

Thursday, June 11.

Mr. Wright reported an act supplementing to the act authorizing the President of the U. States to raise six companies of rangers for the defence of the frontier of the United States. Twice read and committed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War enclosing a report of the Secretaries of War and Navy on the memorial of Mr. Edward Clark, as follows:

Mr. Clark proposes to construct a floating battery, which is to be rendered buoyant by empty vessels, puncheons for instance, enclosing within large chests of timber, open at the bottom; to be anchored at any point, and fitted for the reception of any fort, to be constructed of materials cheap and easily put together.

The principle on which this species of float is founded, is a correct principle in natural philosophy. The doctrine of "specific gravities" establishes the feasibility of constructing, on Mr. Clark's plan, a float adequate to supporting a formidable battery. Although this construction is philosophical and ingenious, it appears subject to two objections.

1. The liability of the buoyant power to destruction by cannon shot. The disabling of a single cask of the capacity of 125 gallons, induces a diminution of the buoyant power equivalent to one half ton.

2. The liability of the casks (in salt water) to injury from worms.

Improvement on the plan might diminish the force of these objections; but, it is doubted, whether it is susceptible of such improvement as will render it preferable to a float constructed wholly of light wood.

All which is respectfully submitted by WILLIAM EUSTIS, PAUL HAMILTON.

June 8, 1812. The report was read and referred to the military committee.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill this day reported, authorizing the President, when he shall think it necessary, to raise four additional companies of rangers.

It being objected to the bill that it contained no appropriation to carry it into effect; and some doubt existing as to the sum which should for that purpose be appropriated—

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Some other business not of public importance.

Friday, June 12.

Mr. Quincy presented the memorial of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, remonstrating against a war with Great Britain, &c. which he read in his place.

Mr. Cheves, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the issuing of treasury notes. [The amount not to exceed five millions of dollars.] The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Baird, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of John Dickey, respecting his invention of a shell on a new principle, reported a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to allow him the use of a cannon, ammunition and assistance, to make an experiment thereon.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill from the Senate further to provide for the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, was twice read and committed.

Mr. Seybert made a detailed report on the subject of patents; which was ordered to be printed.

The report on John Dickey's petition on the subject of his newly invented shell was taken up and referred to the Secretary of the Navy.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill authorizing the President of the U. States to appoint four additional companies of rangers; and an appropriation being incorporated therein, after a short debate the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Raleigh Volunteer Guards.

YOU will appear on the Parade Ground, properly equipped, on Thursday the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock in the morning, in order to join the Regiment.

J. T. C. WIATT, Captain. June 18.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified at March Court, as Administrator of JOHN KEY, dec. requests all persons having claims against the same, to bring them forward as prescribed by law, and those indebted to make payment.

The above JOHN KEY was a Scotchman and a Taylor by trade. Information concerning any relation of his would be attended to by the Subscriber.

WM. AMIS, Adm'r. Northampton, May 20, 1812. 4c 62

TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

WILL be let to the lowest Bidder, on Saturday the 20th inst. the Building of a Public Bridge across Walnut Creek, on the Stage Road leading from Raleigh to Fayetteville, one mile from Raleigh.

THEO. HUNTER, SIMON TURNER, } Comrs. W. M. SCOTT, June 10.

TO UNDERTAKERS.

WILL be let to the lowest Bidder, in the Town of Greensboro', Guilford County, on Friday the 21st of August next, (being in Court week,) the BUILDING A JAIL for the County. It will be an undertaking of considerable magnitude, well worth the attention of Workmen. The terms of payment will be made known on the day. Bond, with approved security, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required.

Daniel Gillespie, James Mills, James Parsons, Nathan Armfield, Abraham Geren, } Commissioners. Greensboro', June 12, 1812. 7c 65

THE following Gentlemen have been reported by the War Department, as Officers in the United States Army, without giving their places of residence. I therefore request them to repair to their several stations immediately, without delay, and enrol themselves with the Captains commanding at the recruiting stations.

Thomas Baker, 1st Lieut. Station, Edenton. William Tyler, Ensign. Newbern. James Roane, Ensign. Tarboro'. John Bird, Ensign. Raleigh. BENJAMIN WHITE, 2d Lt. Col. Dep't. No. 2, N. Caro. Dist. Tarboro', June 10, 1812.

Duane's Military Works.

