

Zanesville July 12.

Glory I Glory I to the volunteers of Ohio and the Appalachian boys who have first planted the American Standard in Canada.

We are happy to announce the glorious news that Gen. and his army have landed safe in Canada, with little or no opposition, and taken possession of the town of Sandwich, two miles below Detroit on the English side. There is no star in this pleasing news but the capture of a number of Americans in some vessels laden with provision, and some baggage of the army; among whom we are sorry to learn is Mr. Lewis Dent, paymaster, from this town, captain John Sharp of Marietta, a lieutenant in the 4th regiment, some women and others. It is said the total prisoners are about 50; and the loss of property 40,000 dollars (including probably some vessels not here enumerated.) The report of Mr. Hughes, chaplain of the army, and two of col. Rybee's daughters being taken is unfounded. The post rider last evening direct from Urbana, and who brought us general Hull's proclamation of the 12th inst. states that a quarter-master had arrived at Urbana from Sandwich, who verbally gave the merchantly information that after crossing the river, a soldier in the act of trying his gun, not supposing it loaded, it went off and the ball passed through Major Munson's arm and entered his body as he was going into his tent. He was not expected to live. Col. Cass, after the army arrived at Detroit (which was the 6th and 7th) went to Fort Malden with a flag of truce and demanded the prisoners, but without effect. By deserters it was ascertained that the force in Malden consisted of about 1,100—700 of whom are Indians.

The following extract of a letter and Governor Hull's proclamation will afford further explanation.

Extract of a letter from Dr. James Reynolds, Surgeon's mate in the army of Ohio, dated Detroit, July 7th, 1812.

In order to hurry the march of the army to Detroit, the sick were put on board of a boat and schooner, with public property, and the greater part of the officers' clothing. I took command of the boat loaded with sick. On the 1st of July we hoisted the sails for Detroit from the Rapids. The schooner and boat were ordered to sail in company, but she passed me the first night and about ten o'clock the next day, opposite to Fort Malden, she was made a prisoner of war by the British. 30 on board, among whom were paymaster, Lewis Dent, captain Sharp, of Marietta, a lieutenant of the 4th regiment, and three of the officers' wives. Two of the ladies were sent to Detroit, the other remains with her husband in Malden. The same day in the evening I passed Malden up a different channel unmolested by the British but harassed by the Indians that night. On the 3d at 5 o'clock in the afternoon we arrived at Detroit, where I was received with open arms, and here I first heard of war being declared.

On the 5th inst. the artillery opened on the British dogs (in Sandwich) and we continued firing 24-pounders on them till 10 o'clock, while they were forcing their way with boats, loaded with produce out of their warehouses. We have reason to believe that a number of them were killed.

BY WILLIAM HULL

Brigadier-general and Commander-in-chief of the Northwestern Army of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of Canada I. After thirty years of peace and prosperity the United States have been driven to arms. The injuries and aggressions, the insults and indignities of Great-Britain have once more left them no alternative but manly resistance or unconditional submission. The army under my command has invaded your country, and the standard of Union now waves over the territory of Canada. To the peaceable, unoffending inhabitant, it brings neither danger nor difficulty. I come to find enemies, not to make them. I come to protect not to injure you.

Separated by an immense ocean and an extensive wilderness from Great-Britain you have no participation in her councils, no interest in her conduct—you have felt her tyranny, you have seen her injustice; but I do not ask you to avenge the one or redress the other. The United States are sufficiently powerful to afford every security consistent with their rights and your expectations. I tender the invaluable blessing of civil, political and religious liberty, and their necessary result, individual and general prosperity. That liberty which gave decision to our councils and energy to our conduct in a struggle for independence, and which conducted us safely and triumphantly through the stormy period of the revolution—the liberty which has raised us to an elevated rank among the nations of the world and which afforded us a greater measure of peace and security, of wealth and improvement, than ever fell to the lot of any country.

