

General Hull suffered the British to erect a breast work on the shore opposite Detroit, without molestation; from which they killed three or four officers and some of our men; notwithstanding which, and that there were upwards of 60 live pieces of cannon mounted in the fort, not a single shot would Hull suffer the garrison to return. The British landed and marched up to Detroit 12 miles; and there were a number of cannon pointed towards them, and loaded with grape shot, Hull would not suffer a single gun to be discharged at them. Colonel Miller again remonstrated with Hull, and was so pressing in his demand for permission to rally out and drive off the enemy, or at least for leave to defend the fort, that Hull threatened to have him arrested if he did not desist.

The British force consisted of 300 regulars, 400 militia and 250 Indians, making a total of 1050; that of the American army to about 1800 men. Notwithstanding private property was to be protected, the town of Detroit was completely plundered immediately after its surrender.

Gov. Huntington states that nothing is to be seen on the frontiers, but poor families flying in every direction, leaving their little all to the fury of a savage enemy.

The Government is not as yet, that we are informed, in possession of any official advice relating to the disaster which seems to have befallen our North Western Army. The rumor of it has struck every eye here, as it must every where, with astonishment. That at the moment the country was looking with the best founded and most justifiable hopes for intelligence of the success of our arms in that quarter, we should hear of defeat, of the total surrender of an army of 2,500 men without a battle—probably without firing a gun to a force not greater, perhaps much less than its own, is equally extraordinary and mysterious. It might, perhaps, be premature in us, at such a moment as this, to hazard any opinion of an event so vitally important to the character of the commanding General; but we share largely in the public astonishment which manifests itself upon the occasion. A very little time must unravel the cause of this utterly unexpected reverse. We think we do not misunderstand the character of that army when we say it was abundantly strong under every calculation of safety and prudence, and in the previous estimation of the General himself, for the contemplated objects of the expedition on which it set out; that it was also abundantly supplied with every requisite of ammunition, arms, stores, provisions, to secure, under judicious and prompt movements, all the advantages that were looked to from its march. That it contained, in officers and men, as well volunteers as regulars and militia, as large a portion of valour, patriotism and zeal as could be found in the same numbers any where, we are proudly and confidently sure. Though unused to battle, we find in all its previous and partial encounters with the enemy, whether British or savage, or both, its eagerness and its courage equally conspicuous and successful. The time of its march, if its own conduct would indicate any thing, was reasonable; it was fit to enter Canada on the 12th of July—with no opposing force that could obstruct—leaving no question, as would also seem respecting the sufficiency of its numbers and preparation by announcing both. The lapse of a very few days and it was thought every intermediate arrangement would have been completed to insure attack and reduction of Malden. It is natural to suppose, that it would push its advantages with every practicable celerity. And how it should have happened after all this, that so much time should have been suffered to pass in inactivity, as it were almost under the walls of Malden, that the tide of misfortune should have been in an instant rolled back upon us; that we should have been so suddenly shocked with the account not simply of a check given to the career of successful invasion, but of the almost instantaneous fall and surrender of a whole army, without a battle made, we repeat, so extraordinary and even mysterious that we know not how to explain it, while our feelings are to the highest degree excited the judgment is bewildered—we are lost in concern and astonishment!

Nat. Intelligencer of September 3.

Commodore Rodger's Squadron.

Boston, September 1.—Yesterday arrived in this harbour the United States ship PRESIDENT, 44 Commodore Rodgers; UNITED STATES, 44. Captain Deane; CONGRESS, 32. Capt. Smith; HORNET, 16. Captain Lawrence; and five ANCHORS, 16. Sloop, the whole of the Squadron which sailed from New York, on the 21st of June under Commodore Rodgers.

Sailed from New York June 21st. The 23rd at 6 A. M. discovered and gave chase to an English frigate, supposed to be the Belem. The superiority of the President's sailing, while the breeze continued fresh, enabled her to get within gun shot between 4 and 5 P. M. when it had moderated so much as to give very little hope of getting along a side. At this time perceiving she was training her guns to bear upon the President, the latter commenced a fire at her spars and rigging, with a view of crippling her, to get abreast of her. A fire was kept up about two hours. The President gave her two or three broad sides, and kept up a well directed fire from the chase guns, which cut her sails and rigging very much, but did not succeed in destroying any of her spars, although some of them were much wounded. The President all this time was exposed to a running fire from her four stern chasers; and once the British frigate commenced a fire from her main deck, with an intention of raking the President with a broad side but at that moment receiving one from the President, continued her course under a press of sail and used her stern guns. All sail was crowded in pursuit but in vain. The chase

was now therefore overboard every thing that could be spared, to increase her sailing, and escape by lightness of the wind. Four of her boats were seen floating by the President completely knocked by pieces, together with a great number of cables, spars, &c. and it was supposed most of her guns were also thrown overboard.