J. CALES has just received from Philadelphia, which he sells at the Publisher's price—

Duane's Military Library, 2 vols. with a vol. of Plates—price 7 dollars; being a Compendium of Modern Tactics, embracing the Discipline, Manoeuvres & Duties of every species of Troops, Infantry, Rifle-Corps, Cavalry, Artillery of Position and Horse Artillery; a Treatise on Defensive Works in the Field, the Exercise in Sea-coast Batteries and Regular Fortifications, adapted to the Militia of the U. States, to whom it is respectfully dedicated.

Duane's Military Dictionary, or Explanation of the several systems of Discipline of different kinds of Troops, Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry; the Principles of Fortification, and all the modern improvements in the Science of Tactics; comprising the Pocket Gunner or Little Bombardier; the Military Regulations of the U. States; the technical terms and phrases of the Art of War in the French Language, particularly adapted to the Military Institutions of the United States.—Price five dollars.

JUST RECEIVED ALSO, THE Works of Dr. Benj. Franklin,

—In Philosophy, Politics and Morals; containing, besides all the Writings published in former collections, his Diplomatic Correspondence, as Minister of the U. S. at the Court of Versailles; a variety of Literary Articles and Epistolary Correspondence, never before published, with Memoirs and Anecdotes of his Life. Vols. 2, 3, 4 & 5 are ready for delivery, at 2 dollars and a half per vol. Vol. 1, containing the Memoir of the Doctor's life, is now in the Press, and will, ere long, be published.



Raleigh, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1812.

From a Register of the Officers of the Additional Army, which lately appeared in the National Intelligencer, we find that the Field Officers appointed in this State do not serve in the same Regiment, but are distributed as follows:

Col. JAMES WELLS commands the Tenth Regiment of Infantry;

Lieut. Col. A. F. McNEILL and Major THOMAS TAYLOR are placed in the Twelfth Regiment, commanded by Col. Thomas Parker;

Lieut. Col. BENJAMIN WHITE is placed in the Fifteenth Regiment, commanded by Col. Daniel Brown; and

Major D. M. FORNEY is placed in the Thirteenth Regiment, commanded by Col. Peter P. Schuyler.

Most of the Infantry Officers of inferior grade, appointed in this State, serve under Colonel Wellsborn, in the tenth regiment. The Field Officers transferred to this regiment, are William Drayton and Andrew Pickens, junior, Lieut. Colonels; and Laurence Manning and William Strother, Majors.

We have pleasure in stating, that in the State of Kentucky, the Militia have turned out with the utmost alacrity, many more than were wanted—so that there was no necessity for resorting to a draft to supply the quota called for by the General Government. We would say to the other States, "Go ye and do likewise."

Major Mullany, in the 4th recruiting district of New York, has, within a few weeks, enlisted 296 men.

The Philadelphia Democratic Press states that the last returns to the War Department gave Seventeen Thousand men recruited for the New Army.

On the 1st instant, Brigadier General BLOOMFIELD left Trenton to take charge of the defence of the city of New York and its dependencies. On the 2d, he landed at Fort Columbus under a federal salute; and on the 5th, the New York brigade of Artillery, commanded by Gen. Morton, paraded on the Battery, and were reviewed by Gen. Bloomfield. After which, the drafts from the brigade were detached, and put under the command of Majors Swartwout & Bleecker.

The Senate of the U. States are still sitting with closed doors. It is said that much difference of opinion exists in that body on the great subject supposed to be before them. The public mind is yet in painful suspense, as to the result of their deliberations.

The Senate have postponed the bill for appointing two Assistant Secretaries of War to the first day of October—another name for rejecting it.

They have passed the bill for the more perfect organization of the Army of the U. States.

A bill is before the House of Representatives authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes to the amount of Five Millions of dollars.

We cannot, at this moment, avoid cautioning our friends, in the States eastward of this city particularly, against giving too ready credit to the thousand rumors which find their way from this neighborhood, or are the offspring of busy conjecture abroad. It cannot be doubted, and we now only repeat what we have said almost an hundred times before, that decisive measures are in the contemplation of Congress, and that they will remain in session until some measure shall have been adopted, having the effect and character of war, against one of the aggressors on our rights. In the discussion of so serious a matter, it cannot excite surprise that there should exist a difference of opinion, even among those who think alike, as to the proper

course of procedure. We believe however, that this difference is more as to the mode than the substance.—Nat. Int.

