

engagement, between the Chesapeake and Shannon from gentlemen of intelligence and... who were in a packet boat about two miles from the ships during the action:—

At half past 3 the Shannon bore up and stood to sea the wind at WSW. At 4 o'clock the Chesapeake hauled up, hoisted her staysails and fired a gun—the ships at that time about seven miles apart. The enemy immediately bore to, and reefed his topsails, and by 4:30 the starboard tack, the Chesapeake in

At half past 4 the wind changed to S. S. W. and the Chesapeake took in top-sails and royals, hoisted the American flag on the main-top gallant mast head. At half past 5, the enemy hoisted jib and filled in the main-top sail, and steered close by the wind. The Chesapeake on his weather quarter standing under his main-top sail, about three miles distant.

At 5 minutes past 6, the Chesapeake hauled up the fore-sail, closing fast with the enemy. At 5 minutes before 6, the enemy commenced action within musket shot, by firing her after gun on the starboard side, which was returned by the Chesapeake, and the action became general. At 5 minutes past 6, the Chesapeake being on the starboard bow of the enemy, bore down across her bows and appealed to board her, both ships being away before the wind. The firing at that time ceased on both sides from the great guns.

At 10 minutes past 6, there appeared to be an explosion from the quarter deck of the Chesapeake. At 15 minutes past 6, the ships separated, the Chesapeake on the starboard tack. The British flag was then hoisted on board her, over the American. The ships then hove to, to repair damages, which appeared to be trifling on both sides. There were not more than 100 guns fired from both ships. The action took place about 11 leagues from the Lighthouse. The jib boom and fore-mizen royal masts and main topsail tie of the enemy were shot away. No apparent damage on either side. The Chesapeake was carried by boarding as no shots were seen passing between the ships. It is supposed the colors were hauled down by the enemy after the conflict.

From the Boston Gazette of Thursday, June 3. Chesapeake and Shannon frigates—Various contradictory reports are in circulation, respecting the engagement which took place between these frigates on Tuesday evening last. Personal and political feelings are too strong, excited to dwell on a circumstance, which will turn out to be a serious one, by publishing every surmise and conjecture that are admissible following account of the affair. We have been requested to publish, as containing the most accurate statement of facts, and sanctioned by the authority of a gentleman, who was a near and an eye-witness to the whole action.

At 5 P. M. I left the Chesapeake, Boston light being bearing about N. 6 leagues distance—the Shannon then in sight—the Chesapeake prepared for action, standing for her—at 6 P. M. the action commenced, and in 12 minutes after both vessels were yard arm and yard arm along side each other, as if in the act of boarding; at that moment immense explosion took place on board the Chesapeake, which spread a fire from the fore-mast to the mizen-mast, and apparently as high as the top, on which both vessels were enveloped visibly in smoke, and on the smoke clearing away, the English colors were seen flying on board the Chesapeake, over the American, and both vessels were standing to the eastward. From every appearance, it was evident to me, that the loss of the Chesapeake was owing to the unfortunate explosion that took place on board of her.

ROBERT KNOX, Raleigh: FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1813.

Fort Erie has been evacuated by the British, and the next day the American army, under Colonel Weston, crossed over from Black Rock, and took quiet possession of the place.

Montreal papers mention the arrival at Quebec of 20 transports, and other vessels, with about 2000 troops, belonging to British regular regiments, and crews of sailors for the lake flotilla.

From New London we have news to the effect that our squadron had proceeded about nine miles above New London, and were considered out of the reach of the enemy. Gov. Smith had offered them Decatur every aid and assistance he might require. This is well, and we record the fact with pleasure. All was bustle, and an attack upon New London hourly expected. Pet. Pap.

Five hundred troops enlisted in North Carolina at this place, for the 5th and 10th U. S. regiments, will depart in a few days for the north, under the command of captain George M. Brooke. They are hearty, robust young men, and for the most time they have been in training, very well disciplined.—They were reviewed last evening by General Taylor who expressed much satisfaction at their martial appearance, and early proficiency in military duty.—It may not be amiss to remark, that these troops are not to be considered

as a part of the force for the defence of this frontier.—The army now here are sufficient to give an account of the enemy if they should think proper to make an attack.

Norfolk paper, June 8. Capt. STEWART, of the Navy, left this city on Tuesday morning for Boston, where he is to take command of the noble frigate the Constitution, whose name is "fam'd in story." Capt. Gordon, we believe, succeeds Capt. Stewart in the Constitution. Nat. Int.

Maj. Gen. HAMPTON is expected to proceed to take a command in the North.

