From Mu. GALDATIN's letter to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (which we have not room for entire) we gather the following facts, and opinions of the Secretary on the subject of the lateimportations of British Goods, and the Bonds given therefor by our merchants, viz:-

t. That the bonds given for the value of the goods imported, will fall short of 18 millions of dollars, exclusively of the bonds given for duties, and which may be estimated at five millions of dollars.

2. That of the importations heretofore made, about three eights in value were in vessels which sailed from England between the 29d of June and 1st of August last, and the residue in vessels which sailed subsequent to the month of July.

That the importation falls generally far short of the ordinary former annual importation from G. Britain, and of the actual bemand for most species of the merchandize imported; and that the goods are accordingly generally sold at on advance greater than the usual profils of importers. In the language of the Secretary, " the difference constitutes an extraordinary profit, and is a tax levied on the community by the persons who have imported the merchandize contrary to law; which extra profit or wax is solely due to the non-importation act continuing in force with respect to all other persons and importations."

4. That of the forfatures accrued, one half is by law vested in the Custom house officers or informers, and the other half in the United States.

" 5. The opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury is " that the one half of the forfeitures which would otherwise fall to the share of the collectors aught to be remitted; but that, with respect to the one half belonging to the U. S. justice to the community requires that when remitted, at lesst an equivalent may be secured to the public for the extra profit, beyond that on common importations, which arises from the continuance of the non-importation act."

If the report of the Committee of Ways and Means is sanctioned by Congress, and the whole subject left to the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, we may presume, of course, that the above opinion will be enforced.

GENERAL SMYTH TO THE

Soldiers of the Army of the Centre.

Companions in Arms!

The time is at hand when you will cross the stream of Nisgara, to conquer Canada, and to secure the peace of the American frontier.

You will enter a country that is to be one of the United States. You will arrive among a people who are to become your fellow citizens. It is not against them that we come to make war. It is against that Government which holds them as vassals.

You will make this war as little as possible distressful to the Canadian people. If they are peaceable, they are to be secure in their persons and in their property, as far as our imperious neces sities will allow.

Private plundering is absolutely forbidden. Any soldier who quits his rank to plunder on the field of battle, will be punished in the most exemplary manner.

But your just rights as soldiers will be maintained. Whatever is booty by the usages of war, you shall have. All horses belonging to Artillery and Cavstry; all waggons and teams in public service, will be sold for the benefit of the captors. Public stores will be secured for the service of the U.States. The government will, with justice, pay you the value.

The horses drawing the Light Artillery of the enemy, are wanted for the service of the U. States. I will order two hundred dollars for each to be paid to the party who may take them.

I will also order forty dollars to be paid for the arms and spoils of each savage warrior, who shall be killed.

Soldiers ! You are amply provided for war. - You are superior in number to the enemy. Your strength and activity are greater. Your weapons are longer. The regular soldiers of the enemy are generally old men, whose best years have been spent in the sickly cli mate of the West Indies, They will not be able to stand before you, when you charge with the bayonet.

You have seen Indians, such as those hired by the British, to murder women and children, and kill and scalp the wound d. You have seen their dances and grimaces, and heard their yells. Can you fear them? No. You hold

them in the utmost contempt. Volunteers I Disloyal and traitorous men have endeavored to dissuade you from doing your duty. Sometimes they say, if you enter Canada, you will be held to service for hive years. At others they say, you will not be furnished with supplies. At other times they say, that if you are wounded, the Govern-Hring the glorious Revolution which

The just and generous course pursued by the government towards the Vofunteers who fought at Tippecanee, furnishes an answer to the last objection. The others are too absurd to deserve

Volunteers ! I esteem your generous and patriotic motives. You have made sacrifices on the alter of your country. You will not suffer the enemies of your fame to mislead you from the parts of duty and honor, and deprive you of the esteem of a grateful country. You will shun the eternal infamy that awaits the man, who having come within the sight of the enemy, basely shrinks in the moment of trial.

