

five inches in length; the cheek bone broken in, (it is supposed with the axe heave as it had slipped out of the axe) and 20 or 30 stabs in various parts of the body with a knife. The other was found, as was supposed, on his retreat from the slaughter, 40 rods distant on the route to his nearest neighbor, with about the same number of wounds as the former. This barbarous and inhuman act is ascribed to some Indians of the Chippewa tribe, one of whom had previously purchased the spear that was found in the head of one of the dead persons, of a blacksmith of the neighborhood, who will be qualified to its being the same. The murderers are not yet discovered, although the persevering vigilance of a part of a militia company strove to effect their apprehension."

FALSE ALARM.

The following is an extract of a letter to the Editor of the Nat. Intelligencer, from a gentleman in Tennessee, dated "Cairo, 27th March, 1812."

"We have had a false alarm here of the Creek Indians appearing in force on Bradshaw's creek of Elk river, and destroying twenty five families. If it has reached you, you may contradict it; for it is not so, tho' the militia has been in motion on that account. The alarm alluded to was produced in the following manner. Some bad men were encamped on the Indian land near Madison county line, and wanted to get possession of some cabins near them occupied by their families; to effect which they painted themselves, approached the cabins, raised the savage yell and fired their guns. The occupants of the cabins, believing they were attacked by Indians, made their escape as fast as they could and spread the alarm."

Mr. Charles Rudheffer of Chesnut Hill, in the county of Philadelphia has discovered and for some time had in operation a self-moving machine or perpetual motion. He has entered a caveat at the Patent Office where he intends soon to take out a patent. Mr. R. has the most perfect conviction that the motion of the machine will never cease so long as the materials of which it is composed will last. He has exhibited it to many of his neighbors, all of whom express their astonishment at the perpetuity of its motion.

State of North-Carolina,

Halifax County, April Term, 1812.

WE, the Grand Jury in and for the County of Halifax, disclaim all interference in the proceedings of the General Assembly, in our characters of Grand Jurors; but as Citizens of the State, with all due deference to the opinions of others, we beg leave to submit our own.

And whereas some have complained of an Act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the year 1802, entitled 'An Act for dividing the State into districts, for the purpose of electing Representatives in Congress,' and an Act passed in the year 1803, entitled 'An Act directing the manner of appointing Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States,'" we have taken the same under our consideration, and after examining this clause of the Constitution of the United States, viz. article 2d, section 1st, clause 2d, "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress," and having before our eyes the example of even States, at the last Presidential election, viz. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Delaware, South Carolina and Georgia; we therefore do

Resolved, 1st, That the repeal of the above named Acts, was perfectly Constitutional. 2dly. Resolved, That it was necessary and expedient; because, had the Act of 1802 remained unrepealed, the election for Congress would have come on next August, by which Act North Carolina would have had but twelve Representatives in Congress, but by postponing the election until after Christmas it will have thirteen Representatives; and had the Act of 1803 remained unrepealed, North Carolina would have had only fourteen votes for President and Vice President, whereas now it will have fifteen votes; therefore we are of opinion that North Carolina will, by this measure, have its full weight and influence in both the Congress and Presidential election.

3dly. Resolved, That we do not consider the Rights of the People by any means invaded, because every man who hitherto voted for Electors, has the right of voting for Members of the next General Assembly. 4thly. Resolved, That the Foreman of this Grand Jury is requested to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the Editors of the Register and Star at Raleigh for publication.

WILLIS ALSTON Foreman.

Joseph Branch, Jas. Allsbrook, sen. Nath'l Judkins, James Simmons, Absalom Broom, J. Doggett, Joseph Pearce, James Barnes, Willie Bishop, William Wootten, Edward King, W. J. Hamlin.

NAYS.—Wm. Harwell, W. M. West, Henry Shaw, Robert Ivey.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

BEING very desirous to remove to the westward, I will sell or exchange for Lands in West Tennessee, the Plantation whereon I live, in the upper part of Halifax C. wh. 28 miles from the Town and 18 miles from Warrenton, Lonsburg and Nash Court-house, containing 630 Acres, on Great Fishing Creek, well watered, & good soil for Tobacco, Wheat and Corn, with good improvements, in good order for cropping, and an excellent stand for a country store.

Also an excellent GRIST MILL on Great Fishing Creek, a never failing stream; with a little repair would make a valuable Merchant Mill, and is in a good neighborhood for wheat.

