

into their mouths. They were almost ex-
posed for want of air when the hole was cut.
Not the least interesting circumstance in this
interesting affair is, that the seamen faint
and expiring as they were, had borne up the head
of the little boy above the water, determined that,
long as they lived, he should not perish.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Friday, Dec. 11.

Mr. Stone presented the memorial of John Ste-
phens, on behalf of himself and associates, propo-
sing to establish a line of Steam Boat Navigation,
from the waters of the Chesapeake through this
State to the city of Charleston, and praying for
exclusive privileges to him and his associ-
ates as may appear just and proper. Referred.
On motion of Mr. J. A. Cameron, the commit-
tee on the governor's message was instructed to
inquire into the propriety of making some provi-
sion by law for allowing a salary to the adjutant
general of this State.

Mr. Porter, from the committee on that part
of the governor's message which relates to the dispo-
sition of the public arms, recommended the pas-
sage of a bill for the disposition and preservation
of the public arms received from the general govern-
ment.

Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Mr. Stone, from the committee to whom was
referred the memorial of John Stephens, on the
subject of Steam Boats, made a favorable report,
and a bill for the encouragement of Steam Boats
in the waters of this State.

The Speaker laid before the house a pamphlet
containing documents tending to prove the super-
ior advantages of railways and steam engines over
canal navigation, which was referred to the
committee to which Stephens's memorial
was referred.

A message was received from the Governor,
forming the house of the death of Matthew
Troy, late Solicitor of the sixth circuit, in order
that the vacancy might be filled. A ballot was
accordingly ordered.

The committee on the Governor's message re-
commended the passage of a bill to amend the
militia laws of this State.

The bill to amend the Inspection Laws in rela-
tion to Tar, &c. was indefinitely postponed.

Received from the Senate a bill for dividing the
State into districts for electing members to congress,
which being read for its second reading, Mr. P.
moved to strike out the whole of the arrange-
ment contained in the bill for the purpose of in-
serting a new one which he had formed. This
motion was negatived 96 to 29. The bill then
passed its second reading without a division.

Galaxy:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1812.

The Legislature of this state, it is believed, will
close their session about Wednesday next.

Our readers will find, in the preceding columns
the French Official account of the battle of Mo-
jaisk. The last mail brought us also the Russian
bulletin. It claims the victory, and states their
loss at twenty five thousand men; that of Bona-
parte, at forty-five thousand. The emperor has
promoted General Kutusow to the rank of field
marshal, presented him with fifty thousand roubles
and five roubles to each soldier engaged in the bat-
tle.

In congress, no decision has yet taken place,
from which any opinion can be formed as to the
final decision of the house, on the subject of the
late importations from G. Britain.

The bill to suspend executions in this state for a
certain time, and to continue in force until the first
of February, 1814, has passed both houses of the
legislature. It is not to affect contracts made af-
ter the first of January next.

John Haywood and S. Godwin, esq's, have
been re-elected treasurer and comptroller of this
state.

Duncan Cameron, Calvin Jones, Wm. Croam
and Montfort Stokes, have been elected major gen-
erals, and Jeremiah Slade, Jesse Alexander and
Jno. H. Hawkins, brig. gen's of the militia of this
state.

A report is inserted in the Petersburg Intelli-
gencer that the Constitution frigate has captured
the British 64 gun ship Africa, but the truth of it
is very much doubted here.

Commodore Rodgers has captured and sent in-
to Norfolk a valuable British vessel, loaded with
oil, from the South Sea. He had chased the frigate
Galatea, but she escaped in the night.

The latest news from Spain is that Massena
had joined Marmont with fifteen thousand men;
making the force sixty thousand—a day Wel-
lington had raised the siege of Burgos and retreat-
ed to Valladolid.

Contemplated changes, as rumored, Chéves, se-
cretary of the navy; Gallatin, secretary of state;
Rush, secretary of the treasury; Armstrong, se-
cretary of war; and Monroe, lieutenant general of
the armies.

