

since the paper bullet contest, like the old Romans, they may at last teach their enemies to conquer them on their own ground.

We refer our readers to the extract respecting Mr. Gallatin, taken from a New-York paper, for striking evidence of that gentleman's consistency. Mr. Gallatin owed his political rise in a great measure to his participation in the *Whiskey Insurrection*. Will it not therefore be a most just retribution, should the means which assisted him to rise finally work his downfall? The suspicions which attached to the character of Gallatin in '96-'7-'8 and '9, are now fully confirmed, fully made manifest even to his former friends. Thus time will go on, successively exposing the hypocrisy and wickedness of those who have so long abused us; laying bare, one after another, the shocking deformity of their characters to the indignant eye of public scorn. The Israelites, when they prayed for a king were given one to scourge and oppress them; and when this infuriated people sighed for demagogues to be placed at their head, their wish was granted only that they might be cursed and tormented. The folly of the Jews ended in their conquest, captivity and remarkable dispersion over the whole world. Heaven grant that this people may, by timely wisdom, avert any like calamities! And this is only to be done by tearing from the heart of the country the serpents whose fatal folds threaten it with destruction.

On the question of the existence of the French decrees hostile to American rights, there is a very convincing article in our first page. It is written with great moderation, exhibits undoubted facts in the clearest light, and is every way incontrovertible. If any one, after reading it, can believe that the edicts of Berlin and Milan are rescinded, we really can form no conception of the sort of mind he must possess. That our government is treacherous and deceitful towards its citizens, with regard to French relations, seems as plain as the light of noon day. Why then cannot congress see this, and why will they assist in blindfolding us, and urging us on to desperation? or do they consider themselves as completely divided from the people in duty and interest? It would really seem better if the President's house were in Pittsburg, the capitol where it is; and then let especial delegates from the people examine every messenger that passed between them! Thus we should stand some chance to detect machinations and to identify the guilty.

Direct Taxes.—The paper containing the report of the committee of Ways and Means, in favor of Direct Taxes, &c. was unfortunately mislaid until too late for the insertion of the Document in our present number. It generally corresponds with Gallatin's letter.

THE ANNIVERSARY

Of Washington's Birth day was observed in this place with the usual demonstrations of joy.

IMPRESSMENTS.

More misrepresentations have gone abroad on this subject than on any other in dispute between England and us. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, asserted this session on the floor of Congress, that fifty thousand American seamen were groaning in bondage on board British ships of war! The Aurora itself with all its hardihood, confines the statement to 6237. For our part we have no wish to represent the number less than it really is; no desire to palliate the enormity of the outrage which is put upon us when a single citizen is taken from our vessels; and least of all a disposition to submit with tameness to that glaring infringement of the country's rights, which the impressment of our brethren on the high seas unquestionably exhibits. But neither do we wish to distort facts, nor magnify or place in a worse light than they really appear, our causes of complaint. We would rather see a single step taken to redress our grievances than hear a thousand high toned threatenings against the aggressor. For the following statement, drawn from official documents, we are indebted to the Virginia Patriot. It was contained in a letter from Washington, dated

Thursday, February 18.

Peter Little, one of the representatives of the United States from the city of Baltimore, almost three months ago, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for a list of impressed American seamen, with all the particulars that could be given concerning them. After a great deal of unnecessary labor, the Secretary of State reported, and the list is now published. Though the labor has been great and the expense of printing about one thousand dollars, I am glad the list is published. It will have directly the reverse of the tendency expected. It will convince the people that, instead of 15, or 20,000 as stated in the Aurora and other lying papers; or 40 or 50,000, as stated by one of the backwoods members from Kentucky, on the floor of congress; we have not fair grounds for believing that there are, at this moment, of the whole 6,237 impressed within ten years, now above from four to six hundred who are real native Americans desirous of release, and who have not entered voluntarily, nor been taken from enemies vessels.

The last list sent by the Secretary of State contains the names of above 1700, since April 1809, who claim protection as Americans. Of these 40, have been, or are ordered to be, discharged. 85 had no documents to prove they were Americans. 229 are British subjects beyond doubt. Of 141 the documents were insufficient. 105 had fraudulent protections or did not answer the description given in their protections. 91 are on board no English ships of war. Thus the statement goes on to show why they are not released. All native Americans are discharged as soon as they are known to be such. But while we employ 20 or 30,000 British subjects, and to a great part of them fraudulently give protections as native Americans; it is a subject of no wonder that so many are for a time impressed; it is rather surprising that there are not more.

