FAYETTEVILLE,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1814

The National Intelligencer of the 12th inst says,—From the following extracts of letters received by yesterday's mail from Louisiana, it appears probable, that the force under Gen. Jackson has achieved another victory over the enemy's force in the neighbourhood of Mobile. We hope the next mail from that quarter will afford us ample confirmation of this satisfactory intelligence:

"Franklin, (Ten.) Oct. 28.

"I have heard that Gen. Jackson has had a second battle with the British in the South, and come off victorious. He lost 16 killed, and 160 wounded. The enemy lost 400 killed on the ground. I have not heard how many wounded.

"Winchester, (Ten.) Oct. 29.

"Gen. Jackson has gone over, defeated the British again, and killed 400 of them."

LATEST FROM EUROPE

New-York, Nov. 9.

By the Danish ship Hannibal, Capt. Lorentzen, which arrived at this Sandy Hook yesterday morning, in 30 days from Bremen, attended by a convoy, on the 17th Sept. the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of the London Courier, to the 3d Sept. and Bremen papers of the 6th. From the former, the following extracts were made:

The passengers in the Hannibal informed us, that it was considered as certain that war would be declared between Russia and Sweden, and that the Neptune was to sail for America early in October.

The Great European Congress were to meet at Vienna on the 8th of Sept. and several of the Ambassadors had arrived.

The passengers also informed us, that it was reported Lord Wellington was in Belgium, at the head of 40,000 men; and that Lord Hill was to leave England for the coast of America about the 2d of Sept.

The papers contain very few articles on the subject of hostilities with this country. The continental powers, lately belligerent, are occupied in those internal arrangements which their new situation calls for, and their proceedings fill the greater part of the papers which have come into our possession.

LONDON AUGUST 30.

The report of the rupture of the negotiation with America has obtained some credit on account of the rise in the prices of cotton, tobacco, and other articles.—Large purchases have been made in London and Liverpool.

A message has been sent off from Ghent to America, and some delay will naturally take place; but we do not believe that there is any foundation for the report of the negotiation having been broken off.

Accounts from Bermuda state, that the number of troops from Bordeaux, that arrived there on the 21st ult. was 12,000, and that they were to proceed immediately to the United States, supposed against Long Island.

An order came down on the 29th ult. month, for sending 130 shipwrights from the Dock-Yard, to assist, it is believed, in the completion of some vessels required for service on the American lakes and coasts.

Ten quartermen, 200 shipwrights and 100 blacksmiths, are to proceed from Portsmouth dockyard to Canada, in the Zealous.

AUGUST 31.

It is still insisted that the negotiation with America has broken off, and that the British government has been applied to, to grant the privileges of a cartel to the Neptune American ship. It is added in a morning paper, that she had been ordered to quit Gottenburgh, and to repair to Brest. Mr. Gallatin, who is a native of Geneva, will, we are told, make an excursion to Switzerland, and the other Commissioners will pursue their several inclinations, with the exception of Messrs. Adams and Russell, who are to go to St. Petersburg and Stockholm to fulfil their appointed duties as Ministers to those Courts. Such of the American public Agents as return to America, viz. Messrs. Gallatin, Clay, and Bayard, and their Secretaries, are to be assembled at Brest, so as to be in readiness to depart the 1st of October next. Congress is to meet the last week in November, when it is probable, the Neptune will have arrived, and those persons will have submitted their statement of the progress and result of the negotiation to the Executive government at Washington.

Had the negotiation been entirely broken off, we apprehend that our government would have announced it officially.

It is the intention of the Admiralty, in consequence of the numerous captures made by the Americans, to be extremely strict with Captains who quit their convoys, at sea, or who, contrary to orders, sail without convoys. Prosecutions of masters of ships for neglect of this description, have already commenced.

SEPT. 2.

Speaking of the reported rupture of the Negotiation at Ghent, a morning paper says "In the first instance, the British Commissioners submitted a project which was to be considered as preliminary to the general objects of the Negotiation. This being rejected, a second series of proposals were made, which contained the substance of the preliminary demands, with some fresh propositions. These new terms were judged to be more objectionable than the former, and to be in fact, in this stage of the business, the Republican pleni-potentiaries gave a long but decisive answer, which were examined at the Regent's palace yesterday, and the business between the two Commissions.

"Since this communication was made, we are informed there has been no communication, and we have reason to think that the American Agents are waiting only for a formal notice from their Commissioners, that the discussions are terminated.

"It is said that the American Commissioners have not insisted on the introduction of any other principle than those which were originally alleged to have been the subject of examination.

"Orders were expected at Chatham for the return of the British Commissioners, and the report is, that Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Goulburn have already quitted that city, in consequence of orders received from this government.

"Nothing has yet been published in Ghent officially, or otherwise, of the rupture of the negotiation."

The apprehension which had prevailed of an attack by the enemy on Sackett's Harbor appears in a great degree to have subsided. The gallant Brown is now there, and prepared to defend with his tried talent and spirit the ground on which he "fleshed his maiden sword." The enemy, it is now believed, will not attack that place.

Nat. Int.

