

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Army of the United States the following Privates in the 2d Regiment of Artillery: EDMUND BALDWIN, JAMES M. CHAMBERS, ABNER HUNTER, WM. HOLIFIELD, L. LEA, SAMT GARNER, JOHN BURKS, and JAMES HUNTER. Baldwin was born in...

The above Reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of the said Deserters in any Officer in the Army, or Ten Dollars, besides all reasonable expences, will be given for any one of them.

S. DONOHO, Captain 2d Artillery.

BARGAINS IN LAND.

On Wednesday the 10th day of March next, to be sold on the premises.

THAT valuable PLANTATION and LANDS whereon Edwin Watkins, dec'd late of Duplin county, lately lived, on Gu-shen, and on both sides of the main Road, being about 70 miles from Newbern. A credit of two years will be given, on paying in direct from the end of the first year, and giving obligations with approved security.

A credit of six months for the Negroes and other property, by giving notes with approved security. On complying with the conditions, the purchasers may take immediate possession of the property.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to settle their accounts, by payment or by note; and all notes that are due, and have been standing over one year, must be immediately paid or renewed. And all who have claims against said Estate, are requested to bring them forward in proper order for settlement within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred from recovery by the Act of Assembly provided in that case.

JOHN WATKINS, } Ex'rs,
JAS. REARDON, }

Jan. 23. 31

NOTICE.

ON or about the 27th of January last, I gave a Note of Hand to John Roberts, son of John, for Three Hundred Dollars, made payable the 9d instant. I hereby forwarn all persons from trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it, inasmuch as it was fraudulently obtained.

Feb. 3, 1813. DUR. ROGERS.

WANTED.

TWO JOURNEMEN SHOEMAKERS, who are good workmen, to whom constant employ and generous wages will be given.

Fayetteville, Jan. 28. THOS. HACKITT.

THE IMPORTED HORSE



STRAP,

IS IN FINE ORDER.

HE will stand the ensuing year at Mr. Probert Collier's, 5 miles from Waynesboro' (on Neuse River) and will cover Mares on his usual accommodating terms. STRAP, for correctness of symmetry, great beauty, performance on the British Turf, acknowledged superior racing blood, and as a Foal-getter, will, I presume, stand in the estimation of un-biassed judges higher than any other Horse in America. Strap has not only come from the best racing stock in England, but of the most large and elegant. His sire, Benning-brough, is 5 feet 3 and a half inches high; Zechariah, full brother to Benningbrough, 5 feet 4 inches; King Fergus, their sire, 5 feet 4 inches, and his sire Eclipse, of such powers as to carry 168 lbs. on his back 4 miles & 350 yards in 8 minutes—only running at his common rate, &c. Highflyer, the sire of Strap's dam, was not only a Horse of uncommon size, (between 5 feet 4 and 5 inches high) but was allowed to have been the best Horse ever in England. Strap's dam produced the Morland Gelding, by Cavendish, Sir Bertrand, by Benningbrough, who was, from his blood and beauty, selected by an agent, to send to a Nobleman in Russia. She is the dam also of Weaver by Shuttle, who at 3 years old, won 6 times, running different courses, for large sums, and never was beat that year. Strap's dam is nearly full sister-in-blood to the dam of Joe and Jack Andrews, two of the most celebrated runners that have ever appeared on the British Turf, &c. Further particulars will be given in due time.

HENRY COTTEN, Taverne, N. C. Nov. 30, 1812.

RALEIGH, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1813.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—We caution our readers against receiving three dollar Notes of the Cape Fear Bank without examination, as we have lately received from a correspondent in one of the western counties of this State, a Counterfeit Note of this denomination; but, after the public is apprized that there is such an existence, we do not think that any person who is in the habit of receiving Notes of the Cape Fear Bank will be in much danger of being imposed upon. The paper of the Note has a thin, dark greasy appearance; the engraving is indifferently executed; the payee's name, Wm. Anderson, and the President and Cashier's names are all badly executed—Persons acquainted with the signature of John Hogg cannot be mistaken; and the signature of the President appears more like John G. than Joshua C. Wright.

