

The bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, the bill, which had been recommitted to this committee, laying a duty on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors. Mr. Taylor renewed the motion which he made yesterday with success, in the committee of the whole, but which was reversed by a majority of one vote in the House, viz. to strike out of one section of the bill, which imposes special duties, according to the length of time for which the licence is renewed, of ten cents for each gallon of the capacity of every still. The question on the motion was decided in the negative, as follows: For the motion 65 Against it 81 Mr. Fish then moved an amendment, the object of which was to increase the duty on the capacity of the still, to thirty three and a third per cent more than it now stands in the bill; which motion was decided in the negative. For the motion 70 Against it 78

Several other amendments were proposed and discussed, some of which were adopted and others rejected. After this bill was gone through—The committee took up the bill for laying a direct tax, and having made progress, the committee rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned. Friday, July 1. DEFENCE OF MARITIME FRONTIER. On motion of Mr. Troup, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill to amend the act in addition to the act for raising an additional military force. The first section of the bill authorizes the enlistment (at the discretion of the Executive) of five regiments of what are usually called the twelve months' men (authorized by an act of last session) to be for and during the war, instead of twelve months, to be limited, as to service, to the defence of the seaboard of the United States, of such part thereof as the President may select and determine. This section having been read, a desultory debate ensued, in which Messrs. Troup, Gibson, Wright, Clay, Grovesnor, Bradley and Taylor took part, principally turning on the propriety of enlisting men for a particular service or destination. The amendment was negatived, 58 to 52. Mr. Bradley moved to strike out the whole of that part of the section which restricts these men to a particular service; which motion was negatived. The remaining sections of the bill, relating to minor amendments in the existing laws relating to the army, were struck out, on motion of Mr. Troup, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

### WAR EVENTS.

ALBANY, June 26. ATTACK ON OSWEGO. Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Sackett's Harbour, June 21. This day an express arrived from Oswego with information, that yesterday morning the enemy's squadron appeared off that place, & previous to his leaving (which was at 5 o'clock in the afternoon) they made three attempts to land, but on discovering our force they each time returned to the squadron who were manoeuvring off the harbor, & it was generally believed that they would make another attempt. On Monday last 300 infantry under command of Maj. Carr, left this place, and arrived at Oswego on Wednesday—the express says that there were about 800 militia at that place, and in fine spirits. Capt. Wolsey and several other naval officers are at that place. Wolsey had command of the schooner Growler, which is there—this afternoon about 150 mounted dragoons, under command of Maj. Lavall, started for the threatened place.

### BURNING OF SODUS.

GENEVA, June 23. On Thursday last the British fleet on Ontario, made its appearance off Pulneyville causing the inhabitants much alarm; from whence without stopping, they shaped their course towards Sodus, where was stored about 150 barrels provisions, for the safety of which fears were entertained. Col. Swift's regiment was ordered on duty; they were assembled with alacrity and removed from the village about one thousand pounds U. S. property; the fleet not appearing, the alarm subsided and the regiment dismissed. The residue of the property belonging to individuals was not removed they being under no fears for its safety. On Saturday evening the fleet made its appearance and anchored about three miles off the village; it consisted of several large vessels and a number of small ones. About 9 o'clock they landed a number of men, who carried off what remained in store, and wantonly burnt and destroyed several of the best houses and stores in the village and embarked about 6 o'clock next morning, when the fleet got under way. On their landing they were met by about 30 of the inhabitants, who fired a volley, which is said to have killed 5 of the enemy; it was returned by three times their number, killing one, mortally wounding two, and slightly one. Capt. Rees' company of Artillery disembarked from this village about 4 o'clock Sunday morning, and Col. Colt's and Smith's regiments, 12 o'clock Monday morning. Col. Swift's regiment also returned. Many of our citizens without distinction of age or party, volunteered in the cause, and they lined the road between this and Sodus, a distance of 30 miles.

NEW YORK, July 1. The Steam-Boat from Albany, has bro't the following intelligence. General Dearborn having resigned the command of the Northern army, it devolves on Gen. Wade Hampton who was at Albany on Tuesday last, on his way to Burlington, (Vermont) where a considerable force is collected.

It is said, that Sir James Lucas Yeo has challenged Com. Chauncey to meet him with his fleet; and that the Commodore has accepted the challenge. Our squadron was to sail from Sackett's Harbour in a few days, when a battle may be expected. Gen. Dearborn was so much indisposed at Niagara, that his removal was deemed hazardous. Gen. Lewis has arrived at Cayuga, on his way to Sackett's Harbour. The British force in the neighborhood of Fort George was estimated at 10,000 men—our's at about 6000.

