

people of our own stock, should be thus degraded, and we are delighted at the pitiful victory.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
Correct returns from all the states excepting Kentucky, give 89 votes for Mr. Clinton, and 104 for Mr. Madison; so that, throwing all the Kentucky vote into the scale of the latter, had North Carolina voted for Clinton, he would have been elected by three or four votes. Pennsylvania lost her votes from illegality in the election; and Ohio one from sickness.

An action was fought, on the 18th ult. near the Massisewa Indian towns, between 600 U. S. militia, commanded by Col. Campbell, and 300 Miawakee and Delaware Indians. The Indians were routed, affording about 40 killed and 37 prisoners. The loss on our side, was 6 killed and 28 wounded.

Lieut. Col. J. Christie, of the 13th U. S. infantry, one of the brave few who earned a name at West Point, arrived in this city on Tuesday evening.

Vermont Election.—We are happy to have it in our power to state that information has been received in this city of the success of the Republican Congressional Ticket in the recent Election in the State of Vermont, by a majority of from one to four hundred votes.

VERMONT ELECTION.
A letter from Windsor (Vermont) dated Dec. 23d, says, accounts have been received from all the towns but 43, in which there is a federal majority of 105 votes—the remaining 43 towns in September gave a federal majority of 70, so it will be a very close election, owing to the want of execution on the part of the federalists in the northern part of the state. In many towns there 50 or 60 federalists, who thinking all was lost, stayed at home. Diving to some votes having been given for Hatch, Hubbard and John Hubbard, instead of Jonathan Hubbard, it is probable—Skinner, who stood first on the democratic ticket, has succeeded, but he is a friend to peace.

The frigate Macedonian, captured by Commodore Decatur, was one of the fastest sailers in the British Navy. On her passage from Newport to New York, with only jury masts up, before the wind, she outsailed one of the R. Island packets.

The following account of the distressed situation of the inhabitants and soldiers at Buffalo, says the *Manlius Times*, is given by an obliging correspondent, under date of 8th December instant.

"Shafts of death fly thickly about us; but they pass unheeded by the unthinking multitude; a passing coffin scarcely excites an enquiry into the name or character of its possessor. There are three dead bodies (and perhaps more) unburied at different houses in the village. Capt. Sisson, of the navy, died this morning. Levi Baker, formerly of Manlius, was found dead this afternoon in Cook's stables. He had been complaining for two or three days, but not confined. The situation of the troops and the inhabitants of this devoted town, is distressing in the extreme, and must continue so until the destroying angel receives command to stay his hand."

From the *Buffalo Gazette*, December 15.

DUEL.
[We are happy to have it in our power to give the official account of the recent affair on Grand Island: it will tend to counteract the numerous falsehoods which are in circulation respecting the meeting. The challenge, we understand, was given by General Smyth.]

A MEETING took place between Gen. Smyth and Gen. Porter, yesterday afternoon, on Grand Island, in pursuance of previous arrangements. They met at Dayton's tavern, and crossed the river with their friends and surgeons. Both gentlemen behaved with the utmost coolness and unconcern. A shot was exchanged in an intrepid and firm manner as possible, by each gentleman, and without effect. It was then represented by General Smyth's second, that General Porter must now be convinced, that the charge of cowardice against General Smyth was unfounded, and should, in honor be retracted; which, after mutual explanations as to the matters which had given rise to the charge, was accordingly done by him. General Porter was the result of irritation, and were intended as provocatives, from having been assailed by Gen. Porter, and that he knew nothing derogatory to General Porter's character, as a gentleman and an officer.

