

The British landed and marched up to Detroit. 12 men were sent to point towards them and loaded with grape shot. Hull would not suffer a single man to be discharged at them. Col. Miller again demonstrated with Hull, and was so pressing in his demand for permission to sally out and drive off the enemy, or at least for leave to defend the fort, that Hull threatened to have him arrested if he did desist.

The British force consisted of 200 regulars, 400 militia and 360 Indians; making a total of 1060. The American army to about 1800 men.

Notwithstanding private property was to be protected, the town of Detroit was completely plundered immediately after its surrender.

Gov. Huntington states that nothing is to be seen on the frontiers but poor families flying in every direction, leaving their little all to the fury of a savage enemy.

Extract of a letter from Fort Wayne, dated August 19.

I have the mortification to announce to you the destruction of Captain Heald and his company, on their retreat from Fort Dearborn [or Chicago, on Lake Michigan] to this place. It happened on the morning of the 15th instant, by an army of Indians, of about five or six hundred, consisting of the following tribes, viz. Ojibwas, Chipeways, Winnebagoes, Kickapoos, Momominies, and some Potawatimies. Capt. Wells, who went to assist Captain Heald on his retreat, is among the number of killed. We cannot learn that any escaped. But it is stated that Captain Heald, Mr. Kinzie, and some women were made prisoners. The particulars of the action I omit till another express.

FORT WAYNE ALSO TAKEN.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Cincinnati to another in Philadelphia, dated, "CINCINNATI, Aug. 23, 1812."

Deadly news has just arrived by express. The British, on the 16th inst. captured Gen. Hull's army in Detroit, without his firing a gun. He was under the necessity of capitulating. The Indians immediately made a sally on Fort Wayne, and took it. All is confusion and bustle here. Cincinnati has lost nearly 200, some of them the best citizens we had. This moment 2000 troops from Kentucky have arrived here, on their march to reinforce Gen. Hull but they are too late.

Glorious News!

Boston, August 31.

BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY.

The United States frigate Constitution, Capt. Hull, anchored yesterday in the outer harbor, from a short cruise, during which she fell in with the English frigate Guerriere, which she captured, after a short but severe action. The damage sustained by the fire of the Constitution was so great, that it was found impossible to tow her into port, and accordingly the crew were taken out, and the ship sunk. The brilliancy of this action, however we may regret the occasion that has produced it, will still excite the liveliest emotions in every American bosom.

Particulars of the action between the United States frigate Constitution, and the British frigate Guerriere.

[Communicated to the editors of the Boston Gazette, by an officer on board the Constitution.]

Lat. 41. 42, N. long. 55, 33, W. Thursday, August 19, fresh breeze from N. W. and cloudy; at 2 P. M. discovered a vessel to the southward, made all sail in chase; at 3, perceived the chase to be a ship on the starboard tack, close hauled to the wind; hauled S. S. W.; at half past 3, made out the chase to be a frigate; at 4, coming up with the chase very fast; at a quarter before 5, the chase had her main topsail to the mast; took in our top gallant sails, stay sails and flying jib; took a second reef in the topsails; hauled the courses up; sent the royal yards down; and got all clear for action; beat to quarters, on which the crew gave three cheers; at 5, the chase hoisted three English Ensigns; at five minutes past 5, the enemy commenced firing; at 20 minutes past 5, set our colours, one at each mast head, and one at the main peak, and began firing on the enemy, and continued to fire occasionally, he wearing very often, and we manoeuvring to close with him, and avoid being raked; at 6, set the main top gallant sail, the enemy having bore up; at 5 minutes past 6, brought the enemy to close action, standing before the wind; at 15 minutes past 6, the enemy's mizen mast fell over on the starboard side; at 20 minutes past 6, firing we were drawing ahead of the enemy, luffed short round his bows, to rake him; at 25 minutes past 6, the enemy fell on board of us, his bowsprit foul of our mizen rigging. We prepared to board, but immediately after, his fore and main masts went by the board, and it was deemed unnecessary. Our cabin had taken fire from his guns; but was soon extinguished, without material injury; at 30 minutes past 6, shot ahead of the enemy, when the firing ceased on both sides; he making the signal for submission, by firing a gun to leeward; set foresail and main sail, and hauled to the eastward to repair damage; all our braces and much of our standing and running rigging and some of our spars being shot away. At 7, wore ship, and stood under the lee of the prize—sent our boat on board, which returned at 8, with Captain Dages, late of his Majesty's ship Guerriere, mounting 49 carriage guns, and manned with 302 men; got our boats out, and kept them employed in removing prisoners and baggage from the prize to our own ship. Sent a surgeon's mate to assist in attending the wounded, wearing the ship occasionally to keep in the best position to receive the boats. At 20 minutes before 2 P. M. discovered a sail off the larboard beam, standing to the south; saw all clear for another action; at 3, the sail stood off again; at day light was hailed by the lieutenant on board the prize, who informed he had 4 feet of water in the hold, and that she was in a sinking condition; all hands employed in removing the prisoners, and repairing our own damage, through the remainder of the

