

their old station on Sandy-Hook. The wind being ahead, and the tide flood, the flotilla came to anchor last evening off the Battery.

New York, Sept. 13.

Monday morning, 10 o'clock, A. M. We learn by the pilot boat Unicorn, just arrived from Sandy Hook, that yesterday afternoon, the British frigate which has been cruising in our Offing for some days, chased a smack close in with the Light, and, being within the reach of the guns of the fort at that place, several were discharged at her, and it is believed that two shots took effect, as she soon shrieked off after discharging several guns towards the block-house on Sandy-Hook. An alarm was excited at Fort Richmond, several guns were fired, and all was a scene of bustle and active exertions in preparing to meet the enemy. The alarm reached the city, and the necessary preparations were also made here. At this moment, all is tranquil, and the frigate which occasioned so much bustle, is still cruising off the Hook at a safe distance from our fort at that place.

Gazette

Milledgeville, (Geo.) Sept 8.—The campaign against the Indians is being organized, and will march into the nation as soon as the requisite quantity of provisions are collected at the place of rendezvous for that purpose.

Brigadier Gen Floyd arrived in this place on Sunday last, and reported himself to the Governor as the successor of Gen. Stewart, who declined accepting the command of the troops on the Indian expedition. From the military reputation of Gen. Floyd, we cannot avoid expressing our highest gratification at the appointment.

CHARLESTON, Sept 13.

Latest from the frigate Essex.

We were yesterday favored with a Jamaica paper of the 12th ult. The only article of any importance it contained is the following relative to the ESSEX frigate, Capt. Porter, which is one month later than any thing before received.

Kingston, (Jam.) Aug. 12.

At length we have some authentic information respecting the U. S. frigate Essex. By a letter from Lima, dated May 20, to a mercantile house in this city, we ascertain she anchored off that harbor on the 5th of April, having in charge two ships supposed to be her prizes, English South seamen; and that she shortly after proceeded to cruise off the Gallapagos Islands.

Chillicothe, Ohio, Sept 9.

The Queen Charlotte is under repair at Malden; her hull having been considerably injured by shot fired from the batteries at Erie, previous to the sailing of Com. Perry from that place.

The fleet under Com. Perry, has compelled the enemy's vessels to seek protection from the guns at Fort Malden. The Com's visit had a terrible effect upon his Majesty's subjects. The red allies were disposed to fight, but Procter thought better on the business.

Brigadier Gen. M'Arthur is now at Fort Meigs, and has taken the command of that post.

Norfolk, September 17.—Arrived last night from New York, (which place she left on the 6th inst.) the pleasure boat Friends Adventure, burthen 8 tons, with a cargo of cheese, butter, potatoes, onions, &c. manned and owned by the following ship masters—Capt. Drake, Capt. Humphries, Capt. Story, and Capt. Byrd. These Adventurous Friends had much difficulty in eluding the vigilance of the numerous British cruisers along the coast; they were frequently fired upon, and twice had to put into harbor and wait till the enemy had gone off. They passed the Lynhaven squadron without being observed.

A letter from an intelligent person (and one having good information in public affairs) in London, states, that much dissatisfaction had been expressed by the British government, in consequence of the Neptune with Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin, on board, having stopped at Copenhagen, an enemy's port, and the capital of a government, under (as the British Ministers aver) the absolute control of Bonaparte.

It is even suggested that the British government allege that the passport has been violated. We do not pretend to have any information upon this subject, and barely state what we have heard.

The Neptune arrived at Copenhagen on the 23d of June, and was there on the 6th of July. It may excite suspicion, that our ministers wished to have some communication with the French government before they proceeded to Russia, or to the Emperor. But suspicion alone would not justify a refusal to treat. It must be confessed, that if our Ministers wished to learn where the Emperor of Russia was, Gottenburg or some friendly port was to be preferred. The Neptune might have called at Copenhagen from necessity, but her remaining there fourteen days (as we know, and how much longer we know not) was calculated to excite some suspicion or disgust.

We fear that nothing will result from the Russian Mediation tending to produce peace.

AMERICAN PRIVATEER.

