

In restoring to Gen. Ashley the property taken, it was thought that the Indians did not perform their engagement on that subject, as well as they were able to do; and they were threatened with an attack. The principal chief, the Little Soldier, came to us and begged permission to withdraw his family from the village before we attacked it; and he gave us the most conclusive evidence of his friendly disposition towards us. It was now late in the afternoon of the 12th, the 10th and 11th having been spent in action and negotiation, and interchanging visits, our men frequenting the towns for the purpose of trading for moccasins, &c. and the Indians manifesting every symptom of being brought to a sense of their interest and duty, it was concluded to postpone the attack until morning, and the troops were dismissed from parade.

It had been ascertained by me that the Indians were so much alarmed by our threatening again to attack them, that they would probably run away & leave their villages. This it was thought would have an unfavorable effect upon the Indians, and make them more inclined to commit depredations upon the traders; and as the Little Soldier soon after sent out for general Ashley a few more buffalo robes, with a message that he could not possibly do more and begging that we would have pity upon them, I sent him word, that I would not attack them; that it was not their property that we wanted, to make his people feel safe, and conduct themselves well, and that they should not be hurt.

Early on the morning of the 13th we found the Ricaras had left their towns during the night.

Maj. Ketchum with his company, & company E. commanded by Lieutenant Bradley & Lieut. Morris, with one six pounder were ordered to take possession of the towns, and to suffer not the least article to be taken away, or the towns to be injured.

A messenger was sent to call back the Indians, if possible, and to induce them to take possession of their villages, but they could not be found. It was now evident that our artillery had been served with very great effect—The town had been completely riddled. We found 31 new graves, and we found that several old ones had been opened and the surface set thick with prickly pears to conceal the new dirt. We know that 10 men, who were killed by the Sioux in the skirmish on the 9th, were buried in five graves; and we know, also, that more than one was buried in several other graves. From the best evidence which we could collect, it is supposed that more than 50 of their people were killed, and a great number wounded. Our messengers returned without being able to find the Ricaras.

On the morning of the 15th, we placed the mother of the late chief, Grey-Eyes, (an aged and infirm woman, whom they left in their flight) in one of the principal lodges of the lower village, gave her plenty of provisions and water, and left her in the quiet possession of the towns, and the property left by the Indians, except some corn which had been taken for the subsistence of the men. At about 10 o'clock, on the evening of the 15th, the troops were embarked to descend the river, and our guard withdrawn, and every soul removed from the villages, except the woman before-mentioned. All the boats were got under way nearly at the same time. Before we were out of sight of the towns, we had the mortification to discover them to be on fire. There is no doubt but they have been consumed to ashes, nor is there any doubt but that they were set on fire by one McDonald, a partner, and one Gordon, a clerk of the Missouri Fur Company. Had not this been done, there is no doubt, but that the Ricara Indians would, in future, have behaved as well towards our countrymen as any other Indians on the river. It is now my deliberate opinion, that those Indians will be excited to further hostilities.

It is understood that this Company (the Missouri,) have withdrawn their trade from above the Sioux country. Not so with Messrs. Ashley and Henry; they have a small number of men and a large amount of property at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, and they were deeply interested in the correction and pacification of the Ricaras. Their zeal and efficiency in aiding to chastise those Indians were conspicuous and highly honorable.

We found the Ricara Indians in two villages, the lower one containing 71 dirt lodges, and the upper village 70 dirt lodges. Each village was enclosed with palisades, or pickets, and a ditch, and a greater part of the lodges had a ditch around the bottom on the inside. These works, however, had been represented to be much stronger than what we found them to be.

During our operations, we sustained no loss in men, and had but two wounded, Hugh Johnson, of General Ashley's command, and Smith, a private of Maj. Ketchum's command.

Our officers and men have returned in fine health and spirits, and it is well, for those left here are nearly all sick. Capt. Fowle arrived here with 85 men, (recruits) on the 28th inst.

Our spring wheat has done well, and all our crops are very good. No material losses will be sustained by our absence. In ascending the river, we lost one boat, and seven men drowned, and had another boat sunk by a storm. We lost one swivel and some ammunition, and some provisions; a particular account of all of which shall be soon forwarded, together with a statement of every item of expense.