day. Friday the 20th, commenced with light breezes from the northward, and pleasant; our boats and crew still employed as before. At 8, P. M. made the signal of recall for our boats, (having received all the prisoners) they immediately left her on fire, and a quarter past 3 she blew up. Our loss in the action was 7 killed and 7 wounded; among the former, Lieut. Bush, of marines; and among the latter, Lieut. Morris, severely; and Mr. Alwyn, the master, slightly. On the part of the enemy, 15 men killed, and 64 wounded. Among the former, Lieut. Ready 2d of the ship; among the latter, Captain Dages, Lieut. Kent, 1st; Mr. Scott, master, and master's mate.

The Constitution took and destroyed two English brigs, one in ballast and one loaded with lumber, bound to England. Also, 2 days previous to falling in with the Guerriere, recaptured the brig Adelye, of Bath, from London, with a full cargo of dry goods, which had been taken 7 days previous by the sloop of war Avenger—look out the crew and put a prize master on board, and order her into the first port in the U. States.

Now recovering.

Further from the Constitution.—The captain of the Guerriere informs that the squadron which was off New York some time since, had taken the Concordia, Adams, from London, and the Ariston, from Liverpool, both with full cargoes of dry good, and very valuable, and ordered them for Halifax.

The Constitution—Capt. Hull.—This gallant naval officer has arrived in our outer harbor from a short cruise; during which he has recaptured several American vessels and attacked and destroyed a British frigate, and brought her officers and crew into this port.—Much praise is due to Capt. Hull, his officers and crew, for this gallant achievement.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.

COMMODORE RODGERS.

The British ship John of Lancaster, (midshipman Cox, prize master) of sixteen guns and thirty men, prize to the squadron under the command of Commodore Rodgers, is below. She was taken on the 26th of July, lat. 30, N. long 21, W. on her passage from London to Martinique, in ballast, and parted the next day, the squadron then standing N. W.

We are informed, that in the action, between the President and Belvidere, Commodore Rodgers had his leg broken, and twelve men were killed by the bursting of a gun. Midshipman Taylor and three men were killed, and Midshipman Montgomery and five men wounded, by the fire from the Belvidere.

The squadron had only taken four vessels, viz. two brigs which were burnt, and the above mentioned ship John, and brig Dolphin, of Guernsey, both sent for the first port in the United States.

COMMODORE RODGERS' SQUADRON.

Boston, September 1.

Yesterday arrived in this harbor the U. States ship President, 44, Com. Rogers; United States, 44, Capt. Decatur; Congress, 36, Capt. Smith; Hornet, 16, Capt. Lawrence; and brig Argus, 16, Sinclair; the whole of the squadron which sailed from New York, on the 21st of June under Com. Rogers.

"sailed from New York June 21st. The 23d at 9 A. M. discovered and gave chase to an English frigate, supposed to be the Belvidere. The superiority of the President's sailing, while the breeze continued fresh, enabled her to get within gunshot between 4 and 5 P. M. when it moderated so much as to give very faint hope getting along side. At this time perceiving she was training her guns to bear upon the President, the latter commenced a fire at her spars and rigging, with a view of crippling her, to get abreast of her. A fire was kept up about two hours. The President gave her two or three broadsides, and kept up a well directed fire from the chase guns, which cut her sails and rigging very much, but did not succeed in destroying any of her spars, altho' some of them were much wounded. The President all this time was exposed to a raking fire from her four stern chasers; and once the British frigate commenced a fire from her main deck, with an intention of raking the President with a broad side out at that moment, receiving one from the President, which altered her course under a press of sail and used her stern guns. All sail was crowded in pursuit but in vain.—The chase was now throwing overboard every thing that could be spared, to increase her sailing, and escape by lightness of the wind.—Four of her boats were seen floating by the President completely knocked to pieces, together with a great number of casks, spars &c. and it supposed most of her guns were also thrown overboard.

The President received a considerable number of shots in her sails and rigging, but was not materially injured.—The chase was continued till about midnight, when it was relinquished as hopeless, and the President hove too for the squadron to come up. Early in the chase, one of the President's chase guns, on the gun deck burst and injured the upper deck so much as to prevent the use of the chase guns on that side for a considerable time. The President had 3 killed and 19 wounded, most of the latter slightly; of the wounded 16 were by the bursting of the gun.—It was by the same gun Com. Rogers had his leg fractured, but has recovered. The squadron afterwards pursued the Jamaica fleet, but owing to uncommonly foggy weather missed them, altho' at times very near.

