

AN ANSWER.

Memrs. Henderson & Co.

I HAVE observed in the Infirmary, a paper printed in Halifax, of the 14th inst. a Petition addressed to the Honorable the Legislature of North Carolina, objecting to, and praying them not to pass a law authorising the building a Bridge across Tar River at Washington.

When the building of a law is contemplated, I hold it as a correct principle that all the effects and bearings of that law should be placed in a clear, just, and candid, point of view, so that its utility or disadvantages, whichever it may possess, should stand exposed to public observation.

The first objection advanced is, that the Bridge will impede or entirely obstruct the passage of fish, which the God of Nature evidently intended for the inhabitants of the county where the writer of the Petition resides.

The fallacy of this objection is easily shown. Tar River (at Willow Point) two miles above where the Bridge is contemplated to be thrown across, is said to be about one hundred yards wide, and it is the design of the friends of the Bridge to leave open two hundred yards of the deepest part of the River at the Bridge.

The town of Washington and the surrounding country, as well as the traveller most certainly would be materially benefited by this bridge, inasmuch as the communication between the Town and the Country, lying on the opposite side of the river, would be greatly facilitated.

The communication from Norfolk, Edenton, Plymouth, &c. with Newbern and Wilmington, is generally performed by the way of Washington, and consequently have to cross the ferry, be the weather inclement as it may.

The great general utility that the public derive from bridges over large and precarious water courses, is as well known, the subject here cannot require a comment.

A CITIZEN OF BEAUFORT COUNTY. August 24th, 1812.

ry, and would unquestionably prove so oppressive in its operation, that a favourable hearing would at no time be doubted.

I ask in the easiest language of enquiry where is the absurdity in passing such a law? Is it possible there can be oppression in erecting a bridge over a river sufficiently wide (about 200 yards) frequently to render it dangerous crossing in a Ferry Boat, more especially with horses in inclement weather.

Another word on the power of Courts.—The writer seems to insinuate in strong terms, that the Court has the power to order the building of this bridge if it is thought useful and necessary. Admit that the Court has the power to agree with builders, and give them the toll for a term of years.

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Williamsborough Academy.

A TEACHER will be wanting in this Academy the ensuing year. The Trustees (in consequence thereof) have appointed the undersigned or any two of them, a committee to contract with any person sufficiently qualified, who will undertake to act in that capacity.

JOHN HARE, STEPHEN NEED, WILLIAM RODERIS, JAS HAMILTON Williamsborough, Sept. 11, 1812. 40cf.

Lands and Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to his possessions in Dinwiddie, offers for sale, his lands, mills and distillery in Gaswell county. His lands consist of sundry tracts adjoining or near to each other, containing in the whole, about eleven hundred acres: they lie almost two and a half miles from Gaswell court house, on the waters of country line creek—these lands are well watered and well timbered.

The dwelling house is new, large and commodious: it is 38 feet long; 56 feet wide; contains ten rooms, besides two large apartments in the cellar—seven of these rooms are neatly plastered, and one elegantly papered—it is situated on an eminence which commands a view of the court house & all the surrounding country; there is a good framed kitchen and other convenient out houses.

I will sell this property in whole or in part, to suit the convenience of the purchaser—good bargains will be given for cash or for negroes, or for good bonds payable at some early period.

SOLOMON DEBOW. 27th September, 1712. 40—f.

COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Rockingham county, on the 15th instant, a Negro man who says his name is GREENOCK, that he belongs to Thomas Gregory, of Charlotte county Virginia: he appears to be about thirty years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, of a yellow complexion, stout made, branded on the left cheek with the letter G, and on the right, with T, and his left ear crumpled. The owner will do well to come forward, pay charges and take him away.

NEWMAN JONES, Dealer. Rockingham county, N. C. Sept. 21, 1812—40-31pd.

A Steady Journeyman Tailor,

A GOOD Workman will meet with constant employment from JOHN S. RABOTEAU. Raleigh, October 1, 1812. 40-4f.



He comes The noisy herald of a busy world.

Foreign.

SIXTH FRENCH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY. Wilna, July 11.—The king of Naples continues to follow the enemy's rear guard. On the 5th he met the enemy's cavalry in a position upon the Dzianna. He caused it to be charged by the brigade of light cavalry, commanded by general baron Subervic.

gades, charged with the greatest intrepidity. They overtook a line of Russian dragoons and hussars, and took 200 prisoners with their horses. When they arrived on the other side of the Dzianna, they broke down the bridges, and shewed a disposition to defend the passage of the river.

Gen. count Sebastiani arrived on the same day at Vilzino, whence the emperor of Russia had departed on the preceding evening.

Our advanced guard is upon the Dwina. Gen. count Nansouty was, on the 5th of July, at Postawoni. In order to pass the Dzianna, he proceeded six miles farther on the right of the King of Naples.

The general of brigade Roussel, with the 9th regiment of Prussian light cavalry, and the 2d regiment of Prussian hussars, passed the river, overthrew six Russian Squadrons, sabred a great number and took 45 prisoners, with several officers.—General Nansouty praises the conduct of general Roussel; and mentions with commendation lieutenant Borke, of the Prussian hussars, the sub-officer Kratze, and the hussar Latze.

On the 3d of July, communication was opened between Grodnno and Wilna, by Lida. The hetman Platoff, with 6000 Cossacks, when driven out of Grodnno, moved towards Lida, and found there the French posts.

General count Grouchy occupied Witchnew, Traboni, and Soubotnicki. General baron Pejot was at Perchia, general baron Borde Scuit was at Blakhtoni, marshal the prince of Eckmuhl was in advance at Bobrowitzki, pushing heads of columns in every direction.

