

An Overseer Wanted
A LIBERAL price will be given for an industrious man, without family, of moral character, who can come with a good recommendation to oversee and work with four or five hawks.
JOHN WHITAKER,
5 miles S. of Raleigh, Dec. 2.

Fulling-Mills.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has got two FULLING-MILLS of excellent repair—one within 12 and the other 14 miles west of Hillsborough Meeting House—that he carries on the business in all its branches and has procured a complete assortment of different colors of dyeing. He will dress cloth this season in the best manner, for 20 cents per yard, when all others in the county have from 25 to 30 cents per yard, and will attend at his usual places, viz. Mr. Nathaniel Norfleet's in Person county, and Henry Thompson's in H. H. county, for the purpose of receiving and delivering cloth—Orders punctually attended to and with dispatch.
ROBERT MURRAY,
Orange, Nov. 19.

CAUTION.
THE Public are hereby cautioned against taking any kind of transfer of a paper purporting to be a Note of Hand, given by Josiah Rogers to Abasium Rogers for the sum of three hundred dollars, attested by James M. Nash, jun. such papers twelve months after date: as I do not intend to pay it unless compelled by law, for the following reasons: 1st, that there was no consideration whatever received in consequence of said Note; 2d, that the obligee was not in his proper mind at the time the note was given.
JAS. H. ROGERS,
Ex'or of the last will & testament of Josiah Rogers, dec.
Chatham, Nov. 12, 1813.

2000 Dollars Reward.
BANK OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.
I Having been, some time since, discovered that the Notes of this Bank, of the denomination of Ten Dollars, had been counterfeited and put into circulation, a Reward of One Thousand Dollars was offered for the apprehension and conviction of the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of the said Forgery and the holders of Bills of that denomination were requested to bring them in to be exchanged at the Bank. It now appears, that the FIVE Dollar Bills of this Bank, have been, also, counterfeited, and some of the Forged Bills are in circulation—and from the similarity of their execution, it is probable the same persons or persons, were engaged in the counterfeiting of both Bills. I am therefore authorized, by the Board of Directors, to offer a Reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be paid to any person or persons, who shall apprehend, and convict the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of either or both of the above mentioned counterfeit Five and Ten Dollar Bills, and the holders of Bills of this Bank, of those two denominations, are requested to send them in, to the Bank, to be exchanged.
40 THO. W. BACOT, Cashier.
November 6.

Lands for Sale.
TO BE SOLD AT VENDUE,
At the House of Alexander Terrans, in Redell county, on Monday the 24th day of January next, the remaining Lands of the estate of Alexander Worke, dec. to wit:
About 110 acres of land, on the waters of Davidson's Creek, near Centre Meeting House, in Iredell county, on which is an elegant Dwelling House, with necessary out houses, formerly the residence of Col. Worke.
About 157 acres of land, on Davidson's Creek, near the aforesaid tract.
Two small surveys, containing about 87 acres, near the aforesaid tract.
223 acres of land in Mecklenburg county, formerly the property of Andrew Alexander, 409 acres of land, lying on second Broad River, in the county of Rutherford.
A sale will positively be made of the shares of all those who do not forward the same before the 24th day of January next.
A liberal credit will be given, and bonds with approved security required. Any further information will be given on the day of sale.
40 M. STOKES, Atty.
for the Heirs of Col. Worke.
Nov. 8th, 1813.

Raleigh and Newbern Stages.
SCOTT & HELM, propose starting within a short time, a new line of Stages, to run weekly from Raleigh to Washington's Store, where it will meet Mr. The Bell's time from Newbern. The Stages will leave Raleigh for Newbern every Monday at 11 A. M. meet at Washington's Store every Tuesday at 12 A. M. and return to both places on Wednesday at 8 P. M. Fare to Washington's Store, 6 dollars from thence to Newbern, 6; and in proportion for intermediate distances.
P. S. CASH will be given for 5 or 6 good Stage Horses, on application to Wm. Scott Raleigh.
November 5.

State of North-Carolina,
STOKES COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law—October Term, 1813
George Hauser, Chairman } Original Attachment
vs. }
Henry Worley. } Levied on lands
IN this case it is ordered that advertisement be made in the Raleigh Register three weeks successively, that the defendant enter his appearance, reply to the default levied on, read or demur within the first three days of next term, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
TUOMAS T. ARMSTRONG,
Teste.

