

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1814.

Bank Question.—Mr. Stanly's speech, in favor of extending and enlarging the Newbern and Cape Fear banks, is given this week. As we were printing an edition in pamphlet form it was a matter of convenience to us to insert the speech at the same time in the paper. Other portions of the debate, shall appear as fast as our limits and leisure may allow.

Detached Militia.—By a letter from Maj. Gen. Pinckney, to his excellency Governor Hawkins, dated Milledgeville, Jan. 28 we learn that the general has been ordered to take the Brigadier, to command the troops of the two Carolinas, from North Carolina. The following brigade staff will accordingly be detached from this state:—

- One Brigadier General,
One Aid-de-camp,
One Brigade Major,
One Assistant Deputy Q.M. General,
One Hospital Surgeon's mate.

The detachment of Militia, ordered to rendezvous at Salisbury, have remonstrated, we learn, against marching toward Gen. Stanly until they shall at least have been provided with tents. The Adjutant General, who is on the spot, has dispatched expresses, to bury on the camp equipage with all possible despatch. These things should have been at Salisbury by this time at least; & as the militia of this state, have hitherto not been provided for, nor paid by the general government, we think it evidence of wisdom in the present detachment, so far as they legally can, to attempt securing to themselves at all events, the means of comfort during their tour. The times of men are not iron, neither do they live on air, that they can be asked to encounter hunger and the elements, without any preparation against either.

Bank of Cape Fear.—The Directors of this institution have resolved to increase the capital stock thereof the sum of an hundred thousand dollars. Subscriptions are to be received at Wilmington and Fayetteville, on the 9th of May next.

Seizure of Money.—The collector of the port of New-York, sometime since caused to be seized a large sum in specie, drawn by the bank of New-England, (Boston,) from the vaults of the New York banks. The seizure was made under color of the embargo act, but, it is supposed, at the instance of some of the N. Y. directors. The New-England bank immediately presented the legislature of Massachusetts, a memorial on the subject; and an address, in consequence, unanimously passed the house of representatives, requesting the President of the United States to order the collector forthwith to restore the money, and, as some atonement for the outrage, to have that officer promptly removed.

Draining money!—Mr. Miller, of New York, in his speech on the army bill, made the following statement:—"If ever a fair account of the expenditure for the North Western army shall be exhibited, it will astonish every body. I hear it from authority entitled to my belief, that a principal part of the flour consumed by the army at Fort Meigs, cost from seventy to eighty dollars a barrel. Again, from authority equally good, I state, that no inconsiderable portion of the Indian corn used there, cost the United States in transportation alone, one hundred and twenty dollars a bushel. And yet the wisdom of administration sent this army on an expedition about a year before they provided the means of getting them across the lake."

Legislature of Massachusetts.—The answer of the house of representatives to the speech of Governor Strong, is couched in strong and unequivocal terms. The following paragraphs, relative to the war and the embargo, are extracted for the information of the reader:—

"While the privations and burdens of a war, deemed by the great proportion of our fellow citizens to be both wicked and unjust, and by a still more numerous class, wanton and inexpedient; have been sustained with a patient respect for constitutional principles; its origin ought not to be forgotten. It should, on the contrary, be held in perpetual remembrance, as a warning to a once deluded people against yielding to the domination of passions, of which a weak or wicked administration may take advantage to involve them in the deepest national calamity."

Speaking of the embargo, the house declares:— "With these impressions, we are under a solemn conviction that the time has arrived, in which it is incumbent on the people of this state, to decide whether these burdens are not too grievous to be borne; and to prepare themselves for the great duty of protecting, by their own vigor, their unalienable rights, and of securing for themselves at least the poor privilege of mutual intercourse by water as well as by land."

The British again in the Potomac.—One seven y four, two brigs and several smaller vessels were off Blackstone's Island, about 60 miles below Washington City, on the 5th instant.