Soldiers of every corps ! It is in your power to petrieve the honor of your country; and to cover yourselves with glory. Every man who performs a gellant action, shall have his name made known to the nation. Rewards and honor await the brave. Infamy and contempt are reserved for cowards, Com pshions in arms! You come to van quish a valiant foe. I know the choice you will make. Come on, my heroes ! And when you attack the enemy's batteries, let your rallying words be, " The cannon lost at Detroit or Death."

POLITICAL.

THE FRIENDS OF PEACE.

It is high time that the party which usarp this title should be stripped of their borrowed plumes. We had no conception that they would pretend to claim this distinction after the facts, disclosed by the late Executive communications to Congress, had become public and notorious. Whilst our administration had recommended war on our part, as a mean of obtaining honorable peace-war having been waged by the enemy against us for three antecedent years-the Junto men (observe, readers, we do not say the Federalists-those who feel sensibility to their country's rights and indignation at her wrongs but the Junto men, who had nearly exhausted the Billingsgate vocabulary in terms of vituperation against their government for imbecility and want of spirit; these very men immediately became the fast Friends of Peace. Now, that our administration have practically proven their sincerity in declaring war for the purpose of obtaining peace-now that they have proved that they in fact are the " friends of peace;" why do not the same party, consistent at least in inconsistency, " cry havoc and let loose the dogs of war?" Not they truly; with them there is a principle of action superior even to their spirit of opposition. It is that which the British government too highly appreciates, when it speaks of its " friends in Congress." In a word, it is predilection for Britain.

"There is no cover large enough to hide itself," says an old Spanish proverb, appropriately quoted the other day by a Member of Congress. If they be genuine Friends of Peace, they must become supporters of an administration which has made such unexampled efforts to obtain it; if they do not, they must throw off the mask, and assume a character more appropriate to their views than that they counterfeit. Let them, if they please, call themselves " Friends of Neutrality;" from their own mouths we know that they are so, although they dare not answer to that watchword, because they know in what light those are viewed who declare themselves " neutral," when their country is at war. The time is coming when these disguises will not avail; the hour now is, when there can be but two parties in relation to the war-the friends and the enemies of their country's independence.

The question of re-colonization is again presented to the American people. Can they hesitate what side to take? Honest and honorable men may differ as to the conduct of the war ; they might even have differed. He basely traduces our Government as to its original expediency; but not, it seems to us, as to its present necessity. How could war be avoided? How can we now terminate it? Only by a surrender of rights inseparable from the character of sove. reignty; only by a base submission to the terms our enemy might dictate, in the arrogance of spirit her supposed supremacy of naval power begets. The friends of peace, tuen, who are not the friends of the present administration, are friends to submission and advocates of the slavish doctrines of non-resistance, which were so deservedly odious du-

It has given us pleasure to find, that no difference of opinion appears to exist amongs, American Federalists and Republicans as to the conduct of the British government. Its friends and agents in this country may palliate and even dare to defend its conduct; but the sentiment of those gentlemen of the Federal party who love their country, who have a feeling for its wrongs, is of a widely different character. With their gov. ernment, we believe their suffrage would be given for an honorable An Act further to prolong the continuance of peace, or a vigorous prosecution of the war. These being the alternatives, who can refuse to aid his government in prosecuting the one to obtain the other? Nat. Int.

Clerical and Political Insanity.