The large vessel mentioned under the New-
York head as having run ashore, and being burnt,
is said to be the POICTIERS, of 74 guns.

We understand the prize frigate Macedonian, is
to be refitted and the command given to the brave
and distinguished capt. Jones. This is, truly
fighting the enemy with her own weapons.

By the arrival at New York of the ship Star,
which left Lisbon the 13th of October, informa-
tion has been received that the French garrison at
Victoria surrendered to the allied armies under

Lord Wellington, on the 26th of September.
Flour, at Lisbon, 23 dollars per barrel; Corn, 2
dolla. 75 cents per bushel.

The United States' ship Constitution, commodore
Bainbridge, and the sloop of war Hornet,
were spoken on the 6th Nov. in lat. 30, long. 60.

Died at Philadelphia on the 3d inst. MAT-
THEW TROY, Esq. of the town of Salisbury, state
of North Carolina.—Mr. T. though a very young
man, was honored by the legislature of his state
with the appointment of solicitor general for the
western superior court district, the duties of which
office he discharged with peculiar fidelity and
professional ability. In the death of this young
man, who was equally distinguished by private
virtues and splendid talents, his native state has
been deprived of one of its favorite sons, and soci-
ety one of its brightest ornaments.

Geo. Federal Republican.

The disgraceful of gen. Hopkins, which he so
pompously announces and thanks his officers for,
appears to have proceeded from a line of conduct
which has been pursued in politics with singular
success; namely a *farming out of his office*. Before
he proceeded on the expedition, he required the
sense of the officers and the army as to the expe-
diency of that measure. They demanded the evi-
dence which the general had in his possession as
to the situation of the enemy and this evidence
was on the part of the general furnished with all
due condescension and deference. Afterward,
when murmurs and discontents were heard, the
general turns his army into a democracy again,
and demands the opinion of every member, to be
given him in writing by the proper officer. A-
mongst such raw recruits, and after he has thus
voluntarily in the first and second instance, sur-
rendered the reins of his authority to those whom
it was his duty to govern, he finds to his astonish-
ment, that he is imperiously dictated to by a sub-
ordinate officer who demands that the army be
ordered immediately to return. Can any thing
better be expected from such raw & undisciplined
men so utterly unacquainted with military duty
when their will, instead of that of the commanding
officer, is made the law by which they are govern-
ed? Accustomed to act according to the impulse
of their own opinions in matters of civil govern-
ment, and being told by their general that a mili-
tary government was nothing more they would
undoubtedly act as they had hitherto always acted.
The general is justly chargeable with all the dis-
grace appertaining to such conduct. If he will
not enlarge his own authority and inculcate super-
stition—are the officers to blame for this? There
is a way that *civil politicians* have of farming out
their office which if it does not tend to increase
their popularity, answers all the purposes they
wish for; and that is a continuance in the stations
they occupy. Thus a governor of a state will
appoint in the several towns over which he pre-
sides, a deputy, or more properly an understrapper,
to each. He has all the gubernatorial power in
his district, and is ready at any moment, when
his governor's popularity, or in other words,
his own, is in danger, to turn out in his defence.
He is bound by the engagements, if not by his oath
of office, so to do. But this policy is totally wrong
when transferred from the civil to the military de-
partment. We have here an instance that men
will not starve to death, or fight, or die, when it is
left to their own option to adopt another alterna-
tive; and that is to retreat.

The general, however, endeavours to pick a
crumb of consolation from his misery and ad-
vice: "So formidable was our appearance in the
prairie, and in the country (as I am told) never
troubled by hostile feet, that I must impress
the bordering tribes with a sense of their danger.
If it operates beneficially in this way, our labour
will not be altogether in vain."

Whether the bordering tribes will be impressed
with a sense of their danger "from so formidable
an appearance" of soldiers, who invaded their
country for no other purpose than to retreat back
again is a very questionable point.

