FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, Murch 27. LATEST FROM LISBON.

Or. Seturday morning arrived at this port, the ship Enterprize, Burger, in 34 days from Lisbon, which por he ki at the 19 h of February.

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

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the cartel sh ps United States and Miverva, London papers to the 26th of d shuary, inclusive, are received at the Office of the Mercantile Advertiser-They are exceedingly barren of intelligence ; and our readers will coincide with us in opinion when we infim them that the following are the only articles contained in them worth copying.

The passengers inform that there were great discontents in all parts of in a becoming manner-matines, artillery, Europe under the controut of Bond-parte, even in France, and that the Em-peror was concentrating all the force he hot work wext spring. A golden opportuniperor was concentrating all the force he could muster on the Oder, to keep the Russians in check, and to prevent the Prussians and Poles from revolting.

Capt. Burger, from Lisbon, which place he lef. on the 17 h Feb. inf rms, that a packet arrived there the day before he sailed, in 10 days from England, bringing London accounts to the 7th of February, but that there was no news of any importance.

L ND N. JAN. 25.

We this day resume our extracts from the Gottenburgh papers received yesterday. Government, by the same conveyance, received dispatches from Lord Cathcart, dated Jan. 2. N. S -They contain no fresh military events ; but there is a Proclamation signed by Prince Kulusoff Smolensko, addressed to the people of Germany, and particularly the King of Prussis, declaratory of the Emperor Alexander's enxiety to restore the balance of power of Europe, and all the lustre and extent of dominion to the thrane of Erederic II. The accounts from Poland and Prussia are of the most animating and interesting character. Our extract yesterday stated that the presence and interposition of the King were not able to restrain the expression of the public joy at the reverses of the French, in the theatre of Berlin. This feeling prevailed thro' the whole city, in which the French. were attacked; and many of them massamed by the citizens. Events at Vienne, the capital of the father-in law of Bonaparty-it is said several inh bi tants had, of their own accord, iffum nated their houses, and celebrated with by the success of the Russian arms. thus appears the the descruction of the grand French army has already rest unde ed through all Europe, and produced a reaction in the public mind, which has completely braken all those spells and churms by which his good fortune had hitherto enabled Bouaparte to hold it in captivity. Even the King of Sweden is soid to have departed from the system of caution and reserve which he has hitherto pursued, and, plucking courage from the laurels of Russia, bas ordered the French A mbassador to leave his capital. The Emperor Alexander has been received with the most lively demonstrations of joy at Wiloa ; and, it is said, that at Moscow trade and ma-Aulaciures tevive in an extraordirary manner. Two thousand five hundred shops are already built, and the market place is every day thronged with a prodigious number of buyers and sellers. The miserable inhabitants, who effected their escape into the neighboring wilds and wastes; on the approach of the French, have no doubt seized the first opportunity to return, and seek shelter in the ruins of their former homes .-The assignment of respective headquarters in Prossia, for the several corps that lately constituted the grand French rmy, appears to be only a ruse de guerre. The French corps announced on their march for Knnigsherg, Marienberg, Merrenwerder and Thorn, were stated at 25,000 men each, and accommodations ordered accordingly at every stage ; but they had already gone to " that boorne from whence no traveller returns."

Exwact of a letter, dated Leverpend, Jan. 26, 1813. " As all letters are now inspected by the transport beard, we can only give you the state of our market. No news

Extract of a letter from Dover, (England) January 22, 1816

The declaration of this government made t the suggestion of Canning and drawn up ir William Scott, seems to have answer by Sir William Scott, seems to have answer ed the purpose in this country. Before this paper appeared the manner in which Mr. Monroe had placed the great question to Ad-miral Warren, gave us the advantage ground here even in public opinion, but the public opinion is so easily led by the national pre-judic s, which, in the best of times are strong against us is now, wholly, I may say, on the side of the ministers, and it is to be feared, that is the present feverish state of our relations with other countries, this government will succeed in involving us with Russia al At this moment formidable preparations are making in the naval arsenals of this kingdom, to " bring us to our senses," this is the language of the day, and there is reason to believe we shall have a visit a ta Copenha gen-as we know the character of our enemy I trust we shall be prepared to receive him ty has been lost in the last campaign-they now talk of sending 17 or 18,000 men to Ca nada in April. This I suppose is predicated on the evacuation of the Peninsula by the French in the ensuing summer, an event by no means impossible, as matters are now going in the north. Napoleon will now have occasion for all his resources.

