

Merchants' Bonds.

From the Freeman's Journal.

The following is Mr. Russell's statement to the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States, of the 4th inst. as relates to the late importations of British manufactures; and sundry petitions of merchants, praying to be relieved from the penalties incurred by them in the late importations of British manufactures into the U. States.

Mr. RUSSELL stated that after the revocation of the orders in council, many of the American merchants did apply to him to obtain his opinion whether they could ship British manufactures to the United States with safety, or not? that before the revocation of the orders, upon considering the whole circumstances of the case, examining the words of the law, and perceiving that its operation depended solely on the revocation of the orders in council; considering the evident bearing of the examinations in parliament and the ground on which the opposition contended for the revocation of the orders, which was not so much an act of justice to the U. States, as the advantage that was promised to their own manufacturers, he thought it his duty to countenance the idea that shipments made after the revocation of the orders would be admitted into the U. States, the ground was taken by the advocates for a revocation of the orders, who declared that they would advise their friends to ship, as they believed shipments, in the event of a revocation, might be made with safety, and that he thought good policy required him to countenance the idea, in order to co-operate as far as possible with the orders.

That after the revocation of the orders, he continued to declare, and did declare to the merchants who applied to him, as his opinion, that they might make shipments with safety. This opinion applied only to the cases where shipments were made before war; after a knowledge of the war had reached England he declared distinctly to the merchants, that the ground of a probable annulment of the non importation act of the government of the United States had ceased.

Mr. Russell stated, however, that after the knowledge of the declaration of war had reached England, he did still advise the American merchants to ship; because, if the property remained in England during the war, it would be ruinous to the holders. Many persons after the revocation of the orders, and before the news of war arrived, had made purchases. He would not be understood to say, that he advised the merchants that in case the law should not be repealed, they would be permitted to enjoy the advantages of a monopoly and the consequent extraordinary profits, but merely that the property would not be confiscated; this, however, he said was not at all a subject of conversation. His opinion that shipments might be made with safety, was founded as well on a presumption that the law would be annulled, as that the shippers would in any event, be placed as nearly as possible on the footing on which they would have stood, had the law been annulled. That if the law should not be annulled, the special circumstances under which the shipments were made would entitle them to an exemption from its penalties.

He believed that before the revocation of the orders and after the interdiction, purchases were made under an expectation of a revocation, and these were made at reduced prices. The depression was not very material; after the revocation, there was a rise, but they remained throughout lower than in common times when the trade was assuredly free. He did not, however, pretend to be very conversant in these matters.

Some of the goods were purchased before 21 February, 1812, but he would suppose they formed a very small portion of the importations; in the period intervening between that date and the revocation of the orders, there has been more considerable investments, but he believed the greatest portion was purchased after the revocation. There was great activity in investments, but we think it probable they were purchased with funds which had been remaining there for the purpose, and which were appropriated agreeable to orders which had been previously given to be executed in the event of the revocation of the orders in council.

The knowledge of the declaration of war reached England about the 25th or 26th of July. Official information was not so soon received, and therefore the embargo which was laid by the British government was not imposed till the 20th July. The orders subsequently issued permitting the departure of licensed vessels but limiting their departure to the 15th of August, was extended in some special cases, but not generally.

After a lapse of nearly 6 months, the war is brought upon our coast. By our Marine Memoranda it will be seen, that the enemy are in considerable force off the Cape. It is believed, that the British admiral has divided his fleet into three divisions; two of the divisions having a ship of the line with some of the smaller frigates, and the other division composed of four or five of the larger class of frigates and some small vessels. These divisions are probably stationed, one off New York; another watching the entrance of Boston Bay; and the third is off the Chesapeake. These divisions are, no doubt, intended to obstruct the return of our frigates, and the entrance of such prizes as they may make.—No-folk Ledger.

Robert Rutherford,

COPPERSMITH & TIN PLATE WORKER, CONTINUES to make all sorts of ware in his line of business, including its various branches, viz. Stills, wash kettles, do. for steaming fruit, tea kettles, coffee pots, &c. of copper or brass. Also tin ware of every description. He also intends to carry on the brass founding to perfection. He offers a liberal price, in cash or trade, for all old brass, copper or pewter that may be brought to his shop.

