

means been met by the humane English? American alliances are formed with the ruthless savages, they are instigated to butcher our brethren; and six dollars is paid to them by the polished Britons at fort Malden for every American scalp they bring in whether torn from the head of an infant, a virgin, a matron, or a soldier!

In addition to the insults offered to the brave troops who were basely delivered up to them by gen. Hull, we learn that the captains of vessels who have been carried into Halifax have been very badly treated. Many of them have been plundered of their private property and small stores, even to their shirts! This dishonorable conduct of the English will nerve every American against them and the exclamation of every patriot will be, "let the war be carried on with vigor, till British prisoners receive good treatment from Americans at Halifax, and till the Indians are rendered neutral by the expulsion of their equally barbarous instigators."

Foreign Intelligence.

PROPOSITION OF PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Copy of a Letter, addressed by the (French) Minister of Foreign Affairs to Lord Castlereagh, Secretary of State for foreign affairs to his Britannic Majesty.

PARIS, April 7, 1812.

SIR—Your Majesty, constantly actuated by sentiments friendly to moderation and peace, is pleased again to make a solemn and sincere attempt to put an end to the miseries of war. The awful circumstances in which the world is at present placed, have induced a resolution in the mind of his Majesty, the result of which has been to authorise me to explain to you, sir, his views and intentions. Many changes have taken place in Europe for the last ten years, which have been the necessary consequence of the war between France and England; and many more changes will be effected by the same cause. The particular character which the war has assumed, may add to the extent and duration of these results. Exclusive and arbitrary principles cannot be combated but by an opposition without measure or end; and the system of preservation & resistance should have the same character of universality, perseverance and vigor. The peace of Amiens, if it had been observed, would have prevented much confusion.

I heartily wish that the experience of the past may not be lost for the future. His Majesty has often stopped when the most certain triumphs lay before him, and turned round to invoke peace. In 1803, secure as he was by the advantages of his situation, and in spite of the confidence which he might reasonably feel in anticipations which fortune was about to realise, he made proposals to his Britannic Majesty, which were rejected, on the ground that Russia should be consulted. In 1808, new proposals were made in concert with Russia. England alleged the necessity of an intervention which could be no more than the result of the negotiation itself. In 1810 his Majesty having clearly discerned that the British orders in council of 1807, rendered the conduct of the war incompatible with the independence of Holland, caused indirect overtures to be made towards procuring the return of peace. They were fruitless, and the consequence was, that new provinces were united to the empire.

In the present time are to be found united all the circumstances of the various periods at which his Majesty manifested the pacific sentiments, which he now orders me again to declare that he is actuated by.

The calamities under which Spain, and the vast regions of Spanish America suffer, should naturally excite the interest of all nations, and inspire them with an equal anxiety for their termination.

I will express myself, sir, in a manner which your Excellency will find conformable to the security of the step which I am authorised to take; and nothing will better evince the sincerity and sublimity of it than the precise terms of the language which I have been directed to use. What views and motives could induce me to envelope myself in formalities suitable to weakness, which alone can find its interest in deceit?

The affairs of the Peninsula, and the two Sicilies, are the points of difference which appear least to admit of being adjusted. I am authorised to propose to you an arrangement of them on the following basis:

The integrity of Spain shall be guaranteed. France shall renounce all idea of extending her dominions beyond the Pyrenees. The present dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain shall be governed by a national constitution of her Cortes.

The independence and integrity of Portugal shall also be guaranteed, and the house of Braganza shall have the sovereign authority.

The kingdom of Naples shall remain in possession of the present monarch, and the kingdom of Sicily shall be guaranteed to the present family of Sicily. As a consequence of these stipulations, Spain, Portugal and Sicily shall be evacuated by the French and English land and naval forces. With respect to the other objects of discussion, they may be

negotiated upon this basis, that each power shall retain that of which the other could not deprive it by war.

Such are, sir, the grounds of conciliation offered by his Majesty to his royal highness the prince regent. His Majesty the emperor and king, in taking this step, does not look either to the advantages or losses which this empire may derive from the war, if it should be prolonged; he is influenced simply by the considerations of the interests of humanity, and the peace of his people, and if this fourth attempt should not be attended with success, like those which have preceded it, France will at least have the consolation of thinking, that whatever blood may yet flow will be justly impulsive to England alone.