The hand of reconciliation was then offered and received.
We congratulate the friends of these gentlemen upon the fortunate termination of a difference arising from too much precipitation, but which has been adjusted in a manner so honorable to both.
WM. H. WINDER,
SAML. ANGUS.
Black Rock, December 13, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.
In the last gazette, I promised to give an account of some of the most prominent transactions of the 28th November and 1st of December. Having since that time received from Gen. Smyth assurances which, as a man of honor, I am bound to believe, that the course pursued by him on those days was such as was required by his orders and instructions from the secretary of war and general Dearborn, this communication will assume a character different from the one then contemplated. I am pledged however to the public to produce facts, which I shall proceed to do without comment, leaving it to time to develop the object of military movements which have appeared to me and others not only extraordinary but inexplicable.

On the 27th of November there were collected at this point a military force of about 4,500 effective men: consisting of regular troops, New York, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore volunteers, all under the command of Gen. Smyth.

70 public boats calculated to carry 40 men each each, 2800
5 long boats belonging to individuals, but which had been taken into the public service, calculated to carry 100 men each, 500
10 scows for artillery and 25 men each, 250
Besides a number of small boats, 3550

At two o'clock on that day I received a copy of general Smyth's order for the march of all the troops, the succeeding morning at reveille to the navy-yard to embark for Canada. I immediately gave orders for the New York volunteers who had been placed under my command, to parade at four o'clock in the morning, at their encampment, about one and a half miles from the navy yard. In the evening I learned that the parties mentioned in general Smyth's despatch were to cross the river at 11 o'clock at night to attack the enemy's batteries opposite Black Rock. General Smyth not being here, I waited on Lieut. Angus and suggested to him the propriety, (if within the scope of his orders) of postponing the enterprise until nearly morning, to give as little time as possible, before the passage of the army, for the enemy's troops to collect from their station down the river. They landed at three in the morning under a severe fire of musketry and grape shot, from two pieces of flying artillery. Lieut. Angus with our little band of sailors, assisted by captain Craig and a few of his party, attacked the principal force of the enemy, consisting of about 100, at the Red House (the seamen charging with their pikes and swords against muskets and bayonets) and routed them in all directions; captain Dox, who took a distinguished part in this affair was severely wounded. After a hard and destructive engagement, the enemy was completely dispersed, the two field pieces spiked, and the house in which the enemy quartered, fired, the seamen returned to our shore, bringing off their wounded and several prisoners. Out of 12 naval officers who embarked in this enterprise, nine of them, with more than half their men, were killed or wounded. If bravery be a virtue; if the gratitude of a country be due to those who gallantly and desperately assert its rights, the government will make ample provision for the heirs of those brave tars who fall on this occasion, as well as for those who survived. Captain King proceeded to spike and dismount the guns in the batteries. Lieutenant Col. Berstler dispersed the enemy lower down the river, taking a number of prisoners.

By sunrise in the morning, most of the troops had arrived at the place of embarkation, and the day was fine. I marched 350 of the volunteers, who had rallied under Gen. Smyth's invitation, well armed and provided and in high spirits; about 150 more, who came in the evening before, were at Buffalo drawing their arms and ammunition, with orders to join the line as soon as possible. I stationed my men as instructed by General Smyth, in a field at the navy yard, with directions to wait for further orders. The parties who had crossed in the night, aided by our batteries, which at day light opened a powerful and well directed fire, and a piece of flying artillery on the island under charge of Captain Gibson, had driven every thing from the opposite shore. Col. Winder, an officer of intelligence, zeal and bravery, under the mistaken apprehension that the party under the command of Lieut. Col. Berstler were in danger of being cut off made an unsuccessful attempt, though his own boat landed, to land 260 men at a difficult point down the river, and had returned as stated by Gen. Smyth. The general embarkation now commenced, but it went on so tardily, that at twelve o'clock the whole of the regular troops and Col. Swift's regiment were not in the boats. A considerable number of boats were lying on the shores of the river and creek, having been thrown up by the high water of the preceding day. Several were in the creek half filled with water and ice. I called on Gen. Smyth and proposed to occupy part of these boats with my volunteers, many of whom were impatient to embark. Being, however, at this moment informed by Colonel Porter, that the boats which had been used by Colonel Winder, were lying about a mile below, Major Chapin and myself, with about thirty men, went down the shore, brought up five boats, filled them with men, and arrived at Black Rock, the point from which it was proposed to put off, as soon as any of the regular troops. About two o'clock, all the troops which it appeared were intended to be crossed at first, were collected in a group of boats at Black Rock, under the cover of our batteries. My opinion was that the number exceeded 2000. Most men of observation who were present estimated it at 2600. The men were in fine spirits and desirous of crossing.

