

Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

At twelve o'clock this day the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives

At an early day after the close of the last session of Congress, an offer was formally communicated from his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, of his mediation, as the common friend of the U. States and G. Britain for the purpose of facilitating a peace between them. The high character of the Emperor Alexander being a satisfactory pledge for the sincerity and impartiality of his offer, it was immediately accepted; and as a further proof of the disposition on the part of the United States to meet their adversary in honorable experiments for terminating the war, it was determined to avoid intermediate delay, incident to the distance of the parties, by a definitive provision for the contemplated negotiation. Three of our eminent citizens were accordingly commissioned with the requisite powers to conclude a treaty of peace, with persons clothed with like powers on the part of G. Britain. They are authorized to enter into such conventional regulations of the commerce between the two countries, as may be mutually advantageous. The two envoys who were in the U. States at the time of their appointment, have proceeded to join their colleague already at St. Petersburg. The envoys have received another commission authorising them to conclude with Russia a treaty of commerce, with a view to strengthen the amicable relations, and improve the beneficial intercourse between the two countries.

The issue of this friendly interposition of the Russian Emperor, and this pacific manifestation on the part of the U. S. time only can decide. That the sentiments of G. Britain towards that Sovereign will have produced an acceptance of his offered mediation, must be presumed. That no adequate motives exist to prefer a continuance of war with the U. S. to the terms on which they are willing to close it is certain. The British cabinet also must be sensible that with respect to the important question of impressment, on which the war essentially turns, a search for, or seizure of British persons or property on board neutral vessels on the high seas, is not a belligerent right derived from the law of nations; and it is obvious, that no visit or search, or use of force for any purpose, on board the vessels of one independent power on the high seas can in war or peace be sanctioned by the laws or authority of another power. It is equally obvious that for the purpose of preserving to each state its seafaring members, by excluding them from the vessels of the other, the mode heretofore proposed by the U. S. and now enacted by them, as an article of municipal policy cannot for a moment be compared with the mode practised by Great Britain, without a conviction of its title to preference; inasmuch as the latter leaves the discrimination between the mariners of the two nations, to officers exposed by unavoidable bias, as well as by a defect of evidence, to a wrong decision under circumstances precluding for the most part, the enforcement of controlling penalties, and where a wrong decision, besides the irreparable violation of the sacred rights of persons, might frustrate the plans and profits of entire voyages; whereas the mode assumed by the U. States guards with studied fairness and efficacy against errors in such cases, and avoids the effect of casual errors on the safety of navigation, and the success of mercantile expeditions.

If the reasonableness of expectations, drawn from these considerations could guarantee their fulfilment, just peace would not be distant. But it becomes the wisdom of the national legislature to keep in mind the true policy, or rather the indispensable obligation of adapting its measures to the supposition, that the only course to that happy event is in the vigorous employment of the resources of war. And painful as the reflection is, this duty is particularly enforced by the spirit and manner in which the war continues to be waged by the enemy, who, uninfluenced by the unvaried examples of humanity set them, are adding to the savage fury of it on one frontier, a system of plunder and conflagration on the other equally forbidden by respect for national character, and by the established rules of civilized warfare.

As an encouragement to persevering and invigorated exertions to bring the contest to a happy result, I have the satisfaction of being able to appeal to the auspicious progress of our arms, both by land and on the water.

In continuation of the brilliant achievements of our infant navy, a signal triumph has been gained by Capt. Lawrence and his companions in the Hornet sloop of war, which destroyed a British sloop of war, with a celerity so unexampled, and with a slaughter of the enemy so disproportionate to the loss in the Hornet, as to claim for the conquerors the highest praise, and the full recompense provided by congress in preceding cases. Our public ships of war in general, as well as the private armed vessels, have continued also their activity and success against the commerce of the enemy; and by their vigilance and address have greatly frustrated the efforts of the hostile squadrons distributed along our coasts to intercept them in returning into port, and resuming their cruises.

The augmentation of our naval force, as authorized at the last session of congress, is in progress. On the Lakes our superiority is near at hand when it is not already established.

The events of the campaign, so far as they are known to us, furnish matter of congratulation, and show that under a wise organization and efficient direction, the army is destined to glory not less brilliant than that which already encircles the bay. The attack and capture of York is, in that respect, a presage of future and greater victories; while on the western frontier, the issue of the late siege of Fort Meigs leaves nothing to regret but a single act of inconsiderate valor. The provisions last made for filling the ranks

and enlarging the staff of the army, have had the best effects. It will be for the consideration of congress, whether other provisions depending on their authority, may not still further improve the military establishment and the means of defence.

