

...thing was done, we could not succeed in get-
ting the ship under command; and on the enemy
wearing round to make us, without our being able
to make any resistance, and after having used every
effort to the best of my abilities, I found
myself obliged to order the colors to be struck;
which nothing but the unmanageable state of the
ship (she laying a perfect wreck) could ever have
induced me to do, conceiving it was my duty not
to sacrifice uselessly the lives of the men, with-
out any prospect of success, or of benefit to their
country.

"On the larboard side about thirty shot had ta-
ken effects about five sheets of copper down, and
the mizen-mast had knocked a large hole under
the starboard counter, and she was so completely
shattered, that the enemy found it was impossible
to recit her sufficiently to attempt carrying her into
port, and they set fire to her as soon as they got
the wounded out. What considerably weakened
my quarters, was permitting the Americans be-
longing to the ship to quit their quarters on the
enemy hoisting the colors of that nation, which,
though it deprived me of men, I thought it was my
duty.

"I felt much shocked, when on board the Con-
stitution, to find a large proportion of his ship's
company British women, and many of whom I
recognised as having been foremost in the attempt
to board.

"Notwithstanding the unlucky issue of the affair,
such confidence have I in the exertion of the officers
and men who belong to the Guerriere, and I am
satisfied that the success of my opponent was
owing to fortune, that it is my earnest wish, and
would be the happiest period of my life, to be once
more opposed to the Constitution, with them un-
der my command, in a frigate of a similar force
to the Guerriere.

"I cannot help noticing that the attachment
of the ship's company in general to the service of
their king and country reflects on them the high-
est credit; for though every art was used to en-
courage them to desert, and to inveigle them in-
to the American service, by high bounties and
great promises, by the American officers, in direct
contradiction to the declaration to me, that they
did not wish such a thing; only eight Eng-
lishmen have remained behind, two only of which
number have volunteered for their service.

"Leaving the characters of my officers and
ship's company, as well as my own, to the deci-
sion of this Honorable Court, the justice of whose
sentence no person can presume to question, I
lose my narrative, craving indulgence for hav-
ing taken up so much of their time.

From the Baltimore Whig.
CIRCULAR.

American Consulate and Agency of Prize Causes at
Paris.

To the consuls and vice consuls of the United
States of America residing in ports of France,
or in those over which her imperial prize court
has jurisdiction.

Be it known that the President of the United
States, by and with the advice and consent of the
Senate has been pleased to suspend, to my consular
duties, those of American prize causes at
Paris, and has authorized and directed me to
aid, and protect American citizens in the prosecu-
tion of said causes in *Bureaux*, where they may be
produced and discussed; and particularly before
the imperial prize court and his majesty's council
of state. I am also instructed to detect and
expose every species of fraud or violation of the
laws of nations, and of the American flag; all
voluntary neglect or sacrifice of the property,
rights and interests of American shippers, mer-
chants and insurers, and to render an account to
the executive of the U. States of every circum-
stance which I may consider worthy of its notice,
concerning the arrestation, detention, or release of
American seamen, and of vessels and cargoes in
France, or in countries to which the regulations
and decisions of her maritime courts and authori-
ties do or shall hereafter extend.

In order to execute, more effectually, the gen-
eral and special instructions of the president, and
of the secretary of foreign relations of the United
States, on this head, you are hereby requested to
inform the captain, supercargo, or agent of every
American vessel captured and conducted to, or
arrested in the port or ports of your consular de-
partment, that it is my public duty and conse-
quently my great desire, to give to claimants
a full and fair trial, to seek for them prompt
and impartial justice; vigilantly to watch over and
protect their interests. It is also proper to apprise
them that nothing more is necessary than the
signature of the capt. or consignee, or attorney
to enable me to perform all that can be re-
quired in the prosecution of a claim; and this do-
cument will be cancelled when the case is finally
judged.

Moreover, it may be useful to observe that my
services are offered without commission or pecu-
niary or other compensation.