I have the honor, &c.

THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Answer of Lord Castlereagh, secretary of state for foreign affairs of his Britannic Majesty, to the letter of the (French) minister of foreign relations.

London, Office for Foreign Affairs, April 23, 1812.

SIR—Your excellency's letter of the 17th of this month, has been received and laid before the Prince Regent.

His royal highness felt that he owed it to his honor, before he should authorise me to enter into any explanation upon the overture which your excellency has transmitted, to ascertain the precise meaning attached by the government of France to the following passage of your excellency's letter: "the actual dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain governed by the national constitution of the Cortes."

If, as his royal highness fears, the meaning of his proposition is, that the royal authority of Spain, and the government established by the cortes, shall be recognised as residing in the brother of the head of the French government, and the cortes formed under his authority, and not in the legitimate sovereign Ferdinand VII, and his heirs, and the extraordinary assembly of the cortes, now invested with the power of the government in that kingdom, in his name and by his authority—I am commanded frankly and explicitly to declare to your excellency, that the obligations of good faith do not permit his royal highness to receive a proposition for peace founded on such a basis.

But if the expressions cited above, apply to the actual government of Spain, which exercises the sovereign authority in the name of Ferdinand VIII, upon an assurance of your excellency to that effect, the Prince Regent will feel himself disposed to enter into a full explanation upon the basis which has been transmitted, in order to be taken into consideration by his royal highness; it being his wish to contribute, in concert with his allies, to the repose of Europe, and to bring about a peace, which may be at once honorable not only for Great Britain and France, but also for those states which are in relations of amity with each of these powers.

Having made known without reserve, the sentiments of the Prince Regent, with respect to a point on which it is necessary to have a full understanding, previous to any ulterior discussion, I shall adhere to the instructions of his royal highness, by avoiding all superfluous comment and recrimination on the accusatory subjects of your letter. I might advantageously, for the justification of the conduct observed by Great Britain at the different periods alluded to by your excellency, refer to the correspondence which then took place, and to the judgment which the world has long since formed of it.

As to the particular character the war has unhappily assumed, and the arbitrary principle which your excellency conceives to have marked its progress, denying, as I do, that those evils are attributable to the British government, I at the same time assure your excellency that it sincerely deplores their existence, as uselessly aggravating the calamities of war, and that its most anxious desire, whether at peace or at war with France, is, to have the relations of the two countries restored to the liberal principles acted upon in former times.

I assure your excellency of my respect,
CASTLEREAGH.

MUSIC, DRAWING, &c.

MRS. SAMBOURNE.

HAVING signified to the Trustees of the Raleigh Academy her intention of relinquishing her situation as Superintendent of the Female Department, at the conclusion of the present Session, wishes to inform her Friends and the Public, that she shall continue to reside in Raleigh, and, at the commencement of the ensuing year, will instruct a few Young Ladies in Music, Painting, Embroidery, &c. so that Students in the Academy, and others, will still have an opportunity of acquiring these polite accomplishments.

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September 17.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

BEING desirous to remove into the County, offers the HOUSE and LOTS which he now occupies in Germantown, for sale. He deems it unnecessary to give a particular description, as he supposes any person inclinable to purchase, will view the premises, suffice it to say, that the advantages which this Property possesses, either as to local situation or convenient improvements, for a Store or Tavern, are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and perhaps not surpassed by any in the upper country.

Cash or Negroes will be expected in payment, and possession given whenever required.
ANDREW BOWMAN.
Stokes County, June 20.

Domestic.

Trenton Sept. 21.

Military movements.—Gen. Bloomfield reached his head quarters, Plattsburg, on the 8th Sept. As late as the 11th, he had 3000 troops under him, and more were daily coming in. No attack had been made on any of our posts in that quarter, nor was any apprehended—on the contrary, the British were busily employed in defensive preparations, in fear of an immediate invasion from our army.

On Saturday week captain Burd arrived at the encampment near this city, with a very fine troop of Cavalry, from Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Their stay here is expected to be short.

On Monday last a detachment of marines marched through this city from Philadelphia for the frontiers.

On Wednesday afternoon capt. Smith left the encampment near this city, with his troop of cavalry, for Albany.