In the violent and extraordinary Philippi which Mr. Quincy, from Massachusetts, delivered against the Administration, in the debate on the bill for raising 20,000 additional troops, amongst other things, he said, "That though at last session it was asserted by the friends of the Administration, that here was business enough in the War Office for three Secretaries, yet the whole was at present laid upon Mr. Monroe, in addition to all the important duties which he had to perform as Secretary of State." "Well replied his Colleague, Mr. WIDGERY (a plan honest old merchant) is Mr. MONROE to be censured, because he consents, until an appointment be made, to take this arduous additional duty upon him? In his (Mr. W's) opinion, instead of being censured, Mr. Monroe ought to receive the thanks of the public for his extraordinary exertions. What! (exclaimed he) shall New-England men charge a Virginia with the crime of industry! This is, indeed, monstrous! He had always heard the Southern People charged in the Eastern States with pride and indolence; but he believed this charge, like many others brought against them, is without foundation.—For his part, when he first came to Congress, he came with all his New-England prejudices against his Southern Brethren; he almost concluded they were devils; but, upon acquaintance with the Representatives of those People, he had renounced his unjust prejudices; for he had found amongst them, men as intelligent, as active, as unostentatious, as patriotic and as virtuous, as are to be met with from any of the Eastern or middle States. He hoped, therefore, to hear no more of Southern pride and indolence!"

We cannot help expressing a wish, that other Members from New-England, when they find they have been misinformed with respect to the character of the Southern People, would follow the example of Mr. Widgery, and candidly acknowledge it.—Such a course would tend to do away those prejudices which unhappily exist against us in that country.

Some days ago, the British blockade of the port of New-York was said to be raised; but, by the following article from a northern paper, we find it is resumed:

BLOCKADE OF N. YORK RESUMED.

New-York, Jan. 23. Last evening the pilot boat Yankee came up from Sandy-Hook, and the pilots informed us, that all yesterday, three ships of war and a schooner were within 16 miles of Sandy Hook, which they supposed to be the squadron under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren.

The ship Protection, bound to Norfolk, to load for Portugal, returned last evening, in consequence of the blockade of Sandy Hook, and anchored at Staten-Island.

On Wednesday morning a division of the U States Flotilla under the command of C. Lewis, attempted to proceed to the Hook, but were prevented by the ice, after receiving considerable damage, and having lost their cables and anchors, it was with great difficulty the division was saved from being wrecked on Long-Island; one man had his thigh broke in two places. Another proof of the necessity of a Battery being immediately erected on the Hook. Another attempt, we are told, will be made by C. Lewis to arrive at the Hook, as soon as the damages can be repaired.

A schooner fitted out by the merchants of Boston, and ordered and manned by Com. Rodgers from his squadron, sailed on Thursday week to cruise off Cape Cod, for the protection of the coasting trade. We hope she will give a good account of the Liverpool Packet which has committed such depredations on our coast lately.

On Friday last the President communicated to Congress the following letter from Commodore RODGERS to the Secretary of the Navy, among other documents. The letter shows that this gallant Naval Officer is fully capable of

expressing the inconsistency and impolicy of the enemy's conduct towards Americans, as well as his of compelling her Frigates to take to their heels!

U. S. FRIGATE PRESIDENT.

Boston, January 14, 1813. Sir—Herewith you will receive two muster books, of his Britannic majesty's vessels Moselle and Sappho, found on board the British packet Swallow.

"As the British have always denied that they detained on board their ships of war American citizens, knowing them to be such, I send you the enclosed, as a public document of their own, to prove how illy such an assertion accords with their practice.

"It will appear by these two muster books that as late as August last, about an eighth part of the Moselle and Sappho's crews were Americans; consequently, if there is only a quarter part of that portion on board their other vessels, that they have an infinitely greater number of Americans in their service than any American has yet had an idea of.

"Any further comment of mine on this subject, I consider unnecessary; as the enclosed documents speak but too plainly of themselves.

"I have the honor to be, &c. JNO. RODGERS." The Hon. Paul Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy.

THE ARMY.