British manufactures in great abundance are going daily to the "eninsula, for the pur-United States as Portuguese and Spanish goods. Great quantities are also shipping for Pensacola to be smuggled by the south, and many of our Yankees are at this moment in London engaged in making large purchases for this infamous traffic in favor of the public chemy. Prices of grain and flour are very low in Spain and Partitigal, owing to the actual scarcity of money to pay for them, and the enormous loss by exclange ; this trade is near its close as to profit, and if our people can only know how to avoid an un profitable trade it will be well. The license trade between this country and France is a an end-and under existing circumstances a peace between the United States and this country is not to be calculated upon., The capture of two of their frigates is felt to the remotest corner of this island."

Hereiofore the federalists of our state have affected to condemn the violence which has characterised the conduct of their eastern brethren. Their resistance to the laws ; their criminal neutrality, when the rights and liberties of their country were in jeopardy ; and their diabolical threats to ruin; if they could not rule, by dissolving the urion, have, at least in oppearance, met the marked disapprobation of the federalists of New York. But the times have altered. The federal leaders, intoxicat, ed with power, and relying upon the tacit acquiescence of their followers, which they think they have secure with the cords of their benevolent societies, have thrown off the mask, and avowed themselves the friends to the Northern Canfederacy.

It was distinctly declared in debate, that the object of this confederacy was to starve the government into a peace, by withholding all aid and assistance which could facilitate a vigorous prosecution of the war on our part, and the intimation was thrown out, that if Vermont could be brought into their interests, the south should be made to tremble. The object of the war was declared to be the protection of a few foreigners, who were described as the offscourings of society. The practice of im presement was said to be one which G. Britain could not and ought not to give up. One of the Speakers, taking the Massachusetts report as his data, went into a mathematical calculation of the number of native Americans retained by the British, and gave it as his sober bellef, that it did not exceed 10 or 12!

According, then, to the estimation of these gentlemen, the capture of G. Britain, during peace, of more than nine hundred of our merchant vessels, (officially stated by the Secretary of State) is nothing; the official report from the Departmentof State, stating that G. Britain held in bondage more than six thousand of our most useful citizens, is nothing ; the opinion of Com. Rodgers in corroberation of this fact, is nothing ; and (passing strange) even the British testimony of capt. Dacres and the mus ter books of their frigates; which substantiate the fact, are for once rejected as nothing. In fine, in the estimation of these gentlemen, Piracy and Man. stealing are peccadillos, which G. Britain may commit upon us with perfect impunny, and without affording any just cause of complaint.

declared, depended the safety of the empire This last concession was made, certainly in the most ungracious and exceptionable manner possible; but this only renders in the more evident that it was exterted by the pressure of our counteracting measures. If this important concession was procured by pacific measures, is it unreasonable to expect still more important concessions from the joint operation of the non-importation and the war !

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND -A lying in Caswell Lounty, on the man road leading from the Gours House to Hillsbo rough, nine miles from the former, and twenty from the latter place, containing 671 acres; lies remarkably level, and is well adapted to culture of corn, wheat, rye, cotton, &c. affording several good springs, two or three of which are convenient to a very desirable eminence to build on.

This Land is well worth the attention of parson wishing a good seat in this country. as there is not perhaps such another trace of unimproved land in the county of Caswell .---Payment will be made as easy to the purchaser as circumstances admit.

E. GRAVES Caswell C. H. March 16,

Six Cents Reward.

DUNAWAY, from the Subcriber, living A ju Stokes County, a bound Lad, by the same of James Martin. He left the house of the Subscriber on the 28th of December last. The above Reward will be given if brought home, but no expenses paid. March 2, 1813, WM JOHNSTON.

By Authority of the State of North-Carolina SCHEME of the Oxford Academy Lottery. \$:000 1 prize of \$2000 13 1000 do. 1000 500 500 do. **Č00** 200 3 da, 600 6 do. 100 20 tickets each 2000 20 do. 20 1000 dre 50 800 40 20 do, 1200 80 15 do. 1000 100 10 do. 1860 3.0 do. 1072 prizes 7 Nor two blanks \$15,500 2028 blanks S to a prize.

3100 tickets at 3 dollars each, is \$15,500 The cash prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent,

Stationary Prizes as follows : First 500 drawn blanks, entitled to \$6 each.

