

...savage barbarity, we fear most of us will have to meet a closer reckoning, one day or other, than we shall be willing to encounter.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS,

Which is inserted in the opposite pages is of a most interesting character. Our readers will find that from the 19th to the 22nd of May, there had been continued battles between the French and allied armies. In these affairs the French acknowledge 12,000 to have been killed or wounded; their loss may therefore be pretty safely set down at double that number, or say 25,000 men. We imagine the allies must have lost nearly as many; although, even from the French accounts, we think the best fighting has been on the side of the Russians and Prussians. We have, however, no manner of doubt that Bonaparte has been exceedingly superior to his enemies in the skillfulness of his manoeuvres. He has been enabled to advance almost to the frontiers of Silesia, and a few more successes would have again placed him in Poland. He would then have been in a situation to relieve Dantzic, cover Denmark, and separate Prussia from the combined armies. The fate of that country would have followed in a short period. The armistice, which, it will be perceived, has been entered into, will allow the armies forty-eight days to breathe. Within that time, as some sanguinely hope, a general congress may convene for the purpose of bringing about a peace. We should have some confidence in a result of that kind, did we not know the terms on which France and her satellites purpose to treat. These are the old principles of the treaty of Utrecht; or in a word, that free ships shall make free goods. Now could Russia, Prussia, and Sweden, be induced to accept a treaty with such provisions, they would certainly not have made peace; they would merely have changed their enemy, France for England. Not a doubt can be entertained, if they could secure good terms for themselves, but that such would abandon the other or both abandon England. But their cause has become a common one; one of mutual interest and of common feeling. It is a common cause of national independence, and of national prosperity; assailed by France and under the dominion of the continental system. They have at length found out, that they were foolishly lending their own arm to exhaust their own means. That France could only root up their trade through their own agency; and that it was better to perish, contending at least against her usurpations, than be made the mere instruments of their own destruction. It is probable that they will persevere until they are completely successful; and we trust they will not permit themselves to be wheedled into the measures of the wily Bonaparte.

The French army has suffered most severely in the loss of officers. Bessieres, Duroc, Bruyere, &c. were among their very best commanders. St. Cyr and several others have been disgraced.

We have always lamented to see the Emperor Alexander at the head of his army. Neither he nor the king of Prussia, can be of any possible assistance to their Generals. Why then have they not the good sense to keep away from the seat of war? They can only embarrass their commanders; who feel neither the same confidence nor the same enthusiasm when they are present. If the monarch is capable of commanding let him take charge of his armies, but not otherwise. Let him not merely hang on the skirts of the camp to swallow up what honor is gained, or to be the first to fly if reverses are experienced! We shall expect to hear of the Russians retreating until Alexander gets so frightened as to quit the army entirely. It may then begin to drive back the enemy.

SECRET SESSION.

The subject on which the two houses of Congress went into secret session on the 20th ult. was a proposition, from the President recommending another EMBARGO! The ground on which the recommendation was made, as stated in the confidential message, was to prevent an illicit supply of the enemy's ships off our coast and in our waters, and various other frauds which were perpetrated under neutral and American colors. On Thursday the 22d, a bill laying an embargo passed in secret session the house of Representatives, 80 to 50. On the succeeding Wednesday in Senate, the bill was negatived, 16 being for its passage and 18 against it. In the house, Messrs. Alston, Forney, Franklin, King, Macon, Murfree, Pickens, and Yancey, of this state, voted for the embargo; Messrs. Kennedy, Culpepper & Standford against it. In Senate, Mr. Turner was in favor and Mr. Stone against the measure. The administration, not succeeding here have attempted to get at their object in another way; a naval order has been issued, enjoining and directing all naval commanding officers to exercise the strictest vigilance, and to stop and detain all vessels or craft, whatsoever, proceeding, or apparently intending to proceed towards the enemy's vessels within the waters, or hovering about the harbors of the United States; or towards any station occupied by the enemy within the jurisdiction of the United States, from which vessels or craft the enemy might derive succours or intelligence.

A letter from upper Sandusky, dated the 24th ult., transmitted to General Armstrong, states that the British and Indians, contrary to expectation, were assembling near Fort Meigs.

