

Miscellaneous.

FROM THE BOSTON WEEKLY MESSENGER. The following extract is from the letter of a very intelligent and worthy friend, now resident in North-Carolina. His opinion, formed from the personal intercourse which he had with the British officers while at Portsmouth Island, where he was confined by sickness, coincides with the opinion which we heretofore expressed, that it is important to the security of people who live on the coast at the mercy of the enemy, that the conduct of the British, where it is honourable and magnanimous, should be fairly represented. That such has been their general conduct, beyond the ordinary usages of war, is a well established fact.—Yet in their best deeds they have been calumniated, and all evidence of their good conduct has been suppressed. We are happy in being able to lay before our readers this narrative, from a source which entitles it in every detail to perfect confidence. "I was on Portsmouth Island when Admiral Cockburn came there with his squadron. There was a 74, the Sceptre, 8 frigates, a gun brig and schooner. They made their appearance above the harbor about day light on the morning of the 12th of July, in thirty barges, separated into two divisions. Their larger vessels drew too much water to pass the bar; they were obliged to anchor outside. The barges, as they advanced up the harbor, were fired upon by the letter of marque schooner Atlas, of Philadelphia, that had arrived there from France a few weeks before, and the privateer brig Anaconda, of New York, within a few days from a cruise. Each vessel had but about 30 men. The fire was returned from the barges, which carried 9's, 4's, and some 18 pound cannon, and was quite brisk for half an hour. But their force was such as to render all resistance by those vessels perfectly vain. Their attempting to make resistance at all, seemed to me an idle business. A British officer observed to me, he was surprised they did not abandon and destroy the vessels, when they saw so superior a force coming against them. Their conduct at that place was far different from that apprehended from the representation given of their conduct in the Chesapeake. The houses of those people who remained were not in general molested; indeed in no instance, I believe except those within the limits of their sentries towards the beach where they landed, into which the sailors in one or two cases had opportunity to intrude, unobserved by their officers. They plundered and destroyed furniture in some few houses that were deserted by the inhabitants. But in those where the people remained, and back of their lines of sentries there was no outrage. Indeed, there was a degree of decorum in the conduct of officers, soldiers and seamen, that far surpassed all expectation. They sent out no parties without an officer to accompany and keep them in order; so that whatever of a wanton, plundering spirit there might be among the soldiery and seamen, it was repressed by the authority and presence of their officers. "There has been one important occurrence a good deal miscoloured in its presentation to the public, this way, which I have thought you might probably have seen in some of the southern newspapers. One of the inhabitants, who was endeavouring to escape with his wife and children in a boat, was fired upon, severely wounded, and plundered, by some villainous soldier, who had skulked away from the main body at the landing place, expecting, no doubt, in that time of confusion, to make valuable plunder. On the admiral's being informed of it, he sent a surgeon to extract the ball, dress his wound, and attend him regularly two or three times a day, while they staid. It has been represented, that he expressed an indifference to the event, as also to other wrongs experienced by the inhabitants—all which is absolutely false. Both he and the officers expressed regret at that unhappy occurrence in particular, and gave all the evidence in their power that they felt it. The admiral sent the colonel to inquire of the wounded man with a view to ascertain the individual who committed the outrage, upon whom he threatened to inflict exemplary punishment, in case he could detect him. The man thought he should know the soldier when he saw him. The next morning two companies, to one of which they said he belonged from the description of his uniform, were marched up two miles to the house where he lay, and brought in before him, one by one, that he might designate the person. But when he learnt it was a breach of discipline which would cost the soldier his life, he said he could not be positive enough to say which it was. The admiral sent a file of soldiers with a litter to carry the man home, or he offered to carry him on board his ship, where his wound should be taken care of till he should be cured, and then he promised to land him in the Chesapeake. This offer was declined. The admiral sent him thirty dollars in money. The man is now recovering fast. "They paid for about all the sheep, cattle, poultry, &c. taken from the island, and what the people on the whole considered a good, fair price. The officers in general were very civil, affable and polite; and as far as I had opportunity to observe, or have heard, conducted themselves in the manner that became them as gentlemen and officers. Several came to the house where I lived—one, a Capt. Robertson, of the artillery, lodged two nights out of the three that they staid. He came to relieve us, of that family, from our fears by being with us. I found him an intelligent, sensible and accomplished young man. "The people all speak well of the officers, with two or three exceptions. There were among them several supercilious, insolent, overbearing fellows, who were disposed to go the full stretch of their power; but they were kept in check by the moderation and forbearance of the majority—and it is pleasant to reflect that the majority exhibited the contrary character. Their conduct towards the women of the island, was not only strictly decorous, but humane and