The President received a considerable number of shot in her sails and rigging, but was not materially injured.—The chase was continued till about midnight, when it was relinquished, as hopeless, by the President having to for the squadron to come up. Early in the chase, one of the President's chase guns, on the gun deck burst and injured the upper deck so much as to prevent the use of the chase guns on that side for a considerable time. The President had 3 killed and 19 wounded, most of the latter slightly; of the wounded 16 were by the bursting of the gun.—It was by the same gun Commodore Rogers had his leg fractured, but was recovered. The squadron afterwards pursued the Jamaica fleet, but owing to uncommonly foggy weather missed them, although at times very near.

The squadron has been off the English Channel, then along the coast of France, Spain and Portugal with 80 miles of the rock of Lisbon—then made Madeira Island—then off Coro and Flores—then back to the banks—and by Nova Scotia to Boston.

Many of the seamen of the squadron are sick with the scurvy. Several have died. About 120 English prisoners are on board.

We understand the seamen stated to have been impressed from a Portuguese, entered voluntarily.

During the cruise Commodore Rogers's fleet captured two British Letters of Marque ships, (named and ordered them for the first port in the U. S.)—3 Bays (and burnt them, from one of which \$10,000 in specie was taken)—1 schooner loaded with coffee, (named and ordered for first American port) and re-captured two American vessels with cargoes.

THE INDIANS.

A respectable and intelligent trader, just arrived in this city from St. Louis, (capital of the Missouri Territory) on the Mississippi, informs, that their recent information was from as high up the Mississippi as the town of Prairie Chiens 600 miles from St. Louis, and that all accounts stated all the Indians East of the Mississippi to the Great Lakes, were in arms against the United States. Many of the nations are numerous and powerful.

Letters from New Orleans, as late as 4th August, announce, that the Indians on the other side of the lake, (south of Tennessee and Mississippi territory) have commenced hostilities against us.

Hull Fed. Gazette.

From the Spirit of Seventy Six.

FUNERAL CELEBRATION OF GENERAL LINGAN.

A funeral celebration in honor to the memory of General James Lingan, was solemnised on Tuesday last in this town, by about one thousand five hundred citizens from the different counties in Maryland, the neighboring cities, and this town, who moved in procession in the most perfect order from the Union Tavern, to a pleasant shady height in the suburbs of the town; Mr. Addison's church which was selected for the ceremony, being too small to accommodate the number that attended. Amongst the trees was spread the Marquee of General Washington, and the exercise opened by a prayer from the Rev'd Mr. Addison, followed by an extemporary Oration by Mr. Curtis, and the whole closed with an appropriate prayer from the Rev. Mr. Balch. The Military of Georgetown, consisting of Capt. John Peter's troop of cavalry, and Capt. John S. Stull's Corps of Riflemen, joined the procession. An early effort was made by some of the superior Officers commanding the Militia of the District, in obedience to a request from the President of the United States, to put a stop to all military movements on the occasion, which disposition on the part of the President appeared to give no other than an active zeal to the subordinate officers and privates of the two Independent companies to join the procession.

A new ship belonging to Washington Bowie, Esq. of this town, received its name the General Lingan, and in honor to the occasion the colors were displayed half mast; and minute guns fired while the procession moved.

The music played a dead march, while the procession was moving to the ground, and on its return the march of Washington. A number of the Stores were being in black.

From the National Intelligencer for the day preceding the Funeral Celebration.

It is known that the Grand Jury of Baltimore have, on the enquiry, found bills of indictment for manslaughter against those who were in the house in Charles street, and for murder against those who attacked the jail during the late disturbances at Baltimore. The whole matter being before the regular tribunals of the country, to be decided according to law, every public expression of mere voluntary opinion is now to be considered premature, as tending to prejudge the case and interfere with the exercise or bias the deliberation of the civil authority. It appearing from the above Circular that the Militia of the District and the Officers of the Army and Navy were comprehended in the plan of the procession and the same being made known to the President we understand he gave instructions to the secretary of war and navy to prohibit any of the corps under their direction from attending in a military capacity, and caused it to be made known through the Secretary of War to the commanding General of the Militia of the District, that any attendance of the corps under his command in the same capacity would, in the opinion of the President be improper, as wanting in respect to the laws, before which the entire case now rests for inquiry and decision.

It will be observed, that the survivors of the party in the house, who are now under indictment for manslaughter, were to march in the procession.

