

of the Janissaries. The tranquility of the
is restored; but the communication with the
and business are not yet re-established.

ENGLISH ACCOUNT!

Halifax, N. S. May 24, 1811.

Arrived, yesterday, His Majesty's sloop of war
the *Little Belt*, Capt. BINGHAM, from a cruise. The
has been cruising off American coasts:
with several officers, we have
conversation with several officers, we have
the following interesting information:

At 11 o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th
when about 100 miles to the eastward of the
a sail was observed, and chase im-
mediately given.—At one, it was discovered to
be a frigate, steering E. with a Commodore's blue
flag at the main and the conclusion drawn,
it was an American ship.—The *Little Belt*
altered her course to the southward, and in
about two hours afterwards the frigate, under a
press of sail, was seen standing for her.—It was
noticed that she gained upon the *Little Belt*,
and at half past six the latter hove to—when
regarding a surprize, the usual prepara-
tions were made for action, at which time the
stars, in the frigate's pendant were perfectly vis-
ible.—At about eight, she came within hail, and
was twice asked from the sloop of war what ship
she was.—The answer to the first enquiry was a
repetition of the question—to the second, a broad-
side of round and grape shot, which was imme-
diately returned, and an action commenced, which
continued full three quarters of an hour—when
the frigate ceased firing, filled her sails, sheered
off, and hailed the *Little Belt*, (which just at that
time had also ceased firing,) asked her what
ship she was, and then enquired if she
had struck her colors, and was answered in the
negative.—The name of the frigate was then
asked, and an answer returned, that it was the
United States' ship, *President*. She afterwards
stood off under easy sail—and both ships lay to
the remainder of the night, repairing their da-
mages.—In the morning the frigate bore down upon
the *Little Belt*, and coming within hail, asked
permission to send a boat to her, which was
granted, and an officer came on board with a
messenger from Commodore Rodgers, saying he
intended the transaction, did not think she was so
inferior in force to the *President*—was sorry the
Little Belt had fired first;—would willingly ren-
der her every assistance in her power—and ad-
vised that she should go into an American port
to repair. The officer then took his departure,
returned to the *President*, which made sail, and
was soon out of sight, leaving the *Little Belt* al-
most a complete wreck—sails and rigging cut to
pieces—11 killed—21 wounded—and without ex-
planation of their extraordinary conduct.

Various communications from the surround-
ing counties declare many of you to be, a set
of high-gentry, faithless, petti-fogging, privateering,
pinnacemaster, sincompoops, that seize all you
can, and clutch what you get; that after the mon-
ey has been collected, you shun public places,
and the presence of those, who have trusted their
accounts and bonds to your collection which, the
Cash I say, in imitation of your superiors, you
love to handle a while, for the sake of speculation
or for other purposes, until it slips entirely through
your fingers the wrong way. Now, take the hint
—Come forward—show your faces and let every
one have his due, or mark the consequences."

The English account of the engagement with
the *Little Belt*, will be found under the foreign
head.

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Star, paragraphs of singular construction. The
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The democrats are evi-
dently losing ground in Virginia. This state, the
hot bed of Jacobinism, has at the last congression-
al election, returned eight members who are either
firm federalists, or have at least forsaken the sup-
porters of that policy which would hurry our
country to destruction. To put a good face on
the matter, however, the prints of administration,
at this juncture, loudly claim Messrs. Randolph,
Sheffey, and indeed all the men, except two or
three, marked in italics below, as their decided
men. Wait till congress sit, and these papers, we
predict, will tell you another story.

Raleigh:

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1811.

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1811.