BT HIS EXCELLENCY William Hawkins, Esq. GOVERNOR, Captain General, and Commander in Chief, in and over the State aferesard, A PROCLAMATION: WHEREAS I have this day been informed that the fourth funget Monday in May next has been fixed on for the meeting of the next Congress of the United States-an event which renders it expedient and neces. sary that the elections for Representatives should be held earlier than the imes prescribed by law :

State of Porth-Carolina :---

Now, therefore, by virtue of the sy. thority in me vested by an act passed at the last Session of the General As sembly, entitled " An Act dividing the State into Districts for electing Ropes sentatives to Congres-," and to the end that the Freemen of this State may be represented in the next Congress at its first Session, commencing as afore, said, I DO issue this my PROCLA. TION, hereby command og and requiring the Sheriffs or other returning uficers of the several counties composing each District, to couse | olls to be open. ed and kept, and elections held for Representatives to the Congress of theU. nited States, on Friday the 30 h day of April next, at the several places estub. I shed by law in their respective coun. ies :- And further, to meet for the purples of comparing the polls, on the Thursday nex sfler said elections, at the plates prescribed by the shire recited Act of the General Assemntr.

IN testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Scallof the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same as the Ci y of Raleigh, this eleven h day of March, in the year of our Lord one mousand eight hundred and thuteen, and of the lide. pendence of the United States the ZZXVII. William Hawkins

B: His Excellency's command, JUNIUS SNEFD, Priv. Secretary.

JANUART 26.

Several of the 74 gup ships lately launched, and seasoning, are ordered to

IMPRESSMENT.

The London Political Review, of December last, concludes some remarks on the Presi dent's Message to Congress, in the follow

" If there be men of either nation, who make a pr ffer of their services while at peoce with each other, although it is to fight the enemy of their country there can be but little blame; but to force those services cannot be just ; and what is not justifiable cannot well be satictioned by any plea of necessity -Thus far has America much reason of her side : but, says the advocate of the system, here is our stand, this consti tutes our maritime rights, those rights for which we ought to die contending And is this the liberal policy of a generous nation, to found her rights upon the wrongs of others? This the liberal principles of a free state, that would desiroy all freedom but its own? Our maritime lights! In what are these rights founded ? Is it not the law of force ? Do we not say, " We will, because we dare -We take because we are strong ?"-And yet we call the Ruler of France a tyrant ! Does he not sieze, because he is the strongest; and would control the powers of the world, as we would reign upon the world of waters? Let casuists evolve the difference in principle; and yet we call ourselves a liberal people, in love with freedom even to excess the friends and patronizers of all who would be free, the emancipators of a struggling world ! It is now, however that these maritime rights appear to have reached their elimax-the moment is arrived that their utility, as well as their authority, will be brought under discussion : but shall they be relinquished? Why not, if they are found to be upjust ? and as for their utility except to gratify a false feeling, or the little vanity of our naval commanders, we cannot discover its indispensable existence to the safety of the British empire ; as by a natural deduction, what is indispensable with us, and absolutely necessary for our national existence, can be of litthe consequence to our neighbors-and thus is the old maxim reverted to, that RIGHT CONStitutes RIGHT ; the very principle we deprecate in others, and one that should be deprecated by all mankind. The dominion of the seas will, therefore, form one of the several. coints which are to be comprized in the " definitive and comprehensive adjustment of existing controversies ;" and, if it be true, that it is the fixed determination of our vigorous ministry to resist every encroachment of the old system, the war may be considered at once as interminable."

From the National Advocate. DEFENCE.

The providence and foresight of the War Department having divided the whole territory of the Union, into great military districts, and this State, (New-York) south of the highlands, with New-Jersev, forming the third district, a general officer of approved fidelity will ultimately be appointed to its command. In the mean time General Izard, a soldier of distinguished talents and patrotism, has assumed the command in this city; and we trust, that under his aus pices the business of its detence will be seriously undertaken. As to the counsels of those who would advise us to abandon our dwellings & property on the approach of the enemy, and to fly into the country, we can consider them in no other light than as proceeding from the spirit of cowardly disaffection. On the contrary, a determined spirit of resistance, manifested by the preparation of every means in our power, may deter. our crafty, cruel and insolent foe from making the attack. At any rate, we are confident that with the aniple resources and faculties which may be exerted to repel it, he will have cause to repent his rashness. To this end nothing is wanting but the spirit of discipline and patriotism. The former may be soon acquired by assiduity and practice; the latter, alas ! must spring from the heart, and cannot be kindled by the clearest conviction of the understanding. Those who love their country do not require long and intricate demontsratious of her wrongs to inflame their ardor. They feel how much she has been injured and insulted, and their desire for vengeance is like the sense of individual honor, which once wounded, will brook no delay, nor listen to a parley.

