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Foreign.

HAGUE, SEPT. 16.

DUTCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Stads Courant Extraordinaire, ou Journal de la Ville de Rotterdam, du 16 Septembre 1816.

At the office of the Marine Department, with despatches from Vice-Admiral Capellen, of the following contents.

Hon. Sir—Lord Exmouth, during his short stay at Gibraltar, having increased his force with some gun boats, and made all his arrangements, on the 14th of August the united squadrons put to sea.

On the 10th, off the Cape de Gat, the Prometheus corvette joined the fleet. Capt. Dashwood reported, that he had succeeded in getting the family of the British Consul at Algiers on board by stratagem; but that their flight being soon discovered, the Consul, together with two boat's crews of the Prometheus, had been arrested by the Dey, who, having already received a report of this second expedition, had made all preparations for an obstinate opposition, and summoning the inhabitants of the interior, had already assembled more than 50,000 men, both Moors and Arabs, under the walls of Algiers.

In consequence of a calm and afterwards by strong easterly winds, we were not before the Bay of Algiers until the 27th August in the morning. Lord Exmouth sent by a flag of truce, a written proposal to the Dey, containing in substance, that the late atrocities at Bona having broken all former connections, he demanded in the name of the Prince Regent:

- 1. The immediate delivering up of all Christian slaves without ransom.
2. The restitution of all the money which was recently seized for the Sardians and Neapolitan captives.
3. A solemn declaration from the Dey, that he bound himself, like those of Tripoli and Tunis, to respect the rights of humanity, and in future wars to treat all prisoners according to the usages of European nations.
4. Peace with his Majesty the King of the Netherlands on the like terms as with the Prince Regent.

On all these articles his Lordship expected an answer yes or no, or hostilities must immediately commence.

His Lordship, on whom I waited in the morning, was afraid he should that day be obliged to rest satisfied with coming to an anchor, and confine himself for the night to an attack by boat-vessels, gun and rocket boats.—Scarcely had I returned on board my vessel when the sea breeze sprung up, and the fleet bore into the bay with press of sail; the four bomb-vessels immediately took their station before the town, and every thing was prepared for the attack. Shortly afterwards, his Lordship communicated to me by private signal, "I shall attack immediately, if the wind does not fail." Upon this I immediately made signal to form line of battle in the order agreed upon, in the supposition that all the officers must have been well acquainted with the position of the forts and batteries that fell to our share before the attack was to begin; but as it appeared that the signal was not well understood, I resolved to change the line, and so lead it myself in the Melampus.

At half past one o'clock the whole fleet bore up in succession the Melampus closing in with the rear-most ship of the English line; and at 15 minutes past two o'clock, we saw Lord Exmouth with the Queen Charlotte before the wind, with sails standing, come to anchor with three anchors from the stern, with her broad-side in the wished for position, within pistol-shot of the batteries, just before the opening of the Mole.

This daring and unexpected manœuvre of this vessel (a three-decker) appears to have so confounded the enemy, that a second ship of the line had already well nigh taken her position before the batteries opened their fire, which, how violent soever, was fully replied to.

Having told Captain de Man that I wished, as speedily as possible, with the Melampus, and the other frigates in succession, to take our position on the larboard side of Lord Exmouth, and to draw upon our squadron all the fire of the southern batteries, the Captain brought his frigate in a masterly manner under the cross-fire of more than 100 guns, the bowsprit quite free of the Glasgow, with an anchor from the head and stern, in the required position, so as to open her starboard guns at the same minute. Captain Zircvogel, who was fully acquainted with the above plan, and with the batteries, brought his frigate, the Diana, nearly the same moment, within a fathom's length of the place I had wished it, for our directed position.—The Dageraad, Capt. Polders, also immediately opened her batteries in the best direction.

The Captains Van der Straeten and Van der Hart, by the thick smoke, and not being so fully acquainted with the localities, were not so fortunate in the first moments, but worked with the greatest coolness, and under the heav-

iest fire so as to give our batteries a good direction. The Eendragi, Captain Lieutenant Wardenberg, which I had placed in reserve, in order to be able to bring assistance, remained under the fire of the batteries close by.