I have been highly gratified with the officers and men of the regiment, and also with Gen. Ashley and his command of 80 men, and intend to do myself the honor to make a more detailed and circumstantial account of all our proceedings, and of what was done by each, and hope that what has been done will meet the approbation of our superior officers, and of the government.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
H. LEAVENWORTH,  
Col. Commanding 6th Reg. Brig. Gen. H. Atkinson,  
Commanding West. Dept.

[Here follows an Order of the Colonel, in which he speaks very highly of the conduct of his officers and men in the above affair.]

JUST PUBLISHED

At the Store of J. Gales & Son in Raleigh,  
NO. VI,

Of the Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, for June Term, 1823.  
BY FRANCIS L. HAWKS,  
October 9.

JUST PUBLISHED,

GALES'S  
NORTH-CAROLINA  
**ALMANACK,**  
For the year  
1824.

Orders for which will be promptly attended to, and dispatched to any part of the State.  
October 9.

JOHN PRIMROSE & CO.

RECEIVED yesterday a part of their Fall Assortment of Goods, (nine days from New-York) and are in daily expectation of receiving a further supply.— Amongst those received, are a few elegant Gentslemen's Plaid Cloaks & Great Coats; also Lady's Caroline Plaid Cloaks, newest fashion; Point Blankets and Flannels; Bombazets & Bombazines; Black and Fancy coloured figured Crapes and Robes; Figured Levantine and other Silks; Leghorn and Straw Hats; Gentslemen's fine Hats; Ladies Prunell, Morocco, and Leather Shoes and Boots; Children's ditto; Linens; Long Lawn; Cambrics; Lady's and Gentslemen's Worsted and Cotton Hose; a complete assortment of Domestic and Steam-Loom Shirting; Cloths and Cassinets; Umbrellas and Parasols, &c.

Our assortment is very general, and consists of great variety. It having been purchased for cash, and selected in New-York by one of the partners, and being determined to sell at a small advance, we doubt not but those who wish to purchase will find their interest in giving us a call before they purchase elsewhere.

N. B. We have also received an additional supply to our Paint, Medicine and Hatter's Material Establishment; and a handsome assortment of Queen's Ware: Raleigh, Oct. 10, 1823. 55-3t

*Raleigh Register.*

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1823.

Owing to the continued illness of Judge Norwood, no Superior Court was held here last week. We are rejoiced to hear that the Judge is so far recovered as to be able to attend Franklin Court this week; though it is not believed he will be able to try any cause which will require much attention.

Would not the Legislature of our State do well to provide a Supernumerary Judge to supply the place of any of our Superior Court Judges, who might be taken sick, or meet with an accident on his Circuit, and thus prevent the loss of Courts. The expense of this course, would not probably exceed that of maintaining prisoners in Jail for an extraordinary length of time, to say nothing of the injustice of thus punishing persons who may be finally acquitted of the charges alleged against them.

The Editors of the Register wish it to be distinctly understood, that they do not consider themselves as at all answerable for the sentiments of their correspondents. The columns of their paper are open to the free discussion of important subjects, provided the pieces communicated be not deficient in style,

or otherwise objectionable, and that when required, the name of the writer be left with them. They would have thought this notice unnecessary, had not the Editor of the *Carolina Observer* lately charged them with using a disrespectful expression towards their fellow-labourers in the State, which was not used by them but by one of their correspondents, and which they, therefore, do not consider themselves called upon otherwise to notice.

*A weekly Stage to Newbern.*—We have pleasure in announcing to the public, that Meritt Dilliard, Esq. of this vicinity, the contractor for carrying the Mail between this City and Newbern, has established a Stage to run between the two places. It leaves this City on Friday evening, and reaches Newbern on Monday morning. It leaves Newbern on Tuesday morning, and returns to Raleigh on Thursday evening. We trust, that if this establishment be well conducted, and persevered in for a sufficient length of time, as we have no doubt it will, that though it may not immediately be a profitable concern, it will ultimately become so, and amply reward the undertaker for the risk which every new establishment of the kind necessarily incurs.