John Mumma was on the morning of Thursday, the 27th inst. arrested on a charge of stealing a negro, and brought into court where he was preparing to give bail, when the Grand Jury came into court and delivered to the judges a presentment against him for the murder of General JAMES M. LINGAN. He was of course committed to jail. About 3 o'clock P. M. the Sheriff had notice that a mob was collected to attack the jail, for the purpose of liberating him. The Sheriff gave notice to the Judge and the Mayor—three cannon were immediately fired to alarm the city and as a signal for the militia to assemble. In the mean time the Sheriff

with a number of respectable citizens as a posse comitatus, which he directed to march to the jail, to protect it from the mob, and had begun to assemble in small parties from different directions, and were very noisy and turbulent. By about 10 o'clock, artillery and infantry paraded to considerable force; Gen. Sprague moved out in uniform. Market street was lined with artillery companies, and the jail surrounded with horse and foot. Alarm, commotion and terror, pervaded every part of this disgraced, and probably devoted city. In the course of these transactions, Capt. White, who was also present, as one of the murderers of General Lingan, who so loudly boasted of having jumped three times on Mr. Hanson's breast, and wondered that he should have survived the blows, was also imprisoned with Mumma. At eleven o'clock, the artillery were dismissed, General Stricker retired, and the residue of the military, with the mob at distance, remained about the jail. Three of the mob, for their insolent speeches, were seized by the military and put in prison. A constant guard is kept there night and day. Two cannon planted within the jail, to guard the doors. Had the same precaution been taken on the memorable bloody Tuesday, the country would not have had to mourn the massacre of the brave and virtuous LINGAN!

Wilson, the Editor of the Sun, is presented as one of the rioters in Charles street. He was one of the most savage of the ringleaders on that occasion, repeatedly exclaiming in the crowd before the door, and during the march from Charles street to the jail, "We must have blood for blood! The civil authority shall not protect these tory murderers! We will not be satisfied till we put them to death!" with other exclamations equally savage and horrid. He also frequently urged the mob to break through the small guard that accompanied the brave defenders of the Freedom of the Press, and put them to death, alleging that if they were put in prison they might be so securely protected by the civil authority, that the mob would not again have an opportunity to execute their vengeance!

Federal Republican.

NORRISTOWN RIOTS.

The persons from Philadelphia, who some time ago inflicted personal chastisement on a Federal Printer in Norristown, by way of correcting the Liberty of the Press, were sentenced by the Court, one (Maj. Drum) to one month's imprisonment, and four others to be flogged. They all however chose to go to jail together. The Governor a few days after sent them a pardon. Arrangements were made by the Military Authorities of Philadelphia, to escort the rioters to town as appears by the following which is copied from Binn's Democratic Press of the 26th ult.

Attention to the Whole!

"The officers of the first brigade, first division, Pennsylvania Militia (all mounted), and the Volunteer Cavalry who intend escorting the officers imprisoned in Norristown; and now ordered to be released from the same, by his excellency the governor of the state of Pennsylvania, will muster at Harvey's Tavern, Spring Garden, to-morrow morning, the 27th instant, at five o'clock.

"The volunteer Corps will muster in Arch street at nine o'clock, A. M. with their right on Third displaying westwardly.

"Marshals of the day will be, Col. Glavin & Col. Erwin, for the Militia.

Colonel Smith, for the Cavalry.

Colonel Rush, for the Infantry.

By order of the Com. of Arrangement.

W. M. G. OLIVER, Sec'y.

N. B. The officers will meet this evening at Samuel Dallam's, No. 173, High street, August 27.

From the Savannah Republican.

A subscription paper will be opened on Monday, for the organization of a "Democratic Society;" the objects of which will be, to support the present government at all hazards; to detect machinations & conspiracies against the country and the constitution; and to strengthen and cementize the plans, measures and principles which should distinguish the republican interest, at a crisis so important as this is to the liberty, honor and independence of the U. States. It ought to be recollected that the Federalists have formed "Washingtonian Societies."

The Star.

RALEIGH,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1812.

FURTHER RETURNS

Of Elections for Members of the General Assembly.

Heads.—Benjamin Sanderson, Senate; Thomas Spencer and John Adams, Commons.

WILKES.—Mr. Waugh, Senate; Edmund Jones and Jesse Allen, Commons.—The county of Ashe remains now to be heard from.

Among the distinguished personages who have lately visited the American Camp, near Albany, are the French and Russian Ministers.

The Army assembled at Albany for the invasion of Canada consists of nearly 2000 men.

The citizens of Philadelphia are raising by subscription a fund for the purchasing a superb piece of Plate, to be presented to Capt. Hull and one to Lieut. Morris, of the Constitution frigate.

General Hull.—This character is now the subject of so much conversation, that a brief biographical sketch of him may not be uninteresting to the readers of the Star.

