

nation sometimes to call forth its energies and extend its arm to vindicate its rights, and to compel a due degree of justice and respect, the councils of a country may mistake the time—and let the reflecting statesman contemplate the present awful and convulsed state of the civilized world, and ask himself if our young and once happy country has chosen the fit moment in which to right herself?—to link her destinies in the great contests of belligerent Europe?—to give into such wars and expect to recede from them at will? But the die is cast, she has made the attempt, and nothing remains to the good citizen but to obey the constituted authorities of his country. Again we have those old burthens and taxes, and it will behoove every one to prepare to meet them and to bear their part; in other words, whether personal service or money contribution be required, all ought to do their duty and to yield a willing compliance, and that every good citizen will thus act his part, there can be nothing to fear, I am well persuaded in our quarter.

I may add in conclusion, the war continues on the Canada frontier and that no late event has turned up to strengthen our prospect of peace, other than that which presented itself through the Russian mediation—at the commencement of the session. The President had, before the meeting of congress, sent off commissioners for St. Petersburg to meet such as Great Britain might send to join them to negotiate and conclude a peace under the auspices of that power: The late rejection of Mr. Gallatin as one of the commissioners by the Senate, it is presumed will materially affect the mission. No news has been as yet received from them; but it seems to remain the more general expectation and hope that some arrangement will be brought about, and peace once more restored.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,
Your obt. servt,
R. STANFORD.

A LIST OF ACTS.

Passed at the first session of the Thirteenth Congress.

- An act for the remission of certain duties to the Pennsylvania Academy of the fine arts.
- An act concerning suits and costs in courts of the United States.
- An act for the relief of Thomas Denny.
- An act to authorise the raising a corps of sea fencibles.
- An act for the relief of Elisha J. Winter.
- An act to provide for the accommodation of the household of the President of the United States.
- An act making an appropriation for finishing the Senate Chamber, and repairing the roof of the north wing of the capitol.
- An act for the further defence of the ports and Harbors of the United States.
- An act to relinquish the claim of the United States to certain goods, wares and merchandise captured by private armed vessels.
- An act for the relief of Alexander Scott.
- An act for the relief of Alexander Phoenix.
- An act further extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants.
- An act for the relief Thomas Sloo.
- An act for the government of persons in certain fisheries.
- An act concerning streets in Georgetown.
- An act to amend the act in addition to the act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force, and for other purposes."
- An act authorising the President of the United States to cause to be built barges for the defence of the ports and harbors of the United States.
- An act for the relief of the owners of the ships called the Good Friends, Amazon, and the United States, and their cargoes, and Henry Brice.
- An act making compensation for waggons and teams captured by the enemy at Detroit.
- An act to prohibit the use of licences or passes granted by the authority of the government of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
- An act supplementary to the acts heretofore passed upon the subject of a uniform rule of naturalization.
- An act to establish the town of Mobile a port of entry.
- An act to authorise the transportation of certain documents free of postage.
- An act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandise, and of ships and vessels.
- An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries.
- An act concerning invalid pensioners.
- An act laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors.
- An act fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress.
- An act to incorporate a company for making a certain turnpike road in the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia.
- An act laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.
- An act laying duties on sugar refined within the U. States.
- An act to establish the office of commissioner of the revenue.
- An act to continue in force for a limited time a certain act authorising corps of rangers for the protection of the frontier of the U. States, & making appropriations for the same.
- An act for the relief of Edwin T. Saterwhite.
- An act to regulate the allowance of forage to officers in the army of the U. States.
- An act freeing from postage all letters and packets to and from the superintendant General of military supplies.
- An act to incorporate a company, for making a certain turnpike road in the county of Alexandria.
- An act to reward the officers and crew of the sloop of war Hornet, and Lieutenant Elliot and his officers and companions.
- An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.
- An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the U. States.
- An act authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding seven millions five hundred thousand dollars.
- An act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise.
- An act to provide for the widows and orphans

of militia slain and for militia disabled in the service of the U. States.

An act making additional appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

An act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers and certain companies, on notes, bonds and obligations discounted by banks and certain companies and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions.

An act making further provision for the collection of internal duties and for the appointment and compensation of assessors.

An act for the relief of John James Dufour and his associates.

An act to authorise the appointment by the President of certain officers during the recess of congress.

An act for the relief of David Henley.

An act for reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by private armed vessels.

An act for the relief of the officers and crew of the late United States brig Vixen.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the ordnance."

An act giving further time for registering claims to lands in the late district of Arkansas, in the territory of Missouri, and for other purposes.

An act authorising the sale of sundry lots, the property of the United States, in the borough of Pittsburg.

An act explanatory of an act entitled "An act to raise ten additional companies of Rangers."

An act for the relief of Joshua Dorsey.

An act for the relief of George Lyon.

An act to amend and explain the acts regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships.

An act allowing a bounty to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the U. States.

An act for the relief of Willet Warne.

Raleigh:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1813.

CONGRESS

Adjourned on Monday the 2nd instant, after a session, in which, we believe, little will be found to have been done to advance the true interests of the U. States. A list of such acts as have been passed will be found in this paper.

One feature of the late session, however it may mortify some, cannot fail to be pleasing to those who are attached to the union on constitutional and purely federal principles. We mean the decided negative which the Senate have put upon several of the favorite measures of the executive. As was to have been expected, all the sycophants and demagogues, who can venerate nothing in a government but its ostensible head—but that branch which has the distribution of the loaves and fishes—all these we say, have opened a loud and united cry against the body which has stood as a fence between the people and the oppressive strides of their unworthy rulers. Nor would it strike us as being strange, if Kentucky should revive and carry her resolution so to alter the constitution, as to limit the duration of the senatorial term to two years. A grateful people, notwithstanding, will we trust rightly estimate the services of those who have stood by their interests, in these times of danger and of alarming usurpation.

Major Gen. Jones, Adj. General Williams, Col. Rodgers, Major Henderson, &c. with Capt. Hunter's Cavalry have returned from their expedition to Newbern. Capt. Clark's infantry are on their way home, and will probably reach this today.

Our elections for members of assembly took place yesterday; and we expect speedily to be furnished with the result.

John Williams, esq. of Knoxville, Tenn. has been appointed Colonel of the 39th regiment U. S. infantry. Col. Williams commanded the expedition of Tennessee volunteers, which lately subdued the Lotchaway Indians.

The British admiralty court has decided, that an American vessel, sailing under a British license, is protected thereby from condemnation, even if captured departing from a blockaded port.

From Lake Erie, we learn, that the British squadron, consisting of one ship, two brigs and two sloops, lately appeared off the town of Erie, and seemed to threaten an attack. They sheered off, however, without doing any thing. We have several gun-boats, and two new brigs, not yet completed, in that harbor.

The Enemy's Chesapeake squadron, according to the latest accounts, was lying above and near Annapolis, which is thirty miles below Baltimore. The citizens of the latter are again very much on the alert; and are using every precaution against an attack.

On the 3d instant, a destructive fire broke out in New-York, which consumed several houses. One person was burnt to death.

A gentleman named Shaw was lately shot in Chillicothe, Ohio, by a person called John S. Tabb. There had been a personal quarrel between them.

The latest accounts from the Creek Indians are from Col. Hawkins to the Governor of Georgia, under date of the 27th July. The runners had all come in, and Col. Hawkins requests the governor to consider his letter as an authentic advice of a meditated attack. The hostile Indian force, it is supposed, may amount to about 2500 men.

A court martial, assembled at Halifax, for the trial of Capt. Carden, who commanded the Macedonian, has acquitted that officer honorably.

The students of Yale College, in Connecticut, have offered to form a company of infantry, provided the state will furnish them with arms.

plan, it is said, is approbated by the college authority.

A large and brilliant meteor lately passed over Augusta, Georgia.

The British frigate Loire, in going through Plumb Gut, in the Sound, on the 25th ult. struck upon a rock, and received so much injury that another frigate was sent off to convoy her to Halifax.

A cartel arrived at Providence on Tuesday last from Barbadoes, bringing 368 prisoners. She was put under quarantine, and nothing could be learnt from her.

The cartel ship Rodrigo, capt. Waine, has arrived at Boston from England, with 150 American prisoners.

The British frigate Venus, of 36 guns, arrived at St. Thomas on the 9th May, with the loss of her bowsprit and several men killed, in an engagement with an American vessel supposed to be the General Armstrong privateer of this port.

General TAYLOR has declined accepting the appointment of Brigadier General in the service of the United States.