Raleigh, August 21.

Printing,

Executed at this office, with neatness and the utmost accuracy.

The Subscribers,

HAVING qualified as administrator and administratrix on the estate of the late RICHARD TROTTER, request all those having any claims against said estate to present them, properly authenticated, to the administrator, at his storehouse in Salisbury, where he is at all times prepared to liquidate the same. All those indebted to said estate are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, and pay, or renew their notes with satisfactory security; otherwise they will shortly be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JANE TROTTER, adm'x.

MOSES A. LOCKE, adm'r.

November 13, 1812.

714

THE ENGLISH STALLION STRAP,

WHOSE racing performances on the British turf, acknowledged superior racing blood, correct symmetry, real beauty, and character as a sure and valuable foal-getter, stand fairly admitted by impartial judges, is in good order, and will stand the ensuing season, at Probert Collier's five miles from Waynesborough, on Neuse river; and will be let to mares on his usual moderate terms. STRAP is of common size only (five feet one and an half inches) but has produced stock of superior size to those of the largest horses by the same mares. This is readily accounted for, when it is recollected, that Benningbrough, the sire of Strap, is five feet three and an half inches; his brother, Zachariah, five feet four inches; their sire, King Fergus, was full five feet four inches, and the celebrated Eclipse, his sire, was of such powers as to run with 168lbs, on his back, 4 miles 359 yds. going at his common rate, &c. Highflyer, the sire of Strap's dam, was not only a horse of 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, but is considered to have been the best horse ever in England. Mr. Wilson's filly, got the 6th September, carrying the full weight of a 3 years old, at Norfolk last fall, 4 mile heats, beat Favorite the 2nd heat, distanced Comet alias Rainbow, by Tickle Toby, the 3d and last heat, doubled and whipped out Maria the last three miles and three quarters. It was allowed that if she had been well ridden she would have won, as it appeared she had the best bottom of all the competitors. This filly, and I believe she got injured in this race, is the only one of Strap's get that I have known to be tried to run. Further particulars will be made known hereafter.

HENRY COTTEN.

Tarborough, Nov. 30 1812

71 3t

Good Land for sale.

I WILL sell the TRACT OF LAND, whereon I now live, containing one hundred and thirty three and a half acres, (part of which is bottom land and most yet to clear) lying on Crane Creek, three miles east of the town of Salisbury, N. C. and adjoining the lands of col. George Fisher, Mr. John Chambers, and others. The land is undoubtedly good. There is on the premises an excellent SAW MILL, (erected in 1811.) Also, a Dwelling House and several out houses. Commanding a further description are deemed useless, as the purchaser will certainly wish to view the premises prior to purchasing and of course can judge for himself. Any person wishing to purchase, can do so by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH TRAVIS.

Mount Airy, Nov. 4, 1812.

67-3t

Necessity!

LEWIS S. MUSE respectfully informs his friends, that he has been disappointed in the receipt of money from the South, sufficient to discharge his debts in this quarter: they will therefore call and settle their small balances within twenty days—those who are not in the above class will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of proper officers for collection.

L. S. MUSE.

Raleigh, December 4.

703.

Lost or Mislaid, a Note,

EXETER, N. H. to the S. S. of the J. and D. Dickson and Nathan Branson, bearing date the 1st of May last, payable four months after date, for the sum of Forty Dollars. All persons are cautioned against trading for the said Note, as full payment has been made and a receipt passed to the obligees.

DAVID WILIE.

Greenborough, N. C. 22d Nov. 1812 3p

State Bank of North-Carolina,

RALEIGH, 25th December, 1812

RESOLVED, That a dividend of two and one half per centum on each and every share of the State Bank, be, and the same is hereby declared and made payable to the Stockholders or their Representatives on and after the first Monday in December next.

WM. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.

An Accommodation Stage.