A bill has passed the house of representatives to prohibit the use of British licenses. Col. Pickens moved to insert a clause extending the prohibition to the use of French documents of a similar kind. This was rejected by a large majority. This is another instance of that blindness towards one country, the constant indulgence of which, on the part of public men, has involved us in so much difficulty. On no occasion is it permitted to slumber; but is ever kept awake and active.

THE MAILS.

Between Washington City and Richmond, for the weeks past, have been very irregular.

NEW LOAN.

An act has been passed during the present session of Congress, authoring an additional loan of seven million and a half. This, with the former loan of sixteen millions, and ten millions of treasury notes, makes the increase of public debt since the war, thirty three millions and a half! The following letter, explains the views of the administration in regard to the new Loan: TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

July 19th, 1813.

SIR.—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th inst. inquiring what further provision is deemed necessary to be made during the present session of Congress, for meeting the public engagements and defraying the public expenditures.

In the report made from this Department to Congress, on the 2d of June last, the means already provided for the service of this year was stated to be sufficient exclusive of any additional expenditures which might be found necessary on account of the war and navy departments. New and additional expenditures are contemplated in those departments amounting to near a million of dollars, and calls of militia in various parts of the United States, which have already taken place, which will probably be repeated before the close of the present year, may require a million of dollars more. An additional sum of about two millions may therefore be considered as necessary to secure the public service during the remainder of the year, from delay and embarrassment.

As the loan for the service of the year 1814, cannot with convenience be made sufficiently early in that year to meet the demands which must be sustained by the treasury at its commencement, it is proposed that in addition to the sum of two millions above mentioned for the present year a loan should now be authorized sufficient, with the sums receivable from the revenue, to defray the expenditures of the three first months of the year 1814.

The demands upon the Treasury for those three months are estimated as follows, viz. For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses. \$400,000

For public debt, exclusive of Treasury notes and interest thereon, falling due in the months of January and February 1814, which will be provided for out of the surplus of the sinking fund for the year 1813 For the War and Navy Departments, 6,000,000

The amount receivable from the custom house duties, during that period, may be estimated at, 1,500,000

From sales of public lands, and from the internal duties which will go into operation on the 1st of January, 1814. 250,000

The balance which will remain in the treasury on the 31st of December next, is estimated to amount to about 2,000,000 of dollars.—As this amount is somewhat larger than may be necessary to be permanently retained in the Treasury there may be applied from it towards the demands during the first quarter of the year 1814, the sum of, 250,000

Making together 2,000,000 And will leave to be furnished by the loan, 5,500,000

The whole sum therefore, for which it is conceived eligible that an authority should now be given to the President to obtain on loan, before the close of the present year, is seven millions five hundred thousand dollars; of which it is estimated that two millions may be wanted for the service of the present year, and the residue towards the supply for the service of the year 1814.

If this loan shall be authorised, a sufficient sum from its proceeds may probably be brought into the Treasury in the course of the present year to take the place of two millions of dollars of the Treasury notes already authorised to be issued and taken into the former estimates as part of the resources of the present year. A special authority to make a loan for this purpose was suggested as proper to be granted by Congress, in the report to that body of the 2d of June last; and the necessity for it arose from the consideration that if five millions of dollars, being the whole amount of those notes authorised to be issued for the service of this year, should be actually issued before its close, there would be at that time in circulation the sum of seven millions of dollars; a sum greater, considering the limited state of our commerce, and the small amount of custom house bonds which will then remain outstanding, and to the payment of which they are applicable, than might perhaps be maintained in circulation, without some difficulty or depreciation. In the months of January and February, 1814, near two millions of dollars of Treasury notes issued under the act of June 30, 1812, will be paid off; and if the issuing of that amount of those notes authorised by the act of February 25, 1813, can be postponed till that time, as it may be, if the loan now proposed should be authorised, they will merely take the place of others, and the amount in circulation not exceed what a steady and effective demand requires.

It is not perceived that any provisions are necessary in the law for authorising the loan at the present time different from those contained in the act of Feb. 8th, 1814, authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding sixteen millions of dollars.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Sir, Your obedient servant, W. JONES. Acting Secretary of the Treasury. Hon. William W. Bibb, Acting Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

Which was lately in the Potomac, has, it is believed, gone up the bay towards Baltimore. On the 30th July five or six ships of the line were off the mouth of the Patuxent, (Md.)

