

There are now two northern mails due at this place, and Heaven knows when another shall arrive!

THE MAILS.

Copy of a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Courier, dated at Raleigh, (N. C.) February 15, 1813.

The passengers that go on by this day's stage, will be able to inform you that the citizens of Charleston need not calculate upon getting their letters regularly so long as Mr. GRANGER continues the present Contractors between Raleigh and Petersburg. Complaints are continually made to him of their improper conduct; for they keep the most miserable horses, old rotten carriages, and drunken drivers. But one of these contractors (Mr. Gholson) has a brother who is a member of Congress; and the presumption is, that his lines are remitted and that he retains his contract through the influence of his brother. Be that, however, as it may, while these men retain their contract between this place and Petersburg, there will be constant failures, and you can calculate upon nothing else. The Contractors between this and Fayetteville are extremely attentive; their stages and horses are in fine order, and they have good drivers; their route is performed entirely in the night, and they are compelled to cross a dangerous river (Cape Fear) in the night time—but notwithstanding these difficulties, you will scarcely ever hear of a failure between Raleigh and Fayetteville. It is probable, if the citizens of Charleston were to send on a remonstrance to their Representatives in Congress, that these contractors would be removed. Messrs. JORDAN & SCOTT are frequently compelled to send extra stages from this place in order to expedite the lost mails on GHOLSON and WALLACE'S line. Were it not for the exertions of these gentlemen, who have sent on three mails this day, you would have been deprived of your papers for several days to come. By noticing these remarks, you will render a service to the public, and possibly contribute to remove a serious and growing evil.

Mr. Fulton's Torpedoes!—Where are they, now that he could have an opportunity of making a practical experiment of their utility? There is a British squadron blockading the Chesapeake, and yet Mr. Fulton is perfectly silent as to any attempt to blow them up! We ask again, where are his spring locks, his harpoon guns, and his curious cable cutters? And moreover where are the 5000 dollars given him by Congress in 1810, to enable him to prove the practicability of destroying a fleet by sub-marine explosion? In time of Peace Mr. Fulton was to blow the British marine up to the moon; but now we have war, all his fine projects are as useless as if he and they rested together at the bottom of the sea. Instead of annihilating English shipping, and getting his "thirty millions" out of the old iron of the enemy's navy, Mr. Fulton is contented quietly to contract for carrying the mail in steam boats. Well, this is sufficient. Every one knew, that the man could only flourish in vainglorious, and that he was fitter for a post-ride than a naval hero. Let him stick to his steam engines; and Decatur, Hull and Bainbridge with their brave brethren, will fight the British the old-fashioned way, without either steel traps or spring guns.

A Maryland paper says that "the defeat of General Winchester, with nearly his whole corps killed and taken prisoners! is very distressing!"

Amendment to the Constitution. The Senate of the United States, on the 18th ult. passed the amendment to the Constitution, adopted last session by the Legislature of North Carolina. The vote in Senate was 22 to 9. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Turner.

Commodore Decatur, captains Hull and Jones, have been admitted Honorary Members of the Cincinnati Society; as may be seen by the interesting proceedings of that body, copied into our first page.

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors—It is with surprise and regret that I have observed some remarks in the Evening Gazette, of the 23d February, concerning the late unfortunate affair between Mr. Stanly and Mr. Henry, tending to place it in an improper light before the public. The liberty of the press in this country authorizes the free publication of opinions, with regard to the impropriety of any practice, in general terms; but when private character is subject of animadversion, remarks should be well considered, and ventured with the greatest caution. As Mr. Wills does not pretend to be informed with certainty of the circumstances which occasioned the meeting, it is inconceivable to me how he could presume that the difference might "have been settled in an amicable and honorable way"—Candor, I should think, would have presumed otherwise. His assertion that the attendants did disgracefully abandon the body of Mr. S. I am fully authorized to contradict—and to declare that every measure was taken which humanity or friendship could dictate, as far as the nature of the case would admit, to insure a speedy and proper attention to the remains of Mr. Stanly.—Believing the observations of Mr. Wills to have originated rather in the incorrectness of his information than in a disposition to excite unfavorable prejudices, I therefore trust that he will, when he comes seriously and dispassionately to contrast the broad extent of his assertions with the limited nature of his information, take such steps to remove those unfavorable prejudices as a sense of justice, as well to himself as others, will suggest.

A READER.

A report has reached town that General Harrison has had a battle with the British, in which he defeated them. The loss of the enemy is stated at 2000; that of the Americans at 1200.

