



Our are the plume of fair, delightful Peace, Unwary'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1812.

No. 684.

VOL. XIII.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

An Act to facilitate the transfer of the stock created under an act passed on the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the stock created under the act, entitled, "An act authorizing the creation of a stock to the amount of eleven millions, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of carrying into effect the convention of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States of America and the French Republic, and making provision for the payment of the same," from and after the passing of this act, shall be transferable in the same manner as the other stocks of the United States are transferable from the books of the treasury, to the books of any commissioner, and from the books of one commissioner to those of another commissioner, or to those of the treasury.

HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore. July 1, 1812.—APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

An Act supplementary to "An act authorizing the President of the United States to raise certain companies of Rangers for the protection of the frontier of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to raise one additional company of Rangers, when he may deem it necessary for the public service, under the same provisions, conditions and restrictions of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expenses thereof, the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. July 1, 1812.—APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

An Act confirming claims to lands in the Mississippi Territory, founded on warrants of survey granted by the British or Spanish governments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person, and the legal representative of every person claiming lands in the Mississippi Territory by virtue of a British or Spanish warrant or order of survey, granted prior to the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, who were on that day actually resident in the said territory, and whose claims have been regularly filed with proper register of the land office East and West of Pearl River, according to law, and reported to Congress, agreeably to the fourth section of the act entitled, "An act concerning the sale of the lands of the United States, and for other purposes," passed on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eight, be, and they are hereby confirmed in their rights to land so claimed. And the register and receiver of public monies for the district within which the lands may lie, are authorized and required to make out to such claimant or claimants, entitled thereto by the provisions of this act, a certificate of confirmation, for each of which certificates the register and receiver shall each receive one dollar, directed to the commissioner of the general land office; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said commissioner that such certificates have been fairly obtained, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, then and in that case patents shall be granted in like manner as is provided by law for the other lands of the United States: Provided, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act who shall not appear by the report made to Congress as aforesaid, or by the records of the boards of commissioners for the said territory to have been a resident of said territory on the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; nor shall any person

be entitled to the benefit thereof who has received a donation grant from the United States: Provided also, That not more than six hundred and forty acres shall by virtue of this act be granted to any one claim.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no thing in this act contained shall be construed to affect the decisions of the courts of justice in the said territory, heretofore made respecting the claims, or any part thereof, embraced by the preceding section, or to prevent a judicial decision between the holder of a British patent, legally and fully executed and recorded with the register of the land office East or West of Pearl River, and the persons whose claims are confirmed by the preceding section where such claims interfere.

HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. June 30, 1812.—APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

An Act supplementary to the Act entitled "An Act giving further time to purchasers of public lands north-west of the river Ohio, to complete their payments."

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act to which this act is a supplement, shall be, and they are hereby extended to the several purchasers of the fractional sections, which were by the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury classed together for sale, according to the ninth section of an act entitled "an act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes," passed on the twentieth of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, notwithstanding the quantity of land contained in any one tract composed of such fractional sections, so classed together, and purchased by a single contract, shall exceed six hundred and forty acres.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the assignee or assignees of any original purchaser of land from the United States; the lands being purchased prior to the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall be entitled to the benefits of the provisions of the act; to which this act is a supplement, and the last preceding section, in every case where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of public monies of the district within which the land may lie; that the assignment by which he or they so claim was bonafide made prior to the passing of the aforesaid act, that the whole lands claimed by virtue of such assignment does not exceed six hundred and forty acres, unless it comes within the provision of the preceding section, and that the lands, or some one tract thereof, is inhabited and cultivated by or for the use of the assignee or assignees.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in every case where any tract or tracts of land purchased prior to the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, unless such tract shall come within the provision of the first section of this act, has since the first day of April last reverted, or that may before the first day of August next revert to the United States for default of payment, the person or persons claiming such tract or tracts, whether as an assignee or an original purchaser, may again re-enter the same: and all monies which such assignee or original purchaser may have paid shall be, replaced to his credit by the register and receiver of public monies of the district in which the lands may lie, and such re-purchaser or purchasers shall be allowed the same benefit of the extension of the time of payment, provided by the act to which this is a supplement, as though no such reversion had occurred: Provided, such assignee or assignees, original purchaser or purchasers, shall make to the proper land officer application for such re-entry on or before the first day of September next, and that the lands so re-entered shall not have been re-sold previous to such application.

HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. July 6, 1812.—APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

The 3d vol. of Tucker's Blackstone is missing from J. Gale's Store. He hopes it will be restored. It has doubtless been mislaid by some gentleman who has had the use of it.

DOMESTIC.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

The following letter from Brig. Gen. Floyd, to the Editors, gives a comprehensive and lucid view of our affairs in Florida, and on the Indian frontier, and strongly shews the policy as well as necessity of adopting some decisive and vigorous measures in that quarter.

Camden County, near St. Mary's, September 26th, 1812.

GENTLEMEN,

You have no doubt heard of the murder committed by the Alachua Indians on the body of a son of a Mr. Wilders, in the early part of the last month; and on the 18th of the same month, a party of Indians attempted to carry off a parcel of Negroes, the property of a Mr. Williams, who were encamped on the Florida side of the St. Mary's river, opposite Temple; they at the same time fired across the river at the family of Mr. Ashley, wounded one of his Negroes, and another shot struck the house very near Mrs. Ashley. Mr. Ashley returned the fire, and wounded one of the Indians in the leg, who for revenge killed and scalped a mulatto boy, (one of the number of the Negroes which they had surprised) alleging that he had white blood in him: they were however so closely pursued, being but three in number, that the Negroes escaped, with the exception of two, who were drowned in the attempt. Shortly after this, they attacked three Negroes within a few hundred yards of the garrison, at Trader's Hill; killed one, and carried off another, since which, no mischief has been done by the savages, except to the stock and provisions of the most remote settlers, who had removed from their exposed situations to the garrison for safety, where many inhabitants from Florida have also sought refuge, and who are in the most distress, having been driven from their all, and in many instances without bread or shelter. From the repeated aggravating acts of the savages, the inhabitants (being unable to detect them within our own limits) had expressed a wish to raise a party of volunteers, with a view to pursue and chastise them on their own ground. A day of rendezvous was appointed for the purpose, when it was found that the contemplated expedition could not be effected for the want of a sufficient number to insure success to such an enterprise.

On the 14th inst. a detachment of 22 men from Col. Smith's camp, under the command of Capt. Williams, who were sent to guard two waggons, employed in conveying provisions to the camp; from the Block House at Davis's Creek, were attacked on their way by 70 Negroes and 6 Indians from Augustine. This happened near the 12 mile swamp, and late in the evening. The enemy, at the first fire from their bushes, wounded 6 of Capt. W's. men, who retreated to the edge of the swamp, rallied, made a firm stand, and expended 24 rounds each; the contents of their cartouch boxes, amidst the yell, and firing of the overwhelming number of the savages. After the ammunition of the regulars was exhausted, the firing ceased, when the enemy, with hideous yells, rushed upon them, who were received with great firmness, and driven back at the point of the bayonet. Capt. Williams, with great gallantry, in rallying and exhorting his men, received eight wounds, his left leg and arm broken, and otherwise disabled; consequently the demand devolved upon Capt. Fort, of Col. Newnan's detachment of volunteers, who happened accidentally to be with Capt. Williams, without any other weapon than his side arms. The first corporal was shot dead by his side, and by the same fatal ball, received himself a wound, when he with great courage and intrepidity seized the arms of the deceased soldier, and expended his ammunition. Both parties remained on the ground all night. The enemy, from the superiority of numbers, possessed themselves of the waggons, with which they removed their killed and wounded, and by a gentleman who was in Augusta on their arrival, it is reported there were 15 of the latter, one of which died immediately of his wounds. The number of the killed has not been ascertained; but from the profusion of blood, and other symptoms discovered on the ground the next day, it is believed they must have suffered severely. The loss of the regulars are, one killed, one missing, and six wound-

ed. The official account has not yet been received; but from the source through which the information has been received, it is believed to be substantially correct. It is also reported, (but I cannot vouch for the truth of it) that Capt. Smith has retired with his command to the Block House at Davis's Creek.