On Thursday arrived at the depot near this city, and on Friday pursued their march for the northward, about 400 infantry of the 16th regt. under col. Pearce.

Northumberland, Sept. 8.

On Sunday last passed through the town upwards of 300 regular troops, under the command of col. Boerstler on their way to Detroit. We understand that a number more will be on in a few days.

Our Volunteers.—On Wednesday last the Sunbury and Northumberland Volunteer Rifle Company, commanded by Jared Irwin, Esq. left this place for the general rendezvous, at Meadville, Crawford county. They made a truly military appearance; and from our knowledge of them, we confidently assert, that a more patriotic, or a more courageous band, never "trod the tented field." We anticipate their return crowned with laurels.

We learn, that at Derristown, eight miles from this place, they were joined by a company of infantry from Catawissa, and the Milton, Washington and Danville rifle companies—composed of a brave hardy set of men, who burn with a desire to extend the glory of the American name. They have our best wishes.

Steuersville, Sept. 16.

TO ARMS.—On Sunday last an express arrived here from Cleveland, with orders from Maj. General Wadsworth, for a second draught of the militia towards Cleveland. They are to march on Monday or Tuesday next.

Bennington Vt. Sept. 16.—Wednesday afternoon, about 400 U. S. infantry, under the command of Col. Larned, arrived in town, and early next morning pursued their march for the frontier.

Natchitoches, 4th August.

A force of 2000 Republicans are now collected on the river Sabine. General Adair, who leaves this place to-morrow with 300 (all Americans) goes to meet them. Mr. Johnson of Rapide, who is appointed a colonel, will also very soon join him with about 300 men. When these parties are united they will form a respectable force; indeed such is the present power of the Republicans that all communication with the interior is so impeded, that for the last three months not one Spaniard has arrived here for the purpose of making purchases.

New Orleans, August 22.

The Senate have this day received a message from Governor Claiborne, inclosing a letter from General Wilkinson calling on the Governor to place at his disposition, without delay, 2200 militia of this state.

Canaudangua, Sept. 15.

FALSE ALARM.—The inhabitants of this town and vicinity were alarmed on Wednesday morning last, about 4 o'clock by a report that a detachment of British and Indians had landed at the mouth of Genesee river. In the course of a few hours, it appeared that the report was false, and that it was founded entirely upon the circumstance of three British armed vessels having chased some of our merchantmen into the harbor at the mouth of the river, and there fired upon them.

Although the alarm was unfounded, its effects furnished cause of joy & pride. There were certainly 7000 men under arms, or marching to their different rendezvous, before counter orders were issued. The spirit of Americans was roused. Hoary-headed veterans and zealous youths unitedly rushed forward to the ranks, to repel the foe. Party spirit was forgotten, and men of all parties, sects and creeds were found rallying under their country's standard. The general enthusiasm spread from rank to rank and from man to man; and furnished an infallible pre-arrangement of the reception an invading foe might expect.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The wooden oracle called the Boston Centinel, applauds the idea of an imaginary suspension of the public purchases of homespun Woolens, Kerseys, &c. in consequence of the late importations from England; that information is probably from the same source, that Congress was informed last session of several millions of articles and garments—which had no other existence but on paper. The fact however is, that no orders were suspended by the purchasing officers as alleged—on the contrary, effective and precise contracts have been made for domestic manufactures to an extent more ample and sufficient than on former occasions.

Kerseys of the finest quality, superior to any thing imported, have not merely been contracted for, but great quantities received. With one manufacturer alone, we believe contracts have been made for cloth for military clothing sufficient to clothe 10,000 men; a contract is formed or forming with a single woollen manufacturer of New-Hampshire,

to furnish in monthly portions at the rate of 5000 yds. per month. The supplies from domestic resources, are so ample as to keep foreign monopolists and forestallers in check—and after the present year, such are the resources of the country, that we shall not require a single article of foreign manufacture to supply the army, should it be required to clothe 50,000 men.

Heretofore the clothing for summer reached the troops in the midst of winter, and the winter clothing, after the winter had passed; the system of supply was so conducted that no article was ever at its destination at the required time, nor was any article such as was authorised by public authority, or required by public credit and probity. The case is now altered—the moment the miserable fragment of supplies, heretofore laid in, are expended, the public force will appear in a manner creditable to the nation and comfortable to the soldier—and the defenders of the country will not be sacrificed by the detestable hypocrisy of an economy which cost the public more than the greatest extravagance. The country has now been found competent to supply blankets in any quantity, and superior to any imported, and at more moderate prices.

