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American Intelligence.

MONTREAL, OCT. 30.

Yesterday sixty-two American prisoners arrived here, which were taken in the upper province and at Chateaugay.

We see by the Quebec Gazette of the 21st inst. that the embargo on all articles of grain and provision, which had been continued to the 31st of the present month, is extended (with the exception of supplies necessary for the fisheries on the coast of Labrador, and the settlements on the Anticosti) till the 15th of December.

We had a report here yesterday, brought from Kingston, of an American boat, with an officer and nine men, having lately been driven ashore near that place in a gale, when they surrendered themselves prisoners of war—these men say, we understand, that they form part of a large military force which had left Oswego for Sackett's Harbor, and that from the violence of the gale they apprehended the loss of most of the boats, conveying this reinforcement.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

A Fourcres, on Chateaugay River, October 27th, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.—His excellency the governor in chief and commander of the force has received from Maj. Gen. De Watteville the report of the affair which took place at the advanced position of his post, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, between the American army under Maj. Gen. Hampton, and the advanced pickets of the British thrown out for the purpose of covering working parties, under the direction of Lieut. Col. De Salisbury; the judicious position chosen by that officer, and the excellent disposition of his little band, composed of the light company of Canadian Fencibles, and two companies of Canadian Voltigeurs, repulsed with loss the advance of the enemy's principal column, commanded by Gen. Hampton in person, and the American light brigade under Colonel McCarthy was in a like manner checked in its progress on the south side of the river, by the gallant and spirited advance of the flank company 3d battalion embodied militia, under Capt. Daley, supported by Capt. Bruyere's company of Sedentary militia. Captains Daley and Bruyere being both wounded, and their companions having sustained some loss, their position was immediately taken up by a flank company of the first battalion embodied militia. The enemy rallied and repeatedly returned to the attack, which terminated only with the day in his complete disgrace and defeat, being killed by a handful of men not amounting to the twentieth part of the force opposed to them, but which nevertheless by their determined bravery maintained their position, and effectually protected the working parties, who continued their labors unmolested. Lieut. Col. De Salisbury reports having experienced the most able support from Capt. Ferguson in command of the light company Canadian Fencibles, and also from Capt. Jean Baptiste Duchesnay, and Capt. Juchereau Duchesnay, of the two companies of Voltigeurs; from Capt. Lamotte and adjutants Hedden and C. Sullivan, and from every officer and soldier engaged, whose gallantry and steadiness were conspicuous and praiseworthy in the highest degree.

His excellency the governor in chief and commander of the forces having had the satisfaction of himself witnessing the conduct of the troops on this brilliant occasion, feels it a gratifying duty to render them that praise which is so justly their due; to Maj. Gen. De Watteville for the admirable arrangements established by him for the defence of his post; to Lieut. Col. De Salisbury for his judicious and officer-like conduct displayed in the choice of position and arrangement of his force; to the officers and men engaged with the enemy, the warmest acknowledgments of his excellency are due, for their gallantry and steadiness, and to all the troops at the station the highest praise belongs, for their zeal, steadiness and discipline, and for the patient endurance of hardship and privation which they have evinced. A determined perseverance in this honorable conduct cannot fail crowning the brave and loyal Canadians with victory, and hurling disgrace and confusion on the head of the enemy that would pollute their happy soil.

By the report of prisoners, the enemy's force is stated at 7,500 infantry, 400 cavalry and ten field pieces. The British advanced force actually engaged did not exceed 300. The enemy suffered severely from our fire, as well as from their own; some detached corps having fired upon each other by mistake in the woods.

Canadian light company had 3 rank and file killed—1 sergeant, 2 rank and file wounded.

Voltigeurs, 4 rank and file wounded.

3d battalion flank company—1 capt. wounded, 2 rank and file killed, 6 wounded & 4 missing.

Chateaugay Chasseurs, 1 captain wounded.

Total—5 rank and file killed—2 captains, 1 sergeant, 13 rank and file wounded, and 4 missing.

Officers wounded—Capt. Daley, 3d embodied

militia, twice wounded severely, but not dangerously—Captain Bruyere, Chateaugay Chasseurs, slightly.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

QUEBEC, NOV. 4.