Monday last it was discovered, while public feeling was burning with indignation at the nefarious conduct of the Spanish authority in employing savages of different tribes, for the destruction of our brethren in arms, retained in the province at the instance of the general government—that a vessel was loading at St. Mary's with provisions, avowedly destined for the Havannah, but secretly intended for St. Augustine, for the support of miscreants, whose hands are yet reeking with the blood of our countrymen.

The public feeling was in consequence wound up to such a pitch, that a party of citizens boarded the vessel in the stream at night, and so damaged the cargo, as to defeat the voyage. On the following day a town meeting was held, when the inhabitants, with the exception of nine persons, entered into fixed and determined resolutions, to hold up to public scorn and execration, any person or persons who should be engaged, directly or indirectly, in supplying the enemy with provisions, by which they may be enabled to extend their cruelties and baneful influence. But it is to be lamented that there are a few individuals to be found, who in degradation to the American character, would wade through the innocent blood of their countrymen for the lustre of gain. Such men would not hesitate to hazard reputation, yield the love of country, and prostrate national honor; nay, any thing held sacred by men of principle and patriotism, for the paltry acquisition of a few cents in the price of produce, for the support of a neighboring enemy, who basely employs the vilest species of troops, and hath excited the ruthless savages to acts of hostilities. Already have their scalping knives been stained with the innocent blood of our citizens.

It is not to be supposed that men, living among us, not only hostile to the government, but deaf to the dictates of humanity, will be suffered to have any agency in the perpetration of misdeeds; those who attempt it must look to the consequences.

Col. Newnan was to have marched on the 13th inst. against the Alachua Indians with 115 men; the rest of his men were sick. Whether the occurrence on the 11th has effected the arrangement or not, I have not learned.

From the AURORA.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

MR. DUANE—The English riders and advocates are busily employed in representing the extension of time in the licences granted by the board of trade of Great Britain for shipping manufactures, as an evidence of a friendly and pacific disposition towards the U. States. This is indeed the climax of impudence. Is it for our benefit? "Charity begins at home," is a maxim well known and rigidly practised in England. The fact has at length reached her incredulous ears, & she has taken the alarm, she believes we have infant manufactures on foot, and is determined, if possible, to destroy them in the bud—sometimes by fire, but most generally by inundating the markets, have been recommended, with what success we see by the measures she has adopted—there is in this new license system more than meets the eye—a short expose may suffice for the present.

That she grants the farther favor of allowing us to ship under her licences, flour &c. to feed her own army and fleet, is now ascertained—he direct, immediate and certain benefit she derives is obvious, but other and much greater contingent advantages are expected to result. Specie cannot be bro't from Spain in return for flour, for it is prohibited, and if permitted who would be mad enough to try the experiment? Could those expect to pass in safety with bags of dollars in time of war, who could not escape being robbed of bags of coffee or any thing else, in time of peace? It would be worth 75 per cent. to insure specie from Cadiz to the U. States—but that is guarded against, the British cortex forbid it—what course

then will this new fangled form of licensing lead to? It is very plain—he proceeds of all provisions, money, must be remitted to England, and cannot be drawn for, as the concerned will say, without a great loss in exchange; tho' that is calculated and known when the flour is shipped; what then will be said and done? A most distressing picture will be drawn of the embarrassed state of commerce and the distress of the merchants. Petitions and prayers, pleas and pretexts without end, and without foundation, will be set up, to remove or relax the non-importation law, and enrich a few at the expence of the many, and give another damper to our own infant manufactures; the importers who have gained from 100 to 300 per cent. profit on their late operations will be more strongly induced to clamor against that law, and having an adverse interest to their country, they will gladly unite with the British agents and riders to paralyze every effort of our own government intended to compel the British to acknowledge our rights and redress our wrongs. Englishmen will continue to cry, let us "turn them out, turn them out, turn them out," and dry good merchants join in the chorus.

