

American vessels between 4 and 5 months, and destroyed vast numbers, and an immense amount of property.

### Foreign.

#### LATE AND IMPORTANT

From the Boston Repository, June 16.  
The brig Adiant, Captain Smith, in 26 days from Greenock, was spoken in our harbor by a pilot boat yesterday, and has gone into Plymouth. The pilot boat brought up a London Courier of the 12th of May, and a Greenock paper of the 19th, for the perusal of which we are indebted to Messrs. Adams and Rhodes, and have selected for our readers a few interesting extracts.

#### Assassination of Mr. Perceval.

On the 11th of May, at a quarter before five o'clock Mr. PERCEVAL, Prime Minister of Great Britain, was shot through the heart, in the lobby of the House of Commons, by a Mr. John Bellingham, formerly a Ship Broker of Liverpool. The Courier of the 12th instant, thus announces this event.

It is under feelings of horror, grief, and dismay that we record an event unparalleled in the history of our country, or perhaps of any other—the assassination of Mr. Perceval, as he was entering the House of Commons yesterday, at a quarter past 5 o'clock.

Bellingham had placed himself at the side of the door leading from the stone stair case. Mr. Perceval was in company with Lord F. Osborne, and immediately on receiving the ball, which entered the left breast, he staggered and fell. The only words he uttered, were, "Oh, I am murdered," the sound dying between his lips. On inquiring who had committed this act, Bellingham coolly stepped up and observed, "I am the unfortunate man." He made no attempt to escape. When he was interrogated as to his motive, he said, "It is a private injury; I know what I have done; it was a refusal on the part of the government."

On the examination, after the fact was completely established, the prisoner was asked what he had to say, against the fact with which he was charged.

The Prisoner spoke to the following effect: "I have admitted the fact, I admit the fact; but with permission to state something in my justification. I have been denied the redress of my grievances by government; I have been ill treated. They all know who I am and what I am, through the Secretary of State and Mr. Becket, with whom I had frequent communications. They knew of this fact six weeks ago; through the magistratus of Bow street. I was accused most wrongfully by a governor general in Russia, by a letter from Archangel to Riga, and have sought redress in vain. I am a most unfortunate man, and feel here, (placing his hand on his breast) sufficient justification for what I have done."

On being informed that he was only called upon to say what he had to offer, in contradiction of the fact; and that any extenuation of his crime had better be reserved for his trial, he added; "since it seems best to you that I should not explain the causes of my conduct, I will leave it until the day of my trial, when my country will have an opportunity of judging whether I am right or wrong."

The editor of the Courier in giving a sketch of what could be collected of the circumstances, says it is proper to be known this man had no cause of complaint against Mr. Perceval or government whatever. He had been in Russia, and had some dispute with the consul at Archangel; he alleges too that he had been engaged in some mission under Lord Leveson Gower. Being a Liverpool man, he had presented a memorial to Col. Gascoyne, the merchant from Liverpool, relative to his mission. The Colonel very properly informed him, that to present to government in the first instance, would be useless, because they could know nothing of his claims, but from Lord Gower. That he should go first to his Lordship, and upon his report the government would act. But of any memorial, or any of the claims or even of the name of the man, Mr. P. was as completely ignorant as he is now of all worldly things; The man is stated to have been subject to insanity, and from many circumstances, it appears very probable, that this atrocity was perpetrated under the influence of mental derangement.

Mr. Perceval was a married man with a large family of children and poor. It is recommended that he have a public funeral and provision be made for his distressed family. The unhappy Mrs. Perceval, on learning the overwhelming event remained many hours totally senseless.

The Coroner's Jury has just concluded its proceedings by bringing in a verdict of wilful murder against John Bellingham.

The Jury sat at the Cat and Bagpipes (Public House) corner of Downing street before A. Gill, Esq. the Coroner. The witnesses examined, were:

Lieut. Gen. Gascoyne, member for Liverpool; Joseph Hume, Esq. member for Weymouth; Henry Burgess, Esq. Attorney of Curzon street; and W. Lynn, Esq. Surgeon.

Thomas Constantine Brookbank, private Secretary to Mr. Perceval, was bound over to prosecute, and the four gentlemen whose names we have mentioned were bound over to give evidence on a bill of indictment to be preferred to the next County sessions at Clerkenwell. The trial will of course take place at the Old Bailey.

Parliament has suspended all proceedings, and would probably do nothing for several days.

The paper we have, contains seven columns relating to this subject, and nothing of a political nature.

We are informed that Mr. Quincy and Mr. Lloyd's note published in Boston 3d April, had arrived at London.