Galway, (Ireland) June 17.—Yesterday arrived the brig Louisa from Beaumaris with slaves. She brought in the masters of three vessels, viz. D. M'Intire, of the Fox Packet from Liverpool to Lamerick; J. Stewart, of schr. Brother & Sister, from Liverpool for Westport; J. Spencer, of the Harriot, from St. John's with oil, &c. for London, captured by an American privateer called the Fox, off Ackle Head, mounting 16 guns, twelve 12 pounders, one 24 pounder, and 4 swivels. The captain of the privateer informed the above captains, that the Fox had been chased by two of our frigates on the coast of America. The privateer had retaken, off the Baskets, a valuable American East-India man, which had been previously taken by his Majesty's ship Racoon, and having on board Lieut. Smith, and the master's mate of the Ra-

coon, which they sent for America. She has been out about one month, during which time she has taken or destroyed nine vessels; she turned the schooner brother and Sister, and a large brig, in sight of this harbor. The Louisa was ransomed for 4000, when the above captains, with 28 sailors, were suffered to come on shore in her.

The Privateer Schooner, Roger, Quarles, of Norfolk, has arrived at Charleston from an unsuccessful cruise of four months.—The Roger is partly owned in Petersburg.

MAJ. CROGHAN.

We copy the following letter of Maj. Croghan, with the prefatory explanation, from the Mulking Messenger of the 8th instant. The modesty which the letter breathes affords one of the best evidences of the transcendent merit and valor of the gallant young hero. We have no doubt he will fully redeem the pledge he has given to the ladies of Chillicothe, that however fortune may frown on him he will never give them cause to regret the honors they have conferred on their "youthful soldier."—H. G.

It will be recollected, that a short time since we announced the determination of the patriotic ladies of Chillicothe to present the Gallant Maj. Croghan with a sword, as a testimonial of the high sense they entertained of his military talents and services, in successfully defending Fort Stevenson against a combined British and Indian force on the 2d ult. This resolution was carried into effect through the agency of Gen. Samuel Finly, and Capt. Joseph Wheaton, who had the sword conveyed to the maj. by express, accompanied with a letter enclosed from the ladies, to which the maj. returned the following answer.

LOWER SANDUSKY, Aug. 25.

Ladies of Chillicothe.—I have received the sword which you have been pleased to present to me, as a testimonial of your approbation of my conduct on the 2d inst. A mark of distinction so flattering and so unexpected, has excited feelings which I cannot express.

Yet while I return you thanks for the unmerited gift you have bestowed, I feel well away, to my good fortune (which was brought by the activity of the brave officers and soldiers under my command) has raised in you expectations from my future efforts, which must, I fear, be sooner or later disappointed.

Still I pledge myself, (even though fortune should not again be propitious) that my exertions shall be such as never to cause you in the least to regret the honors you have been pleased to confer on your "youthful soldier." G. CROGHAN

The Star.

RALEIGH,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1813.

NORTH CAROLINA BLOCKADED.

An express to the Governor reached this place on Sunday last from Newbern, bringing information of the actual blockade of our coast. A flag was sent into Portsmouth on the 16th from the British schooner Pear, mounting 12 guns, to inform neutrals that they would only be permitted to depart in ballast. The officer of the flag stated that all the ports of the United States south of Boston were blockaded.

Further Election Returns.

BURKE—Hoke, Esq., Sen. Wm. Dickson and Burr, Esq., J. C. Johnson.

RUTHERFORD—Jonathan Hampton, Sen. J. M. Dawson—Cook, Common.

The Editor of the Boston Centinel, in noticing the late gallant exploit of the Enterprise, says, that without wishing to detract from the well earned fame of the brave Burrows, it is due in justice to another meritorious officer of the navy, to say that the fine condition in which the Enterprise went into action, and the excellent discipline of the men, is to be ascribed to the zeal and skill of her late commander, Capt. Johnston Blakeley, who had just before the action been promoted to the command of the Wasp. Capt. Blakeley, it is well known to most of our readers, is a North-Carolinian, and was educated at our University.

We have accounts from Salisbury to the 14th inst. General Welborn was daily expected from Columbia, and would without delay march the whole of the tenth regiment to Washington city.

On the 15th inst. the Legislature of South-Carolina convened to hold an extraordinary session at Columbia. The Governor's message communicating the occasion of the meeting was delivered the next day. We hint at the probable causes of this meeting a week or two ago, but are now enabled to state them more specifically.

A detachment of the militia of Charleston was ordered to do duty at the magazine near the city: This was refused. The Governor thereupon ordered a Court Martial, and while James Lamb, one of the delinquents, was on trial, a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Bay brought the cause before him, where it was argued for four days, and Lamb was finally ordered to be discharged.

The Militia Law of South Carolina says, that the militia when called into the actual service of the state or of the U. States, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the U. States army. It was under these rules & articles that Lamb was ordered to be tried.

