

# RALEIGH REGISTER,



## AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

Order are the plans of fair, diligent Peace,  
Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1811.

Vol. XII. No. 602

### Domestic.

#### ORLEANS TERRITORY.

The following messages, on the 13th Feb. read in the Territorial Legislature,  
Council and House of Representatives.

In conformity to your request, I transmitted to Mr. Jefferson, late President of the United States, under cover of a letter bearing date on the first of February, 1810, your resolutions entered into on the 19th day of the month preceding, expressive of a high sense of his long, faithful and important public services, and of a grateful recollection of his "interference in the case of the Batterie."—A copy of my letter and of one from Mr. Jefferson in reply, which was received during your late recess, I now have the honor to lay before you. The perusal of Mr. Jefferson's letter will be the more pleasing, since it furnishes a concise but satisfactory view of the just considerations which produced his interposition, in the particular case alluded to by the Legislature.

The preservation of the Batterie, gentlemen, as a public utility but of national justice; nor do I doubt, but that such finally will be the disposition made of it by the Congress of the United States, who manifest in all their acts a devotion to the general interest of the nation. WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.  
New-Orleans, February 12, 1811.

New Orleans, Feb. 1st, 1810.

SIR—In conformity with the request of the Legislative Council, and House of Representatives of the territory of Orleans, I have the honor to transmit you certain resolutions, expressive of their high sense "of your long, faithful and important public services;" and of their grateful recollection of your interference in the case of the Batterie, the preservation of which as a public utility is considered to be no less an object of public utility than of national justice.

The Legislative Council and House of Representatives further requested me to convey to you their best wishes, "for a continuance of your life, health and happiness," to which I beg leave to add those also of

Your faithful friend  
WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

Mr. THOS. JEFFERSON,  
Monticello, Virginia.

Monticello, May 3, 1810.

SIR—Your favor of February first but lately came to my hand. It brings me new proofs, in the resolutions it enclosed, of the indulgence with which the Legislature of Orleans has been pleased to view my conduct, in the various duties assigned to me by our common country. The times in which we have lived, have called for all the services, which any of its citizens could render, and if mine have met approbation, they are fully rewarded.

The interposition, noticed by the citizens of Orleans, was an act of duty of the office I then occupied. Charged with the care of the general interests of the nation, and among these with the preservation of their lands from intrusion, I exercised on their behalf a right given by nature to all men, individual or associated, that of rescuing their own property wrongfully taken. In cases of forcible entry on individual possessions, special provisions both of the common and civil law have restrained the right of rescue by private force, and substituted the aid of the civil power; but no law has restrained the right of the nation itself, from removing, by its own arm, intruders on its possessions. On the contrary a statute, recently passed, had required that such removals should be diligently made. The batterie of N. Orleans, being a part of the bed contained between the two banks of the river; a naked shoal indeed at low water, but covered through the whole season of its regular full tides, and then forming the ground of the port and harbour for the upper navigation, over which vessels ride of necessity, when moored to the bank, I deemed it public property in which all had a common use. The removal too of the force, which had possessed itself of it, was the more urgent from the interruption it might give to the commerce and other uses of the inhabitants of the city and of the western waters generally.

If this aid from the public authority was particularly interesting to the territory of Orleans, it certainly adds new satisfaction to my consciousness of having done what was right.

I ask the favor of you to convey to the legislature of Orleans my gratitude for the interest they are so kind to express in my future happiness; and I pray the governor of the universe, that he may always have them and our country in his holy keeping.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

His Excellency Gov. Claiborne.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 21.  
IMPORTANT.

The following was received by the ship Orleans arrived yesterday from New-Orleans where it had been received by express from Nacogdoches, and published in an extra sheet.

Nacogdoches, February 4, 1811.

On the 22d ult. the troops at Bezar, capt. Casas at their head, raised, took Gov. Salcedo, the two Herreras, and all the European Spaniards that were to be found there, and some others, imprisoned and deposited all their property until further orders.—Capt. Jeans arrested father Maynos at the Trinity, the adjutant-inspector, and Don Joseph de la Baga, also all their property, which is deposited. All the provinces of Coahuila, Biscaya, Monterey, la Colonia, &c. have revolted, and the European Spaniards that did not make their escape, taken into custody, and their property confiscated.—Seignor Barcero has mustered a considerable force beyond Saltillo, in order to prevent the insurgents entering his province; but the moment he attempted to attack them, his troops refused. He endeavored to make his escape with the European officers of his army, but was soon overtaken by his own followers, and delivered up to Gen. Yriarte, who commands that division of the Generalissimo Cuca Ydalgo's army, which consists of several, they say, seven or eight divisions in different directions, and is supposed to have conquered nearly all the kingdom of Mexico, by this time: in fact with a very little exception, they have met with no resistance, but on the contrary, all received by the people with acclamations of joy.