It is rumored, that William Jones is about to resign the office of Secretary of the Navy. We apprehend the report is true, as we are apprized that he has for some time been desirous of retiring from so laborious a station. The vacancy will be one not easily supplied, by as efficient a head to the Department as the present incumbent.

Ibid.

The bill for the classification of the free male population of the United States has not yet been called up in the House of Representatives, and we have heard doubts expressed by some warm friends to the war, whether it would ever pass.

The grounds of our partiality to the measure have been already stated; we think it quite as efficient a plan as that before the Senate for authorising the enlistment of minors. Place it in the worst light possible, and it is only a direct tax upon the community in military service or money, at no greater rate than about two dollars per head on the whole population of the United States. The most palatable taxes are but necessary evils, and this among others would better be avoided than encountered, if the public interest do not require it. But the public interest does require energetic measures; it requires, in our opinion, this measure, or some adequate substitute to it.

Ibid.

Augusta, Nov. 9.

We hide stand from a gentleman who arrived in the Milledgeville stage last evening, that an express from Col. Hawkins to the Governor arrived there, stating that five hundred hostile Creeks had crossed Flint River, and were progressing towards our settlement.

Mirror.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on the Tombigby, to his friend in this county, dated

Baldwin County, M. T. Sept. 21, 1814.

"The British have possession of Pensacola, in which they have 3000 troops, and had a short time since a fleet of twelve sail, together with 800 Indians. Lately a British gun brig, mounting 20 guns for the Bay Archiras at Pensacola, ran on a sand bank; the crew gave over her and confined themselves in their muskets, but shewed the Fort, on Mobile Point for the Fort Anonymous. Assistance was sent for to the Fort, which was given, and brought off and now are safe keeping, and the crew have made their escape."

Milledgeville, Nov. 1.

Intelligence has been received in this city, in the following manner, from the Lower or Seminole Indians, that they are making preparations for a general war against our frontier settlements, and that a war with the Creek Indians is inevitable. Big Warrior, the principal chief of the Creek Nation, is endeavoring to organize the different parts of that nation; and it is confidently believed that he will succeed in uniting them. A party of Creeks, to the number of one hundred, are now encamped at Fort Hoskins, on the road from Hamilton to the confluence of Chattahoochee and the former river, as we understand, for the purpose of concerting a plan to oppose the progress of the hostilities of these tribes.

Argus.

Savannah, Nov. 5.

VALUABLE ARRIVAL AND [illegible] VICTORY.

A [illegible] arrived at this port, [illegible] the right [illegible] 200 tons burthen, with a full cargo of wines, brandy, fruits, silks, satins, [illegible] goods, &c. &c. to the United States' ship Wasp, captain J. Blakely. The Atalanta was from Bordeaux bound to Pensacola. In coming over the bar last night without a pilot, she struck on the bank near Tybee; but was soon got off after the loss of her rudder and her keel a little injured.

The Atalanta was formerly the schooner Sarah belonging to Baltimore, which sailed from this port with a cargo of cotton for France last winter, and was captured on her passage by a British frigate.

The Wasp left L'Orient on the 27th August—five days after 5 o'clock P. M. fell in with a British sloop of war, and after an engagement of 40 minutes surrendered to the Wasp. Immediately after, the enemy hailed the Wasp, informed her she was in a sinking condition and begged for succour. Captain Blakely was in the act of sending his boats to her when a second sail was descried close on board of him, which compelled him to abandon the idea of taking possession of her. Mr. Geisinger, who was in the action on board the Wasp, and who is prize officer to the Atalanta, informs us that it is his impression, as well as all the officers on board the Wasp, that the brig they engaged went down soon after, as no assistance could be rendered her. On the approach of the second sail, she was discovered to be a brig of war, and the Wasp was 30 minutes after ready to engage her, and was in the act of wearing to do so, when two more brigs were discovered, which induced Capt. Blakely to make all sail from them—they fired a broadside into the Wasp, which cut her rigging and did no other damage. The loss of the Wasp in the engagement was two men killed, and one slightly wounded. She received three balls in her hull, and a few in her sails and rigging.

It is supposed that the Wasp has taken, since her departure from the United States, property to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds sterling.

The Atalanta parted with the Wasp on the 22d Sept. off Madeira, the ship safe in good health and high spirits.

Republican.

The following amount of property was taken from on board the enemy's fleet recently captured by Com. Macdonough on Lake Champlain.

44 800 wt. of powder exclusive of fixed ammunition for the ships; between 8 and 90,000 wt. of balls, &c. 6000 muskets, 600 suits of sailors winter clothing, and the winter clothing for the whole of the land army."

Rutland Herald.

NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The bill reported in the House of Representatives to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America, being too long for insertion in the Argus, we have made the following abstract of its provisions for the information of our readers.

Sec. 1. A bank of the United States of America shall be established, the capital stock to be fifty millions, divided into 100,000 shares of 500 dollars each, subscriptions to be opened on the first Monday of [illegible] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, and [illegible] to continue open one week, at the end of which time he [illegible] to be [illegible] to the Commissioners, who at the close of each [illegible] days, to apportion the stock among the subscribers in a just and equitable manner, and cause lists of the same to be returned to the respective commissioners, &c.

