

On Friday afternoon, about four or five o'clock, some soldiers belonging to the detachment of militia encamped near Fort Norfolk, proceeded to the house of a man by the name of Marchant, where, after some conversation which excited no suspicion as to their object, they seized this man and dragged him to a place where they and others had prepared the materials, and tarred and feathered him; from thence he was taken along, and within ten yards of the walls of the fort, by the sally port; he was placed on the limbers of a gun carriage, and in this degraded state carried along the line of encampment with loud huzzas, and insulting epithets of Tory, &c. He was then carried to a creek, and thrown into it. What further indignity and injury he might have sustained cannot be ascertained, as he was rescued by Major Nestle, having with him about eight or ten soldiers.

We have already remarked, that we take no part in this affair, as respects the man, or the conduct which produced the occurrence which is under notice. It is alleged that he was insolent, and threatened to conduct the enemy to the Fort. For both these offences, if committed he was answerable to the law. The public feeling has been much excited by the acts of mobs, of unlawful assemblages in a city of a sister state, but they were not military mobs, the most alarming of all.

We appeal to the understanding and patriotism of the militia of our state, who are in fact the people; we call upon every officer and man, who regards the civil and military character of Virginia to unite in discouraging acts so subversive of all order and military discipline, and so derogatory to the character of our state, (in which popular tumults have been almost unknown) and of a tendency so alarming. We hope we shall never have occasion to notice a similar outrage; if duty had not demanded this exposition, we should have been happy to have drawn a veil over a transaction, which gives us much concern.—*Letger.*

Yesterday arrived here the chooners privateer Globe, Captain Murphy, of Baltimore, from a cruise. She came in with her prize (which is in Hampton Roads, bound to Baltimore,) the ship Sir Simon Clark, Captain Udney, of 16 guns and 39 men, a new ship on her first voyage, 377 tons, bound from Lucie (Jamaica) to Leith, with a cargo of 344 hogsheads and 51 tierces of sugar, 91 puncheons rum, coffee (quantity not stated) logwood and mahogany. This ship was captured on the 17th instant, in lat. 31, long. 63, after an action of about 20 minutes, in which Capt. Udney was severely wounded, with three others, his mate and three passengers killed. On board the Globe the second lieutenant and drummer were killed, and one man wounded.

The Sir-Simon Clark sailed on the first of August. The fleet sailed on the 25th ult. consisting of 70 sail, under the convoy of the Polyphemus, of 64 guns, two frigates, and three other vessels of war.

**Killed**—On board the ship Sir Simon Clark, Wm. Sibbald, (son of the owner in Leith) James Mackenzie, (son of Sir James Mackenzie, Bart.) Wm. Martin, mate, and George Ruddock, passenger, died yesterday of his wounds.—*Ibid.*

**WASHINGTON CITY, August 28.**  
The following additional instructions have been issued by the proper authority to the public and private armed vessels of the United States:  
**ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS**  
To the public and private armed vessels of the U. States.

The public and private armed vessels of the United States are not to interrupt any vessels belonging to citizens of the United States coming from British ports to the United States laden with British merchandise, in consequence of the alleged repeal of the British orders in council; but are, on the contrary, to give aid and assistance to the same, in order that such vessels and their cargoes may be dealt with on their arrival as may be decided by the competent authorities.

**INDIAN NEWS.**  
**ATHENS (Geo.) August 21.**

On the night of Monday the 10th instant, there came to the store of Messrs. Kidd and Co. at the Hog Mountain, Jackson county, four Indians of the Creek Nation. It appears this gang had in view the robbing the store, and cutting the throat of said Kidd. Mr. Kidd had, by some means or other, got intimation of their intention, and had prepared himself for an attack. The Indians had already got into the store, and taken therefrom some few articles. Mr. Kidd rushed in on them, immediately dispatched one, and as the second one was aiming a blow at Kidd, he wrested his knife from him, and with his own weapon, laid this other savage low—he then made at the third, who he desperately wounded—the fourth escaped unhurt. We are happy to learn that the wounded Indian, and his companion, who escaped from Mr. Kidd, are both safe in Jackson county Jail.

A few days after this affair one of the Chiefs with several of the warriors, came into Hog Mountain, and informed Mr. Kidd that these four Indians were part of a company of twenty seven, who had been laying out for some months, for the purpose of committing depredations on the whites; that they had heretofore eluded their search, although diligently sought for—and that the chiefs and warriors sincerely hoped the remainder of the party might meet the same fate. Several companies of the Jackson county militia, have gone in pursuit of this gang of desperadoes—and we trust they will give a good account of them.