polite. Several ladies of Newbern, of the first respectability, happened to be then at Portsmouth. They were treated with that delicacy and honourable politeness, which every truly brave and gallant man instinctively feels to be due to the sex, and to which the real soldier must feel himself indispensably bound by the honour of his profession. There was a Capt. Ross, of the navy, who is remembered for the distinguished humanity, generosity and politeness of his deportment towards the ladies, and all others who came within his sphere, which tended to relieve them from the apprehension and alarm they had felt on the approach of the troops. He is no doubt a brave man, as generosity and humanity are always the characteristics of true bravery, as overbearing insolence and severity are of cowardice. "Considering the state of hostilities in which we are involved with Great Britain, and how completely the people of that place were in the power of Admiral Cockburn, they think he exercised it with the lenity and moderation to deserve their sincere acknowledgments. "There were about 1500 land troops in the squadron, exclusive of seamen and marines, under the command of Col. Napier, who I found, was an officer of distinguished reputation in the British army, having displayed a singular bravery in the celebrated retreat of Sir John Moore from the interior of Spain, and especially in the battle of Corunna, where he was severely wounded. The whole corps was composed of remarkably fine looking, robust, able bodied young men, most exact in discipline, and expert in military manœuvres. Their appearance impressed one with the belief that they must be picked, or chosen troops." INDIAN ELOQUENCE. The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the following Speech informs us it was found among General Proctor's papers, after his flight. It is undoubtedly genuine. Its truth makes it severe: its language gave force and point to the truth.—N. A. Int. SPEECH OF TECUMSER. In the name of the Indian Chiefs and Warriors to Major General Proctor, as the representative of their great father—the King. FATHER, listen to your children! You have them now all before you. The war before this, our British father gave the hatchet to his red children, when our old chiefs were alive. They are now dead. In that war, our father was thrown on his back by the Americans, and our father took them by the hand without our knowledge; and we are afraid that our father will do so again at this time. Summer before last, when I came forward with my red brethren, and was ready to take up the hatchet in favor of our British father we were told not to be in a hurry, that he had not yet determined to fight the Americans. Listen! When war was declared, our father stood up and gave us the tomahawk, and told us that he was then ready to strike the Americans; that he wanted our assistance; and that he would certainly get us our lands back which the Americans had taken from us. Listen! You told us, at that time, to bring forward our families to this place; and we did so; and you promised to take care of them and that they should want for nothing, while the men would go and fight the enemy. That we need not trouble ourselves about the enemy's garrisons; that we knew nothing about them, and that our father would attend to that part of the business. You also told your red children, that you would take good care of your garrison here, which made our hearts glad. Listen! When we were last to the Rapids, it is true we gave you little assistance. It is hard to fight people who live like ground hogs. Father listen! Our fleet has gone out; we know they have fought; we have heard the great guns; but know nothing of what has happened to our father with one arm. Our ships have gone one way, and we are much astonished to see our father tying up every thing and preparing to run away the other, without letting his red children know what his intentions are. You always told us to remain here and take care of our lands; it made our hearts glad to hear that was your wish. Our great father the king, is the head, and you represent him. You always told us, that you would never draw your foot off British ground; but now, father, we see you are drawing back and we are sorry to see our father doing so without seeing the enemy. We must compare our father's conduct to a fat animal, that carries its tail upon its back, but when affrighted, it drops its tail between its legs and runs off. Listen Father. The Americans have not yet defeated us by land; neither are we sure that they have done so by water—we therefore wish to remain here and fight our enemy, should they make their appearance. If they defeat us, we will then retreat with our father. At the battle of the Rapids, last war, the Americans certainly defeated us; and when we retreated to our father's fort in that place, the gates were shut against us. We were afraid that it would now be the case, but instead of that we now see our British father preparing to march out of his garrison. Father! You have got the arms and ammunition which our great father sent for his red children. If you have an idea of going away give them to us, and you may go and welcome, for us. Our lives are in the hands of the Great Spirit. We are determined to defend our lands, and, if it is his will, we wish to leave our bones upon them. Amherstburg, Sept. 18, 1813.

Ten Cents Reward.

ABSCONDED from my service on the 30th of September last, an apprentice Boy named John Jones, between 7 and 18 years of age, of a fair complexion. Whoever delivers said apprentice to me shall receive the above reward, but I will not be liable for expenses. THOMAS LITTLE, B. S. Rockingham County, N. C. Nov. 19, 1813.