In short, when the gen. confesses that he de-
sired of the officers to take the opinion of the whole
army on the propriety of continuing his route"—
when, on being certified of their opinion in the
negative, he *regretted* that he might dictate the
course to be pursued for that day only" ought he
to be surprised if he discovered the columns
which he had directed to follow him, moving in
quite a contrary direction; or ought he to won-
der if a major Singleton addressed him in the
most rude and dictatorial manner, requiring him
immediately to resume his march, or that his
battalion would break from the army and return?
We think not.—U. S. Gaz.

COMMUNICATION.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated Dec. 3.
"M. Johnson read this day in the house, a let-
ter dated Collector's office, Norfolk, in which the
writer states to him that he knows the merchants
have estimated the penal bonds that have been
given, as part of the cost of the goods, and have
actually charged them upon the country people,
and of course ought to be compelled to pay them."
We understand the importers in this place pro-
nounce the said letter a gross calumny, so far as
it refers to them; that in their sales no calcula-
tion was made by them of the penal bonds. Nor
could any prices at this market be obtained which
would cover such a calculation. They admit that
coarse woollens and some other goods have com-
manded higher prices than formerly, whilst a con-
siderable part of their late importations remains
on hand, which they would willingly take cost and
charges for, being articles which will not cover
the extra charges and double duties.

Norfolk Ledger.

From the Boston Pilot.

THE NAVY.

Mr. EVERETT, sir—Having been an occasional
reader of your paper, and perceiving that you
were friendly to a Navy; and the following cop-
ies of original papers, having fallen into my
hands, I request you, if you think them worthy
of insertion in your journal, to publish them.
The letter of captain Lawrence is a respectful
remonstrance against the extraordinary pro-

motion of captain Morris. The Secretary of
the Navy's answer is the most insolent and im-
proper ever returned to a gallant and deserving
officer. The memorial to the Senate contains
a lucid statement of meritorious services on
the part of capt. Lawrence; is replete with ir-
resistible arguments and conclusive authorities
why he ought not to be superseded. At least,
this is the opinion of An Old Seaman]

U. S. Ship Hornet, Oct. 10, 1812.

Sir—I was much gratified this evening with a
report of your return to Washington, and hasten
to address you, as guardian of our rights, on a
subject that nearly concerns me, as well as others
of my grade in service. It has for some time
been currently reported in this city (and in fact I
have seen 2 letters from Mr. Goldsborough, that
strengthen the report) that lieut. Morris was to
be promoted to the rank of captain in the Navy,
in consequence of his conduct on board the Con-
stitution, in the late action with the Guerriere.
I have the most exalted opinion of lieut. Morris,
of course can have no wish to detract from his
merit; but after the most mature consideration
I really cannot discover wherein his exertions as
first lieut. entitle him to the rank to which I under-
stand he is about to be promoted.—The appoint-
ment of master and commander would, in my
opinion, amply compensate him; and, as far as I
can judge give universal satisfaction. I have
considered with commodore Rodgers, who fully
agrees with my opinion, and is authorized me
to make use of his name in my communication to
you on the subject. Commodore Bainbridge's
sentiments on the occasion I presume you are
acquainted with, as he informs me that he has
written you. I am fearful you will consider my
remonstrance as improper, but trust, on taking
my feelings into consideration, you will make
every allowance, when I inform you that my
friends coincide with me in thinking, that the pro-
motion of lieut. Morris to the grade I first men-
tioned, bears peculiarly hard on me, as I was
first lieutenant with the now commodore Decatur,
at the time he destroyed the frigate Philadelphia;
at that time, if not now, thought as much of as
the capture of the Guerriere, for which exploit he
was promoted to the rank of Post Captain, and I
rewards with the offer of two months pay. After
devoting near fifteen years of the prime of my life
faithfully to the service of my country, without
furlough, (excepting one for six weeks) you must
not think hard of my having remonstrated thus
plainly on lieut. Morris's promotion over me. I
assure you I should regret extremely leaving the
service at any period like this; but if outranked
by an officer, who has no greater claim than my-
self to promotion, I have no alternative. Trusting
to the impartiality of your decision, I have the
honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) JAMES LAWRENCE.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton.

