

tion of specie be prohibited throughout the same period.

JAMES MADISON.

March 31, 1814

The Message having been read, was, in both Houses, referred to the committee on foreign relations.

To the Editor of the Raleigh Minerva.

SIR, A paragraph in your paper of March the 25th upon the Payment of the Militia, speaks I think with becoming indignation of the treatment North-Carolina has experienced upon this subject from the General Government. It may, however, be for the advantage of the State, to correct the view therein taken of the Electoral Vote given by the State at the last Election of President and Vice President. The advocates for a undivided Vote, on that occasion, also advocated a permanent change in the method of choosing the Electors of the State, so that the Vote of the State should not be thereafter divided. They neither expected nor promised important results from a single act. They were aware that gratitude is not a distinguishing feature in the character of politicians; and that hope and fear are much more powerful agents to influence the conduct of these Gentlemen.

Nothing is more natural than for those who are looking forward to the principal offices of government, for themselves and friends, to direct their efforts to the estimating and securing of Votes to be given at a future Election; while that which is past and cannot be changed is entirely overlooked. When therefore the General Assembly, at the session of 1812, determined that the Electors should again be chosen by districts, so as necessarily to make the vote of the state of little or no value by its division, they surrendered all that influence upon the general government derived from her vote in the choice of chief magistrate. The advocates for an undivided vote were neither deceived in this, nor were they deceived as to the fate of the proposed amendment to the constitution, by which all the states were directed to choose their electors by districts. They warned the Legislature that amendment would not be adopted; and that it was weakness for North-Carolina, while in effect yielding up her suffrage in the choice of chief magistrate, to calculate that other states would also divest themselves of that power, become more valuable to them by her concession. To the truth of this all the members of the Assembly of 1812 are witnesses. A-NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Trial of Gen. Hill.—The result of this trial has not yet reached us; although some time has elapsed since the general closed his defence.

M. DE KENTZOW, the Swedish Minister, departed from this city on Tuesday morning for Philadelphia.

M. PETERSEN, the Representative of the government of Denmark, arrived in this city on Tuesday from his residence at Philadelphia.

Owing to the death of one of the members of the House of Representatives, no legislative business was yesterday done in either House of Congress. The committee of Foreign Relations had, it is understood, prepared a report in favor of the measures recommended in the very important message of the President transmitted on the preceding day; which report will doubtless be made to-day. We have heard that the subject will not be discussed in the Senate, until the other House shall have decided on it.

The proposition of a National Bank has not yet been renewed, as we expected. We hope the gentlemen who had it in contemplation do not mean to let it sleep. The public interest, we think, demands the existence of such an institution; and the present moment is propitious for its establishment. Nat. Int.

Count the Cost.—In the course of a short period the yeomanry of North-Carolina will be called upon, by the Tax-Gatherers, to contribute their hard-earned substance in support of this glorious war for "free trade and sailors' rights." It is desirable that every individual citizen should be able to calculate exactly the quantum of glory which his particular contribution has purchased.—For this purpose the following remarks and estimates are offered:

Mr. Jones, then acting secretary of the treasury, in his report to congress, estimated the expenses of the government, at that time authorized by law, at 45,350,000 dollars. The new \$126 bounty bill has become a law since that report was made, and by accurate calculation will increase the sum of expenses to 52,550,000 dollars. Besides this, a bill to raise five regiments of riflemen, has passed into a law and must increase this sum several millions more. This latter item, however, is not taken into consideration. The expenses of government, for the year 1814, are, then, in round numbers—

\$52,000,000.
That is—1,000,000 dolls. every week.
144,000 dolls. every day,
6,000 dolls. every hour,
100 dolls. every minute,
1 66cts. every second.

It would have a very happy effect upon some deluded men, if they could bring themselves to reflect every time they hear the clock strike—Well, 6000 dollars more is added to the debt which I and my children must settle. Or, if they would say to themselves, every evening when they go to bed—Another \$14,000 has this day been spent for the conquest of Canada. How much nearer to the object are we than we were two years ago? And what good will it do me, or my children, or the country, if it be conquered? Is it worth while to saddle post-

city with a perpetual debt and eternal taxes, for the sake of purchasing new disasters and defeats?

When the Adams administration, in the year '98, laid a direct tax of 2,000,000 of dollars, a hue and cry was raised throughout the whole country. Tyranny! Oppression! Prodigality! were sounded through every corner of the land. The crafty demagogues rose on the murmurs of the crowd, and were hoisted into power. The sound of these murmurings had scarcely died on our ears, when these same demagogues, after impoverishing the country by a succession of embargoes and restrictions, laid a direct tax of three millions. If a two million tax twelve years ago was tyrannical, prodigal and oppressive, how much more severely must the present tax operate? Yet this tax, enormous, tyrannical and oppressive as it is, will support our economical administration not quite three weeks!