The Rev. Dr. Parish, of Massachusetts, has published a political sermon, which he delivered last July, which is filled with falsehood, profigate falsehood from beginning to end; with traitorous and impious sentiments, at which every good and noble feeling of the human heart shudders with astonishment and horror. This federal Clergyman whose blasphemous principles cannot fail to draw upon his head the vengeance of insulted Heaven, and the curses of every honest man in Christendom: this sacrilegious preacher, whose feet pollute and whose lips prophane the Holy Temple of Religion; this impious madman in speaking of the war and of Great Britain exclaims that " her banners will wave victorious, WHILE THE BLOOD OF HER ENÉMIES WILL FLOW TO THE HORSES' BRIDLES, and the flesh of their vassal kings furnish a SUPPER for all the Vultures of Heaven!" And is this the benevolent language of federal religion? Is this that language, which in the New England pulpits, and on the floor of Congress, tells us of the impiety ofwar teaches us "to love our enemies," and deprecates the effusion of human blood. Yes! this is New-England federal religion; a religion that " swells the song of praise" to England's bloody deeds, that rejoices to behold " the blood of her enemies flowing to the horses bridles," and see the Vultures of Heaven supping on their mangled lacerated, lifeless bodies! This is that religion which thirsts for the blood of all who dare resist the monstrous despotism of Britain and which weeps at the prospect of the triumph and glory of America! The heart sickens at the horrid sentiments uttered by this clerical madman. The Rev. Preacher pronounces the

contest with England to be " a nefarious warfare,"a" war with the lamb," with " the chosen faithful" of the Al mighty; he solemnly declares that it is " nothing more nor less than a license given by a VIRGINIA VAS. SAL OF THE FRENCH EMPE ROR to the people of England authorising them in legal form to destroy the property of NEW ENGLAND; and adjures his disciples to " FOR BID this war to proceed in New Eng. land," and to " proclaim an HONO RABLE neutrality !"-He calls the brave militia who have taken up arms to defend their country, to vindicate a cause than which none more just ever called forth the courage of man; he calls these patriotic heroes by the degrading appellation of" drafted conscripts."-He says, " our country is now preserved like the prophet in the den of Babylon; THE ROYALLY. ONS DISDAIN to devour the inno. cent victim." He asserts that " it is this moment owing to the forbearance the CLEMENCY, the MAGNANIMI-TY of the ENGLISH, that our cities are not burning from Maine to Georgia;" " that a million of people are not wandering over the ashes of their dwellings, without a home, without employment, without bread," by saying that "it can wush its SUB. JECTS, but cannot afford them seeurity." He compares the President to Nero, who set fire to Rome, merely to enjoy this spectacle of misery, and " played his harp and sung the woes of falling Troy, amid the roar of flames, the crash of falling temples and palaces, the cries of mothers calling for their children, and the shricks of thousands expiring in the fire!"

Callous to truth indeed, dead to patriotism, to reason, morality and religion, must have been that congregation, who could patiently listen to a man uttering the language, and sentiments we have feebly described from

ment will not provide for you by pen- [created this people an independent | the sacred pulpit. But let the rever- it end madman peaceably pursue his career of folly, treason, political and religious phreazy. His sermons and his writings will open the eyes of many an honest federalist, who will quit ranks filled and headed by such impi ous zealots and treacherous citizens, and cleave to the standard of their American.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

the Mint at Philadelphia.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Ameri. ca, in Congress assembled, That the Act, entitled 'An Act concerning the Mint,' approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and one, is hereby revived and continued in force and operation, for the further term of five years, after the fourth of Maren, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. December 2, 1812 --- APPROVED. JAMES MADISON.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the Tract whereon Peyton Wood formerly lived, in Granville County, lying on the main road which leads from Williamsborough to Goshen, Red House, &c. This place is very notable and worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a stand for any kind of public business. By nature it is handsome, and with proper improvements might be made elegant. The soil and water are good, and timber abundant. Incontains 380 acres, all clear of rocks, hills on mountains, and about 300 young peach trees. The buildings are old and not valuable. For further information the premises may be viewed and enquiry made of JOHN CRAIC.

Orange County, near Chapel Hill, 89 St December 1, 1812.