In the name of my country, and by the authority of government, I promise you protection to your persons, property and rights. Remain at your homes; pursue your peaceful and ordinary avocations; raise not your hands against your brethren. Many of your fathers fought for the freedom and independence we now enjoy. Being children, therefore, of the same family with us, and heirs to the same heritage, the arrival of an army of friends must be hailed by you with a cordial welcome.—You will be emancipated from tyranny and oppression, and restored to the dignified station of freemen. Had I any doubt of eventual success, I might ask your assistance, but I do not. I come prepared for every contingency—I have a force which will lock down all opposition, and that force is but the vanguard of a much greater. If contrary to your own interests and the just expectation of my country, you should take part in the approaching contest, you will be considered and treated as enemies, and the horrors and calamities of war will stalk before you. If the barbarous and savage policy of Great-Britain be pursued, and the savages let loose to murder our citizens and butcher our women and children, this war will be a war of extermination. The first stroke of the tomahawk, the first attempt with the scalping knife will be the signal of one indiscriminate scene of desolation. No white man found fighting by the side of an Indian will be taken prisoner; instant destruction will be his lot. If the dictates of reason, duty, justice and humanity, cannot prevent the employment of a force which respects no rights, and knows no wrong, it will be prevented by a severe and relentless system of retribution. I doubt not your courage and firmness—

I will doubt your attachment to liberty. If you tender your services voluntarily they will be accepted readily.—The U. S. offer you peace, liberty and security, your choice lies between these and war—slavery and destruction. Choose then, but choose wisely, and may He who knows the justice of our cause, and who holds in His hand the fate of nations, guide you to a result the most compatible with your rights and interests, your peace and happiness.

By the General. A. P. HULL.

Captain of the 15th United States' regiment of Infantry and Aide-de-Camp.

Head-Quarters, Sandwich, July 12, 1812.

Twenty-five American citizens who were on the Canada side when the declaration of war was known, were taken prisoners, and confined in the jail at Sandwich; (a small English village about two miles below Detroit).—When this was heard at Detroit, the battery at that place opened a brisk fire upon the village; and in a few minutes they were compelled to throw open the jail doors, and permit the prisoners to return to Detroit, where they all safely arrived. The inhabitants of Sandwich were very much frightened, and supposed that if they did not let the damn'd Yankees out, the town would be battered down. Some of the houses were injured, and one man killed.

The Indians had hoisted the British flag at Brownstown [12 miles from Detroit] which was taken down by the Americans without resistance.

Gen. Hull had held a Council with several hundred Indians, all of whom appeared disposed for peace.—They were, however, all armed with new British rifles, and had been drawing rations from Malden. Some of them offered their services to Gen. Hull, which he declined; and requested them, as the best evidence of their friendly disposition, to return immediately to their respective homes.

The enemy has two armed vessels in the river Detroit—the Queen Charlotte, a ship of 22 guns, and the Hunter, a sloop of 12 guns.

Desertions were daily taking place from the British territory—and the Canadian French, who are numerous in some places, were particularly solicitous to exchange the despotism of the British, for the benign laws of the American government.

The sick men at the different block houses were recovering. No deaths in the army since they left this state.

Buffalo, near Niagara, July 14.

Posture of Affairs on the Lakes.—Gen. Brock, president of the parliament of U. Canada, acting governor of the Province, and commander in chief of his majesty's Forces in U. C. is at present at Newark, superintending the various defences on the river. He is stated to be an able and experienced officer, with undoubted courage. He came from Little York, soon after hearing the declaration of war, and it is believed, with a serious intention of attacking Fort Niagara—but, contrary to what has been reported, he made no demand of surrender.

Expecting a descent from the American army, the Canadians have, for ten days past, been removing their families and effects from the river, into the interior. At Newark, Queenston, and other villages on the river, there are no inhabitants, except a few civil officers and soldiers. It is even said, that an immense quantity of specie, plate, &c. from various parts of the province, have been boxed up and destined for Quebec.

The British are understood to have about 6 or 700 regular troops stationed between the lakes, from Fort George to Fort Erie. These men are generally those who have "seen service" in various parts of the world. The militia of the province are ordered out en masse. Great discontent prevails in consequence of this requisition; there being no help to gather in the crops, the clamors of the people are but little short of open rebellion.—There is no civil authority in Canada—no magistrates will act—the martial code has usurped the civil law. Many young tradesmen in Canada from the States will be ruined. They are required to take up arms or leave the country. They cannot collect their debts, nor bring away their property—but many have come away and left their all in jeopardy.