THE Mail Stage from Raleigh to Fayetteville having of late been very much crowded with passengers, so as not only to make travelling very uncomfortable, but frequently to disappoint persons desirous of procuring seats, therein, the subscribers in order to accommodate travellers on the road, and especially such as wish rather to travel by day than by night, have determined to establish an Accommodation Stage between Raleigh and Fayetteville, which will leave Raleigh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock A. M. and reach Fayetteville at 8 o'clock P. M. &c.

As this establishment will be attended with very considerable expence to the proprietors, they flatter themselves that the public will be disposed to give them support in their undertaking.

W. SCOTT,
D. JORDAN.

Raleigh, Nov. 24. 1812.

W. Boylan

Has just received, from Philadelphia, FIFTY SETS OF WILLIAMSON'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

IN 2 VOLS.

Subscribers will please to call or send for them. The price is \$4—to non subscribers \$4 50. October 2. 61-1f

UNIVERSITY.

The Trustees of the University of North Carolina are happy in being able to make known to the public, the prosperity and the increasing opportunities of this establishment. In erecting a college among ourselves, it was the object of its founders to provide for our youth means of improvement similar to those which are enjoyed by the young in other parts of the world, and by the few in our own, who were competent to the expence of distant education. To accomplish this object, worthy of a free and enlightened people, essential to their liberties, and, in the present state of the world, peculiarly so to their respectability, it was necessary to encounter many difficulties. If the whole of these could have been foreseen from the beginning, there is reason to apprehend that they might have appeared too great to be attempted. But it is the wisdom of Providence to fortify our minds under the pressure of instant evils by the prospect of approaching success, and by its occasional smiles, to animate us for the struggles that are yet to come. Of this nature have been the occurrences that mark the progress of this seminary.

It is now ascertained that in six months from the present date the principal building will be ready for the reception of inhabitants. As soon as it shall be finished, the number of rooms in the two buildings will be sufficient to contain eighty students. There will be an apartment, also, for each of the two societies, one for the library, and a public hall, in which the students will attend prayers evening and morning. The opportunities of library will be understood, when it is considered that each of the societies has, it is believed, from 800 to 1000 volumes, and that there are 1500 volumes in the library of the college.

A society has been lately constituted for the cultivation of sacred music, and an organ is now probably finished in New York for the use of this society. It will be transported to the college, and set up as soon as practicable after the beginning of the year. And every Sunday public worship will be conducted for the benefit of the students in Person Hall.

A list of the members that compose the Faculty is here inserted, to show the provision which has been made by the Trustees for the instruction and moral government of the college.

The Rev. Robert Chapin, Professor of Moral Philosophy and President; the Rev. Joseph Caldwell, Professor of Mathematics; Mr. Andrew Rhea, Professor of Languages, and Mr. William Hooper, Tutor.

The academy at Chapel Hill will be under the conduct of Mr. Abner W. CLOPTON, subject to the superintendence of the President of the college. This gentleman acted formerly as tutor in the university, and it is believed that in his talents and virtues the public will find ample security for the good conduct and proficiency of the youth who shall be placed under his charge. There will be four classes in the academy, to which the students will be attached, and every possible attention will be given to the improvement of the scholars in reading, writing, spelling and English grammar. The house is now repairing, and will be in a better condition for the accommodation of the school than it ever has been.

In addition to these opportunities, Mr. Meinel has become a resident at Chapel Hill for the purpose of teaching the French language, and we can assure the public that he is well qualified for the business which he has undertaken.

The first session of the year will commence on the first day of January and end on the 24th of May. The second session will begin on the 20th of June and conclude on the 15th of November.

In the following list are made out for inspection the expences of the year, to be paid semi-annually in advance.

For the first session in the dining room and college:

DIFT,	\$30
TUITION,	10
ROOM RENT,	1
SERVANT HIRE,	1 50
LIBRARY,	50
WASHING,	8
CANDLES AND WOOD,	4
BED,	5 50
	\$58 50

For the second session the payments are precisely the same.*

From this view, and from the plainness of dress and manners which is fashionable at this institution, it is believed that liberal education can scarcely be obtained at any other, on conditions less burthensome.