Gen. Tannehill's volunteers, Col. F. McClure's regiment, some riflemen, cavalry, &c. amounting to about 2000 were still paraded on the shore, and, as I am informed, were ready to cross. Several boats of sufficient capacity to carry about 1000 men were still lying at the navy yard. I have not been able to learn that any order or request was made for the embarkation of any of the troops other than the regulars and Col. Swift's regiment. The enemy estimated at about 500 men, were drawn up in a line about half a mile from the river.

After remaining in the boats until late in the afternoon, an order was received to disembark. It produced among the officers and men, generally, great discontent and murmuring, which was, however, in some degree allayed by assurances that the expedition was only postponed for a short time, until our boats could be better prepared.

On Sunday another order was issued by general Smyth for the march of the troops to the navy yard, to embark at 9 o'clock on Monday morning. I was at Buffalo when it was received, and found that it was generally, as to time and manner, disapproved by the officers of the volunteers. I saw general Smyth, in the evening, at Black Rock, with Col. Winder, and stated some objections to his plan. The enemy had remounted his guns on the batteries, so as to render it inexpedient to cross at the favourable point which had been taken on Saturday, above the island that covers the navy yard. Immediately below the island, the enemy lay in force, much augmented, in consequence of the affair of Saturday, occupying a line of shore of about a mile, where the current is rapid and the banks abrupt. I did not believe it possible to effect a landing with raw troops, in any tolerable order,

if at all, in the face of the flying artillery and infantry, which a full view of our movements in the day time would enable them to oppose to us. I proposed to postpone the expedition to night; to march and embark the troops silently; to put off about an hour and a half before day light, so as to pass this dangerous line of shore in the dark, when we should suffer less from their fire, and to land about five miles below the navy yard, where the stream and the banks of the river were peculiarly favorable to a safe and orderly landing. Col. Winder seconded my proposal with great earnestness and force; and it was adopted. The army was to embark at three o'clock on Tuesday morning and to proceed, at half past four, according to a line of battle submitted a few days before by general Smyth; the regulars on the right, or in the front boats, general Tannehill's troops in the centre, and the New York volunteers on the left. I was to go in the front boat with a chosen set of men, direct the landing, and join the New York volunteers on their landing.

On Monday evening seven boats for Col. Swift's regiment, and eight for the late volunteers, were brought some distance up the river and left at different points to avoid the noise and confusion of embarking the whole army at one place. At half past three on Tuesday morning, the eight boats were filled with volunteers (Col. Swift's regiment being higher up) and dropped down, taking their stations above the navy yard. On our arrival, I found that about one half of the artillery (a corps which has on all occasions while on the lines shown great exactness of discipline, promptitude, and zeal for the service) had embarked, and the residue were embarking. Not a man of the regular infantry was in the boats for about half an hour, when Col. Winder's regiment entered their boats with great order and silence.

About three quarters of an hour after this the remaining regulars commenced the embarkation. When I dropped down to the front of the line, with a flag in my boat, to designate it as the leading boat. I was accompanied by Majors Cyrenus Chapin and Jno. W. Macomb, Capt. Mills of the cavalry, adjutant Chace, and quarter master Chaplin, two pilots and about twenty five volunteers from Buffalo under lieutenant Haynes.

I mention the names of these gentlemen, because they had before decidedly objected to passing at the proposed point by day-light, but when day appeared, and one of the men raised some difficulty on that account, he was induced to remain, and it was unanimously agreed to incur the additional hazard, and patiently wait the order of the general to put off. At day light we discovered the troops disembarking, and were informed that the invasion of Canada had been abandoned for this season. A scene of confusion ensued which it is difficult to describe. About 4000 men without order or restraint discharged their muskets in every direction.