The Squadron has been off the English Channel, then along the coast of France, Spain and Portugal, within 80 miles of the rock of Lisbon—then made Madeira Island—then off Coro and Flores—then back to the banks—and by Nova Scotia to Boston.

Many of the seamen of the squadron are sick with the scurvy. Several have died. About 120 English prisoners are on board.

We understand the seaman stated to have been impressed from a Portuguese brig entered voluntarily.

Boston, August 29.

Lord Castlereagh's boat.—Arrived at Salem,

Thursday evening, ship Hercules West, from Gibraltar, 45 days.—On the 10th instant was boarded by the privateer Rossie, captain Barney, who informed him of the war, and put on board him the captain of an English ship, prize to the Rossie, which left Liverpool the 14th July, who informs that Lord Castlereagh had fallen in a duel with Lord Camden, on the 9th. He also informs that the Guerriere, Shannon, and Belvidere, had fallen in with the Jamaica fleet and parted with it on the 6th inst. in pursuit of what they supposed to be Commodore Rogers' squadron; three of which was said to have been in sight. The Rossie had captured and destroyed 14 English vessels.

The duel between Castlereagh and Camden took place on the 6th. The dispute which caused it related to American Affairs. The papers which contained the particulars were given to Commodore Barney.

News of the declaration of war having passed the House of Representatives, had been received in England; but the impression was universal, that the repeal of the orders in council would reach America before war was decided upon. Immense shipments were making for America.

E. C. H. Books.

Stateigh!

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1812.

ELECTION RETURNS.

1812.

Senate. Com. Miss.

Thomas Wright, Surry. Chas. Talliferro, N. Hornet

The address, copied into our paper of this week, in support of Mr. Clinton's election, is strongly recommended to the attention of our democratic friends—of that vast portion of the party, who are doubtless impressed with the follies of the present administration, and whose minds will readily admit the necessity, the unavoidable necessity of a change. From all we can learn of the spirit prevailing at this time, we think there is every probability of Clinton's election. It is important then, in such event, that the principles upon which he was supported should be carefully treasured up in the memory. Any deviation from the path he was to have pursued, may then be instantly detected and the voice of public indignation recall the delinquent to a sense of his obligations. The promises of the past and present administrations were fair enough; but the people, deceived by art and deception, forgot in their admiration of the men the sacred doctrines which were to have governed their public lives.

On the 1st instant, a procession took place at Georgetown, District of Columbia, in honor of General Lingan's memory. George Washington Park Custis, Esq. delivered an extemporaneous oration on the occasion.

Several of the mob-sovereigns of Baltimore are now in the prison of that city. Attempts were made to release them. But the arm of the law proved this time too strong. Not only were the old villains retained in durance, but some of the new ones forced to keep them company.

Mr. Hanson and his surviving friends, have been indicted for man slaughter.

FOR THE MINERVA.

WHEN the rights of the citizen are violated, when the ramparts of the constitution are broken down, when the dearest privileges of liberty are trampled under foot, when, in fine, the military—a part of the United States' army—dares to interfere in our elections, to control and destroy the freedom of suffrage, it is time to sound the alarm—it is time to unmask and expose to public indignation those who, with republicanism in their mouths, promote or countenance attempts so fatal to liberty. It is therefore due to the public to state some of the circumstances attending the recent election of a member to represent the town of Edenton in the next General Assembly. A warm contest was expected between the Federal Republican and the Democratic parties; the former supporting Mr. Iredell, and the latter Mr. Flury. A company of about 60 soldiers had for some time been recruited and stationed at that place. Their captain, Jesse Copeland, (so notorious that it is unnecessary to pollute my paper with a description of his character) though he had received repeated orders to remove these troops to Tarborough, retained them for the express and avowed purpose of overawing the election. He had taken every occasion of inflaming their passions, encouraging and exciting them to violence, and teaching them that they were not only at liberty but that it was highly meritorious to insult and abuse every member of the federal party; in short; that they had the power in their hands and might use it as they pleased. With such principles instilled into them—with such an example, the men can scarcely be censured for the conduct, however lawless, which ensued. For several weeks previous to the election, parties of these soldiers were roaming at night through the streets, threatening the peace of the town and using every means to intimidate those they supposed accessible to fear, and who could not otherwise be induced to vote for the democratic candidate. From this conduct and language of the captain, and from the temper to which he had wrought up the minds of his soldiers, the citizens had every reason to apprehend that the success of the federal ticket would produce a riot. These circumstances produced a great effect upon the minds of the timid; induced some to vote contrary to their wishes, and others to refrain from voting rather than expose themselves to the fury of an inflamed and undisciplined soldiery. On the day of the election, soon after the polls were opened, a considerable party of these soldiers appeared in the court-house, where they remained throughout the day, armed with clubs, and by their menacing and insulting language, seemed to expose every one to an attack who dared to vote in opposition to their will. The few soldiers who voted were compelled, through fear of the violence of their comrades, to give their suffrages against the candidate they preferred. A sailor, who had enlisted in the company, having courage enough to vote for the