The British are said to have more than 100 pieces of flying, field and garrison artillery, in the different defences on the Niagara River. Fort George, at Newark, nearly opposite the American garrison is considered the strongest and most important fortress in Upper Canada. On Wednesday morning last during a thick fog, four British soldiers, standing as sentinels on the river near Fort George, swam over to the American shore. Three of them brought over their arms.

A week last Saturday the militia of Putneyville, Ontario county, by means of some row boats, captured a British merchant vessel.

The British armed ship Queen Charlotte, lying at Fort Erie, soon after the declaration of war was received, left her moorings and proceeded up the lake—is now understood to be at Fort Malden, the great depot of Indian supplies. His Majesty's sloop of war Hunter has gone up the straits of Mackinac, and passed into lake Michigan, and captured an American merchant vessel, said to be either the Mary, or Salina. We understand an official account of the capture has been received at Fort Erie.

Action at Sacket's Harbour.

On Sunday morning the 19th July Captain M T Woolsey of Oneida, lying in Sacket's harbour, discovered from the mast head of his brig five sails, all British, viz the Royal George of 24 guns; the Prince-Regent, a new ship, supposed of 22; the Elnora of 20; the Seneca of 18; the name of the other not known, about 5 leagues distant, beating up for the harbour, with the wind dead ahead. The troops were immediately called to arms, and expresses sent to call in the neighbouring detachments and volunteers, who arrived in the course of the day to the amount of nearly 3,000. Soon after sun rise the Prince Regent brought to and captured the custom house boat, about 7 miles from the harbour, on her return from Gravelly Point. The boat's crew were liberated and sent on shore, with a message to Capt Bellinger, the commandant at the harbour, demanding the surrender of the Oneida and the late British sloop Nelson, seized for a breach of the revenue laws and fitting for a privateer; and declaring that in case of a refusal to surrender the vessels, the squadron would burn the village or lay the inhabitants under the contribution. Soon after his captain Woolsey left the harbour in the Oneida, and ran down within a league of the squadron; when he returned and moored his vessel on a line with the battery erected last week, with springs on his cables. Captain W being the most experienced engineer present, left the Oneida under the command of a lieutenant, and went on shore and took the command of a 32 pounder mounted the day before on the battery, the other guns of which consisted of nine pounders.

By this time the enemy had arrived within gun shot, the Royal George, as a flag ship. She and firing was commenced from the 32 pounder. This was returned by the squadron, which stood off and on—and a brisk cannonading was respectively continued for more than two hours, all our guns being well manned and served—and it was plainly discovered that the Royal George and Prince Regent were much injured. At this time as the flag ship was wearing to give another broad side, a ball from the 32 pounder was seen to strike her and take her completely, after which the squadron fired but a few guns and bore away for Kingston—our brave citizens giving three hearty cheers, and greeting the ears of His Majesty's faithful subjects with the well remembered tune of Yankee Doodle, from all the music at the post—not a man being hurt on our side.

Salem, July 21.—Arrived the British ship Jarry, Capt. Richard Jacobs, prize to the privateer, Fair Trade; Capt. Morgan. She was from Bristol, England, bound to St. Andrews, in ballast. She is a fine ship of nearly 400 tons; mounted two six pounders, and had 18 men on board. The Fair Trader, (a small vessel and having but fifteen men on board at the time) came under the ships stern and discharged a gun at her, when the crew of the ship (some of whom were Americans) refused to fight and left their guns, and the privateer boarded her without resistance. Four of her crew immediately entered on board the privateer.

From the Boston Patriot of Saturday last.

Commodore Rogers again.—The brig Alexander, Captain Stanly, arrived at this port yesterday from Gottsburg, was boarded eastward of the Grand Banks, July 2, in latitude 43, longitude 46, by an officer from the Congress Frigate, one of Commodore Rogers's squadron. The officer made no mention of an engagement with an English frigate, but while he was in the cabin with captain Stanly, the men in the boat came on board the brig, and informed that the commodore's ship had had an engagement with a British frigate, and that 11 men were killed. About two hours before being boarded, the squadron took an English gun-brig and burnt her. The crew of the brig was on board one of the frigates. It will be recollected that the officer makes no mention of this affair, and that it is told by the sailors. We give the information as received and leave the reader to make his own comment. The Congress steered E. S. E.

