

ney? Because the people would then understand the subject, and as the people have nothing to do with loans and taxes, why they have no business to know anything of the rate of interest. Hence the terms of the loan, 12 per cent, discount, 12 per cent, at the end of thirteen years, and 82 cents per annum. A federal administration, or an honest plain dealing man, wanting money, would say at once, I will give you so much per centum per annum, no discounts, premiums, or what not, but just so much simple interest. An American would have done so; but an Italian or a Frenchman would reverse the matter.

According to our calculation, about 18 millions of dollars will have been paid at the end of thirteen years for the use of 16 millions for that time. At legal interest, money doubles itself in little better than fifteen years; at the rate of interest fixed by Mr. Gallatin to keep the treasury from being bankrupt, it more than doubles itself in twelve years.—*Ibid.*

The honorable Mr. Burwell of Virginia, in his circular letter to his constituents, says, "Various crises since the peace of 1783, have advanced the United States to an unexpected state of prosperity—their exports of domestic and foreign produce had exceeded one hundred millions of dollars annually—their navigation was only inferior to that of Great Britain. Separated from Europe, and converted by a wise system, from participating in the destructive wars of that region, they were accumulating all the advantages of their neutral situation, to an extent unparalleled. This was precisely the situation in which every prudent man wished the country to remain; and yet the fraudulent Mr. Burwell, of Virginia, has been as active as any other man in the country in changing this happy condition of his country! What apology can this man offer to his much injured constituents, for accumulating an export trade of more than one hundred millions of dollars annually—*for cutting up* a navigation inferior only to that of Great Britain—for abandoning all the advantages of a neutral situation—and for madly and wickedly rushing into a participation in the destructive wars of Europe?" He may tell them of the "odious orders in council," and point the miseries of oppressed Americans. But this is a tale of other times. The people now know that the orders in council are rescinded, and that we are fighting not for ourselves but for foreigners, who have neither interest in our soil nor in our fate.—*Alex. Gaz.*

From the Vermont Washingtonian.

ELLI-HA STARS CASE.
This man has been arrested for violating the rules and articles of war.—(See Col. Pike's proclamation.) He was confined to the guardhouse and loaded with irons (it is said with sixty pounds weight) by order of C. Clark.

But thanks to the independence of our district judge, the hon. Elijah Paine, he has been brought up by a writ of habeas corpus, and no evidence appearing against the prisoner, he was accordingly liberated.

What would have been the fate of poor Sears, had our district judge been a tool of the administration, instead of an upright and independent minister of justice? He would probably have been left to suffer, perhaps without even the form of a trial, the sentence in Col. Pike's proclamation.—*Death.*

GENS D'ARMS.—In Vermont.

The Concord Gazette speaks of a citizen's being seized by two soldiers (or what they call French gens d'arms) and forcibly carried off and confined, under pretence of some crime against the government.

In the northern part of this state, we are told, nothing is more common than this kind of military despotism. The reign of terror there is so completely established, that it is unsafe for a man to speak his sentiments unless they are in favor of the powers that be.

John Hubbard Esq. of Hantsburg (postmaster, justice of the peace, town clerk and town representative) has been visited by these gens d'arms, and without, as we understand, even a written military warrant, was seized and carried to Swanton, where he was confined to the guardhouse, reduced to a very low state of health by the travel; thence removed to Huntington, between 30 and 40 miles, where he was again confined to the guardhouse for a number of weeks, with only a floor to sleep upon—without any sort of a trial; then sent back to Swanton, under a military guard, and for about half the day compelled (though in the most excruciating pain) to march on foot, at the point of the bayonet.

Here he was at length delivered over to the civil authority, and admitted to bail on \$3000 bond to stand trial for treasonable practices, which were not even charged against him, without specification of facts.

Such facts will decide whether we are under a civil or military government.

Some drunken Indians, says Labadie (or somebody else for him) the next day after the battle, returned to the scene of action, which the British and Indians had left the day before; then they commenced killing the wounded, and then set fire to the houses and consumed them.

This may be true; but it wants other confirmation than "MEDARD LABADIE X his mark."—We do not yet believe, that the wounded were left in the power of the savages.

After burning the village next day—it is just what is said by the Prophet at Tippecanoe. And if we mistake not our own troops under General Pike, at the battle of La Cole, boasted of burning a Log House, and of firing the bones of several British and Indians among the ashes. "A, but that alters the case," says the Lawyer.—*Ibid.*

Report says, that the Secretary of the Treasury is determined to deposit ready the whole loan taken in the private bank of Stephen Girard's Philadelphia.