Disaster on Lake Champlain. On Wednesday last, a part of our flotilla stationed at Plattsburgh proceeded down the Lake, with a south wind, to attack the enemy's gunboats, which were stationed on the north side of Ash Island. The enemy had thrown up temporary batteries, and concealed a body of men in ambush in the woods, who, on the approach of our vessels on Thursday morning, opened a fire upon them. The action continued five hours and a half, and terminated, we are sorry to say, in the loss of two of our vessels, and the capture of two officers and 33 men.—The vessels were the Growler, captain Henrick, and Eagle, each carrying 10 guns. We have not learnt any further particulars. N. Y. Pap.

NEW YORK, June 6. Capt. Rodgers, arrived at this port in the schooner Piper, 3 days from Saybrook, reports—that yesterday, off Sand's Point, he spoke the schooner of Newport, the captain of which informed, that two smacks had arrived at the place, who stated that the Chesapeake was recaptured by her own crew—that during the action with the Shannon, the Chesapeake was boarded by 150 men; these men were put in irons, and the Chesapeake was standing for the first American port.

From Backett's Harbor, we learn, that Commodore Chauncey arrived at that port with his squadron on Tuesday last. Col. Beckus, we are happy to learn, was considered in a state of convalescence.

CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON. All accounts seem at length, to have settled down into the single one, that the American frigate has been captured. But all agree, too, in ascribing the disaster to an extraordinary occurrence on board the Chesapeake, which by some unknown but destructive means, swept her decks of officers and men, previous to the lowering of her flag to give place to that of her adversary. Until something more is ascertained it would not become us to pronounce a decisive opinion on this affair; but thus much we think there can be no hazard in saying, that if the destruction was effected designedly, by some secret machine of the enemy, the peculiar circumstance of the two ships being taken into consideration and supposing the battle to be the result of a challenge, then I think dishonor attaches to the conqueror; if it was owing to accident, although it was perfectly right for the victor to avail himself of such accident, still he can hardly be said to have acquired glory by the result.

"Nec habet victoria laudem." Our confidence in the valor and good conduct of our countrymen remains wholly unshaken. A. Y. Evening Post.

British Barges above York Town.—We learn verbally, that just as the Richmond Sloop was leaving Williamburg on Saturday morning, a report reached town that several of the Enemy's Barges had ascended silently the night before, and succeeded in capturing the Virginia Revenue Cutter, commanded by captain Sam. Travis. The Cutter was stationed at the mouth of Queen's Creek, about 7 or 8 miles above York Town. (Compiler.)

NEW-YORK. The votes taken at the recent election for Governor, &c. having been officially canvassed, it appears that DANIEL D. TOMPKINS is re-elected Governor, and John W. Taylor chosen Lieutenant Governor for the ensuing term.

Recapitulation of votes for Governor.	
	Tompkins, V. Rens.
Southern District	5,869 5,276
Middle District	8,719 7,267
Eastern District	8,813 10,528
Western District	19,923 16,649
demo.	
Total votes	42,374
Total Federal do.	39,718
demo.	
majority	3,506

From the Revolutionary Army in South America. PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Naschitoches, 7th May, 1813. I have but one moment before the express leaves this for Natchez to write you. Santa Antonio is taken by the revolutionary army under the command of General Bernardo; and Gov. Salcedo (the governor of the province) Herera and twelve other officers and men have been executed. Salcedo's force was twelve hundred men; Bernardo's army was about the same number, but five hundred only were in the engagement. Thus the campaign of Santa Antonio has ended in the entire revolution of the province of Texas. Those who may be supposed to be best acquainted with the situation of the other provinces composing the intendancy of the captain-general, and of the disposition of the people, think that little resistance will be opposed to the republicans in the internal provinces.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Saturday, June 12. Mr. NELSON, from the committee on naval affairs reported a bill, to reward the officers and crew of the sloop of war Hornet, which was twice recd and referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday next. The Speaker laid before the house a report

from the secretary of the treasury, in obedience to the resolution adopted some days since, relative to the progress now made in preparing a digest of the arts and manufactures of the U. S. from the returns of the marshals. The report states, that a digest had been prepared by persons employed for that purpose, but it was thought not to be such an one as would meet the views of Congress, and therefore another was in a course of preparation and would be submitted. Ordered to lie on the table.