Boston, July 21.—Captain Cushing a passenger in the Portuguese brig D. Maria Theresa, captain Zeferino, arrived at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, from Fayal, informs that on the 29th June, latitude 40, 50, N. longitude 52, W. he was brought to by the sloop of war Hornet, and Commodore Rodgers's squadron; and after examination and information of the declaration of war, the boarding officer went on board the Commodore's ship and soon returned on board again, mustered the seamen, and requested them to go on board the Commodore's ship. The seamen, one and all, refused to go, saying, they chose to go home before the went on board a late's ship. In the mean time the Commodore's boat came on board; they then hailed from the President and asked how many Americans were on board; after being informed, the commodore ordered the boarding officer to bring them all on board immediately; the people still refusing to go, the boarding officer then said, if they did not go on board immediately, the Commodore would fire into them—they then went on board (two mates and twelve seamen). The squadron immediately made sail, and stood to the S. E. The above mentioned mates and seamen were passengers on board the said brig; put on board by the American consul at Fayal.

Captures.—The inhabitants near Odansburgh, New York, have lately captured 11 bateaus, on the St. Lawrence river, loaded with arms and ammunition belonging to the British.

Boston, July 27.

U. S. frigate Constitution.—We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival in our harbor, last evening, of the frigate CONSTITUTION capt. Hull. She left the Chesapeake Bay on the 12th inst. and on the 16th in the afternoon saw a frigate and gave chase; the winds being light she could not come near enough before night to ascertain who she was. On the morning of the 17th an English squadron was discovered, consisting of a ship of the line, four frigates, a brig and schooner—the nearest frigate within gun shot. Throughout the whole of this day it was calm; and every exertion made, by towing and warping to make head way; but the enemy by attaching all their boats to two of the frigates, were evidently gaining upon the Constitution, and occasionally enabled them to bring their bow guns to bear upon her. This kind of maneuvering, and the frequent discharge of the Constitution's stern chasers, continued during the whole of this day; on the 19th at day light, a small breeze sprang up, when the Constitution spread all her canvas, and by outailing the enemy, escaped a conflict, which she could not have maintained with any hope of success against a force so greatly superior. The chase continued 60 hours, during which time the whole crew remained at their stations.—The Constitution was bound to New York, but from the unfavorableness of the winds, has put in here.

Progress of war at Sea.—A number of vessels arrived yesterday, which have been taken and released by the English. It appears that two frigates the Spartan and Melampus are cruising on the tract of Europeans and have taken many prizes. The port of Halifax is crowded with prizes; yet they are generously treated, for the captors give up all the adventures and baggage; and none but valuable vessels are sent in. Coasting vessels not molested as yet.—Boston Paper.

Baltimore, July 30.—Arrived, British brig Lamphrey, Midshipman Haddaway, prize master, from Jamaica for Halifax, with ram, prize to the U. S. frigate Essex. She was captured on the 12th inst. off Bermuda. The day before, the Essex saw a fleet of British transports under convoy of a frigate and two bomb ketches from Jamaica for Halifax with troops. The Essex dogged them until night, when she cut off a brig with 150 soldiers—ransomed the brig for a bill for \$14,000 on London, disarmed the men, took an exchange receipt and oaths not to serve until the provisions were complied with. The fleet consists of transports full of soldiers.

New-York, July 30

Postscript to the Connecticut Herald of Tuesday. Fate of War—Since our paper went to press several cap-

tains of captured vessels have arrived in this city from New-England. From a very happy conversation, we learn that on Tuesday last a British squadron of five ships of war fell in with the brig Dupont, Captain Mack, from Trinidad to this port, on board of which they put 150 men and seamen, belonging to various American vessels, taken and sent for Halifax. Captain Brown, passenger on board the Eliza Green, informs us that he was prisoner on board the Africa, 64 gun ship, when the squadron boarded the Constitution, and confirms our statement this day.—He says that he escaped by the excellent seamanship of her commander, for which the British officers gave him full credit, and highly extolled her maneuvering.

Privateers Captured.—A letter received yesterday morning from Eastport, states, that the Plumper and ship of war Indian, have captured four of the privateers belonging to Marblehead and Salem, and sent them into St. Andrews. These British vessels were in sight of Eastport when the letter was written.

The Star.

RALEIGH,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1812.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Granville.—Thomas Pettig, Senate—John B. Eaton and Woodson Daniel, Commons.