You are treated gentlemen, to report to me
every cause of capture and of seizure; to ac-
knowledge the receipt of this circular, and to
communicate its contents to the commercial and
banking houses, within your district, which have
relations with those of the United States.—On my
part, I tender you my good will, friendly aid, and
correspondence, whenever you may think them
useful in relation to your public duties.

D. B. WARDEN.
A. G. 1th 1812.

A letter from an American gentleman of much
respectability and information, to his friend in
this city, dated at Paris, November, 12, contains
the following remarks in relation to the state of
our affairs with that country:

"The government seems now to be serious in
its proposals for a settlement of all difficulties, but
the Gordian knot is yet untied. What will you
say to cases of seizure compromised under English
convoys, or condemned by the council of Prizes, as
enemy's property? If the question were simply
whether it were really American, and this to be
decided by American commissioners, there
would be no obstacle to the formation of a treaty.
Indeed I hope that there will be none."

State:
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1813.

The only subject of importance, immediately
under discussion in Congress, is the bill authoris-
ing a loan of sixteen millions of dollars. The ex-
penses for the present year will amount to thirty-
six millions of dollars. Twelve millions only of
clear revenue are calculated on; and the deficien-
cy is to be supplied by loans, treasury notes, &c.

On the 29th ult. Mr. Grundy, from the com-
mittee of foreign relations, made a long report on
the subject of impressments, which shall be given
in our next. Accompanying the report was a
bill, which we have not seen, relative to the em-
ployment of foreign seamen. This is considered
an important subject.

It appears that, though the French are beaten in
Russia, they are in great strength in the peninsula,
and will probably force Lord Wellington once
more to retreat to Lisbon; indeed, we have already
verbal reports, stating that he is now in his
strong position near that city; but these reports
want confirmation.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Iredell, to
his friend in this City, dated Jan. 6.*

"I often sympathize with the minority in our
last legislature, as well as that of congress. With
the weight of talent on their side they were and are
in no better condition than prisoners at large, with
the good will, but destitute of the power to effect
any important purpose. It is deeply to be lamented
that reason is spurned and despised by our
modern majorities. In the recent choice of elec-
tors in this state, and in all those voting by gener-
al ticket or by ballot of the legislature, there was no
fair expression of the public voice, otherwise Mr.
Madison would not have remained president of the
U. States. The unexpected revolution, in the
minds of the people of Vermont, is ominous.

The situation of the executive, however, is by
no means enviable. After all the threatening, blus-
tering and bullying, where are we? Without a regu-
lar army; without disciplined and consequent-
ly effective militia; destitute of revenue; and to
crown the whole, with a cabinet deficient in ener-
gy and wisdom!—How then can we expect any
thing but disgrace."

Mr. Quincy's Speech.—The report of a Speech
made by that honorable gentleman, on the bill to
raise 20,000 men, gives a faint notion of the senti-
ments uttered by Mr. Quincy on that occasion.
It was penned from recollection, and well
done, considering that circumstance; but in regard
to the classical language, bold imagery, and lu-
minous sentiments, of the original Speech, the Sketch
is no more like "than I to Hercules."

The Grand Jury of Wilkes County, Georgia,
have presented as a grievance the act passed at
the last session of that State, "to alleviate the
condition of debtors."

Yesterday, at 9 o'clock, five sail of the blockad-
ing squadron were seen about 20 miles from the
Hook, in the offing. Since then nothing has been
heard or seen of them. The strong N. W. wind
last evening, probably has driven them to sea.
New York Even. Post, Jan. 26.

There is a report in town, said to be founded on
the authority of letters from Washington, stating
that Mr. Monroe is to be appointed Commander in
Chief of the armies of the U. States, and that Judge
Spencer, of this state, is to take his place as Sec-
retary of State. Spencer and Armstrong! *Ibid.*

The U. S. frigate Constellation has arrived at
Annapolis.

Profound Public Tranquillity.
It is a singular fact, and subject of gratulation,
that no complaint of any description has for some
days past been made at the police-office of this city;
a circumstance demonstrative of our excellent sys-
tem of police, (supposed to be now superior to that
of London) and the vigilance of our magistrates.
New York paper.