The system formerly was to have every thing too late—by way of saving wear and tear.

The system now is to have every thing provided in time. If we should have fifty thousand men in the field next year, the provision for them will not be provided after they are embodied—it will be provided before hand.

The supply of arms in future will not be provided in such a manner as to ruin or discourage the ingenuity and industry of our own people; nor to render the condemnation of the arms of a whole regiment the first necessary step upon their going upon service; arms must now be provided of a fit quality and proper workmanship, and they must undergo a rigid and faithful inspection; the inspectors *envis*, must do their duty, no connivance with contractors, no allusions to plate on the side-board; buttons will not be any longer imported from abroad, at a higher price than they can be found at home; the very same swords which have been rejected upon one inspection for alleged defects, will not now be received from a third person and at a higher price, and extolled as of superior quality.

The manufacturers of the country will now have it in their power, by the excellence of their goods, and by being satisfied with reasonable profits, to shut out all foreign competition; no article of woollen, linen, hemp or cotton, leather or iron—no cloth, shirting, tent cloth, saddlery or arms; no ammunition—or military stores, is required from abroad—and the preference is always given to home manufacture.

A single individual has undertaken to furnish a million of pounds of gun powder—cannon and grape shot is no longer received through which light and air can be admitted.—*Aurora*.

A CARD.

Colonel Symmes, of the senior division of the Ohio militia, presents his respectful compliments to Major General Brock, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces, white and red, in Upper Canada. Colonel Symmes observes, that by the 4th article of the capitulation of Fort Detroit to Maj Gen Brock, all public arms, moving towards Fort Detroit are to be delivered up—but as no place of deposit is pointed out by the capitulation, forty thousand stand of arms coming within the description, are at the service of Major General Brock, if his Excellency will condescend to come and take them.

From the National Intelligencer.

The late rumors from the westward of the savage barbarities committed by the Indians in British pay, have excited the sympathy of all feeling hearts, and the indignation of every man in the community against the hellish fiends who instigate them. But they are not unprecedented; they are not even to be attributed to the fortune of war. Every man who reads these lines well remembers that for many months preceding the Declaration of War our Western Border had witnessed similar scenes; and the fact was established that even in PEACE A PRICE WAS PAID FOR THESE MURDERS by the British agents on our frontiers—yes, for the murder of the unoffending border settlers. Independent of the support given to the savage tribes, and the general enmity inculcated to the Americans, the price for each American scalp was as precisely fixed, and paid as punctually, as the price of a bear-skin. It was difficult, however, for men of ordinary humanity, for men who were not educated in a destitution of all principle, to credit the fact; and we do not marvel that many doubted and some disbelieved it. But when it is ascertained, when no man can any longer shut his eyes and ears to the damning fact, that these barbarians are in British pay—when their employment is unblushingly recognised by the British officers, and they are distinguished as his Majesty's allies—what shall we say to those who endeavour to palliate such atrocities—nay, more, who endeavour to turn the current of popular feeling against the WAR as the cause of them? What of those who rave against the administration who wage a war to resist such and similar enormities—for every school-boy knows that the encouragement of these butcheries was one of the *causes* instead of being an effect of war. Listen to the language of a federal print, in a neighboring town, when announcing the late massacre of several families of men, women, and children, on the frontiers. He asks whether the people will support an administration, whose declaration of war has caused (observe! *has caused*) these scenes—and answers his own question thus: We quote his own language literally—"No, never; Give us A CHANGE; give us ANY BODY; ANY THING rather than total destruction of trade and UNIVERSAL MURDER, and a BLOODY LOSING WAR!" Yes, reader, this editor, by

