"

"Or a Warning to the People of the U. States"

BY THEMISTHUS.

Price Twenty Five Cents.

Also—Three Sermons on Election, by Elias Smith—Price 15 cents.



Raleigh,

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1812

We learned from a passenger in the stage yesterday, who left Washington on Monday, that GEORGE CLINTON, the venerable Vice-President of the United States, died on Sunday last.

Though we believe that enough has already been published in the Register to prove the policy and propriety of the act of last session providing for the next election of Electors, yet we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of inserting the well written essay of "PLAIN TRUTH" on this subject, which appears in to-day's paper. Nor can we reject an Address of "One of the People" to Col. Porter—which is deferred till our next.

We learn that his Excellency the Governor has received instructions from the War Department (in pursuance of the act for calling out one hundred thousand Militia) to detach, arm, equip and hold in readiness, without delay, seven thousand men, being the quota allotted to this State, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions, viz. one-twentieth part Artillery, one-twentieth part Cavalry, and the rest Infantry or rifle-men.

We understand the Governor has appointed the following gentlemen his Aids-du Camp, who have accepted the appointment, and intend immediately equipping themselves for the field. They will, of course, rank as Colonels.

DUNCAN CAMERON, Esquire. H. G. BURTON, Attorney Gen'l of this State. ROBERT H. JONES, Attorney of the U. S. for the North-Carolina District. BEVERLY DANIEL, Marshal of the North-Carolina District.

We have been favoured by Brigadier General POLK with the following list of appointments in this State, in the new army.

FIELD OFFICERS.

James Wellborn, Colonel. Archibald F. McNeill, Lieut. Colonel. Benajah White, Second Lieut. Colonel. Thomas Taylor, First Major. Daniel M. Forney, Second Major.

Captains of Artillery.

Isaac T. Avery, Philemon Hawkins, John A. Mebane.

Captain of Cavalry.

John R. Stokes.

Captains of Infantry.

George Cloud, Philip Brittain, Jesse Copeland, Owen Clinton, Robert Mitchell, John H. Freeling, Joseph Bryant, Mark Hardin, Abner Pastour, Thos. J. Robeson.

First Lieutenants of Artillery.

Joseph Winston, jun. Robert R. Ruffin, William J. Cowan.

First Lieutenant of Cavalry.

Archibald H. Sheed.

First Lieutenants of Infantry.

George Kincannon, William Tisdale, Abner S. Lewis, Charles Luttrellough, James Ward, Alexander King, George Strother, Hugh H. Carson, William Mears, John Graham.

Second Lieutenants of Artillery.

Edwin Sharp, William Chaffin.

Second Lieutenant of Light Dragoons.

David Evans.

Second Lieutenants of Infantry.

Hamilton Brown, Robert Mebane, Thomas Baker, Richard Plummer, Jacob Summey, jun. Spruce M. Osborne, Emanuel Hawkins, Thomas C. Wilhight, John Street.

Ensigns.

Anthony G. Glyn, William Taylor, William Carson, John Pritchard, Francis Jones, Thomas J. Armstrong, James Noane, Anthony M. Dickson, Robert Logan.

We understand the Field Officers are expected to meet in this City, in the course of a few days.

FROM EAST FLORIDA.—By a gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the stage from Charleston, we are informed that the day before he left that city, he conversed with a gentleman just from Amelia Island, who stated that the Revolutionists in East Florida continued their operations; that they had lately made an attack on the Fort of St. Augustine, but were repulsed by the garrison with the loss of three men killed. They were not, however, discouraged by this loss, but intended soon to repeat the attack, for which purpose they were collecting reinforcements.

The bill at present before Congress, to authorise, under certain restrictions, the importation of British goods, is advocated on the ground that it would enable our merchants to get from England, in some of her most useful manufactures, the amount of from 20 to 30 millions of dollars of American property, said to be due for our produce, and which will otherwise have to remain there during the war. Another object stated is, to bring home such of our vessels and seamen as are at present in that country. The bill is, however, strongly opposed, as opening a door to mercantile fraud. It is doubted whether any thing near so large a sum be due from British traders to our merchants; and it is believed that if the intercourse were permitted, for however short a period, it would be the means of introducing into the country a quantity of British Goods surpassing all calculation, to the great relief of the British Manufacturers, and to the great injury and discouragement of our infant manufacturing establishments.

