

surgents killed, wounded, or prisoners: 12 pieces of their artillery, and 2 mortars; 100 carriages for cannon; 600 muskets; and a great deal of ammunition, wagons, provisions, &c. are the trophies of that decisive and brilliant victory.

AMERICAN ENVOYS.

The British prints were so occupied on the great events which were continually succeeding each other in Europe, that very little notice was taken of America or American affairs. We find it, however, stated in one of them, that Lord WALPOLE was sent a second time to St. Petersburg to assure the Emperor ALEXANDER that Great Britain could not accept of any mediation in the negotiation on her maritime rights. We also find the following articles:—

St. Petersburg, Oct. 19.—Her Majesty the Empress, on Saturday last, granted audiences to Messrs. ADAMS, GALLATIN and BAYARD, in the quality of Envoys, Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiaries from the United States of America. This mission extraordinary has caused universal satisfaction here. It is wished, that it be completely successful, and that the re-establishment of peace between His Britannic Majesty and the Republic of the U. States may free the navigation and commerce of our Empire from the only restraint which it can experience since the renewal of the ties of the strictest friendship with England. This striking proof of friendship and confidence, which the republic of the United States has given to the Emperor, and the distinguished choice which it has made of its Plenipotentiaries, are much applauded.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Mr. DALLAS, Secretary to the Legation of Messrs. GALLATIN and BAYARD to the Court of Russia, is arrived. It is supposed that the object of his mission is to obtain from this government a distinct exposition of the terms on which the Court of London will accede to a peace with the United States.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Thursday.—We continue to-day the details of foreign news contained in English papers, received by the Ann-Alexander, as late as the 25th and 27th of December. That there is something yet in reserve we have every reason to believe—and what is worse, we have the mortification to know that it will not be divulged as long as it is possible to keep it secret. It is obvious that no commercial speculations could be founded on any thing that has hitherto been suffered to transpire—it is not less certain that certain houses in this town have ordered large purchases of certain articles of southern produce. We leave it to others to surmise the probable nature of the information of which they are exclusively possessed—it is enough for us to repeat the assurance that there is something still behind the curtain.

On the 2d of Oct. the Spanish Secretary of Foreign Affairs, appeared in the Cortes, and gave all accounts of the existing relations of Spain with Foreign Powers.—*Extract.*—“The government of the U. States of America had not acknowledged Ferdinand VIII as king of Spain; it permitted, however, the residence of our minister. It had seized Amelia Island and Western Florida, which it soon after evacuated; but it had seized another of our provinces.”

We understand the Alexander brings information that a vessel, supposed to be the Neptune, descending the Baltic with, or on account of the American commissioners, had been wrecked in the gulf of Finland.

That our envoys had proceeded to Berlin; and from thence were to go to Copenhagen to embark for America. We should conceive it more probable they would enter Holland. Where did they negotiate an armistice or treaty, if they have made either?

That the Danes had withdrawn from Hamburg.

That the fleet at the Helder had surrendered to the Dutch.

The London Courier, of Nov. 22, contains Com. Yeo's official account of the partial engagement between him and Com. Chauncey, on the 11th of September, on Lake Ontario. Yeo says—“Being becalmed off Genesee River, the enemy's fleet of 11 sail, having a partial wind succeeded in getting within range of their long 24 and 32 pounders; and from their having the wind of us, and dull sailing of some of our squadron, I found it impossible to bring them to close action. We remained in this mortifying situation five hours, having only 6 guns in all the squadron that could reach the enemy, (not a cannonade being fired) at sunset a breeze sprung up from the westward, when I steered for the False Duck Island; under which the enemy could not keep the weather-gage, but he was obliged to meet us on equal terms; this however, he carefully avoided. I cannot but conceive it fortunate that none of our squadron have received any material damage, which must have been considerable had the enemy acted with the least spirit, and taken advantage of the superiority of position they possessed. I have to regret the loss of Mr. Ellery, midshipman, and 3 seamen killed and 7 wounded.”