EXCHEQUER BILLS.

When it was asserted in this paper last year, that government contemplated issuing treasury notes, and had spoken to an engraver for the necessary plates, as usual we were met with a plump contradiction, and Mr. Gallatin procured Murray, the engraver, to certify the denial. Since that period, five millions of the very description of notes anticipated, have been issued, and provision is made for an emission of ten-millions more. So that in another year we may expect to see the country inundated with continental currency.—Not relying upon the natural tendency of this monied system to ruin the public credit, a mode is to be adopted to get this paper in circulation, something like that of France about the era of assignats, when it was usual to farm out the revenue. There is to be no limitation of interest, but the bills though bearing an interest of six per cent, are to be sold at such a discount as will procure the ready cash. The speculators have only to combine, and by laying back a while, they may speculate handsomely upon the wants of administration.

Extract from an Address by the inhabitants of Quebec to Gov. Prevost.

"We sincerely pray for the restoration of peace without a wish that the smallest concession should be made to the ambitious, unjust and unjust policy of the American rulers. The state of warfare is by no means desirable, but we are by a Power with whom our mother country has evinced the most sincere desire of remaining at peace; we shall consider no sacrifice too great to repel every attack, and pledge ourselves to support Your Excellency with our lives and fortunes, should the enemy persist in his ambitious views, and dare to attempt the invasion of the Province."

Extract from the Answer.

"The high pretensions, impracticable disposition, and crafty policy of the American Government admit but little hope of any understanding speedily arising between Great Britain and the U. States, which may serve to restore to these countries the blessings of Peace.

"I therefore contemplate with the utmost satisfaction the unanimous zeal, loyalty and courage evinced by the whole population of the Canadas, in the support and defence of the inestimable advantages they enjoy under the paternal and powerful government of His Majesty;—and for their preservation I rely on the valour of tried and experienced officers, ably trained and well disciplined soldiers, and embodied militia rapidly advancing to military perfection, and an enlightened people, devoted to the just cause of a beloved Sovereign."

The following letters passed between Paul Hamilton, Esq. on his resignation of the office of secretary of the navy, and the president.

SIR, Having devoted unremittingly more than thirty years of my life to public services in various situations, in all of which I feel a consciousness of having done my duty according to my best judgment and understanding, and being now about to withdraw from the office of Secretary of the Navy, with which you have honored me, permit me to ask you, whether, in your opinion, there has been any thing in the course of my conduct in that station reprehensible? Your goodness of heart, sir, will induce you, as I trust, readily to excuse this intrusion, when you reflect that if this inquiry is answered as my conscience leads me to expect it will be, you will put me in possession of what may be a valuable legacy to my children.

Wishing you, sir, every earthly blessing, I have the honor to be, with great respect, yours,

PAUL HAMILTON.

JAMES MADISON, President of the United States. City of Washington, 30th Dec. 1812.

WASHINGTON, 31st Dec. 1812.

Dear Sir—I have received your letter of yesterday, signifying your purpose to retire from the department which has been under your care. On an occasion which is to terminate the relation in which I placed us, I cannot satisfy my own feelings, or the tribute due to your patriotic merits and private virtues, without bearing testimony to the faithful zeal, the uniform exertions and unimpeachable integrity with which you have discharged that important trust, and without expressing the value I have always placed on that personal intercourse, the pleasure of which I am now to lose. With these recollections and impressions, I tender you assurances of my affectionate esteem, and of my sincerest wishes for your welfare and happiness.

JAMES MADISON.

P. HAMILTON, Esq.

Charleston Blockaded. The port of Charleston is blockaded by two English frigates, the Echo and Sophia, under Lord Townshend. This officer is said to have declared his intention of harassing the southern coasting trade as much as possible.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated 11th January, 1813.

"General Wilkinson certainly expects an attack here by the English white and black troops, and is taking all prudential measures to give them a proper reception. The 3d and 7th U. S. Regiment marched through this town yesterday to take post at the English turn, where very extensive Barracks have been erected for them; they were about 1200 strong—we expect the 2nd. regiment the next week, consisting of 700, so that our whole regular force here will be upwards of 3000 men, as we had anterior to their arrival 1000 or more—These with about 5000 militia and volunteers will form a very decent force."

The following curious article is taken from one of a series of numbers, under the head of "Fools all," printed in the "Spirit of '76."

A treaty of pacification and amity between the war patriots and the patriots for dissolving the Union.

1. The high contracting parties mutually agree to suspend hostilities until they can be recommen-

ced with less danger to the liberty and happiness of their country.

