

MORE FULFILLING BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber not long since, perusing the Raleigh Register, saw there on an advertisement concerning two Fulfilling Mills... I mean my eye to the bottom to see who was about to erect more Fulfilling Mills, and behold I discovered my friend Robert Murray was the subscriber.

Cloth will be received at Messrs. Hargis and Womack's carpet store, in order to be fulfilled, and returned there when finished on the last Saturday in every month.

The subscribers received 4500 yards of cloth to fall from the first of September to the first of December.

THOMAS BIRD.

JAS. BOYLE, Fuller.

13 miles north-west from Hillsborough.

NOTICE.

All Persons are hereby cautioned against trading with or employing any of my Servants, without my permission. The laws will be enforced against those who disregard this caution.

SAMUEL HOGG,

NOW occupies the Tavern at Chapel-Hill lately kept by John Taylor, Esq. He is provided to entertain those who will favour him with their custom, and can accommodate sixteen or eighteen boarders, and flatters himself he will give complete satisfaction.

SAMUEL HOGG.

January 10, 1814.

Dr. Browne,

INFORMS the inhabitants of Cumberland county, Averasborough and its vicinity, that he has commenced the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

WOOL.

CASH and the highest price given for Wool at the STAR STORE, by H. HARRISON.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers his services as agent for persons having dealings with the State Bank at Salisbury. He will transact business upon the following terms: For presenting a note for discount, receiving the money and paying it over, one dollar.

THOMAS L. COWAN.

Dec. 15, 1813.

LOST OR MISLAID.

IN November last a judgment in favor of Dennis Crady against Samuel Guthrie and John Marshall as accusers, for the sum of fifty dollars, due the 13th of April last. All persons are hereby forwarded against trading for said judgment, and the said Guthrie and Marshall are notified to pay it to none but the proper owner.

W. FERRELL.

Wake, Jan. 19, 1814.

JAMES PITT, Tailor,

HAS removed his shop to Mr. Ross's buildings, next door above Mr. Fuller's store, and near the Market House. He continues to prosecute his business with fidelity and dispatch, and hopes for encouragement.

Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1814.

FOR SALE,

610 acres of Western Land,

Lying about 28 miles from Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, on Big Harpeth, which will be sold on reasonable terms, or exchanged for Lands in this State. The Land is said to be of a good quality, for which an undoubted title can be made by the subscriber.

JOSIAH DILLIARD.

Raleigh, Jan. 20.

COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Burke county, on the 19th of October last, a Negro Man, between 25 and 30 years old, of a yellowish complexion, tolerably stout made, bandy-legged, walks with his toes out, and had on a negro-cotton coat; the other clothes ragged and patched and of different kinds. Says he belongs to a man by the name of BROWN, in Barnstater county, supposed to be in the state of Virginia, and that his name is BUCK. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with according to law.

JOHN M'GUIRE, Jailor.

Jan. 20

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of HAND, given by Merritt Dillard to Alfred Jones, for fifteen pounds, seventeen shillings, on demand and payable the 10th February last, with a credit of three dollars endorsed on the back. All persons are hereby cautioned not to trade for the said Note, and the said Merritt Dillard from paying the same, as it is endorsed to the subscriber.

Wm. HARRIS.

Jan. 20.



FOREIGN.

MEXICO,

New-Orleans, November 27.

By a vessel from Vera Cruz, which arrived here on Tuesday, several letters have been received in this city, and we have been favored with the perusal of one of them, containing the following particulars:

The insurrection never had, even to the date of

His late, returned a character equally formidable and decisive. The insurgents have at length seized on Acapulco, one of the finest ports in the Pacific ocean, and perhaps the only safe harbour in Mexico; it is extremely situated for commerce with the East, and was once famous for its annual galleons to Manila.

It appears that Morelos, after having secured his posts in the southern provinces, and organized a powerful army, found himself sufficiently strong to detach several corps to intercept the communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico. The army which blockaded a valuable convey in the fortress Perote, at the departure of the above vessel, was estimated at 70,000 men.

N. B. We have just learned that San Blas, a port on the Pacific ocean, near Acapulco, has also fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of January 5.

The brig Ino, Weeks, of Boston, 66 days from Delfzyl, (about 60 miles from Amsterdam) with a full assorted Dutch cargo, arrived at Portland on Friday last.

Eight o'clock, P. M.—There is a report in town this evening that Bonaparte has got back to Dresden—how it comes—where it originated, I cannot learn—not much reliance is to be placed in it—it may have been circulated for speculative purposes, as a thousand others are with us for the like purpose.