A plot has been discovered at St. Petersburg for the murder of the Emperor and his brother Constantine, and the establishment of the Empress Dowager on the throne. Upwards of 200 of the Russian Nobles are implicated, and are said to be mostly such as have resided at Paris; and that 18 millions of francs have been distributed among them through the instrumentality of the French Legation. Grenock paper.

By the Adeline, at Greenock from Charleston, giving an account of the taking of Amelia; and the information that an embargo in the U. States was about to be laid.

The emperor of Russia has issued a ukase, ordered every 500 men in his empire to furnish immediately two recruits for the army.

An agent has been sent from the British government to Paris to negotiate for the revival of commerce in general.

It is said Napoleon on account of his lethargic habit, will not take the command of his army in the North.

Gen. Lefebre has escaped from England to France.

Parliament were proceeding in the examination of witnesses against the Orders in Council.

A letter from St. Petersburg, April 24, says, war will undoubtedly take place between Russia and France. Their respective armies are on the frontiers; the guards, 48,000, have marched hence to the frontiers; the Emperor sat out this day. There has been a recent levy of 90,000 men.

### Raleigh:

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1812.

#### WAR! WAR!

Our readers will find by the official articles in this week's paper, that War is at last actually declared. Accompanying the other documents on this subject, was a report, or manifesto from the committee of foreign relations; which, as it contained little more than an echo of the president's message, is omitted. We have no room for remarks. But Mr. Randolph's speech, on the opposite side will prove the best commentary.

On the evening after the declaration of war reached Raleigh, a contribution of powder was obtained, and a field piece discharged 17 times; not at the enemy but into the air. Very good. This is to serve, perhaps, instead of celebrating the 4th.

Some of our citizens asked if news had been received of a settlement of differences? They had not been made acquainted with the new discovery, that war is a national blessing. Why may we not also exult at a pestilence or yellow fever?

His Excellency the Governor, with his aids, reached town on Wednesday, after having reviewed the regiments of several counties. Yesterday he reviewed the Wake regiment. His excellency addressed the troops. In the evening a large body, who were well, had all volunteered their services, with captain Wiatt's handsome company of Guards at their head, paraded the streets. From this body, the quota of militia, about 200, Wake county has to furnish, will be drafted.

From an article in a Philadelphia paper, we learn, that the whole of the British naval force, stationed at Bermuda, to which 12 additional frigates had been lately despatched, were to be put in immediate repair for our coast. Two frigates are said to be off New York.

On the 16th, the house of Representatives had before them the bill for issuing 5,000,000 of treasury notes. Look out for a second edition of continental money.

We learn from Washington, that another flaming manifesto may be expected. Likewise, that the taxes will not be laid till after the choice of presidential electors.

"The British frigate Blydeze was off Sandy Hook and yesterday, with American colors flying. The British frigate Caroline and sloop of war Tartarus, are also on the coast, having been spoken by vessels arrived here."—N. York paper.

#### INTERESTING.

Extract to the Editor of the Enquirer, from a member of Congress, dated

WASHINGTON, June 21st.

"I believe the Non Importation will not be removed, but double duties will be established during the war, limited to a given time hereafter; with permission to neutrals to bring and carry their bona-fide manufactures and produce, and the products of our country.—Prize goods will come in under like imposition to prevent collusion.

"The Embargo, so far as relates to vessels disposed to privateer, uplifted and letters of marque and reprisal immediately issued.—Thirty vessels are now ready at Baltimore to spring cable at a moment's notice of permission, and all public vessels are ordered to their respective stations. I shall not be surprised to hear of an engagement in the course of the present week.

"By the aid of Loans, Treasury bills, &c. we shall probably be enabled to dispense with any further system of taxation until the succeeding session, which every must take place within 2 or 3 months. A little relaxation is now absolutely necessary to refresh a set of men worn down by fatigue, and to enable them to arrange their domestic concerns.

"I enclose you a handbill communicating the assassination of Mr. Perceval, and the horrid disorder in England. That transaction, though horrible in itself, cannot fail to strengthen our hopes that the British nation may shortly be brought to a sense of justice, and our own relieved from vexation.

"It is probable we shall rise in the course of 10 days or a fortnight, until unfavorable accounts are received from France; but in that event I am sure there is firmness enough in the nation to take a decided stand with her also."