Of this direct tax the state of North-Carolina pays \$220,238 25cts. a sum nearly three times the amount of the present state tax. It will support the war one day, twelve hours, forty-two minutes and twenty-three seconds.

The following are the periods of time during which the portions of this tax, assessed upon the several counties, will support the war—

hours, m. sec.	hours, m. sec.
Anson, — 27 55	Bladen, — 27 2
Ashe, — 7 15	Lenoir, — 21 48
Beaufort, — 28 16	Lincoln, — 56 31
Bertie, — 52 40	Martin, — 23 21
Brunswick, — 19 50	Mecklenburg, — 54 38
Buncombe, — 28 36	Montgomery, — 28 45
Burke, — 27 23	Moore, — 28 58
Cabarrus, — 26 27	Nash, — 29 53
Cambden, — 24 38	N. Hanover, 1 6 54
Carteret, — 13 41	Northampton, 1 7 36
Caswell, — 40 41	Onslow, — 22 20
Chatham, — 43 22	Orange, 1 13 40
Chowan, — 23 25	Pasquotank, — 34 58
Columbus, — 12 21	Perquimans, — 21 42
Craven, — 55 34	Person, — 28 31
Cumberland, — 56 23	Pitt, — 31 58
Currituck, — 21 —	Randolph, — 27 39
Duplin, — 32 32	Richmond, — 23 50
Edgecombe, 1 —	Robeson, — 33 14
Franklin, — 45 57	Rockingham, — 30 37
Gates, — 31 02	Swain, 1 28 43
Granville, 1 1 20	Rutherford, — 29 10
Green, — 46 27	Stampsen, — 25 31
Guilford, — 44 53	Stokes, — 38 25
Halifax, 1 17 13	Surry, — 38 58
Haywood, — 8 4	Tarboro, — 13 55
Hertford, — 29 32	Wake, 1 4 26
Hyde, — 23 52	Warren, — 55 15
Johnston, — 32 38	Washington, — 19 30
Jones, — 22 70	Wayne, — 30 20
Iredell, — 38 20	Wilkes, — 19 4

If any one wishes to find how far his contribution goes, let him remember that 100 dollars lasts one minute. If he contributes ten dollars it will maintain the government six seconds, twenty dollars twelve seconds, fifty dollars half a minute, &c.

The Washington and Adams administration have sometimes been accused by the demagogues of prodigality and wastefulness. The whole expenditure of the Government during the twelve years which they administered it, was, 84,743,688 dollars; more than 45 millions of which were for principal and interest of the Public Debt; leaving for civil, military, naval and all other expenses less than 40 millions dollars. Our economical democratic administration estimate their civil, military, and naval expenses for the single year 1814, at 40 millions, five hundred thousand dollars! They spend in one year what Washington and Adams spent in twelve.—They spend in one month what lasted the Federal Administration a whole year!

These calculations are founded upon the estimate which the Government itself has made of its expenditure for the ensuing year. But it should be always kept in mind that the estimates of the government have for several years past uniformly fallen short several million dollars of the actual expenditure.

CALCULATOR.

* Including the new bounty money.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the N. Y. E. Post, dated

OGDENSBURG, MARCH 12.

I send you the enclosed statement for publication, if you think it advisable.—We are convinced in this quarter that there has been foul play on the part of some of our great war characters. It is impossible to believe so much mischief has resulted from negligence or ignorance.

For the Evening Post.

"I have seen many different statements in the papers concerning the departure of our army from the French Mills, and the consequent capture of immense supplies of provisions at that place by the enemy. I have taken much pains for my own satisfaction to ascertain the facts on this subject, and the following statement, as far as it goes may be relied on.

"On the 1st February, or thereabouts, the movements of our army was determined upon, and on the 2d of that month orders were issued to stop all the provisions coming to the army at Hopkinton. From that place to the Mills by one route is 40 miles, by another though the road is had about 27. From the 2d to the 11th, 289 bbls. of flour were accordingly deposited at Hopkinton. On the 6th of February the 9th and 25th regiments passed that place towards the Harbor. On the 12th the heavy artillery, and on the 13th, the 3d regt. of light artillery, also passed on the same route. On the 14th, the enemy came to the French Mills with a detachment, and were reinforced on the 15th to about 200 men. From thence on the 17th, they proceeded to Malone and the Four Corners, and a detachment of about 75 men proceeded to Hopkinton on the 22d. On the same

day they returned to the Mills and re-crossed the river.