Also, 100 acres of unimproved LAND, adjoining the same tract, and 432 Acres of prime Land in the fork of Fishing Creek & Shocco. I will sell the improved part (with or without the Mill and unimproved part) and the whole at a very reduced price. Any gentleman wishing a healthy family seat would do well to view it themselves, and not enquire of those who have only travelled the road, and of course seen the poorest part of the tract.

EDMUND JONES.

Ransom's Bridge, April 3, 1812. 55:1f

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, RALEIGH, April 29, 1812.

THE President of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed the 10th instant, entitled "An Act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the United States," has required of the Commander in Chief of this State that Seven Thousand men (officers included) shall be detached from the militia of North Carolina, to be organized, armed and equipped, and held in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

In conformity to this requisition, the Commander in Chief hereby orders that each Brigadier General of the Militia of this State furnish his quota of the detachment, according to the following apportionment.

BRIGADES	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
First,	46	00	00
Thirteenth,	28	00	00
Second,	30	00	00
Third,	34	00	00
Twelfth,	35	00	00
Fifth,	73	60	00
Sixteenth,	54	40	00
Sixth,	50	38	00
Fourth,	00	00	58
Fourteenth,	00	00	37
Eighth,	00	38	50
Seventh,	00	52	67
Eleventh,	00	28	39
Ninth,	00	26	38
Tenth,	00	42	34
Fifteenth,	00	26	37
	350	350	380

The Artillery, Cavalry and Riflemen will be organized as distinct Corps, unconnected with each other or with the Infantry. Each will form a Battalion. The Infantry will form eight Regiments, as follows:

The detachment from the 1st and 13th Brigades will form one Regiment; from the 2d, 3d and 12th, one Regiment; from the 5th, one Regiment; from the 6th and 16th, one Regiment; from the 4th and 14th, one Regiment; from the 8th, one Regiment; from the 7th and 11th, one Regiment; and from the 9th, 10th and 15th, one Regiment. The present arrangement is made with the view to its more convenient organization, by not separating any part from the Division to which it originally belonged. A due equalization of force may, and doubtless will, be effected, should the detachment be embodied or called into actual service.

That the Cavalry may form a Corps capable of immediate effective service, and susceptible of a speedy organization, as large a proportion of this species of force as practicable will be detached from the Cavalry now enrolled. In designating the Rifle corps, regard will be had to arms and the habitude of using them, so as to give to this portion of the detachment all the excellence which it is capable of possessing. As to the Artillery, few advantages are to be derived from the exercise of choice. The greater part of this Corps must necessarily be taken from the ordinary militia.

The Brigadier Generals are charged with the organization of the companies, whose size (having proper reference to the prescriptions of the law) must in some degree be regulated by circumstances of convenience. Company officers will be nominated by the Brigadier Generals, under whose orders they will provisionally act, until authority is had from the Commander in Chief. Nominations for Field Officers will be made by the Major Generals, who will also report the names of all who make a voluntary tender of their services. Appointments will be made from among the officers at present in commission, to have the same grade in the detachment which they now have in the militia.

When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied or be considered in actual service, until by subsequent orders they shall be directed to take the field. Correct Muster Rolls and Inspection Returns of the several corps will be made and forwarded to the Adjutant General with the least possible delay; and, as it is practicable, it is hoped much within the time limited by law.

The Militia of North-Carolina do not, on the present occasion, require to be reminded of what they owe to honor and to duty. Their country calls and their patriotism is confided in.

By order of His Excellency,
The Commander in Chief,
CALVIN JONES,
Adjutant General.

To Journeymen Printers.

WANTED immediately, a JOURNEYMAN PRINTER, who would work both at Case and Press, and could come well recommended. To such a one liberal wages will be given, if immediate application is made.
Coupee & Crider.
Salisbury, N. C. April 25. 2w58

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

AT a Meeting of the Trustees of the Raleigh Academy, on the 25th April, 1812, it was Resolved, that the Trustees be divided into seven Classes, as follows, viz.

- No. 1.—William Hawkins, Stephen Haywood, Henry Seawell, Wm. Glendinning, William Shaw, Th. Henderson, Alexander Lucas, Redding Jones.
- No. 2.—William Polk, W. H. Haywood, Sterling Yancey.
- No. 3.—Henry Potter, William Hinton, David Stone, John Marshall, Sherwood Haywood.
- No. 4.—Joseph Gales, Benj. Ragsdale, William Hill, Simon Turner, Richard Smith.
- No. 5.—Galvin Jones, A. W. Gilchrist, William Peace, Allen Rogers, William Scott.
- No. 6.—Theophilus Hunter, Southy Bond, Nathaniel Jones, John Haywood, Wm. W. Seaton.
- No. 7.—William Boylan, William Peck, John Hinton, J. S. Raboteau, Beverly Daniel.

