

Has, giving the particulars as related by the captain of the Belvidere: On June 24, lat. 40. N. long. 66. 30. W. the brig Pallas, Edward Cole, master, from Loughswilly, Ireland, bound to Philadelphia, was at 4 P. M. engaged by the Belvidere frigate, who ordered captain Cole to lower down his boat and come on board with his papers. Capt. Cole went on board the frigate, and was informed by the Capt. of the frigate, that there was war declared by the Americans against the British government, and that he had an engagement the day before, with all the Yankee navy, and commodore Rogers at their head, and that all the Yankee navy could not take the Belvidere. Capt. Cole saw that the Belvidere was much shot to pieces, and her carlines in the cabin cut away by the shot. The captain of the frigate informed capt. Cole, that he had one man killed & two wounded, and likewise that he should send in all American vessels he came across with cargoes. He took, in sight of the Pallas, the brig Malcolm, capt. Jordan, of Portland, bound to Boston, from Madeira, with wines, and sent her to Halifax. He impressed four men passengers out of the brig Pallas, named Charles Algra, James M. Ginley, Thomas Orr, and Owen Linard. The captain of the Belvidere spoke with a great deal of disdain of the American navy, saying that they were so cowardly that they dare not come up along side, but kept yawning about across his stern, and firing. The Belvidere had started her water, and cut away her anchors to lighten the ship, having some shot holes between wind and water."

The above rhodomontade from the captain of the Belvidere, must be received with the usual allowance of "errors excepted!" It is literally impossible that he could have beat off five sail of the American Navy, and make his escape.

We have been informed by an intelligent passenger in the Pallas, that captain Cole found the captain of the Belvidere lying on a settee in the cabin severely wounded, and unable to rise. That on leaving the frigate, one of the crew (one of the fifteen men lately impressed on board the Belvidere from the brig Retriever, Hunt, off the Capes of Delaware) whispered to him that they had been engaged with a frigate and a brig, and had thirty men killed and fifty wounded. This last account we believe to be the truth.

Captain Stevenson, a passenger in the Pallas, informed us, that there was a newspaper on board, of May 27, containing the repeal of the Orders in Council, signed by the Prince Regent, and that before he sailed, orders had been received to liberate all American vessels and cargoes, which had been carried in under those orders. We endeavored to procure this paper, but capt. Cole would not part with it, as he intended it for the editor of a morning democratic paper.

We cannot however believe that the orders in council are repealed, and Capt. S. must allude to the manifesto, or state paper, lately issued by the Prince Regent in Council.

The above engagement took place on Tuesday, June 23 (evening) off George's Bank, about 250 miles from New York and 120 from Boston. Commodore Rogers sailed from Sandy Hook on Sunday afternoon, June 21, with the frigates President, United States and Congress, the Hornet sloop of war, and Argus brig. It is possible the Belvidere of 38 guns, may have been engaged with the sloop Hornet of 18, and the brig Argus of 16 guns, while the others were in pursuit of the Jamaica fleet.

We understand that the Belvidere at first intended to consider the Pallas as a prize, but finding she had no cargo, and was, as well as the frigate, short of water, concluded to let her go.

The day before the engagement, the Belvidere captured the ship Alexander, from Londonderry, bound to New York, and sent her to Halifax.—*E. Journal.*

Raleigh:

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1812.

The Supreme Court commenced its session in this city on Monday—all the Judges are present except Judge Henderson, who is unfortunately detained by sickness.

Several rumors had reached this place by successive mails, stating that the squadron under Rogers had captured the Belvidere British frigate. They, however, proved to be untrue, and the account given under the Philadelphia head shews that the frigate made her escape. We regret that our gallant tars did not get their grapplings on board of her.

Our numerous correspondents are informed that they will be attended in course. We have devoted a large portion of this paper to their favors.

General Wade Hampton passed through town yesterday on his way from Washington.

Congress were expected to adjourn on Monday last.

We insert an article from a Boston paper, in order to show how very unpopular the war is in that quarter. But we must at the same time decidedly reprobate the general tenor of the piece. It is a lamentable circumstance, that any one of the federal editors would even seem to advise a failure of concert in the present struggle.

The 4th of July.

Our limits do not permit us to give so full an account of the celebration here as we could wish. There was a procession of strangers, citizens, civil officers and the two Volunteer companies of captain Henderson and Watt. A band of music conducted by the Messrs. Veltens, added to the pleasures of the day. Odes were sung, the declaration of Independence, &c. read and a most excellent Oration delivered by Thos. G. Polk, Esq. A large company sat down in the State House to a dinner which reflected much credit on Mr. Parth. Governor Hawkins, President; Col. Polk, Vice President. The following Toasts were drank: The 4th of July. The anniversary we joyfully and gratefully commemorate.