Thus it appears that actual preparations were making for removal at least twelve days before the place was finally evacuated, and abundance of time afforded for the removal of every thing beyond the reach of the enemy. There certainly were more teams in camp than were necessary for this purpose, for it is a fact that those engaged by individuals for the removal of private property, were taken possession of by our officers, and some detained several days without using them; while others in their employ were discharged or returned towards the harbor empty. It soon appeared evident that in the manner matters were conducted by the quarter master's department, immense loss must ensue to the public, from the expected visit of the enemy: And the inhabitants of Hopkinton particularly, came forward and offered to secure the flour lodged in that town by its immediate removal on almost any terms to the arsenal at Russel.—This offer was declined on the part of the officers entrusted with it, and of course, as was expected, it fell into the hands of the enemy. When the provisions were removing from camp, it was supposed they would be carried to a place of safety, instead of which they were deposited at Malone, only 17 miles from the French Mills, and its neighbourhood, as if purposely to invite the approach of the enemy—and so well acquainted were they of this, that they produced the exact amount of the quantity and quality, and designated immediately the place of each deposit. But what appeared as extraordinary a thing in this mysterious business, was that on the twenty third of February, while the enemy were in possession of Malone, Hopkinton and Four Corners, orders were actually issued to transport the Hopkinton flour to Plattsburg when it was evident it must necessarily pass through the places then actually occupied by the enemy. By management like this we lost between 6 and 700 sleigh loads of flour, pork, whiskey, &c. The arsenal at Malone was not materially injured. The enemy seized its contents, and after distributing provisions from their superabundant stores to some of the needy inhabitants of Hopkinton, in a taunting, though significant manner, made a present of the arsenal to the villagers of Malone. From the whole complexion of this transaction, I can form no other conclusion, than that of a preconcert between the two high contracting parties—that the army should march off with the honors of war, but that those articles which the British most needed should be left, excepting a very small portion, which, to save appearances, was to be removed. In confirmation of this, report says (and I have traced it nearly to its source with strong suspicions of its truth, that a bill has been drawn for an enormous amount by somebody in our army, on the British government, not many hours after this scandalous transaction was closed—I am in hopes to learn more particulars on this subject, and if possible draw the blacked hearted traitor before the eyes of the public."

SANGUINARY COMBAT!

Two Frenchmen, privates in captain Swift's company of Marines, quarreled a few days ago, and neither would be satisfied without an appeal to arms. The weapons they chose for the occasion were their own bayonets, which, as is the way among soldiers in the French army, they unfixed from their muskets, and having chosen their seconds, proceeded to a spot in an adjacent thicket. Here these heroes, alias monsters, set at each other with all the formality and skill of experienced adepts, and continued to parry and stab, until one of them pierced with repeated wounds, fell exhausted, and declared himself vanquished; while the other having been thrice stabbed by his fallen antagonist, was very willing to receive his submission. Both were borne bleeding to the Hospital in the navy yard, where they have been properly attended, and we since learn, are in a fair way of recovery. Norf. Paper.

EXTRACT A LETTER FROM BORDEAUX.

"January 26.—There is no business doing here at this moment; nothing will sell. The invasion of the country by the enemy, in almost every direction, has destroyed all confidence, and ruined a great many rich and respectable houses in the capital and other places in this empire. The failures at Paris are numerous; there has been none here as yet."

FROM THE WEST.

We have heard a rumor which receives credit, and which we are inclined to believe true. It is, that the British sent up two companies of regulars towards Detroit, who marched within 6 or 7 miles of that place, and sent in a flag demanding a surrender of the fort and town. It happened that a party of our men met the flag; learnt the demand, and immediately pushed for this British army; which was captured without much resistance, and conducted into the fort they had demanded. This account we derive indirectly from the wife of major Mallory, who has recently come from Canada. Ontario Messenger.

A recipe for electioneering. Mr. Dexter, when he wrote his two-sided letter to the people of Massachusetts, was much in the same predicament with Squire Moffit's boy Tom. Squire Moffit used to send Tom to pasture after his cows, in which was a dark swamp, infested with multitudes of bull-frogs, and other croaking animals. On one occasion Tom got behind-hand, and had to cross the swamp a little after dusk. When he came home he looked pale and affrighted; and his master asked him what was the matter. Tom said he had been scared out of his wits—for, said he, when I came to the swamp, and heard such dreadful noises, I thought I should certainly be killed before I got through. At first I thought I would pray to the Lord for help; but I was afraid if I did the devil would not like it, and

he would kill me—and then I thought I would pray to the devil; but I knew if I did the Lord would not like it—and so, as I knew it would not do to stay there all night, I concluded to go along whistling, and making bows to both of them, in hopes they would let me go through safe. Well, said the Squire, I am glad you have got home alive Tom; but the next time you have to cross a swamp in the night, whatever else you do, don't pray to the devil, UNLESS YOU INTEND AT LAST TO GO TO THE DEVIL. Conn. Mirror.