The grand plan is Independence, and the expulsion of the European Spaniards. The Generalissimo has his headquarters at Selay and Guanahusto.—General Yriarte was at Monclora, and it is expected, will come to Bezar.—We will soon know, and then will be able to form a better idea what kind of regulations will take place in this frontier, &c. In the mean time, Gaudiana remains our commandant, and the only variation is, that the inhabitants of this place have liberty to go to Natchitoches for their necessities, &c. &c.

The insurgents have taken the name of Americans; we are no more Spaniards, and are obliged, when the sentries hail, *Quien vive?* to answer *America*.

From a London Paper:  
PORTUGAL.

Great indeed must be the mortification of my readers to find that Massena and his army are not yet taken.—There is now said to be intelligence to the 15th of November and that it left the starving French army, not only alive but occupying their old position. *Meat and bread* and all other eatables they had none of long and long enough before.—What, then, have they lived upon? They must surely have Count Rumford in their camp! But, if every man of them had a "digester," nay, if every man's stomach was a digester equal in power to that of the count's, what good would that do them, seeing that they cannot have even bones, except those within their own skins, to digest? Their horses, as the reader well knows, they had stewed down to soup, long before the last dispatches came away, and to suppose that the bones did not follow the flesh and the soup, would be to give the cooks credit for incredible abstinence. PETER PINDAR was afraid that the Count's invention would lead to a general goal delivery, for that it would teach the felons to cook their fetters and the stones of their prison walls, and thus eat their way into liberty. Surely the French must have carried their culinary discoveries to some such pitch or they must have perished with hunger before now!

At any rate it really does appear, that this army is still alive. From its arrival at Torres Vedras, it was in a trap; it has never had more than the bare ground on which it stood; its general was got into the mire; Lord Viscount Talevera laughed at him; he was laughed at by every body; and yet he and his army were not taken on the 15th inst. nay, we are told, that there are some doubts as to when he will be captured, and some (of the oppositionists, to be sure) go so far as to say, that he will not, in their opinions, have been captured by this time! After this I should not wonder, for my part, if they were to say, that he would not be captured; all for, if they will say this, what will they not say? If they can coolly doubt of a man's being captured who is already in a trap, they will not believe in his capture, though they see him landed at Portsmouth. To reason with such persons would be folly; I shall, therefore, leave them to be convinced, if that is possible by the glorious event which all reasonable men and orthodox politicians anticipate with so much confidence. In the meanwhile however, I cannot help observing the altered tone of our friend of the Morning Post, who now insists upon it, that the sending of reinforcements to lord Talevera is wise and even necessary! I really must give way to my indignation at this. I try but I cannot contain myself upon this point. What! Beat the French at Busaco and fire the Park and tower guns; we then draw them, drag them after us, as if by a rope round their neck to Torres Vedras; we get them safely into a trap; then laugh at them, while they are starving there and stewing down their horses; and after all this we want reinforcements from England in order to be able to attack them; attack, did I say? Nay, by all that's impudent, in order to be able to withstand them!—What! Need reinforcements in order to be able to withstand an army, nay, a part of the army whom we had beaten so shamefully at Busaco? Need reinforcements in order to enable us to withstand an army that were without provisions or huts; whose rear was cut off; who had not an inch of ground but that on which they stood; an army that we had caught in a trap, and that we laughed at; stand in need of reinforcements from England to withstand such an army? Ah! "fashionable world!" Ah! "the most thinking people," in Europe! Pray do look well at this day. Do, if you mean not to be 'laughed at' yourself, guard your ears against the assertions of those truly abominable prints. You will observe that one of two things must be true, namely, that reinforcements cannot be necessary, nay that, as, adding to the number of mouths at Lisbon, and within the lines, they must be injurious to our army; or that what the Morning Post has told us about traps, and starvings and laughing at, is falsehood. Let the venal gentleman choose between these two. And observe again, that if he should say, that his intelligence about the traps, &c. was not of his own invention, he only shifts the falsehood from his own shoulders to those of his correspondents in Portugal. Heretofore, let him choose again; but, let us be upon our guard. Let us wait the event, and believe not a word that he and his fellow laborers say.