Platoff retreated precipitately on the 6th, to Nokolpaw. Prince Bagration having set out in the beginning of July from Wolkowish on his route for Wilna, was intercepted in his march.

The king of Westphalia was, on the 9th, at Nowogrodesk; general Regnier at Xeninna; magazines, baggage-waggons, quantities of medicines, and straggling parties, fall into our hands every instant.—The Russian divisions are straying in these countries without any previously arranged route.

General Baron Colbert took at Vileika, a magazine of 300 quintals of flour, 100,000 rations of bread, &c. He found also at Vileika a chest containing 200,000 francs in copper money.

All these advantages have scarcely cost the French army a man. Since the opening of the campaign there have been but about 30 killed in all the corps, about 100 wounded, and 10 prisoners, whilst we have already taken from 2,000 to 2,500 Russian prisoners.

The prince of Schwartzberg passed the bridge at Drogitschin, pursued the enemy in different directions, and made himself master of many baggage-carts. The prince of Schwartzberg praises the reception he has met with from the inhabitants, and the spirit of patriotism which animates these countries.

Thus, ten days after opening the campaign our advanced posts are upon the Dwina. Almost the whole of Lithuania, containing four millions of inhabitants, has been conquered.

The projects of the emperor were from that time plainly unfolded, and he had no time to lose in carrying them into execution. Thus the army has been making forced marches from the period of passing that river, in order to advance by means of manœuvres upon the Dwina; for the distance between the Vistula and the Dwina is greater than that between the Dwina and Mosiera or Petersburg.

The Russians appear to be concentrating themselves upon Danaburg; they give out that it is their intention to wait for us, and to give us battle before we enter their ancient provinces, after having abandoned Poland without a contest, as if they were constrained by justice, and wished to restore a country badly acquired, inasmuch as it had not been gained by treaties, or by the right of conquest.

The people of Poland are in motion on all sides. The white eagle is hoisted every where. Priests, nobles, peasants, women, all call for the independence of their nation. The peasants are extremely jealous of the happiness of the peasants of the grand duchy, who are free; for whatever may be said to the contrary, liberty is considered by the Lithuanians as the greatest blessing.

The peasants express themselves with a vivacity of eloquence, which would not seem to belong to the climates of the north; and all embrace with transport, the hope that the result of the struggle will be re-establishment of their liberty.

The peasants of the grand duchy have gained their liberty, not that they are richer, but that the proprietors are obliged to be moderate, just, and humane; because otherwise the peasants would quit their lands in order to seek other proprietors. Thus the noble loses nothing; he is only obliged to be just, and the peasant gains much. It must be an agreeable gratification for the heart of the emperor, to witness, in crossing the grand duchy, the transports of joy and gratitude which the blessing of liberty, granted to four millions of men, has excited.

Six regiments of infantry are just ordered to be raised by a new levy in Lithuania, and four regiments of cavalry have been offered by the nobility.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, September 25.—By the arrival of the brig Georgina, captain Storr, in 27 days from Liverpool, London dates to the 13th of August, have been received.

By a gentleman who arrived at this place from Westport, (Henry county) on Sunday, we learn that on Thursday evening last a party of Indians (believed to be Delaware) made a descent upon Pigeon-Roost settlement in the Indiana Territory, about 22 miles from Westport, and slaughtered a number of families.

INDIAN MURDERS.

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The utmost consternation and terror prevailed among the inhabitants—large numbers had crossed the river for safety and are now in Henry county, where the citizens have generously afforded them every aid and comfort in their power.

As soon as the alarm was spread on this side of the river, the citizens of Henry county, were apprized of the danger, and immediately started for the aid of their neighbors.

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ATTACK UPON LOWER CANADA.

Montrelic, (Vt) September 17.—From all parts of the country we receive accounts of the movements of the troops and militia. Plattsburgh, New York, about 60 miles from Montreal, is their place of destination; where Generals Dearborn & Bloomfield have already arrived, with about 2000 men each. The 6th regiment under Colonel Simons; the 15th, Colonel Pike, and 13th, Colonel Schuyler, all New-England troops, are on the march to join the army at Plattsburgh, under General Dearborn; the 6th and 15th regiments from New-York, were to march the first instant. The Vermont troops are now at Plattsburgh. It is stated that General Bloomfield, of New-Jersey, is to command the van of the army on the expedition.

About 80 of the United States troops from New-Hampshire, and between 4 and 500 of the drafted militia of this state, passed through town the present week, on their way to Plattsburgh.

From the best accounts we can collect there are stationed between Montreal and St John's, from 12 to 15,000 troops, regulars and militia. The fields, says our informant, are literally covered with tents and camp equipage. The militia are well trained and completely equipped and uniformed.

General Dearborn enter the territory, he ought (if he means not to be humbled or defeated, to have 25 or 30,000 men, as not a 3rd part exists of the Governor of Canada being able to bring this force into the field against them.

The Plattsburgh letter anticipates the speedy arrival there of Major Estlin with a battalion of light artillery; captains Brooks, Greaves, & all our New-England boys, and are confident from the experience of General Bloomfield they will be enabled to meet their enemy with some assurance of success.

Albany September 25, 1812.—Six—General Hill and aid arrived at the Head Quarters of General Dearborn yesterday morning, and in the afternoon, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Judge Masters, called on his Excellency the Governor. The Emperor Napoleon himself could not have attracted more attention.

Yesterday passed through this place for Niagara twenty-two large Pennsylvania waggons, each drawn by five horses, with clothing, &c. for the Army and Lake Navy. The same day arrived from New York, the ship Hardware, with ammunition, 32 pounds &c and 10 seamen destined for the lakes. It was somewhat interesting to see about 20 waggons with flags, &c conveying this cargo. A company of Flying artillery with 4 pieces, waggons, travelling kettles, &c accompanied them.