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL BE SOLD. On the 8th day of January nex, at the Court. House in Tyrrell County, for ready money, the following a racis or pieces of land, or so much thereof as shall be of sufficient | wills and granting letters of Administration. value to pay the taxes due thereon for 1811,

and cost of advertising the same, viz. 275 acres given in by John Alexander, sen. 200 do given in by Abraham Dunston. 12,000 do given in by Snoad B. Carraway,

for Collins, Allen and Dickerson. 5777 do given in for Josiah Collins. 13,625 do given in for John G. Blount. 103 do given in by Sarah Hatfield. 404 do given in by John Phelps. 364 do given in for Gracy Brown. 9500 do given in for George Polleck. 740 do given in for John Scott, 19394 do given in by John Swain 5500 do given in by Samuel Woodland. 33 do not given in for Edward Parkin's 80 do not given in by Mathias Tolar.

100 do not given in by John Sleight: 100 do not given in by James Pelsue. 100 do not given in by John Suly. 33 do given in by Adkins Massey. JESSE ALEXANDER, Sh'f. November 17, 1812,

> For Sale. THELAND

We sereon I now live, -the former Residence of

Green Duke, senior, ONG known for its healthiness and beauty of situation. This Tract of Land is

supposed to contain 3600 acres; and situated within 7 miles of Warrenton-its convenience to which affords a ready Sale for all surplus produce. There is on the Tract a large quantity of excellent Wheat and Tobacco Land. On Fishing Creek, which intersects this Land, there is a very valuable Saw and Grist Mill -Convenient to the former there is a large quantity of excellent timber, and its convenience to Wairenton affords a ready sale for the Lumber. On the Mill Stream is at least 100 A. cres of Bottom Land, a large proportion of which is finely adapted for meadow.

5000 dollars will be required in advancepayments for the balance will be made accommodating. Wheat will be put in, and the Plantation be delivered in complete order for the working of 15 or 20 hands.

LEWIS P. DUKE. Warren, N. C. Oct. 20, 1812.

EXCHANGE

Old Six Per Centais Deferred Stocks

DURSUANT to the Act of Congress, enti-L tled "An Act suthorising a Subscription " for the OLD SIX PER CENT and Deferw red Stocks, and providing for the exchange " of the same," passed on the 6th day of July, 1812, books will be opened on the 1st day of October next, at the Treasury, and at the several loan offices, and will continue open till the 17th day of March next, for receiving Subscriptions, of the Old Six Per Cent. and Deferred Stocks, in the manner prescribed by the said act. New Certificates, bearing interterest from the 1st day of the quarter in which the Subscription shall be made, at the rate of Six Per Centum Per Annum, payable quarter yearly, for the unredeemed amount of principal of the Old Six Per Centum and Deferred Stocks which may be Subscribed, will be issued at the Treasury or at the Loan Offices res pectively where the Old Stock Subscribed may at the same time stand credited. The New Stock will be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the 31st day of December, 1824; but no reimbursement will be made except for the whole amount of the Stock standing at the time, to the credit of any proprietor, on the books of the Treasury or of the Commissioners of Loans respectively, nor till after at least six months previous public notice of such intended feimburgement.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department Sectember 10, 1812

Land in Warren.

Will sell, or barter for Lands in West. Tennessee, the Tract of Land lying in Warren County, in the fork of Fishing Creek and Shocco, containing 432 acres, 160 of which are cleared, under good fences, and in

A forther description of the Land is deemed innecessary—suffice it to say, it is surpassed by none in the neighbourhood in the advanta. ges of its situation and the fertility of its soil.

The Dwelling House is 28 by 18 feet, and will have borge repairs sufficient to render a small family comfortable. There is a Granary, Smoke house, Corn-cr &, &c.

Also, about 500 acres of unimproved Land, in the upper part of Hailax County, not very fertile, but the beauty and healthiness of in situation, and the excellent range which is would furnish, would nike a pleasant Sum. mer Retreat for any Gentleman living in the EDMUND JONES. low Conurry. Rancom's Bridge, Oct 9.

