

part martial, which has been assembled in this city for some week past, for the trial of Gen. Hull, will be concluded this day. The summing by Gen. Hull, and by the Judge Advocate, will then close the public proceedings of this court.

Suspension of the Embargo.—Although a majority of the House of Representatives refused to take into immediate consideration the Resolutions submitted by Mr. Wright, "to enquire into the expediency of suspending the Embargo Law during the impending War for Peace, it is still expected, at Washington, that when again brought before the House it will meet with a favorable reception. We state this on authority which we deem entitled to the highest credit. *Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

In the first page is inserted a very well written article on the subject of the late campaign. Of this it would not be surprising to find that the writer was Gen. Armstrong. He speaks so confidently of the plan, the intentions, and even the thoughts of the secretary, that one must suppose himself to be the author, or that some familiar has been very busy with him. Not even a shadow of blame does he permit to fall on the war department. Hampton and Wilkinson are both assailed; the navy department is glanced at; but the God of War towers in strength and majesty above the imputation of weakness or folly! Let us cry him mercy; and enquire at a fit time, whether he be not a mere mortal, subject to backslidings and errors like the rest of us. He and Wilkinson have been listened to. Now let us hear Hampton, who appears to have been the most earnest about the business. Armstrong's and Wilkinson's letters resemble sprightly invitations to a dinner party or a fish feast, rather than a correspondence in which the honor and safety of a nation were concerned. They may both yet, however, suffer dearly for their game of badinage.

Comparison.—The Legislature of New-York have authorized the sum of 200,000 Dollars to be raised by Lottery, for the benefit of Union College at Schenectady. Virginia, poor Virginia! has put the finishing stroke to her Seminars, by the passage of a law requiring Students to perform military duty!—the consequence of which is, that our young men are proceeding in crowds to the Northern States for their education. *Petersburg Intel.*

DANIEL BISSELL. Colonel of the 5th infantry. **EDMUND P. GAINES,** Colonel of the 25th infantry, and **WINFIELD SCOTT,** Colonel of the 2d artillery, have been respectively promoted by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to the rank of brigadier generals in the service of the U. States.

The last battle near Bayonne, say the English accounts, lasted four days commencing on the 9th and ending on the 13th December: the latter day was the most serious and bloody, the French having lost on the field of battle upwards of 6,500 men. Their loss on that day alone exceeded 3000 men, and in the whole must have amounted to nearly 15,000.—They retreated after the battle of the 12th into Bayonne, where Soult, with about 40,000 men, is hemmed in, and surrounded by the allied army, sir Rowland Hill with his division, being in advance of Bayonne. The allied army, as might be expected in such hard fought battles, sustained great loss—the Guards alone had 600 killed: the 67th also suffered severely. But few prisoners were taken; three regiments of Germans and Dutch deserted from the French and were embarking at the time the Gleaner sailed.

FROM THE ANALECTIO MAGAZINE.

Anecdotes of the Battle on Lake Erie.—It is a trite remark, that general descriptions of battles present no distinct images to the mind. We read with little emotion of broadsides discharged, ships cut to pieces, and numbers killed and wounded; but when particulars are given us, when the imminent risks, or piteous disasters of individuals are detailed, we fancy ourselves in their situations, and in a manner, mingle personally in the conflict. A mere outline of the Battle of Erie was given some time since in the Biography of Commodore Perry: since then several circumstances have reached us, which give a more vivid idea of the nature of the fight, and show the incessant and thickening perils with which that young officer was surrounded.

It was his lot repeatedly to see men swept away from his side; some even while conversing with him. One of these incidents displays the coolness and presence of mind that prevailed among the officers, and indeed throughout the ship, enabling them even to jest with present dangers. The second lieutenant of the Lawrence, while standing beside Commodore Perry, was struck in the breast by a chain shot. The shot having passed through the bulwark, had no other effect than to knock him down, and lodged in the bosom of his waistcoat. He fell with an exclamation, and remained for a moment stunned by the violence of the blow. Perry raised him up, and seeing no marks of a wound gave him some cheering words and told him he could not be hurt. The lieutenant coming to himself, put his hand into his bosom, pulled out the chain shot, and exclaiming "no, Sir, but this is my shot," thrust it with great sang froid into his pocket.