Should this be the case as it is confidently stated all the chartered banks, that have subscribed to the loan will be obliged of specie to make their payments into this French bank as the installments

fall due. Mr. Girard then will engross nearly all the specie in the country, and in a very short time the banks so drained will either be compelled to stop their discounts or to stop payment. Mr. Girard's notes will be doubtless issued to an immense amount, and will constitute the principal part of the circulation of the country.

As there is no commercial intercourse that can be kept up to maintain the hitherto chain of relation between the banks in the Atlantic states, the payments must either be made in specie to Mr. Girard's bank, or the banks who have subscribed to the loan must all become debtors to Mr. Girard for the amount of their subscriptions. Thus will the moneyed institutions be at the mercy of a foreigner, who may, if he chooses, oppress them at his will.—What bonus has Mr. Girard given for this omnipotent control over the subscribing banks, and how is this bonus applied?—*Fed. R.*

Foreign.

Boston, April 9.

FROM FRANCE.

Markets very good at Bordeaux for all kinds of American produce—fish 104 francs per quin; pearl and pot ash 107 do.; cotton, New Orleans, 640 do. &c. Colonial produce very dull.

Yesterday arrived at this port the brig Rambler, capt. Snow, from Bordeaux.

A gentleman passenger, who was at Paris, Feb. 14, informs, that the emperor was seldom seen abroad; that his conduct was generally condemned; that the conscripts of 1814 were raising and marching to the different depots, and that 10,000 troops had been drawn from Spain.

March 5. The supercargo of the American schooner Messenger came down to the Cordovan and informed that the Russians had entered Berlin and the Prussians were generally joining them.

A letter from Bordeaux, February 21, says, newspapers received yesterday from Paris state, that American licenses will be given to any who ask them. Other papers say the trade will be freely opened.

The frigate Pallas was in Bordeaux river ready for sea, said to be bound to America.

Two French frigates, arrived at Brest about the last of February, from a cruise. They had taken four English vessels, and burnt the American ship Atalante, from Philadelphia for Lisbon. The frigates were bound to St. Domingo and the United States, but one of them sprung her mainmast.—They had cruised off Cape St. Vincent.

No arrangement is made for American prizes in France. The Decatur's was seized and sold by the government.

The Paris papers contain doleful accounts of the situation of Russia and its armies.

Lists of individuals, &c. in France, who have offered cavaliers and horses for the army, are published in the French papers.

The French continue to collect troops from every point, and march them towards the north.

The king of Naples arrived at Posen Jan 15.

The duke of Elchingen was at Paris.

The Rambler brought despatches for government.

We were favored with the loan of Bordeaux papers to February 19, from which the following articles are extracted:

Paris, February 8.

His majesty on Sunday last reviewed 36 battalions of infantry newly arrived at Paris.

February 13.

His majesty yesterday visited the Prince of Neuchatel, who has recently arrived in this city. Every one remarks the fine health which his majesty enjoys.

The Prince of Neuchatel had been indisposed. A Senatus Consultum had been passed to provide for a Regency in case of necessity, and to provide for the coronation of the Empress and the King of Rome.

Gen. Wittgenstein is said to have resigned.

Dresden, January 29.

Many poltroons circulate scandalous stories of Regnier's army.—Those stories are destitute of the least truth. On the 23d inst. the Prince of Schwarzenberg was still at Pulask and Regnier in the cantonments we heard he had occupied.—He had repulsed different attacks.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 12th March.

The British Packet has just arrived, and brings some information which it may be of importance, that you should know. A London paper of the 19th ult. contains the discussions of the parliament on American affairs with a recapitulation of the correspondence which took place at different periods between the authorities of the two countries, when an unanimous vote passed both houses in support of the measures of their government in the declaration of war against the U. States; and pledging themselves to support Ministers with their utmost energy in a vigorous prosecution of it by land and sea. For which purpose orders have been issued to prepare a strong squadron of ships of war, and some troops are assembling at Portsmouth, to be embarked for Halifax, with great expedition.

They have also come to the determination to respect neutral flags—even those vessels lately under Spanish colours, and conveying produce, their motive in this is evident, it being a substitute for the former licences, which method will for the future be discontinued.

There has been a total change in the regency of this kingdom within these few days; the Cortes informed the late regency that their services were no longer necessary, and yesterday they proceeded to the appointment of a new one. Their conduct on this occasion has given general satisfaction. The influence of the Clergy is entirely subverted, the Inquisition forever abolished, and every memorial of its proceedings utterly destroyed—their property seized by the government, to be applied to carry on the war against the French and for other national purposes of acknowledged utility.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon, to his correspondent in N. York, dated March 22.

Adices from England mention that Denmark and Prussia had conspired against France, and that Dantzig had fallen. Also, that the last con-

script, in France had refused to march, and the Russian arms continued to be successful.