These Rules and Articles were adopted 12 years after the passing of the law of South-Carolina, and Judge Bay said the Legislature could not give over their militia to be governed by laws not then in existence, enacted too by another power; laws of which they could have had no knowledge, nor to which they could in

any way have yielded their assent. The court martial too was composed of officers of a different Brigade from that to which Lamb belonged: Besides, the law of South-Carolina, though it authorized the Governor to call out the militia, provided no punishment or penalty (the Rules and Articles out of the question) in cases of disobedience. To an argument that the law must be so construed as to make it operative, that the circumstances of the country made such construction necessary, the Judge said, as a legislator he might consider its propriety, but as a Judge, he could only explain the law as he found it. There were some other points taken into view but as we only had a very slight perusal of the trial, and that several days ago, we do not recollect any other that were material.

In consequence of these defects of the law, thus ascertained, Governor Alston convened the Legislature. He recommends that the laws be revised and amended, and that a manufactory of arms be established or encouraged to be given to individuals for that purpose. Upon the subject of the war and the exposed situation of the State, the Message has the following paragraph:

"Believing it incumbent upon the general government to provide for the defence of each member of the union, representatives (marked B.) were addressed to the War Department in the hope of inducing such an addition to the regular troops here, as might obviate alike the inconvenience and expense of calling out the militia, unless in the event of a serious descent. The answer of Mr. Secretary Armstrong (marked C.) will sufficiently impress upon you the expediency of providing from our own resources such means as shall be deemed requisite to our better security."

The disobedience of the militia, the trial and decision in Lamb's case, and some expressions of Gov. Alston, published in General orders, have excited considerable sensation. The Governor named several persons in his orders in terms of strong disapprobation, for not performing duty at the magazine. These persons have published an indignant reply.—They say they had already performed their tour of duty, and had recently been discharged, that they were required to guard the magazine without being furnished with rations, and that the Governor holding them up to public execration before they had been convicted of any offence, was improper, &c. &c. The House of Representatives of South-Carolina decreed on the 16th inst. 78 to 17, that the members of that house who had accepted appointments of Directors to the Bank of South Carolina had vacated their seats.

Military Uniforms.—We perceive with pleasure a general order from the War Department, regulating the uniform of the officers of the army, making it more simple, cheap, light and elegant. The coats are to be perfectly plain; no ornaments up of tails; no red or buff facings; and no yellow or red cuffs or collars, or other symbols which connect with them the military servitude. We say we observed only a few particulars, because we have no doubt the whole of our militia will compete with our regular army in examples. One reason why our officers have been so tardy in equipping themselves with uniform, is their expense, cumbersome weight, and general inconvenience.—The Government has prescribed the uniform of general and field officers. This was very plain. They are now to be more substantial, and handsome as well as expensive, but we hope to see in the winter to be worn on the hand, or taken from all that portion of the militia whose duties are performed on foot. Round hats unite the advantages of greater convenience, utility and elegance. For the present they are permitted throughout the seventh division by a general order, and we should be glad to see the regulation become permanent and general.

Colonel Rogers, and his Majors, Wiatt and Barringer, are now making a tour through the several companies of the first Wake regiment, to inspect, instruct and discipline them. Knowing the wretched music, or rather jargon, of it, in almost every company, and duly appreciating its utility, these officers have very properly taken good music with them on their circuit. We mention this in the hope that so good an example will be generally imitated.

A little circumstance not otherwise important than as marking the character and skill of the N. Carolina Riflemen, occurred some time ago in Forsyth's corps, which we have not yet seen in any newspaper of this state, and which ought before this to have appeared in the Star. As the story is told, a schooner from the Canada side of the St. Lawrence sailed along the river at no great distance from Ogdensburg, where a sentinel of this gallant corps was posted on the bank, who thought the opportunity of trying his rifle too favourable to be missed. He accordingly singled out the best dressed man on board the vessel and fatally knocked him over. The British schooner, not suspecting a formidable enemy so near, immediately opened a tremendous fire of great guns and musketry, while the Carolinian stood quite unconcerned behind a large Beech tree, & very leisurely reloaded his rifle. As soon as the British slackened fire, he peeped out from behind his covert and brought down another tall fellow. The schooner now thought it prudent to claw off and had just escaped out of rifle shot (not however without a parting salute from Beech fort) when the guard from Ogdensburg came up and enquired about the firing. The sentry very coldly observed that he had just had an engagement with a British schooner, but she had unaccountably for him succeeded in getting off with only a small loss in killed and wounded.

An election for a representative in the legislature of S. Carolina, vice, Col. Thomas Leitch, resigned, was held in Charleston, on Wednesday, the 1st inst. when H. P. Crafts junr. [the federal candidate] was elected by a majority of 61 votes, over Mr. Zulow, the Republican opponent.