Advices from Paris, as late as the 14th of March, have been received in Philadelphia, which state that all matters in dispute between the United States and France, have been satisfactorily adjusted and that a treaty of commerce has been likewise agreed upon, and was to be forwarded by the Hornet. Some other important matters were also said to be mutually agreed upon in a separate treaty. We have seen several letters, all concurring in this information—and there remains not the least doubt on our mind of its authenticity. Aurora.

More like war.—The Governor, says the Albany Gazette, by an instruction from the President of the United States has ordered out 1600 of the militia of this state, to garrison our northern and western frontiers.—500 we understand are intended for Niagara, 500 for Oswego, and the residue probably for Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence.

Major JOHN BRECK, of Northampton in Massachusetts, a gentleman of intelligence, independent in his fortune, of irreproachable character, and heretofore a decided Federalist, has, since Henry's disclosure, come out openly in support of the Republican cause. In a letter to a federal friend, which is published in the Boston Patriot, Maj. Breck declares, that "these documents have forged an irresistible conviction on his mind that a wicked and dangerous conspiracy has existed and now exists, between the leading federalists in New-England, particularly at Boston, and the British Government; and that if the perusal of these documents did not convince his friend of the truth of such a conspiracy, he did not know that a conviction would follow if one should rise from the dead."—We have no doubt many other honest federalists will be convinced as Major Breck was, and act as he has. There is nothing more honourable than to acknowledge and abandon error, and avow and embrace truth. T, American.

The venerable Charles Thompson, who was Secretary to the revolutionary Congress, is at the head of the Republican Ticket for Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States for the state of Pennsylvania. We love to see such early and uniform, able and faithful patriots, honored by their country in their declining years. Ibid.

Two British Frigates have taken a station in Delaware Bay, in ten fathom water, and suffer no vessel to pass until she has been boarded and examined.—Both frigates shew the American colors. Ibid.

More than 100 sail!—The eighteen American vessels lately captured by the British, make the whole number taken under the Orders in Council above one hundred sail!—Since the British have, by their folly, lost all their commerce, they are determined by piracy, to have all ours. Ibid.

Many merchants who pushed hard to get their vessels out before the Embargo, will have a hard pull to get them in again! Ibid.

MR. HUTCHINSON lately declared in the British House of Commons, that "he was forced to say that England acted most tyrannically and unjustly towards America. The rights which the minister claimed for England were those of plunderers," &c. He said "if the administration should continue to act on the system which had been hitherto pursued, they would soon shake the monarchy to its foundation, and bury the constitution beneath its ruins."—This is undoubtedly true—but how different is it from the language of some who call themselves Americans!

VESSELS BURN'T BY THE FRENCH.—The federal electioneering story that 17 American vessels had recently been burnt by two French frigates, turns out to be a hoax, as we expected. A gentleman who arrived at Newburyport in the schr. from St. Barts, which was said to have brought the news, declares that a very different report was current there, to wit—That said French frigates had recently burnt 17 vessels, 15 of which were English, Spanish and Portuguese—the other two were probably those of which we have previously heard. Solem Reg.

OPPOSITION TO MINISTRY.—The London Prints state, that Earl Cholmondeley is the only recruit that the Regent's Minister has been able to draw from the ranks of opposition to his standard. The Opposition is beyond doubt one of the strongest in point of talents, if not of numbers, that has ever appeared in G. Britain. Most of the Prince's early friends have refused to associate in his cabinet. The Earl of Darnley has been offered the place of groom of the stole and has refused it. Earl Moira was offered the blue ribbon, and rejected it with disdain. The Marquis Wellesley retired in disgust. His son has resigned as a Lord of the Treasury. The Orders in Council and the Claims of the Catholics, are with them the great bones of contention.—And strange to tell, the mild and conciliatory Mr. Canning himself is in opposition to the ministry, on Mr Brougham's motion. The elevation of Lord Castlereagh to the very post which Mr. Canning had filled under a former ministry (that of Secretary for foreign Affairs) was not very well calculated to sweeten the blood of Mr. C.