As to those new invented patents for dividing the people and prolonging the war, called "licences," no doubt that according to all known laws of nations, every vessel on board which they are found, is, with her cargo, justly liable to confiscation—double papers have ever been considered a sufficient cause of condemnation. Our laws define the papers our vessels shall have to sail under, other documents obtained by a foreign interest in another country must work a forfeiture.

As to exportation, if our interest, if the voice of the nation, be in favor of using licences for our produce, let them be adopted on equitable principles, the southern and eastern states will then participate in the advantage, and if they cannot, is it to be supposed their representatives will tolerate a course of commerce by which the middle states are to be enriched, and Britonized at the expence of their neighbors? Every free American must with indignation reject the pretension of the enemy, exclusively to licence and to regulate our trade: No, "Congress have power to regulate (our) commerce," and if expedient will make an arrangement, allowing every vessel to take one third of her cargo in provisions, of which fish must form a part, one third in tobacco, and one third in cotton—these are our manufactures and we can compel the enemy by his own wants to licence their passage to places of depot, to the markets of nations not at war with us.

AN AMERICAN.

Philadelphia, 2d Oct. 1812.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Raleigh Post-Office, on the 30th of September, 1812.

- MARY Anderson, Philip Beasly, Warner Barns, James Blake, Anderson Bagley, John Bledsoe, Jacob Brooks, Mark Barker, William Baugh, John Cheves, Hinton Curtis, Margaret Craven, Jonathan Chitenden, Geo. Cole, Nancy Chapman, Lieut. Wm. J. Cowan, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Mark Cole, Nathaniel Dunn, Mr. Darnel, John Davis (late Sheriff), Robert T. Dodd, Wm. Dillard, Jas. Edin, James Fish, Roger Fitch, Peter Ferguson, Anthony Frank, Joshua Fletcher, Joel Ferguson, Henry A. Ginzard, Elias Gay, Angus Gilchrist, Lucy Hobby, Rev. W. W. Hill, Edward Hocut, William Hobbs, Joseph Hopkins, Jesse Howell, John Harris, Navy Hill, James Huckaby, Cayton D. Jordan, Bathany Jones, Amos Jones, Nathaniel Jones (C. T.) 2, Sarah Jones, William Johnson 2, Willie Jones, Josiah Jones, Henry Jones, Judges of the Circuit Court, Mrs. Mary Kiscaddon, H. Lassiter, Jehu Lowrie, Richard Long, Miss Susan Lee, George Luther, Moses Lassner, Richard Leaven, Rachel Locant 2, Edmund Lane, Mr. Lawrence, John Moore, Stephen Miller, Joseph Montgomery, William Maner, Turner McRayville, Wm. Mabery, Frederick Matthews, David Martin, Maria Nash, Thomas Pate, Rev. J. Parfily, Elizabeth Palfam, Thomas Patney, Lewis Peffer, Lewis Page jun. Thomas Price, Cha's C. Pritchard, Griffin Randle, Willington Richardson, William Robson, Mr. Royter, Lewis Rowland, Thomas Robinson, James D. Riley, Mrs. Abbey Rice, Thomas Ryland, Wm. Smith, Aaron Suggs, Sally Stevens, John Seagraves 2, Tho's Sorrel, Joseph Shaw, Linton Temple, Solomon Thompson, Alfred Taylor, Major Theobald Taylor 2, Wm. Upchurch, John Wheeler, Matthias Williams, Allen Wilkins, Patsy Warren, Jordan Worsham, Matthew Wyatt, Isaham Williams, John Yasey.

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