DIED,

At his residence in Northampton, of a pulmonary consumption, RICHARD FREAR, Esq. He has left an amiable wife. He was a man of amiable manners, of a most benevolent heart, and universally beloved, in the County where he was born and where he died. In Washington city, on Thursday se'night of a lingering illness, JOHN DAWSON, a Representative in Congress, from Virginia, aged about 52 years. He had filled with respectability various public stations, having been in the occupation of some appointment by the People, from the time he reached maturity until the day of his death.

Grass and Garden Seeds.

BOYLAN & SLOAN have just received the following supply of fresh Grass and Garden Seeds: Timothy Seed, Salmon Radish, Orchard Grass, Red Turnip Radish, Herd's do. Numez Muskmelon, D. weed Cabbage, Cantelope do. Red do. Orange Carrot, Savoy do. Salm & Beef, Celery, Red Onion, Spinas, Silverkin do. Pepper Grass, Cresses, Curled Lettuce, Scurvy Grass. April 8. 40 St.

State Lottery Office, Baltimore.

J. ROBINSON, at the State Lottery Office, Baltimore, respectfully informs the public that the second Class of the

Washington Monument Lottery

is now drawing in Baltimore, 3 days in each week, and will finish on the 15th of June next. This Lottery now contains 1 prize of \$40,000 2 prizes of \$10,000 1 80,000 5 5,000 1 20,000 15 1,000 20 of \$500—50 of \$100, &c.

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS \$12.

Letters for tickets in the above Lottery, or any other Lottery in Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New-York, addressed to said ROBINSON, will be promptly attended to, and the earliest information given adventurers.

Said ROBINSON publishes weekly, for the information of his customers, a paper containing a list of all the Blanks and Prizes, as drawn in the different lotteries, by which means adventurers can obtain immediate information at no other expense than postage.—Prizes in any of the Lotteries received in payment for Tickets. All letters must be POST PAID. Baltimore, April 8. 40, 19.

Notice.

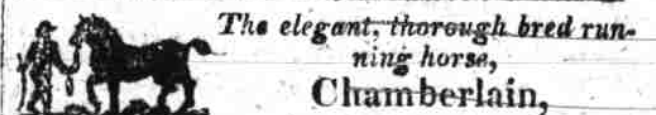
WHEREAS, on the 21st day of April 1813, I gave my Note of hand to William Dickinson, Esq. attorney at law, for four hundred and fifty dollars, which was for the purchase of a negro killed by the name of Jerry—and I having been sued in the Superior Court of Law held for the county of Wake, for said negro Jerry, do therefore caution and forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said note from the said Dickinson, or any one else, as I do not mean to pay the same until I get a good title to the said negro. NORFOLK CURL. Nash county, April 8. 40, 19.

Valuable Property for Sale.

WILL be sold by the subscriber, on very reasonable terms, the Lots and Houses & public entertainment, in the town of Oxford, reserved by him when the town was established on his lands. The property possesses superior advantages which will always secure to the proprietor a preference of custom, each lot being contiguous to the common yard, and handsomely situated; upon one of which are commodious houses, two stories high, containing thirteen rooms for the accommodation of gentlemen of the bar and others who wish retirement; with every necessary out-house, and a garden and yard occupying nearly four acres. Upon the other lot there is a Tavern-house, which is about to be repaired and enlarged, a spacious framed stable besides other houses, and a horse lot adjoining, which will be extended to any size the purchaser may desire, to which will be added as much land, convenient to the town, as may be required for fire wood and pasture. As any general description of the premises will necessarily prove unsatisfactory to strangers who may be desirous to purchase such property, they are invited to view it. The subscriber will also sell lots of ground, to suit the purchaser, adjoining the town, and convenient to the Oxford Academy, which affords to its patrons the prospect of becoming a flourishing institution. THO. B. LITTLEJOHN. Oxford, Granville county, 31st March, 1814. 40, 11.

Notice.

THE subscriber gave to EPHRAIM BAILEY this Bond for four hundred dollars, which Bond has a credit of three hundred dollars on it. I forewarn all persons from trading for the same, as I was to pay property for the balance. MAJOR BRADFELD. April 8. 40, 3p.



The elegant, thorough bred running horse, Chamberlain,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Pittsborough, he was got by old Sorrel Dromed; his dam by old Bel-Air, (whose sire was old Medley) his grand dam by old Wild-Air; his great grand dam by Harris's Eclipse, who was the sire of old Brimmer and the son of old Fearnought; his great great grand dam by the celebrated imported old Jolly Roger. For bone and muscular powers, elegance and symmetry of form, and majesty of action, Chamberlain is without a superior. In point of blood, and pure race as a racer, he is among the best horses that have been raised in America.—The bills will show other particulars, relative to the season, &c. WM. BYNUM, Esq. March, 1814. 40, 6c.