In the course of the action Perry noticed a prime and favourite sailor, who was captain of one of the guns, very much embarrassed with his piece, which, in consequence of the firelock being broken, was rather unmanageable and rebounded. Perry approached him, and in his usual encouraging manner asked him what was the matter. The honest tar, who had been showing signs of infinite vexation, turned round and, as if speaking of a mistress, exclaimed reproachfully, "Sir, my gun behaves shamefully—shamefully!" He then levelled it, and having taken aim, raised up and squared him-

self in a fine martial style, when suddenly a cannon ball struck him in the breast, passed through him, and he fell dead, without a groan!

Lieutenant Yarnall, of the Lawrence, behaved throughout with bravery and coolness. He was dressed as a common seaman, a red bandana handkerchief was tied round his neck, and another round his head, to staunch two wounds which he had received. From these the blood trickled down his face, and a splinter having passed through his nose it had swelled to a hideous magnitude. In this frightful plight, looking like the very genius of carnage and ill luck, he came up to Perry, in the hottest and bloodiest of the fight, and announced to him that all the officers of his division were killed. Perry ordered others in their place. Shortly after Yarnall returned with a repetition of the dismal tidings that all the officers were shot down; "then, Sir," said Perry, "you must endeavour to make out by yourself. I have none more to furnish you!"

One circumstance which Perry relates deserves particular mention. It has in it something of sentiment that is above common life, and absolutely belongs to poetry. When, in the sweeping havoc that was sometimes made, a number of men were shot away from around a gun, the survivors looked silently around to Perry—and then stepped into their places. Whenever he looked at the poor fellows that lay wounded and weltering on the deck, he always found their faces turned towards him, and their eyes fixed on his countenance. It is impossible for words to heighten the simple and affecting eloquence of this anecdote. It speaks volumes in the heroism of the commander, and the loyal affection of his followers.

INDIAN COUNCIL.

The following is the substance of the propositions made by Mr. J. Johnston, agent for the United States, to the chiefs of the Shawanese, Wyandots, Senecas, Miamies, Pottawatimies, Ottawas and Kickapoos, convened in council on the 5th ult. at Dayton, Ohio.

My brothers, chiefs of the different tribes, I address you in the name of your great father, the president; I stand in his shoes, and the words which I speak unto you, are his words. You well know it is your father's wish that you should remain quiet, and take no part in the present war. You were warned to shut your ears against evil counsellors—but war had scarcely begun, when we found you at Chicago butchering a handful of men after they had surrendered, an act which none would be guilty of, but such as were fit to wear petticoats. Shortly after you besieged Fort Wayne, but your father was now aware of your treachery, he sent his armies, and you were beaten and driven off. At all the battles which took place since that time, we find you assisting the British, until they were beaten at the river Thames, and you were thrown on your backs. Your father's war chief took you by the hand, raised you up, and told you to live. As war is your trade, and you cannot live quiet and take no part in it, your father is compelled by necessity and not choice, to put the tomahawk in your hands. And the terms on which I offer you peace are, you must receive the tomahawk from my hands, and when you are told, you must strike. Our enemies must be your enemies, and from this henceforth you must consider yourselves in service, and hold yourselves in readiness to go on a war expedition at the call of any commanding officer on the lines—also, you must take and deliver up any British agents that may come among you, to the commanding officer of the nearest post to you. If you do not, you will be considered as enemies, and treated as such—but if you are faithful, you shall be well paid for your services (not empty promises and bad money, as the British have paid you) but in silver, at the rate of 75 cents per day for every day you are in service. Your women, and children shall be kept at the different posts, protected, fed and clothed at the public expense: Your land boundaries shall stand as they are. I refer you to the Shawanese and Wyandots—they, can tell you whether the Americans fulfil their promises or not.