The Secretary of State does not give a list of Americans impressed by the French. He says he has the names of but few, and doubts not there are many. As the French have taken so many of our vessels, and in so many instances forced the seamen on board their armed vessels, I think we have good ground for believing that there are more native Americans now held in French bondage, than in English.

Ensign *Hezekiah Wadsworth*, of United States army, (engaged in the nefarious transaction at New York, of which some account has been published) has been dismissed the service.

A committee has been appointed in Congress, to enquire into the expediency of authorising the establishment of an Army at Louisville in Kentucky.

A letter from a Member of Congress dated 17th February, states,

"Our slumbers are disturbed this morning by the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the system for raising a revenue, as proposed by Mr. Secretary Gallatin, and an intimation given us by Colonel Porter, that on tomorrow he intends to introduce a bill for raising twenty thousand additional military force."

The bill supplementary to the act making provision for arming the whole body of the Militia of the United States, has at length passed the House of Representatives by a majority of sixteen votes.

NAPOLEON'S ANSWER

To Mr. Barlow, on his first formal introduction, is said to have been as follows:

"I am happy to receive a minister plenipotentiary from the United States, particularly so distinguished a gentleman, whose opinions are so well known to me—make the English respect your flag, and you will obtain every thing you wish from me."

Major General *DEARBORN* and Brigadier General *WILKINSON* arrived at Washington city on Monday the 17th instant.

The bill for arming the militia of the U. States, has passed to a third reading in the House of Representatives.

A LAUNCH—Yesterday was launched from the Navy Yard at this place, the brig *Europrize*, which has undergone a thorough repair and renovation. The day was fine, and the launch was witnessed by several hundred spectators, who appeared much gratified by the interesting spectacle. After the launch, many of the ladies and gentlemen present partook of a plain but plentiful cold repast, provided in seaman's style, in one of the workshops.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has rejected the proposition for taking the sense of the people on the propriety of calling a convention in that state.

A New Orleans paper of the 25th says "The Convention yesterday elected Eligius Fromentin and Allan R. Magruder, Esquires, delegates to carry on the Constitution they had adopted, for the approbation of Congress."

Extract of a letter from his Excellency the Governor of Louisiana, to a gentleman in this place, dated,

St. Louis, January 12, 1812.

"I have just received despatches from Fort Madison, informing me that the Winchago Indians have done much mischief above the garrison. These Indians are supposed to have been in the late action. I expect not work in the spring, and shall endeavor to be ready for it. 'Tis vain to suppose our difficulties are over;—the belief that they have but just commenced, is much more rational."

It is stated in a London paper of December 21, that Lord Cochran has acquired full 100,000 sterling in prizes during the short time he was afloat.

An eruption took place at Mount Etna, on the 3d of November last, which is described as being more violent and destructive to the Villages below the Crater, than any which had happened for several years.

The Legislature of Virginia have passed a law for establishing a new Bank in Richmond, with branches in Norfolk, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg and Winchester, to be called the "Farmers Bank of Virginia," with a capital of two millions of dollars. This amount, added to the capital of the bank of Virginia, makes the whole Banking Capital of the State three millions of dollars.

Chief Justice Marshall has taken his place on the bench of the Supreme Court at the seat of government.

The President of the United States has approved of the acquittal of Brigadier General James Wilkinson of all the charges alleged against him, and caused his sword to be restored to him.

From the New Jersey papers we learn that 2 out of 6 of their new banks have been organized. The Presidents of these banks are, for Trenton, James Jefferson Wilson, Esquire, and for Newark, William S. Pennington, Esq.—James Jefferson Wilson, Esquire is editor and printer of the democratic paper at Trenton, and William S. Pennington is, or was editor of the democratic paper at Newark. This is as it should be.

We learn from Albany that the petition for the six million Bank, in this city, was presented to the legislature on Saturday last, and committed to a committee of nine.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

The king of England, at the last dates, was in a very low state, having refused food for several days.

It is impossible to tell, from the slight and confused accounts received, whether the affairs of Spain are growing better or worse. General Ballesteros has lately been cut off with 500 men.