A meeting of the citizens of Raleigh, prepa-
ratory to the celebration of the ensuing anniver-
sary of American Independence, took place at the
Indian Queen Tavern on Saturday evening last.
Judge Potter was called to the chair, and Mr. W.
W. Seaton, appointed secretary. It was then re-
solved, that a Dinner be provided at the State
House, to which the Principal of the Academy
and the Judges of the Supreme Court are to be
invited; that an Oration be delivered in the Com-
mons' Hall, and an ode be prepared for the occa-
sion. A committee of Arrangement was then ap-
pointed, consisting of Messrs. Jones, Scott, Muse
and Wyatt; and Messrs. John Haywood, Seaton,
Rounsaville, Glynn, and Lucas, were appointed a
committee, to furnish toasts. The citizens will
move in procession, under the firing of cannon,
from the court house to the state house; and a
ball be given to the ladies in the evening.

A meeting of the Council of State, to take
place on the fourth of July, has been called by his
excellency the Governor, to assist him in the ap-
pointment of a person to fill the vacancy on the
bench of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the
death of Judge Wright.

SHIPWRECK.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Ham-
ton, Beaufort County, to a gentleman in this place,
dated, June 12, 1811.

On the night of the 6th inst. the ship *Agness*,
Capt. Kennedy, from N. York to Charleston, was
cast away on the outer shoal of Cape Look out.
The passengers and crew were picked up next
day at sea, out of the long boat, and brought into
this place. There were two ladies on board, one
from Charleston, (S. C.); the other the captain's
wife.

The vessel, after striking, filled so suddenly
with water, that there was nothing saved. Most
of the passengers and crew lost all their clothes,
except what they were sleeping in. One gentle-
man passenger lost upwards of forty thousand dol-
lars in bank paper; and others, sums of less mag-
nitude.

THE MAILS.

On this subject we are constantly receiving com-
plaints. The following is an extract from the
letter of one of our subscribers, dated

"Mount Airy, June 3, 1811.

Since the new arrangement in the offices has
taken place, I do not receive my papers more than
once in three weeks, while my neighbors receive
theirs, by the same mails and from the same press,
regularly. Each week I have been told that the
mail lies in the Office in Salisbury; but I cannot

be led to believe so. Parcels for the different of-
fices being made, I do not see how one paper can
be so often left behind.—I rather think the fault
is either in the post or printing office at Raleigh,
but it exists somewhere, and I beg you will endeavor
to have it remedied."

We assure the writer that all the papers for sub-
scribers to the *Minerva*, are put up with equal and
invariable care and punctuality. We likewise as-
sure him that, to the best of our belief, the blame
does not attach to the post office in Raleigh. It
must therefore be somewhere along the route, or
at the immediate office to which his paper is for-
warded.

Libel Suit.—Southwick, proprietor of the *Alba-*
ny democratic Register, has been fined in fifteen
hundred dollars damages, for a libel on Mr. Cole-
man, Editor of the N. York Evening Post. This
is the greatest sum ever adjudged in that state in
a similar case.

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Sheffey, and indeed all the men, except two or
three, marked in italics below, as their decided
men. Wait till congress sit, and these papers, we
predict, will tell you another story.

We are not covetous of the honor of calling
Randolph, Sheffey, &c. federalists. But the truth
is, that they, with others, are opposed to the ene-
mies, and friends to the liberty and rights of the
people. Awakening from a dream of delusion
and piercing the mist which obscured their vision,
they perceive and will no longer accompany our
rulers in their wicked career. We intended to
have presented to our readers the circular address
to his constituents, at the close of last session, of
Mr. Sheffey; but the paper containing it was unfor-
tunately mislaid. That document would clearly
have shewn, at least, that the author was not a de-
mocrat.

The following, we think, is a correct list of the
Virginia delegation to the next congress:

FEDERALISTS AND MINORITY REPUBLICANS.

1. Joseph Lewis, junior, re-elected,
2. John Baker, a new member.
3. James Breckenridge, re-elected.
4. John Randolph, re-elected.
5. Daniel Shiffry, re-elected.
6. John Hungerford, a new member.
7. Edwin Gray, re-elected.
8. Thomas Wilson, a new member.

DEMOCRATS.