Maj. Nicholas Long of Washington, (Geo.) has been appointed Col. of the 43rd U. S. reg't. to be raised in North and South Carolina and Georgia.

EAST AND WEST FLORIDA.

On the 31st day of July last, at the close of the Extra Session of Congress, the Senate of the U. S. on motion of Mr. Anderson, removed the injunction of secrecy from the Proceedings of that Body during the last winter on the proposition then agitated for authorizing the Executive to take and hold possession of East as well as West Florida. It appears that the proposition to take possession of East Florida was rejected on the 30 of February by a vote of 19 to 16. A Bill passed both Houses, however, on the 9th Feb. authorizing the President, to take possession of a tract of country lying South of the Mississippi territory and West of the Perdido, (West Florida) Under this act no doubt it was that Mobile was lately occupied by the forces of the U. S.—National Intelligencer

Lexington, (K) August 24.

THE REWARD OF VALOR.

It is generally well known that the state of North Carolina, in testimony of their sense of the good conduct of Colonel Isaac Shelby, at the battle of King's mountain, many years ago, voted him a sword. The actual presentation of it has been delayed on various causes. Within a few days past, however, it has been received, and its exquisite and costly workmanship renders it every way worthy of the honor and the occasion. Noting could be more fortunate and well timed than the period of its arrival, which is just at the moment when this col. having again come forward in the military service of the country, is about to march, in his character of governor, at the head of a large body of militia and volunteers. May the success which called forth this expression of the public feeling of North Carolina still attend him in his patriotic enterprise!

COMMERCIAL.

The London markets for domestic and foreign wheat were dull in July.

Important to Merchants and Farmers.—A bill (at the last dates) was about to be introduced into the British Parliament, founded on certain resolutions of a committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the state of the corn laws. The spirit of the intended bill may be seen by the 2th resolution, which is thus expressed:

"That it is expedient that no wheat flour, or meal of wheat, nor any oatmeal, nor any meal of flour, nor any corn ground, nor any malt, should be imported into port of the United Kingdom from ports beyond the seas."

If this resolution forms a clause of the bill, and the bill is passed into a law, the result will of course be an end to the traffic in the article of flour, which has heretofore existed.

The Mails from New-Orleans, taken by a party of the Creek Indians, have been recovered by the Governor of Pensacola, and forwarded to the U. S.—They were received here on Saturday last.—C. Courtes.

Extract of a letter from Tangier, dated July 6, 1813.

"The Algerines were busily fitting out their cruizers of every description inasmuch it was suspected their number would border on fifty, possibly the greater part Gunboats. Tunis was the avowed destination, but it may be deduced the present season will induce some to pass to the Atlantic."

A strange occurrence.—The Georgia Monitor of the 4th inst. states upon what he deems authority, that the following remarkable case occurred in the upper part of South Carolina a few weeks ago. A husband, who supposed he had cause to suspect the virtue of his wife, and the guilt of his neighbor, charged her with the crime, and a quarrel ensued: the husband in a few hours afterwards went from home. Soon after he had gone, the suspected intruder came and the wife went off with him. On the return of the husband, he enquired where his wife was, and was informed by the children that she had gone away with Mr. — He immediately alarmed the neighborhood, and searched for her. A day or two afterwards, the criminal lovers were found, both dead, at the root of a small tree, and in a position that fully established their guilt. They were killed by lightning, and what is very singular, there was only one flash, and that so faint as not to be perceived by many in the neighborhood.

Tolosa, in Spain, where the the British Gen. Graham was on the 25th of June, was formerly spell Tubasa, and was the residence of the Duke, nee of Don Quixote. [Portuguese paper.]



Hymeneal.

Married on the 16th instant, M^r. JOHN BAKER, of Franklin county, to Miss RUTHY HOPKINS, daughter of John Hopkins, Esq. of this county.



Obituary.

Died in Person county, on the 11th inst. Mr. Willie Davis, in the 43d year of his age, an honest and respectable planter, whose death is lamented by a great number of friends and relations.—At Port Hampton, Mr. N. C. Bridgers, one of the requisition militia from Johnston county.

Died, on the morning of the 12th inst. in the count of Frederick, (Virginia) EYMOND RAYBOLD, Esq. (an indisposition of a few days. The world is acquainted with the political life of this gentleman, and the elevated offices which he has sustained. His history is blended with that of his country.—In private life, he displayed those domestic charities which distinguish the noblest nobility.—Enquirer