Since writing the above, we have conversed with a man, who informs us, that himself and his family were flying for safety from the scalping knife of the merciless Indians. He also says, that three other families lay at the Camp Meeting Ground on the night of Tuesday last. This man informs us, that in the night of Monday last, between 3 and 400 Creek Indians crossed the Appalachian near the Hog Mountain. The avowed object of their visit is to seek revenge for the murder of their comrades. We are likewise informed, that Col. Harris, has with a promptitude which does him great honor, mustered upwards of 100 men, and marched with them to the defence of his invaded country. The intelligence above related, may be incorrect, we hope in some particulars, that it is.

However, be it true, or be it false, we feel justified in asserting, that the patriotic militia of Clark county, and of the state, when they are well assured of the invasion, by an hostile power, of the territories of any of their sister counties, will fly with alacrity to the assistance of the invaded.

**CHARLESTON, Aug. 29.**  
**HORRID MURDER!**  
Extract of a letter from Orangeburgh, dated August 24th, to the Editor.

"A most barbarous and horrid murder was lately committed on the bodies of two ladies of this vicinity, of the names of Kirsh and Kersley, by a negro fellow belonging to a Mr. Carnes. He had quarrelled with a wench belonging to one of the unfortunate females, and having beaten her, left her far dead. Fearing that he had not completed his diabolical intention, he returned and discovered the victim of his malice in the presence of her mistress. The lady unfortunately threatened the ruffian with punishment, when, declaring that he would commit something worthy of it, he seized a loaded gun, and after some struggling on her part, lodged the whole of its contents in her body!—She fell and expired.—Her sister, who saw the horrid transaction, shrieked with affright, and was immediately attacked and actually beaten to death with the butt of the gun! It is with something like a melancholy satisfaction I add, that justice has had her due, and the blood thirsty monster has expiated his crime in the flames."

**Raleigh:**

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1812.  
**ELECTION RETURNS.**  
1812.

The following returns have been received since our last:

Senate.	Plt.	Commons.
Benj. May,	Hardy Smith, James Shepherd.	
Thomas Bowen,	Beaufort.	Latham and Boyd
Kedar Ballard,	Gates.	John B. Baker, H. Hudgins.
Joseph Dosier,	Camden.	Dempsey Sawyer, John Kelly.
Samuel Warner,	Dempsey Sawyer, John Kelly.	Pa-quotank.
Gabriel Holmes,	W. T. Relf ——— Carver.	Sampton.
	S. Mathews, Thos. D King.	

We understand that, on account of the number of regulars recruited, Major General Pinkney has advised Gov. Hawkins to dispense with two or three companies of militia now in actual service on the sea board.

Our rulers would not have declared war, had they not been fearful of otherwise losing their places. This proves that their country is nothing to them, when it would militate against views of private interest.

**Popularity of the War.**—This has been said to be the most popular measure resorted to for many years. Now what are the facts? In the eastern section, it is notorious that not a fifth part of the people approve of it. New York is decidedly against it. In New Jersey, 400 militia officers are said to have resigned their commissions, from aversion to the war; and even the democratic state of Pennsylvania, hitherto foremost in the support of administration, appears to be now decidedly opposed to this mad measure of theirs. North Carolina can certainly not be said to be inflamed with the war fever. A majority of the people of the United States are for peace. Let, then, the majority govern: Let us have peace.

From the best calculation which can be made it appears, that of our vessels, since the war, the British have captured 1 public armed ship, 1 revenue cutter, 13 privateers, 15 ships, 14 brigs, 10 schooners and 1 sloop: in all 55. This is a more rapid and serious loss than was at first expected.—Our captures, on the other hand, have neither been few nor wanting in value. But the United States must expect to lose more at sea, in the present contest, than they can possibly gain.

**THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.**  
On Wednesday the 12th ultimo, the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian church of the U. States, met at Princeton, New Jersey, and inaugurated the Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology in that Seminary.

**COMMUNICATION.**

The election returns, so far as received, enable us to say that three fourths of the members are opposed to the electoral law of the last legislature—and that the sentiments of ninety members (being within seven of a majority of the whole) are opposed to WAR and MADISON. What this number may be, when all the returns have been published, and when the members come to see the total capture of our army at Detroit, and the incompetency of Mr. Madison to carry on the war, is yet unknown; but it may be asserted as highly probable that Mr. Madison will not get a vote from the Legislature of this State. It is therefore the bounden duty of those members, (who have given a pledge to the people to restore their electoral rights) to petition the Governor to call the Legislature in October, in time to divide the State into electoral districts. It may be said the Council will refuse their assent to a call of the Legislature. Be it so.—The blame then will rest on them.

Copy of Mr. Barlow's address to the emperor on delivering his Letter of Credence.