The above report of the re-taking of Dresden by Bonaparte, is too ridiculously false to require an exposure. Before that event happens, battles must be fought, and other towns taken on the bank of the Elbe. All the armies of the allied powers were on the left bank of the Elbe; Bonaparte was a fugitive one or two hundred miles from that river. Dresden is on the right bank of the Elbe—and yet, the first we hear is, that Dresden is taken!—Fed. Rep.

Boston, Dec. 8.

The late arrival from England had the effect to lull the rage of Speculation. Many articles were sold on Tuesday from 50 to 80 per cent lower than purchased a week before. Many have burnt their fingers and we hope the smart will teach them moderation.



THE WAR.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10th.

Extract of a letter from Canandaigua, dated Sunday evening, January 3, 1814.

" Amidst the general confusion, such facts as I can recollect, are as follows:—

" The British are in possession of Buffalo, which is not burnt, they have not advanced far on that road. General Hall's headquarters are at Batavia; but we have troops at Eleven Mile Creek. Our volunteers fled soon after the attack, and are coming home in droves. I have just learned that Mr. — has written, that on the ridge road they had advanced seventeen miles this side of Niagara; Colonel Hopkins' regiment are all under arms to meet them. There is no regular force, and the militia are dispersed. Few arms—little ammunition—no confidence—general complaints—no one at the head of affairs, but Hall, who however, has behaved very well, and seems to be uniting the public confidence a little.

" This will be a very distressed country before spring. We shall certainly have continual alarms, and shall know experimentally the success of burning and plunder."

A letter from the post master at Warren, to J. Johnson, esq. post master, Pittsburg, dated Warren, January 3, says,

" I am informed by the post master at Lower Saadusky, a party of forty men commanded by Lts. Larwell, Fisk and Davis, who were sent by Gen. Cass to reconnoitre on the river De Trench, were attacked by the British, three killed, two made their escape, and the rest taken prisoners."

ALEXANDRIA, JAN. 10.

A friend has favored us with the perusal of a letter, dated Sackett's Harbor, Dec. 28, from which we learn that the fleet at that place, has been stripped and laid up for the winter. The weather was remarkably moderate, and the Harbor entirely clear of ice. The men on board the fleet were much more healthy than they had been for some time previous; and were abundantly supplied with every necessary. The enemy are certainly building two vessels at Kingston: one of 150 feet keel. The writer supposes that some vessels will be commenced at the Harbor in a short time.

We have been informed from another source on which we can rely, that the stages from Albany were loaded for several days with ship carpenters for Sackett's Harbor.—Herald.

From the Borders of Erie.

Pittsburg, Jan. 5.—With feelings of agony we present our readers with the following alarming intelligence, received by a gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Erie, which place he left on Friday last.—It is unhappily entitled to the fullest credit.

If there is any hope left in the present case, it is, that we understand the fleet is so moored in the harbor of Erie, as to present a battery of from fifteen to twenty guns, from whatever point it may be attacked—that the ice is not sufficient to bear, should the enemy attempt to board, and that it is completely cut away around the shipping. We also learn that general Mead has issued circulars to all the colonels of his brigade, by express, ordering them immediately to march their respective regiments to the defence of Erie. May their patriotic efforts be successful! and the enemy be checked in his A-lary career.

having heard of patriotic young men of Pittsburg, fort Fayette, were their services, and the troops at To the Commandant this day for Erie.—Mer. coat Erie, or to whom it may

The British ship moored about 2000 re-

gulars, militia and Indians, at Black Rock; and after a severe engagement with the militia, under the command of Maj. Gen. Hall, forced them to retreat to the village of Buffalo; and, about six o'clock, to surrender themselves prisoners of war. The houses in the village were immediately committed to the flames—and about 3 o'clock this afternoon, almost entirely consumed. At the same time two large vessels, lying above Black Rock, were set on fire, and consumed. It is the avowed object of the British, as received by good authority, to proceed in a short time to Erie, for the purpose of burning the vessels in that port; and, as an inducement to the Indians to aid and assist them in this nefarious plan, full liberty is given them for their own benefit, wherever they may go. As the communication from this place to the eastward is entirely interrupted by the said Indians, &c. and as it is important for you to have the earliest information of the above, we recommend to you every exertion, to be in readiness, in case of an attempt to burn as aforesaid; and request of you, some assistance in men, arms and ammunition, as we have but few arms, and no ammunition. The time is alarming! Destruction is the order of the day!

