

there was no news from the armies—every thing remained quiet in Portugal.—Frequent reinforcements were arriving from England.—Markets dull, flour 14 dollars 50 cents.

Head Quarters of Cintra, Sept. 7. ORDER OF THE DAY. His excellency the Marshal, determines, that all the officers belonging to the army of operations, who are absent by furlough, shall immediately join their respective corps. MOZINHO, Adjutant-General.

MADRID, August 2. Joseph again expectorates blood as before his late journey to Paris, and has a disease of the breast, of which information has been given to his brother.

The corps under the command of Marmont has suffered much. The disorders prevail among them, which arise from fatigue and anxiety, and are the consequence of the want of provisions, which they suffer, to remedy which a convoy of brandy and medicines left this on the 11th of August.

Instead of the justice with which the people complained of the exorbitant contribution of grain, imposed upon them, they gained nothing, in consequence of the principle, which Joseph proclaimed in a discourse delivered in the council of state, which was held, in which he outraged those who attended. The principle was, that he had as his principal object to support the troops of his brother, upon whom alone he could confide.

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Mr. Smith introduced the following resolution, which was read and ordered to lie on the table. Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to lay before this house such documents and papers as he may have in his hands, containing the evidence of the repeal or modification of the Berlin and Milan decrees "so that they have ceased to operate against the U. States."

This is what I should call "a bone to gnaw." If governor Galusha can master it he will show his superiority over every other man in the United States. It is, however, only laid upon the table; and there I suspect Mr. Governor will let it lie without meddling with it this year at least.—N. Y. B. Post.

Raleigh: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1811.

The Legislature of this State Will convene in the State House on the ensuing Monday.

The Circuit Court of the United States, for the North Carolina District, commenced its session in this city on Tuesday last, Chief Justice Marshal and Judge Potter, presiding. It will probably be adjourned to-day.—Yesterday came on the suit, which has been long pending, against Twitty on a charge of counterfeiting. The accused was discharged.

Knowing the anxiety of the public to receive information from the seat of government, a great portion of the present number of our paper is occupied with the proceedings of congress, the president's message, and some of the documents accompanying it. We shall continue to give the most interesting parts of the latter, if not the whole, as our limits may permit.

SALISBURY RACES, Full meeting, 1811.

FIRST DAY. A sweepstake, 50 dollars entrance, for untried three years old colts and fillies. Purse, 250 dollars:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Time. Mr. Lewis Beard's c f Epilina, by Expectation, 3 1 1. Mr. Wm. Hogan's c Halifax, by Phoenix, 1 dist. Mr. Allen J. Davie's s c Orphanus, by Diomed, 2 3 dist. Mr. Alexander Perkin's br c Sir Harry, by Sir Harry, 4 2 dist.

SECOND DAY. Jockey Club Purse; three-mile heats:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Time. Mr. Thomas Lacy's horse Gallatin, by Dion, entered by Mr. John Thompson of Guilford, 1 1. Mr. Bell's Sir David, by Rolla, 2 3. Mr. Davie's Vagabond, by Citizen, 3 2. Mr. Wm. Rand's Sterling, by Sterling, dist.

[This race was forfeited by Gallatin, in consequence of Mr. Thompson's groom, who had the management of him, being detected in putting two bars of lead into the bosom of the rider, before he was dismounted at the stand to be weighed; and the race ordered to be run over again, (Gallatin not being permitted to start,) which was won by Mr. Bethell's horse Sir David, beating Mr. Davie's horse Vagabond.]

Table with 2 columns: Name and Time. 1st heat, 6 minutes 35 seconds, 2nd do, 6 minutes 23 seconds.

THIRD DAY. Jockey Club Purse; two-mile heats:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Time. Mr. Davies's h Sportsman, by Diomed, 1 1. Mr. Bethell's b g Ragland, by Rolla, 2 2. Mr. Savage's b h Lynchburg, by Whip, dist.

FOURTH DAY. Jockey Club Purse. One-mile heats:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Time. Mr. Bethell's Dungannon, 1 1. Mr. Powell's Diamond, by Spread Eagle, 2 2. Mr. John Long's Fire Fly, by Midas, dist.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Time. 1st heat, 2 minutes, 2nd do, 2 minutes 5 seconds. Proprietor's Purse; mile heats, beat three in five: Mr. Herie's s horse Haphazard, by President, 3 1 1. Col. Jesse A. Pearson's Rowan, 1 2 dist. Mr. Jos. Chambers' Experiment, by Bay Diomed, 2 3 dist. Mr. A. Frohock's Molly Cotton, by President, 4 4 dist. Mr. Lewis Beard's b c Mobile, by Bay Diomed, threw his rider.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Time. 1st heat, 1 minute 59 seconds, 2nd do, 2 minutes 3 seconds, 3d do, 2 minutes.