Navy Department, Oct. 17, 1812.

Sir—Your letter of the 10th instant has
reached me. The suggestions with which the
letter concludes, prevents an answer in detail,
and confines me to the single observation, that if
(without cause) you leave the service of our coun-
try, there will still remain heroes and patriots to
support the honor of its flag.

I am, sir, yours,

(Signed) PAUL HAMILTON.

CAPT. LAWRENCE, U. S. S. Hornet.

Glorious Naval Victory!

Letters have been received in Washington City
from Commodore Decatur, dated off New London
on the 25th inst. containing the information that
on the 25th of October, in lat. 29, N. long. 29
deg. 30 min. W. the frigate United States, under
his command, fell in with and, after an action of
an hour and a half, captured the British frigate
Macedonia, commanded by captain John Carden,
mounting 49 carriage guns. The captured ves-
sel is a frigate of the largest class, two years old,
four months out of dock, and reputed one of the
best sailers in the British service. The Macedo-
nia being to windward had the advantage of enga-
ging the United States at her own distance, which
was so great that, for the first half hour, the Uni-
ted States did not use her carronades, and at no
moment was the British frigate within the com-
plete effect of the musketry or grape shot of the
United States. To this circumstance, and a heavy
swell which prevailed, is ascribed the length of
the action. The conduct of the officers, seamen
and marines, is said to have merited the highest
commendation. The superiority of the American
gunnery was obvious. The Macedonia lost her
mizen-mast, fore and main top-mast and main
yard, and was much cut up in her hull. The da-
mage sustained by the United States was not such
as to render her return into port necessary, had it
not been considered important that the prize
should be brought safe into port.

The killed on our side were John Mercer Funk,
lieutenant; John Archibald, carpenter; Thomas
Brown and Henry Shepherd, seamen; William
Murray, boy; Michael O'Donnell and John Rob-
erts, marines. The wounded were five in num-
ber, and are recovering.

On board the Macedonia, there were thirty-six
killed and 68 wounded. Among the latter are
the 1st and 3d lieutenants, one master's mate and
two midshipmen.

Both vessels have arrived on our coast.

OFFICIAL.

U. S. S. UNITED STATES, AT SEA.

October 30, 1812.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton,

Sir—I have the honor to inform you, that on
the 25th inst. being in lat. 29 N. long. 29, 30 W.
we fell in with and, after an action of an hour and
a half, captured his Britannic majesty's ship Ma-
cedonian, commanded by captain John Carden,
and mounting 49 carriage guns (the odd gun shift-
ing.) She is a frigate of the largest class, two
years old, four months out of dock, and reputed
one of the best sailers in the British service. The
enemy being to windward had the advantage of
engaging us at his own distance, which was so
great that for the first half hour we did not use our
carronades, and at no moment was he within the
complete effect of our musketry and grape—to

this circumstance and a heavy swell, which was on
at the time, I ascribe the unusual length of the ac-
tion.

The enthusiasm of every officer, seaman and
marine on board this ship, on discovering the en-
emy—their steady conduct in battle, and precis on
of their fire, could not be surpassed. Where all
met my fullest expectations, it would be unjust to
discriminate. Permit me, however, to recommend
to your particular notice my first lieutenant Wm.
H. Allen. He has served with me upwards of
five years, and to his unremitting exertions in dis-
ciplining the crew is to be imputed the obvious su-
periority of our gunnery exhibited in the result of
this contest.

Subjoined is a list of the killed and wounded on
both sides. Our loss compared with that of the
enemy will appear small. Amongst the wounded
you will observe the name of lieut. Funk, who
died a few hours after the action—he was an offi-
cer of great gallantry and promise, and the ser-
vice has sustained a severe loss in his death.