The effects of the Continental system are described in a work recently published in Sweden, under the authority of Bernadotte:

"The infallible consequences of the Continental System to every state, are, the ruin of commerce and industry; overwhelming taxes; the overthrow of all constitutional forms, interminable wars, on account of others, equally expensive and sanguinary."

From Mr. Grundy's statement and Mr. Goldsborough's reply in this day's paper, it would appear as if Mr. Grundy had attacked Mr. Hanson in his absence, but the subjoined letter refutes the supposition.

August 2, 1813.

Dear Sir—The other day during your absence, the subject of the Russian mediation was again brought up by Mr. Grundy. He read to the house a passage, which was understood to be in the hand writing of col. Monroe, and purporting to be a detail of the time and manner of the proffered mediation, from which, he said, it would appear, that he was authorized to make the statement which he had done some days before in secret session—that the mediation was accepted a few days, not weeks, after it was tendered.

Not hearing distinctly the contents of the paper which he read, I called on Mr. Grundy for the paper itself or a copy. He stated that it was not then in his possession, but he would procure it for me.

The next morning Mr. G. came to me in my seat, with the National Intelligencer in his hand containing the statement made by him, which he said was substantially correct; the word March after the figure 8 was, as he believed, the only omission. He remarked, that I would observe his statement, and that made by Mr. Hanson, were not irreconcilable—this related solely to Mr. Monroe; that he did not pretend to say what did or did not pass between the President and Mr. Daschkoff—I replied, that was my own impression; and further, that Mr. Monroe's statement was merely affirmative, and did not even prove, that he had no knowledge of a previous tender of the mediation made to the president.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient,
JO: PEARSON.

Hon. A. G. Hanson.

CAPTAIN TRAVIS, of the Revenue Cutter, who was some time since taken in York River, has been paroled, and is now in this place—he states that in the attack upon the Junon frigate, by the Gun-Boats, four shot struck the hull of the frigate, one man was killed and three slightly wounded. Capt. T. was on board the Junon at the time.

Norfolk Ledger.

A frigate arrived a few days since, and went up the Bay. The Plantagenet, of 74 guns, and a tender remain in Lynhaven Bay.

Blowing up of the Young Teazer. Among the prisoners arrived at Boston in the cartel Agnes, was a boy by the name of John Quincy, who was on board the Young Teazer, captain Dobson, when she exploded in sight of La Hogue. He has given the following particulars of that unfortunate occurrence: On the morning of the day the explosion took place, they were at the mouth of a small bay, a little to the westward of Halifax. The 74 heaving in sight, she stood in, in order to go through a passage near a small island in the bay that led out to sea: When within a short distance of it, and the barges of the 74 drawing near, capt. Dobson ordered lieut. Johnson to see the large gun well loaded—lieut. Johnson, being somewhat infuriated at seeing the barges so near, loaded it as he saw fit, filling it full of grape and other shot. Capt. Dobson, on learning it, reprimanded him for his conduct. Lieut. Johnson then (having his pistols on his side) went below, and in a few minutes after she blew up. There were on board when she blew up, 37 in all, 29 of which were destroyed, among who were capt. Dobson; lieut. Johnson; Mr. Merrill, sailing-master; Mr. Allen, prize-master; 2 boys in the tops; and 23 men and petty officers. The following persons were saved: Mr. Anderson, of Poland, carpenter; boatswain's-mate, Mr. Mitchell, of New-York; Mr. Carlow, of Portland, prize-master; Charles Whitman of New-York, seaman; John Piles, do. do; Richard Parker, do. do. burnt a little in the face; John Quincy, a boy, and a Spaniard; seven of which were in the fore-castle and one in the boat alongside. The boat immediately came forward, and took them off. They landed near Malagash, and were confined in the prison there some time—then carried to Halifax, where they all remain, except the above-mentioned boy. Lieut. Johnson's conduct, on previous occasions, both on board American and French privateers, warrants the suspicion that he was the cause of the explosion.

During the few last days, the Senate have had a number of civil and military nominations to

office before them—few of them of much importance, if we except the following, which are confirmed:

JOHN SMITH, (late a Senator) Marshal of N. York vice Peter Curteneus.

SAMUEL H. SMITH, Commissioner of the Revenue.

Col. COVINGTON, to be a Brigadier General in the Army.