The U. S. Schooner Ferret, Kearney, was lost on the north breakers of Stono Inlet, on the 2nd inst. The crew saved.

The Legislature of New-York, convened on Monday the 24th ultimo. The house of representative, which is decided by federal, chose the Hon. James E. Smith, formerly a member of Congress, speaker.

General George Izard and Jacob Brown, have been promoted to the rank of Major Generals, U. S. Army. Colonel Alexander Matomb and Thos. A. Smith, to the rank of Brig. Generals.

The democratic legislature of Pennsylvania have passed an act, enclosing the pay of the members to four dollars. "Four dollars a day! de-i de-o!"

A British 74 gun ship is said to have run ashore on the south side of Fishers Island, near New-London, on Sunday the 30th ult. She is stated to be the Victorious, Capt. Talbot. Admiral Cockburn has shifted his flag from the Scipio to the Albion.—Since writing the foregoing, we learn that the Victorious has been got off.

Maryland Legislature.—An address from the house of representatives of Maryland, has occasioned a debate in both houses of Congress, of a very warm and animated character. The paper was drawn up by John Hanson Thomas, Esq. of Fredericktown, and is a very severe comment on the measures, and rebuke to the prejudices, of the ruling man.

The ice case of the British force stationed off New-London, has, it is said, induced Commodore Decatur to move higher up the river.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Meets on Monday next. Judge Todd is already in the city and Judge STORY, if he be not arrived, is near at hand. There is but little doubt a Court will be framed the first day. Several gentlemen of the bar are expected to attend, among whom

we mean is SAMUEL DEXTER, the gentleman whom we mentioned the other day as having been nominated by the Republican party as the candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts.

HENRY CLAY, Esq. left this city on Wednesday morning, for New York, from whence he will depart with his colleague Mr. RUSSELL, in the corvette John Adams, for Gottenburg. The Vice President of the United States arrived in this city on Thursday evening, we are happy to say, in excellent health. He took his seat as President of the Senate yesterday. Nat. Int.

Adjournment.—A proposition for the adjournment of Congress on the 7th of next month has been laid before the house of representatives by Mr. Macon.

Error.—In last week's paper, in noticing the decease of Mr. John Robertson, Williamsborough was inserted instead of Wikesborough.

Brigadier General WINDER has arrived in this city, from Quebec. This gentleman, we understand, is on parole and is to return to Quebec. Nat. Int.

ANOTHER INDIAN BATTLE.

LETTER FROM BRIGADIER-GENERAL FLOYD TO MAJOR-GENERAL PINCKNEY.

Camp Defiance, (48 miles west of Chatahoocie,) Jan. 27, 1814.

SIR, I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency that this morning at 20 minutes past 5 o'clock, a very large body of hostile Indians, made a desperate attack upon the army under my command.—They stole upon the centinels, fired on them, and with great impetuosity rushed upon our line: In twenty minutes the action became general, and our front, right and left flanks were closely pressed; but the brave and gallant conduct of the field and line officers, and the firmness of the men, repelled them at every point.

The steady firmness, and incessant fire of Capt. Thomas's artillery, and captain Adam's riflemen, preserved our front lines; both of these companies suffered greatly. The enemy rushed within thirty yards of the artillery, and captain Broadnax, who commanded one of the piquet guards maintained his post with great bravery, until the enemy gained his rear, and then cut his way through them to the army—on this occasion Timpoche Barnard, a half breed, at the head of the Uchies, distinguished himself, and contributed to the retreat of the piquet guard; the other friendly Indians took refuge within our lines, and remained inactive with the exception of a few who joined our ranks—as soon as it became light enough to distinguish objects, I ordered majors Watson's and Freeman's Battalions to wheel up at right angles with major Booth's and Cleveland's battalions [who formed the right wing] to prepare for the charge. Captain Duke Hamilton's Cavalry [who had reached me but the day before] was ordered to form in the rear of the right wing, to act as circumstances should dictate. The order for the charge was promptly obeyed, and the enemy fled in every direction before the bayonet.—The signal was given for the charge of the Cavalry, who pursued and sabred 15 of the enemy, who left thirty seven dead on the field; from the effusion of blood, and the number of head-dresses and war-clubs found in various directions, their loss must have been considerable, independent of their wounded.