Ross & Cooke, OFFER their services to the Public as AUCTIONEERS during the Session of Assembly. They will sell Dry Goods &c from 12 to 2 o'clock each day; and Books every night. Their Store is large and commodious, and a good fire will be kept. Any person wishing to have Goods, &c. sold in this way, will please to send them to their Store with invoice. Raleigh, 18th Nov. 1813. 20 ft

Wm. W. Mason, SADDLER, at the South-East corner, near the Market, Raleigh, keeps constantly on hand an extensive supply of Saddles, Harness, &c. made up in the most durable manner, and in a style of elegance inferior to none in the state. P. S. A large assortment of Leather always for sale as above; and Country Saddlers supplied with materials in their line 20 ft Nov. 12, 1813.

(BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.) SCHEME OF THE OXFORD ACADEMY Lottery.

Table with 4 columns: Prize description, Amount, and Total. Includes prizes of \$2000, \$1000, \$500, \$200, \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1, and 1000 blank tickets.

1072 prizes } Not two blanks to \$15,500 2028 blank, } a prize. \$15,500 \$100 tickets at 5 dollars each, is \$5,500 The cash prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. Stationary Prizes as follows: First 500 drawn Blanks entitled to 6 dolls. each First drawn Ticket 200 dolls. Ditto on the 4th, 6th, 8th, and 10th days, 50 dolls. each. Ditto on the 12th, 14th, 16th and 18th day, 20 dolls. each. Ditto on each day from the 20th to the 30th inclusive, excepting the Tickets constituting Prizes, 20 tickets each. The said 20 prizes to consist of the Numbers from 101 to 500, inclusive; each 20 of the said 400 to be one prize, the first 20, or lowest Number for the 20th day, and so regularly ascending to the 30th. First drawn on the 40th day, 1000 Dollars. Ditto 42 day, 500 Dollars. Ditto 45th day, 100 Dollars. Last drawn Ticket, 2000 Dollars.

The public will perceive that in the foregoing scheme, an alteration has been made by converting the 1000 dollars into a floating prize, and the 2000 dollars into a stationary premium. This change has been resorted to for the sole purpose of hastening the drawing, by placing in the power of the managers to commence under the sale of a smaller part of the Tickets. They are aware, that in times like the present, of general pressure, individuals do not willingly let their money remain where it is inactive. It is therefore their wish and their expectation to be enabled to begin the drawing of the scheme at or shortly after the adjournment of the Legislature. Those who may have already purchased tickets, and do not approve of the foregoing alteration, will be at liberty to return their numbers on or before the first day of January next, but not afterwards. Managers. TH: B. LITTLEJOHN, WILLIAM ROBARDS, WILLIS LEWIS, THOMAS HUNT, WM. M. SNEED.

Tickets at 5 dollars each, for sale at the Minerva Office. Nov. 19. 20 ft

Bible Society, THE friends of the religion of Christ—the friends of mankind, in the State of North Carolina, are invited, with out distinction of denomination, to attend a meeting at the State House in Raleigh, on Monday the 29th inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of forming a BIBLE SOCIETY—a society for the gratuitous distribution of the Sacred Scriptures.—A constitution will be prepared and then laid before the meeting for their adoption and organization. November 12, 1813 19 ft.

Public sale. By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscriber by Benson Card, of the city of Raleigh, will be exposed to public Sale, at the premises, one half of the right to the HOUSE where the said Card now resides, and which is situated on the lot known in the plan of said City by No. 38, together with all the improvements thereon erected. Likewise, one four-wheel wagon, gear and four horses. The term of sale will be cash. BEVERLY DANIEL, Trustee. November 12, 1813. 19 ft.

New Store. CROMMELIN & SAYRE, thankful for the liberal encouragement received since commencing business in this place, inform their friends and the public that they have just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of WOOLLEN and FANCY GOODS, well adapted to the present season and laid in for cash, which will enable them to sell as cheap as any in this place. AMONG THEM ARE Cloths, Bombazetts, Cassimeres, White and colored Lustrings, Vestings, Levantine Silks, Stockinetts, Silk Hose, Coatings, Cotton and worsted do. Flannels, Long and short Silk Gloves, Bucking Baites, Kid do. India Muslins, Men's Beaver do. Cambric do. Ribbons, Linens, Silk Cord, Cotton Shirtings, Sarsenets, Long Lawn, Pasteboard and Wire, Calicoes, Bonnets, Dimities, Shoes, &c. &c. Cotton and Silk Bandances, WITH A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES. Raleigh, Nov. 11, 1813. 19 ft.