We have not within a day or two heard of any movements of our armies in any direction. The time for action, however, approaches; and we momentarily expect to hear news of the progress of the war from more than one quarter.

It is said, and we believe correctly, that the SECRETARY OF WAR is about to proceed in person to the Northern frontier, to be nearer the seat of War, and with the greater dispatch and effect to perform the functions of his station, at this moment so important to be discharged with promptitude and decision. We have not heard at what point the Secretary will locate himself, or whether it be not his purpose to examine in person the state of our various frontier positions.

General WILKINSON, who is now in this city, will proceed in a few days for the lines.

General HANFORD is now at Burlington, at the head of a large force, into which the papers state he has already infused additional spirit, and much stricter discipline than before characterized it.

Nat. Int.

For near a week past there has been from 20 to 25 sail of the blockading squadron in sight of this city, plainly perceptible from the dome of the state house; three of the enemy's vessels have been lying off and above Sandy Point, (7 miles above the city,) for a few days past, and a 74 and a tender off Thomas' point.

Annapolis paper.

LONDON, May 31.

Our ministers have, it is said, ex-officially avowed their having rejected the proffered mediation of Russia, between this country and the United States; and it is even said, that the conduct of sir J. B. Warren is under censure, for having so prematurely granted passports to Messrs. Galatin and Bayard, whose diplomatic mission will, doubtless, have other objects in view upon the Continent, than merely that of a pacification with England.

BRITISH NAVY.—The present grand total consists of 1017 ships, of which 258 are of the line. 37 from 50 to 44 guns, 240 frigates, 164 sloops of war, 13 bombs and fire ships, 161 brigs, 12 cutters, and 65 schooners and luggers.

LISBON, June 26.

On the 16th Lord Wellington passed the Ebro at the bridge of Arenas.—On the 17th his head quarters were at Quincouse, and on the 18th at Berberans 5 leagues from Vittoria, on the same day his vanguard before that place encountered the rear guard of the enemy, composed of 6000. The enemy left the field covered with dead, and 300 prisoners fell into our power. Another column of Wellington's army, on the same day, attacked a body of the enemy, (who dispersed for the mountains) and took the military chest with 6 millions of reals. The French force which is commanded by Joseph Bonaparte in person is calculated at 40,000 infantry and 7000 cavalry; and there are 13,000 commanded by Clauzel in Navarre. Our force since the union of Mina, Longy, Mendizabel and others, is more than 100,000 in north of Spain. It is said, Suchet has arrived at Saragossa, retreating.

June 26.—The head quarters of Lord Wellington were on the 16th of June 165 leagues from Lisbon, and about 30 from Bayonne in France. It takes 6 days for intelligence from him to reach Lisbon.

DIED,

On the 22d ult. at Fort George, in Upper Canada, of a fever, Col. JOHN CHASTICE, of the Army of the United States—a gentleman whose bravery and talents had placed him at an early age in the rank he held.

Joseph Ross,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Offers his services as a BANK BROKER to those who may have business to transact at any of the Banks in the City of Raleigh, on the annexed moderate terms.

For offering or renewing a Note not exceeding

ing	\$100	\$50	\$0
do	200	65	
do	300	75	
do	400	85	
do	500	95	
do all sums above	507	1 00	

Wishing to encourage Home Manufactures he will sell, without charging any commission, all kinds of labour saving Machinery which may be sent to him.

Raleigh August 12th 1813.

Marshal's Sale.

WILL be sold for cash at the door of the N. Carolina State Bank, in the city of Raleigh on Thursday the 19th inst, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of

GOLD AND SILVER BULLION, and 157 Stones, supposed to be Diamonds, private to the privateer Anaconda of New York, late under the command of Nathaniel Shaler.

WILLIAM SCOTT, for BEVERLY DANIEL, Marshal. Raleigh, August 13, 1813.

For Sale,

IN the city of Raleigh, two LOTS well improved, convenient to a fine spring, and in an excellent neighbourhood, and well situated for the convenience of private families; one of them including two acres, a most elegant seat, the other has not as much ground attached to it. Apply to STERLING YANCLY. Raleigh, July 27, 1813.

YANCEY & BRANSON

OFFER for sale their STOCK OF GOODS, in the City of Raleigh, for Cash or on Credit for Negotiable Paper—hand-ome Assortment for every place, and well laid in. May 6, 1813.