About one thousand volunteers came in under Gen. Smyth's proclamation, but owing to the state of the roads, which was bad beyond example, many did not arrive till after the first of December. It is impossible for me to form any estimate of the number of troops embarked at any time this morning; it was yet scarcely light and I was at one end of a line of boats occupying a distance of half a mile. When the volunteers first arrived at the navy yard, and it was found that the regular troops had not yet appeared, their officers were instructed to permit them to land and keep themselves warm by exercise, as the boats were covered with snow which had fallen during the night, but they were instructed not to leave the side of the boats, that they might immediately re-embark.

PETER B. PORTER.

Black Rock, Dec. 14, 1812.

ALACK TO POOR MADISON.
Congressional Election. By letters and papers from different parts of the state we are enabled to give the following result of the Congressional election, as far as has been ascertained:

- 1st District, not yet ascertained.
- 2d District, Eght. Benson, John Pos, jun. for peace.
- 3d, not yet ascertained.
- 4th, Thos. I. Oakley, for peace.
- 5th, Thos. P. Grosvenor, do.
- 6th, Jonathan Fisk, do.
- 7th, Hosbrook, for war.
- 8th, Samuel Sherwood, for peace.
- 9th, John Lovett, do.
- 10th, Hosea Moffit, do.
- 11th, John W. Taylor, do.
- 12th, Zeb. R. Shipherd, Winter, do.
- 13th, Alexander Boyd, do.
- 14th, Jacob Merckell, do.
- 15th, Joel Thompson, Wm. Dowse, do.
- 16th, Morris S. Miller, do.
- 17th, Wm. S. Smith, do.
- 18th, Moss Kent, do.
- 19th, James Geddes, do.
- 20th, not yet ascertained.
- 21st, Nath. W. Howell, Saml M. Hopkins, do.

All the above which are marked for peace, are federalists, except Messrs. Fisk and Taylor, who although elected by the democrats, are said to be against the present destructive system of the general government. This gives 19 federalists certainly chosen, and two who are opposed to the war. The three districts in which the election is not yet ascertained, are the 1st, 3d, and 20th, and tho' claimed by the war men, it is very probable they may all of them be federal: or if the democratic candidates are chosen it is by very small majorities. At all events there can be but five members in the next Congress, out of the 27 from the state, who are not staunch Washingtonians.

New York Evening Post.

MILLIDGEVILLE (Geo.) Dec. 23

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM.
A detachment of three hundred men from the state of Tennessee, under the command of Col. JOHN WILLIAMS, are now on their way to Point Peter, in order to reinforce, and participate with the U. S. troops and the Georgia militia now at this place in any expedition which may be directed by the Government of the U. S. against the enemy in that quarter, either Spanish or Indians. In addition to these two hundred more are expected to unite with them, prior to their arrival at the place of destination.

* Brother to Maj. Williams, of Raleigh.

This detachment is composed of gentlemen of the first respectability in the state of Tennessee; major Gen. Coker is a private in the ranks; several members of the Legislature; a number of colonels and captains have taken the field as privates, proud to enrol themselves on the list of the early defenders of their country's rights.—They are well mounted on horses, have a musket or rifle, bayonets; a brace of pistols; a tomahawk and scalping knife.—

Fifteen hundred volunteers from the same state under the command of Gen. JACKSON, have marched from Fort Stoddert under the direction of the Government of the U. S. We fondly hope that ere long the wide extent of territory from the St. Mary's to the Gulf of Mexico, will exchange its rude & savage wildness for the peaceful abode of free born Americans.

Ogdensburg, (N. Y.) Dec. 15.