We have at length received a return from the election in Columbus county, which is as follows:  
Thomas Frink, S; John H. White, Caleb Stevenson, C.

We learn that Joseph Wilson, Esq. who resigned the office of Solicitor for the sixth Circuit of this State, at the time he offered himself as a Candidate for a seat in the Legislature, has been re-appointed by Judge Paxton for the present term, and will be a Candidate for the permanent appointment at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

*Charles Thompson.*—This venerable patriot, who was Secretary of the old Continental Congress, is now 95 years old, and is living, in good health, about ten miles from Philadelphia.

*Distressing intelligence.*—The United States ship Peacock, Capt. Cassin, arrived at Norfolk, brings afflicting intelligence from Thompson's Island, whence she sailed on the 17th ultimo. Since the accounts by the brig *Warren*, more than fifty persons have fallen victims to the prevailing fever, and among them, some of our most valuable officers. Who will learn, unmoved, the fate of the generous, the gallant WATSON, who so recently avenged the death of the lamented ALLEN. He died at Thompson's Island, on the 13th ult. after an illness of four days.

The service has also sustained a severe loss in the death of Lieut HAMMERSLY, well known for his zealous devotion to duty. The other victims are, David P. Adams, Professor of Nautical and Mathematical Science, and translator of Languages; Acting Sailing Master, Bainbridge; Midshipmen Reed, Benbridge, and Robt. Taylor; and about forty sailors and persons, in subordinate stations, whose names have not yet been ascertained.

The Island continued very unhealthy when the Peacock sailed, but the sick were generally convalescent. Com. PORTER, had been very ill, but was recovering, and is on his way home in the *Seagull*, the arrival of which is daily expected.

It gives us pleasure to add, that the reports of the unhealthiness of the station at Key-West, have induced our Government to send out a special mission, for the purpose of examining the causes of the disease which is prevailing there, and the prospects of its continuance, &c. with full authority to adopt any measures which the situation of the squadron may seem to call for.

Com. RODGERS, the highest officer of the Navy, has volunteered his services on the occasion; relinquishing for a season, his honorable station as President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, and the comforts of his home, for an arduous and hazardous undertaking. Such disinterestedness cannot be too highly estimated. It is, however, just such conduct as we were prepared to expect from the gallant Commodore. Much praise is also due to the new Secretary of the Navy, for the promptitude and energy displayed in this business.

Tennessee.—The Legislature of the State met at Murfreesborough on the 15th ult. Many subjects of considerable interest are expected to come before them. We have received the Governor's Message, and will insert it next week.

*Toleration.*—Mr. Hume lately presented a petition to the British House of Commons, of great importance, and which, although it did not lead to any parliamentary result, will produce a serious impression on the public mind. The object of this petition, which was signed by more than two thousand persons belonging to the different Religious denominations, and particularly by ninety-eight Evangelical Ministers, is, that the discussion of theological subjects shall henceforth be completely free; and that all writings on this subject shall be no longer subject to prosecution.

*Albert Gallatin.*—A public dinner has been given at Uniontown by the citizens of Fayette, Pennsylvania, to Mr. Gallatin, our late Minister to France, as a tribute of respect to him on his return to his country residence in that county. The following was one of the toasts drunk on the occasion:  
"Albert Gallatin, our distinguished guest—His services at home and abroad have fulfilled the high expectations of his country; we cordially welcome his return among us."

A Whale has lately been caught in the River St. Lawrence, near Montreal, forty-two feet eight inches in length, six feet across the back, and seven feet thick from the back to the belly. He is of the species, called *Finners*.

Negroes Charles, Jack and Lavinia, convicted at Tyrrel Superior Court of the murder of Miss Mary Wynne, of that county, were hung on the 26th ult. pursuant to their sentence. We understand they denied to the last moment, the commission of the crime for which they were about to suffer death.

*The Jew Bill.*—This is the name familiarly given in Maryland to the bill for amending the Constitution of the State of Maryland, so as to make it correspond with that of the United States, by striking out the provision establishing a religious test. What ideas the uninformed part of the people have of the measure, may be understood from the following anecdote, told in a Frederick newspaper, of one of the self-nominated candidates for the Legislature in that county: This candidate, the initials of whose name are A. B. (no connection of the A. B. of documentary memory,) remarked in one of his speeches to the People, "That as to the *JEW BILL*, he would have nothing to do with it; that he had too many of them in his possession already, to be favorable to any such measure."—Nat. Int.

*Death of Tam O'Shanter.*—At Lochwinnoch, on the 9th inst died Thomas Reid, laborer. The importance attached to this circumstance arises from his having been the celebrated equestrian hero of Burns' poem, *Tam O'Shanter*. He was born the 21st October 1745, in the clachan of Kyle, Ayrshire, and he has at length surmounted the 'mosses, rivers, slaps, and styles of life.' For a considerable time he had been in the service of Maj. Hervey of Castle Semple, and for nine months previous to his death, to the honor of Maj. Hervey be it remembered, the many ills of old age and disease were soothed as far as possible by a fostering and laudable generosity. Reid, however retained to the last the desire of being "fu' weeks together."

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, Oct. 4.	Fayetteville, Oct. 2.	Newbern, Sept. 27.
Brandy, Cog.	130 a 140	100 a 150	175
— Apple,	42 1/2	40 a 45	40 a 45
Bacon,	8 a 9	10 a 12 1/2	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 15	15 a 25	18 a 25
Beeswax,	33 a 35	30 a 32	32 a 35
Coffee,	28 a 29	29 a 31	30
Corn,	58 a 60	45 a 55	40 a 45
Cotton,	13	13 a 14	12 1/2 a 13 1/2
Candles,	10	13 a 16	12 1/2 a 15
Flour, bbl.	\$7 a 8	\$5 1/2 a 6	\$8 1/2 a 9
Gin, Holland,	100	90 a 110	125
— American	45 a 50	43 a 45	45 a 50
Iron, per ton,	\$92 1/2	\$95 a 105	\$120
Lard,	9	8 a 10	9 a 10
Molasses,	33	40 a 45	30
Potatoes, bbl.	none.	—	—
Rum, Jamaica,	95 a 100	80 a 110	90 a 100
— W. India,	62 a 65	70 a 80	75 a 85
Rice, per cwt.	300 a 325	350 a 400	350 a 400
Salt, Liverpool	55 a 60	100	70 a 75
— Turk's Is.	55	85 a 90	65
Sugar, Loaf,	—	17 a 20	18 a 20
— Brown,	8 a 9 1/2	8 a 10	10 a 11
Tobacco, cwt.	\$4	275 a 350	—
Tallow,	9 a 10	8 a 9	10
Whiskey,	42 1/2	40 a 42	40

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Carolina's reply to Brutus is received, and shall appear next week.

MARRIED

In Rowan County, on the 23d ult. Capt. John Houston, to Miss Margaret Barr.  
Also, on the 25th ult. Dr. William M'Kay of Sampson county, to Miss Nancy Hall, daughter of Almond Hall, Esq. of Rowan.

DIED

In this city, on Wednesday last, in the 50th year of her age, after a short but severe indisposition, Mrs. Martha Marshall, relict of the late John Marshall, Esq. The uniform tenor of this estimable woman's life was such as had ensured, not only the respect, but the deep felt regard of all who knew her. Mild in her temper—affable in her manners—kind and charitable in her disposition—she conciliated the esteem of her acquaintance, and was beloved by all who intimately knew her. Two affectionate offspring are left to deplore a loss, which, to them, is irreparable—and a large circle of relations to lament the deprivation of a dear and valued member of their family. The deceased had been, for a considerable time, attached to the Presbyterian Church; and it is confidently hoped and believed, was fully prepared for "another and a better world."

On the 28th ult. in Chatham county, Mrs. Martha Bridges, consort of Horace D. Bridges, Esq. Sheriff of said county. She was sick only about eight hours, from the commencement of which, she appeared sensible of her approaching fate, and seemed forgetful of all but celestial things. Those who saw her expire, have a confident hope that her spirit has taken its abode in Heaven. She was an affectionate wife—a fond, indulgent mother—a humane mistress—and a kind, charitable neighbor. A disconsolate husband and five little children remain to deplore her premature death.

In Warren county, on the 21st ult. in the 25th or 6th year of her age, Miss Harriet D. daughter of the late Wm. Burt. She sustained her illness with the greatest fortitude, and saw the hour of her dissolution approach without terror; she has left a disconsolate mother to mourn in pensive regret, the early loss of a dutiful child; while the rest of the family join to deplore that an affectionate and amiable sister; nor has she left her family alone to grieve—the numerous circle of acquaintances which she has left behind, are too well apprized of her worth to withhold for a moment, the feelings of sympathetic sorrow. Society indeed has lost, by her death, a valuable member, and one of its brightest ornaments. To her solid endowments of mind, were added that peculiar amiableness of disposition and unaffected modesty, which are the characteristics of female excellence, and which shone with prominent lustre in her. Her deportment was dignified, whilst the urbanity and engaging simplicity of her manners, could not fail to awaken the respect, and conciliate the esteem of all who knew her. Her morning of life was serene, and her sun had risen with that unclouded brightness which promised to her friends a calm and happy day; but alas! it hath set at noon, and shrouded their joys in gloomy sorrow.

On the 1st inst. after a severe and protracted illness, which he bore with remarkable fortitude, Thomas James, (in the 18th year of his age) son of John Nicholson, Esq. of Halifax county. The modesty of his demeanour—the mildness and affability of his manners, while they secured the affection of his relatives, and won the esteem of all who knew him, endeared him most tenderly to his idolizing parents. If the grasp of affliction could have been stayed by the solicitous attention of friends, the hand of death would have been disappointed of its prey—

But alas! neither prayers nor youth could save the destined victim from an early grave.

At Wilmington, on the 3d inst. after a short, but painful illness, in the 32d year of his age, Mr. Nicholas Van Hoesen, a native of the city of Hudson, N. Y. and formerly merchant in the city of New York.

At Saratoga Springs, New-York, on the 9th ult. Wilson Sawyer, Esq. Merchant of Elizabeth City. He has left a wife and four children to lament their irreparable loss.

In England, Gen. Sir Charles Assgill, bart. aged about 70. It will be recollected, that this officer, when a captain and a prisoner to the American arms in the war of the revolution, was designated, *by lot*, to be executed in retaliation for the barbarous execution of Capt. Lippencot, of the American army, by the British army in New-York, in case the murderers of the American Captain were not given up, or punished. It will also be recollected, that the delay of the execution was owing to promises on the part of the British General to seek out and punish the authors of the outrage; that the perilous situation of Capt. Assgill occasioned a great sensation in England, France, and all Europe; and that his agonized mother, Lady Assgill, repaired to Paris, and supplicated the beautiful Maria Antoinette, of France, (one of the best friends America then had in Europe) to interpose her powerful solicitation to our great Commander in Chief, to revoke his order, and liberate the devoted officer; and that the petition of Lady Assgill to the Queen was considered to be one of the most pathetic appeals in the English language. This interposition of the Queen, and of many others, were received by Gen. Washington, it is well known, with the respect they merited; but it is equally well known, that they had no effect on his great mind to divert him for a moment from his inflexible resolution to put a stop to the enormities of the enemy; and when he found—as he did find—that the conduct of the enemy had been wholly changed by the measure he had adopted, and had assurances that the executions would not be repeated, that then, and then only, the Christian Chief, voluntarily, and of his own accord, countermanded the orders given for the execution of the prisoner, and restored him to his afflicted family and friends. It is known, that the family, and nation of Capt. Assgill, at first, were so ignorant of the character of our great Chief, as to believe and report, that Sir Charles had been the powerful applications made for his liberation, and not to a sense of duty in the American General. But it is due to history to repeat, what is well known to hundreds now alive, and well acquainted with the motives which always governed the conduct of Washington, that the eventual revocation of the order was dictated wholly by that moral principle—the attainment of a great object by the least sacrifices, without fear, favor or affection.