The memory of George Washington. Whilst

gratitude remains a virtue, and Columbia's son shall live, the deeds of this immortal Chief and Statesman can neither die nor be forgotten.

The Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary Army. It is to their patriotism and bravery we are indebted for the Independence we this day celebrate.

The Patriots and Statesmen of '76. Their works test their virtue and their sterling worth.

The Convention of '87. That enlightened and patriotic body to whom we owe our inestimable Constitution or form of General Government—the sheet anchor of our happiness and political safety.

The People of the United States. Their political disagreements on the Altar of Liberty, and their shoulders to the wheels of their Government.

The President of the United States. The patriotism, virtue, wisdom and firmness which mark his character, justly endear him to the great American Family.

The Congress and Constituted Authorities of the United States.

The Militia, Army and Navy of the U. States. In the day of trial they will not be found wanting.

An honorable and speedy termination of the War, which the injustice and aggressions of Great Britain have made necessary: And to obtain that happy end, may the activity and vigour with which it shall be prosecuted, mark the decision, energy and power of the American Nation.

Our rule of conduct towards the World—Enemies in war, in peace friends; entangling alliances with none.

Our Maritime citizens, unjustly deprived of their liberty abroad. May the arm of the U. S. loose their bands and restore them speedily to their country and friends.

The Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures of the United States.

The Constitution of the State of North Carolina—old without needing repair. The tried and acknowledged wisdom and safety of the provisions of this highly valued instrument, form the best comment on the talents and virtues of its framers.

The American press—May it remain free, and ever be engaged in promoting the happiness of mankind.

Literature, Arts and Sciences—the main pillars of the Temple of Liberty.

The University of North Carolina, and the other Literary Institutions in the State.

The American Union:—May it always be held sacred, and every attempt to sever the States be considered as the work of an enemy to the welfare and happiness of the country.

VOLUNTEERS.—By the President. The memory of Hancock and Adams—By the Vice President. The memory of Franklin and Hamilton.—By Col. Daniel, The Orator of the Day.—As the President, Vice President and the Ex. Governors Stone and Williams—retired, their healths were given.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Raleigh Company of Volunteer Guards, and a number of Citizens (all dressed in Homespun) met at Mr. Rex's Spring to celebrate the day—Capt. John T. C. Watt, was appointed President and Allen Rogers, Esq. Vice President; after partaking of a plain but plentiful dinner, the following Toasts were drank in homemade liquors.

1. *The day we celebrate*—Dear to the heart of every lover of Liberty. (Three cheers—Song, 'Hail Liberty!')

2. *The United States of America*—The vigour of her Councils and the valour of her Citizens will prove to the world she is deserving of Independence.—(Three cheers—Song, 'Hail Columbia!')

3. *The President of the United States*—His energy, firmness and integrity, proved by his every act, confirms our confidence in him. (Nine cheers—Music, 'the Patriot Chief,' and 'President's March!')

4. *The Congress of the United States*—May its floor be cleared of yelpers and trimmers.—(Three cheers—Recitative, Ode for the Fourth of July, by A. Davis.)

5. *The State of North-Carolina*—May her Citizens be governed by the golden rule of Republicanism, measures, not men.—(Music, 'Steady Boys, Steady!')

6. *The Militia of the United States*—The spirit exhibited by their voluntary offers to serve their Country, proves they are the great bulwark of the Republic.—(Nine cheers—Music, 'Yankee Doodle!—Song, 'Columbia's Volunteers!')

7. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—May they imitate the heroes of the Revolution, and teach their foes to dread the valour of free-men.—(Three cheers—Song, 'The American Star!')

8. *The memory of Washington*—The father of his Country.—(Music, 'Rolin Castle!')

9. *The memory of the Sages and Heroes, who achieved and consolidated the Independence of America.*—(Music, 'Dead March in Saul!')

10. *The surviving Patriots of the Revolution*—May they enjoy the choicest blessings which Heaven can bestow upon distinguished merit.—(Three cheers—Music, 'How happy are we who have virtue to boast!')

11. *Thomas Jefferson*—His services are engraven on the heart of every American.—(Three cheers—Music, 'Jefferson's March!')

12. *The American Eagle*—May she ever be supported by Americans, in defiance of the advocates of Monarchy, or the Orders and Decrees of Foreign Nations.—(Three cheers—Song, 'Ye Sons of Columbia!')

13. *Our Republican Brethren of Spanish America*—May wisdom and valour combine to ensure their Independence.—(Three cheers—Music, 'Oh! Ca Ira!')

14. *Canada*—May her Star be speedily added to our Constellation.—(Nine cheers—Music, 'March, march, march in good order, until we arrive at the English border!')

15. *The Liberty of the Press*—May those who abuse it, to serve the enemies of our Country, be treated to a suit of American Manufacture.—(Three cheers—Music, 'Bold be the Rebel's Cast!')