On the other hand, those whose hearts are with the enemy, have fuel constantly ministered to their passions and prejudices by factious writers, who would fain persuade them to believe that these passions and prejudices are patriotic ; and that they are doing their country service by depreciating her pretensions, and elevating those of the ene; mains but for those, who are yet uninfected | will afford JOSEPH GALES, by the political insanity of the day, to rally together, and dismissing the ocious badges. and distinctions of party, present a firm phalanx of brothers, determined to live free, or die. Much as the power of the enemy is vaunted by his parasites, we cannot forget that he is the same whom we have so often beaten by land and by ses : who has never, since we were a people, defeated us in battle with an equal force. Nor let us despair of ultimately obtaining the objects for which we contend, by the supposed unbending character of perseverance in his pretensions .-Although G. Britain never yet made, one magnanimous concession, nor one dictated by a sense of justice, yet she has repeatedly yielded to a sense of fear. Influenced by this, she yielded to Ireland, in 1777, what for ages she had deprived that country ofshe offered to yield to Holland, in 1782, the principles of the armed neutrality, in order to detach that power from its connexion with the United States and France-and she yielded, in 1812, to this country her orders in council, the darling policy of her ministany and spon which, they had repeatedly

First drawn ticket, 200 of Hars. First drawn ticket on the 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th days, 50 dollars each.

Ditto on the 12th, 14th, 16th and 18 h days, 20 doilars each.

Ditto on each day, from the 20th to the 39th, inclusive, excepting the tickets constituting Prizes, 20 Tickers each,

The said 20 prizes to consist of the Num bers from 101 to 500, inclusive; each 20 of the said 400 to be one prize, the first 20, or lowest number, for the 20th day, and so reguiarly ascending to the 39th.

First drawn on	the 40:h day,	8200	
Ditto,	42d day.	100	2
Dittoj	45th day,	500	ļ
Ditto,	48ch day,	1000	
+ Ditto,	50th day,	100	
The Manamana	the second she	S	ż

The Managers present the foregoing Scheme to the public, in the confidence that not only the laudable object of the Lottery, but the great inducements held out to advenurers, will insure a speedy sale of the Trukets. The proportion of Prizes has seldom been exceeded, and they are so arranged as that the purchaser of a single number, by having the prospect of drawing twenty others, may calculate on his chance of obtaining two or three of the best prizes, for the trifling sum of five dollars.

The drawing will commence on the first of October next, and be finished without delay, THEB. LITTLEJOHN, WILLIAM ROBARDS, WILLIS LEWIS, THOMAS HUNT, WM. M. SNEED,

Pickets, at 5 dollars each, tor sale at the Min rva Office, Raleigh. March 25.

NEUSE NAVIGATION. N conformity to the provisions of an Act L of the last General Assembly, entitled an " Act for opening and improving the Navigation of Neuse River," Books will be opened in the .ity of Raleigh, under the direction of the undersigned Commissioners, on the first day of April, and be kept open until the 15th day of July next, for the purpose of receiving Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of F fty Thousand Dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars euch, to be applied, under the direction of " The Neuse River Navigation Company," or the opening the Navigation of that River to Crabtree Falls, in the vicinity of Kaleigh This object, so interesting to every portion of citizens residing on or near the Waters of Neuse, or to the westward of the proposed head of Navigation, can undoubted y be effected at an expence that may be deemed mon derate when compared with the beneft s to be derived from it The Planters of Wake, and the adjacent Counties, who wish to enhance the price of their Products, and add to the value of their possessions, will embrace the present opportunity of doing it. Independently of these very strong motives to prompt subscriptions, the Stock must, at no distant | buttons each, the cuffs not faced but to have my. In this state of things, nothing re- period, become valuable from the Revenue it on each four buttons, the skirts to fall back