### NEW YORK, June 27. FROM NEW-LONDON.

The facts mentioned we have from an eye-witness, and we give them full credit. The schooner Eagle sailed from this port on the 15th inst. On Friday afternoon, at half past 2, she was taken by the barges of the Ramilies, of 74 guns, then the only vessel at anchor off New London, about 7 miles from the light-house. There was, one frigate at this time in sight in the offing, under way. The enemy attempted to take the schooner alongside of the 74, but the wind and tide would not admit of it. Signals were made, boats came from the 74 and the men (about 100) began to unload the vessel. While they were thus engaged the Eagle blew up, and every man, boat, and the vessel were blown to atoms, not a vestige of either remaining in sight after the explosion. The crew of the Eagle had previously made their escape in the boat.

June 29. The following was endorsed on the register of the Spanish brig Don Alonzo, by the Lieutenant of the Poitiers—At the time of making this endorsement, the officer observed that no further official notice would be given. Ordered back to New-York, in consequence of that port being declared in a state of blockade. His Majesty's ship Poitiers, 27th day of June, 1813. J. HARRIS, Lieut.

NEW YORK, June 30. The explosion.—We understand, that the schooner Eagle, which blew up off New-London on Friday last, was prepared in this city, for the purpose of destroying one of the enemy's ships of war, by subscription. We do not know the names of the gentlemen who were concerned in this project. Letters received last evening by the Northern Mail, state that Generals Winder and Chandler, had arrived at Montreal, on their way to Quebec.

### LATEST FROM COMMODORE HARDY'S SQUADRON.

A Fishing Smack arrived here yesterday afternoon, which was brought to on Sunday morning about 8 o'clock, by the Ramilies, 74, the frigate Maidstone and Loire, and a brig of war in company. Commodore Hardy detained the Smack about one hour and an half, and told the Captain not to attempt to go out again, as he was determined to destroy all the Smacks and other small craft he fell in with, until he was satisfied as to the cause of the explosion of the Eagle. Commodore Hardy informed the captain of the Smack, that he lost 9 men by the explosion of the Eagle.

On the 20th of May, the privateer Paul Jones boarded the ship Packet, from N. York to Lisbon. She had made several prizes; and informed that three American Privateers had captured and destroyed seventeen sail of merchantmen, bound from England to Lisbon, under convoy of a frigate; and that the privateer Yorktown, of this port, had captured eleven sail of merchantmen.

### NEW YORK, July 1. FROM NEW LONDON, June 28.

The following, as nearly as can be recollected, is a copy of the notification of Com. HARDY, in consequence of the explosion of the schooner Eagle. The inhabitants of Stonington, New London, and its vicinity, are hereby informed, that after this day no boat of any description shall be suffered to pass or approach his Britannic Majesty's squadron off New London. Given on board his B. M. ship Ramilies, off New London, 25th June, 1813. P. H. HARDY, Capt.

We yesterday received a communication, stating that the prohibition should extend to vessels of every description. One or two smacks have been brought too since, and been told that every one taken after to day should be destroyed. On Saturday evening, a frigate and two armed brigs came to an anchor in company with the squadron. They were all in sight yesterday. This morning they got under way and went to the eastward, leaving only the Ramilies and razee. We cannot account for their movements. There are various conjectures respecting their shifting their ground so often. The repairing of Groton Fort is progressing—our militia force increasing.

The schr. Eagle which exploded on Friday last, off New-London, was fitted out at this port, and sailed under the direction of captain Riker. She was loaded, we understand, with tar, pitch, a quantity of spirits of turpentine, and about 400 lbs. of powder, placed in kegs in the hold. To the powder were attached a number of locks, to which ropes were affixed in such a manner, as to spring and produce an explosion, on the attempt to remove the first barrel. Although capt. Hardy mentions his loss to have been but eleven men and one officer, captain Riker, who observed the explosion from the shore with a glass, states that he counted distinctly 40 men in the barge.

### NORFOLK, June 30.

On Monday about 10 o'clock the enemy's fleet in Hampton Roads made a movement. Five ships (frigates) three brigs, and four schooners, got under weigh, with the wind about S. W. They stood up James river, until the ebb compelled them to anchor—about 4 o'clock the flood made, when with a fresh breeze at about South they got under weigh, and at sun set were out of sight. The object of this movement we can only con-

jecture—we should have supposed it for water, if Hampton did not furnish abundance. Stock, of which they are much in want, has been supposed the object—the force however is very considerable for that purpose. By some it has been imagined that the enemy meant to land a body of men upon the isthmus formed by York and James rivers, and thus intercept reinforcements from the counties above, to Major Crutchfield at York, while another body should advance from Hampton. The enemy have shewn so little inclination to advance into the country, that this appears to be a bolder movement than we could ascribe to him.

The expedition is perhaps intended to alarm the counties upon James river, and to stop reinforcements from the upper country to the lower and to this place in particular. In respect to this post, we can with pleasure state, that every hour improves our means of defence, and adds to the general confidence.

By the stage of this morning we learn, that the British landed yesterday about 200 men near Lyons Creek, on the south side of James River. We have no further information from them. The ships lay off the mouth of Pagan Creek.

### EASTON, (Penn.) June 27. FORT-MALDEN TAKEN!

Major Thomas M'Burney, from the Painted Post, in the state of New-York arrived here on Thursday morning. He states that on the 16th inst. the express post from Niagara passed through the Painted Post, with the intelligence that Gen. Harrison, after a severe fight, had taken Fort Malden. That when Harrison was about commencing the attack, a number of Indians came from the Fort and asked for quarters—that Harrison dispatched them immediately, and issued peremptory orders to his troops to show no quarters. Judge M'Burney informs us that this intelligence was generally believed and no doubt entertained of it.

### Raleigh: FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1813.

Major General Calvin Jones, of this city, is about to raise a body of volunteers to tender their services to the P. U. S. for a three months tour of duty in Virginia. It is believed the volunteers (whose numbers are not limited) will be readily raised from among the first ranks in society. It will, we hope, be such a corps of gentlemen as once gained distinction for N. Carolina at King's Mountain. In that memorable affair field officers appeared in the ranks with muskets as private centinels.

The anniversary of our Independence was celebrated here on Saturday the 3d, with the usual demonstrations of joy and unanimity. A very excellent oration was spoken by D. A. S. H. Burgess, and the declaration of Independence read by Mr. John R. Leigh. A very numerous and respectable company took dinner at the State House, after which the following toasts were drank:

1. The 4th of July 1776. May the principles of that day continue to animate the hearts of the American People, and guide the Councils of the Nation.
2. The memory of George Washington—our great Political Father, Hero and Statesman. May our children's children, to the latest posterity, venerate his matchless character.
3. The officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary Army: It is to their fortitude and bravery our beloved Country owes its Independence.
4. The Patriots and Statesmen of '76:—Their virtue and love of Liberty will never cease to be admired and emulated by the Sons of Freedom.
5. The Constitution of the United States: In Peace, the pledge of prosperity; in War, the bulwark of safety.
6. The American People, firm and united—In enduring the evils of War, they will equal the fortitude of their Revolutionary Fathers.
7. The President of the United States—the able Advocate of Neutral Rights, and the watchful Guardian of our National Honour.
8. Congress and the Constituted Authorities of the Union. On their Wisdom and Patriotism we rely for the discharge of the great duties confided to them.
9. Our Infant Navy: It has astonished, and will continue to astonish the World, by its unexampled Intrepidity and Valour.
10. Our Land Force: It has emerged from the cloud of misfortune which overshadowed its dawn—Victory will yet unfurl its banners, and Glory irradiate its march.
11. May the War in which we are engaged be carried on with ability and vigour, tempered with humanity; and may our Enemy become sensible, that a resort to wanton Conflagrations, and the employment of the Scalping Knife, disgrace a civilized Nation.
12. Our Maritime Rights—these are the objects of the War, and they will not be abandoned.
13. The mission to Russia: It proves to the World, that whilst we are fighting for our Rights, we are willing to avail ourselves of the first occasion of negotiating an honorable Peace.
14. The memory of Pike and Lawrence, and their Compatriots in Arms, who have fallen in the course of the present War, bravely fighting in their Country's cause.
15. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures. On their cultivation and encouragement depends the Wealth of Nations.
16. Literature, Arts and Sciences—"the Corinthian Capitals of polished Society."
17. The American Union: May it be perpetual, and may he be considered a Traitor who has the hardihood to assail it.
18. Political Harmony: May nothing ever sever those Bonds of Amity which ought to unite the free and happy Citizens of America.

It is said that Congress will adjourn in a few days.—Our representative has voted against the direct taxes.—So far he has done well—for his constituents cannot pay them without much difficulty and distress.

The Supreme Court met in this city on Monday last; present Chief Justice J. D. ... John Hall, Francis Locke, Leonard Henderson, Samuel Lowrie and Henry Seawell.

Gloomy prospect—War and Famine.—The drought continues here, and except some partial rains in the neighbouring counties, is effecting the crops in the greater part of the state. The crops of corn cannot exceed more than one half, if we have rain now. The crop of oats has been so indifferent, that few have been at the trouble to save more than what will serve for next year's seed, and many have not been able to do as much.

The Norfolk Ledger of the 3d inst. says, "The account published in our last of the fall of Danczic is most certainly a forgery; but whether in London or Bermuda we cannot say."

A bill has passed both Houses of Congress for authorising the building a number of barges (or row-galleys) for the defence of the shores and waters of the U. States.

The President continues convalescent. The progress of his recovery from the severe illness with which he has been affected, is more favorable than the most sanguine anticipations of his family and his physicians. Nat. Int.

We have information from our army at Fort George, as late as the 22d, when all was well; and Gen. Dearborn, having in some degree recovered from his severe indisposition, had resumed the command of the army. Ibid.

### OPERATIONS AT HAMPTON.

An official communication from Major Crutchfield to his Excellency Gov. Barbour of Virginia, gives the following account of the proceedings of the British at Hampton. We are obliged to compress this account into the following abstract.

Early in the morning of the 25th ult. the Mill creek patrol gave information that 30 or 40 British barges were approaching the mouth of Hampton creek, by the Union channel, in the direction of Newport-News. Our troops formed on Little England-Plantation. At 5 o'clock the barges approached Blackbear's point—the headmost commenced firing round shot, which was returned from our battery of 6 long twelves. The enemy drew back and sheltered himself behind the point, and thence discharged 13's and 18's and rockets filled with combustible matter mostly without doing injury. Our Rifle company, who had been dispatched to conceal themselves in the woods, by the road, on which it was supposed the enemy was approaching, commenced a destructive fire on the head of his columns. Conceiving the Rifle men, from their great inferiority in force to be in danger Major C. marched his troops to support it. They were fired on by the enemy's musketry, from a thick wood—orders were given to wheel into a line and march upon the enemy. They had not marched 20 yards, when the enemy opened on them two sixes, loaded with grape and canister, and his machines, filled with rockets. Upon this unexpected attack with ordinance, it was deemed necessary to wheel again into confusion, and gain a position behind Captain Sereno's Rifle men, who kept the enemy in check with their deadly discharges. In changing the position, a continued fire was kept up by the enemy. The grape shot from a third piece opened on the Americans, and with the other two, threw them into confusion and retreat. A few leading platoons under Majors Corbin & Crutchfield wheeled into the wood, formed on the flanks of the Rifle men, under the heavy fire of the enemy, and for a time, kept up the contest with warmth and spirit. Major Corbin received in his left arm and leg two severe wounds, and a musquet ball in the neck of his horse. Our troops compelled to retire, kept up an occasional retreating fire, which every time had its effect. Captain Prior with his officers and matrosses, slaughtering many of the enemy, remained on the ground, until surrounded. When the enemy were within 60-70 yards, they spiked their guns, broke through their rear, and by swimming a creek, made good their retreat, carrying their carbines, and hiding them in the woods.

The force of the British was at least two thousand five hundred men; that of the Americans, four hundred and thirty-six—Infantry, Riflemen, Artillery and Cavalry. The British loss cannot be less than two hundred, and is believed to be many more. The American loss is 7 killed, 12 wounded, one prisoner, and 11 missing—totally thirty one!

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Wednesday, the 23d of June, a negro man named NED, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high. Said negro was bought by Mr. Sanguel Hill of Rockingham county, N. C. but was brought to the Eastern Shore of Maryland; it is supposed he will be lurking about Salisbury, N. C. as his wife was sold to Judge Lee of that place. Whoever will apprehend said negro, and secure him in any Jail that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. THOMAS LINDSAY, 801-57.

### Ranaway

FROM Mrs. Warren's in Wake county, on Saturday the 23d inst. my negro man PHIL, very dark complexioned, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high has some grey hair, and is lame in his right leg. He is an excellent carpenter, and a pretty good fiddler. I have reason to believe that he has gone off with a fair white woman by the name of SALLY POWEL. A generous reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said Negro and deliver him to the subscriber, 3 miles north of C. L. Sutherland's store. HENRY GOODLOE, July 6, 1813.

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