The torrent of opposition is swelled likewise by the murmurs of the mercantile interests of Liverpool, and Hull and other towns, and of the manufacturers of Staffordshire, Nottingham, Leeds, Sheffield and Birmingham. And last, though not least, by the indignant cries of the great body of the fish nation. Eng.

Rumors are as "thick as black-berries!"—And what is strange enough, there seems to be some substance in them.—1st. That Mr. Granger has received a private letter from Mr. Barlow, stating that France is about to accommodate, on the most advantageous terms, the boundaries of Louisiana—stretching as far W. as Columbia River—that she has even granted us more than was expected. 2ndly, that a commercial arrangement also is on the tapis which removes some of the restrictions on our trade.

The authority for these statements is principally Letters from Washington addressed to gentlemen in this City.—The Hornet, doubtless, waits for these Conventions; the report of her arrival turns out to be "Norfolk news."—In the 3d. place, that the Secretary of the Navy has given orders to Commodore Rodgers and Porter to sail with the President and Essex to the Delaware Bay, and order out the frigates, Guerrier and Belvidere now said to be at an anchor in our waters. (The same authority as above.) "When Greece meets Greece, then comes the tug of war. Ib.

There is no truth in the report of the Hornet having been seized by the French Government. An arrival at Providence from Fecamp informs that the Hornet was expected to sail on the 22d March. This arrival has brought dispatches from France, which have been forwarded to Washington.—Dem. Press.

THE BLOODY LIST!—In addition to the Bloody List of American Seamen, savagely butchered by British blood hounds, we have now the name of William Hancock, a native of Marblehead. He was kidnapped some years since, and was hung on board a British ship of war for killing a British lieutenant while attempting to make his escape. [By the laws of the British empire, a man is justified in defending himself against a press gang by taking their lives.] It is thus that G. Britain "conciliates" America!

The last Essex Register contains the names of sixteen unfortunate Seamen, all belonging to Marblehead, who have been impressed by England, and are now on board British ships of war.—Some of them have been in captivity for eighteen years. Boston Chronicle.

50,000 Dollars.—The federalists are endeavoring to prove that the President gave the British Spy 48,000 dollars for his disclosures. Whether this is true or false, we care not. "A disclosure of this magnitude (said a distinguished federal gentleman, who despises the "leading characters") is worth half a million to the American nation." We think so too. We should like to know how much certain characters gave Henry to erase their names, and to pledge himself that he would never reveal them. We suspect that ere long it will turn out that Henry received over 50,000 dollars in Boston. Boston Patriot.

The London papers state, that the Marquis Wellesley resigned his office in consequence of the Prince Regent's retaining Mr. Perceval in the cabinet as first minister. In his audience, he told the Prince that he "could not continue to act under Mr. Perceval."

Above 30,000 barrels of flour were shipped from Alexandria the week before last. The price has fallen from \$8 to 5.

The cultivating of sugar is said to have been successfully commenced in Georgia last year.

Harrisburg having by law become the seat of Government of Pennsylvania, the public records and papers, amounting nearly to 40 wagon-loads, have been removed thither, & deposited in the new fire proof offices.—Ib.

THE LAWS—AND INDEPENDENCE.

The determinations of the country are at length expressed by the government, in the provisional measure of an EMBARGO. It is the duty of every individual citizen how to rally under the standard of the laws—and to maintain that independence, on which the liberties and happiness of this nation and our posterity must depend.

The time has arrived when the artifices of Foreign Influence must meet the indignation of every faithful citizen—the time is come when the authorized agents—whether avowed like the Bonds and Allens, or disguised like the Henrys and Stuarts and Britiels, must meet from every American, the firm expression of the national feeling. The time has arrived when the voice of treason can be no longer concealed under the specious pretext of supporting the constitution—and when the separation of the union is not to be preached up under the shameful title of Washingtonian or disciples of Washington. The only parties that can now exist with honor or fidelity, are the party of the American people against the Enemies of America. Aurora.