[The chiefs were to have made a definitive reply to Mr. Johnston, on their return to Piqua—should they do so, we shall lay it before our readers as soon as it can be obtained.]

Ohio Republican.

GOVERNOR OF PENSACOLA.

The following is a copy of the letter from the Governor of Pensacola to the Creek Indians, found in Witherford's house, after the late battle fought by Gen. Claiborne, at the town called Becanahaca, (or Holy Ground) on the Alabama, some allusion to which was made in the General's official letter to the Secretary of War published a few days ago.

Pensacola, 29th Sept. 1813.

GENTLEMEN.—I received the letter that you wrote me in the month of August, by which, and with great satisfaction, I was informed of the advantages which your brave warriors obtained over your enemies.

I represented, as I promised you, to the Captain general of the Havana, the request (which the last time I took you by hand) you made me of arms and munitions—but until now I cannot yet have an answer. But I am in hopes that he will send me the effects which I requested; and as soon as I receive them, I shall inform you.

I am very thankful for your generous offers to procure me the provisions and warriors necessary, in order to re-take the post of Mobile; and you ask me at the same time, if we have given up Mobile to the Americans? To which I answer for the present, I cannot profit of your generous offer, not being at war with the Americans; who did not take Mobile by force—since they purchased it from the miserable officer, destitute of honor, who commanded there, and delivered it without authority; by which reasons the sale and delivery of that place is

entirely void and null—and I hope that the Americans will restore it again to us, because nobody can dispose of a thing that is not his own property; in consequence of which the Spaniards have not lost their right to it; and I hope that you will not put in execution the project you tell me of, TO BURN THE TOWN, since those houses and properties do not belong to Americans, but to true Spaniards.

To the bearers of your letter I have ordered some small presents to be given. And I remain, forever, your good father and friend. (Signed) MANXIQUE.

The brave col. Johnson, who commanded the mounted regiment at the defeat of Proctor, and was then so severely wounded, arrived in this city yesterday, and took his seat as a representative from Kentucky.—Although he received several wounds in various parts of his body, it gives us great pleasure to state, that his general health is perfectly re-established, and he has the happy prospect of entirely recovering the use of his left arm and hand, which were much shattered. *Nat. Int.*

Supreme Court.—In this court a case has lately been argued with great eloquence, learning and ability which involves a decision on the abstract question of allegiance, and that of naturalization. On this recently much agitated question, a legal decision will in all probability be shortly given. *Washington Gaz.*

Retaliation.—In the Court, on Monday, Mr. Pinkney, the late Attorney-General, spoke upon the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and the effects of our naturalization. His doctrine is, that the municipal law of Britain operates constantly upon her native subjects; that our naturalization is a political contract, to be regarded within our own territory. But that the moment a naturalised citizen leaves our territory, he is no longer entitled to our protection. And if he goes into the territory of his native sovereign, he is no longer known as an American citizen. *Georgetown Fed. Repub.*

DIED.

In Person county, on the 1st inst. Mr. John Gooch, aged 77—leaving a large family, who much lament him.

Notice.

ALL persons presented at the Jail in this city, on confinement, must be accompanied by a commitment from the regular authority, otherwise they will not be received. WILLIAM SCOTT, Jailor. Raleigh, March 11, 1814. 36-3t.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and make payment. GEORGE HALL. Raleigh, March 4. 5t.

Interesting Sale.

BY an act of the last General Assembly of this State, Commissioners were appointed for the purpose of designing and causing to be erected, on the public land adjoining the City of Raleigh, a commodious dwelling house and all necessary out houses, for the accommodation of the Chief Magistrate of the State; and, to enable them to raise a fund adequate to the object, they are authorized to sell, at auction, the lot and improvements at present occupied by the Governor, and also a considerable portion of the public lands adjoining the City. By virtue of this act of Assembly, and according to its tenor, the undersigned Commissioners will commence the sale of said lot and lands, on the fourteenth day of May next, on the premises.