way of remedying these distresses which end to, wants a change—any body—any thing—rather than war—any thing, preference to resisting the open aggressions and covert wiles of the enemy. Is this federalism? Are federalists willing to take ANY BODY and base administration to Britain, rather than the present administration and what the people calls a bloody losing war? We answer for them, No. But if this be not the obvious import of our text, what does it amount to? Any body or any thing in preference to war. What is meant by "any body," we very well understand; despising of success in the federal ticket; they are willing to vote for any ticket in opposition to the present administration. But what is meant by "ANY THING?" We cannot imagine, unless it be intended to mean any state of things. The sensation than this: that the writer would put down the war and those who carry it on, at any sacrifice, even should it be of our blessed government itself. One would suppose, in charity to his head and heart, that this had been a slip of the writer's pen, that he had in the perturbation of his mind given utterance to language his sober reason would have condemned. To this opinion we incline; for although a separation of the Union has been advocated in some of the federal prints, we are happy to see that the mere force of public opinion has put it down—and no man is now to be found who has the hardihood to advocate it. The same plea of error will not avail another editor in a town not a hundred miles hence, who has "in cool blood and unprovoked" doled out to his readers this same scrap about the "bloody losing war," to the great terror of all the little children in his neighborhood.—When such trash is substituted for political discussion, the Editors who utter it are not only guilty of circulating base coin, but show an utter contempt for the understanding of their readers in supposing that they are weak enough to be gulled by it.

Naval Intelligence.

The schooners Friendship & Citizen, both of N. York, and the former from Charleston, bound to New York, have been captured off Hampton Roads.

The British brig King George has arrived at Boston, as prize to the U. S. frigate Essex. She is a new vessel, and has on board 285 tons fine salt and 25 tons of coal.

A British ship, of 400 tons, coppered bottom, with 400 hds. and 20 tierces of sugar, 140 puncheons of rum, 20 tons of coffee, and 60 tons of log-wood, armed with 14 guns and 25 men, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. on the 17th ult. She was captured by the privateer Revenge of that port.

The British brig Elizabeth of 230 tons and carrying 10 guns and 10 men, has been captured by the Saratoga, Capt Moon, of Baltimore, and sent into Savannah, where she arrived on the 2d ult. She was loaded with sugar, coffee, rum, ginger and logwood.—The engagement was severe—five men were wounded.

The British brig Ocean, with a cargo of sugars and rum, arrived at New York, Sept. 22. She was from Jamaica bound to England, and was captured on the 6th, by the Saratoga of New York. The prize passed thro' the British squadron un molested, with a flag of truce displayed.

The French privateer Diligent lately captured, off N. York, the British brig Laura, and the ship Alert, lately captured by the frigate Essex, and sent to Halifax, as a cartel with prisoners, has arrived at N. York with 232 American prisoners, exchanged at Halifax.

SIX-PENCE REWARD.

AN AWAY, from the Subscriber, living in Stokes County, on the 3d inst. an Apprentice Boy, named ROBERT BRIGGS, about 17 years of age, dark hair, yellow eyes, and dark complexion. Any person who will deliver said Boy to me, shall receive six pence Reward. CHA'S VEST, Sen. Sept. 4, 1812.

HORSES FED.

THE Subscriber informs the Members of the General Assembly that he has in his care the Lot and Stables belonging to the Widow Mitchell, in Raleigh which are in complete order to receive 20 or 25 horses, at thirty cents per day. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to render full satisfaction to all those who favor him with their custom, as he intends to keep the Lot and Stables for a considerable time. Any gentleman, wishing to use his horse, can have him at a minute's warning. JOHN PENNINGTON. Oct. 8, 1811.

State of Tennessee,

Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals, do Circuit, July Term, 1812.

James Moore,

William Irwin, Robert Irwin, James Irwin, Anna Lenira Irwin, Robert Dirkins, Robert J. Moore, John William and Mary his wife, Hugh M. Dowell and Margaret his wife, Anderson & Sarah his wife, Andrew HERRIN and Polly HERRIN.

THIS day comes the Complainant, by his Counsel; and it appearing to the Court, that the Defendants, except R. J. Moore, are not inhabitants of this State, whereby the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served on them; It is, therefore, on the motion of the Complainant, Ordered, that publication be forthwith made in the Clarion printed in Nashville, and in some paper printed in Raleigh, in the State of North Carolina, three weeks successively, commanding the said Defendants (the said Robert J. Moore excepted) to appear here on the first Monday in January next, and answer the said complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken for confessed against them. A Copy—Test,
JOHN L. EWING, Clerk.