federal ticket, was advancing to do so, when he was seized by this gang of soldiers, headed by one of their officers, in the court-house, in the very presence of the sheriff, and by violence withheld from the polls. The sheriff, with becoming boldness, immediately interfered; but the soldiers seem'd so determined to excite a riot, if the man was permitted to vote, that some gentlemen of the federal party, desirous of preserving the peace of the town, and avoiding the effusion of blood, yielded the point and persuaded the voter to retire.—The democratic ticket succeeded by a majority of four votes. After the election was concluded, an individual was attacked and beaten by a party of the soldiers, avowedly because he had voted for the federal candidate.

Fellow citizens, this is a plain statement of facts.—Is there a man whose bosom does not boil with indignation at this lawless interference of the military with our political privileges—at this glaring proscription of our dearest rights? The elective franchise, in its purity, is the brightest gem in the cap of liberty; it is the noblest prerogative of a republican; it is the surest safeguard of our political institutions. Shall it be insulted and trampled on, and will you not resent it? Then indeed the spirit which animated our fathers, the spirit of pure republicanism, no longer exists in their children. If we can tamely bear of such outrages we have become fit subjects for a military despotism. Trust not, my fellow citizens, in men who resort to such means for the elevation of their party.—Frown, in the majesty of freemen, upon every unprincipled invader of the right of free suffrage.—Those who dare to infringe upon this right, under whatever pretence they may make their approaches, are preparing to level with the dust the most inestimable of your privileges. They are your enemies. They are the worst enemies of their country. B.

The president of the United States left this city yesterday morning on a visit to his seat in Orange county, Virginia, for a few days. He had set out last week on a similar journey, but returned immediately on hearing the rumors respecting the N. W. army.—Nash. Int.

A requisition for 2000 of the quota of the militia of this state, has been made by major general Dearborn. The Governor of this commonwealth has directed the issue of the necessary orders for this detachment. It is supposed that this detachment will move from the western counties, on account of the time and expense that will be saved in their movement, and the greater fitness of the militia in that quarter for the duties of their destination. Aurora.

The number—the union and the spirit that appears at the meetings of the Friends of Peace, Freedom, and Commerce, justify the most favorable conclusions. To behold the old veterans of '76, stepping forward and animating by their precept and example, every class of citizens, to do their duty, and by the mild and peace means of ELECTION to save our country from ruin, is cheering to the patriot heart.—Gleaner.

Our readers will with us regret the confirmation of Gen. Hull's surrender. The gloom of this intelligence, however, is in some measure dispelled, by the news of the brilliant naval victory obtained by the Constitution. Our gallant privateersmen, too, whose successes we are sorry our limits do not permit us to detail, have contributed by their achievements, to uphold the national fame. One hundred and thirty prizes at least, are the fruits of their enterprise and courage.

The army from Ohio and Kentucky, on its way to Detroit, is about 8000 strong.

On the 22nd ult. the whole disposable force of the 2d division of Ohio militia, were called out to proceed by forced marches to Detroit.

The news of war had reached England, but not official, had reached England on the 23d July.

MARRIED.

On the 13th ult. in Nash county, Lawrence Battle, Esq. to the amiable Miss Mary Arrington, daughter of Gen. William Arrington.

DIED.

Lately, in Augusta, Georgia, Gen. George Matthews, a revolutionary officer, and who was lately conspicuous in the curious transactions relative to East Florida.

In Gratz, Silesia, Louis Bonaparte, late king of Holland.

In France, M. Sonini, the celebrated traveller.

In Statesville, N. C. on the 30th ult. William Simonton, Esq. a respectable inhabitant of that place.

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 whom I 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.

Notice.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber on Saturday night the 4th instant, a negro man named TOM, about 35 years old, five feet ten inches high, and so a negro woman named MINDA, 30 years old, a stout, well made negro, dark complexion; it is supposed she will make for Maryland. Any person apprehending said negroes, and securing them in any jail, shall receive a reward of ten dollars, or five dollars for either.

THOMAS NELSON.

Iredell, 4th August, 1812.