2. The war patriots, in consideration that the dissolution patriots will forbear to overturn the present happy government of the United States, by dissolving the Union, agree not to overturn it by the war, although it gives to them many offices, emoluments, contracts, powers and perquisites, which the dissolution patriots would be glad to get.

3. The dissolution patriots, in consideration that the war patriots will forbear to overturn the present happy government of the United States by war, armies, debt, taxes and corruption, will relinquish the dissolution of the union, although they are near to its accomplishment, together with all the offices, emoluments, contracts, powers and perquisites, they should thereby acquire.

4. It being obvious that the war patriots have by this treaty made greater sacrifices than the dissolution patriots, by surrendering the best imaginable system for fleecing their country, both of money and power, whereas the latter only engage not to push any farther a project of somewhat inferior capacity for the same ends, for the sake of fair and honorable reciprocity between the high contracting parties, it is mutually agreed, that the dissolution patriots shall reimburse the war patriots, by leaving them in the undisturbed possession of all offices they can get during the next four years; but this article is not to be construed so as to prevent either party from exercising the natural and comfortable right of making the other ridiculous, unpopular, or even detestable, by truth, falsehood, or bribed presses, in order to preserve the freedom of the press, and a fair or equal mode of contest for the loaves and fishes.

5. As the western patriots have evidently been most in earnest in favor of the war, it is but just that their satisfaction should be particularly consulted, and therefore it is agreed, that in making peace it shall be stipulated that no British sailors, navigating the Ohio and Mississippi, shall be liable to impressment, nor a less sum of money be annually appropriated in extinguishing the title of the Indians to the western lands than would be annually expended, in an Indian war; and that the high contracting parties will unite in opening some channel for conveying money from east to west less dangerous than war to our republican form of government.

OBITUARY.

It is our painful duty to announce the premature death of Mr. THOMAS STANLY. In the bloom of youth and in the full promise of excellence, he has been summoned to his Eternal Home—not on the Couch of disease which soothing relatives attend—not looking to Heaven from the death bed of "lame"—but a Victim at the altar of Sanguinary Honour! The fatal catastrophe is understood to have arisen from an unfortunate controversy between the deceased and Mr. LEWIS D. HENRY. Formerly classmates at College, since connected by congenial pursuits, long friends and intimates, they were yet unable to adjust a recent misapprehension consistently with their notions of propriety. A meeting took place on Sunday last within the Borders of Virginia. The first discharge of the murderous weapons was instantly followed by the event—which has filled the breasts of many with the keenest anguish, and spread over our town one general gloom!

Mr. Stanly died in the 23d year of his age. He had passed thro' his Academic and Collegiate exercises with much advantage, was engaged in the study of the law, and expected in a few months to be called to the Bar. A mind acute and discriminating—a taste susceptible from nature and refined by culture—a deportment usually serious, almost grave—a temper quick but affectionate, and a soul that towered above meaness and abhorred dishonour.—These in the fond estimation of his friends were certain pledges not merely of eminence in his profession but of distinction as a Man. But these, all these, have vanished—like the insubstantial fabric of a vision, and have left nought behind, but the lamentable reality of our loss! with feelings which defy control we cannot but exclaim—"May the God of Mercy be merciful to his Soul!"

Newbern Fed. Ref.

COMMUNICATION.

In the death of Mr. Stanly there is another deplorable instance of the effects of that dreadful error, or mistaken sense of honor, too often cherished in generous breasts, which to avoid the ridicule of fools and the scorn of idiots, urges him who entertains the false notion, to place his life in the hands of his fellow man and his soul prematurely at the bar of his God.

The character given of the deceased, in the accompanying extract, which you are requested to publish, is but the moderate tribute of justice to the memory of Mr. Stanly. With an amiable disposition and cultivated mind, of the purest morals and possessing manners of unusual urbanity, he was highly esteemed and affectionately beloved by all who knew him. He was brave, but had not the passive valor to combat the dread even of unmerited contempt. He therefore accepted a challenge, and fell a sacrifice at the shrine of unrelenting prejudice! His conduct on the fatal ground, I have been assured, displayed that steady resolution which is the evidence of firm and deliberate courage. "Many have I known more famous, some more knowing; but few so innocent."

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1813.

Westward A. Jones, Original attachment, levied in the hands of Henry Whithead, William Ship, jun. and James Riggsby.

It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Minerva for six weeks, that unless the defendant replevies and pleads, within the three first days of the next term of this court judgment final will be entered against him.