The terms of sale (consistent with the provisions of the act) will be specified at the time of sale—the mode of payment is pointed out in the act. The lot occupied by the Governor is thought to be the best situation for stores of any in the City, and is susceptible of division, so as to form several advantageous stands for mercantile or other business; and the dwelling house and out houses are so arranged as not to interfere with the best sites for stores houses, but are well calculated to accommodate the family of a man who wishes to carry on business.

Whether this lot will be sold all together or by parcels, will be made known hereafter. The lands are divided into lots of various sizes, of from about half an acre to ten or twelve acres. Many of the lots are well watered by branches and springs—some of them comprehend excellent meadow ground. A large proportion of the land is in wood, and of a beautiful soil. There are many handsome situations for elegant seats; and some branches well suited to the convenience and facility of carrying on several of the trades and employments which require the use of water. Indeed the variety of situation is such as to suit either the fancy or occupation of almost every person disposed to settle in or about the City.

J. HAYWOOD, S. GOODWIN, W. HILL, H. POTTER, H. SEAWELL, W. HENSTON, N. JONES, (G.T.) T. HUNTER, W. PEACE, Commissioners.

Raleigh, March 9th, 1814.



THE CELEBRATED HORSE Sir Archy,

Will stand the ensuing season at my house near the Town of Halifax, and be let to mare at the following prices, sixty dollars to insure a mare in foal—to ten dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of twenty-five dollars during the season—with a dollar to the groom with each mare. Good high land pasturage gratis, and mares led to order. Feed to be paid for when the mares are removed. Servants coming with the mares boarded gratis. Sir Archy is so well known, both as a stallion and a race, that it is deemed unnecessary to descend to particulars. His great size and unrivalled blood place him beyond competition, being five feet five inches high and the only son of old Diomed in America, from an imported mare; his oldest colts are three this spring, large and promising. Castianira, the dam of Archy was imported from England by Colonel Taylor of Virginia, in 1798, and her blood may be seen by reference to the English stud Book, page 464, under head of Tabitha.

The season will commence the 20th of February and end the 20th of July. ALLEN JONES DAVIE. Newhope, 4th February, 1814. 24-c.

Notice.

The Presbytery of Orange will meet on Thursday, April 7th, at Gray creek church. Raleigh, March 16—1814.

BOOKS.

BOYLAN and Sloan, have just received from Philadelphia a supply of Books and Stationery, which makes their assortment tolerably complete—among those last received are the following: Espinas' *Mithi Prius*, 3 vols, Gold's N. York edition \$ 16 Cooper on Pleadings 5-75 Chitty on Pleadings 1-12 Laws on do. 2-50—Mittford on do, 2-25 Newland on Contracts 4-50 Powell on Contracts 4 Harrison's Chancery 10 Cranch's Reports 6 vols 30 Mc Nally's Evidence 8 Graydon's Digest 2 vols 10 Chitty on Bills 5 Fidd's Practice and appendix 3 vols, 14-50 Day's Practitioner Reports 2 vols, 10 Binney's Pennsylvania Reports 30 Massachusetts do 3 vols 27-50 Henning and Munford's Virginia do, 4 vols, 26 Johnson's N. York do, 9 vols, 55 Harris and Mc Henry's Maryland do 6 Curran's Speeches 18 New York Term Reports 3 vols, 30 Cruise on Real Property 5 vols, 80 Comyn's Digest 6 vols. Roberts on Fraudulent Conveyances do. on Frauds American Precedents Gubert on Evidence 16 and do 1 vol. \$ 8 do on Replevin 2-26 do on Devises 2 do, on Practice Swift's Evidence 4-50. Peach's do 5 Potier on obligations \$ 4 Toller's Execution \$ 3