BOOT SHOP.

MESSRS, KENNON & BRAME

TAVING committed to my care the super. I intendance of their Werkmen next door above Messis Hayword & Cooke's Siote on Favetteville street, expect to nave made by the meeting of the General Assembly one hundred pair of fashional le EOO15, ca cuied in a faithful mannet, which will be sold on very reasonable terms for Cash

JOHN HOLLOWAY. Ruleigh, Sept. 15, 1812

THE SUBSCRIBER.

DEING desirous to remove mio the Coun. D try, offers the HOUSE and LOTS which he now occupies in Germanton, for sale. He deems it unnecessary to give a particular description, as he supposes any person inclinable to purchase, will view the premises, suffice it to say, that the advantages which this Property possesses, either as to local situation of convenient improvements, for a Store or Tavern, are edual, if not superior, to any in the place, and perhaps not surpassed by any in the upper country.

Cash or Negroes will be expected in pay. ment, and possession g ven when verrequired. ANDREW BOWMAN. Stakes County, June 20.

NOTICE.

THE Subser, bers having qualified as Administrators to the estate of THOMAS SI. MONTON, dec'd, give notice to all persons having demands against the estate of the said Thomas Simonton to present them for payment within the time required by an Act of Assembly entitled, "An act concerning proving of and to prevent frauds in the management of intestates' estates;" other wise they will be bar. red of recovery by the operation of the said THO'S CRAWFORD. Adm'rs

Nov. 24, 1812. THE SUBSCRIBERS having qualified as Administratrix and Aministrator on the Estate of the late RICHARD TROTTER, request all those having any claims on said estate to present them properly anthenticated to the Administrator, at his store-house in Sal sbury, where he is at all times prepared to liquidate the same. All those innebted to the said Estate are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, and pay or renew their notes with satisfactory security, otherwise they will shortly be placed in the hands of an Officer for

MOSES A. LOCKE, Adm'r Nov. 14, 1812.

Hawfield Academy.

JANE TROTTER, Adm'x,

THE Subscriber intends opening a School in the neighborhood of the Rev'd Wni. Pairley and James Mebane, Esq. on the first Monday in January next; where will be aught, Reading, Writing, Arishmetic, Eng. lish Grammar, the Latin & Greek Languages, Philosophy, &c. The prices of Tuition will be, for Reading, Writing & Arithmetic, \$8 English Grammar,

Latin & Greek, Geography, &c. 16 Hoarding may be had in good houses for a low price. The healthiness of the situation, the respectability of the neighborbad, together with the particular attention which will be paid to the Tuition and morals of Youth, are sufficient inducements to give encouragement to this new institution.

JOHN H. PICKARD. Orange, Nov. 26.

Samuel C. Brame, & Co. DETURN their grateful acknowledgements

to their friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement they have been favored with since commencing business in this place, and inform them that they are now receiving from Norfolk. A Large Supply of Groceries,

Bought with Cash, which will be sold about the Petersburg prices, with the addition of care riage-and in a few days will have opened,

An Elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Well laid in. All of which will be offered at very fair prices; and having determined to become permanently settled in Raleigh, have made such arrangements as will always enable them to supply those who favor them with their custom, on the lowest terms. Raleigh, October 28, 1812.

CHARLES PARISH,

DETURNS his grateful acknowledgements It to his friends and the public, for the libe. ral encouragement they have given him heretofore, in his line of business, and informs them that his large and commodious Three Story Brick Building, at the Sign of

THE EAGLE, North of the State-House, is now in complete order to receive Boarders and Tiquellerswhere he earnestly solicits a continuance of their patronage. He pledges himself that no. thing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction to all those who favor him with their custor. Honest and active servants alone will be engaged; and his Stables will perhaps be excelled by none.

N. B. An ICE HOUSE and BATHING LROOMS will be constructed by the next Sea

Raleigh, July 1, 1812.