9. John Dawson, re-elected.
10. John Clopton, re-elected.
11. Matthew Clay, re-elected.
12. Thomas Gholson, junior, re-elected.
13. Peterson Goodwyn, re-elected.
14. Thomas Newton, re-elected.
15. Burwell Basset, re-elected.
16. William A. Burwell, re-elected.
17. Hugh Nelson, a new member.
18. John Smith, re-elected.
19. Aylett Hewes, a new member.
20. John Rose, re-elected.
21. William McCoy, a new member.

We learn that an attempt was lately made to
assassinate the honorable Mr. John Randolph,
whilst riding in the high road, attacking him with
a knife and with a pistol loaded with a quantity of
saddlers nails. The knife passed thro' his cloaths,
and he received a wound in the eye, but not such
as to injure him materially.—*Fed. Rep.*

Another Account, (taken from the Aurora.)

"What object could any man have for assassi-
nating John Randolph! The truth of the story,
however, is this, that a young gentleman of the
same name as himself, and a distant relation, fall-
ing in company with him at a race in Virginia,
the young man would not brook the supercilious
insolence of this would be bashaw, and seizing a
switch beat John Randolph with it. John went in
search of a horsewhip, with a view of wiping off
the disgrace, and he struck the young man with
the whip, who thereupon assailed master Jackey,
knocked him down, and beat him in a severe man-
ner. The young gentleman is said to be a brother
of Thomas Man Randolph, formerly a member of
congress, and distinguished for his eloquent ora-
tion on the infamous Yazoo fraud.

GENERAL SMITH, of Maryland, whose speech
es often abound in round assertions, which he ex-
pects his hearers, cannot controvert, lately in dis-
cussion upon the renewal of the Bank charter, re-
charged the administration of the Bank of the
United States and its branches with partiality:
speaking of this branch, he observes—
"In Norfolk, I will venture to say that the
conduct of the bank never was considered im-
partial; and I had a letter last year from a
highly respectable merchant in that place, which
[if now in my possession] could have proved
"the contrary."

Whatever General Smith, or his correspon-
dent (if he is such a letter) may say, we can
speak with confidence, when we assert, that the
extract we have quoted does not contain the
truth; the charge is, that the conduct of this
branch *never* was impartial; we speak not from any
man's information, but from personal observa-
tion; and we aver that party politics never enter-
ed into that branch: there have been at all times,
some republican member or members in the di-
rection, and we venture to aver, that they will
confirm our statement.

Of General Smith's information and opinion
of Norfolk, we offer the following extract from the
same speech:—
"In Virginia, as I have already stated, there
is a trading branch of the Bank of the United
States, of 300,000 dollars capital. That branch
is in a corner of the state with which the peo-
ple of Virginia have very little intercourse."

These are the very words used, and what are
the facts? The capital of the branch at this place,
when the General was speaking, was 600,000 dol-
lars; whereas the capital of the Virginia Bank
was only 1,500,000 dollars, divided between Rich-
mond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, and Norfolk;
the capital of the Branch of the Va. Bank here,
was 300,000 dollars. Thus, it appears, that in
this nook, or "corner of the state, where the peo-
ple of Virginia have very little intercourse," there was
900,000 dollars of bank capital, and for the re-
mainder of the state, 1,200,000 dollars. Yet Gen.
Smith's commercial information is received as the
oracles of wisdom.—*Nor. Ledger.*

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From the Baltimore Whig.

General Wilkinson takes pleasure in offering his
grateful acknowledgments to the editors of the
Whig, and those of every other public print,
whose liberality and love of justice have inclined
them to the side of an injured fellowman: But,
he is compelled, by a sense of propriety and self
respect, to request their silence, on the subject
of the various persecutions under which he has
suffered during the last four years; inasmuch as
he is to be brought before a general court mar-
tial, to answer to the charges preferred against
him; and any attempt to anticipate his vindica-
tion, would not only be essentially wrong, but
would be seized on by his persecutors, to imph-
cate him for an uncandid appeal to the prejudices
of the court, with the design to preposses the
members in his favor; a resort which the general
disdains, and which is not necessary to the assertion
of his honor.