A meeting of the Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress was held at the Capitol on the evening of the 8th inst. at which 77 members were present, for the purpose of supplying the vacancy in the Great Republican Ticket, occasioned by the declension of the venerable LANGDON to serve in the capacity for which the support of the Republican party had been tendered him. On the balloting for a person to be supported, in lieu of him, as VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States, there were,

For ELBRIDGE GERRY, 74

Scattering, 3 So that the distinguished patriot, Elbridge Gerry, is recommended to the Republicans of the Union to be supported for the office of VICE-PRESIDENT of the U. States at the ensuing Election.

At the above meeting, ten other Republicans, who were not present at the former meeting, viz. Messrs. Clopton, Roane, Cutts, Widgery, J. Franklin, M. Franklin, Carr, Crawford of Penn. Maxwell, and Blackledge, gave their votes in favor of JAMES MADISON, as the Republican candidate for the Presidency at the ensuing election—making, in the whole, 92 who have so voted—a larger number of voices, we believe, than has ever been united in the recommendation of a candidate for the Presidency; and if need be, we have no doubt that at least half of the few Republican Members who have not so voted, will take an opportunity of expressing their wishes for the success of the Republican Ticket, on which the names, so dear to freedom, of MADISON and GERRY, are enrolled.—Nat. Intell.

The trial of Colonel CUSHING, of the army of the U. States, whose case has excited considerable interest throughout the Union, has at length taken place—The sentence of the Court Martial was, that he be reprimanded in General Orders—which sentence was carried into execution by order of General Hampton on the 9th ult. 13.

If we have not particularly called the attention of our readers to the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster, lately laid before Congress, it is not because it does not afford a fertile topic of animadversion, but because any remarks which we could make would present themselves so obviously to the reader on the bare perusal of it, as to render them entirely superfluous. The impression produced by the whole tenor of the correspondence is certainly this: that the most sanguine can entertain no hope of a correspondence, breathing on the part of Mr. Foster the spirit which it does, leading to any favorable conclusion. Ibid.

WAR....The question of War, by the outrageous tyranny of Great Britain, has not only been rendered inevitable, but every department of the U. S. Government, concurs in sentiment and feeling with the great mass of the people—and have determined to meet the emergency with the spirit and means of a free and independent People—to assert and maintain our rights & independence by arms. The Committee of Foreign Relations have, we believe, reported to the House of Representatives the initiatory resolution for the first declaration of war, and we have no doubt that the representatives of the people (excepting those who said we could not be kicked into a war) have discharged their duty with the spirit that becomes the occasion. Aurora.

Meetings of the people, scarcely ever equalled in numbers or respectability, have taken place in various parts of the Union, at which the most solemn pledges of support have been given to the Government: and it is believed that when the ulterior measures shall be declared, the country will be more united than it ever has been.

The following extracts from letters received from the city of Philadelphia, wear a goodly aspect:

"The idea of war with England was some time ago treated with ridicule; but now it is considered as probable, and the people seem fully prepared to meet the event as becomes Americans. Persons, of various parties, say, they will support the government at every hazard."

"Last evening (June 2) a general, and large meeting of the field and company officers of the first regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry met to receive the reports of the respective (nine) companies composing the regiment. At each and every individual in the regiment have offered their services to the Governor in lieu of being drafted. By this you will be confirmed in what I stated to you, that our city is more with the government now than at any former period. The officers and men of our cavalry are of weight in character and property, and many of the officers and men are Federalists, as you very well know."

A memorial to Congress against war with Great Britain has passed the House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts, by a majority equal to the federal majority in that body.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U. States, have fixed on the last Thursday in July next, to be observed by all the Churches under their care as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

The directors of the six million Bank (called the Bank of America) have chosen Oliver Walkcott, Esq. President, and Jonathan Burrall, Cashier.

Desertion.—Yesterday morning (says the N. York Columbian) whilst the officers of the British schooner Mackarel were breakfasting on board of the frigate President, a messenger came on board and informed them that five men of the Mackarel's crew had made their escape. The officer requested commodore Rodgers to grant him a boat to go in pursuit, which was complied with. The pursuers (Americans) made a great splashing in the water with their bars, as if they were in great haste, but did not gain an inch on the runaways. They soon had the satisfaction to see them land in safety. We learn also that last night and this morning, nine more of the Mackarel's crew have made their escape; and the British consul has declared he fully expected all the crew would escape.