Parliament was adjourned on the 20th of December to the first of March. Mr. Whitbread, in his remarks on the adjournment, said—“He was certainly as anxious as any one to enforce generally the vigilance of Parliament, but, trusting as he had done to the moderate declarations of government at the commencement of the sessions—and with that perfect confidence which he had at that period placed in his majesty's ministers, increased, as it now was, by hearing it declared by the noble lord, (Castlereagh) that this government was a party to a glorious Manifesto published from Frankfort on the first of December, he was now inclined to give them his fullest confidence, but in doing so he reserved to himself a full right of strictly examining their conduct when Parliament should meet again. Looking to the progress of the events on the Continent, he trusted

they would eventually lead to peace; if, however, our further exertions were necessary, still adhering to the principle upon which we were at present acting—that was the attainment of a fair and honorable peace—he was persuaded every one would be ready to make further exertions.”

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1814.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor from an officer of the detached N. C. Militia, dated Salisbury, Feb. 18.

“The article in the Minerva of the last week, which states that the Detached Militia have remonstrated against marching towards Georgia, until they were furnished with tents, is founded on incorrect information. No remonstrance has been made on that subject. The truth is that the troops cannot march until furnished with the means of transportation, all of which the Deputy Quarter Master General has as yet failed to supply.

“An express has been sent to that officer at Charleston to hasten the supplies, without which it will be impossible to march such a body of men any distance.

“The Detachment will not wait a day for tents after the necessary means of transportation are received. It is organized, and the officers and men are in good health and spirits.”

Brig. Gen. Davidson, not having accepted the command of the troops of the two Carolinas detached to act against the Creeks, His Excellency Gov. Hawkins, has appointed Brig. General Jos. Graham, to take the command.

Payment of the Militia.—A friend has favored us with the following report of the committee of the house of representatives on this subject:

The Committee for revising the militia laws, which was instructed to inquire and report what provision ought to be made for payment of the militia called out under the authority of any of the state or territorial governments for the defence of the country against the incursions of the enemy,

Report. That no legislative provision is thought necessary for paying militia detachments called out under the authority of state or territorial governments, provided the call has been sanctioned by the president of the United States. The committee are not advised of the existence of any case in which such sanction has been refused. If there be any, it is believed that the public interest will be better promoted by requiring special application in each case, to be made to congress, than by vesting in the states and territories an uncontrolled power of charging the United States with the expenses of militia detachments ordered into service, perhaps without necessity, and possibly for objects inconsistent with the public welfare.

The point.—A democratic paper observes that “the point of Bonaparte's speech, as it relates to Great Britain, consists in this, “that the French nation can meet every demand with hard money instead of paper.” But the candid editor leaves out another point which hits England just as hard as this. The misfortune was that it strikes us, “his dear friends,” just as sorely as it does Britain. The passage stands, “we shall meet every demand without a loan, which consumes the future, and without paper money, which is the greatest enemy of social order.” “O the arts of able editors!” This is the first time the cunning gentlemen of the quill ever omitted to tell us of the enormous English National debt! No doubt they thought it might lead some inquisitive meddler to take a peep at our loans of seven, and five, and fifteen, and twenty-five millions, which come down from the capital every month, crying “come take us.” Methinks too, the paper money was not quite so short a blow as not to rattle a little the knuckles of administration. Have we not dabbled some in that way also? Where are our interest-bearing treasury notes, already sent forth, by the five millions at a time, and more to be expected? Pray gentlemen, be a little cautious for the future, how you bring in Bonaparte to help you. Blundering as ye are I believe ye will prosper every way better without him. It was well, however, to say nothing about the LOANS which consume the future.

Next to Denmark and Naples, who have remained faithful to Bonaparte, in favor and affection come the United States, who, it appears, “successfully continue their war with Great Britain.” I'll be bound, now, Mr. Madison, when he read that passage, looked comical and silly enough. Quoth he, “ah, friend Bony, I wish to God you were right there.”

Since the opening of the continental ports, the demand for goods has been so great in England that the manufacturers are unable to furnish an adequate supply. The wages of journeymen are at a guinea and a half per week. In addition to all this the produce of the late harvest was uncommonly abundant; so that the situation of the poorer classes of society was much improved. I may therefore confidently assert, that the effect of our embargo

will not be felt in Great Britain. We can only look on and see them snatching all the advantage of the trade of the world, while all chance of our participation is cut off, and our means are perishing before us.

An examination of sundry inhabitants of the town of Barre, Massachusetts, charged with having aided and assisted the British officers who escaped from Worcester prison, took place on the 10th inst. before Judge Davis. One of the respondents, a Mr. Jacob Bigelow, was held to take his trial before the circuit court in May.

A requisition of 1000 Pennsylvania militia has been ordered out, from the counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Adams, to rendezvous at Erie, on the fifth of March.