I directed the friendly Indians, with Meriwether's and Ford's rifle companies, accompanied by capt. Hamilton's Troop, to pursue them through Caulebee swamp, where they were trailed by their blood, but succeeded in overtaking but one of their wounded.

Col. Newman received three balls in the commencement of the action, which deprived me of the services of that gallant and useful officer. The ast. adj. general Hardin was indefatigable in the discharge of his duty, and rendered important services; his horse was wounded under him. The whole of the staff was prompt, and discharged their duty with courage and fidelity.—Their vigilance, the intrepidity of the officers, and the firmness of the men, meet my approbation, and deserve the praise of their country.

I have to regret the death of many of my brave fellows, who have found honorable graves, in the voluntary support of their country.

My Aid-de-camp, in executing my orders, had his horse killed under him: Gen. Lee and major Paee, who acted as additional aids, rendered me essential services, with honor to themselves, and usefulness to the cause in which they have embarked. Four wagon and several other horses were killed, and two of the artillery horses wounded. While I deplore the losses sustained on this occasion, I have the consolation to know, that the men which I have the honor to command have done their duty. I herewith transmit you a list of the killed and wounded, and have the honor to be most respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) JOHN FLOYD, B. G. Total, killed in the preceding action, 17 whites, 5 friendly Indians—22; wounded, 132 whites, 15 friendly Indians—147

NEW-YORK, FEB. 1.

The corvette ship John Adams, capt. Angus, (now in this port) is preparing for sea with all expedition, to take out our commissioners to Gottenburg.

The senate of this state has postponed, indefinitely, the resolution granting 50,000 dollars for the relief of the indigent sufferers on the Niagara frontier.

In the house of assembly of this state, the second reading of the bill from the senate for the payment of this state's direct tax, was postponed until Friday last.

Yesterday morning appeared before his honor judge Livingston, at his chambers, his honor judge Ford, having been arrested by a marshal of the United States, at his house at Ogdensburg, and brought to N. York, on a charge of

high treason. The judge, without hearing counsel or even any counter affidavits, declared at once he should bail on the depositions laid before him on the part of government, and on which he granted the warrant. Bail was accordingly given, and judge Ford discharged. Counsel for the United States, Mr. Baldwin. Counsel for the accused, Messrs. Harrison, Wells, Emmet and Hoffman.

Interesting Foreign News.

SUMMARY.

By the arrival of the schr. Gen. Pike, at Philadelphia, from St. Barts, a mass of European intelligence was received.—The London dates are to the 25th of November.—The articles are copied from the Bridgetown Times (Barbadoes.)

The leading features of these accounts are, a revolution in Holland, where the Stadtholder had gone to resume his former authority.—The complete desertion from the cause of France, of the Saxons, the Bavarians, the Wirtemburghers, in short, of every Prince and Power beyond the Rhine.—The surrender of Dresden by Marshal St. Cyr, with 15,000 men.—Trieste and Venice surrendered to Austria.—Switzerland declaring for independence, and Italy in a state of revolt.—Also, another victory of Lord Wellington over the French, on the frontiers of France.—In fine, by those accounts, every thing tends to shew the declining fortunes of Bonaparte, and the complete annihilation of all his lately acquired provinces and kingdoms.—To crown the whole, it was reported, that there was a spirit of revolt among the people of France itself, and that Bonaparte had been assassinated.