Which said Classes are required to visit the Academy weekly, and in rotation.—That is to say:—the members composing one Class shall consider it a duty to make a visit at the Academy on some day in each and every week, during the continuance of the two Sessions which take place in the year; beginning with Class No. 1, and so on in rotation, until all the Classes are called out; and until the Sessions shall terminate; for the purpose of informing themselves fully and satisfactorily touching all things on which the usefulness and prosperity of the Institution depend.

Wm. HILL, Secretary.



Raleigh,

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1812.

The Editors being desirous of collecting the many small sums which are due them for the Register, &c. have employed Mr. Willis Whitaker to take a journey for this purpose to some of the Western Counties, and another person will be dispatched shortly to the Southern and Eastern Counties.

It will be observed, from the resolutions of the Grand Jury of the late Superior Court of Halifax, that the Jurors of that County do not agree with their fellow-labourers in the same character in some other counties respecting the Electoral Law of last session. They believe the Law to be not only constitutional but expedient; and we have little doubt, when the subject comes to be thoroughly investigated, this will be the general sentiment of the people.—Whether the arguments brought forward in the Register in favour of the course pursued by the Legislature, or those produced by certain Grand Jurors and the Minerva against it, possess most weight, we leave to the decision of the public; and also, whether the Register or the Minerva are best entitled to the elegant epithet applied to the Editors of the former in the last Minerva, of "Spouters of Political Poison."

In consequence of public notice to that effect, Books for receiving Subscriptions for the residue of the Stock, apportioned to them by the act establishing the State Bank of North-Carolina, were opened at all the Branches (except Tarborough which was filled when the Books were first opened) on the 18th instant. We learn that all the shares were immediately taken at Salisbury & Fayetteville; and though we have not yet heard from the other Branches, we have little doubt the whole is by this time subscribed for.

We are favored with the following letter from one of our Members in Congress.

Washington City, 20th April, 1812.
"At the present portentous and alarming crisis I can easily imagine that considerable anxiety exists among the great mass of the American people, in relation to our foreign affairs, and as to the probable result of the differences which have unfortunately so long disturbed that friendly intercourse between this country and the belligerent powers of Europe; permit me to give you a hasty sketch of my views relative thereto.

"Letters have been received in this city, from Mr. Barlow our Minister at Paris, which afford us information of a highly flattering and interesting nature, and which seems to leave no doubt that all our disputes with France are in a fair train for amicable adjustment. He states in a letter of the 14th of February that he was about to conclude a good commercial treaty; also another treaty relative to our southern boundary—this letter came under cover of another dated the 31st of March in which he says he detains the ship Hornet a few days to bring out the treaty. With England our disputes are more serious, and little or no hope is entertained of a termination short of war. It appears that the Prince Regent will, at the expense and disgrace of renouncing his former sentiments, pursue the same blind course of policy towards the United States, that marked the footsteps of the old party in power; therefore we have nothing to expect from him.—Taking into view the attitude our Government has been compelled to adopt after all hope of success from further negotiation was lost, together with the inflexible hostility of the British government, it would now seem that we have nothing to expect but War or Submission.

"The Embargo for 90 days is a temporary and precautionary measure, adopted as a prelude to a more efficient and energetic system for the defence of our rights and injured national honor: It will expire on that memorable "4th day of July" when Congress must be in session. Was it to be granted letters of Marque and Reprisal, permit the Merchants to arm, and unless the belligerents should do us justice (of which we have no expectation as to Great Britain) so soon as the army can be raised and organized, declare War, and march to Canada. However an opinion prevails that it would be politic to resort to this system before the expiration of the Embargo—this may depend upon circumstances.

"I truly deprecate War and the evils always incident to such a state of things; and therefore have uniformly been one among the number who were in favor of such measures as would, in my opinion, preserve the nation in peace, so long as there was any hope of an adjustment of differences through the medium of negotiation; but when we have no longer any thing to expect from that source—when the pacific and conciliatory policy of our government for years past, instead of leading to an amicable termination of differences and to a due respect being paid to our rights, have only had a tendency to invite greater aggression and outrage—when, to stand still, would paralyze all the energies of the nation, and to recede, would eventually tend to the destruction, colonization and overthrow of the government—when belligerents, seeking the destruction of each other, combine to destroy the rights of neutrals—when Avarice and Pride are at issue with the Rights of Man—when our property is plundered, our citizens impressed and enslaved on board the British ships of war—when every American vessel bound to any foreign port, other than a British port, or those of her allies, are seized by British cruisers, and the right to trade with every other nation denied to us—when, in fact, the dismemberment of the Union is threatened, by not only foreign foes, but internal traitors, acting and co-operating with the British party in this country and on our borders—it is not a time for us to remain idle spectators of passing events. The establishment of our happy and inimitable government was achieved by the sacrifice of much blood and treasure upon the altar of liberty; and for its preservation