The sudden death of the distinguished citizen who represented the U. S. in France, without any special arrangements by him for such a contingency, has left us without the expected sequel to his last communications; nor has the French government taken any measures for bringing the depending negotiation to a conclusion, through its representative in the United States. This failure adds to delays, before so unreasonably spun out. A successor to our deceased Minister has been appointed, and is ready to proceed on his mission; the course which he will pursue in fulfilling it is that prescribed by a steady regard to the true interests of the U. States, which equally avoids an abandonment of their just demands and a connexion of their fortunes with the systems of other powers.

The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of Oct. the 31st day of March last, including the sums received on account of Treasury Notes, and of the loans authorised by the acts of the last and the preceding sessions of Congress, have amounted to fifteen millions four hundred and twelve thousand dollars. The expenditures during the same period amounted to fifteen millions, nine hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and left in the Treasury on the 1st of April, the sum of one million eight hundred and fifty seven thousand dollars. The loan of sixteen millions of dollars authorised by the act of the 8th of Feb. last has been contracted for. Of that sum, more than a million of dollars had been paid into the treasury, prior to the 1st of April, and formed a part of the receipts as above stated. The remainder of that loan, amounting to near fifteen millions of dollars with the sum of five millions of dollars authorized to be issued in treasury notes, and the estimated receipts from the customs and the sales of public lands amounting to nine millions three hundred thousand dollars, and making in the whole twenty-nine millions three hundred thousand dollars to be received during the last nine months of the present year, will be necessary to meet the expenditures already authorized, and the engagements contracted in relation to the public debt. These engagements amount during that period to ten millions five hundred thousand dollars, which with near one million for the civil, miscellaneous and diplomatic expenses, both for foreign and domestic, and seventeen million eight hundred thousand for the military and naval expenditures including the ships of war building and to be built, will leave a sum in the treasury at the end of the present year, equal to that on the first of April last. A part of this sum may be considered as a resource for defraying any extraordinary expenses already authorized by law beyond the sums above estimated; and a further resource for any emergency may be found in the sum of one million of dollars, the loan of which to the U. States has been authorized by the state of Pennsylvania; but which has not yet been brought into effect.

This view of the finances, while it shews that due provision has been made for the expenses of the current year, shews at the same time, by the limited amount of the actual revenue, and the dependence on loans the necessity of providing more adequately for the future supplies of the treasury. This can best be done by a well digested system of internal revenue, in aid of existing sources; which will have the effect, both of a bridging the amount of necessary loans, and on that account, as well as by placing the public credit on a more satisfactory basis of improving the terms on which loans may be obtained. The loan of sixteen millions was not contracted for at a less interest than about seven and a half per cent. and although other causes may have had an agency, it cannot be doubted, that with the advantage of a more extended and less precarious revenue, a lower rate of interest might have sufficed. A longer postponement of this advantage could not fail to have a still greater influence on future loans.

In recommending to the national legislature this resort to additional taxes, I feel great satisfaction in the assurance, that our constituents, who have already displayed so much zeal and firmness in the cause of their country, will cheerfully give every other proof of their patriotism which it calls for. Happily no people, with local and transitory exceptions never to be wholly avoided, are more able than the people of the United States, to spare for the public wants a portion of their private means, whether regard be had to the ordinary profits of industry or the ordinary price of subsistence in our country, compared with those in any other. And in no case could stronger reasons be felt for yielding the requisite contributions. By rendering the public resources certain, and commensurate to the public exigencies, the constituted authorities will be able to prosecute the war more rapidly to its proper issue; every hostile hope founded on a calculated failure of our resources, will be cut off; and by adding to the evidence of bravery and skill, in combats on the ocean and on the land, an alacrity in supplying the treasure necessary to give them their fullest effect, and thus demonstrating to the world the public energy which our political institutions combine with the personal liberty distinguish. ing them, the best security will be provided against future enterprises on the rights, or the peace of the nation.

The contest in which the United States are engaged, appeals for its support to every motive that can animate an uncorrupted and enlightened people; to the love of country; to the pride of liberty; to an emulation of the glorious founders of their independence, by a successful vindication of its violated attributes; to the gratitude and sympathy which demand security from the most degrading wrongs, of a class of citizens who have proved themselves so worthy the protection of their country, by their heroic zeal in its defence; and finally, to the sacred obligation of transmitting entire to future generations, that precious patrimony of national rights and independence which is held in trust by the present, from the goodness of Divine Providence.