Americans, read the fate of a British fleet that dare enter our harbors in time of war.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

SIR,—It is now generally believed that we are to have a Declaration of War against Great Britain in a few days, yet I have not heard the propriety of laws retaliatory of her orders in council suggested. It is generally admitted that we are to affect England most by harassing her commerce, and as her orders in council are the great cause of our resorting to arms against her, I think it perfectly justifiable on our part to pass similar orders, or laws against all those who carry on trade with England and her dependencies. Such laws will be important in many points of view; our seamen will be dependent on privateering for subsistence; such laws will make almost every sail on the ocean lawful prize, and of course give them a greater chance of success in their enterprises. They will make the ships carrying on the iniquitous licensed trade between the belligerents lawful prize; they will make the ships carrying the wealth of South America to support England in her piratical warfare, good prize, and would evidently enable us to do England as much indirect injury by reducing her commerce with nations at peace with her, as we could do by direct reprisal on her own ships. If she will have war with us let us fight her with her own weapons. I shall for one use my endeavor to wrest from her wide-spread commerce indemnity for the losses I have sustained by her depredations, and think it but just to be allowed to embark in the contest with equal advantages with the English Tar. I am &c. A SAILOR.

Let ours be called "Orders in Congress."

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of New Hampshire, to a member of Congress, shews the political complexion of the Legislature of that State, and affords some idea of the public feeling in that quarter:

"Our legislature met on Wednesday, and on the question of Senator in district No. 2, the best criterion we had for a political trial of the strength of the House, Simeon Folsom, esq. Republican, had 109, Bradbury Cilley, esq. Federalist, 74 votes. Republican majority in the House THIRTY-FIVE. Clement Storer, Esq. is Speaker; Hon. Joshua Darling, President of the Senate. There was no choice of Governor by the people, the votes being about equal between Messrs. Plumer and Gilman, and many scattered. Yesterday Mr. PLUMER was chosen by a majority of 22 in Convention—and this day was met in Chichester, and escorted into town amidst the discharge of artillery, the ringing of bells and the acclamations of the people. "The voice of New Hampshire is for energy—for decisive measures. We have a report that the committee on Foreign Relations have reported propositions for war. Gladness beams on the countenance of every Republican, and the new recruits are anxious for other than a life of inactivity. God grant this night's mail may give us something to cheer us!"

Extract of a letter from Demarara of April 29

"All Spanish America is in an uproar—civil war is in all quarters—fighting and slaughtering each other like tigers. There was a sanguinary battle fought a few days ago, at Guiana, in our neighborhood, when the regulars got the better of the independents, and slaughtered every soul, not one prisoner made."

Domestic Improvements.—We are told that in the District of Maine there is established a manufactory of fine porcelain, which turns out large quantities of ware which good judges are not able to distinguish from the best Liverpool ware. It is to Messrs. KINC and WINGATE, we are told that the public are principally indebted (under the embargo) for this beneficial establishment. At the very eastern boundary of the state, so lately an howling wilderness, are also produced fine broadcloths, cutlery, &c. equal to the best English, & in large quantities.—Salem Gaz.

As our country is on the eye of a war with England we think the government of the latter might perhaps be willing to exchange the American seamen in her service, who, from the circumstance of being compelled to fight against their inclination, must be unprofitable servants, for an equal number of its friends in the United States for which we have no use. Suppose our government should propose a trade of that nature. Troy Register.

Two paper mills, a cotton factory, two saw mills, two grist mills, two dwelling houses, and a large quantity of lumber, were lately destroyed by fire at Bellows' Falls, N. H.

MARRIED.

Lately, in Warren county, Wm. Williams, Esq. to Miss Matilda Alston. On Wednesday last, Mr. John Goodloe, of Tennessee, to Miss Polly Macon, daughter of John Macon, Esq. of Warren county.

Lately at Philadelphia, Peter Pedersen, Esq. Charge des Affaires and Consul General for his Majesty the King of Denmark to the U. States, to Miss Maria Litchfield Scott, daughter of the late Lewis Allaire Scott, Esq. of New York.

On the 26th ult. in Perquimans County, Mr. Allen Sanders, to Miss Leah Toms, both of that County.

DIED. On the 3d inst. very suddenly, Mr. Jeremiah Creecy, of Chowan County. On the 6th inst. Mrs. Mary Purdie, an old and respectable inhabitant of Edenton.