Taken up,
On the 18th day of November,
BY Philip Honey, of Guilford County, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high—Right hind leg white, bob tail, and his mane reached in several places—The owner is requested to come forward and take him away.
December 1.

state; where Liberty is the stake, they are not to be "deterred" from the course which principle and feeling equally prescribe.
There are many other questions connected with our present state of war, which cannot but claim the immediate attention of Congress; among these, besides the general military provisions which may be necessary, will be the organization of some force to substitute that whose term of service expires early in the next year, having been raised for twelve months only. To the wisdom and experience of those who preside over our military affairs, we very willingly confide the designation of the nature of this force; but we think it must be obvious to every one, from the experience we have had, that the term of enlistment ought to be extended beyond that originally fixed by law for the twenty regiments last authorized. Another measure, directly relating to the present war, which will force itself on the attention of Congress, is that of putting a stop, some way or other, to the traitorous intercourse with the enemy, the extent and progress of which become every day more and more notorious. We are aware that this is a topic of much delicacy, and on which it will be difficult to adopt salutary regulations without at the same time offending deep-rooted prejudices, but it is to be hoped, that its difficulty will not deter the Legislature from an attempt to cure the evil, which they shrunk from publishing when pointed out to their consideration at a former session.

The recent subjugation of the Northern Indians, and the origin and progress of the war with those in the South, will, we should think, force conviction on the minds of our legislators, of the necessity of a change in the policy, heretofore pursued towards those infuriated wretches; of courting their amity, and subsidizing their ferocity. We have warmed the adder in our bosom, and he has stung us in return. Let the serpent's teeth be drawn. Let all the savages now no longer treacherous friends but conquered foes, be compelled to retire beyond some fixed boundary, and there amongst each other practise that deceit and treachery which ought never again to be trusted to our injury. If we mistake not, a project of this kind was, last winter, in agitation among some of the Western Members, but was not so far matured as ever to take the form of a definite proposition. A year's experience gained since that day, we should imagine, cannot but have made many converts to the design.

In relation to the territory of East Florida, the source of the recent commotions among the Southern Indians, it is our opinion, with much deference to that of those who are better informed, that something decisive ought to be done immediately. The proposition to occupy it on certain contingencies was rejected by the Senate two or three sessions ago, from perhaps too great a reliance on the good disposition of the Spanish authorities. But what was then prophecy, is now history. The contingency specified has occurred: East Florida is in the interest, if not in the possession, of an enemy. Pensacola has been the storehouse and arsenal of the hostile Indian tribes in the South, as York and Malden were in the North. The enemy's cruizers have also been permitted to carry our vessels into that port as prizes. It is high time, therefore, that it be no longer suffered to remain a harbor for smugglers, and spies for concealed traitors and open enemies. The best of such terms as inolest the borders of Florida ought to be broken off, and it had better be done before than after the enemy actually obtain possession of it. For it will certainly come to that at last; if we do not occupy it, the enemy will.

The continued triumphs of our arms on the Atlantic and Inland Seas, will entitle our Navy more and more to the favour of the Representatives of the nation; but it is scarcely to be expected when so much remains to be accomplished under former acts, that a further increase will be authorized at the next session—and for the reason merely, that it could not be executed if authorized. It is probable, however, that some provision will be made for obtaining a regular supply of timber, and that some important arrangements in the detail of the service, consequent on the increase which has taken place, will come under consideration.

We have thus briefly passed in review a few of those matters which we think will prominently present themselves to the view of Congress during their sojournment at the seat of government. Others of greater moment may arise, or grow out of circumstances, which we cannot now foresee. Several of the topics we have mentioned are pregnant with interest, and in their decision may deeply affect the future welfare of the country. We have omitted to notice many of minor importance, which they obviously present themselves to the view, involve no great principles of national policy.

view of the importance of the subject, and the necessity of inducing the soldiers to induce the officers, that they might furnish the means which they are entitled to their patriotic services.
We have however the satisfaction to inform your excellency, that although your proclamations have been distributed among the soldiers by your agent delegated for that purpose they failed to produce the intended effect—and although it may appear incredible to your excellency, even soldiers, have discernment sufficient to perceive, that the proclamation of a governor when issued out of the line of his duty, is a harmless inoffensive and nugatory document. They regard it with mingled emotions of pity and contempt for its author, and as a striking monument of his folly.