Sec. 2. Any individual or individuals may become any number of shares not exceeding 3000. Payments to be made as follows, viz. one fifth part in gold or silver coin, the United States, three fifth parts in the same, or in the stock of the revenue of Louisiana, or of any State, and one fifth part in gold or silver coin, or in treasury notes, at the following times, at the time of subscribing, twenty dollars in specie, and 200 more in stock, for which four months thereafter the further sum of forty dollars in specie, and one hundred in specie or stock; in six months from the time of subscribing, forty dollars in specie, and one hundred dollars in stock.

Sec. 3. At the time of subscribing, the Secretary of the Treasury shall subscribe for the United States twenty millions of dollars, stock to bear 6 per cent interest, payable in such sums and manner as the government shall deem [illegible]

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury may redeem the Treasury Notes so subscribed to the Bank by six per cent. stock of an equal amount, to be delivered to the bank.

Sec. 5. creates the subscribers, their successors and assigns, a body politic with full powers, &c. subject to the limitations in the succeeding sections, to exist and have being until the 3d day of March 1835.

Sec. 6. There shall be twenty five directors to the bank annually appointed, viz. Twenty by the stockholders, and five by the President of the United States.

Sec. 7. As soon as 13,200,000 dollars in specie and stock shall be paid in, public notice shall be given by the First Monday [illegible] and within [illegible] days thereafter the first directors so duly chosen, who shall proceed to elect a president to the institution.

Sec. 8. & 9. give the necessary banking powers, and establish the usual regulations contained in bank charters, limiting and defining their powers, &c.

Sec. 10. prohibits the Bank from mercantile speculations.

Sec. 11. prohibits the Bank from lending to the government of the U. States at any time more than 300,000, or to the government of any particular state more than 50,000, or for the use of any foreign power, without express authority by law.

Sec. 12. makes the notes of the Bank receivable in all payments to the United States.

Sec. 13. If at any time an undue pressure for specie is made on the Bank, either for exportation, or with a wilful intention or sinister design to injure the Bank, the President of the United States may, on being duly informed thereof, direct suspension of the payments in specie temporarily.

Sec. 14. exempts the stock (but not the real estate) of the Bank from taxation.

Sec. 15. No new Bank to be created during the existence of this; and powers to settle the affairs of the Bank extended beyond the term of incorporation.

Sec. 16. Whenever required, the corporation shall perform all the duties now transacted by Commissioners of Loans in the several states.

Notice.

LARKIN NEWBY has removed to his New Store, north side of Person street, one door below Pearce & Tillinghast, where all who are indebted to him, are invited to call and settle the same. Those who have long owed him, and who do not attend to this, may expect to be waited on by a Civil officer.

Having taken Mr. R. Mac Intosh into the Partnership, the business will in future be carried on under the firm of

Newby & Mac Intosh,

who have on hand a very handsome assortment of

GOODS,

which they will sell as low as usual. Being determined to Credit none but such as are known to pay punctually, they hope all others will save them the trouble of refusing.

They will give the highest price for Home-spun Cloth of all descriptions.

November 17, 1814. 92 3

REMOVAL.

John Murchison,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has removed from his former stand to a house in Bow-Street, one door west of the Post-Office, where he continues to carry on the

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS.

He returns his sincere thanks to all those who have heretofore favored him with their custom, and hopes to merit a continuance of their former favours. Having a good assortment of leather, and good workmen he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their custom. All orders will be punctually attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Wanted two or three Journeymen who are good workmen to whom [illegible]

Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1814.

STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA, Cumberland County.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Duncan McColl, who maketh oath that he received a note of hand signed by Malcom McKay, due about the first of this month, for six thousand five hundred feet of merchantable lumber; which note I have lost or mislaid so it cannot be found, and further I have never sold, traded, or conveyed said note to any one.

DUNCAN MCOLL.

November 5, 1814.

Sworn to and subscribed, day and date above. 92 3

SIMEON BELDEN, J. P.

Having transferred the above note to Archer Oglesby, I forbid all persons from trading for it, as I have received full value for the same from said Oglesby.

DUNCAN MCOLL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1814.

RAN-AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 25th March last, a negro fellow named

JIM,

27 years of age 5 feet, 4 3 4 inches high—Pert countenance; lost an upper tooth in front and was sold to D. D. Salmon of Fayetteville. (from whom I got him) by one Josiah Griffin. The fellow was raised by Mr. Little, in Pitt County, whither, it is supposed, he may direct his course should he not aim for Fayetteville.

A Reward of Ten dollars will be given to any one who will lodge him in jail and inform the subscriber living on Jones' Creek Anson County of the same.

JAMES M. TINDEL.

March 23, 1814. 60 tf

Fulling Mill.

HAVING become interested in Mr. JESSE JACKSON's Mill, I will receive Cloth for that purpose, and deliver the same at the customary prices, &c.

A. F. BOWELL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 8, 1814.—91