The Louisiana Gazette of the 13th of January, says "The Steam Boat *New Orleans*, from Pittsburgh, arrived here on Friday evening last. The captain reports that she has been under way not more than 259 hours from Pittsburgh to this place, which gives about eight miles each hour.

The *New Orleans Steam Boat* was built at Pittsburgh by the Ohio Steam Boat Company, under the patent granted to Messrs. Livingston and Fulton, of New York. She is intended as a regular trader between this and Natchez, and will, it is generally believed, meet the most sanguine expectations of the company."

SALT WORKS.

By a gentleman from the Genesee country, we are informed, that last summer at a salt works at Galetownship (Cyuga county, and state of New York; the owner had an idea that by digging he might perhaps arrive at the Salt rock, accordingly he employed a hand to try experiments who went about 60 or 70 feet, when to his great satisfaction he came to the bed of Salt, and broke off a small piece but the water broke in upon him so fast that he had to call for assistance to get out, and had only time to bring one of his tools with him, and a small piece of Salt, which was clear like a piece of Alum, the water rose to the surface and ran over; they then built a wall of stone and lime around it four feet high, so close as to hold water; they have a number of kettles, or salt pans constantly boiling, but still they are unable to use it as fast as it rises, the water is so strong that where it scatters over the ground it crystallizes with the heat of the sun in the hot weather.—*Penn. paper.*

PLASTER OF PARIS.

On the east side of the Cyuga lake about a mile from it, they have found a large bank of Plaster of Paris, from which they are carrying it along the Lake to where the Turnpike from the Susquehanna joins it from whence it is carried to that river in wagons or in the winter by sleighs, as it is but 30 miles distant, and from that place it can be brought down the river to any place of deposit in boats, the price is five dollars per ton at the quarry; there has also a bed of Plaster been found on the west side of the Lake, of which a Mr. Rittenhouse is one of the proprietors.

Batavia, lately captured by the British, was the capital of the Dutch oriental possessions, and the residence of the Governor General. In the year 1619, it was a mere village, in a flat and marshy country, defended only by palisades and bamboo canes.—The Dutch built a new town, and cut canals, and made drains to carry off the water. The town has gradually increased to a great extent, and its population has been estimated at 60,000 souls, of whom nearly 20,000 are Europeans, or of European descent. The town is not remarkable for its elegance. It has a castle which commands the landing place. The harbour is both spacious and secure, and is capable of holding a thousand vessels safe from the violence of the sea.—It is protected by a number of small islands, some of them fortified. The approaches to the town are also defended by small forts and redoubts. The air, from the marshes and stagnant waters, is almost proverbially unhealthy; the country for many miles round is entirely level. For vegetation, the soil is most excellent; rice and Indian corn, are abundant; and the sugar cane is cultivated with little trouble, and is esteemed superior to that of the West Indies.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 25th instant, Richard Smith, Esquire, of Raleigh, to Miss Penelope Jones, of Wake county.

DIED.

At Tarborough, on the 6th instant, Doct. Henry Haywood, a skilful and very successful physician. His death is regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance as a physician or as a member of society.

In Newbern, on the 11th, Mrs. Margaret Haslin, in the 44th year of her age.

On the 4th, at Portsmouth, Carteret county, of a cancer, Mrs. Mary Wallace, aged 78 years.

On Saturday last, in Prince street, district of Southwark, in the ninety-ninth year of his age, Mr. John Morford, a native of the state of New Jersey.

Mr. Morford was a member of the first baptist church in this city, and though his circumstances placed him in humble life, he was by all who enjoyed his society respected for the urbanity of his manners and the cheerfulness of his disposition. As few men have been permitted to enjoy on earth so long a course, so there have been but few whose constancy of faith and holiness of life, have witnessed the reality of his religion; his life and conversation may be truly said to have adorned the doctrine of God his savior.