From Portugal.—Capt. Wagon of the brig
Geres, from Lisbon, informs, that the English ar-
my under the command of Lord Wellington had
returned to their old quarters in the neighborhood
of Lisbon.

Captain Eldridge, of the brig Marmion, has
brought despatches for government from Mr.
Beesley, the American agent for prisoners in
London.—Important despatches had just been re-
ceived by Mr. Beesley from Sweden; we suppose
from the American consul at Gottenburg; which
were forwarded by Cap. Eldridge.

By the arrival of the Flash, we are informed
that five fast sailing frigates set out from Bordeaux
and Nantes 10 days before the sailing of the Flash,
supposed to be destined for the United States. By
the late arrivals from France funds to a large
amount have been placed in this city at the disposal
of French navy officers: it is therefore almost
certain that we shall soon have some of our good
allies, the French, in our ports, and then which
of us will sleep quietly in our beds?

We consent to the longest term of military en-
listment, not because we believe that it is in the
power of a republican government ever to recede
from its military establishments, whenever they are
suffered to obtain upon any principle, but because
the domestic and political state of the nation re-
quire their aid to oppose interest to ambition in the
states, and to prepare for that entire change of
European policy which will most probably obtain.
It is a dangerous experiment, but not to be feared.
Salem Register, [democratic.]

Legislature of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Smith, of Franklin county, has introduced
into the house of representatives, a bill granting
to Gen. Arthur St. Clair the sum of two hundred

dollars immediately, and two hundred dollars per
annum, during life. This proposition, so infinite-
ly honorable to the mover, will, we most sin-
cerely hope, obtain an unanimous vote.

The bill for building a 44 gun ship, for the
ocean, and a 20 gun ship for Lake Erie, as a
gift to the government of the United States, has
passed the house of representatives. We think
that both vessels will be upst in *Senate Harbor*.

The committee has reported in favor of incor-
porating the banks at Easton, Chambersburg,
Pittsburg and York.

Mr. Fulton has received letters from his friends
in Paris, which state, that at the request of the
Emperor, Mr. Barlow left Paris on the 28th of
Oct. for Wini; he arrived at Frankfort, 144
leagues, in 3 days and nights. These particulars
place it beyond a doubt that something important
is in contemplation, or the emperor would not have
requested the American ambassador to meet him
at the distance of 650 leagues from Paris.

The ship of the line Le Suffisante, and the
frigates L'Hortense, La Pallas, La Seste and L'A-
medee, under the command of commodore Hall,
have sailed from Rochfort and Bordeaux to cruise
on the coast of the United States.

FRENCH INSOLENCE.

In the debate upon the army bill, Mr. Randolph,
with his accustomed elegance and distinctness,
spoke in appropriate terms of indignant reprobation
of French tyranny and perfidy. A young-
ster attached to the legion was present when his
master's character was delineated. Being asked
at the next levee whether he heard Mr. Randolph,
he answered, in a choleric manner, "yes, and if
the Emperor had Mr. Randolph he would roll him
under his feet," suiting the action to the word.
It is not impossible that at the very moment this
insolent observation was made in the drawing room,
the Corsican Tyger was chained in a cage, and
like *Raj-z*, drawn about for the multitude to gaze
at, as they would at any other monster.

Fed. Rep.
LATEST FROM LISBON.

Capt. Fleming, of the brig Funchal, arrived at
Reedy Island from Lisbon, which place he left
on the 6th Dec. informs, that Lord Wellington
was retreating, his head quarters being at the
last accounts 15 leagues in advance of Ciudad
Rodrigo, which he had left strongly fortified,
and capable of sustaining an obstinate siege.
It was believed he intended to fall back on his
old lines near Lisbon, to go into winter quar-
ters.