Extract of a letter received at Washington, dated ALBANY, July 24, 1813.

"Yesterday this city" as all in a buzz in consequence of an express having arrived to the governor the night before from Buffalo—his excellency being absent at New York, nothing certain has yet leaked out, but I understand the express stated to some gentlemen when he first arrived in town, that he supposed the object was a request to the governor to order out the militia to the defence of the Niagara frontier, that the enemy was in great force (5,000 strong) on the opposite side of the river, and an attack on Buffalo and the adjacent country was hourly expected—he further stated as his belief that all help would now come too late to save the fort and garrison at Newark. I have no doubt our army in that quarter is in serious trouble. General Dearborn is on his way to this city,—the passengers in the Utica stage last evening say he had arrived in that village.

"By a gentleman from Sackett's harbor, it is stated that Commodore Chauncey was to sail with his squadron on Tuesday last, and that the enemy had withdrawn his shipping under the walls of Kingston to await the completion of a new brig of 18 guns, which was not yet ready for service. It is probable a severe conflict will be the consequence of a meeting on the lakes, which, if it should go against us, must, I think, close the present campaign; but if the force is any thing near equal, believing as I do in the superiority of our sailors, I shall entertain but little doubt of the result.—I wish I could have the same confidence in our land forces, but there alas! it seems as if nothing but disgrace is to be expected."

In the course of the discussion yesterday, on the additional appropriation bill, some desultory remarks were made on the expediency of the Mission to Russia, not however, in any regular manner, or with any apparent design to bring the policy of that measure now before the House. Mr. Grundy, in the course of a few remarks he made, took occasion to advert to a statement he had made a few days ago (in secret sitting, we believe,) which had then been questioned, and which he now had it in his power to confirm from authority derived from the highest source. The fact in question was, the period of the first communication of the intended Mediation of Russia, to this government. Mr. G. then stated, as undeniable fact, that Mr. Daschkoff, on the 26th of February last, requested an interview with the Secretary of State, according to frequent usage when he had business with that Department, but without stating any object; that Mr. Monroe gave him one in a few days, in which Mr. D. communicated verbally the overture by the Emperor of his Mediation, stating, that if accepted he would make it in writing; that the Secretary submitted the proposition to the President, who consulted the members of the administration on the subject, and on a subsequent interview Mr. Daschkoff was informed, that the Mediation of his master the Emperor would be accepted; that on the 8th of March, the minister wrote an official note making the overture in form, which was answered in the same manner on the 11th.

We have thought proper to give the substance of Mr. Grundy's statement forthwith, to put down the vile tales which the party circulate of the hesitation or prior refusal of our government to accept the Mediation. After this, we trust, we hope, the faction will be dumb on this head at least. Nat. Int.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated the 16th ult.

The nomination of Albert Gallatin as minister to Russia was this day negatived in the senate by a majority of one. On this important question the ayes and noes were as follows:—For the appointment,

Messrs. Varnum, Chase, Condit, Brent, Taylor, Tait, Bledsoe, Morrow, Brown, Howell, Robinson, Lacock, Turner, Bullock, Bibb, Campbell, & Worthington, 17.

Against the appointment, Messrs. Mason, Gore, Daggett, German, Lambert, Horsey, Smith, Stone, Anderson, Gilman, Hunter, Dana, King, Leib, Goldsborough, Giles, Gaillard, and Fromentin, 18. The nomination of Messrs. Adams and Bayard are confirmed by large majorities.

The volunteers from the city, who marched on the first alarm down the river, having been duly discharged, yesterday returned to their families and friends.

The regular troops and drafted militia still remain near Fort Warburton. We learn, however, that the Richmond Washington Volunteers, and all the regulars except Carberry's regiment, will soon receive orders to resume the line of march for the frontier, whither they were destined when they first reached this city. Nat. Int.

MOST MELANCHOLY.