On Friday and Saturday were escorted by a detachment of Major Bell's Cavalry, from their quarters, at Beauport, to the new gaol, twenty-three American officers; and, on the latter day were also taken from the prison ships, and escorted, by a detachment of the 103d regiment to the same prison, a like number of non-commissioned officers, making in all 46, conformable to the General Order of the 27th inst.

The Telegraph announces 2 frigates, 19 square rigged vessels, and 2 sloops.

MONTREAL, NOV. 6.

Since our last, the Steam-Boat has made three arrivals at this place, on Saturday evening, Wednesday, and this morning—from which have been landed a considerable number of Sailors and Marines for the Upper Province.

Four Companies of Marines left here yesterday and about 300 this morning, for Prescott.

Copy of a letter from Sir George Prevost to Com. Sir James L. Fen.

Head-Quarters, Kingston,

19th Sept. 1813.

Sir—The centre division of the Upper Canada army is placed in a situation very critical and one novel in the system of war, that of investing a force vastly superior in numbers, within a strongly entrenched position. It was adopted and has been maintained from a confident expectation, that, with the co-operation of the squadron under your command, a combined attack, ere this, could have been effected on the enemy at Fort George with every prospect of success. To the local disadvantages of the positions occupied by our army, have unhappily been added disease and desertion to a degree, calling for immediate remedy. You are therefore required to proceed with the fleet under your command, with the least possible delay, to the head of the lake, affording a sufficient convoy to the small vessels containing those stores and supplies of which the army is in the most pressing want. Upon your arrival near the head-quarters of the centre division, you will consult with Maj. Gen. De Rottenburg, who will unite in his person the civil and military command in Upper Canada, upon my withdrawing from the province, upon the eligibility of a combined attack for the purpose of dislodging the enemy from the position of Fort George, by a rapid, forward movement of the army, bringing up in battery at the same time, the heavy ordnance, mortars and howitzers now embarked.

This attack must be supported by the countenance of your squadron, and the fire of such vessels as are armed with a description of ordnance favorable to it. Should this attempt appear to you to be attended with too great hazard to the squadron, under the possible circumstance of the enemy appearing on the lake, you will in that case distinctly state your sentiments to Major General De Rottenburg, who will immediately, upon ascertaining your inability to assist him, take measures for evacuating the position he now occupies. In the execution of which movement, you will give his army every support and assistance, consistent with the safety of your vessels; and having performed this service, you will pursue such measures as shall appear most probable to ensure the speedy acquisition of the naval ascendancy.

You are already acquainted with the decided line of conduct which I wish to be observed on Lake Erie by Capt. Barclay, and you will not fail to impress on that officer the absolute necessity of regaining the naval superiority, and to preserve uninterrupted the intercourse between Amherstburgh and Long Point, in order that the supplies and stores in depot at the latter place, and at the head of the lake may be transported in safety to the right division.

The flotilla of transports on Lake Ontario are to be kept employed, as long as the season will admit, in the conveyance of the provisions and other supplies collected at Kingston, and destined for the right and centre divisions of the army, and they are to receive from your force the necessary protection.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient humble servant,

GEORGE PREVOST,

Commander of the Forces.

Com. Sir J. L. Fen.

Legislature of North Carolina.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Wednesday, Nov. 24.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of N. Carolina.

Agreeably to the directions of an act of the Legislature, the Adjutant General respectfully makes the following Report to the General Assembly of North-Carolina:

That the total number of militia in this state, including the infantry, cavalry, artillery, light infantry, grenadiers and riflemen, amounts to fifty one thousand two hundred and ninety eight officers and soldiers; as will more fully appear by having reference to the abstracts and annual return herewith submitted. That this number of militia is divided into eighty six regiments.

The act passed 1805 requires seventy-seven persons to make a company, and seven hundred and seventy seven to constitute a regiment; from which it will appear that we have within the state sixty field officers and five hundred and ninety one commissioned officers un-

der the grade of a field officer, more than are necessary by our own laws.