**SIRE,**  
This letter will make known to you, that the President of the United States has done me the honor to name me the interpreter of his sentiments of respect and friendship for your majesty, with a view to strengthen the ties of confidence and affection, which have never yet ceased to exist between them and France. This mission is the more agreeable to me, as its duties accord so well with my own feelings and opinions, often expressed both as a simple observer in my retirement at

home and as a traveller and temporary resident in your capital. Fame, when speaking of you, has no need of my suffrage to the general sympathy of admiration constantly pouring in from other parts of the world; what, indeed, could I add, in the name of the trans-atlantic nations, that could be flattering to your majesty.

No, sire, I shall doubtless succeed better in recalling to your attention the commercial interests of the two countries, by endeavoring to explain, compare and combine them, in order to form a system that may be understood and pursued on principles of reciprocal benefits. In laboring at this object I may deceive myself, but I will never attempt to deceive your majesty.

**Purport of the Emperor's answer.**  
I receive with satisfaction a minister from the United States, especially a man so distinguished as you are, and whose sentiments are so well known to me. France has manifested her attachment to the United States in combating for their independence, and I have shown my friendship to them in ceding Louisiana.

As to the commerce between the two powers, I desire to favor it. I am great enough to be just; but on your part, you must defend your dignity against my enemies and those of the continent.—Respect your flag, and I will respect it.

**Very disagreeable News.**

**BALTIMORE, August 29.**  
**BAD NEWS FROM DETROIT!**

We learn that Dr. Cozens came Express this morning from Washington, bringing the disagreeable intelligence that **GEN. HULL AND ALL HIS ARMY HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE BRITISH!** Particulars we have not. *Sun.*

**SAD TIDINGS.**

It is with the most painful emotions we learn that General Hull and his little army have been captured by a superior force of Indians and British. Detroit is also taken by the enemy.

This is no time to reflect on the damnable and glaring mismanagement of our war operations. Whether arising from the folly of the general, or the incapacity of the secretary of war, a handful of men have been sent to be sacrificed. The evil has happened—the Indians, the British and our own Tories (no less savages) will rejoice without bounds. Let the brave and faithful VOLUNTEER to serve their country, and to curb the arrogance of its deadly enemies. On the happy issue of this war depends the existence of the only republic on earth: internal and foreign enemies have plotted its destruction; this, then, is the time to test the courage and fidelity of the citizen. There is no cause for despondency, though affairs are somewhat gloomy.

Let volunteers but behave on land as bravely as our privateersmen on the ocean, and in less than two years not a British standard shall be seen waving on this continent.

**MOST DISASTROUS.**

The disastrous event, mentioned below, points very directly to incompetency.—If the North Western Army has been compelled to surrender to the enemy for want of supplies, or by being outnumbered and surrounded, how will they, who had the choice of time, answer to the country for declaring war without preparations to beat the foe?

Last evening an express arrived from Washington, ordering back the Secretary of the Treasury, who had just reached this city on his way to the eastward. It is understood that Dr. Cozens, the bearer, bro't information from the seat of government (received there by Express) of the capture of General Hull and his whole army by the British.

**ALEXANDRIA, August 29.**

**IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE!**

By a gentleman from Washington, we learn an express arrived there yesterday from Detroit, with the disagreeable intelligence of the **CAPTURE OF GEN. HULL WITH HIS WHOLE ARMY BY THE BRITISH!** Our informant saw Gen. Clark in Washington who informed him he had seen the articles of capitulation, and that Gen. Hull had surrendered with 2,200 men, without firing a gun.

An Express was dispatched after the President of the United States, who left Washington yesterday morning for his seat in Virginia, to convey him this information. *Gazette.*

**RICHMOND, August 31.**

Extract of a letter from Washington City, dated August 29, 1812.

"I have never witnessed, on any occasion, such an universal burst of indignation as all classes uttered here yesterday on the arrival of news, in a shape hardly to be called equivocal, that General Hull had retreated to Detroit, and surrendered himself and all his army prisoners of war, without firing a shot, on a simple summons, by a feeble British force, from the opposite side of the strait! I fear it is too true. The villainous intelligence still tingles in my ears. Nothing but the strongest probability could induce me to credit.—That an American officer—at the head of as willing and as spirited little band as ever took the field, should be panic struck—should have lost his head without having it cut off, or even trying a battle with the enemy—is past endurance. You will see that an American corps under Col. Miller beat the Indians and British back at Brownstown; and so might Hull if he had only tried. As to the effect such a circumstance will have on the campaign generally, it is nothing; that is a thing of trifling concern, compared with the loss of reputation and the scandal to our arms. Let us, however, wait for further tidings, before we express the fullness of our resentment against Hull, who, to say the worst of him, we hope has, if all be true, only been the victim of fear."

The privateer *Rossie*, commodore Barney, of Baltimore, has captured, since she sailed, 11 British vessels, several of which she destroyed at sea. One she sent in to Newfoundland, with 108 prisoners; and the others were ordered to different American ports.