Two acts have lately passed Congress which promise to produce an important effect in the course of the next campaign. The first act adds one major to each of the new regiments, and directs an advance to each soldier when recruited of forty dollars. Of these, 16 are a bounty, and 24 a payment in advance on the late increase of pay. The pay to each soldier, before the present session, was five dollars per month. It has been recently raised to eight; the advance of 24 dollars, is to be made out of this increase—so that, in effect, the forty dollars are a bounty. By adding a major to each regiment (having at this time one only) and a third lieutenant to each company, the Government will be enabled to carry on the recruiting business without intermission, even after the regiments are completed.

The second act authorises the President to raise an additional force, at his discretion as to the number, not exceeding 20,000 men, to serve for 12 months. We entertained, at first, some doubt of the policy of this act, lest it might interfere with enlistments into the corps to serve for five years; but explanations which were given in debate were perfectly satisfactory on that head. The superior encouragement given to the 5 years men in bounty, or what is equivalent to it, an advance of pay, and in land, with it, is presumed, secure the filling of those corps in the first instance.

Besides, it appears to be in contemplation of the government to raise the 12 months' men in a way not to interfere with the recruiting for the five years' service. It was said to be intended to raise the twelve month's men, principally in the states contiguous to the theatre of war, and in the parts of those states nearest to the enemy; for example, in Kentucky, Ohio, N. Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, and perhaps in some of the seaport towns most exposed to the enemy, such as Newport, New-York, New-Orleans, &c.—It is supposed, that in the neighbourhood of the enemy, large bodies of respectable citizens will turn out to serve for one campaign, who would not engage to serve for five, or even more than one year. We know that almost the whole of the army near Lake Erie consists of this kind of force, and that strong proofs of a similar spirit, among the inhabitants of the frontier of New-York, Vermont and other States in that quarter nearest the enemy, have been exhibited. From this view it seems probable, that the recruiting of men to twelve months, will not interfere with that for five years. The Executive, having the direction of the whole recruiting business in its hands, may manage it so as to prevent such interference, at least, in any essential degree.

But why raise men for 12 months? Is it not better to raise them for 5 years, or for the war? Undoubtedly it is, if they were to be had. Does any one believe, with all the encouragement given to enlistments for five years, that more than 35,000 men can be raised for that term to be brought into the field in the approaching campaign? Why then attempt to raise more than that number in that way? By adding 20,000, or even 50,000 more, on paper, we shall not get them into service. Is it even probable that we shall raise, in due time for the campaign, the 35,000 men, or nearly that number? It is the fear that we shall not, and that in consequence thereof, the commencement of the campaign will be delayed to a late period, which suggests the idea of some other kind of force in aid of the 5 years men. Shall we rely on militia? We have seen, that whenever it has been proposed, to the militia corps, to pass the line, the constitutional objection is raised, which creates division, and reduces the number for service. The absurdity of having a force in the field, to march to a certain line and halt there, must be evident to every one. The only force to be relied on must be one, willing to go any where, and every where; a force completely trained and well disciplined. Shall we rely on volunteers? The 12 months' men will partake, by the manner in which it is said they will be officered and raised, in a certain degree of

regularity, in practice, as by law completely regular. These corps being raised for a single campaign, to resist an enemy at the door, will be composed of the most respectable of our laboring young men; and the officers appointed to command them being known, esteemed and respected by them, will be obeyed voluntarily. With such corps, discipline, although strict, will yet be the effect of sentiment, rather than compulsion.

Upper Canada.—Several soldiers and others, lately deserted from Canada, represent that province to be in a most deplorable condition. Their supplies from Montreal are cut off by reason of Genl. Chauncey occupying the title of Ontario: that flour and salt were not to be bought at any price. The inhabitants of Upper Canada depended altogether upon our Salt Works for a supply of that article previous to the declaration of war. The British have lately been very actively employed in removing several pieces of field and flying artillery, ammunition wagons, &c. to Fort Erie, from the positions below.

By the latest accounts from Lagaira, it appears that on the 9th of Dec. last, Alex. Scott, Esq. who presented a donation of provisions to the distressed inhabitants of Caracas from our government in June, 1812, has been ordered away from thence by the despotic Spanish monarchists, who have recently conquered the Patriots of that province, together with all other Americans. Out of five vessels that conveyed our donation, four were detained near six months by the Usurpers, during which time they have been nearly destroyed by the worms of those seas, and were obliged to be sacrificed by sale—one only escaped from under their batteries.