In our last, was mentioned the suffocation of four young men in a well near this place the particulars, as far as we can learn, are as follows: early on the morning of Thursday, the 8th inst. John, son of Mr. Daniel Eubodie, went down into a well, which he and others had been digging at J. W. Reynolds' tavern, his brother in law, on the Youngstown road; its depth about 25 feet. As soon as he reached the bottom of the ladder he was seen to fall as dead. Stephen Clark, lately from Bedford, Penn. immediately went down to his assistance, who on reaching the bottom, instantly fell and expired. Jacob Eubodie, brother to John, ignorant of the cause of this shocking scene, hastened down, in the hope of rendering assistance to those already down, but he too, fell on reaching the bottom, and expired in a few minutes.—this tragic scene, was not to stop here although those who were at the mouth of the well had become alarmed to a degree beyond description, yet Peter Wolford had the temerity to descend the fatal ladder, with the thought of ascending, should he feel any disagreeable sensations on

descending; on gaining the bottom, he called for a rope, before that could let down he attempted to escape by the ladder, he came up about fifteen feet, then fell backwards, and expired.

More than one hour elapsed before they were got out. Every exertion was made to restore them to life, by physicians and others but without effect, although they bled freely, and Wolford's pulse beat for some time after he was got out.

Clark was about 25 years of age, Wolford 28; they were potters, Jacob Eubodie 18, and his brother John 24—John left a wife and one child.

Thus were four young men in the vigor of life, launched into eternity. It was a striking display of the uncertainty of human life, and a solemn call to every one to be prepared for death; "therefore, be ye ready; for in such an hour as ye think not, the son of man cometh."

Experiments were tried afterwards, by letting down a chicken; it was drawn up instantly, but lifeless; if recovered after being in the pure air again—it was let down a second time, it was again drawn up, but recovered no more. Fire immediately extinguished on being thrown down.

Water was profusely thrown down the well to expel or break the foul air—it had not that effect. Mercer, Penn. Paft.

PROPOSALS

OF M. CAREY,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A GENERAL ATLAS,

IMPROVED AND ENLARGED:

BRING A COLLECTION OF

MAPS OF THE WORLD AND QUARTERS,

THE PRINCIPAL EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, &c.

CONTAINING

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| 28 New Hampshire, | 57 French Port of St. Domingo. |
| 29 Province of Maine | |

TERMS.

1. The Maps shall be handsomely printed on superfine paper, and neatly coloured.
2. The work shall be bound in one large Folio volume, with red backs.
3. Price to subscribers, twelve dollars, payable on delivery. To non-subscribers, fifteen dollars.
4. Those who procure nine subscribers, and guarantee the payment, shall be entitled to a tenth copy gratis.
5. The subscription will be closed on the 15th of October, and the work be delivered early in November next.

N. B. Such Maps of the General Atlas, lately published by M. Carey, as do not require alteration, will be introduced into the above work, retouched. Such of them as describe Countries that have undergone considerable alterations, will be delineated and engraved anew, viz. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, &c. besides the above, there will be various valuable additions, viz.

State of Ohio, North Western Territory, Mississippi, Louisiana, State of New Orleans, Caraccas, Peru, Chili, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1813.

Subscriptions received at the Book Store of William Boylan, Raleigh.

Louisburg Fall Races

WILL commence on Wednesday the 22nd of September next, and continue three days.

1st day. The Jockey Club Purse for the whole amount of the subscription, say two hundred and eighty dollars, three mile heats, free for any thing; entrance to subscribers twenty dollars, non subscribers thirty dollars.

2d day. The Proprietor's Purse of \$125, two mile heats, free for any thing except the winner of the first day; entrance fifteen dollars.

3d day. The Ladies Purse of \$100, one mile heats, the best three out of five, with ninety on each, except three year olds, and them a feather; entrance fifteen dollars, free for any thing except the winners of the two first days.

The following weights to govern: seven year olds and upwards, 126lbs. on each; six year olds, 120; five year olds, 110lbs. four year olds 100lbs. and three year olds, 86lbs. three pounds allowed mares and geldings.

Stables and litter furnished race horses gratis. JOHNSON & POTTER, Proprietors.

* * * BALLS will be furnished every evening during the races by the proprietors. J. & P. August 6, 1813. 3-1f