When upwards of seventy years of age, Mr. Morford's silver grey locks gave way to the return of his youthful hair, he could read the smallest print without the assistance of spectacles, and the powers of his mind remained unimpaired to the last moment of his existence. He had seven children, from whom sprang forty two grand children,

one hundred and sixteen great grand children, and fifteen great great grand children; having lived to see six generations. *Phil. paper.*

W. Boylan

HAS two copies of the General Stud Book of England, price \$ 11
Mares on gardening, 3
Marshall on ditto 2
Kosciusko's manoeuvres of Horse Artillery, Macomb on Courts-Martial, Stockhouse's history of the Bible, 6 vols. Canne's Bible with marginal notes, Paley's Natural Theology—Ditto Evidences of Christianity—ditto Sermons, Faber on the Prophecies, The Sermons of Blair, Saund, M'Whorter, Dana, Doddridge, Paley, Davies, Forlyyce, Wesley and M'Laurin, Robeson's Proofs of a conspiracy against religion, Butterworth's Concordance, M'Laurin's Essays, Buck's Miscellany, Treatise on religious experience, Davies' Sermons 3 vols. including his last sermons, John Newton's works 11 vols \$ 11, Newland on Contracts, Anthon's Analytical abridgement of Blackstone's Commentaries in 1 vol. Chitty on Pleading, Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols. Cruise on real property 3 vols. Massachusetts Reports 5 vols. Cavallo's Philosophy, on Electricity, Gillies' history of Greece, D'Anville's ancient Geography, Dobson's edition of the Encyclopaedia from 108 to \$ 170, Hume's Essays, Kaime's elements of Criticism, Sketches of the history of Man. Raleigh, February 23.

State of North Carolina,

CASWELL COUNTY,

Court of pleas and quarter sessions, Jan. term, 1812.

Johnston & O'Hara,

vs. } Original attachment.

Jas. G. Chalmers & Co. }

Returned, "executed by summoning Thomas Gatewood, Thomas Ruffin and Stephen D. Watkins, Garni-hags."

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that James G. Chalmers and William D. Wilson the defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this state, whereupon on motion, it is ordered that the same be advertised three weeks in the Raleigh Minerva, that unless the said defendants be and appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Caswell aforesaid, on the second Monday of April next and defend said suit, judgment final will be entered against them.

TEST, ALEXR. MURPHEY, c. c. 30-31.

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED HORSE

DION,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable in Salisbury. He is fifteen hands and a half high, a beautiful bay, and one of the most powerful and compact horses ever imported. He is now in high health and perfection, and will cover mares at twenty dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of sixteen dollars on or before the 25th day of December next; and forty dollars to ensure a mare to be in foal, which may be discharged by the payment of thirty-two dollars on or before the 25th day of December next. The insurance money will be demanded in every instance when the property of the mare is changed.

N. B. Notes must be sent with the mares for the season or insurance.

PEDIGREE.

DION was got by Spadille, his dam Faith by Paolet, grandam Atalanta, by Matchem, Lass of the Mill, by Oroonoko, Old Traveller, (sister to Clark's Lass of the Mill.) Mr. Homes's Miss Makeless, by Young Greyhound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lampton Miss Dog, Croft's Bay Barb, grandam of the Ancaster Sterling, Makeless. (Desdemora's dam) Brimmer, Dickey Bterson, (son of Dodsworth) Burton Barb mare. Spadille was got by Highflyer out of Flora, by Squirrel, her dam Angelica by Snap, Regulus, Barlett's Childers, &c.

Faith, the dam of Dion, was a mare of the first celebrity as a racer, and afterwards equally distinguished as a brood mare. The Calendars from 1800 to 1805 give the performances of several of her produce, particularly Marcia and Vesta; the former having lost but two out of 15 four mile races, both of which were won by Lord Darlington's celebrated horse Haphazard, whom she afterwards beat for the gold cup at Pontefract.—She also beat Agonistis, Alonzo, Orville, and many other good runners.

Vesta was only beaten once in 1804 and 1805; which was for the St Ledger stakes at Doncaster in 1804, where she fell in running. In 1805 she won (among other distinguished races) the great subscription for four years olds, at York, beating Sir H. T. Vane's celebrated colt Master Betty and M. Mellish's Quid.

The celebrity of this horse as a foal getter is inferior to no horse in the United States. Some of his colts have proved themselves to be among the best racers of the present day, particularly Mr W. R. Johnson's Don Quixotte, who has run more races and with more success than any horse of the same age in America.

The season will commence the first of March and end the first of August. I will pasture gratis a few mares. I pledge myself to have due attention paid to mares that may be sent to the Horse; and such as may be left with me shall, if required, be fed with corn, oats and fodder at fifteen cents per day, or at the market price of these articles. Every attention will be paid to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS.

Salisbury, February 23.