The French fleet at Toulon, ready for sea, consists of 5 ships of 120 guns, 2 of 90, 11 of 74 and many frigates. When the wind is suitable for their return, they venture out of port to exercise and manœuvre their men.—They are watched by a strong British squadron.

An Embargo is said to have been laid in France, possibly to conceal the naval preparations for the moment, or to obtain seamen.—The following is given in a London paper as a list of the French fleet lying at Clichang

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Guns, and Status. Includes Charlemagne, Augustus, Ambuscade, Tisite, Dantzig, Illustre, Ceres, Friedland, Declamates, new ship, La Ville de Melon, Duc, Conaveventi, Friesland, Alban, Hooplaar, Trojan, Minerva, Polusk, Eugene, Pacificator, Terpsichore, Hollander, Hussard, Trump, Bulletin, Chatham, Commerce de Lyon.

and one name unknown. Snrperb, and five others of the line, names unknown.

Two French ships of the line and four frigates, it is positively asserted, have sailed from Rochfort, for the coast of the U. States, under the command of Com. La Hall.

A letter from Copenhagen, dated Nov. 2, states that the Emperor of Russia is negotiating a peace with France, which will completely close that country against British commerce. In opposition to this accounts from London say that Bonaparte had sued for an armistice, as preparatory to peace, which was refused him.

MARRIED.

On the 21st ult. at the house of William Rainey Esq near the R-d-house, Caswell Mr. Philip J. Echols to Miss Mary E. Jackson, the former of the above mentioned County, the latter of Lunenburg County Virginia.

On the 21st ult. Mr. Jesse Hudgins, of Gates county, to Miss Mary White, daughter of Capt. White, deceased.

DIED.

On the 22nd inst. at the advanced age of 88, Samuel Ashe, Esq.—This venerable citizen and veteran patriot, expired at his seat on Rocky Point, in N. Hanover county, after a few days illness. A native of this state, he was descended from some of its earliest and most respectable settlers. In heart and in principle, he was purely American, and early imbibed those principles of civil liberty which matured age brought into action. In the earliest stage of resistance to the encroachments of the administration of the mother country upon the rights of the colonists, he appeared conspicuous amongst the most zealous of the American patriots. When measures of hostility were at length resorted to, his arduous cause rose in proportion to the difficulties and dangers of the contest. In constitution unsuited to the field but of a firm intrepid spirit, his energy in counsel, and his fortitude under losses and privations, elevated his character to a high degree of estimation. It would be difficult, at this time, to enumerate all the various departments he filled during the portentous period of the Revolution. It ought not, however to be omitted, that he was a member of the convention which established the existing state constitution; that he had a large share in its formation; and that he was raised to the Judicial Bench, on the first organization of the Judiciary under that constitution. Having acted in the honorable station of Judge for a number of years, he was afterwards elected to the Chief Magistracy of this state for three terms successively. He then retired to private life, from which he was called on a few great occasions by the voice of his country. It may be said with truth of the deceased that though warm in his politics, his friendship for those who were opposed to him in opinion was never, in any instance, extinguished or lessened; that in his domestic circle he was always amiable and always exemplary; that he was a firm believer in the Christian religion, and was pious without ostentation. In fine, his useful life, his numerous virtues, his venerable age, the many high and dignified stations he filled, all crowd on the recollection, and excite strong emotions of regret, affection and reverence.

On the 22nd ult. at Forceport, the residence of Maj. A. D. Moore, George Davis, Esq. aged 50 years.

At Newbern a few days ago, Mrs. Allen, wife of Vane Allen Esq. of that place.

At ten o'clock on the 23d ult. at the residence of his son, in Morrisville, Bucks county, George Clymer, Esq. President of the Bank of Philadelphia.

POSTSCRIPT.

Washington City, Jan. 30, 1813.

A most interesting Report was yesterday introduced into the House of Representatives by the committee of Foreign Relations, preliminary to a Bill of high import to the Relations of this country with Foreign Nations, and to its permanent interests. Taking the Report and the Bill together, as they ought to be received, the one resulting from the other, they present questions highly interesting and momentous.