16. *Great Britain*—May the thunder of our Cannon check her arrogance, and the contempt of every honest man silence her advocates.—(Three cheers—Music, 'Let's sound the Trump of War!')

17. *Domestic Manufactures*—They will thrive in spite of the neglect of the Government.—(Music, 'The Spinning Wheel!')

18. *The American Fair*—May they bestow their

smiles on none but the friends of their Country.—(Music, 'None but the brave deserve the Fair—Song, 'Oh! listen, listen to the voice of Love!')

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the President—Our Brethren at the State House.—(Which was received by the company with three hearty cheers.)

By the Vice President—Perpetual amity among the States of the Union, and brotherly affection among their Citizens—May every attempt to counteract the measures of the General Government, receive the mark'd discountenance of the true friends of their country; and may it be the first desire of every Citizen, to promote the cause we have embarked in for the liberty of our country. 3 cheers.

By Daniel L. Barringer, Esq.—The advocates of Britain, and of foreign aggression.—May they be frowned in silence and contempt by every American Patriot. 3 cheers.

By N. Jones, Esq. (W. P.)—May the Federalists and Republicans, although they differ in the mode of administering the government, rally round the Standard of their country, in defence of their rights. 3 cheers.

By Henry Seawell, Esq.—Unanimity and firmness in the American people. 3 cheers.

The bill imposing an additional duty of 100 per cent. on all foreign imported goods has become a law.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Senate have postponed to Monday the further consideration of the resolution passed by the House on a journal on that day. So that it is probable Congress will not adjourn on Monday, as was supposed. From the number of absentees from the city, we are apprehensive there will scarcely remain a quorum of the House on that day.—*Nat. Intel. of the 4th.*

A bill yesterday passed the House of Representatives of great importance as it affects our offensive operations against the enemy. It places in the hands of the President the appointment of the officers of the Volunteer Corps whose services the President has been authorised to accept, and goes to make that force efficient which was before scarcely any thing more than nominal. Whilst the Volunteers were officered by the state authorities, it was very evident they were in fact militia, instead of regulars enlisted for a limited term, as originally recommended by the Executive. The bill now passed by one branch of the legislature, and which will probably become a law will, it appears to us, sanction the employment of a force more congenial to the nature of our government, and of the patriotic war in which we have engaged, than regulars, and which, warmed by the patriotic feeling and love of glory which animates volunteers, will be at least equally efficient for service.

The House yesterday rejected the bill making further provision for the Army of the U. States (viz. for appointing additional general officers, as recommended by the President in his last message to Congress) after a warm debate.—*Nat. Intel.*

State of the City and Harbor—PRUDENTIA, on the defenceless state of our harbor and city, and proposing means of relief, by individual assistance (personal and pecuniary) is received: but the writer should recollect that our warriors here have determined that to say a word of our being unprepared is a crime little short of treason, and demands the interference of King Mob; inasmuch as it is indirect invitation, they say, for the English to make a blow at us. So we must be excused from opening our lips on that subject. But, to confess our own opinion on this occasion, we do not see with what sort of propriety individuals are called upon to do what was and is the clear and imperious duty of the government to perform.—Congress have been told often enough of our unprotected state, which they have as often disregarded, although they have now plunged us into a war which at least exposes us to destruction. Let them appropriate a part of their boasted 17 millions towards securing us. Why should they not? But we must, however, protest against receiving it in their Exchequer bills; for if such a thing as seems to be contemplated by the state of Massachusetts, their Exchequer bills would not be worth a cent for the government, being no longer a government of the United States, there would be no obligation any where to redeem them.—*M. Y. Evening Post.*

Extract from the Boston Repository.

"A question of solemn import is now to be decided by the people. Will you second the faction who have pronounced you at war: will you submit to be the slaves of the slaves of Bonaparte, not his slaves by choice, but because they had no other means of chaining down your understandings, and maintaining their own consequence? Or will you be men, be prosperous, be free? Choose your destiny. There is now no evasion. You have no practicable middle course. You must bow to the yoke, or break it in pieces. You have before you the disasters of war—a war with a nation desirous of your friendship, and servility to a tyrant who knows no mercy; or peace, tranquility and prosperity. In three months from this portentous day, you may be secure in the enjoyment of happiness and independence, or you may be struggling against a nation whom you cannot subdue, whom it would be your ruin to subdue, and whom you have no reason to wish to subdue; and spilling your blood, wasting the remnant of your strength, and fixing chains upon yourselves like Holland, Austria and Italy, to do what? To give your feeble aid to place Bonaparte where he never can be, with his foot upon the necks of all mankind.

"No man can hold this language at this moment without hazard—the writer is aware of it. But who can care for the hazard? If the people do not choose destruction, all is safe. The individual who makes these suggestions is safe. If the people accede to the fatality which threatens them, no man need fear a greater evil.