Our ships had not fired for more than half an hour, when Lord Exmouth acquainted me that he was very much satisfied with the direction of the fire of our squadron on the southern batteries, because these going now as little hindrance as possible, he commanded the whole of the mole, and all the enemy's ships.

His Majesty's squadron, as well as the British force, appeared to be inspired with the devotedness of our magnanimous chief to the cause of all mankind; and the coolness and order with which the terrible fire of the batteries was replied to, close under the masonry walls of Algiers, will as little admit of description, as the heroic and self-devotion of each individual generally, and the greatness of Lord Exmouth in particular, in the attack of this memorable day.

The destruction of nearly half Algiers, and at eight o'clock in the evening, the burning of the whole Algerine navy, have been the result of it. Till nine o'clock, Lord Exmouth remained with the Queen Charlotte in the same position, in the hottest of the fire, thereby encouraging every one not to give up the begun work until the whole was completed, and thus displaying such perseverance that all were animated with the same spirit, and the fire of the ships against that of a brave and desperate enemy appeared to redouble.

Shortly afterwards, the Queen Charlotte by the loosening of the burning wreck, being in the greatest danger, we were, under the heaviest fire, only anxious for the safety of our noble leader; but upon offering him the assistance of all the boats of the squadron, his reply was—"that having calculated every thing, it behoved us by no means to be alarmed for his safety, but only to continue our fire with redoubled zeal, for the execution of his orders, and according to his example."

His Lordship at last, about half an hour to ten o'clock, having completed the destruction in the Mole, gave orders to retire without the reach of the enemy's fire; which I, as well as all the others, scrupled to obey, before the Queen Charlotte was in safety from the burning ships.

In this retreat, which, for the want of wind, and the damages suffered in the rigging, was very slow, the ships had still to suffer much from a new-opened and redoubled fire of the enemy's batteries; at last, the land breeze springing up, which Lord Exmouth had reckoned upon, the fleet, at 12 o'clock, came to anchor, in the middle of the bay.

The Queen Charlotte, under the fire of the batteries, passing the Melampus under sail, his Lordship wished to be able to see me, in order to completely reward me by shaking my hand in the heartiest manner, and saying—"I have not lost sight of my Dutch friends; they have, as well as mine, done their best for the glory of the day."

This circumstance, and the general order of Lord Exmouth to the fleet, of which I have the honor to enclose a copy, must make the squadron hope for his Majesty's satisfaction.

For our loss in killed and wounded, I have to refer you to the subjoined list; it is remarkably small for ships exposed to a fire of eight hours duration, in comparison with that of the English ships. In the damage done to our rigging, &c. your excellency will observe that we have been less fortunate.

The day after the action, Lord Exmouth sent a second summons to the Dey, of which his Lordship sent me a copy: it is stated that by the destruction of half Algiers and of his whole navy, the Dey was now chastised for his faithless conduct at Bona, &c. and that he could only prevent the total destruction of the town by the acceptance of the conditions of the preceding day. The signal of the acceptance of these conditions was the firing of three shot, which, three hours afterwards we had the satisfaction of hearing. In a conference with two persons empowered by the Dey, on board Lord Exmouth's ship, at which myself, together with Admiral Milne and captain Brisbane, were present, all the points were regulated. The conclusion of the peace was for England and the Netherlands celebrated by the firing a salute of twice 21 cannon; and I have now the satisfaction of wishing you joy on the successful termination of the efforts of his Majesty in the cause of humanity. [Here follows the praise bestowed by the Admiral on the different officers of his squadron.]

In proof of his adherence to the treaty, the Dey must this day, at 12 o'clock, deliver up 300,000 dollars; and all the slaves must be ready for embarkation at the wharf. Those of our country are in number 26 or 27, all well, besides many others driven into the interior of the country, and who cannot be here before 2 or 3 days.

I shall have the honor, on a future opportunity, to report farther to your Excellency; and am, with the highest respect, &c.

T. VAN DE CAPELLEN.

His Majesty's frigate Melampus, Bay of Algiers, Aug. 30, 1816.