On the retreat from Buffalo, Dec. 30, 1813.

ISAAC BARNES, Maj. Com.

Militia near Buffalo.

N. B. Information is just received, that the enemy have advanced up Lake Erie 8 or 10 miles, and destroy every thing as they pass.

From the Western Press.

TO ARMS!

MERCER, (Pa.) Jan. 3.

Our country is invaded. The enemy, whose course is marked by every species of depredation, calculated to distress our fellow citizens, is progressing towards Erie, laying waste every thing that comes in their way. Already has Buffalo, fort Schlosser, Manchester, Lewistown and fort Niagara, been swept from the earth by conflagration, the cries of infants, women, the aged and infirm, call loudly for protection and redress, and every man having a single drop of American blood flowing in his vein, will not refuse to repair to the protection of Erie, and shipping at that place.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

MEADVILLE, Jan. 1, 1814.

SIR.—In pursuance of General Orders of the most alarming nature, you are hereby commanded to march your regiment with all possible expedition to the town of Erie, there to perform a thirty days tour of duty, unless sooner discharged; the men to be armed with a sufficient rifle or musket, knapsack and blanket, in their power to furnish the same. A court of appeal will be held at the house of Nathan Patterson, of the town of Mercer, on Thursday the 7th of April next. As at present advised, it is not in my power to furnish the rations that the law contemplates; I shall, on its march to the place of rendezvous—and as far as in my power will furnish at Meadville and Waterford. You will, therefore, have this information communicated to your regiment, in order that each man may, if possible, furnish himself to eat.

WM. CLARKE, Brig. Insp.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Hoseck.

Albany, (N. Y.) Jan. 7.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Canandaigua, Jan. 2, 1814.

" Information has just reached town by express, that the enemy are eighteen miles this side of Lewistown, on the Ridge road, marching towards this place, with a force of above 1000, including Indians. Our force consists only of about four or five hundred effective men.—We are almost destitute of ammunition and guns. Our force is at or near Batavia. We are very much alarmed here for the safety of this village."

WASHINGTON CITY, JAN. 15.

FROM ERIE.—By private letters which have been received from Erie, dated on the 4th inst, we learn that the fears of immediate approach of the enemy had in a great measure subsided. By the last information received at that place, from persons sent out to reconnoitre, it appears the enemy do not design to attempt to approach that harbor before the ice on the Lake becomes hard enough to bear them. It is the opinion of every person there, that the fleet is perfectly safe; and in addition to the obstacles to their proceeding to Presqu'Isle, the enemy, if they attempt to destroy the town, according to their late incendiary mode of warfare, will find it defended by a large body of militia, who have repaired thither in a spirited manner for its defence. Many volunteers were on the point of proceeding from Ohio, but were turned back, their services being deemed unnecessary. It is our opinion that both the town and fleet are safe.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 10.

Copy of a letter from General M'Clure, of the New-York state troops, to the Secretary of War.

Head Quarters, Buffalo, Dec. 23, 1813.

SIR.—I regret to be under the necessity of announcing to you the mortifying intelligence of the loss of fort Niagara. On the morning of the 19th inst. about 4 o'clock, the enemy evacuated the river at the Five-mile Meadows in great force, consisting of regulars and Indians, who made their way undiscovered to the garrison, which from the most correct information I can collect, was completely surprised. Our men were nearly all asleep in their tents; the enemy rushed in and made a most horrid slaughter. Such as escaped the fury of the first onset, retired to the old mess-house, where they kept up a destructive fire on the enemy, until a want of ammunition compelled them to surrender. Although our force was very inferior and comparatively small indeed, I am induced to think that the disaster is not attributable to any want of troops, but to gross neglect in the commanding officer of the fort, Capt. Leonard, in not preparing, being ready, and looking out for the expected attack.

I have not been able to ascertain correctly the number of killed and wounded. About 20 regulars have escaped out of the Fort—some badly wounded. Lieut. Peck, 24th regt. is killed, and it is said 3 others. You will perceive, sir, by the enclosed General Orders, that I apprehended an attack, and made

the necessary arrangements to meet it, but for reason to believe, from information received, that the command did not in any respect comply with these orders.