The House of Representatives sat the whole of yesterday with closed doors, occupied probably in the discussion of questions incidental to or arising out of a state of War.—Nat. Intel, June 20

We are very sorry to learn by the ship Woodbine, from Savannah, that a serious riot occurred in that city, on the night of the 5th inst. in consequence of some unprincipled fellows taking Mr. Mitchell, Editor of the American patriot, out of his house. On their entering his room, Mr. M.

presented his pistols, and warned them to desist. They notwithstanding, persevered, and Mr. M. in self defence would have killed two of them, had not one of his pistols snapped, and the other flashed without going off. They succeeded in dragging Mr. Mitchell out of the house, took him to the pump, and pumped on him, and otherwise abused him. His friends interfered and he was rescued. The situation of Savannah was in a most riotous state when the Woodbine sailed the next morning. The particulars of this disgraceful transaction will probably reach us in a day or two. —N. York paper.

Extract of a letter from Brig. General Hull, dated Stanton, O. 3d June, 1812.

"I am sorry to inform you that I have received reports already from five or six Indian villages, [since my speech was communicated.] The Chiefs are now on their way to visit me, and the frontier has already become tranquil."

#### IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. A. Gregg, a democratic Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania, to a gentleman in Carlisle, dated

WASHINGTON CITY, June 4th, 1812

DEAR SIR,

I ought to make some apology for not having sooner acknowledged the receipt of your favors. The fact is I would have done so, had I not from day to day been expecting to have it in my power to tell you what course our government would ultimately adopt in its foreign relations. It is impossible even now to speak with absolute certainty on that subject, but I think it more than probable that letters of marque and reprisal will be issued against the British, and perhaps against France also, as she will give no written assurance of the repeal of her decrees, and in fact is practising on them. At this moment the house of Representatives is engaged in discussing the question for an open declaration of war, and the question will probably be carried there, but I think it will probably fall in the Senate, and as I mentioned before letters of marque and reprisal be submitted. The urgency of a certain description of men to declare war now, cannot be matter of surprise, when it is known that they have been pressing for it, since the very commencement of the session, and their succeeding in their object in the beginning of April was only prevented by the embargo. That measure would not have been adopted at the time, had it not been to prevent war until the state of preparations would render us more competent to meet it. My opinion perfectly accords with yours that it is high time Congress should adjourn. Indeed, I think they had better have adjourned long since. I thought when the acts were passed for raising the army, for fitting the navy for service, for borrowing the necessary money, and for the procurement of all the requisite munitions of war, that Congress should have adjourned and allowed the President time to have carried these acts into effect. In the fall we would then have had our army raised, disciplined and equipped, ready to take the field, so that if the cause of war was continued the word and the blow might go together. To declare war now is, as you remark, tantamount to a paper blockade, for we are totally unprepared as yet to carry such declaration into effect.

More tokens of love from the French Emperor.

Capt. Mather, who arrived here last evening from Lisbon, has favoured us with the following official paper; which was given to him by the commodore of the French squadron, that captured him on his passage home. Capt. Mather says the French officers told him it was their orders to burn and destroy all American vessels going to or coming from an enemy's port;—his vessel was released, he being in ballast, to carry home the prisoners.

#### TRANSLATION.

List of the English and Americans belonging to the crews of the ships captured by the French Division under the command of Mrs. S. B. Hy. Ferretier, Member of the Legion of Honor, and shipped on board the American ship Active, James F. S. Mather, bound from Lisbon to N. York, in ballast.

Thomas Chilles, Captain of the English brig Nancy, and Stephen Bedbroock, mate of said brig, released on account of indisposition, and by exchange this day for Lieut. Bellanger of the navy.

Peter Crainert and Francis Mallere, belonging to the American brig Pizarro, captured the 11th of April last.

Edmund Mason, Nicholas Christaland, Francisque Beant, belonging to the American ship Mercury, captured the 15th April.

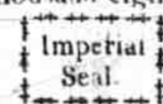
Peter Lewis, belonging to the American brig Happy Couple, captured 26th April.

Benjamin Morris, Hezekiah Tinians, John Adams, John Ruyvert, Benjamin Hackney, belonging to the American ship Isis, captured the 1st May.

Edward Chapman, James Curell, Ben. Stockney, belonging to the American schooner Sally, captured 2d May.

I, the undersigned, Commissioner of the Review on board of his Majesty's frigate L'Ariane, certify that the foregoing is a true statement and conformable to the receipt of the Captain of the Active, provisions necessary for the sixteen persons above mentioned.

At Sea on board the Ariane, the 5th May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.



(Signed)

ANE, FERRETIER.

Commander of the Division,

[Signed]

FERRETIER.

Lieut. Bellanger is now a prisoner in England, and a relation to commodore Ferretier. Capt. Chilles agreed to procure his release on his return to England. On this condition he was put on board the Active.—Ed.