Being aware of the inconvenience to which a protracted session at this season would be liable, I limit the present communication to objects of primary importance. In special messages which may ensue, regard will be had to the same consideration. JAMES MADISON.

Washington, May 25, 1813.

From a Kingston (Jamaica) paper.

Major General Sir Roger Sheaffe.—This gallant officer was born at Boston, in North America, and is the son of a gentleman of that country, who held the office of deputy collector of his majesty's customs, till about the commencement of the late American war, when he elied, leaving an amiable widow, with a numerous family of children, not in affluent circumstances. Lord Percy, the present duke of Northumberland, arriving about that time at Boston, with his regiment, generously became the friend and patron of this distressed and loyal family; and in a particular manner befriended young Sheaffe by sending him to his country for education, and when arrived at a proper age, giving a commission in his own regiment the 5th. Since that time he has gone through the several gradations of his profession, with reputation and honour, to his present rank of major general, when, on the 13th of October, as stated in his official report to sir George Prevost, our post at Queenstown, in Upper Canada, then under the immediate command of the lamented hero, major general sir Isaac Brock, was attacked by the American troops. With the fall of Sir Isaac the position was for a while lost; but the command of our troops devolving on major general Sheaffe, he nobly imitated the glorious example of military skill and fortitude exhibited by his departed commanding officer; and, as stated in general orders by sir George Prevost, "the disposition of the forces and plan of attack adopted by major gen. Sheaffe, cannot receive a higher or more just praise, than by stating, that nine hundred prisoners of war, under the command of brigadier general Wadsworth, surrendered their arms to a force inferior in numbers and without sustaining any considerable loss on our part."

STATE BANK OF N. CAROLINA

RALPH, 24th May, 1813.

A meeting of the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, a DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS HALFE PER CENTUM on each and every Share of the Capital Stock of the State Bank, was declared and made payable to the Stockholders, or their representatives, on and after the first Monday in June next.

W. H. Haywood, cashier.

YANCEY & BRANSON

OFFER for sale their STOCK OF GOODS, in the City of Raleigh, for Cash or on a Credit for Negotiable Paper—a handsome Assortment for many places, and well laid in. May 6, 1813.

A TEACHER WANTED,

THAT is well recommended, to take charge of an ENGLISH SCHOOL, in Statesville, N. C. May 28, 1813.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I forwarn all persons from trading for a Note of Forty Dollars, dated in February, 1813, payable four months after date or probably less, given by me to Charles Thompson. Also, one other Note on Samuel Wilson, for Eighty Dollars and I think some Cents, dated, it is believed, in May, 1812, with three Credits thereon; the first credit received by Charles Thompson, and the others by James Kinkaid, junior, amounting to between thirty and forty dollars. The said Notes were given by me to Charles Thompson, in part pay for a Negro man, who has since been proved to be bad property: The notes are now in the hands of James Kinkaid, junior; against whom I have brought suit for forgery, and who stands bound over for further trial to appear at the next Superior Court of Buncombe county. John Fernsworth.

April 26, 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT,

THE subscribers having qualified as Administrators with the Will annexed of PETER BROWN, dec. at the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for Rowan County—those indebted are requested to pay, and those who have claims against the Estate are requested to present them to the Administrators within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of a recovery.

Susannah Brown, } Admr's.

Salisbury, 1st April, 1813.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

IREDELL COUNTY.

In Equity—April Term, 1813

Milus Nisbet, (administrator of S. S. Savage, dec.) and Elizabeth Savage, COMPLAINANTS,

vs. John Nisbet, Thomas Blewett, and George W. Davidson, executor of George Davidson, dec.—DEFENDANTS.

IT APPEARING that John Davidson, one of the executors of George Davidson, late of Montgomery county, deceased, lived without the limits of the State—it is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made four weeks in the Raleigh Minerva that the said John Davidson appear before the next Court, to be held on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and shew cause why he shall not be made a party defendant in said suit.

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Wm. Sharpe, c. m. p.

The black Arabian Barb,

Sent to America in 1810 by Colonel Lear, our Consul general at Algiers, who obtained him from the Dey as a mark of his particular favor,

WILL stand at my stable, in Salisbury, the present season, now commenced. For particulars reference can be had to my bills.