MUSIC. J. F. CONEKE, Professor of Music, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and purposes devoting his time chiefly towards the instruction of young ladies on the PIANO FORTE. His terms will be as follow: TUITION, per quarter, Dollars. 15. session, 28. year, 50. An additional dollar per quarter will be charged where scholars are waited on at their respective houses. The teacher will always keep their Pianos in good order, free of expense. He has, however, invented a simple instrument whereby all young ladies of attention and tolerably good ear, can learn to keep, themselves, their instruments in good tune. This he conceives to be a great advantage offered to those who reside where it is difficult to find masters capable of tuning. The newest music, good strings, &c. will be constantly kept for sale, whereby scholars can without difficulty be supplied. At the end of each quarter a Concert will be given, in which scholars will give a public exhibition of their progress. Having taught some years at Newbern and Washington, in this state, and feeling a confidence in his knowledge of the science, the teacher doubts not of giving satisfaction to his employers, and of being found deserving of a portion of public patronage. P. S. Young gentlemen will be taught, on the foregoing terms, any of the variety of instruments chiefly used in private or concert. Nov. 5.—1813.

Adjutant-General's Office, RALEIGH, NOV. 4, 1813. IT is required of all Officers, called into service since the 16th day of July last, to forward to this Office immediately a Muster Roll of the Officers and Soldiers under their command respectively, designating the time of service of each person. It is required of all Officers and other persons, who have furnished any of the Troops of this State, called into service since the 16th of July last, with any kind of provisions or other supplies, to forward to this Office immediately an account thereof duly authenticated. ROBERT WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General of the Militia of N. Carolina. 18—51.

Notice. AT the last court of pleas and quarter-sessions held for the county of Franklin, administration was granted to the subscriber on the estate of ROBERT HIGH, deceased, late of said county. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment—Those who have claims, will present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. J. KNIGHT, adm'r. Granville, Oct. 14, 1813. 16 ft.

Notice is hereby given, THAT the subscriber has LOST two NOTES, given to him or to D. & S. Jackson: one of them for about thirty-five dollars, and the other for thirty-five dollars and eight cents, and both dated on or about the 13th day of September, 1813, signed or executed by Benjamin Jones and John Cherry. This is therefore to forbid the said Jones and Cherry paying the said notes to any other person than myself, or order; and also to forward every other person their purchase or trading for said notes, as I have taken the necessary steps to prevent their being paid until they are returned to me. Any person, having said notes, is requested to deliver them to the subscriber, as they can be of no use to any other person. DAVID JACKSON. Greenville, (Pitt) Oct. 23, 1813. 17 ft.

State of North-Carolina, PITT COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions August Term, 1813. Wright Tucker versus Alexander Nelson ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT. Levied on a piece of land, supposed to contain one hundred and twenty acres, adjoining the land of Giles Nelson, Edward Laughinghouse, Samuel Tutten and Levin Adams. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in the above case is not an inhabitant of this state, ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva for three months that unless the defendant appear at the next or succeeding term of this court, to be held for this county at the court-house in Greenville, on the first Monday in November and February next, replevy and plead, judgment will be entered against him. 14, scow 5mp. Test, ALEXANDER EVANS, clerk.

Raleigh and Newbern Stages. NEW LINE. SCOTT & HELM propose starting, within a short time, a new Line of Stages, to run weekly from Raleigh to Washington's Store, where it will meet Mr. Jos. Bell's Line from Newbern. The Stages will leave Raleigh & Newbern every Monday at 11 A. M. meet at Washington's Store every Tuesday at 12 A. M. and return to both places on Wednesday at 8 A. M. FARE to Washington's Store, 6 dollars, from thence to Newbern, 6 dollars, and in proportion for intermediate distances. P. S.—CASH will be given for five or six good Stage Horses on application to WILLIAM SCOTT, Raleigh. November 5, 1813. 18 ft.

State Bank of North-Carolina, RALEIGH, NOV. 2, 1813. AGREEABLY to the 2d section of the Act incorporating the State Bank of North-Carolina, an Election of 19 Directors of the Principal Bank shall take place annually on the first Monday in December. The Stockholders of the said Bank, are therefore called upon to hold said Election, and to attend to such other business in relation to the General Interests of the Institution, as may be judged necessary, on Monday the 6th day of December next, at nine o'clock in the morning, at the Academy buildings, in the City of Raleigh. WM. H. HAYWOOD. Such Stockholders as do not attend the Election of Directors personally, will authorize proxies in the form heretofore prescribed.

Removal. W BOYLAN has removed his Bookstore to the new house next door to the State Bank. November 12. 19 ft. For sale, THE handsome little FARM, of one hundred acres, about 4 miles to the East of Raleigh. Apply DANIEL DU PRE. Raleigh, 12th Nov. 1813. 19 ft.