**COMMODORE ROGERS:**

It is now stated that three different vessels had been boarded off the Grand Bank, Newfoundland, by Commodore Rogers. They informed that the squadron had destroyed 21 English merchant vessels; that they had taken and ordered for America a corvette built brig of 13 guns. Two fine prizes were in company, having on board the prisoners taken from the vessels destroyed.

A Copy of the Circular addressed to the Collector of the Customs, (CIRCULAR.)  
Treasury Department, August 26, 1812.

**SIR,**  
The non-imporation act being still in force must, in every respect, be carried into effect. It is your duty to seize and libel British merchandise, in whatever manner and by whomsoever it may be brought or sent into the United States, with the exception only of property captured from the enemy, the imporation of which is permitted by the fourteenth section of the act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods.

In the cases which, from peculiar circumstances, may be entitled to relief, this can be granted only by a special act of congress, or upon application for a remission of the forfeiture, in a manner prescribed by law.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
**ALBERT GALLATIN.**  
The Collector of the Customs.

**Five Cents Reward.**

**RAN-A-WAY** from the subscriber, his apprentice boy, Charles Miller, seven years of age, stout made, and fair complexion. Whoever will return said boy to me, shall be entitled to the above reward.

**N. B.** No expense will be paid.  
**WM. McKNIGHT.**  
Statesville, August 17.

**I will Lease,**

FOR 3, 4 or 5 years, my **PUBLIC HOUSES** at Granville Court House, with all or any part of the beds and other furniture belonging thereto, if application be made in any short time; or if no satisfactory offer be made to lease them, I shall wish to employ a suitable person, with a small family, to take charge of that establishment for the ensuing year, to will be willing to give liberal wages. To any person who wishes to engage in the public line, this will be a very desirable object. The houses are large and commodious, and the situation very public.

**THO. B. LITTLEJOHN.**  
Oxford, Granville county,  
September 1, 1812.

**North Carolina.**

Treasury Office, September 1, 1812.  
THE sheriffs and other revenue officers of the state aforesaid are hereby reminded, that the time of accounting for the public taxes and paying them into the treasury, is at hand. The 1st day of Oct. in each year is fixed on by law for this purpose, & the acknowledged worth and tried faithfulness of the officers concerned, furnish the best possible grounds of reliance that neither failure nor delay will take place on the part of any of them. It is confidently hoped and expected that the requisites of the law in this regard, will be promptly and literally complied with.

**JOHN HAYWOOD.**  
Pub. Treas.

**Notice.**

THE Subscriber with pleasure informs his friends and a generous public that he has with him a Watch and Clock Maker as well acquainted with all kinds of Watches and Clocks as any in the United States. He assures his former customers and proprietors of the best kind of watches and clocks that will be so good as to favour him with their custom there shall be no cause of complaint as to punctuality, workmanship or charge. He has, and constantly will keep a large assortment of the most new fashioned Jewelry and Plate Ware; Gold and Silver Watches new and warranted good; Miniature Settings and Lockets, of any devices; Hair Work and Gold Letters, &c. also Spectacles, Silver, Gilt and Tortoise Shell set, &c. &c.—Every thing in his line will be done with punctuality and on the most reasonable terms. He would now beg leave to tender his sincere acknowledgments to a generous public for past favours—and trusts he will meet that patronage he merits.  
**J. SCOTT.**  
Raleigh, August 7, 1812.

**P. S.** I wish to inform customers in the several banks that I shall be gratified to render them any service in my power—all letters post paid will be strictly attended to, and their business attended to as if here—and on such terms as there will be no complaint.  
**J. S.**

**Stolen,**

FROM the subscriber's plantation, about eight miles east of Lexington, Rowan county, N. C. on the night of the 28th of July last, a black MARE and an iron-grey horse. The mare is nine or ten years old, near fifteen hands high, well made and was in good order when Stolen; she has some white hairs in her fore-top and at the root of her tail, is branded on the near shoulder and perhaps on the buttock, with a stirrup iron of three bars, has a scar, under the left ear, on the jaw bone 4 or 5 inches long, and a saddle mark, on or near the hind part of the saddle on one side, which has no hair on it.

The horse is a dapple grey, five years old, about fifteen hands high, of a high carriage, light mane and tail. If branded, it is the same as the mare; but of his being so I am not certain. Both are natural trotters.

I will give thirty dollars reward to any person who will secure the horses, or fifteen dollars for either of them. Information, sent to the post-office, Lexington, will be thankfully received, and the reward punctually paid, by  
**PETER SHULER.**

August 23, 1812.

**Printing,**  
Of every description executed at the *Minerva* Office with neatness and accuracy.