Continual reinforcements for Lord Wellington's
army, were arriving at Lisbon from England. A
strongly others, the guards, esteemed the flower
of the British troops, had arrived. Massena had
formed a junction with Soult and Suchet, and his
combined army was estimated at 100,000 men.
The British army was 50 or 60,000. They had
suffered considerably from sickness and former
engagements. The French troops, it was said,
were not advancing.

During the year 1810, as appears from the 6th
annual report of the American society in England,
70 or 80,000 negroes were transported as slaves
from the western coast of Africa to the opposite
shores of the Atlantic, by Portuguese Englishmen
and Americans. The society have transmitted to
the American secretary of state an abstract of the
names of the American captains and vessels en-
gaged in that illegal, disgraceful and barbarous
traffic, in order that prosecutions may be instituted
against the offenders, who will be made, we devout-
ly hope, to suffer the punishment due to such sor-
did and cruel conduct. The society have also
made frequent representations to the English gov-
ernment on the subject. *American.*

*Extract of a letter from Tobias Lear, Esq. late
Consul General of the United States at Algiers
to Wm. Lambert, Jun. Acting Consul of the
United States at Lisbon, dated Gibraltar, Nov.
the 4th, 1812.*

SIR,

On the 2d inst. I received a letter from John
Norderling, Esq. his Swedish Majesty's Consul
General at Algiers under date of the 18th Octo-
ber, informing me that the brig Edwin, of Salem,
Captain George C. Smith, 11 men, including
the captain, was the only American prize which
had been carried into Algiers by their cruisers,
and that the report that prevailed some time since
of their having captured two American vessels off
Cape St. Vincent was without foundation. Mr.
Norderling adds, that two Algerine frigates sailed
from Algiers on a cruise, on the 17th October,
and as it is likely they will go into the Atlantic
and off Cadiz and Lisbon, it will be proper to give
this account to all Americans who may be about
to depart from those places, that they may be on
their guard. Capt. Smith was captured on the
25th of August from Malta for this place and
Salem with a cargo of wine, &c. Mr. Norderling,
in whose charge I left my affairs when I was ob-
liged to quit Algiers, informs me that Capt. Smit
was permitted to live at his house, where his sit-
uation would be as comfortable and pleasant as it
could be in Algiers; but that so few Americans
had been made slaves that the regency set an im-
mense value on the head of Captain Smith. I
have requested Mr. Norderling to furnish Capt.
Smith and his people with money necessary for
their proper support, from funds of mine in his
hands, until the orders of government shall be re-
ceived respecting them.

P. S. I am this moment informed that the two
Algerine frigates mentioned in the foregoing, pas-
sed the Straits last night to the westward, and will
undoubtedly be off Cadiz and Lisbon.
(Signed) TOBIAS LEAR.

*Extract of a letter from a young gentleman of
Philadelphia, to his father, dated Cadiz, Oct. 28.*

Dear Father.—In my last, I had only time to
inform you of my arrival here but did not give
you the particulars of my escape from our new
enemy, the Algerines.
I sailed from Lisbon, bound for this port; and
being three days out, off Cape St. Vincent, was
captured by the Algerine squadron consisting of

three vessels. After taking possession of the
they commenced plundering the passengers—
treating us in the most brutal manner.

The commander of the squadron ordered one of
the passengers, on board his ship, for fear of a
rising on the prize crew. I luckily was one
those who remained on board the brig in con-
finement. After being in their possession 9 days,
our way to Algiers, I perceived from the cap-
tain's window, an English frigate, say two or three
miles off, standing towards us. We then had
faint hope. Some time after we heard the frigate
hail us. I placed myself as far out of the cabin
window as I possibly could, without being observ-
ed by the Algerines on deck. At length the frigate
came under our stern, at about 600 yards distance.
I waved with my hand, which was answered from
the frigate. A boat was sent along side of us. The
officer asked if there were any passengers on board
—they insisted there were none. He was then
about returning to his ship. For a moment there
of our emotions! Fortunately the frigate
came under our stern, much nearer, say 40 yards
—I again waved my hand, which was repeated
answered from the frigate. The officer again came
on board and by force immediately proceeded to
the cabin, which was about 16 feet square, with
14 of us confined in it. The ensuing scene was
truly affecting. It even touched the hearts of the
honest tars, his followers. Among us was a
elegant young lady, madam Salmon, sister to
Onis the Spanish Ambassador, of Philadelphia, who
suffered much during our confinement.