Seneca Page, who is charged with counterfeiting Bank Notes, and for whose apprehension a reward of one thousand dollars was offered, arrived in town this morning, under the care of Messrs. Farrington and Townley, two active police officers of the city of New York. He is on his way to Baltimore, where his trial will be had. Dem. Press.

We copy the following anecdote from the speech of Mr. Clay, in the House of Representatives of the U. States on the Navy Bill. "To illustrate the commercial habits and enterprize of the American people, he would relate an anecdote of a vessel built and cleared out at Pittsburg for Leghorn. When she arrived at her place of destination, the master presented his papers to the custom house Officer at Leghorn, who would not credit them, and who said to the master "Sir your papers are forged; there is no such place as Pittsburg in the world; your vessel must be confiscated!" The trembling Captain laid before the officer a map of the United States—directing him to the Gulf of Mexico;—pointed out the mouth of the Mississippi; led him a thousand miles up it to the mouth of the Ohio; and thence another thousand up to Pittsburg. "There sir, is the port whence my vessel cleared out!" The astonished officer, before he saw the map, would as soon have believed that this ship had been navigated from the moon?"

For the benefit of persons who may be so unfortunate as to be bitten by any of the many Mad Dogs which are at present in this part of the Country, we state, that Doctor F. CYRUS, of Grove Hill, in Warren County, in this State, is in possession of a Medicine which he asserts is infallible for preventing the dreadful effects of Hydrophobia, consequent on such bites without some preventive, which medicine he will furnish on application, on reasonable terms.

MARRIED.

Near this city, on Wednesday evening last, John Williams, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Cumberland county, to Miss Martha Lane, daughter of the late James Lane.

DIED.

A few days ago, Mrs. Hinton, widow of the late Capt. Henry Hinton.

At Augusta, (Geo.) on the 7th inst. where he had recently removed from Charleston, Mr. Matt. Sully, late of the Charleston Theatre—"Alas! Poor Yorick! where be your gibes now?—your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the audience in a roar?"

Postscript.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

Tuesday, April 14.

The Clerk being absent, Mr. George Magruder was unanimously appointed Clerk pro tempore.

Several members obtained leave of absence.

Mr. Calhoun, from the committee on Foreign Relations reported a bill making further provision for the army of the U. States. [This bill embraces some details necessary for the organization of the military force.] The bill was twice read and committed.

The engrossed bill "for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the River Mississippi and island of New-Orleans," was read the third time and passed.

The House spent some time in committee of the whole, on the Post office and Post road bill—the committee rose and reported sundry amendments to the bill; and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 15.

Mr. Lewis, reported a bill authorizing an increase of the capital of the Bank of Washington; which was read a first time.—Committed.

Mr. Calhoun, from the Committee of Foreign Relations, reported a bill authorizing the departure of ships and vessels from the ports and harbors of the U. States in certain cases. [This bill exempts from detention such vessels as have been freighted by the U. States, such as vessels destined for the Barbary coast, &c. previous to the laying the embargo.] Twice read and committed.

Mr. Johnson reported a bill to extend the right of suffrage in Illinois Territory and for other purposes; which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The doors were closed and galleries cleared, &c. for a short time; and when they were again opened, the House adjourned.

Thursday, April 16.

Mr. Wheaton presented sundry documents concerning the capture and destruction of the American brig Comet by a French privateer, on the 28th of January last; which were read, and after debate, referred to the Secretary of State. Some other business of little importance.

Friday, April 17.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for authorizing the departure of ships and vessels from the ports and harbors of the U. States in certain cases. No objection being made to the bill it was reported to the House.

Mr. Pitkin enquiring the object of the bill, Mr. Calhoun stated that vessels chartered by the U. States might now be detained by the Embargo; that such a case had occurred in relation to a vessel chartered by the United States and bound to Algiers. To such cases this bill would apply a remedy.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the House went into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish an ordnance department. In the course of the reading of the bill—

Mr. Wright stated to the committee of the whole that the bill was drafted in pursuance of a project transmitted from the War Department, and drawn up, he believed, after consultations with the commander in chief, Gen. Dearborn. The utility of such a department he said was demonstrable, and it had been proved by experience to be necessary.