To day about 11 o'clock, a flag of truce crossed over to Prescott. The commandant at that place told Colonel Benedict that, on the 28th ult. 400 of our troops crossed into Canada, at Chippeway.—An action took place, in which 100 of our troops were killed. All the officers in a British company were killed, and the company taken prisoners.—British reinforcements arriving, our troops withdrew in good order, taking the prisoners with them.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the schr. Pioneer, Capt. Adams, in 50 days from Nantz, we have been favored with the Journal Politique as late as the 3d Nov. They contain very little matter of moment. Bonaparte was in Moscow in good health on the 12th Oct. He is endeavoring to restore the city to its former splendor as far as he can. Theatres are already opened for the amusements of its inhabitants, which are said to be crowdedly attended. A military commission has been instituted at Moscow to try the incendiaries and their accomplices engaged in the burning of that ancient capital of the Muscovites. A military commission has also been instituted at Paris for the trial of three ex-generals, Malet, Laborie, and Guidal, and their accomplices, for an attempt on the internal safety of the state by striving to destroy the government and the order of succession to the throne, by exciting the citizens to arm themselves against the imperial authority. The number of conspirators were twenty-four. Three ex-generals, a colonel, a chief of battalion and several others were executed on the 29th October on the plans of Grenelle in the midst of a vast concourse of spectators.

Baltimore Sun.

MARRIED.

In Edenton, on the 22d ult. Mr. John Cheshire, to Miss Elizabeth Blount, daughter of Jos. Blount, esq. deceased. On the 30th ult. Dr. Thomas Cabarrus to Mrs. Mary Ryan, late of Bertie county; and on the same evening, Mr. William Cusleau, of Bertie, to Miss Catharine Poffleston, of Chowan.

DIED.

Lately, in Washington City, the Hon. John Smilie, Representative from Pennsylvania, aged 74. He has been long and actively engaged in public life.

In this city, yesterday, Mr. Lewis Du Pre, of South Carolina, preacher of the Gospel, and author of several moral and religious works.

NOTE.

The Patrons of the Minerva are respectfully informed that, hereafter, the terms of subscription to this paper will be precisely those on which the other gazettes of the city are printed. As every new subscriber is required to make a payment of six months in advance, no deduction will be made on that account. Consequently three dollars per year will be invariably demanded. The Minerva, though of equal size, containing as much matter, and costing as much in its execution as either the Star or Register, has hitherto been furnished at a rate one sixth cheaper. This, in regard to the prosperity of the establishment will no longer permit to be done.

Music.

MR. BAKER, Professor of Music, having established himself in Raleigh and commenced teaching on the PIANO FORTE, is desirous of giving lessons on that instrument to an additional number of scholars. Parents, guardians and relatives of students attending the academy, are assured that his utmost exertions shall be used, in improving such young ladies as he may be engaged to instruct. He flatters himself, from the close attention he was directed towards the science, and his experience in execution, as well as in the best methods of communicating knowledge to others, that even those who have made some progress in music, may still be benefited by his lessons. His sole time and application are directed to his profession, and his terms will be moderate. Those may be known by applying at the Minerva Office. Jan. 8. 75/3c

Hycy Academy.

NOTWITHSTANDING the wood work of this academy has again been consumed by fire, preparations have been made for the reception of students, and the school will go into operation on Monday the 4th of January, 1813, under the superintendance of Mr. Abel Graham, as principal teacher. This gentleman's moral character and literary improvements eminently qualify him to discharge the duties attached to the station. The English language grammatically, the Latin and Greek languages and usual branches of science, taught in this institution. The wood work of the elegant brick building will be completed again, perhaps, by the first of May for the reception of the students, and for the operations of the school. Caswell County, N. C. Dec. 23, 1812. 75/3c

WANTED,

A person who is acquainted with the making and burning of Brick, to superintend and manage a Brick-Yard during the summer of 1813. An industrious and sober man, who can produce testimonials of his character, will receive good wages on application to the subscriber in Raleigh. Dec 18—1st Wm. FOLE.