and perpetuity, we all have sacrifices to make, even of our honest prejudices and love of peace. Hence it is, that after every other measure has failed, we should be prepared to meet, with firmness and promptitude, the last resort of nations. And here permit me to remark, that if we are true to ourselves, we shall have nothing to fear, the predictions of the British party, secret agents, spies and Tories to the contrary notwithstanding.

"It must be obvious to every impartial and reflecting mind, that our government has studiously endeavored to avoid the vortex into which the belligerents have as studiously endeavored to plunge us; and, that if we should be driven into war, it must be seen that it was from necessity, and not from choice.

"Can any American—any friend to liberty, to his country's rights and national honor, agree that this government should longer supplicate, plead, and beg for a redress of the wrongs and insults offered by the belligerents to this nation? If not, what course short of war or submission, is left for us to take, in the event that the open violation of rights dear and essentially connected with the independence of the nation should be persisted in, either by one or both of those nations?

General JOSEPH RIDDICK has announced himself as a Candidate for Congress at the next election for the Edenton District; but adds, "Let it be known, that I am only a Candidate for the pure and impartial choice of the people, and that I entertain a hope, that no one of my fellow citizens will, in any manner, prostitute the uncorrupted privilege of a good Republican, by giving me his vote, when he conceives another Candidate ought to have it, as I wish to have the sentiments of my Constituents in my favor, or not be called their Representative."

The President of the United States has, by message, recommended to Congress the appointment of two subordinate officers in the War Department, as Deputies to the Head of that Office, the important and extensive duties of which, as now arranged, have become too burdensome and laborious to be performed by any individual.

From the information that has reached us from different quarters, there is the strongest reason to believe that the LOAN to be opened on the first day of the next month will be instantly filled. Indeed we shall not be surprised, if double the amount wanted by the government is subscribed for on the first day.

In the Senate of the United States a resolution has passed to a third reading, by a vote of 18 to 13, for a recess of Congress, to commence on the 29th inst. The date of its termination is not fixed; but it is supposed the recess will be proposed for about 30 days. In the House of Representatives the House will be nearly equally divided in the vote on this question.

[It will be seen in the following column that the H. of Rep. have decided against the proposition for a recess.]

A sketch of the Debate in Secret Session, on the Embargo Law, has appeared in the Federal prints, and is copied into several Republican prints. We would follow their example, but that we have reason to believe, and we have authority to state, that the report is partial, unfair, and full of misrepresentation. The member who reported it ought to have given to Republican members the same opportunity that was given to federalists, to appear in their own colors, and not have exhibited their speeches in the mutilated and garbled state in which they appear.

FORGERY.

The New-York Evening Post of April 14, contains an article extracted from the Montreal Courant, purporting to be a copy of a letter from JOHN HENRY, (the Agent to whom we are indebted for a development of British Infernalism) to his friend in Canada, dated at New-York, March 6, 1812. This article is so palpable and gross a forgery, a manoeuvre so contemptible, as not to be worth a remark, but to awaken our vigilance and put us on our guard against the incessant intrigues of the British government and its satellites, and their unremitting attempts to sow dissension throughout this country. Henry's disclosures had paralysed the British interest in this country so greatly, that a desperate remedy became necessary, and forgery is resorted to, to weaken their force—a fit agent for the purposes of those who had sacrilegiously dared to lay their profane hands on the holy ark of our Union.

A letter to the Editor of the Charleston City Gazette, dated Washington, April 15, says, "The seeming disposition which is evinced by certain late votes in the House of Representatives to 'back out,' I have no doubt has surprised and alarmed you. Indeed, the attempt to repeal the non-impertation was well calculated to alarm the most sanguine, in their confidence of the ultimate correctness and energy of Congress. It would seem its advocates are sick of their project, there being an understanding that the postponement of the bill to Monday next, was intended as an easy mode of letting off certain gentlemen not less respected for their honesty and patriotism, than for their talents. It is believed the bill will not be again called for. Perhaps the motion for an adjournment may also be considered as indicative of a similar secret disposition. Great efforts will undoubtedly be made to effect such a belief.