Also the following Reports Barrow's, Plowder's, Espinas, Vesay's, Hardies's, Cooper's, H. Blackstone's, Croke's, Coke's Comyn, Dallas, Strang, W. Dickens's Bosanquet and Bullers, Haywood's, Taylor's, Durnford and Easts, Peere Williams's, Dyer's, Salkeld's, Johnson's Cases in Error, New York Cases in Error by Caines 2 vols, Douglas's, Vernon's Cases, Ambler's Montague on ser. ff, 800 on Real Actions, Richardson on Wills, Leach's Crown Land, Temaine's do, Hogg's Digest of the United States Laws, Boccaria on Crimes and Punishments, Sanders on uses and trusts, Martin's Laws of North Carolina latest edition, Haywood's Justice latest edition, Cavallo's Elements of Natural and Experimental Philosophy 2 vols. \$ 9

John Bell's Anatomy 4 vols, in 9 11 Scott's Theological Works 5 vols. 16 Fisher Amc's Works 5 Ewell's Medical Companion 3-50 Hamilton's Works 3 vols. 7-50 and 6-50 Rollin's Ancient History with plates 18 Barton's Collins Practice 3 Thomas' Practice 4-50 Collectanea Musica Minora 2-50

Majors Dorsay's Cooper's Surgery Suwarrow's Campaigns Witherpoon's Philosophy Foydye's Sermons 1-25 H. Moore's Practical Piety 3 Alcoran 2-50 Buchanan's Asiatic Researches 1-23 Hannah Moore on Education Booth's Reign of Graec 1 Villa's Dialogues 2 Pigim's Progress 1 Harvey's Works 3 Rise and Progress 1-25 Buck's Miscellanies 2 The Mirror of the Graces 1-25

Livingston on Sheep 75 cents and 1 dollar Hall's new plan of Distilling 2-50 Small's Horace 2-25 Walker's Dictionary \$ 4 and Harot's Description of Canada 1-25 Clark's Travels in Greece, &c. 3 Chateaubriand's Travels 3 World before the Flood 1 Saucer and Hortense a late Novel 1 Southey's Life of Nelson 1-75 Arator, History of Virginia, British Spy, Wirt's Speeches Diane's Military Library \$ 9 do. Military Dictionary 6-50 do. Handbook 1-50

Brook's Gazetteer 4-50 Moyses Universal Atlas 3 do. Geography 1-50 Guthrie, do. 6-75 60 Reams Good Writing Paper Ink Powder Black and Red, Inkstands, Sand and Sand Boxes, Office-Tape, Red and Black Wafers, States and Pencils—Lead Pencils, Copy Slips, Quills, Red and Black sealing Wax, Pocket Books, Boxes of Paint, Little and Smith's Music, Blank Music Books, do. Music Paper by the sheet, Blank Ledgers and Journals, Day Books, Record Books of every size and ruled to order, Websters, Murray's, Tennessee and Dillworth's spellings, by the dozen—India Rubber.

TAPERS. Economical and Convenient Chamber-Lights. By means of a floating Wax Taper, which will burn ten hours and not consume more than a spoonful of oil. They require no particular kind of lamp, but may be burnt in a wine-glass, tumbler, or any similar vessel. Persons who are in the habit of being called up in the night, and others requiring or wishing a light during the night, (particularly the sick,) will find these tapers exceedingly cheap and convenient; each box containing 50 tapers, at 75 cents per box.

They daily expect A general supply of Garden Seed, Orchard Grass seed Herd's—do. do. Timothy do. Raleigh, March 18

Notice.

Is hereby given that on Monday the 4th April next, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE on a credit of twelve months, at the Store house of the late JAMES ROYD, decd. in Granville county, a very general ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, well laid in, including a handsome assortment of Iron, steel, and a quantity of salt, &c.—The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold. Merchants are invited to attend the sale, with whom the Executors are authorized to make a liberal contract, for a whole or any part of the Goods. JOHN D. HAWKINS, RICHARD BULLOCK, Executors.

Raleigh, March 16, 1814.