BRITISH LAND FORCES. Return of the effective strength of the Regular and Military forces, on the 25th of December, 1812:

Regulars serving at home		62,018
Do.	abroad	167,131
Militia		71,741

General total 300,890. Number of Recruits raised during the year, ending the 25th of December, 1812, exclusive of Foreign and Colonial Corps, 14,432 have enlisted for a limited period. During the same period, the total number of volunteers from the militia was 9,936. English Magazine.

BOSTON, June 5. LATE FROM FRANCE. The brig Ida, capt. Mantor, has arrived at Portland from Bordeaux. The Paris dates by her are to the 27th April—previous to which the campaign in the north had not opened; nor had any important political event occurred. The emperor Napoleon left Paris the 15th April and was at Mayence (Mentz) the 26th at night.

The Paris Gazette de France of the 27th April, contains the following account of the French armies of the north on the 20th of April:—Danzic, Thorn, Modin, Zamose, in the same state as before, Stettin, Custrin, Glogau and Spandau, were but feebly blockaded.

Wittenberg and Porgau were in a good state. The Garrison of Wittenberg had repelled the attack made on them.—Gen. Vandamme was in advance of Bremen. Gen. Sebastiani between the Elbe and Weser. The left wing of the Viceroy was on the Elbe, at the mouth of Sarie, and his right at Hertz, occupying Bernberg; his reserve was at Magdeburg.

The prince of Moscow (Ney) was at Erfurth; the duke of Ragusa (Marmont) at Gotha, occupying Laugen Salz; and the duke of Istria (Bessieres) at Eysenach. Count Berliand at Colburg, and Gen. Souham at Wilmar.

On her passage home, the Ida spoke and boarded, in lat. 42, long. 49, April 21, the ship Neptune, 13 days from Philadelphia for Russia, with Messrs. Bayard & Gallatin on board, all well;—they were by capt. Mantor. The French ports were more rigorously blockaded than ever, and there had been many late captures of American vessels. Licensed ships were daily arriving from England, with colonial produce, cotton, fish, &c. and prices were very low.

BOSTON, June 5. Latest from France.—Gentlemen from N. Bedford inform that a southern schooner (said to belong to Philadelphia) arrived there late on Sunday evening, 28 days from Nantz. The above vessel is reported to have brought news that Bonaparte had reached the Prussian capital. Whether by fighting or the retreat of his forces is not said. We can hardly suppose him a prisoner yet.

MARRIED. On the 30th ult. Major Henry J. G. Ruffin, of Greene county, to Miss Mary Tarrt, of Edgecombe county.

DIED. At Boston, C. Augustus Page, first lieutenant of the frigate Chesapeake, aged 28 years.

Attention Cavalry! THE Wake Troop of Cavalry are ordered to attend in Raleigh on the 5th of July next at 12 o'clock, equipped agreeably to law. ANDERSON HUNTER, Capt. Raleigh, June 18.

St John's Day. THE members of Hiram Lodge, No 40, are requested to attend at their Room, on Thursday, June 24th—the anniversary of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. A procession will be formed at 11 o'clock, and proceed to the State House, where an ORATION will be delivered by Brother A. S. H. Burgess. Visiting brethren are solicited to join in the ceremonials; and the citizens of the place are respectfully requested to be present at the State House. Wm. M. WHITE, Sec. Raleigh, June 18, 1813, A. L. 5813.

RALEIGH ACADEMY. THE Trustees of the Academy have at all times watched over the morals & deportment of Students confided to their care, with guardian solicitude and almost paternal affection. They have, on the one hand, used every incentive to virtue and literary diligence; while, on the other, they have opposed every possible barrier to the practice of vice. And they now take great pleasure in acknowledging that they are rewarded by the fruits of their labour. The Students are generally diligent in their studies, orderly in their demeanor, and regular in their moral conduct. And this School, prosperous as it has been, is in a far more flourishing state at present, than it has been at any former period. Still, however, there is an evil which found its way into this Institution some time ago, and which, neither the discipline of the Teachers, nor the advice of the Trustees has been able entirely to eradicate. It is the extravagant use of Money; or what is still worse, the extravagant use of Credit. Proper means have been used to root out this practice. Parents and Guardians have been publicly advised, and Merchants and Shopkeepers intreated and warned; and yet there are some recent instances of Students involving their Parents and Guardians in much unnecessary expence, by opening accounts