any British vessel coming from any port of the United States of America. A premium of a dollar per barrel of flour. A quarter of a dollar per barrel of rye or corn meal. A quarter dollar per barrel of corn. A dollar per thousand weight of rice. Whenever these articles shall be imported by any British vessel coming from any port of the American continent. 3d. When the vessel shall have been cleared from the ports of Martinique for the above places with a full cargo of whatever produce of the island is allowed to be exported thereto, and that they shall return from thence to Martinique with the abovementioned provisions, one half of the sums specified shall be added to the premium. 3d. The abovementioned vessels shall be entitled to said premiums when the provisions herein mentioned shall have been landed and lodged in any store in the colony, and shall have been ascertained by an officer of his majesty's customs with an officer of the colonial administration, and they shall be paid by the colonial treasury on the certificates of the said officers, from the funds which shall be by us provided to that effect, by our instructions to the chief of administration, the said payments subject to the reserve of 5 per cent established in favor of boards of charity by our ordinance of this date. Given at Fort-Royal, Martinique, under our hand &c. January 1811, in the 51st year of his majesty's reign. S. BRODRICK.

any British vessel coming from any port of the United States of America.

A premium of a dollar per barrel of flour.

A quarter of a dollar per barrel of rye or corn meal.

A quarter dollar per barrel of corn. A dollar per thousand weight of rice.

Whenever these articles shall be imported by any British vessel coming from any port of the American continent.

3d. When the vessel shall have been cleared from the ports of Martinique for the above places with a full cargo of whatever produce of the island is allowed to be exported thereto, and that they shall return from thence to Martinique with the abovementioned provisions, one half of the sums specified shall be added to the premium.

3d. The abovementioned vessels shall be entitled to said premiums when the provisions herein mentioned shall have been landed and lodged in any store in the colony, and shall have been ascertained by an officer of his majesty's customs with an officer of the colonial administration, and they shall be paid by the colonial treasury on the certificates of the said officers, from the funds which shall be by us provided to that effect, by our instructions to the chief of administration, the said payments subject to the reserve of 5 per cent established in favor of boards of charity by our ordinance of this date.

Given at Fort-Royal, Martinique, under our hand &c. January 1811, in the 51st year of his majesty's reign. S. BRODRICK.

### EXTINGUISHMENT OF FIRE.

In reading the Aurora of the 22d inst. I find a receipt of Mr. Von Aken of Orebro (Sweden) for extinguishing fire. The distressing scenes, we so frequently witness, in seeing our own or neighbors property consumed into ashes, ought to make a discovery of means, whereby this element when raging, can be subdued, most valuable and important. Experiments have been made in several parts of Europe to this purpose, but without success. F. Joachim Von Aken's receipt, consisting of burnt alum, green vitriol, red oxid of iron, clay and water, claims certainly our attention. Being present, and an eye witness to the efficacy of this composition, at the following public experiment near Stockholm Oct. 27th 1792, in the presence of the royal family, and a large concourse of respectable spectators, was made, I deem it my duty to give the public an idea of said fire, and the extinguishment of the same.

A boat of about 30 feet keel, was raised on poles 8 feet from the ground, paved out and inside, with pitch and tar, to the thickness of an inch.—In the middle of said boat, was an iron pot, containing 12 gallons of pitch, placed so as to set the same a milling. Around the boat, were 100 empty tar barrels laid in rows, and with other combustibles dipped in tar and turpentine so connected, as to enable the fire to spread itself thoroughly, when the pitch boiled over. A roof of dry boards overspread with tar, covered the whole, and took up a space of about 1800 feet in circumference, and 18 in height. Fire being kindled under the pot, the same was caused to boil over, and the whole was instantly in a flame. After six or seven minutes, when the fire appeared to have arrived to its full strength, Mr. Von Aken begun his operations with a common fire engine, and to the satisfaction of every spectator, notwithstanding the increasing wind, in less than four minutes completely extinguished the same, with about 45 gallons of the mixture; and that every part had been in full blaze, was afterward evidently seen, by the superficies of the same, being coated nearly one quarter of an inch.

It has been ascertained that this composition will extinguish oil, sugar, &c. and the only reason I know of, why it is not more frequent in use, is the high price of the different ingredients required.

I am of opinion that common rock salt properly pulverised, will nearly answer the same purposes as allum, vitriol, &c. excepting that a house saved by a solution of salt will afterwards continually remain damp, which I attribute to the quantity of calx and magnesia solida it contains. I have found that 60 gallons of the simple mixture of salt, clay, and water will produce more effect on fire, than 6000 gallons of water alone. Clay in a solution of salt, forms a kind

of paste, which thrown on a brand not only instantly quenches the fire, but adheres to the same, and hardening stops the air and preserves the place from a farther combustion.