Editors of the Whig, Baltimore.
Washington, June 17, 1811

If any thing were necessary to confirm the ac-
count of Com. Rodgers, of the late affair between
the President and *Little Belt*, which certainly is
not the case, we can state on the authority
of a letter from Capt. Ludlow to his friend in
this city, that every officer of the ship is ready
to pledge his honor that the report of the Presi-
dent having fired the first gun is false.—*Fed. Gaz.*

A very singular conspiracy for a very com-
mon purpose has been made public. Four per-
sons are said to have engaged to advertise a large
quantity of goods for sale, and then to invite some
of our monied men singly under the pretence of
purchasing goods, who were to be seized gagged
and confined, until they, one and all, drew checks
upon the Banks for such sums as the conspirators
might think proper to dictate. This conspiracy
has been known to the mayor of the city some
time on the information of one of the party. Two
of the conspirators are in jail. As this subject will
undergo a legal investigation, we decline any ob-
servations.—*Philadelphia Democratic Press.*

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

It was the opinion, we hear, of the best in-
formed merchant at Bordeaux, about the 1st of May,
that the French government would consider our
non importation law as a fulfilment of the stipula-
tion of August 5, 1810. However we had rather
see one just act than hear a hundred friendly pro-
fessions from such a government.

A writer in the National Intelligencer thinks
that Napoleon has fulfilled literally his part of the
agreement with us, relative to the Berlin and Milan
decrees; but, that the seizures and sequestrations
of American property, since, are under other re-
gulations! So long as Napoleon is unjust,—pre-
texts are worth nothing.—*Baltimore Whig.*

SPAIN UNCONQUERABLE.

It is said, that Napoleon having lost 400,000
of his finest troops in Spain, and despairing of
subduing it, has at last resolved to abandon the
whole country southward of the Ebro; intending
to retain the territories northward, to fortify their
frontiers, cut roads through the Pyrenean Moun-
tains, &c. The result of this warfare demonstrates
that a people resolute and unanimous cannot be
vanquished.—It has given a just check to the pre-
sumptuous pride of Bonaparte; at the same time
that it has scourged the Spaniards for their cruelty
in America and Europe.

Of 50 licences issued by the French govern-
ment, admitting importations in American ves-
sels, only 3 arrivals had taken place under them
at Bordeaux, when the *Manlius* sailed.—*Ibid.*

Extract of a letter to one of the Editors of the
Balt. Whig dated New Orleans, May 16, 1811.

"Gen. Hampton called here. "Spare Cas-
sius" after playing tyrant, madman and fool, and
having turned every thing topsy turvy, has clear-
ed out again to look at his slaves on the Atlantic.
Guess what may be the situation of the army, all

put in disorder, divided and distracted by parties
and jealousies, and without a head to restore or-
der or reconciliation. What sort of a man can
be your secretary of war? It is said here he is
afraid of Hampton; but, why should he be so?
This comes from the general's pimps, who say he
will go and come as he likes. I have never heard
of such a man: his head is of gold, his heart
marble, and his temper is that of a hyena."

Two articles under the London head, in to-
day's Whig, render it highly probable,
1st. That there is no likelihood of war between
Russia and France;
2d. That there is a likelihood of satisfactory ar-
rangements between France and the U. States.
Balt. Whig.

Gen. Eaton was born at Woodstock, (Conn.)
Feb. 23d, 1764. While yet a youth he was one
year in the revolution army. Afterwards he
came a member of the College of Hanover, (N. H.)
the honors of which he received in 1790. He
held several years a commission in the Western
army; and was afterwards appointed Consul at
Tunis, the duties of which he discharged much
to the satisfaction of the government. In 1804
he planned and executed a design which was of
great advantage to our government, by securing a
peace with Tripoli, and the surrender of the
Americans imprisoned there, and which fully secured him the
highest honor.