London, January 25.

In consequence of an arrangement made yesterday, under the direction of the Alien Office, no person, either native or foreigner, is to be permitted to embark for America in future without licence.

Lt. Col. Patterson, who lately retired from the quarter-master general's department, at headquarters, after a service of more than fifty years, has been appointed Lieut. Governor of Quebec.

By an insinuation in a morning paper it would seem that Ministers mean to shew that notice was sent out to our commanders on the stations near the seat of hostilities, so early as May last, of the imminent probability of a rupture with America, and that they were at the time furnished with instructions and means for a vigorous retaliation, the moment it should break out. It is added, that the force which they possessed exceeded that of the Americans, in the proportion of 85 to 44. This is published in a letter which has all the air of office. We trust that Ministers will concur, therefore, in an enquiry into the unaccountable inactivity which has taken place, and assist in the discovery of the real cause of the disgrace which the naval power has incurred. They cannot mean to shelter themselves under the pitiful subterfuge of our naval force being superior to the naval force of the American government, when they must be aware that it was against commercial depredation that they had chiefly to provide. If the American rivers had been put into a state of blockade in the month of June, their steamers would have been flung out of employment, their hopes of success in their pitiful navy would have been checked, and both the mercantile and agricultural parties would have been clamorous for a peace. Every letter from America speaks with astonishment of their success, and says, that it is to the torpor of the English administration, that they have to ascribe the present high tone of the people.

Morning Chron.

Domestic.

Norfolk April 14.

On Sunday morning about two o'clock, the schooner Flight, captain Kelly, of and bound to Baltimore, and owned by Messrs. Williams and the Captain, came into the Capes. In 36 days from Bordeaux. She was soon discovered by four barges of the enemy, who gave chase, and the Flight touching unfortunately on the Tail of the Horse Shoe, they came up with her. About this time it began to blow with great violence, and the sea making a breach over the schooner, it became necessary to abandon her, which was done, and the captain and crew of the Flight taken on board the barges. It was then attempted to regain the ships below, which was found impracticable from the violence of the wind and sea—they were driven up into the Roads, and one of the barges, with a midshipman, 16 men, and two of the Flight's crew, came up on Sunday afternoon, along side of the Constellation, Captain Stewart, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

The three other barges were discovered about 4 o'clock in the Roads, by Captain Ham of the Revenue Cutter Jefferson. Major Corbin, commanding at Hampton, put on board the Cutter and one of the Mail Boats, a detachment of Volunteer Militia, and Captain Servant's Rifle Company, who went immediately in pursuit. The barges attempted to escape up James River, but were overhauled so fast, that they hove to and surrendered, 1 lieutenant, 2 midshipmen, 1 boatswain, and 59 men. Captain Kelly, the supercargo and crew of the Flight, were re-taken. It is said by the British lieutenant that the Flight had bilged.

The captain of a small vessel from the Eastern Shore informs, that the Flight was laying on her beam ends, as he passed her on Monday, about 10 o'clock. A barge was going from one of the ships to the schooner. The only ships in Lynhaven Bay are the Victorious, 74, and a frigate.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in St. Mary's county, Md. dated 10th inst.

"On the 8th inst. about 17 of the bay craft were captured that went out of the Patuxent that morning, and nearly as many more that came out of the creeks and rivers on the Eastern Shore. These captures were made by four fine schooners that were captured in the Rappahannock on Saturday last. They were in pursuit of two privateers, two letters of marque, and two schooners that were ahead of them some miles, making their way to Baltimore. The British schooners finding they could not come up with them, fell on smaller vessels. The commandant of the enemy's vessels told the men he suffered to return, that if he could have overhauled the privateers, he should not have molested the bay craft. Yesterday morning the whole captured fleet, with the four armed schooners, and two large ships (supposed to be frigates) were at anchor a little below Cedar Point. It is supposed they mean to return down the Bay—had Annapolis been their destination, they could have reached there in 7 hours. This entirely stops the intercourse with the south from this part of the country. The people at the river, on each side, are much alarmed, and are moving off their property.—This is the 'liberty of the seas,' that our deluded and corrupt administration are united, under the banners of Napoleon, to fight for, which in less than two hours swept 30 or 40 sail from our rivers. And all this for French gratification, and a few foreigners that have been impressed from our vessels, a great proportion of whom were never naturalized, the government in the meanwhile looking on, regardless of our safety.—If this state of things does not fire the nation to a constitutional resistance of such corrupt and weak policy, the people deserve worse from their hands."

From the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal.