The Adjutant-General conceives it to be his bounden duty to remonstrate against that disposition too prevalent among the military in making more officers than are necessary to constitute their command.

When war exists, these evils will arise; first, that the pay of the army will be increased unnecessarily; and secondly, if the events of war should be unfortunate with us, the exchange of prisoners will operate a disadvantage on our part. Again, when the militia or any part of them, are called into the actual service of the United States, they will not receive pay from the general government unless they are organized agreeably to the rules prescribed at the war department, which are, that a company shall consist of one hundred privates, five commissioned and eight non-commissioned officers, and that each regiment shall consist of one thousand men, exclusive of officers.

In the late call on the military to defend our maritime frontier, many inconveniences arose in making this organization conformable to the rules adopted by the general government. Many officers were unavoidably discharged from service, and the soldiery attached to companies with whom they were unacquainted.

To remedy this in future, the Adjutant General recommends, that a new organization of the regiments take place; that where two or more regiments exist in any one county in this state, that some be abolished and others augmented to that number of privates which the legislature may prescribe; and that this organization be made as near to that of the United States as may be convenient.

The major generals are required by law to review the several regiments under their commands respectively once in every two years. This is in most, if not in every case, oppressive upon this class of officers. The immediate attention of officers in that grade to discipline and the rudiments of an army, is not so much required as considerations of another sort. It is submitted to the legislature to extend this term to four years or such other greater length of time as they may devise. It is submitted to the Legislature the propriety of altering the number attached to the divisions and brigades different from that now established.

The pieces of artillery belonging to this state are lying in a ruinous situation in different sections of North-Carolina. As to magazines and military stores, we have none.

It may be thought necessary by some to make alterations in our militia laws. In the military department it is not to be expected that the Legislature is to point out every duty. Military duties and operations are to be regulated not only by events, but from ancient usage and practice. Eminent jurists have laid down this maxim, that martial law is built upon no settled principles, but is entirely arbitrary in its decisions; and in truth and reality it is no law, but something indulged, rather than allowed as a law. That military officers, in the discharge of their duties as such, must take special care that they perform those acts only which have been sanctioned by the usage and practice of our ancestors; for if the rude hand, under military banners, should invade the sanctuary of the law, the judges who are the repositories of our rights and liberties, will punish the intruder with more than usual severity. It is presumed that military gentlemen accepting an office, understand the duties attached thereto. If, however, in some instances they do not, that information is not to be derived from acts passed by the legislature. Our military laws are as extensive as any in the union; and in several cases the Legislature have made regulations in part, which perhaps, ought to have been left to construction.

The books containing letters to and from this office, also opinions given, regulations made, and orders issued, by and through the office of the Adjutant-General, are herewith submitted to the consideration of your honorable body.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, Nov. 24, A. D. 1813.

Thursday, Nov. 25.

Mr. Jones of Perquimmons, presented a bill to cut a road and make a canal to drain the same; Mr. J. Barnes a bill to authorize the county court of Halifax to transcribe their register books; Mr. Fennel, a bill to provide for the payment of witnesses in the county of New-Hanover; and Mr. D. Sawyer, a bill to repeal an act passed last session of the general assembly, entitled an act to prevent any person from obstructing the passage of fish up Arranuse or Saw Mill Creeks in Camden county. Severally read the first time.

Mr. Boylan presented a bill for the better government of the city of Raleigh; Mr. Farmer a bill for the relief of securities in certain cases; Mr. Pierce, a bill to amend an act passed last session incorporating the Washington toll bridge company; Mr. Newby, a bill to prevent butchers from slaughtering beef, cattle, sheep and hogs on the sabbath day. Severally read the first time.

Mr. Callaway, from the select committee, made a report accompanied with a bill to form the regiment of infantry of Ash county into a rifle regiment.

Mr. Wm. W. Jones handed in the annual report of the directors, on the part of the state, of the Bank of Cape Fear, stating that the Bank had at no time since their preceding report issued a greater number of notes than is prescribed by the several acts in relation to said bank.

John Haywood, esq. was re-elected treasurer, and Samuel Godwin, esq. comptroller of the treasury, without opposition.

Mr. Lenoir presented a bill to establish a superior court of law and equity in the county of Haywood.