The injuries received from the enemy are distinctly set forth, and a pledge emphatically given, that no right will ever be surrendered by our government. At the same time that the bill contemplates a measure which will place the demands and the cause of the U. States on the highest and most unquestionable ground, depriving G. Britain of all pretext for persisting in her unjust and iniquitous system of impressment, it distinctly appears, that not only native Americans but naturalized citizens will be fully protected in the enjoyment of the privileges of this free government, and that every riv will be straitened in its support.

The bill for building a frigate at Philadelphia, to be called the Pennsylvania, and a 20 gun ship at the fort of Presque Isle, to be called the Prefigu Isle—the latter to be ready by the first of July & the former by the first of Dec. next, and to be offered to the U. States, has past the H. Representatives of Pennsylvania.

A correspondent of New York writes, that a gentleman who came passenger in the cargo ship Tontine, from Liverpool, informed him that 60,000 militia were enrolled on the establishment of regular troops, and distributed in the different manufacturing towns in England, to keep the inhabitants from rising in arms; that he was at Manchester, where 6000 of them were quartered. The opinion of this gentleman, whose respectability is unquestioned, led our correspondent to the belief that the port of that country would suffer more at this than any previous winter since the war; and in confirmation of this statement, letters from Liverpool, received by the Tontine state that there was not any flour at market. Though we place no reliance on the operations of such influences on the counsils of Britain, yet they may, and we trust will, co-operate with the measures of our government in obtaining that honorable pacification and acknowledgement of our just and unalienable rights, which it is the sole object of the war to obtain.

REDACTED having failed to exhibit the model of his Machine to the Pennsylvania Legislature on the appointed day, and afterwards declined the exhibition of it to that body altogether, has produced much doubt as to the reality of his Perpetual Motion.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

On motion of Mr. D. R. Williams, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, on the bill supplementary to the act for arming and equipping the militia of the U. States.

[This bill provides, in its first section a further appropriation of 400,000 dollars annually for arming the whole body of the militia of the U. States, in addition to sums already in like manner permanently appropriated. The five next sections are mere detail on this head. The 6th section and the remainder of the bill provides for the classification of the militia of the United States, into three classes, the minor, to consist of those between 18 and 21 years of age; the junior, of those between 21 and 31; and the senior, of those between 31 and 45, &c.]

M. Tallmadge spoke in opposition to it, and concluded by moving to strike out the first section.

Mr. Williams replied to M. Tallmadge, and opposed the motion to strike out the first section, which was negatived.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House without amendment.

Friday, Jan. 29.

Mr. Grundy, from the committee of Foreign Relations, made a long report on that subject, which shall appear in our next.

The report concludes by recommending the passage of a bill "for the regulation of seamen on board the public vessels and in the merchant service of the U. States."

The bill was twice read and committed. The report was ordered to lie on the table, and 5000 copies were ordered to be printed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill supplementary to the act for arming the militia, and for classing the same.

Sturdy amendments were proposed to the bill, some of which were adopted and others negatived. Among those agreed to, was one moved by Mr. Williams, authorizing the establishment of four additional arsenies.

And the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house went into a committee on the bill making remuneration to the officers and crew of the Constitution frigate for the capture and necessary destruction of the British frigate Guerriere. On motion of Mr. Bassett, the blank was filed with 100,000 dollars.

The committee then reported the bill, and the House having agreed to the appropriation, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

AMERICAN PRIZES.

3 S. Brig Recovery from Quebec for Jamaica, with a cargo of fish, slaves &c. sent into Boston, by the U. S. brig Argus. 316 Brig Lucy and Alida, a very valuable prize to the Revenge of Norfolk, and sent to that port. The brig was first taken by the General Armaments, of New York, captured by the British letter of marque ship Antonio de Lopez, and then fallen in with the Revenge by whom she was sent into port. She has a full cargo of dry goods. The schooner sent in Savannah by the U. S. Brig Moore (see No. 314) is said to worth 60,000 dollars. 317 S. Brig, 3-9. Three vessels captured by the privateer Jack's Favor, of New-York.