The Macedonia lost her mizen mast, fore and
main top masts and main yard, and was much cut
up in her hull. The damage sustained by this ship
was not such as to render her return into port ne-
cessary, and had I not deemed it important that
we should see our prize in, should have continued
our cruise.

With the highest consideration and respect, I
am, sir, your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) STEPHEN DECATUR.

CHEAP JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber, who has resided longer in
this city than any one who follows his line of bu-
siness, and whose attention has been devoted en-
tirely to the duties of his profession, not having
nor desiring to have any agency but to make and
repair Watches and Clocks, Gold and Silver
work, &c.—informs his friends and the public in
general, that he has lately received from Phila-
delphia, an assortment of JEWELLERY, which,
added to his former stock, makes (although small)
a neat assortment, and will be sold on the most
moderate terms.

He has in his employ, Mr. Decosta, who makes
all kinds of Jewellery, engraves Gold Letters, sets
Miniatures, Hair-work, &c. in a superior manner
to any in this place.

The liberal encouragement he has uniformly
received, renders it unnecessary to say any thing
of his abilities, as he does not expect to receive
support if undeserving of it.

He expects to finish a handsome assortment of
warranted EIGHT DAY CLOCKS, immediat-
ly after the rise of the Assembly, which will be
sold at the old prices.

Raleigh, Dec 18 THOS. EMOND.

Two Boys, about 14 or 15 years of age,
are wanted as apprentices to the above business.

WANTED,

A person who is acquainted with the making
and burning of Brick, to superintend and manage
a Brick Yard during the summer of 1813. An
industrious and sober man, who can produce testi-
monials of his character, will receive good wages
on application to the subscriber in Raleigh.
Dec 18—if WM POLK.

Just Received,

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK AT THE STORE OF THE
SUBSCRIBERS,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Superfine Broad Cloths
Fine do. do.
Cassimeres, Coatings and Stockinette
Rose and Dutch Blankets, Scarlet Cloaks
Negro Coats and Flannels
Bombazetts, Fancy Waiscoating
Jubilee Cord, Cambrie Gingham
Mull Mull Gingham, Calicoes
Robe Patterns, Long Shawls, Fancy Silks
Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hose
Furniture Calicoes
Muslin Cambrics and Dimities,
And a great variety of FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

SHOES, of all kinds.
Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Wine, Rum, and
London Brown Stout—all of which will be sold
low for Cash.

JOHN & ROBERT STUART.

Raleigh, Dec. 18, 1812

72, 3f

State Bank of N. Carolina,

DECEMBER 15th, 1812.

PURCHASERS of Stock in the State Bank are
informed, that a power of Attorney authorizing a
Transfer of a Share or Shares held in the State
Bank must be witnessed either by the Cashier of
the principal Bank or of one of its Branches, by a
Notary Public, or by two Justices of the Peace—
and if by the latter, their signatures must be cer-
tified by the Clerk of the Court, with the County
Seal annexed—This regulation to commence on
the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, of which all
who may be concerned will take notice.

72, if W. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.

Notice.

I am under the necessity of forwarding all per-
sons from trading with, or crediting any of my fa-
mily, on my account; as I will pay no debts that
may be contracted other than by myself or a wil-
liten order from F. TAYLOR.
Franklin county, Dec. 18, 1812. 72, 3f.

Raleigh Volunteer Guards!

YOU will see on your parade ground at eleven
o'clock on the 1st Saturday in January next, equip-
ed By order of the captain,
CLARKE, 1st sergt.

WHEREAS, a certain Doctor ANDREW
MOORE, of South Carolina, has present-
ed against the Estate of COLIN M'ARTHUR, de-
ceased, an Account, which we, the Executors,
know to be extremely unjust—We, therefore, for-
warn all persons from trading for the same, as he
has already been more than sufficiently paid.

ALEX. SUTHERLAND } Extra

DANIEL LUCAS, } Exrs.

Richmond county, N. C. Nov. 20, 70, 3f