With respect to the opportunities of acquiring knowledge, and invigorating the faculties, it is not intended to make any remarks. It is a subject on which the public must be left to their own apprehensions, and the dictates of experience. These are the proper arbiters, and not we who are the parties concerned.

Those who propose to become members of this institution ought to come provided with the necessary books, and a punctual attendance on the first day of the session, is of the utmost importance to every student as well as to the college.

December 8, 1812.

* The expences are nearly the same to a boarder in the village as in the college.

State of North-Carolina,

COLUMBIAN COUNTY.

IN THE COURT OF EQUITY, FALL TERM, 1812.

Archibald M Neill

vs.

Neill Shaw and others.

It being made appear to this court, that Neill Shaw and John Shaw, two of the defendants, reside without the limits of the state—ORDERED, that publication be made for three weeks in the Miner, that unless the said Neill and John Shaw file their answers at the next term of this court, the bill will be taken pro confesso against them and heard ex parte.

FROM THE MINUTES.—TEST,

71 R. RAIFORD, C. M. E.

Doctor Burges

HAS REMOVED to the shop (on Fayetteville street) formerly occupied by Dr. Wm. H. WILLIAMS. Nov. 13—67th.



Second Class of the

Susquehanna Canal Lottery.

This Lottery commenced drawing on the 29th ult. and will progress, thrice a week, until completed. In this splendid scheme, one number

MUST DRAW SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

AND MAY DRAW

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

2 prizes of	\$30,000
2 of	20,000
2 of	10,000
2 of	5,000
2 of	3,000
4 of	2,000
6 of	1,000
10 of	500
14 of	200
20 of	100
44 of	50
100 of	20
8000 of	10

Amounting to 8,208 prizes. The number of blanks is 17,792.

In the above Lottery are 25,000 tickets but only 15,000 numbers, being two tickets of one number. In every case, two prizes of equal denomination fall to the same number; and the only stationary capital prizes are the two of 30,000, to which the first drawn number, after half the tickets are out, will be entitled. Consequently any one holding two tickets of that number, must not only get two thirty thousands, but may get the twenty thousands, making it possible for a single number to draw one hundred thousand dollars. Tickets have risen rapidly, and may, from the great popularity of the scheme and the celerity of the drawing, be expected still greatly to advance. For a few days they may be had at twelve dollar s.

Letters, enclosing cash, for undrawn tickets in the foregoing GRAND LOTTERIES, will be attended to with the utmost punctuality. Regular accounts of the drawings will be received, and information of the fate of tickets given at the Maryland Office.

Oct 9

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By the President

OF

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, information has been received that a number of individuals, who have deserted from the army of the United States, have become sensible of their offences, and are desirous of returning to their duty:

A full pardon is hereby granted and proclaimed to each and all such individuals as shall, within four months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the commanding officer of any military post within the United States or the territories thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal (L. S.) of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the eighth day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States, the thirtieth seventh.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.



Charles Parish,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have given him heretofore in the line of business, and informs them that on the inst. his large and commodious three story building, at the

SIGN OF THE EAGLE,

north of the state house, will be in complete order to receive boarders and travellers; where he earnestly solicits the continuation of their patronage. He pledges himself to nothing on his part but to favour him with their custom. Honest and active servants alone will be engaged, and his studies will perhaps be excelled by none.

Raleigh, July 3 1812.

43-1f

Eagle Tavern,

IN WILLIAMSBOROUGH.

THIS Tavern will again be opened, on the 1st of January next, for and on account of VAUGHAN & CARDWELL, and will be kept by the latter. The former friends and customers to this House and the public in general, may rest assured that every attention will be paid to those who favor with their custom, to render their stay as agreeable as possible. The supplies will be good and sufficient. The stable, perhaps among the best in the state, will be plentifully stored with all kinds of provender, and kept well littered. This Tavern has been leased for several years, back at 200 dollars per annum, yet the last year it was shut up, contrary to articles of agreement with the leaseholder. It is to be hoped, notwithstanding, that the public patronage, which has heretofore been so liberal, will again aid and assist in reviving it; and the most moderate terms will be observed.

JAMES VAUGHAN,
LEONARD CARDWELL.

December 3.

70-1f