#### DIED.

At his seat in Rowan county, on the 14th instant, RICH'D TROTTER, Esq. late President of the State Branch Bank of Salisbury, in the 60th year of his age. The fatal stroke which has thus deprived the great banking institution of N. Carolina, of an active and intelligent officer and a most firm friend, resulted from an illness only of a few days. It is unnecessary, however, before those

who knew the deceased, to say that death could not approach with sufficient rapidity to find its victim unperceived. By him who is always ready to render a good account of the deeds done in the body, a fair trial and emergency is met with equal success.

We could with a kind of mournful satisfaction, long dwell on the many amiable and exalted qualities by which Mr. Trotter was distinguished. But we wish not to seem glaring or offensive in eulogising him, who shrunk from any participation in the splendor of public life, courting the simple sphere of private and social duties. In the discharge of these he was always engaged with a delight, an activity and an usefulness seldom surpassed. With the utmost suavity of manners, the soundest judgment and the most perfect purity of purpose, it was impossible but that many friends should cleave to him sincerely and affectionately. What a blank is now left in their hearts! and what a waste of desolation in their lacerated bosoms, who were knit to him by the strong ties of nature, by the impulses of veneration, and the tender offices of love. Yet to all now weighed down by the lamented death of Mr. Trotter there remains the soothing reflection that few, in a private capacity, have lived long enough to do more good or to acquire more honor. No man could surpass him in his attachment to our country; and we happily conceive a nobler character cannot well be pointed out than one uniting whatever is excellent in undeviating piety, in active benevolence, in sterling integrity and ardent patriotism.

Died, on the 20th, in this town, Captain David Beard; a very useful and upright citizen.

On the 21st in Hillsborough, Mr. Gavin Mearns, a gentleman whose agreeable manners and goodness of heart rendered him worthy of great estimation.

#### MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 2nd inst. Mr. William Foxall, of Edgecombe, to Miss Harriet Hannon, daughter of Major John Hannon, deceased, of Halifax.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, N. C.  
Raleigh, June 25, 1812.

I AM instructed by His Excellency the Commander in chief, to notify those officers of militia of North Carolina, who have been called upon for their proportions of the requisition lately made by the President of the United States, to make immediate returns of the same in the manner directed. War having been declared, the services of the militia will unquestionably be very shortly required; and the necessity of being in a state of readiness is absolute. The least unnecessary delay in any officer will be considered a neglect of duty highly culpable.

I am also instructed to inform the militia who compose the detachment that his Excellency the Commander in Chief has just been advised by the Secretary of War that two thousand stand of arms will be immediately sent to this state and placed at his disposal, in conformity to the act for arming the whole body of the militia; and that it is intended these arms shall be put into the hands of the detachment, when called into service.

CALVIN JONES.

#### To Contractors.

THE Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, have resolved to erect a

#### BANKING HOUSE

in the city of Raleigh, the foundation whereof will be of rock, the walls of brick, and the roof probably of slate or some other fire proof material. The dimensions will be 33 feet by 53 feet 3 inches, two stories high, with a portico in front. The undersigned, being a committee to contract for the materials and for the building of the said house, do hereby give notice that they will receive proposals for furnishing the several materials and for the workmanship; or for the house complete. The plan of the building, together with a bill of the requisite materials, will be shown by the committee to any person desirous of offering terms. It is contemplated by the Directors to have the bricks made in the course of the present season, so that they may be laid early in the ensuing spring.

WM. POLK,  
H. POTTER,  
WM. SHAW,  
WM. PEACE,  
THEO. HUNTER.

Raleigh, 24th June, 1812.

#### To Undertakers.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, in the town of Greensborough, Guilford county, on Friday, the 21st of August next, (being court week) the BUILDING A JAIL for the county. It will be an undertaking of considerable magnitude, and well worth the attention.

The terms of payment will be made known on the day. Bond with approved security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required.

DAVID GALLASPIE,  
NATHAN ARMEFIELD,  
JAMES MILLS,  
JAMES PARSONS,  
ABRAHAM GEREN.  
Greensborough, June 18, 46—1A.

#### State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law May Term, 1812.

Benj. W. Davidson, }  
— vs. — } Original Attachment.  
Charles Robiou. }

Levid in the hands of Andrew F. Davidson and William Bryson, summoned as garnishees.

Ordered by the court that Charles Robiou, the defendant in this cause, who is not an inhabitant of this State, appear at the next term of the Superior Court, for the county aforesaid, to be held on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead to issues or judgment by default, will be entered up against him.

Ordered that publication hereof be made three months successively, in the Raleigh Minerva.

TEST, TH. HENDERSON, c. s. c. l.