His health had been gradually declining these
two years past, and he breathed his last on Satur-
day evening, June 1st. He retained his senses
till the day before his death, and met with cala-
mity the king of terrors.

On the Tuesday following his remains were in-
terred with military and masonic honors, attended
by a vast concourse of people from Brimfield and
the neighbouring towns. His body was borne to
the meeting house, where the throne of grace was
addressed by the Rev. Mr. Coddington, Chaplain,
of the regiment there, and a sermon was preach-
ed the Rev. Mr. Walsh, of Mansfield, (Conn.)

Thus has fallen one of our citizens, who has
done much to cause our name to be respected by
the powers of Barbary, who had added to the
military fame of our country and rendered it im-
portant services. He was a man of daring spirit,
of a powerful intellect, and of many virtues. His
foibles are in the grave, his military ardor and
achievements deserve to be remembered and imi-
tated

MARRIED.

Lately the Rev. James Woodberry, to Mrs.
Mary Benbury, widow of the late Gen. Richard
Benbury, of Chowan.

DIED.

At Charleston (S. C.) on the 10th inst. Mrs.
Martha Laurens Ramsay, the amiable and res-
pectable consort of Doctor David Ramsay.

On Thursday the 23d inst. Mrs. Susanah Wil-
liams, wife of Col. James Williams, of Beaufort.

On Thursday, of a lingering disease, at an ad-
vanced age, Samuel Chase, a judge of the Circuit
Court of the United States.

Ten Dollars Reward,

WILL be given on the delivery of my man
BILLY, who ran away from me a few
months ago—He is about 23 years old, rather low
in stature, and of dark complexion. His clothing
is not recollected. A few weeks ago he was seen
at the plantation of Mrs. Hobson, in Orange, near
the Wake line, and since has been seen in this
county—He was raised near Halifax.
WILLIAM BOYLAN.
June 28, 1811. 95-3w.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as the
last County Court of Mecklenburg, as Ad-
ministrator, on the Estate of the late Maj. David
Cowan, dec. requests all persons having legal
claims against said estate, to present them to the
subscriber within the time limited by law; and all
who are indebted to said estate are requested to
make immediate payment to
A. FREW, Adm'r.
Charlotte, June 3, 1811. 95-3w.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having qualified as May-
term Edgecomb County Court, 1811, as Ex-
ecutors to the last will and testament of Nathan
Mayo, dec. give notice to all persons having de-
mands against said estate, to exhibit the same
properly attested within the time limited by law,
otherwise they will be barred of recovery; also
those indebted to said estate are requested to make
immediate payment as indulgence cannot be had.
M. MAYO,
JOHN W. MAYO, } Ex'rs
NATHAN MAYO. }
June 5th, 1811. 95-3tp.

Strayed.

FROM the Subscribers living in Raleigh, about
four or five weeks ago, as follows, viz:
A DARK BAY MARE, six or seven years
old, has no white spots, except perhaps a saddle
mark.
A CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, nine or ten
years old; has a bald face, and one of his hind
feet white; and
A BLACK FILLY, five years old, with a bob
tail.
The Mare and Filly had each of them Bells on
their necks.

Whosoever shall return the said Horses to the
Subscribers, shall receive Five Dollars Reward.
If said horses should have strayed to a considera-
ble distance, information will be thankfully receiv-
ed by letter.
WM. M'PHEETERS,
WM. SCOTT.
Raleigh, June 21;

Lost.

FROM my Library, the 6th volume of Coke's
Reports, containing the 9th and 10th parts.
It is supposed to be left in the room of some gen-
tleman who had the use of it. I will be obliged
to any one, who will return it to
ROBERT WILLIAMS.
Raleigh, June 10, 1811. 95-3w.