William Hull was born at Derby, in Connecticut, and received his Education at Yale College, where he graduated about the commencement of the Revolutionary War. He then entered the army as a volunteer; occasionally served as Aid-de-camp to different generals, but it is believed he never had any permanent command. At the close of the war he married a young lady of family and fortune, at Watertown, in Massachusetts, where he for some

time was afterwards employed in the military service of the United States. He has ever been a warm and zealous supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He was once elected for his chemical attainments, and has ever since been ranked high as a scholar. His late promotion to the distinguished position of his own rank, proves that he is a military man. Captain Hull, of the Constitution, who lately distinguished himself in the action with the Guerrier, in his nephew's boat was originally a lawyer. The General, we believe, was once destined for the profession of Medicine.

The following acts were passed by the General Assembly of South Carolina at their late session.

An act providing for the better defence of this state, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act prescribing on the part of this State, the times, places and manner of holding Elections for Representatives in the Congress of the U. States.

An act to ratify the Convention with North-Carolina on Boundary.

Governor Barbour, of Virginia, on the 3rd inst. addressed the following "to the Patriotic Citizens of Richmond:—

"The character of your country has sustained a wound in the surrender of General Hull! Our brethren of the frontier are exposed to the tomahawk of the savage. A prompt exertion must be made to cure the one and rebel the other. FIFTEEN HUNDRED VIRGINIANS are called upon to unite with the army of the West in the holy cause of their country, for whose accommodation within 4 days two hundred and fifty tents and fifteen hundred Knapsacks are wanting. To your patriotism and particularly to that of the Ladies, I appeal and ask for all the aid you can furnish to further their completion.

"Those who are willing to promote this desirable object, will signify to me without a moment's delay the number of hands they can furnish. Compensation will be made to those who wish it. Every room in the capital not otherwise engaged will be open for the accommodation of those who may attend. Such as prefer continuing at home will have their portion of the work sent to them.

"All persons conversant with the cutting and making tents will confer a favour by attending and sending their aid."

It is said, that previous to going into action, Captain Dacres, of the Guerrier, addressed his seamen, telling them that as the frigate in sight was a Yankee, they would have but a half hour's work to settle her accounts. The Yankees, however, proved themselves the best accountants; as they took but half that time to the same sum.—Starman.

The Guerrier is the frigate which sailed from Halifax, immediately after the Little Belt affair, with her name painted in large letters on her canvas, and challenged any frigate in the American navy to single combat!

The Constitution has no heavier metal than 24s. The Guerrier mounted 32s, and long French 18s, carrying 21 pound balls.

The crew of the Guerrier consisted of 303—260 of whom were prisoners on board the Constitution. According to this, there must have been 42 of the British killed, instead of 15 as they report.

A large ship has already been contracted for, as an additional prison ship, on board of which the crew of the late frigate Guerrier will be placed.—Chronicle.

On Saturday the three military companies of this town, paraded in handsome style.—What added to the usual brilliancy of the scene, was the appearance of the Artillery Company, under the command of Captain Hartman, for the first time since their organization. Their uniform is neat and appropriate; their ordnance, consisting of two brass field-pieces, was well handled, and evaded good report.—It is gratifying to observe the evident improvement this town has undergone in military exhibitions.—Wilmington Gaz.—Sept. 1.

Besides the extracts of the Baltimore riots which have appeared in this paper, Messrs. Thompson, Sprigg and Hall, have related what befel themselves and passed under their individual observation—a part of Mr. Hall's account would be amusing if we could for an instant forget the horrors of the whole Tragedy. After the prisoners were thrown down the steps and piled up in front of the jail, "the canibals," says Mr. Hall, "would have departed, had not one of them proposed, as the Tories had all gone to hell, to give them a bang. The proposition was hailed with acclamations; they joined hands around us, and a song was sung, which appeared to me rather tedious. The chorus, in which they united, seemed to run thus:

"We'll feather and tar every tory British tory, And that is the way for American glory."

Before a new verse was commenced, the Orpheus, who made these beasts dance over our bodies, would propose these cheers for Jefferson or Madison, or some other worthy.

Died in Augusta, Georgia, on the 30th of August, Gen. George Matthews, in the 73d year of age.

Died in Wilmington on the 30th ult. Mr. Wm. Willkings, aged 36 years, after a very long and distressing illness.

In Richmond, (E) Mrs. Belinda Crawford, aged 113; she was 13 years old on the 22d April, 1715, which day she recollected perfectly to the hour of her death, and was venerated remarkable by the total eclipse of the sun, during which she was historically informed of the darkness having been so great, that the stars faintly appeared, and the birds went to roost about 10 o'clock.

In England, the Rev. Fawell Hopkins, of Huntingdon, aged 87.—Though possessed of considerable landed property, he almost denied himself the common necessaries of life, and had only the appearance of a wretched mendicant than a respectable clergyman.—Walking one Sunday to church at a Parish Church in Cambridge, shire, he saw in a field a scare crew, and going up to them, took off its hat, examined it, and then his own, and finding the advantage in favor of the former, he fairly exchanged the one for the other.

In London, Sir Francis Molyneux, aged 75; forty years Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the King of England.