"What then is to be done? Any thing, every thing, not to be involved in this war. We must have no part in it. There is no necessity that we should. We have but to say the word, and we are exempt from all its calamities; it even gives us a glorious opportunity to resume our long violated

rights. We have only to say, We will enjoy what has so long been denied us—our freedom, our commerce, our prosperity, our tranquility, and we shall enjoy them. Who will, who CAN disturb us? Men among us, who are suffering martyrdom like ourselves? Never. Men whom we see constantly with the knife of the enslaved African at their throats? Never. Let us be true to ourselves, and our path is bright and clear. We have the interests of all our fellow citizens, except the despicable few dependents on government, on our side. We have physical force on our side, so decidedly, that force will be unnecessary and tranquility may be rendered secure. We have the God of Justice on our side, we may therefore glory in our cause.

"There will be here and there a wretch among us, who would wish to see the consummation of our ruin, if he could get his five, ten, or fifteen thousand dollars a year. Thank heaven, those who have an interest in enslaving Massachusetts are few. All party dissensions are merged in a common cause. The mass of the democrats have not wished—have not expected war. They have gone with our rulers, but not with an eye to the end of the career. They love their wives and their children better than they love the impostors who have intended to sacrifice them. They have been deceived; but they are men. They have the feelings common to men. They will choose to share in the happiness offered to all, in prospect, rather than to bring down ruin on us, in which they must be involved.

"It is far from our object to excite popular feeling by these remarks. There is excitement enough in the public mind; too much unless it be directed by wisdom; but which, if guided by the fathers of the commonwealth, will secure a happy and peaceful result in those measures, which our situation requires. But it must and will have scope. Let it not then be left to aspiring selfish demagogues, to take the helm, who may present themselves as pilots, regardless of the interests, and the rights of the community, and seeking only their own aggrandisement. Let us have order, good civil government, encouragement of industry, security to property. Let the people see that though forsaken, or rather cruelly persecuted by our national government, we have a rock of salvation, under God, in the executive and legislature of Massachusetts. If the Senate are abandoned, if they are lost to all feelings of honor, justice and the obligations of self preservation, let a direct appeal be made to the people, and a correspondence be established throughout the state, to ensure concert, firmness, and promptitude."

Notice.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, at their late sessions have chosen thirty one Directors to carry into effect their contemplated Theological Seminary.

They have also chosen the Rev. Doctor Archibald Alexander of Philadelphia, as Professor of Theology. Princeton, in the mean time, is to be the site of the above Seminary, at which place the Directors were to convene on the 30th ult. to organize said institution, and prepare it for going into immediate operation.

It is therefore expected, that the agents appointed in the bounds of the Synod of the Carolina, by the Assembly, will adopt every laudable measure to forward, as soon as practicable, to the Treasurer of the Assembly, the sums which have been, or may hereafter be subscribed for the support of said Institution, as it is the Assembly's desire to put the money into a state of activity, in order to establish a growing and permanent fund.

It is also expected, and earnestly requested by the Subscriber, that those collectors whom he appointed, in the bounds of the Presbytery of Concord, both in those congregations where he did, and where he did not take subscriptions, make every possible and prudent exertion to be able to deliver to him the respective quotas at the next stated sessions of said Presbytery, to commence on the first Tuesday of September next at Providence Church in Mecklenburg County, N. Carolina.

JAS. HALL, Agent.
Raleigh, July 2, 1812.

General Orders.

To the several Regiments composing the 7th and 11th Brigades in the 4th Division of the Militia of N. Carolina.

They are Ordered to assemble for the purpose of being reviewed, on the days, and at the places herein expressed.

SEVENTH BRIGADE.

Iredell Regiment, at Statesville on Monday the 7th day of September next.

Rowan 3d Regiment, at their Muster Ground on Tuesday the 8th day of September next.

Ditto. 4th Regiment, at their Muster Ground on Thursday the 10th day of September next.

Ditto. 2d Regiment, at their Muster Ground on Friday the 11th day of September next.

Ditto. 1st Regiment, at Salisbury on Monday the 14th day of September next.

The Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 7th Brigade, at Salisbury, Monday 14th Sept. next.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE.

Montgomery Regiment, at Henderson on Wednesday the 16th day of September next.

Cabarras Regiment, at Concord on Friday the 18th day of September next.

The Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade, at Concord on Friday, 18th Sept. next.

Mecklenburg 2d Reg't. at their Muster Ground on Tuesday 22d September next.

Ditto. 1st Regiment, at Charlotte on Friday the 25th day of September next.

The Brigadier Generals to attend the Reviews through their respective commands.

The Commandants of Regiments will cause the Company Muster Rolls to be called in the Regimental Parade precisely at 12 o'clock.

GEO. GRAHAM, Maj. Gen.
Fourth Division N. Carolina Militia,
July 4, 1812.