N. B. The Salisbury course is a mile and seven feet.

Further confirmation of Bonaparte's "Protection of American Commerce."—Nobody has yet forgotten the assurance given us by the Emperor of the French, and communicated by the Duke of Cadore to General Armstrong, that "he loves the Americans and will protect their commerce." Of this he has given us continued proofs from that time to this, as fast as he could lay his hands upon us. The last cases we recollect to have published, was the capture and condemnation of the Julian, Atlantic and two more; the following letters to the owners of the first, furnish us with some farther particulars:—

Hamburgh, 20th Sept. 1811. PHILADELPHIA. William Bell, Esq.

Confirming our last respects of the 4th inst. we have now the very disagreeable task of communicating the unwelcome intelligence just received from your son, of the condemnation of the Julian and her cargo, by a special decree. We enclose the Copy of his letter to us dated the 12th inst. by which you will notice the arrival of Mr. Barlow. We sincerely hope that his interference will be attended with good consequences in obtaining a reversal of the sentences pronounced against the four vessels carried into Dantzic. It would afford us much pleasure if we had it in our power to communicate more satisfactory information of the Julian's case. When the copy of the Decree has been received, we shall transmit it to you. Mean while remain, very sincerely, Sir, Your most obedient servants, PARISH & CO.

Copy of a letter from Mr. William Bell, Jun. to Parish & Co. dated Paris, Sept. 12th, 1811. GENTLEMEN,

I did myself the pleasure of addressing you on the 7th advising you of my arrival here. My business here seems to have progressed fast, for yesterday the vessel and cargo was condemned by a special Decree, but upon what charge I am not able to inform you. The Atlantic, Hercules, & Catharine are likewise included in the Decree. I shall consult with Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. and my lawyer on the propriety of an appeal to the Emperor's reconsideration, and should it be deemed advisable, I shall most certainly do it. Mr. Barlow arrived on the 9th at Cherbourg and is hourly expected here. I shall have a copy of the Decree to-day, and shall write you. I am, your obedient servant, (Signed) WILLIAM BELL, Jun.

The brig Julian was captured on a voyage to St. Petersburg out, neutral cargo, by the Danes, and carried into Gottenburg, but released, and was proceeding to the place of her original destination, when she was captured by a French privateer and carried into Dantzic. The above letter shews her fate.

The following are the facts as respects the Atlantic:

The ship Atlantic sailed from New-York in May, bound to Gottenburg and a Market, sailed from thence to St. Petersburg, on or about 8th October, 1810, pu. ma. Carsham, (Sweden) in distress, where her papers were taken, examined, and the vessel released; sailed for Stockholm in May last, but captured the same day by a French privateer and carried into Dantzic, where the cargo was immediately discharged, and the ship herself dismantled and hauled up. While there the crew for 6 or 7 days after their arrival, were permitted to go at large, during which time the captain of the privateer kept open house, to which the sailors were invited and enticed to go, in the hope of obtaining some valuable information from them. At the end of the above time, they were all seized by a troop of Gens d'Armes, and committed to the public prison, where they were kept about 40 hours; during which time attempts were made upon their honesty in every shape of promises, and bribes and threats, to induce them to perjure themselves, by swearing that the cargo was English; but much to their honor, not a man was found weak or base enough to fall into the snare. Having made these attempts to no purpose, the whole crew excepting two (who had contrived to conceal themselves,) were IMPRESSED and ordered off in Waggon to Antwerp, for the purpose of being put on board the French fleet. At the same time were impressed the crews of the ship Hercules, the brig Julian, and brig Catharine, and sent off by the same conveyance to the same place for the same purpose. The two persons who had escaped, went afterwards to the French consul, and shewed him their American protections, claiming their freedom from arrest; but instead of granting them any favour of this sort, he took their protections from them. Omitting, however, to seize them immediately, they effected their escape to a place called Part of Pillau about 30 miles east of Dantzic, nothing had been heard of them since. Our informant, who is no other than the mate himself; and from whose lips this brief history is taken, escaped into the Prussian dominions where he was hospitably treated and whence he found his way home by a vessel lying at Hanno waiting for a convoy.

The following extract from the captain, dated Paris, Sept. 11, will tell the rest. "This will inform you of the condemnation of the Atlantic by the court of Prizes yesterday.—

The reason they give for this condemnation is that the ship has been under English convoy—which they consider as a denationalization. The ship Hercules, brig Juliana and brig Catharine, at Dantzic, have shared the same fate."