Bourbon family.—The last accounts from England, state that the Count de Lisle, (Louis XVIII.) was at Bath, very seriously indisposed.

The inhabitants of the town of Gerry, in Massachusetts, have presented a memorial to the Legislature praying an alteration of the name of the said town to Phillipston. They state that “they were never admirers either of the moral or political character of the gentleman whose name they bear” Mr. Vice-President Gerry.

Smith Blair, esq. has been appointed postmaster at Beard's Mills, Rowan, in the room of Jno. S. Travis, esq. resigned.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer. TO FARMERS.

Tobacco of good quality, commands at present very high prices, \$ 10 25 cents having lately been given for some very prime. Wheat dull—Corn \$ 2 75—Flour dull—Cotton 18 cents—Whiskey 65 cents—Brandy, (Peach,) 80 to 100 cents—Brandy, (Apple,) 80 to 100 cents.

LATEST FROM THE ESSEX.

From the Morning Chronicle of Dec. 24. By letters from St. Helena of the 15th Oct. accounts are received that the Georgiana and Atlantic, which had been captured by the Essex American frigate, were fitted out as cruizers, and sent to the Gallipagos in search of the Charlton and New Zealand whalers, which it was feared they would capture. They were then to go to New Holland in search of more South-sea men. The Indispensable was at Tombay.

Mammoth Bank.—The great banking bill of the Pennsylvania Legislature has failed in the Senate of that state.

Yesterday three large beautiful letter of marque schooners arrived at this port, from the West Indies, with full cargoes of coffee, sugar, &c. viz. the schooner Chauncey from Port au Prince, Transit, from Porto Rico and Maria from Havana. The two latter belong to Baltimore. *New York paper.*

It was reported in this city, this morning that our Commissioners had agreed on the outlines of a treaty with Lord Walpole, where in it is stipulated, that seven years be allowed to settle the question of impressment and citizenship. *N. F. Gaz.*

FROM THE G. T. FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

GLOOMY.

The situation of the country is truly alarming. The banks south and west of Boston are threatened, one and all, with destruction. They be may saved if “the Tories” and “moral traitors” in the proscribed metropolis of Massachusetts see fit to permit the war to be continued by omitting to exert their power to bring it to an instant issue. The men of wealth and monied institutions of Boston have only to say the word, and all the banks in the country are checked in their operations—they have only to act with vigor, and all commercial operations are stopped as effectually, in every part of the union, as the grinding, unconstitutional acts of government were intended to stop them in that town. In his luminous financial speech, Mr. Sheffey said he was authorized to state that the credit of a great bank in New-York, that had aided the government with loans, was shaken to its centre. He mentioned another fact, as a proof how dry the banks had been milked by the treasury department—that the Bank of Columbia had already loaned three-fourths of its capital to government. It should not, and will not be concealed from the people, that a period of unprecedented alarm and distress is at hand. The causes that have led to it, and its dreadful consequences, may be soon understood and felt, and could now be easily explained. We will say no more now than that the banks have commenced the distressing operation of closing their accounts. Whether the general scramble will immediately take place, and wide spread ruin inevitably ensue, a few weeks will disclose. At this moment of alarm, Mr. Madison is represented to be in a state of perfect quiet and unconcern. Locked up in his closet, shut up from the light of the sun, he is said to be absorbed by his books and correspondence, and seems to be aware of nothing that is going on except what the court sycophants and parasites, that surround him, permit to be conveyed to his ear.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Dana on the 2d inst. in the Senate of the U. S. requiring the President of the U. S. to furnish the Senate with the names of the individuals selected from American Prisoners of war and sent to England for trial, as mentioned in his message to Congress, and also the places of residence and times

when, and courts, where said individuals were naturalized. &c. was taken up on the 18th inst. and passed.—Yess 20; Nays 6.

Singular Punishment.—At a late court-martial, held at Fort Strother, Lieut. Stanford and ensign Lamb, of the militia, were convicted of the crime of desertion, and sentenced to be shot; but afterwards the sentence was commuted for the following punishment—“That they, the said prisoners, have their faces blacked all over, and five rations of beef and meal hung about their necks, their coats turned wrong side out, with the label “desertion” on their back. The prisoners to be furnished with wooden swords, and their own swords pointed at their backs, and thus to be drummed around the lines of the camp three times, bare headed and dismissed.”