Mr. D. R. Williams, moved to strike out the first section of the bill, urging in support of the motion that the object did not warrant the expeditious attendant on the establishment of a new Department; that the duties assigned to this Department were such as peculiarly attached to the Quarter-Masters department; and that it was establishing, without occasion, new offices, and creating a department where no necessity existed. It would be, he said, quite as rational to make the door-keeper of this House the head of a department.

Mr. Wright replied; impressing on the House the necessity of the proposed establishment, and the propriety of according assent to such an organization of the army, as the proper officers had recommended, unless very strong reasons could be adduced against them.

Mr. Tallmadge concurred in the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, and spoke at length in support of it. He admitted the necessity of some such officer as a superintendent of ordnance, to whom returns should be made, and at whose hands the state of the ordnance might be at any time required; but it would necessarily encumber the operations of the army, &c. to burden it with such an establishment as this. Mr. T. stated the practice of the Revolutionary army in this respect, &c.

The question on striking out the first section was decided in the affirmative by a large majority; and

The committee rose and reported the bill. A motion was made by Mr. D. R. Williams to recommit the bill to the committee who reported it, with a view to changing the nature of the arrangements proposed. He committed.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making provision for the army of the United States.

An ineffectual attempt was made by Mr. Wright, to procure an amendment to the bill going to place all the military officers of the U. States of the same grade on equal footing as to pay and emoluments. The mover stated that at present the brigadier-general of the old army, the oldest brigadier (General Wilkinson) received much less pay than those of the two additional establishments. The amendment was rejected on the ground of its inapplicability and irrelevance to the present bill; being properly a subject of distinct consideration.

Mr. Sheffey moved to strike out that section of the bill which authorises the appointment of two additional major-generals, and four additional brigadier-generals, whenever in the President's opinion the public service shall require it.

This question was widely debated. In support of the provision, it was said that the number of officers now authorized was not greater than was absolutely necessary to command the troops; and cases might occur in the progress of a war, in which the regulars under an inferior command might be embodied with the militia or volunteers, and it might be necessary to appoint an Officer to take the command. Separate detachments might also be made from the main army, requiring more general officers than at present belong to the army. On the other hand, it was contended that the militia must be commanded by their own officers; that they cannot constitutionally be superseded by any officer to be appointed over them, and therefore this clause could not be defended by the argument urged to support it; that moreover it was not proper to vest so great a discretionary power in the Executive, &c.

After much debate and some warmth—

On motion of Mr. Lacooc the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

Recruiting for the additional military force has commenced, and promises to progress vigorously and with much success, if we judge from the facts which have come to our knowledge. By the 30th of last March, we learn, on enquiry, that recruiting instructions and money for bounties, &c. were forwarded to every quarter of the country. The appropriations for the support of the additional military force were made on 21st of February; on the 24th of February near 600 nominations of officers for that army were made to the Senate; on the 12th of March those nominations were confirmed by the Senate, and within three days thereafter the mails carried official notices of appointment to the Officers in every section of the country. The law for the establishment of a Quarter-Masters Department did not pass until the 28th ult.—immediately after which the recruiting orders were issued. We have collated these facts, in order to explain, to those brave spirits whose ardor cannot brook delay, the reason why the hour of preparation has seemed to them to "limp so tediously along."—N. Intel.

The Democratic Press states that WM. JONES, Esqr. declines accepting the appointment of Commissary General of the United States.

By the returns of the Massachusetts Election which have come to hand, it appears probable that the federal candidate CALEB STRONG, Esq. is chosen Governor. When the whole returns are received, we shall lay them before our readers. Nat. Int.

The report of two British frigates being off the Capes of Delaware, proves to be unfounded. Petersb. Intel.

John Martin, charged with having attempted to bribe certain members of the Assembly of New York, and for whose apprehension the Governor had offered a reward of \$750, has been taken in Vermont and brought to Albany, where he is lodged in gaol.