On the other side, by the arrival of the Whig letter of marque (of Baltimore) at New York, from Nantz in 49 days, all is silence respecting the before-mentioned events; they only say, that the French army remained on the banks of the Rhine, and that Bonaparte was in Paris, organizing a new army of 500,000 men.—The French papers are to the 6th of December.—They acknowledge the surrender of Dresden, and give short accounts of the Swiss preparing to raise armies to maintain their independence.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 3.

HOLLAND INDEPENDENT.

By the arrival last evening of the schooner Whig from France we are put in possession of the official papers of the New Dutch Government, dated at the Hague, from the 20th to the 25th Nov. announcing to the people of the Netherlands the recovery of their independence in the name of his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange. This official note is signed by Marsdam and Van Hogendorp, in the name of the provincial government established at the Hague. The people are called upon to support and secure their independence, by voluntary contributions of personal and pecuniary services—to which the principal cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Leyden, Haarlem, Delft, &c. have responded, by declaring themselves free, re-establishing their old regencies, and arming the people, who have successfully repelled the detachments of French troops who attempted to enforce their demands of supplies. Wherever Dutch troops were found they joined the people in defence of their liberty. Four thousand of the allied troops had penetrated as far as Amersfort, from whence a detachment of 400 Cossacks had pushed on and arrived at Amsterdam. They were received with open arms, and marched forward to a fort at "Half-way Haarlem," garrisoned by French troops, who capitulated. A detachment of French were attacked in the neighborhood who attempted to raise contributions, but they were routed without gaining their object. All North Holland has followed this example, the Orange flag was flying from every steeple in the country as the signal of liberty!

The fleet lying at the Helder, had sent as usual for its supplies, but the people refused to grant them, unless they also hoisted the flag of Holland; with the answer, the officers had returned to the Admiral, and no doubt the condition would be cheerfully complied with, as soon as the officers of the fleet were acquainted with the change that had taken place in the government of their country.

In one of the latest French papers it is stated the Austrians were manœuvring on the Po, and the Adige; if this is the case, the Vice Roy is cut off and must throw himself into Mantua. The march of the Austrians must be on Genoa from the Adige, to secure which, is an object of the first importance, as it intercepts all communication between France and Italy.

Advertisement for The Newbern Line of Stages and The Mail Line, featuring an illustration of a stagecoach and text describing the service between Raleigh and Fayetteville.

New Books.

- BOYLAN & SLOAN have just received from the north several supplies of BOOKS, and are daily expecting more. Among those on hand are the following: ARATOR; being a series of agricultural essays, practical and political, in 61 numbers, by a citizen of Virginia; attributed to John Taylor, Esq. of Charles-Creek, bound, 85, in boards 65 cents. Cavallo's Elements of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, in 2 vols. price 9 dollars. Woodfall's edition of J. J. Rousseau's Letters. Goldsmith's Histories of Greece, Rome and England, abridged for the use of schools. Ferguson's Astronomy and Philosophy, with books of plates to each. Map of the United States and the West Indies, with rollers, large and elegantly colored, 8 dolls. Map of the United States and adjacent parts of Canada, with rollers, 5 dollars. Do. of do. do. 150 cents. Do. of North Carolina. The Miscellaneous Works of Edmund Burke, 2 vols. Erskine's Speeches, 2 volumes. Walter Scott's Works, in 5 volumes, containing D. R. Lay of the last Minstrel, Marmion, Lady of Rokeby, &c. Narrative Poems on the Female Character in the History of Human Life, including Blanche and By Mary Russell Mitford. The whole Duty of a Woman, writt. by a L. Stoughton's, Davidson's and Heyden's. Life of Cooke the actor. The Greek Latin Dictionary of Capt. James Lowmyer. Hamilton's Works, 3 volumes. Francis's Translation of Virgil. Enrick's Latin Dictionary. The Rambler, a neat pocket edition. Macmillan's Moral Tales, 2 volumes. Lempriere's Biographical Dictionary, 2 volumes. Morse's Universal Gazetteer. Bookers' do. do. Gil's Whole Duty of Humanity, 3 vols. Kenall's Travels in the United States. McKenzie's Voyages and Travels from Montreal to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans, 2 vols 375 cents. Tuckey's Voyage on the South Coast of New South Wales, 2 dollars. Cox's Account of late Russian Discoveries and Conquests, 5 dollars. History of Chili, latest, 2 vols. 5 dollars. Depons' Voyages to the Eastern part of Terra Firma, on the Spanish Main, during the years 1801, 2, 3 and 4 in 3 vols. with Maps, 7 50. Kraft's Distiller. Good Writing Paper. Campbell's History of Virginia, late work, 125 cents. Butterworth's Concordance. Cheap 4to Bibles. Scott's Family do. 5 volumes. Guthrie's Geography, latest. Dugald Stewart's Philosophical Essays. ORDERS from Salisbury, Salem, Hillsborough, Warrenton, Newbern, Fayetteville, Wilmington, &c. will be attended to, and the articles forwarded by the stage. Raleigh, Feb. 11. 32,2.