GENERAL ORDERS. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DY an Act passed at the last session of our D General Assembly, Il's Excellency the Comman er in Chief is authorised to prescribe the Unif rm of the General and Field Officers of the Militia of this State. In pursuance of which, he directs that the same shall be is follows : The Uniform of the Generals and their Aids de-Camp, shall be dark blue coan, buff linings, cape and cuffs, yellow buttons, standing collar, full to the breast, with two buttons on each side, about five inches from the end, plain breasted, three rows of buttons ten in each, and the rows about three inches spart to button ; the pocket flaps scolloped, the edge of the lining to shew four buitons under each flap partly covered by it, and the skins hocked over. For Summer, white vest and pantaloons. For Winter, white vest and b'ne pantaloons, with buff let in the scams from the hips down ; Suwarrow boots, black leather stocks, chapeau de bras, with a loup of gold lace, two gold tassels, black cockeries with a golden eagle in the centre, black plunes with red tops, red sashes, yellow hilted swords suspended from a belt buckled rout d the wast. The Adjutant General, a red plume, two golden epaulettes; Major Generals, with two s ars on the strap of each epaulette ; Briga. dier Generals with one, and the Adjutant General with one star. Aids to have the same uniform as the Generals, except they are to bave white plumes with red tops, and epaulettes without stars. The Adjutant Generst will wear a gold laced coal, and in every other espect will be diessed as a Brigadier General

Field Officers of Infantry. The Uniform of the Field Officers of Infantry, shall be dark blue coats with scarlet linings and collar, white buttons, and to be made in every respect as those prescribed a bove for the General Officers; the cuffs to be plan with four buttons on each. The under cloaths for both Summer and Wincer, tobe like those to be worn by the Generals, except their blue pantaloons will have scallet let m the seam's instead of buff : Suwarrow boots chapeau de bras with a block cockade and silver engle in the centre, black feathers upt with red to be worn by the coloreis, and white tipt with red by the Majors; epablenes of silver : Each Field Officer to wear one out leach shoulder : Sword, silver mounted to be worn with a while cross belt about three incles wide . Red sashes and black leather stocks.

Casalry.

The Colonely and Majors of Cavalry 10. wear coais made of dark blue cloth, with scatlet linings and collars; the skirs of the coats to fall six inches below the hip bout, yellow buttons, standing collar with two but tous about four inches from each end, pism breasted with three rows of buttons, the rows about three inches a part and to contain tet so as to shew the hips, and on each wirts row of four buttons. Under cloatins' for the Summer and Winter, and boots like those di rected to be worn by Field Officers of Infaning wo golden epaulettes, black stocks, caps to be of black leath, with bear akin over the crown, and a red sash tied around the same in a small bow behad with short ends, black cockades with a golden esgie, and white lea thers tipe with red ; red sashes, swords to be yellow and sinug over the right shoulder, in a buff coloured beit about three inches wides

be prefered for service without delay. Such line of baule ships (third rates) sestand in need of triffing repairs, are to be surveyed for completion also.

A person of respectability has just preised from Litarelines with the intelligence of an order having reached that place for an embargo on all the ports of France. He also states, that the English newspapers, which used to he received there regulariy, have been di. rected in be bornt.

It is no longer a matter of doubt that the French Charge des Affaires lef-Stockholm in disgrace, as has been stated. The letters from Gottenburg al lude to the fact as an event generally known ; and it is equally certain, the he was conducted out of the country by the pelice.

From the Albany Argue of March 23.

Mr. Terton's Resolution, authorising a loan to the national government, after being debated three days in Assembly, was finally negatived on Filday-Nays 51, Ayes 43.

The debate on this subject, brought, forth from the lederal leaders a full developement of their principles and their views; which are of a nature to excite the abhorrence of the bonest and patriotic of their party, and the benest indig-Ballen of theirspp opents

CALVIN JONES. HENRY SEAWELL. Commissioners.

Raleigh, March 23,

The Subcription-Book is opened and several names entered upon it. It lies at J. Gales's Bookstore, where persons wishing to ubser be, are requested to appir. April 2.

THE Subscriber has obtained a pr vate and commodious Apamment at Mr. Wa SHAW'S, on Fayetteville Street, where he offers his services to his friends and the public,

Scrivener and Accountant.

His ability as a Scribe is well known ; and his knowledge of Accounts such, as to induce him confidently to offer himself in that line. In a word, all species of Writing will be executed with neatness, correctness and dispatch-He would also devote part of his time to Surveying. Such persons as may be desirous of obtaining elegant Draits of their landed Estaves, may be gratified, by application as above to DANIEL DV PRE. Kalego, March 24 1912

Artillery. The Colonels and Majors of Artillery all wear Uniform like that prescribed for Lotan iry Officers of the same grade, except eyen

If any of the Generals or Field Officers which will be yellow. have had their uniform coats or namented with lace or cord, it is to be understord that shy are not hereby required to cause it to be take By order of the Commander in Chief ROBERT WILLIAMS,

Adjutant General of the Miluis Curoing.

Baleigh, March 29, A. D. 1815.