As this is the first genuine Arabian that ever stood in North Carolina, and as it is universally admitted that the superior excellence of the English horses is owing more to their being crossed with Arabians and Barbs, than to any other circumstance, it is hoped the American breeder will not permit so good an opportunity to pass unimproved.

This Horse was selected by Col. Lear from the private stable of the Dey of Algiers, which consisted of 30 that were chosen from his public stable of 200. Col. Lear speaks of him as having the highest character of any horse in the whole regency.

J. A. PEARSON.

Salisbury, March 9, 1810. 85 'till June 20.

For sale, at this office,

A NEW COPIES OF THE

BIBLE EXPLAINED.

Price 275 cents.

SCHEME OF THE OXFORD ACADEMY Lottery.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Quantity, and Total value. Includes prizes of \$2000, \$1000, \$500, \$250, \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1.

1072 prizes, 7 Not two Millions 2028 blank, 5 to a prize. 3100 tickets at 5 dollars each, is \$15,500. The cash prizes subject to a deduction of 10 per cent.

Stationary Prizes as follows: First 500 drawn Blanks entitled to a draw. First drawn Ticket, 200 dollars. Ditto, on the 4th, 6th, 8th, and 10th days, 20 dollars.

Ditto, on each day from the 20th to the 30th inclusive, excepting the Tickets constituting Prizes, 20 dollars. The said 20 prizes to consist of the 100 to 101 to 102, inclusive; each 20 dollars to be one prize, the first 20, or lower number for the 20th day, and so regularly successively the 30th.

First drawn on the 40th day, 200 dollars. Ditto, 42d day, 200 dollars. Ditto, 45th day, 200 dollars. Ditto, 48th day, 200 dollars. Ditto, 51st day, 200 dollars.

The Managers present the strongest appeal to the public, in the confidence that such a laudable object of the Lottery, but the great inducements held out to adventurers, will ensure a speedy sale of the Tickets. The prizes has seldom been exceeded, and the arrangement as that the purchaser of a single Ticket may calculate on his chance of obtaining three of the best prizes, for the trifling sum of five dollars.

The drawing will commence on the 1st day of October next, and be finished within 10 days. THE B. LITTLE, WILLIAM ROBERTS, WILLIAM LEWIS, THOMAS HUNT, WILLIAM M. SNEED.

Tickets at 5 dollars each, for sale at the Minerva Office. March 26, 1813.

Navigation of Roanoke.

In conformity to an Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act for improving the Navigation of Roanoke River, from the mouth of the river to the place where the Virginia Canal intersects the same," the undersigned, Commissioners named in the said act for the city of Roanoke, have opened a Book for Subscriptions for the Capital Stock for accomplishing the said undertaking, which will continue open till the 1st day of October, at the Bookstores of J. Giles and Boylan.

The proposed Capital Stock is limited to 1000 dollars, to be divided into shares of 10 dollars each. A general meeting of the subscribers is to be held at Halifax on the 4th Monday of October next; and if 400 shares be not subscribed before, or at said meeting, all subscriptions are to be void. But if a sufficient number of shares be then subscribed, a Company is to be organized, under the title of "The Roanoke Navigation Company," and subscribers must then pay their shares on every share subscribed, and the remainder when called upon, except that more than 1-3 dollars on a share not be called for in any year.

April 10. Subscription Books are also opened at Roanoke, Plymouth, Windsor, Halifax, Warrington, Ford, Rockborough, Caswell C. House, North and Germantown, under the direction of the Commissioners at each place.

State of North Carolina,

FITZ COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1813.

Original Matter.

Simon Barney vs. Jonathan Fellowes.

Levied on a negro 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 court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Greensville, on the first Monday in May and first Monday in August, respectively, to plead, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

90,6tp ALEXANDER EVANS, c. m. p.

The Baltimore Hospital Lottery

Is commenced drawing, and continues to present once a week.

THE CAPITAL PRIZES ARE 1 prize of 30,000 dollars, 2 prizes of 20,000 dollars, 6 do. of 10,000 dollars, &c. &c.

TICKETS,

In the Baltimore Hospital Lottery, may be had at the Minerva Office. Price, \$11.

Highest prize \$30,000.

Letters, post paid, and enclosing the cash, to be attended to.

NOTICE.

MY wife ELIZABETH LOCKE has eloped with a caution all persons from harboring her, or assisting her in any account.

James M. Leland, N. C.

April 21, 1813.