Copied BENJ. S. KING, c. c.

Printing.

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

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, N. C.

Raleigh, March 3, 1813.

BY an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the Governor is requested to cause to be distributed among the several counties therein named, the arms which have been received by this state under the law of congress for arming the Militia of the United States. Some attempts to engage individuals to perform that duty has shown the propriety of giving public notice that applications will be received at this Office for the transportation and delivery of sixty-four stands of arms to the colonel commandant of each of the following counties, to wit: Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Jones, Lenoir, Onslow, Sampson, Duplin, Pitt, Beaufort, Hyde, Washington, Tyrrel, Edgecomb, Martin, Halifax, Bertie, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck, Haywood, and Buncombe. The arms for the three first named counties to be conveyed from Fort Johnston, and those for Jones and Lenoir, from Beaufort, except twenty stands to be taken from Fayetteville to Lenoir. Those for the residue of the above mentioned counties will be delivered for transportation at the town of Fayetteville.

It is hoped that persons who wish to engage for the delivery of those arms, will make immediate application and at the same time designate the counties to which they will deliver, and also the sum required by them for such delivery.

By instructions from the Governor,

JUNIUS SNEED, Private Secretary.

P. S. The counties of Onslow and Currituck were according to the act, to have ninety six stands each, but by a provision permitting a company in Fayetteville to retain one hundred and thirty stands of the quota, it became necessary to reduce them to an equality with the others.

J. S.

The celebrated thorough-bred Racer, SIR ARCHY,

WILL stand the present season in my stable at New Hope, two miles above the town of Hillsboro, at the following prices: Forty dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of 20 before the first day of August; 60 to ensure the first day of March, and end the first of August.

SIR ARCHY is a blood bay, with black legs, mane and tail; one hinder foot white; upwards of sixteen hands high; and eight years old this spring. He is in full health, and just of the best age for propagating racing stock, possessing a sound constitution and the finest action. His decided and acknowledged superiority as a racer renders a publication of his performance unnecessary. Suffice it to add that he beat every distinguished horse of his day in Virginia and North Carolina.

PEDIGREE.

Sir Archy was gotten by Old Diomed one of the imported mare Castiana; her dam Tabitha by Trentham; g dam by Bosphorus; Forest's Coalition Colt, Bustard, Charming Molly, &c. &c. to a royal mare. Thus as a blood horse he is equal to any ever bred in this or any other country. His stock are large and promising, and higher prices have been offered for them than any colts on the continent. Five hundred dollars was refused for the half of an Archy colt at nine days old.

Good high land pasturage, and servants' board, gratis; and mares fed with corn at the market price. I have separate lots well enclosed for mares with colts, and the best attention shall be paid to them; but I will not be accountable for accidents of any kind.

Gentlemen who send mares to remain with the horse, may be assured that they shall be returned in as good or better condition than they are sent. One dollar will be expected by the groom with each mare.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.

New Hope, Feb. 26. 83 cow 1 May.

Officers of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee for 1813.

- The M. W. General Robert Williams, Grand Master.
R. W. General Jeremiah Slade, Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. General Calvin Jones, Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. The Honorable William Miller, Speaker of the House of Commons, Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. Alexander Lucas, Grand Secretary.
R. W. William Boylan, Grand Treasurer.
Brothers General Edmund Jones, C. and Senior Deacon.
Colonel Allen Rodgers of Wake, Grand Junior Deacon.
General William W. Jones, Grand Pursivant.
Kemp Plummer, Esq. Counsellor at Law Grand Sword Bearer.
General Montford Stokes, Grand Marshal.
TEST, ALEX. LUCAS, Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, February 25,

A. L. 5513, A. D. 1813.

83-3w.

CANTONMENT.

Near Salisbury, February 15, 1813.

ALL Officers not ordered on detachment whether of Infantry, Artillery or Light Dragoons, hereby especially directed to appear at Salisbury and report themselves to me and receive instructions together with all necessary funds for carrying on the recruiting service.

J. WELBORN, Colonel

10th Infantry U. S. A. com. recruiting district N. C.

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as administrators with the Will annexed to the estate of Reuben Tally, dec. give notice to all persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased, to present them for payment duly authenticated within the time required by an act of the General Assembly, entitled an act concerning proving wills, &c. otherwise they will be barred of recovery by the operation of said act. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

PATRICK HAMILTON, Adm. pro.

S. R. PARHAM, Adm. pro.

Granville, Feb. 12, 1813.

83-3wp.