Before we conclude, we feel ourselves in justice to your excellency, bound to declare, that a knowledge of your excellency's character, induces us to believe, that the folly and infamy of the proclamation to which your excellency has put your signature, is not wholly to be ascribed to your excellency, but chiefly to the civil advisers, with whom we believe your excellency is unhappily encompassed.
We are, with due respect, your excellency's obedient servants,
Luther Dixon, lieutenant—Elizabeth Doe, jun. Maj.—Josiah Grout, Maj.—Charles Bennett, capt.—Jesse Post, cap.—Elijah W. Wood, capt.—Eliash Birge, capt.—Martin D. Foller capt.—Mass Mansfield, capt.—T. H. Campbell, lieutenant—G. O. Dixon, lieutenant—Francis Northway, lieutenant—Josiah Bruch, lieutenant—Daniel Dodge, ensign—Sandfort Gadcomb captain—James Fullington, quartermaster—Shepherd Beals, lieutenant—John Essel, surgeon—Seth Clark, junr. surgeon's mate—Thomas Watterman, captain—Benjamin Follet, lieutenant—Hira Hill, surgeon's mate.

THE APPROACHING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Being the Second of the Thirteenth Congress, which commences agreeably to law on the ensuing Monday, (though not likely to be marked, as was the session of 1812, by the decision of any question of peace or war with any nation, nor yet of any leading constitutional principle, will nevertheless, we apprehend, be characterized by the discussion of questions of great moment to the American nation.

Before we particularize any of those questions which appear to us likely to be agitated during the Session, we will further observe, that we see nothing in the prospect before us, to warrant the expectation of any change in the present beligerent attitude of the nation. The temper of the British ministry appears for the present at least to be very unfavourable to an amicable redress of those grievances that drove us to take up arms, which we have always been willing to lay down on the moment when the cause for which we took them up is removed. An indication of the indisposition to Peace on the part of the enemy's government by no means equivocal, is the harsh and unjustifiable measure lately announced to our government of seizing forty-six American officers, under pretence of retaliation, and committing them to close prison.

The mention of this outrage necessarily leads us to what will probably be the main question before Congress at their next session, on which individuals will try their talents, and parties their strength. We mean the Right of Naturalization. In supposing this to be made a subject of discussion, we presume of course that the Opposition will, as they have uniformly done on all such questions, make the cause of the enemy their own, and combat in his behalf. This conclusion cannot be deemed uncharitable, since it is deduced from the history of ten years past, a reference to which will show, that the Federal Party have almost invariably defended his conduct, except only, where they dared not defend it, and then they have palliated its atrocity. We know not in what shape the question will come before Congress, but most likely in the discussion which must, we think, take place on the subject of retaliation, which has recently assumed a character of so high importance. It is impossible that the Republicans (at least) in Congress should not be deeply impressed with the enormity of the outrage committed by the enemy against humanity and the usages of nations, in the imprisonment of so many of our acknowledged citizens. They must see, and seeing they will probably take some means to express their conviction, of the necessity of prompt and vigorous retaliation; of asserting our rights as a nation; of defending the sacred liberty of the citizen, or of acknowledging our own debasement from the rank we claim among the nations of the earth, and submitting to receive that law from our enemy on the land, which she has attempted to dictate on the ocean. Where such is the alternative, Republicans cannot be

contaminated, Plattsburgh, Nov. 15, 1813.
To His Excellency MARTIN CHITTENDEN, Esq. Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Vermont.
Sir—A most novel and extraordinary Proclamation from your Excellency, "ordering and directing such portion of the Militia of the Third Division of the Militia of Vermont, now doing duty in the State of New-York, both officers and men, forthwith to return to their respective places of their residence," has just been communicated to the undersigned officers of said Brigade. A measure so unexampled requires we should state to your excellency the reasons which induce us absolutely and positively to refuse obedience to the order contained in your Excellency's Proclamation. With due deference to your Excellency's opinion, we humbly conceive, that when we are ordered into the service of the United States, it becomes our duty when required to march to the defence of any section of the Union. We are not of that class who believe that our duties as citizens and soldiers are circumscribed within the narrow limits of the town or state in which we reside; but that we are under a paramount obligation to our common country to the great confederacy of states.—We further conceive that while we are in actual service, and during the period for which we were ordered into service, your Excellency's power over us, as Governor of the state of Vermont is suspended.