The King.—The following anecdotes of our beloved sovereign may be relied on as authentic.—In the summer of 1814 the King had lucid intervals; the Queen desired to be informed when that was the case—she was so; and on entering the room, she found him singing a hymn, and accompanying it on the harpsicord.

When he had finished it, he knelt down and prayed aloud for her majesty, then for his family, and the nation, concluding with a prayer for himself, that it might please God to avert his heavy calamity from him, but if not, to give him resignation to submit to it, then burst into tears, and his reason again fled. One morning when the passing bell was tolling at Windsor, his Majesty inquired who was dead? His attendants at first did not answer him, but on his repeating the question, they said, "Please your Majesty, Mrs. S.—" "Mrs. S.—" rejoined the King, "she was a linen draper, and lived at the corner of — street, near the street; aye, she was a good woman, and brought up her family in the fear of God—she is gone to Heaven—I hope I shall soon follow her."—London Star. [We hope then that the repetition of the many crimes committed, the rivers of blood shed, the millions of human beings massacred or slain, in his name and by his authority.]

Balt. Patriot.

Rome, Sept. 18.—Lord Exmouth has written the following letter to the Holy Father:

"The Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, August 31.—"Most Holy Father—I have the honor to inform your Holiness, for your satisfaction, of the success of the expedition against Algiers, confided to my command. The slavery of christianity is abolished for ever; and I have, in consequence, the happiness of sending back to their families 179 slaves, your subjects. I hope they will be an agreeable present to your Holiness, and that they will give me a claim to the efficacy of your prayers."

"EXMOUTH."

Legislative Proceedings.

LEGISLATURE OF N. CAROLINA.

NEW BANK BILL.

On Monday last the following bill was introduced, in the house of Commons, by Mr. Jacobs, of Bertie:

A Bill to alter the name and style of "The Manufacturing Company of Bertie," and for other purposes.

I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in future, the Manufacturing Company of the county of Bertie, incorporated by act of Assembly passed in the year 1809, and now established at Bertie, in the said county, shall be known by the name and style of The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of North-Carolina and shall so continue until the first day of January which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and by that name it shall be a legal body, capable to hold, to them and their successors, lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, and the same to sell, grant, demise, alien or dispose of; to sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded in courts of record and elsewhere; to have and use a common seal, and the same to alter at their pleasure, and to make such by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the said corporation as they may think fit, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State and of the U. States, and for the making whereof general meetings of the stockholders shall be called by the directors.

II. And be it further enacted, That the capital stock of the said Bank shall be increased to a sum not exceeding, in the whole, eight hundred thousand dollars, in shares of twenty-five dollars each; and that books for receiving subscriptions for six hundred and eighty thousand dollars of said stock, shall be opened at such places in this state, and under the superintendance of such persons, as the President and Directors of the said corporation may appoint.

III. And be it further enacted, That the amount of the share or shares subscribed for by the several and respective subscribers shall be paid in gold or silver at the time of subscribing, or one fourth at the time of subscribing, one fourth in sixty days thereafter, one fourth in six months, and one fourth in twelve months, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the three last payments from the time of subscribing until the same shall be paid.

IV. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurer to subscribe, for and in behalf of the state, the sum of eighty thousand dollars, which sum shall be reserved for the use of this state, to be paid for at the times the stock subscribed for by the other subscribers is payable, in certificates of stock bearing an interest of four per centum per annum, or in treasury notes of sums less than a dollar, which notes shall be received at the treasury in all payments made to the state.

V. And be it further enacted, That there shall be paid to the state, by the President and Directors of the said Bank, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be paid to the treasurer of the state as soon as the whole amount of the stock shall be subscribed and paid for, or in case it shall not all be subscribed, two and an half per centum on the amount which may be subscribed on the first day of January, 1818—and in consideration thereof, and of the \$80,000. capital stock, to be taken by the state, the faith of the state is hereby pledged that no tax or imposition shall be laid upon the capital stock of the said Bank or on the dividends to be declared thereon.

VI. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a Branch of the said Bank, on an office of discount, established at Murfreesborough, in this state, and that it shall and may be lawful for the President and Directors to establish other Branches or offices of discount in such other places in this state as they may think fit, and

to commit the management of the said Branches and offices, and the making of the said accounts, under such agreements, and subject to such rules and regulations, as they may deem proper, not contrary to the constitution of this state or of the United States or of this corporation.

VII. And be it further enacted, That the following rules, restrictions, limitations and provisions shall form and be the fundamental articles of the constitution of the said corporation, (viz.) First, the said corporation shall be governed by the President and Directors of the Manufacturing Company of the county of Bertie, until the first Monday in January, 1818.—Secondly, on the first Monday of December, 1817, and on every first Monday of December, thereafter, there shall be an election at the banking house, in Windsor, for fourteen Directors, to be elected by the stockholders (except the state) of whom at least ten shall be residents of the county of Bertie, and a list of their names forwarded to the Treasurer, Comptroller and Secretary; a majority of whom shall appoint four other Directors. But provided in case it shall so happen at any time that an election of Directors should not be made on any day when, pursuant to this act, it ought to have been made, the said corporation shall not for that cause be dissolved, but it shall be lawful, on any other day, in ten days thereafter, to hold and make an election for Directors, in such manner as shall be regulated by the laws and ordinances of said corporation; and in case of death, resignation or absence from the state, of any Director, his place shall be filled up by a new choice, for the remainder of the year, by a majority of the Directors. The said Directors at their first meeting, which shall not be before the first Monday in January, 1818, shall appoint one of their number President, who shall be a resident of the county of Bertie. The number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled, shall be according to the number of shares he shall hold, one vote for each share. Stockholders, resident of the state, shall have a right to vote by proxy, he being a Stockholder. No Director shall receive any emolument. The stockholders may allow a salary, or other compensation to their President. No less than five Directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, of whom the President shall always be one, unless in case of sickness or necessary absence he shall appoint, by written assignment, a Director to supply his place. A number of stockholders not less than twenty-five, being altogether owners of two hundred shares, shall have power to demand a general meeting, and the President shall call one within thirty days after the communication of their request. Every Cashier shall give bond and security, before he enters on the duties of his office, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the other clerks, officers and servants of the corporation shall give such security as the Directors shall require. The stock of the corporation shall be transferable and alienable, according to such rules and regulations as the corporation shall from time to time make for that purpose. Bills, bonds and notes subscribed by the President and countersigned by the Cashier, shall be binding and obligatory on the corporation. Half yearly dividends shall be made of such part of the profits of the bank as shall be advisable, but no stockholders shall be entitled to any dividend who shall not have paid one half the amount of subscription, sixty days before the day of declaring a dividend. The total amount of notes emitted, or thrown into circulation, by the said corporation, together with their debts of every description, shall not at any time exceed three times the amount of their capital stock, and in case of excess the Directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their natural, private capacities, and an action of debt may, in such cases, be brought against them or any of them, or against their heirs, executors or administrators, in any court of record, by any creditor or creditors of the said corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition, covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, that any of the Directors who may have been absent or have dissolved from the corporation, or act, whereby such excess was contracted or created, may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable, by forthwith entering their protest, with an affidavit before a Notary Public, and to the stockholders, at a general meeting which they shall have power and are hereby required and directed to call for that purpose. None but a stockholder, being a citizen of this state, shall be a Director. Lands, tenements and hereditaments, which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation, in relation to the convenient transacting of its business, and such as shall have been bona fide mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts, previously contracted in course of its dealings, or purchased at sales on judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts; nor shall this corporation, directly or indirectly, deal or trade in any thing except bills of exchange, gold or silver bullion, or in the sale of goods, really and truly pledged for money lent and not redeemed in due time, or in goods the produce of its lands.—Neither shall the said corporation take more than at a rate of a half per centum for thirty days, for or on account of its means or discounts.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That if at any time the President and Directors shall refuse to redeem with specie, the bills or notes issued by the said Bank, they shall, on being protested, bear an interest, at the rate of ten per