Another letter from a respectable house at Hamburg adds, "The Atlantic and her cargo have been condemned by a special decree."

BRIEF OBSERVATIONS.

Now let the French Tery papers make what pretences in behalf of their master they please, here are two cases which challenge all their skill and all their impudence to dispose of. The ships have been captured since the second of November and condemned afterwards, because it is alleged they had been under British convoy. This fact, indeed is denied by their captains, but that alters not the case a whit in favour of Bonaparte; he assumes such to be the fact, and on this fact pronounces sentence of condemnation. Now then of two things, one; and as Counsellor Lincoln once said, "we defy devils to leap the objection:" Either Bonaparte's decrees are repealed or they are not. If not repealed, then the French papers find themselves fully contradicted by Bonaparte himself, for here is a capture and a condemnation directly under their operation; since, it is a capture and condemnation for being convoyed by a British vessel, which, according to the Milan Decree, in terms, denationalizes or destroys the neutrality of any vessel that submits to it; or if the decrees are repealed, then they are literally correct in their assertion, indeed, but we put it to them to shew of what value is their repeal, when we find the emperor making a special decree (as we are told was the fact) to suit the case, and condemning the neutral for the very fact, which by his repeal was declared to be no offence? Let us then ask, to what possible purpose is the repeal of his decrees to us, other than as a trap, to put the unwary American off his guard, that he may fall the more readily into his devouring jaws?

As to the fact of impressment, not of individuals, but of whole ship's crews, for the purpose of recruiting the French navies; of manning those "floating hells" as Duane calls the British ships; we shall only add, that, as in the case there cannot exist the smallest ground for the pretence of a mistake—it must stand forth to the world as an open, flagitious, declared attack upon the sovereignty of the nation in the presence of its freemen. We shall for the present, therefore, silently wait to see, whether any and what steps our administration will take. It is so clear a breach of the law of nations, that nothing need be said to prove it to be so; and so palatable an insult upon the country, that words would only lose their force in any attempt to pourtray it in its proper colours. Come forth, then, ye French Tories, and extenuate your master's infamy if you can; defend if you dare.—N. Y. Herald.

Mr. Samuel W. Green, of Brookhaven, Long Island.

Twelve months since the Aurora, and the other papers of the democratic party, insisted that the demolition of the bank of the United States would produce nothing but benefit to the country; that the operations of that institution might be instantly suspended without injury to commercial credit or to other banks; and those who held and expressed different opinions were abused in the grossest terms, as interested or corrupt alarmists. It is true that all the evils predicted have not yet been felt in their full extent, and the reason is that the operations of the institution have not ceased: the directors have only begun to enforce the collection of debts due to the bank. What the effect has been in this beginning is well known in the commercial cities, and the effect of it is already reaching the farmer, who perceives it in the reduction of the price of his produce, and the difficulty of finding purchasers. This consequence is now imputed to the bank as a fault.—The bank of Virginia, as it would seem by the Aurora of this morning, has been compelled to pay its own notes to the amount of \$20,000. And this is represented as an act of the most grievous, and oppressive, and alarming tyranny. That people should be compelled to pay what they honestly owe to an institution which the government will no longer tolerate, and above all, that Virginians should be incommoded by such a transaction, is more than democracy can bear. The Richmond Inquirer, as might be expected, is in great wrath upon the occasion, and the Aurora of this morning has faithfully copied the effusion of the angry Virginian. "This monstrous institution," they exclaim, "is not yet dead." And to prove the assertion they proceed to detail the affair of the \$20,000. It such is the consternation occasioned by the calling in of \$20,000 at one time, what would have been the situation of things had the directors promptly enforced the payment of all their outstanding debts, amounting to fifteen or twenty millions of dollars?—U. S. Gazette.

\* The article in the Aurora is taken from the Richmond Inquirer, where it is said, "Within a few days past, the bank, &c. has sent on nearly 300,000 dollars in Virginia notes," &c. We know not whether either is correct as to the amount. The principle is the same.

John Randolph.—Of this gentleman a letter from Washington city observes:—"Much anxiety is created here as to the course which will be pursued by Mr. Randolph. From any thing which has yet transpired, no warrantable conclusion can be drawn—Our opinion however is, that so far as the measures of the government are involved with the reputation and interest of Col. Monroe, he will espouse them. He has been very minute and attentive to the reading of the documents.—It is easy to perceive that without the aid of argument he enforces his rights in the hall of the nation, and moves with that conscious superiority which at once indicates him to be the master of the mansion—overawing and conciliating at pleasure, and rather fond of going to extremes."