Postscript.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

Saturday, June 13.

Col. Troup (of Georgia) presented the proceedings of a town meeting, held at Savannah, praying that an immediate declaration of war may be made against Great Britain, & contingently against France—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on military affairs, reported that the principles of Edward Clarke's floating batteries were entitled to merit; but could not at this time advise the expenditure of money to make a proper experiment. The report was concurred in.

Mr. McKee from the committee on Indian affairs, reported evidence of the agency of British subjects in exciting Italian hostility. This consists generally in a repetition of facts already published. Laid on the table & order'd to be printed.

The bill for confirming grants of land given under authority of the British government of W. Florida was amended and concurred in, & ordered to a 3d reading.

The bill concerning invalid pensioners was under consideration for some time to-day, when the House adjourned after reporting progress and obtaining leave to sit again.

About one hundred and sixty Recruits for the New Army, left Petersburg on Friday last for Norfolk.

Most Horrid.—The Tennessee Herald, extra, gives a shocking account of the murder, by the Indians, of the families of Mr. Manley and Mr. Crawley, on the frontier of Humphreys county, who for better security, were residing in the house of the farmer. On the evening of the 21st ult. the heads of the two families were called from home; but they left a young man in charge. In the morning, within 100 yards of the house, the young man was surprised and murdered by the Indians—and whilst one remained to scalp him, the others rushed into the house, and with savage fury commenced a scene of still greater barbarity. They snatched Mrs. Manley's child, only 8 days old, from her, scalped it and threw it in the fire place, yelling horribly. An indiscriminate butchery of the children now took place before their mothers—five children were murdered and scalped—they then shot and scalped Mrs. Manley, and committed unheard of cruelties on her body. They then went off, carrying Mrs. Crawley with them. About 4 hours afterwards the neighbors got news of the murder, and found Mrs. Manley still alive and sensible. One of the children was secured, and escaped the slaughter. An armed force was within a few miles, and will no doubt revenge the horrid affair.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BOSTON, June 9.

We were yesterday favored with London papers to April 30, and Liverpool to May 1. In the House of Commons, April 23d, Mr. Whitbread read the President's Message respecting Henry's affair, and demanded whether government was privy to his mission, &c. Lord Castlereagh replied, that the Ministers knew nothing of Henry's mission till it had terminated, and then considered it an errand for military information, and took no notice of it, as being at end; and that the letter which mentions a cypher to be furnished was not among Sir Jas. Craig's enclosures to Government; and that Ministers knew nothing of it but what they saw in the newspapers.—Lord Holland called the attention of the House of Lords to the same subject—Lord Liverpool, for himself and others, said there never had been any attempt, design or wish, to effect any separation or disunion between any parts of the U. States, or to foment any disaffection towards the government of that country; nor had any individual been employed by Government on such service; that the employment of Henry was unknown to Government; and that his engagement by Craig was merely to obtain information, and to which the administration was not privy.

April 29, the Parliament went into a committee of the whole, to hear the agents of the petitioners against the Orders in Council. Additional petitions, with numerous signatures, have been presented against the Orders.

A mob has burnt the factory of Wroe and Duncroft, about 13 miles from Manchester. The convoy for Quebec, Nova Scotia and Amelia, sailed from England, April 27, having on board detachments of officers & men for different regiments.

The British government distrusts the intentions of Bernadotte—and an intercourse opened with Russia is to be carried on without the merchant vessels stopping at a Swedish port. Sweden demands of England and France to be allowed to remain neutral.

It is said Bonaparte intends to open the whole range of ports from St. Maloes to Antwerp, for trade with England, instead of the late licenced trade.

It is reported that France has decided that she has no objection to admit Spain and Portugal as parties to a negotiation for peace, understanding they will cede to France all the Spanish territory North of the Ebro.

The English will not consent that France shall hold any territory south of the Pyrenees. It is said Bonaparte is seriously indisposed, and that his Physicians have declared his case a dropsical one.

The Catholic question has been determined in the houses of Lords and Commons against the petitioners; in the latter house by a majority of 85.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

On Friday last, arrived at New York, the ship Mentor, Captain Barnard, from Lisbon, which place he left on the 4th of May. Capt. B. informs that it was reported at Lisbon, that another battle had been fought between the British & French armies, in which the latter lost between 2 and 4000 men.