In the Senate of Massachusetts the committee appointed to consider the proposition made by the State of Tennessee, for an alteration in the Constitution of the U. States, reducing the term from six to four years, in the election of Senators to Congress, reported that it was inexpedient for this Commonwealth to adopt such proposition, which was accepted.

DIED.

In Rowan county, near Lexington on the 5th instant in the 60th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Caldeleugh, wife of Andrew Caldeleugh, Esq. of a Cancer of the Breast, which she bore with a truly Christian fortitude for nearly three years; when it pleased an all-wise Providence to call her hence from a state of indelible affliction, which she particularly experienced during the last few months of her unhappy existence, from the ravages of that awful disease to a spiritual life, where

“Bliss eternal reigns.”

“Blessed are they who die in the Lord, for they rest from all their troubles.” *Communicated.*

Departed this life, on the morning of the 28th of December last, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. Joseph John Summer, formerly of Tarborough, in North Carolina, and late of the Parish of St. Mary, in the county of Attakapas. He accompanied a party of gentlemen to the sea shore, some days before, in an open boat, and on their return, being then some distance from the land, they were overtaken by a gale of wind, which sunk their vessel: part of the crew reached the shore in safety, in a smaller boat, and then returned to the wreck, where they found him some distance floating with a plank, in the agonies of death. He expired a few minutes after. His remains were taken to shore and interred on an island in the Gulf of Mexico, from whence his relations intend to remove him to the place of his late residence.

He has left a wife and two sons,—together with a number of relations, and friends to deplore their loss. In the death of him, society has lost one of its most valuable members; his wife an affectionate husband, and his relations an ever to be lamented and sincere friend.

Haywood's Justice.

THE only copies remaining unsold, are now on hand at the Book Store at

BOYLAN & SLOAN.

Who have for sale a few copies of

TENNESSEE REPORTS.

Bank of Cape Fear.

FEBRUARY, 1814.

THE Directors of this bank having resolved to increase the Capital Stock thereof, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in shares of one hundred dollars each,

Notice is hereby given that Books will be opened at the Bank in Wilmington for subscription for Five hundred Shares of New Stock under the superintendance of George Hooper, John Hogg, A. Lazarus, E. Bridge, junr and James Dickson, and at the Agency Office in the Town of Fayetteville for Five Hundred Shares on Monday the 9th day of May next, under the superintendance of John MacMillan, C. Chalmers, P. Perry, D. McLeran and J. Winslow.—The books to be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M. and to be kept open until 2 o'clock, P. M. of that day, and in case the Shares for which they are respectively open shall not be subscribed on that day, they shall be kept open the same time from day to day, for the four succeeding days, at each place respectively, unless the Shares authorized to be subscribed for are sooner taken up.

That the amount of the Share or Shares subscribed for shall be paid by the several and respective subscribers in Gold or Silver or in such money as this Bank usually receives in payment.—One fourth thereof at the time of subscribing shall be paid to the Commissioners—one fourth at sixty days—one fourth at one hundred and twenty days—and the remaining fourth on the first day of January 1815. The payment shall be made at the Bank or to the Agent at Fayetteville as the subscribers may have been made, but the holders of the Stock thus created shall not be entitled to receive or participate in any dividend, or other divisions of the profits declared previous to said 1st January, 1815.

In the event of a greater number of Shares being subscribed for on said ninth of May next, at either place than is authorized, the Commissioners shall proceed to subscribe to the subscription or subscriptions highest in amount, a share or shares, until the aggregate of all the subscriptions be reduced to the number of shares authorized to be subscribed for at said places respectively.

And if, by and after the operation of such subscription (as often as the same shall be necessarily made and repeated as aforesaid) a greater number of Shares may be allowed to one or more of the subscribers, than to the rest, or if the number of Shares shall eventually be greater than the number of Shares authorized at said places respectively, then and in either of the before mentioned cases, the Commissioners shall ascertain, by lot, in whom, the greater number of Shares, or the right of subscribing for, and retaining one Share, (as the case may be) shall be vested.—And the person or persons, in whose favor the lot may thereupon fall, shall be deemed to all intents and purposes the lawful subscriber and subscribers for such share or shares respectively.

Subscriptions may be made in person or by proxy, appointed by writing.

N. B.—Subscribers paying by anticipation will be allowed discount on the same at the rate of 6 per cent.

Published by Order of the Directors,

34:19M.

R. BRADLEY Cashr.