The ship Neptune, of this port, has been purchased by government, for the purpose of carry-

ing Mr. Gallatin and suite to St. Petersburg. We also understand that Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, and Mr. Crawford, of South Carolina, are to accompany Mr. Gallatin to Russia; and that eventually Mr. Bayard will proceed as minister to England, and Mr. Crawford to France.

The ship Perseverance has also been purchased and is to proceed as a cartel to Jamaica, and bring home the American prisoners detained there.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wilmington to another in this city.

James A. Bayard, esq. informs me that he is joined with Mr. Gallatin in the mission to Russia.

Wilmington, April 11.

Lewistown is free from the British cannon, after 22 hours incessant attack with 18 and 32 lb. balls; only a few houses were injured. The enemy made an attempt to land, but gave up in the designs and left their station and anchored outside of the light house. It was supposed to be their design to destroy the light or procure water from a pond a quarter of a mile from the shore. The militia went down to oppose their landing on the 8th inst.

Albany, April 6.

Military.—Troops are daily arriving at the cantonment at Greenbush: 900 arrived on Sunday, and many are expected in during the present week. We understand the whole will shortly amount to the frontiers. Cannon and munitions of war have been sent on in considerable quantities; and appearances indicate an early and formidable commencement of the campaign.

Major-gen. Lewis, and brigadier-gen. Boyd, left here yesterday for Buffalo.

Boston, April 9.

About 8 o'clock this morning, many of our most respectable citizens were witnesses to the approach of two British frigates under a press of sail for the Light House. After getting up with the Light House, they hove about and stood upon a wind to the Northward, (wind N. by E.) and passed the entrance of Buzzards Sound, outside the Graves, where they had a full view of our harbor and all the shipping, &c. in it. The sight was in some degree aggravating as the only frigates in port ready for sea, is the Congress. The frigates were so near, that we could plainly see the men on the deck, count the ports, see men on the top gallant yards, &c. Each had a blue ensign at the mainmast. After passing Buzzards Sound they hove about again and lay to for some time in view of the Congress, on board of which the frigates could be seen very distinctly from her deck. About 1 P. M. we saw them bring a sloop, detained here about half an hour, and then permitted her to proceed; she is not yet gone. About 3 P. M. they filled away and stood out of the Bay upon a wind, and were not seen until 5 P. M. Mr. Cole's pilot boat came up to the course of the forenoon, and one of her pilots informs, that he was brought to this morning off Cape Ann, by those frigates, (which he says was the Shannon and Tenedos;) that he was taken on board the Shannon, into the cabin, and there asked many questions, and observations made by Com. Brooke, such as "When will you meet Com. Rodgers be ready for sea?" "I should like to have the pleasure of seeing him, but here to warm his sides for him, &c." The President is getting ready for sea with all possible expedition, and should the Shannon and Tenedos make her appearance again and alone, within five or six days to come, I think she and the Congress will not give them occasion to tempt them again by their aggravating appearance, when they know a force is not ready here sufficient to meet them.

THE CHESAPEAKE FRIGATE.

Boston, April 10.

It is with pleasure we announce the safe arrival in our harbor of the United States' ship Chesapeake, capt. Evans, from a cruise of 41 days.

The Chesapeake has taken during the cruise the American brig Julia, from Lisbon for Boston, with an English licence; British ship Volunteer, from Liverpool to Brazil; British brig Liverpool Hero, Liverpool to Brazil, cargo dry goods, hardware and jewelry—cargo taken out, and vessels burnt; and brig Earl Percy, from Cape de Verdes, with salt, for Brazil, ashore at Long Island. She has on board 58 British prisoners.

Protest at Albany.—By the passengers in the Steam Boat we are informed, that a fracas took place in Albany last Wednesday, between col. Peter B. Porter, and John Lovett, Esq. occasioned by some publications which have been made, relative to the affair between Col. S. Van Rensselaer and Col. Porter. It is said Col. Porter, after some high words had passed, attacked Mr. Lovett with a cane, on which Mr. Lovett closed in with him and was like to demolish him, when some of the bystanders interfered and put an end to the contest.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

Great fire.—We learn from Albany that a great fire had broke out in that city last Sunday evening, and that ten houses were in flames when the letter was closed from which we derive our information. We hope it may turn out that the report is exaggerated.

Valuable Arrival.—The brig Sally has arrived at Boston from Canton. Left no American vessel there, nor did any sail in company.

State of North Carolina,

PITT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

FEBRUARY TERM 1814.

Simon Barney

Original Assignment

Jonathan Follows.

Levied on a negro girl named Penny.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this cause is not an inhabitant of this state, ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva three months, that the defendant appear at the next or succeeding term of this court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Greensboro, on the first Monday in May and first Monday in August, next, and unless otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

906p

ALEXANDER EVANS, CO.