A Person,

WHO called himself JOHN VAN WILLIAMS, who said he was born in Hertford County, North Carolina, came to my house recommended as a Teacher, about the 15th Dec. last. He remained in the neighborhood until the 28th, when he left this for the settlement of Pon Pon. He had a large bundle of Clothes and some money with him.—He was met about 12 o'clock same day by one of the neighbors on the road—between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. his watch was found by a negro on the road. Every search and examination has been made, but without effect; which leads to a suspicion of his having been made away with. His friends can have no watch, on proper application to JONATHAN BOSTWICK Q. U. Williamsborough District, S. C. Jan. 17. 1w1

I will Sell,

AT the Court-House, in Salisbury, on Thursday the 3rd day of March next, a number of negroes belonging to the Estate of Samuel S. Savage—among them are several young breeding wenches, together with their children.—Of these wenches some are accustomed to house work, and will suit such persons wanting servants for that purpose. They are likely and all belong to a large family of negroes who are under an excellent character. A credit of six months will be given—purchasers to give bond and approved security. MILUS NISBET, Adm'r. February 1.—31,34.

Windsor and Fancy Chair Making.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the above business in this city, under the firm of DAVID RUTH & SON, and flatter themselves that they will be enabled to furnish any article in their line on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice. They pledge themselves that their work shall be executed in a neat and workmanlike manner, and they trust, from their unremitting exertions to please, that they will receive a portion of public patronage. DAVID RUTH, DAVID RUTH, jun. Raleigh, 2d Feb. 1814.—31,3p.

A Tanner wanted.

GOOD wages will be given to any person, well skilled in the Tanning and Currying Business, and who can come properly recommended for his honesty and industry. For further particulars apply to T. HOLMES. Salisbury, Feb. 1, 1814.—31,3t.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Statesville, 31st December, 1813.

- ABEL Alexander, John Arrington, Robert and John B. H., William Braz. 2, Archibald Brady William Cummins, Ebry Cashon, Thomas Cole, David Caldwell, Jonathan Church, Senr. Andrew Christy, James Dollarson, John Ervin, Christopher Ellis, Fred and Flowers, Allen Green, John Gibson, Thomas Harris, William Howard, Adam Johnson, John Saw, William Missap, Isaac Marshall, James Mitchell, Andrew Morrison, Jug. William Patrick Morris, Elizabeth McPherson, Mathew McPherson, John McPherson, Margac: McDonald, Archibald McCahay, Neill McKay, Senr. 2 George McKay Dist, Miss. Margaret McKay, John and Milus Nisbet, John Patterson, William Richeson, Thomas Redman, Mathew Roberts, Robard Sloan, John Scott, Gerg Sumers, (Rowan,) Daniel Smith, Sherif of Iredell, Robert Simington, Robert Torrence, John E. Walker, Samuel Welch, Benjamin Young (batter) Jan. 21st—4t. paid.