Having in my possession the minutes of all Mr. Von Aken's, both public and private experiments on the subject of extinguishing fire, I will with pleasure communicate them to any gentleman wishing to add any thing thereto, for the good of the public.

JOHN OYSTED.

### INFORMATION.

Roads from M'Farlane's Turnpike.

- 1. The Round about, generally level to Fayetteville, distance, 32 miles.
- 2. Towards Charleston, by Laurel Hill and Marlboro' court-house, to the Long Bluff, Peedee, 41 miles.
- 3. Towards Augusta, to Cheraw Hills or Sneedborough, 35 miles.
- 4. Towards Camden, the Round-about, partly a ridge, to Hailey's Ferry, 28 miles.
- 5. The Post road to Nashville, by Rockingham, to Webb's Ferry, 28 miles.
- 6. By Morris and Terry's stores, to W. Coles's store, near Mash's Ferry, 33 miles.
- 7. Towards the University, to Moore's, 25, and to Tyson's on Deep river, 35 miles.
- 8. Towards Halifax and Tarboro', to A. V. S. store, Smith's or M'Neil's stores, 47 miles.—On the latter direction, it is 8 miles to the ford of Rockfish (in Gofes' bridge old road) which new part is completely laid off and opened on a level-ridge, except one small branch.

New Roads which are laid off but not yet passable for Carriages.

- 1. The Cut-off, by an accurate survey, N. 76. East to Fayetteville, 27 miles.
  - 2. Another Cut-off nearly direct South, 77 West, to Hailey's Ferry, 25 miles.
  - 3. Towards Salem, by Gibson and Gillis's, on the dividing ridge between the waters of Peedee and Lumber rivers, to Cochran's store, 33 miles.
  - 4. Towards Raleigh, by Gov. Williams's Saw-mills, to Adkin's Ferry.
  - 5. To Danely's Ford or Northington's Ferry (by Mason's Ford, on Little river,) 45 miles.
- The latter is nearly opened, and when it, or any of the aforesaid new roads are passable for carriages, public notice will be given, and due attention paid to clearing stumps, &c. making repairs, putting up mile posts and sign boards only where malicious persons have or may knock down the arms of direction.
- The Turnpike Bridge is upwards of 16 feet wide and 350 feet in length, extending across the River and Swamp from high water mark on both sides; the Toll moderate, established by an act of '98; constant customers will be entitled to every seventh trip toll free, and no charge for foot passengers.

D. M'FARLAND.  
Lumber River, Feb. 2, 1811. 1895

On cheap terms may be had a SAW MILL SEAT near the Turnpike, within one mile of navigation, to which appertains a large quantity of Juniper, Cypress and Pines.

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!

ESCAPED from Beaufort County Jail, N. Carolina, on the 1st instant, the following Negroes, viz.

BEN, DICK, JULY and LETTY.  
The men are the property of John Ingrave—one of them is a Mulatto, the other a Black Man. JULY, the property of Wm. McKenna; and LETTY, the property of Samuel Dunlop, all of Lancaster District, South Carolina. Whoever will lodge the aforesaid Negroes in any Jail, so that we get them again, shall receive the above Reward.

SAMUEL DUNLOP,  
SAMUEL BRADFORD,  
Greenville, (N. C.) March 10, 1811. 3m 1

The Printers in Virginia, are requested to insert the above advertisement for 3 months, and transmit their accounts to the owners.

### NOTICE.

ON Easter Monday, the 4th day of the Camp Meeting, which is to begin on Friday the 12th day of April next, at the Meeting House at Lebanon, the Annual Meeting of the Benevolent Society is directed, where it is earnestly requested that every member of that Society, and all others who wish to become members (who conveniently can) will give their attendance, in order to form a constitution for the government of the Society.

State of North-Carolina.  
WARREN COUNTY, February Term, 1811.

Henry Betty and others,  
The Heirs of Jesse Betty and others.  
Petition for division of Land.  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Patsey Betty, John Betty, and William Betty, Heirs at Law of Jesse Betty, are non-residents: It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that they appear at the next Court, to be held for the said County of Warren, at the Court-house in Warrenton, on the fourth Monday in May next, and answer the allegations of said petition, or it will be taken, as to them, pro confesso.  
Copy—  
M. DUKE JOHNSON, CL.

### WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER.

Of almost every description manufactured at the Raleigh Mills, for Sale at J. Guise's store.