A bill was received from the Senate to repeal so much of an act passed in the year 1812, as exempts free negroes and mulattoes from mustering.

Friday, Nov. 26.

Mr. Cameron presented a bill concerning the second or Haw field regiment of militia, in Orange county.

Mr. Cherry presented the petition of the heirs of John Ballard praying a warrant for lands to which their ancestor was entitled as a soldier in the revolutionary war. Referred to the committee on military land warrants.

Mr. Beck presented a bill to establish a seminary of learning, in the county of Duplin, by the name of Greene Academy; Mr. Moore, a bill to amend an act declaring certain water skirts from the town of Smithville, in the county of Brunswick; and Mr. Wm. W. Jones a bill to direct the manner in which naval stores and provisions shall in future be inspected. Read the first time.

Mr. Davaport, from the committee on the public property, presented a bill for the better accommodation of the governors of this state.

The bill to regulate practitioners of physic in this state, was rejected by yeas and nays, 14 to 111.

Saturday, Nov. 27.

Mr. Spencer presented a bill to alter and regulate the annual elections in Hyde county; and Mr. Moore a bill to authorize Nathaniel Potter, late sheriff of Brunswick county, to elect the arrears of taxes for the year 1814. Both read the first time and sent to the senate.

Mr. Bagge, presented a petition, and a bill in conformity thereto, to alter the place of holding a separate election in the county of Stokes.

Mr. Hoke presented the petition of a number of inhabitants of Lincoln, respecting the passage of fish up Buffalo creek. Referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

Mr. P. Barringer, (Cabarrus) presented the petition of the heirs of Caleb Grainger, dec. who was a major in the revolutionary war, praying a warrant for such lands as the said Grainger was entitled to for his services. Referred to the committee on military land warrants.

Mr. Huekabee presented the petition of Philemon Hodges of Cumberland county, claiming as administrator the arrears of pay due Michael Delaney and others, soldiers in the late war. Also referred to the committee on military land warrants.

Mr. Pinkham, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for a public printer reported, that on counting the votes, it appeared Thomas Henderson was duly elected.

Mr. Banick presented a bill to amend the laws relative to the duties of sheriffs in the sale of lands for taxes; and Mr. Martin a bill for the removal of certain suits in the Superior Courts of Law in this state. Both read the first time and sent to the senate.

The Speaker laid before the house the following report from the treasurer:—

REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

It is my duty to inform you, that the receipts at the Treasury of North-Carolina, for the year commencing with the first of November, 1812, and ending with the thirty-first of October, 1813, embracing the public taxes of every description, the dividends declared by the three several Banks on the stock or shares held in those establishments by the State, and the cash received as the purchase money for lands entered, amount to thirty nine thousand four hundred and seventy eight pounds, sixteen shillings and one penny, (£39,478 16 1.)

This sum, when added to the balance remaining in the Treasury on the first day of November, 1812, and thereafter to be accounted for, say to twenty nine thousand and ninety pounds, eight shillings and seven pence, as reported to the last General Assembly, makes an aggregate or total amount of sixty eight thousand, five hundred and sixty nine pounds, four shillings and eight pence, (£68,569 4 8.) From this aggregate or sum total, disbursements have been made, within the period first above mentioned, to amount of forty thousand and six pounds, fifteen shillings and four pence, (£40,006 15 4); the vouchers for which are in the hands of the Comptroller and in readiness for the inspection of the Committee of Finance.

These disbursements or this expenditure being taken from the total amount above stated, leave a balance of twenty eight thousand five hundred and sixty two pounds nine shillings and four pence, (£28,562 9 4) remaining in the Treasury of the State on the first day of November in the present year, say on the first day of November 1813, yet to be accounted for.

A part of this balance is formed by bills of the emissions of 1783 and 1785, which are so worn as to be wholly unfit for further circulation. These bills it is supposed the Legislature will cause to be burned, and they shall therefore be selected and prepared accordingly—the sum estimated at about five hundred pounds.

On the first Monday in December last, the State Bank declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. on its Capital Stock; from this, however, the State of North-Carolina took