On the same morning a detachment of militia, under Major Bennett, stationed at Lewiston Heights, was attacked by a party of savages; the major and his little corps, by making a desperate charge, effected their retreat after being surrounded by several hundred, with the loss of 2 or 3 who doubtless were killed; among whom were the sons of Capt. Jones, Indian interpreter. The villages of Youngstown, Lewiston, Manchester, and the Indian Tuscarora village, were reduced to ashes, and the inoffensive inhabitants who could not escape, were, without regard to age or sex, inhumanly butchered by savages headed by British officers palated. A British officer who is taken prisoner avows that many small children were murdered by their Indians. Major Mallory, who was stationed at Schlosser, with about 40 Canadian volunteers, advanced to Lewiston Heights, and compelled the advanced guard of the enemy to fall back to the foot of the mountain. The major is a meritorious officer—he fought the enemy two days, and contended every inch of ground to the Fifty-wary creek. In these actions, Lieut. Lowe, 33d regt. U. S. army, and 8 of the Canadian volunteers, were killed. I had myself 3 days previous to the attack on Niagara, left with a view of providing for the defence of this place, Black Rock, and the other villages on this frontier. I came here without troops, and have called out the militia of Genesee, Niagara and Chataugus counties en masse.

This place was then thought to be in most imminent danger, as well as the shipping, but I have no doubt is now perfectly secure. Volunteers are coming in in great numbers; they are, however, a species of troops that cannot be expected to continue in service for a long time. In a few days 1000 detached militia, lately drafted, will be on.

I have the honor to be, &c.

GEO. M'CLURE,

Brig. General Commanding.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The late descent of the enemy on our frontier, and the horrid outrages committed on our defenceless inhabitants, by the British allies, being laid to my misconduct as commanding officer of the American forces on the frontier, and although my conduct has been approved by the secretary at war, the commander and chief of this state, and by major general Harrison before his departure, still I deem it a duty which I owe to my own reputation, in order to put a stop to the evil reports, which are propagated against me, without knowing my orders, or the means which I had in my power to execute them, to give a brief statement of my most prominent acts since I have had the honor of so important a command.—On my arrival at Fort George, previous to the departure of Gen. Wilkinson with his Army from that post, I suggested to the general the necessity of marching out against the enemy at Cross Roads and Four Mile Creek, that his army with the addition of my militia, were sufficient to take or destroy all the British forces in that neighborhood, which would leave nothing more for the militia to do than to protect and keep in order the inhabitants of that part of the province, as otherwise our frontier would be liable to be invaded. This proposition, however, was not agreed to, as the general's instructions were of a different nature. The general left with me Col. Scott and 800 regulars who were to remain until I considered my force sufficient to hold the fort without them, when they were to march to Sackett's Harbor.

About the 12th of October the British army commenced their retreat towards the head of the lake, I issued orders for my militia to pursue, which was promptly obeyed. We advanced as far as the Twelve Mile Creek, and within a short distance of the enemy's rear-guard, when Col. Scott sent an express requiring me to return, and said that he would abandon the fort next day, and march with his troops for Sackett's Harbor, and at the same time detained my provision and ammunition waggon which compelled me to abandon the further pursuit of the enemy, and induced them to make a stand on the heights of Burlington. I was then left with about one thousand effective militia in fort George, and two hundred and fifty Indians, a force not more than sufficient in number to garrison the post. On the arrival of Gen. Harrison's army, I was elated with the prospect of uniting our forces, of driving the enemy from Burlington, taking possession of that post, and giving peace to the upper province and our frontier. We were prepared to march in 24 hours, when the arrival of commodore Chauncey with orders for that excellent officer, general Harrison, to repair immediately with his army in Sackett's Harbor, I remonstrated against his going off, as will be seen in a correspondence between the general and myself; but in vain. By which movement all my expectations were blasted, and I foresaw the consequences, unless reinforcement was immediately sent out to supply the places of the drafted militia, whose term of service would shortly expire. I considered my force, which had become ungovernable, as then insufficient to go against the enemy. The object of the last expedition to the Twenty Mile Creek, is fully explained in the general order which I issued on my return.

For six weeks before the militia were discharged, I wrote and continued writing, to the secretary at war, the necessity of sending on a detachment of militia or regular troops; that I found it impossible to retain the militia in service one day beyond their term; I also stated from the best information, the enemy's force. I offered a bounty of two dollars per month, for one or two months, but without effect. Some few of Col. Bloom's regiment took the bounty, and immediately disappeared, and I was compelled to grant a discharge to the militia and volunteers, which left me with about sixty effective regulars of the 24th United States infantry, under captain Rodgers, to garrison fort George.—I summoned a council of officers, and put the question—"is this fort tenable with the present number of men?" They unanimously gave