Anecdote of Mr. Ames. A distinguished gentleman of one of the middle states, happening to be near Mr. Ames' residence a short time before his death called to see him. He found the disorder so far advanced to its close,

that he had scarcely long enough left to articulate a few words. Speaking of Mr. —, the gentleman informed Mr. Ames, that upon the subject of the aggressions of France and England upon our commerce, Mr. — exclusively condemned the latter and justified the former. "It is a fog" said the dying Ames—and for a short interval was unable to add another word, leaving the gentleman at a loss to conjecture how the term applied to the subject of conversation. But returning, he said—"It is a fog, which I had supposed did not reach Mr. —'s altitude."

Expedition.—The President's message was conveyed from Washington City to Philadelphia (a distance of 150 miles) in nine hours and a half!

Genet's communications in favour of the measures of the present administration are published in the same democratic paper in which all the bankrupt notices of New York are printed—which contains little else. The Frenchman's eulogy on the times, followed by 250 notices of insolvency is too ridiculous.

MARRIED.

On the 29th ult. Capt. Alexander Dalrymple, to Mrs. Alexander. In Wilmington the 1st inst. Mr. William E. Jury, to Miss Nancy Jennings. On the same day, Mr. Silas Varnum, to Miss Nancy Knight. In Scotland Neck, on the 31st ult. Mr. Thomas Vaughan to Miss Elizabeth Liscomb, daughter of William Liscomb, Esq. In the same place on the 24th ult. Mr. Whitmel Cotten, to Miss Polly Foreman.

DIED.

In this city, on the 8th inst. the Hon. William White, Secretary of State of North Carolina. In Halifax town on the 5th inst. Mr. John West, Tailor. On the 30th ult. in the 52d year of his age, Elisha Norfleet, Esq. for many years Clerk of the County Court of Chowan. On the 18th ult. in Bertie, capt. Henry Peter, son, a respectable inhabitant of that county. On the 28th ult. in Pasquotank, Mr. James Shannanhouse, a respectable inhabitant of that County. In Wilmington on the 29th ult. Charles A. Beatty, aged 22 years, a native of Georgetown, (D. C.) and son of Dr. Charles A. Beatty, of that place. In the same place, on the 30th ult. Mr. Thomas Morris, a native of Massachusetts.—On the 2d inst. Capt. Avery A. Bill, of Wilmington.—On the 19th ult. Nathaniel Gedding, merchant, of Boston

State of North Carolina, GRANVILLE COUNTY,

In Equity, September Term, A. D. 1811. John Craft, Stephen Sneed, Thomas Cretcher, John Fussell, Robert Bevel and Ths. Norman, versus

Elisha Shammell and Joseph Shammell. It appearing to the court that the defendant Joseph Shammell resides out of the limits of this state; it is therefore ordered that unless the said defendant Joseph Shammell appear at the Superior court of equity to be held for the county aforesaid on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demurr to the said bill of complaint the same will be taken pro confesso against him—it is also ordered that publication of this order be made for three weeks in the Raleigh Minerva.

Copy from the Minutes. TEST. NATH'L ROBARDS, C. M. F.

Lucas & A. H. Boylan's North Carolina Almanack,

For 1812, IS now published, and for sale at the usual prices. It contains a variety of useful and entertaining matter, besides the correct astronomical calculations by Mr. Brooks. Oct 11.

S. C. H. E. M. E. OF THE CAPE FEAR LOTTERY,

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Number of prizes, and Total value. 1 prize of 1000 dollars, 1000. 2 prize of 500, 1000. 3 prize of 200, 600. 30 prize of 100, 3000. 64 prize of 50, 3200. 200 prize of 20, 4000. 500 prize of 10, 5000. 1200 prize of 6, 7200. 2000 prizes, 20,000. 3000 prizes, 30,000. 5000 tickets at 5 dollars, 25,000. Only one and a half blanks to a prize.

STATIONARY PRIZES.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and Number of prizes. 1st drawn number, 50 Dollars. 1st alter, 1000, 100. 1st do, 2000, 200. 1st do, 5000, 500. 1st do, 7000, 1000.

Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. The drawing will commence in Raleigh on the third Monday of November next, and will be finished before the rise of the assembly.

The improvement of the navigation has commenced, and I flatter myself that in twelve months from this date it will be the greatest improvement ever made in North Carolina.

All prizes in the first and second classes of this lottery, will be received in payment for tickets in this class.

H. BRANSON, Pres't.

State of North Carolina, IREDELL COUNTY,

August Session, 1811. James Hart, vs. Robert Bryson.

Original Attachment. It appearing that the defendant in this case is not within the limits of the state, it is ordered that publication be made three months in the Minerva, that an attachment has issued against him, and that unless he appear at next court, and plead or reply, judgment will be taken against him. JOHN NISBET, clk.