I demanded my release as an Englishman.—With
some difficulty the pirates admitted it, when I was
allowed to go into the boat with my servant, and
about two thirds of my baggage. The rest being
Spanish passengers the English could not demand
them.—However after a long consultation they
were given up on condition they would leave the
brig and take nothing with them but the clothes
they had on. The unfortunate young lady was
obliged to go on board the frigate and leave all her
jewels, dresses, &c. amounting to about 10,000
dollars.

We were fed on rice and water by the pirates.
I am sorry to think that our poor fellow passengers
who were put on board the ship are now in Algiers,
and most probably will never return to their homes.
The English frigate was the *Cossac*, the hon-
orable captain King, commander, who treated me in the
most friendly manner. Also his officers, to whom
I am greatly indebted for their hospitality.

From the Essex Patriot.
HOT & COLD WITH THE SAME BREATH.

During the administration of Washington and
Adams, the true republican principle was to op-
pose the administration in all their operations;
and it seems that the same republican principle
should lead us to approve and defend every thing
which the present administration do; though it be
indirect opposition to their former precepts and
practice.

In 1798 a war with France was the greatest
possible evil; and now a war with England is the
greatest possible good. In '98 an army of 6,000
men endangered public liberty; 1812 an army
of 25,000 regulars, 50,000 volunteers, and 100,000
drafted militia are necessary; and the raising
and equipping them is quite a popular measure.
In 1794, a tax on whiskey and cider spirits creat-
ed an insurrection in Pennsylvania, in which Mr.
Gallatin bore a conspicuous part; in 1812, there
came Mr. Gallatin, now secretary of the treasury,
proposes a *whiskey tax* and a *stamp act* in the bar-
gain, which has already been sanctioned by the
house of representatives.

In federal times a loan of five or six millions
threatened national destruction; now a loan of
TWENTY MILLIONS does not startle us!!!

The bill for raising an additional military force
of 20,000 men for one year, having finally passed
both Houses, awaits only the signature of the
President to become a law.

The Loan Bill for 1813, has passed to a third
reading in the House, as reported by the Commit-
tee of ways and Means, with the exception of an
immaterial amendment. *Nat. Int.*

DIED.

On the 22d instant at the advanced age of 88,
Samuel Ashe, Esq. a revolutionary patriot, former
governor of this state. He was a man highly ve-
nerated and beloved in private life and no less es-
teemed for his public services on the bench and in
the council.

Likewise in Brunswick county, George Davis,
Esq. aged 50 years; a gentleman of an amiable
and upright character.

In Buncombe county, on the 13th, Colonel De-
vid Vance, another revolutionary patriot, in the
64th year of his age. A pulmonary complaint ter-
minated the useful and well spent life of this wor-
thy and intelligent citizen.

State of North Carolina.
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law &
Nov'r Term, 1812.

Francis Lewis,
vs.
Andrew T. Davidson. } Original Attachment
levied, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that
Andrew T. Davidson, the defendant in this
cause, is not an inhabitant of this state; therefore
it is ordered by court, that publication be made
three months successively, in the Raleigh Min-
erva, unless the said defendant appear at the next
superior court of Law, to be held for the county
aforesaid, on the sixth Monday after the fourth
Monday in March next, and reply or plead to is-
sue, judgment will be entered up against him.
Test,
79 3m TH: HENDERSON, c. s. c. c.

Twelve-and-an-half Cents Reward.

ASCONDENED from the subscriber, Alexander
M. Kay, an indentured apprentice to the silver-
smith's business. The above reward, but no char-
ges, will be paid for his delivery to me, on my pre-
mises, in Iredell. NEIL M'KAY.
N. B. All persons are hereby forewarned not to
harbor the said apprentice at their peril.
January 11, 1813.