If it is true as your Excellency states, that "we are out of the jurisdiction or control of the Executive of Vermont," we would ask from whence your Excellency derives the right or presumes to exercise the power of ordering us to return from the service in which we are engaged? If we were legally ordered into the service of the United States, your Excellency must be sensible that you have no authority to order us out of that service. If we were illegally ordered into the service, our continuance in it, is either voluntary or compulsory. It gives us no right to remonstrate or complain; if compulsory, we can appeal to the laws of our country for redress against those who illegally restrain us of our liberty. In either case, we cannot perceive the right you, Excellency, has to interfere in the business. Viewing the subject in this light, we conceive it our duty to declare unequivocally to your excellency, that we shall not obey your excellency's order for returning; but shall continue in the service of our country until we are legally and honorably discharged. An invitation or order to desert the standard of our country, will never be obeyed by us, although it proceeds from the Governor and Captain General of Vermont.

Perhaps it is proper, that we should content ourselves with merely giving your Excellency the reasons which prevailed upon us to disregard your proclamation; but we are impressed with the belief, that our duty to ourselves, to the soldiers under our command, and to the public, require that we should expose to the world, the motives which produced, and the objects which were intended to be accomplished by such an extraordinary proclamation.—We shall take the liberty to state to your Excellency plainly, our sentiments on this subject.
We consider your proclamation as a gross insult to the officers and soldiers in service, inasmuch as it implies that they are so ignorant of their rights as to believe you have authority to command them in their present situation or so abandoned as to follow your insidious advice. We cannot regard your proclamation in any other light than as an unwarrantable stretch of executive authority, issued from the worst of motives, to effect the basest purposes. It is in our opinion, a renewed instance of that disorganization and anarchy which is carried on by a faction, to overwhelm our country with ruin and disgrace. We cannot perceive what other object

meant make the people place the ensuing year, for at the next election the people will seal his political death-warrant, and he knows it!
Boat. Pat.
By His Excellency MARTIN CHITTENDEN, Esq. Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Vermont.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears that the third brigade of the third division of the Militia of this State has been ordered from the frontiers for the defence of a neighboring state.—And, whereas it further appears, to the extreme regret of the Captain General that a part of the militia of the said brigade have been placed under the command and at the disposal of an officer of the United States, out of the jurisdiction or control of the Executive of the state, & have been actually marched to the defence of a sister State, fully competent to all the purposes of self defence, whereby an extensive section of our own frontier is left in a measure unprotected, and the peaceable good citizens therefore are put in jeopardy and exposed to the incursions and ravages of an exasperated enemy.—And whereas disturbances of a very serious nature are believed to exist, in consequence of a portion of the militia having been thus ordered out of the state:

Therefore,—To the end that these great evils may be provided against, and as far as may be prevented for the future:

Be it known, that such portion of said third Brigade in said Third Division, as may now be doing duty, in the State of New York, or elsewhere beyond the limits of this State, both officers and men are hereby ordered and directed by the captain general and Commander in Chief of the Militia of the State of Vermont, forthwith to return to the respective places of their usual residence, within the territorial limits of said Brigade, and there to hold themselves in constant readiness to act in obedience to the Orders of Brigadier General Jacob Davis, who is appointed by the legislature of this State, to the command of said Brigade.

And the said Brigadier-General Davis is hereby ordered and directed forthwith to see that the Militia of his said Brigade be completely armed & equipped as the law directs, & hold it in constant readiness to march on the shortest notice, to the defence of the frontiers; and in case of actual invasion, without further orders, to march with his Brigade, to act either in co-operation with the troops of the United States, or separately as circumstances may require, in repelling the enemy from our territory, and in protecting the good citizens of this state from their ravages and incursions.

And in case of an event, so seriously to be deprecated, it is hoped and expected, that every citizen without distinction of party, will fly at once to the nearest post of danger, and that the only rallying word will be—"OUR COUNTRY."

Feeling as the Captain General does, the weight of responsibility which rests upon him, with regard to the Constitutional duties of the militia, and the sacred right of our citizens to protection from this great class of community, so essentially necessary in all free countries; at a moment too, when they are so imminently exposed to the dangers of hostile incursions and domestic difficulties, he cannot conscientiously discharge the trust reposed in him by the voice of his fellow citizens, and by the Constitution of this and the United States, without any unequivocal declaration, that, in his opinion the military strength and resources of this state, must be reserved for its own defence—exclusively—excepting in cases provided for by the Constitution of the United States; and then under orders derived only from the Commander in Chief.

Given under my hand at Montpelier, the 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand