

en deserve credit for invention and originality. It is particularly due to Rush; for he never exhibited more, throughout a course of years, of medical writing. His style is pure, chaste, and elegant. He drew all rubbish and obscurity of ancient authors aside, and charmed us with simplicity. Thompson's *Lavinia*, "When unadorned is adorned the most." The patriotism, learning, ingenuity and eloquence of Dr. are well known; but the most sure and certain criterion of his character, his private virtues are yet to be mentioned; and here I hesitate—I feel as if I were about to describe the character of a being super-human. Perhaps no man ever approached nearer to perfection than Rush. He was amiable, kind, insinuating in his manners, familiar in his address, prodigal of good counsel, and anxious for the happiness of every one. To his only he was loving, tender and affectionate. To his youthful acquaintance a father and counsellor. To his equals and superiors in life, a friend, and bosom companion. To the poor he was humane. No one ever went from his door without assistance. In his professional capacity they were never neglected. He used to say to his class, "attend the poor, they are your best patients, God is their physician." His mind was always like a sunshiny day, clear and pleasant. No freezes of discontent, or passion ever disturbed it, and if a cloud should lour, the genial warmth of his understanding immediately dispersed it. He was mild, pious, and resigned. When death approached he was not terrified. No loads of guilt oppressed his conscience, and he bade adieu to this world only to enter a happier one. This is but a sketch of his virtues, but it is enough to endear him to the good, and virtuous. Already have the citizens testified their grief for his loss by the number they assembled at his funeral. Nothing of the kind has occurred since the death of Franklin, and Washington. A resolution was presented to the Common Council by Mr. Cutbush, voting a letter of condolence to his widow, which was unanimously adopted. This is correct. For the encouragement of knowledge and virtue, learning and morality should always be distinguished.

Dem. Press.

Valeigy:

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1813.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION

We have now heard from all the districts, and the state of votes from North Carolina, in the House of Representatives, will be thus:

For *Wm.* Messrs. Macon, Alston, Murfree, King, Pickens, Yancy, and Franklin—7

For *Peace.* Messrs. Gaston, Culpepper, Pearson, Stanford, Kennedy, and Forney—6.

The three latter are democrats, but opposed to the violent measures of the present administration.

In the Fayetteville district, the poll stood for Mr. Culpepper 2512, Mr. Cameron, 2006, M. Farland, 520.

In the new Mechenburg district, General Forney had 1870 votes, and Mr. Phifer, 1834.

Mr. Franklin is chosen in Wilkes, by a small majority over General Jones and Mr. Williams.

GALLANT ACHIEVEMENT.

Our readers will find in this number the official details of the capture of York by the forces under Gen. Dearborn. An attentive friend at Washington, enabled us to place this pleasing news before many of our readers, in an extra sheet on last Friday evening.

MOBILE OCCUPIED.

The town and fortifications of Mobile, were occupied, under the orders of the President, by General Wilkinson and his forces, on the 12th ultimo. A Spanish vessel richly laden with British goods was seized a few days afterwards, having just arrived. The inhabitants in that quarter will doubtless be much pleased at this event. Mobile it will be recollected, is situated in West Florida; and while held by the Spaniards enabled them to extend many vexatious interruptions to the commerce descending the several rivers emptying into the bay of the same name. General Wilkinson has issued this proclamation:

Proclamation issued by General Wilkinson on the embarkation of the troops at l'Ance Mobile.

To the inhabitants of the Town of Mobile. Be not alarmed by appearance, but rest tranquil within your dwellings, and take no part in the scenes which may ensue the display of the American standard in your vicinity.

I visit you under the order of the President, to enforce the laws of the United States, and give effect to the civil institutions of the Mississippi Territory.

The public faith is pledged for the protection of your persons and property; and those which may be disposed to retire from the place or the country, will be permitted to depart in safety, with their goods and chattels.

Done at Camp near the town of Mobile, April the 12th in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirteen.

J. A. WILKINSON.

From the Boston Gazette, of May 10.

GOOD NEWS FROM VERMONT.

MONTEPELIER, May 6.—It is with great pleasure we announce to our readers the success of the peace ticket for censors, by a plurality of 1480 votes, as declared last evening by the clerks, as assembled at the state house, for the purpose. In consequence, however, of a division of the votes between Lewis, Sowles and Lewis R. Morris, Robert Temple, Esq. of the democratic ticket is

selected. The council will consist of 12 federalists and 12 democrats.

Thus has Vermont secured a claim to a rank among her New England sisters.

Massachusetts Senatorial Election.

We understand the Governor and Council were on Friday and Saturday engaged in counting the votes given in April last for Senators and Councilors to represent this commonwealth the year ensuing—and it is with pleasure we can assure the *Friends of Peace* that they have elected TWENTY-NINE gentlemen, who will support the integrity of this commonwealth, and preserve as far as their influence may extend, the best interest of our common country—and the advocates of war, ELEVEN.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Christopher Gore, Esq. a senator of the United States, for that state, in the room of Mr. Lloyd who has resigned.

In pursuance of his Excellency the Governor's Proclamation of the first of April last convoking the General Assembly on the 19th of the present month, on matters highly interesting to the commonwealth, the members convened yesterday at the Capitol, and having formed a quorum they proceeded to business.

Virginia Patrz.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Although the attempts to defeat the election of Mr. Bayly have failed, they deserve to be noticed and exposed. To add to Mr. Bassett's large majority on the Western Shore, reports were circulated, that paralyzed the efforts of Mr. Bayly's friends and caused him almost to despair. Mr. Bayly relied principally on the two Eastern Shore counties.

The election for Northampton was held on the second Monday in the month; the enemy having command of the bay Mr. Bayly's communication with the Eastern shore was precarious and uncertain. At the Elizabeth City election, which was subsequent to that of Northampton, it was stated by a gentleman from Norfolk, that a row-boat had got over from Northampton to Norfolk, by which information was received, that the votes in Northampton were nearly equally divided. At the Middlesex election, which followed, it was stated, that a vessel had passed from Accomac to Mathews county, bringing an account that Mr. Bayly had obtained in Northampton a majority of only 10 votes! These reports corroborating each other so nearly, were repeated at the election at Williamsburg. The friends of Mr. Bayly considered the election as lost, especially as he could not deny the truth of these reports, having had no communication from the Eastern Shore; all that he could do was express his doubts and astonishment; but the election being considered as lost, his friends deemed further efforts unavailing. This communication is made principally with a view to put the voters on their guard in future. *No folk Ledger.*

THE ENEMY'S FORCE in Lynhaven Bay, was yesterday increased by two ships more, making in all five sail.

Extract of a letter from Salem, dated May 3.

Saturday afternoon the Liverpool Packet look, near Gloucester harbor, schooner Fanny, from Boston bound eastward. On Sunday morning she sent prisoners into Cape Ann on board a wood coaster. She continued off the harbour of Gloucester till Sunday afternoon when the brig Orleans, with 80 men, went out after her, when she made off; but the brig chased till within a mile and a half, when, in a calm, by means of sweeps she gained distance, and night coming on escaped. The brig returned next morning, as did the boat Jefferson, which had gone out of this port in co operation.

On Sunday morning, fifteen vessels came out of Portland, and soon later twelve of them were taken or destroyed by the Young Emulous, (late Nautilus.) Yesterday morning she was seen from Cape Ann to take a brig half a mile from Eastern Point.

Privateer sloop Wasp, Ervin, has just arrived—has taken an English lumber vessel, and retaken an American vessel. There has been a mutiny on board, in which the ring leader was shot dead, (as I hear, for I have not yet had an opportunity to see to the authenticity.)

Thirteen representatives, (all federal) chosen this day. No democratic ticket.

The cartel ship Neptune, capt. Jones, for St. Petersburg, sailed yesterday morning. The commissioners, Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, are to embark at New Castle to-morrow.

Philadelphia paper.

The ship Neptune sailed on Sunday last from New-Castle, having on board the Embassy to Russia and their suite.

National Intelligencer.

The Globe privateer, of Baltimore, Captain Moon, had an action off the Burlings, on the coast of Portugal, with an Algerine cruiser, mounting eight long 9's four 24's, and two 12 pounders; the action lasted 3 hours, when the Algerine sheered off; the Globe lost 2 men, and was much cut up in her sails and rigging.—Ledger.

Extract of a letter from Chillicothe dated the 5th May 1813

The British have completely surrounded Gen. Harrison, and by express which arrived from the Governor last night, they commenced cannonading and bombarding his encampment on the 30th ult. The British and Indians are said to be 3000 strong, with a considerable part of battering cannon, m. s. and congreve rockets; and great fears are entertained for Harrison's late. Camp, or Fort M's, is situated on this side of the Miami, is encircled with pickets, and flanked with block houses in which are placed his cannon. The British have thrown up works on the opposite side, on the ground of the old British fort, which is about 20 feet higher than the ground occupied by Harrison, and about 500

yards distant. They have also a number of gun boats in the bay and which are within sight of our works. When the fast accounts come away, Harrison had not more than 12 or 1400 men, with about four or six 18 pounders, and as many six pounders; from the great height of the British batteries, they must command Fort Meigs to such extent, as to throw so many shells and rockets into it, as must destroy in three days every shelter for the troops within the pickets; and the fire from their superior batteries (consisting it is said of 18 and 24 pounders) must soon open large breaches in the picketing. The frontiers are already greatly alarmed—and should the British succeed in capturing or destroying Gen. Harrison's army, the situation of our frontier settlements will be truly distressing.

By another letter of the same date.

The 1500 Kentucky troops had not arrived—The spies were within six miles of the Fort—but on discovering a large body of Indians they retreated to a block house on Portage river, 18 miles back. An express has just arrived from the Governor, requesting Gen. M'Arthur to use all his influence and authority to raise a large force of mounted men, to force their way to Gen. Harrison; or at any rate, to defend our provisions, &c. &c. at Upper and Lower Sandusky. The fort is well supplied with beef and pork,—flour not so abundant.

GENERAL PIKE

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE

The signal victory obtained at York, was marked by the death of general PIKE, who was killed by the explosion of a magazine the enemy had set on fire, for the purpose of annoying our columns. He died, as he had lived, with honor. His loss will ever be lamented by his admiring and grateful countrymen. Bred to the profession of arms, he aspired to military distinction with unrivalled ardour. His body was injured to hardships—his mind was enriched by science—and his heart devoted to his country with undivided affection. Had he lived he would have acquired the reputation of a great captain. The manner of his death has inscribed his name upon the same immortal scroll with those of WARREN and MONTGOMERY. We have seen a letter from this ever to be lamented officer, written on the day of his embarkation at Sacket's Harbor, in which he expresses his determination "to CONQUER, or PERISH in the attempt!" He did both—He expired in the arms of victory!

PALMAM QUI MERUIT, FERAT.

From a New London Paper.

In consequence of the failure of the attempt of Sir T. M. Hardy, to effect an exchange of prisoners on the 20th ult. the following letter was addressed by him to the American Captains, prisoners on board the Orpheus. We receive much pleasure in giving it publicity, as we cannot but admire and respect the character of an enemy who has so uniformly evinced amidst the unavoidable irritations and calamities of war, an unshaken attachment to the interests of humanity. It is real cause of gratulation, that while we are doomed to suffer the evils attendant on a blockade that the British commander on this station possesses so remarkable a share of humanity and magnanimity. And while the enemy are thus "softening the rigors of war" it is not a little gratifying, that so far as respects the citizens of this place in general nothing that is proper for patriotic citizens to do has been neglected to cause the bonds of captivity to set light upon those of the enemy who have fallen into our hands. The pride and firmness which makes an American intrepid in combat, renders him sollicitous not to be out done in generosity by his enemies. Good policy and the religion which we profess, in this case sanction our pride.

COPY.

His B. M. ship Ramilies, off Block Island, April 29, 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

On the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst. I immediately sent the Orpheus to New-London to effect if possible an exchange for you and your crews, with the officer and seamen belonging to his Majesty's ship under my command, that were captured a few days ago. I have received a very handsome letter from Robert Fairchild, Esq. (Marshall for the District of Conn.) stating that he will use every effort with your government to cause your release. However, Capt. Pagot has spoken so handsomely of your conduct, and as it is my wish as much as possible to soften the hardships of individuals during this very unpleasant, and I sincerely hope short hostility between the two countries: I have therefore ordered the Orpheus to proceed to New-London and land you, trusting to the honor of your chief magistrate, to return to me the few seamen and officers, now prisoners of the government to which you belong.

I have the honor to be,

Yours, very faithfully,

(Signed) T. M. HARDY, Capt.

To the Captains of the captured vessel on board the Orpheus.

AUTHENTIC DOCUMENT.

Communicated and translated for the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

AT SEA, Jan. 10th, 1813.

Albin Roussin, captain of a frigate, member of the Legion of Honor, commander of his Majesty's frigate La Gloire, &c. &c.

Certifies, that his Majesty's frigate La Gloire has detained the ship Fair American, sailing under the flag of the U. States; that as this ship was, contrary to the rights of war, carrying provisions to a country occupied by the enemies of France and America, she should be considered as a good prize by the vessels of his majesty the emperor, and consequently her cargo has been thrown into the sea, with the exception of one thousand barrels of flour, left as ballast, judging it indispensable to enable the ship to make for some port of her country.

Any French vessel hereafter meeting with the Fair American, are requested to aid and assist her in case of need, her actual stoppage by the frigate La Gloire, and the throwing overboard of her cargo, having put her out of condition to undertake any thing against the common cause;

and nothing will now prevent this vessel from being considered as American property and given up as such to the nation to which it belongs.

It is moreover certified, that this vessel has permission to touch at Madeira, there to sell what is on board, and take wine in exchange, to indemnify him, as much possible, for the loss caused by his detention.

This permission to touch at Madeira is a favor granted to the detained vessel, and the restitution which is made of the vessel employed in an unlawful trade should be a proof to the proprietors, that the marine of his majesty the emperor seize upon every occasion which offers to be useful to Americans—even when the most absolute infraction of every principle, would justify the most rigorous severity.

It is to be understood that this permission to touch at a foreign port from the U. States is only for Madeira and no where else.

(Signed) ALBIN ROUSSIN.

A private gift of one hundred and fifty barrels of flour has been made to captain Hobson by the officers of La Gloire who only wished to consider him as an American and not participating in the condemnable commerce of his owners.

Our readers will recollect, that in the Federal Gazette of March 12 last, we published the letter of capt. Hobson, giving an account of the transaction alluded to in the above certificate; the real motives of the French captain for delivering up the vessel and a part of the cargo are there fully explained. For the information of those who have not read captain Hobson's letter, or have not an opportunity of referring to it, we republish the following extract.

"After using every exertion in my power to get off with the whole cargo, I got his final determination, which was, to give me my ship and 1000 barrels of flour for \$15,000 I gave him my bill at 30 days sight. The Frenchman left the ship, and I was sent on board with my crew."

Extract of a letter dated "Sacket's Harbor, April 30th.

"Detachments are arriving here daily from different directions. It is expected that on the return of the fleet from York we shall pay the enemy a visit at Kingston. It is understood they are in a high state of preparation and have about 8000 troops. The large frigate at this place had her keel laid 5 weeks since and is now half planked up and will I think be launched in five weeks. One hundred of the brave crew of the Constitution arrived here yesterday for the ship. It is believed she will be an over match for the whole British force on the lakes. General Chandler commanding at this place, is a fine, firm, sensible old gentleman. Col. Macomb of the third artillery is here, Lieut. Col. Miller the hero of Brownstown, has just arrived and is to command the 6th regiment. Col. Dennis and his detachment arrived here yesterday."

Dem. Press.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) May 14.

From *Lewes*—We learn from Lewes Town, that the Poitiers has sailed from the Capra; and that a sloop of war is the only force now in the bay. The Neptune passed Lewes Town, with a fine breeze on Monday, she was saluted by the sloop of war.

From the Buffalo Gazette of May 4.

"We understood last evening, from good authority, that 4 vessels arrived at Fort Niagara on Sunday evening, and landed General Dearborn, who sent an express to General Lewis at Niagara Falls, to repair to the Fort immediately. General Lewis left the Falls yesterday morning."

CAUTION TO DUELLISTS.

The State vs. Walter Taylor, Esq. for sending a challenge to his son-in-law, Mr. A. Nesbit, to fight a duel, tried at Edgefield last court, and found guilty—an appeal was made to the Constitutional Court at Columbia, verdict confirmed, and defendant sentenced to pay a fine of 3000 dollars—to be imprisoned two months, and to enter into recognizance in the sum of 1000 dollars, with two sureties in 500 dollars each, to keep the peace for six years.

Though humanity must ever lament the necessity of enforcing the penal laws on a fellow citizen yet the same humanity bids us rejoice to find that South Carolina, hitherto the nursery of duelling has taken a stand which promises to put a speedy stop to this honorable mode of committing murder.

Cambridge (S. C.) paper.

The above we believe, is the first case that has occurred under the duelling law of this State.

NEW YORK, May 17,

MELANCHOLY EXAMPLE.

On Monday, the 3d inst. an unfortunate young wretch, about 22 years old, was shot at Greenbush, for the crime of repeated desertion. He had enlisted and received the bounty money, and three times violated his engagements to his country.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

A special session of the 13th Congress, will commence on Monday, the 24th inst.

It is said, Commodore BROWN has been recruited in the Delaware by four frigates.

EXAMINATION.

THE semi-annual examination of the students of the Franklin Academy, will commence on Monday the 7th inst. and will continue two days. There will be an EXHIBITION of dialogues and select orations, on Wednesday the 9th; and on the evening of the same day will be performed, for the benefit of the Academy, the celebrated play, "THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER."

With an appropriate after-piece.

G. HILL, Secy.

Louisburg, May 21, 1813.

Strap.

Will stand at twenty-five dollars, and not twenty dollars the season as erroneously printed in the bills.

HENRY COTTEN.

Toronto, March 1813.