State of the Fall.—Senate, Thomas Person 350, Daniel Jones 274; Commons, Eaton 756, Daniel 577, John Hare 327, John Washington 363, Miesah Balfour 239.

Edgecombe.—James W. Clark; Senate; Joseph Farmer and Hardy Flowers, Commons.

Captain Nicholson's Company of Volunteers, of Bladen county, being a part of the requisition, has marched to Fort Johnston.

General Lee who fell a victim to the fury of the mob in Baltimore, was the Colonel Lee who commanded a partizan legion in the Southern states during the Revolutionary war, and was afterwards Governor of Virginia, member of Congress, and commander of the army that went to suppress the Insurrection in Pennsylvania during Washington's Presidency, commonly called Gallatin's Whiskey Insurrection.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable character (an acquaintance of the Editors) to a gentleman in Raleigh, dated Alexandria, July 31, 1812.—"I have just escaped from Baltimore which I left completely under the government of a Mob. On Monday night just the Mob surrounded a house from which the Federal Republican had issued in the morning, with threats that they would destroy the house and those in it. The Editors of the paper, expecting violence, had collected their friends with arms for defence. The mob offered much violence to the house, and met with no resistance, until two of the beselged attempted to make their way thro' the enraged multitude to the Mayor of the City and were beaten down by the mob. The men in the house first fired powder, which for a while intimidated the mob, but they returned with redoubled fury. The people in the house then commenced a fire with shot and killed one man and wounded several others, some of them mortally. The men who defended the house certainly used great moderation, for their situation, their gun bar and their arms were such and so many that they could have destroyed hundreds of the multitude had they been so disposed. There were during the night 60 or 100 men in the house, with swords, pistols, bayonets and muskets, with plenty of ammunition and small cannon. One of them was wounded in the house. The civil Magistrates would do nothing, and they had to maintain their ground till morning, when they had all got out by some back way except 22, who submitted to the civil authority upon promise of protection, and were committed to jail. The mob then entered the house and destroyed all the furniture, books, &c. to be found in it—they then marched to the jail with threats that at night they would force it and destroy those who had surrendered to the laws. Accordingly about nine o'clock on Tuesday night they did break the jail and thirteen of the poor, oppressed and persecuted men by presence of mind extinguishing the lights and in their shrouds labouring the mob, made their way out and escaped unhurt; ten of them were seized and blindfolded one at a time thrown down stairs and knocked on the head with clubs until reckoned dead. One of them was killed, the rest so mangled that they can hardly recover. One with a fractured skull was carried to a store, dipped into a barrel of tar and then fathered and carried naked thro' the streets. While these outrageous things were doing, the Mayor, poor wretch, made no efforts to restrain, except to persuade them to cease and to retire. Every person appears to be under the influence of the mob and afraid to speak."

From the proceedings of Parliament which we have seen it appears that the British orders in council are suspended and will be conditionally repealed. Their wit has come too late.

The United States' brig Nautilus has been captured by the English squadron which chased the Constitution. Commodore Brooke returned Capt. Crane his sword in consequence of his good conduct in endeavoring to save his vessel.

Marblehead Privateers.—We understand, with great satisfaction, that the owners of the Marblehead privateers which have committed such wanton depredations on the American commerce, have revoked the commissions given to the respective captains of these privateers, and recalled them from the stations which they have disgraced.

On the 29th ult. Colonel Hamilton the Consul of His Britannic Majesty for the Southern States embarked with his family at Norfolk in the cartel ship Friends for England.

A Court Martial has been instituted in New-Hampshire for the trial of some refractory Congressmen who have refused to obey the orders for marching.

The prisoners (Bank robber and others) who lately escaped from Charleston Jail have been retaken.

In a part of our impression the second parody under the poetical head precedes the original.

Married in Guilford county Doctor Samuel Bruff to Mrs. Smith.—In Stokes county, on the 2d inst. Aze. Sathel el Stone to Miss Janet Closs, daughter of Maj. Closs.

Died in Franklin county, a few days ago, Benjamin Brickett, Esq. late Senator in the State Legislature from that county, and one of the Directors of the State Bank. Mr. B. was a valuable member of society, his loss is therefore a serious one.—In Randolph county, Reuben Wood, Esquire, Attorney at Law.