unauthorised, in the stores and shops of the city. This practice, so pernicious in its effects, both to the Institution and individuals, can find a complete remedy no where but in the conduct of Parents. One dollar a month is considered sufficient for pocket-money. Let not the Parent exceed this sum. Let him give his child a credit through some one discreet person in the city, who will not purchase, or permit any thing to be purchased, but what may appear to be really necessary; and let him at the same time resolve and declare, that he will not pay any debt contracted otherwise than by the permission of this Agent; and nothing then remains to accomplish the object so much desired, but to refuse the payment of all debts, indiscriminately, which shall be contracted without such authority. Surely the reflecting Parent would not willingly sanction a practice calculated to sap the foundations of our literary Institutions: And much less can it be supposed, that he would knowingly seal the ruin of his own offspring; yet these events are but the natural consequences of the evil complained of. Would it not be wise, would it not be honorable, for every Parent and Guardian to make a firm stand against this practice, as the bane of Education and Virtue? It would most assuredly be acting the rational and consistent part, and for this, the Trustees would greet them as honorable instruments in retrieving the rising Generation from impending ruin. The good work is already begun; One Gentleman, regardless of false censures, has positively refused payment. His conduct on the occasion cannot be too highly extolled, and it is earnestly hoped that his example will be universally followed.—By order of the board. June 7. W. M. HILL, Sec.

Hillsboro' Manufacturing Company. A meeting of a number of the members of the county of Orange and town of Hillsborough, at the Court House, in Hillsborough, on the 28th day of May, 1813, in pursuance of public notice, for the purpose of establishing a COTTON and WOOL FACTORY in the town of Hillsborough, or its vicinity; Doctor JOHN UMSTEAD was called to the Chair, and JOHN TAYLOR, jun. appointed Secretary. Whereupon the following Resolutions were adopted:

1. That the Association be known and distinguished by the name of 'The Hillsborough Manufacturing Company.'
2. That the Capital Stock of said Company be divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each.
3. That whenever four hundred shares shall be subscribed, the Secretary of this meeting shall convene the Stockholders at the Court House in Hillsborough, first giving one month's previous notice thereof in the public prints.
4. That the business of said Company shall be transacted by a President and five directors, and such other officers as the Stockholders at their first general meeting shall determine.
5. That each of such officers shall be Stockholders in said Company.
6. That in order to constitute said General Meeting, a majority of Stockholders shall be present, by themselves or proxy.
7. That each Stockholder shall pay to such person or persons as the General Meeting shall appoint, five dollars on each and every share by them subscribed whenever called upon for that purpose, and the balance of their share or shares, in four equal payments, at the expiration of three months from each preceding payment.
8. That as these Resolutions are adopted for the purpose of commencing said Factory, they are therefore temporary, and may be so altered by the Stockholders, at their first General Meeting, as to them may seem fit and proper.
9. That in the election of officers and transacting the Business of the Association in General Meeting, the following Rules and Regulations shall be observed: The votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled shall be according to the number of shares he shall hold, in the proportions following, viz. For one share, and not more than two shares, one vote; for every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten shares, one vote; for every four shares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every six shares above thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every eight shares above sixty and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote. But no person in copartnership shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes.

JOHN UMSTEAD, Ch. JOHN TAYLOR JR. Sec. Subscription Books will be lodged in the hands of the following Gentlemen, viz James Mebane, John Craig, Michael Holt, and Duncan Cameron, Esqrs. of Orange; Frederic Nash, Wm. Whitted and John Taylor jun. of Hillsborough; Edward Jones and John J. Aston, Esqrs. of Chatham; Samuel Ashe of Halifax; Col. Sam'l Ashe of New Hanover; Alex. Murphey, Esq. Caswell; Colonel R. Atkinson, Person; Joseph Gales of Raleigh; Wm. M. Sneed, Esq. Granville; A. M'Bryde, Esq. of Moore; Gen. Alex. Gray, of Randolph; Hance McCain, Esq. Guilford; and Wm. B. Grove, Esq. of Fayetteville, for the purpose of giving an opportunity of subscribing to all those who may wish to be concerned.

The black Arabian Barb, Sent to America in 1810 by Colonel Lear, our Consul general at Algiers, who obtained him from the Dey as a mark of his particular favor, WILL stand at my stable, in Salisbury, the present season, now commenced. For particulars reference can be had to my bills. As this is the first genuine Arabian that ever stood in North Carolina, and as it is universally admitted that the superior excellence of the English horses is owing more to their being crossed with Arabians and Barbs, than to any other circumstance, it is hoped the American breeder will not permit so good an opportunity to pass unimproved. This Horse was selected by Col. Lear from the private stable of the Dey of Algiers, which consisted of 30 that were chosen from his public stable of 300. Col. Lear speaks of him as having the highest character of any horse in the whole regency. A. PEARSON.