"I am now perfectly satisfied, if the views of the Cabinet prevail, Congress will not adjourn before it shall have DECLARED WAR against Great Britain—of which I have much less doubt now, than I have had at any other period of the session. You need not be surprised if it should so happen, that at the moment when the British Cabinet are most confident of our inability to carry a war question, that question shall burst upon them without one previous additional indication. If we have war, that will be the fact."

EAST-FLORIDA.

Very different opinions are entertained relative to the agency of the United States in the revolution of East Florida. We have been informed, from a source highly respectable, that it was commenced without the authority or knowledge of the President; and that the determination of Government was not to take possession of the country, unless it were about to be occupied by a foreign power.—Having made no preparation for the event, our Executive has been involved in much perplexity by this ill timed and premature step; and the safety of the southern frontier of our state exposed to imminent danger.—The Governor, sensible of the perilous situation of Col. Smith and his party at Picolata, should the British land troops in that quarter; and taking into view at the same time our own weak and defenceless condition in the neighborhood of Florida, has, we learn, determined to call for about a thousand Volunteers, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The same considerations and the frequency and importance of the public dispatches received at the Executive office have, we understand, induced his Excellency to postpone his visit to the two Western divisions of our militia. He has just returned from reviewing the divisions of Generals M'Intosh and Twigg, and we believe nothing short of more pressing duties would have prevented him from proceeding with the whole.—Georgia Journal.

The trustees of the late Bank of the United States on the 14th ult. declared a dividend of seventy per cent of the capital stock, payable on or after the 1st of June next.

The Barn and Stables of Micajah M'Gee, Esq. of Chatham county, were destroyed by Fire on the 31st March. Besides the loss of the buildings, we are sorry to state that Mr. M'Gee has, by this accident, lost two horses, about 4000 wt. of tobacco, a quantity of rye and wheat, two crops of flax, and a considerable amount of farming utensils, &c.

MARRIED.

In Chatham County, on the 21st. ult. by the Rev. Wm. Brantly, Mr. Brooks Brantly, to Miss Sarah Allen Brooks.

DIED.

A few days ago, in Wayne county, Nehemiah Whitfield, Esqr. one of the Councillors of State.

Postscript.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

Saturday, April 25.

Mr. Roberts offered a resolution to the following effect—Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be directed to report a bill, with as little delay as possible, making an addition of 100 per cent. on the rates of duty on all foreign goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the U. States.

Mr. Bacon made explanations to shew why the committee of ways and means had not reported on the subjects of taxation referred to them.

As this was an important subject, Mr. Johnson moved that the resolution be postponed till Monday—Carried.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the bill making additional support for the army of the U. States. [This bill abolishes punishment by whipping.]

Mr. Wright moved to amend the 7th section which authorises the appointment of 2 major and 4 brigadier generals, by inserting to hold rank in the army of the U. States according to the constitution so that on no pretext they should command the militia.

The bill was ordered to its third reading immediately, 51 46.

The Speaker—Shall the bill pass? A division was called for, when the house appeared equally divided, 50 to 50.

The chair decided in favor of the bill. Messrs. Quincy, Pitkin and others called for a second count. The ayes and noes were then called for, as the most certain mode of proceeding in the opinion of the Speaker. The question was then taken and lost! 56 to 55.

The house then proceeded to consider the report of the Senate on the subject of an adjournment, which recommends that it should take place on the 29th inst. to continue till the 8th of June. [The business necessary to be done was reported, which though necessary was not of an important nature except the bill which has lately originated in the Senate authorising the arming of merchantmen in certain cases.] Lost, 58 to 57.

Mr. Roberts after making a full explanation of his motives offered a resolution to the following effect as an amendment:

Resolved, That the committee of accounts and the Secretary of the Senate be instructed in the settlement of the accounts of the members thereof, not to allow them any compensation either of mileage or daily pay during the time for which the two Houses stand hereby adjourned.

After a good deal of conversation on the subject,

Mr. Blackledge moved an indefinite postponement of both resolutions and called for the ayes and noes, which were taken and the motion carried in the affirmative, 62 to 55.

The trial of John M'Call, charged with robbing the State Treasury of Virginia in October last of about \$17,000, took place at Richmond last week. He was convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary; but his Counsel have moved for a new trial on the ground that one of the Jurors absented himself from the Jury room during a temporary adjournment of the Court whilst the trial was pending; and also that the Examining Court had sent him for trial on the broad ground of felony, while the indictment specified larceny. These questions are referred to the General Court which meets in June.