

had he succeeded, and cut off Yen and his party from a retreat to Kingston, which is upwards of 23 miles from where he lay concealed. It would have almost unmanded their Navy upon the Lake and at such time the enemy's fleet must have been helpless, until the crews regained them, and we might have had command of the Lake, immediately upon such successful event.

Yesterday some soldiers of the enemy have come in from Point Peninsula, and further state that during the time our fleet was manoeuvring and hunting near the batteries, Sir James Yeo in his ship was actually in the harbor, reconnoitering the position of the vessels, and finding the alarm had been given, went off.

The deserter that gave the intelligence followed the secret expedition from Kingston in a small boat at great distance off, and came in before night.

Gen. Lewis arrived here on Friday the 2d, to take command of the troops, and was saluted.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 16.

Yesterday morning, soon after day light, several Expresses reached this city, announcing that the British squadron, or a part of it, was in our waters forty or fifty miles from this place, and manœvered an attack on this city or some neighboring town. Orders were forthwith issued by the proper authority for the assemblage of our Military Forces, and by ten o'clock all the Regulars encamped in the neighborhood, and nearly all the Volunteer Companies of the City and Georgetown were on the march for Fort Warburton and its vicinity. In about three hours, near three thousand men were under arms. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, not a man shrunk from the combat which appeared to offer itself.

The Secretary at War went down in person; Colonel Monroe (the Secretary of State) and many gentlemen not attached to any military corps, have gone down as volunteers. All business ceased, not in consequence of the magnitude of the alarm, but because so great a proportion of our citizens had left the city. We hope this place may not be the destination of the British force; but if it be, we are confident they will meet with defeat and disgrace. We sorely regret the occasion, as it has afforded so honorable a testimony to the spirit of our people. We shall in our next be able either to remove or confirm the apprehensions of our readers for this place, by ascertaining the destination of the Squadron.

At 10 o'clock last night, one of Capt Caldwell's troops came up express from Fort Warburton, and brought the pleasing intelligence that the enemy had not advanced since the alarm was first given, notwithstanding the very favorable wind which has blown these two days. His force is fourteen sail in the Potomac.

About one half of the regulars, drafted militia and volunteers encamped at Warburton heights last night; the remainder within a few miles of them.

The frigate Adams lies, with some gun boats, near the fort at Warburton, which is in very good order and well garrisoned.

NEW LONDON, July 14.

Monday morning last the public attention was considerably excited by the certain intelligence that a fleet consisting of 7 ships, 2 brigs, 1 schooner and a sloop, were between Block Island and the Main. Soon after the citizens were paralyzed with the information that Brig. Gen. Burbeck had received orders from Gen. Armstrong, Secretary at War, to discharge all the militia on duty in this place and Groton; and that General Isham, had issued his orders accordingly. By 11 o'clock the little patriotic army began to assemble on the parade from the various outposts. The harbor was animated with small craft crowded with the troops, Genston was completely evacuated, not a soldier being left in Fort Griswold. At this interesting moment the Ramilies and a frigate which were under way a few miles from the harbor, commenced to exercise their guns, and fired for half an hour incessantly. The streets were crowded with the distressed inhabitants; and every thing appeared like "confusion confounded." The citizens were panic struck. To the perpetual inquiry, what does this mean? what is the cause of the dismissal of the troops? no one could give a satisfactory or rational reply. Conjecture endeavored to supply the place of fact. Some supposed an armistice had taken place; some that the orders from Washington were forged; and others with more plausibility that misrepresentations had been made to the War Department by some traitorous persons.

An awful responsibility to the nation is assumed some where, further we know not.

Fort Griswold was left without even a guard from noon till ten o'clock in the evening.

At one o'clock the troops being formed in columns on the parade for the purpose of dismissal, Gen. Isham appeared at their head and addressed them with great sensibility, energy and patriotism. Being unable from our distance to bear more than detached sentences, it would be in vain should we endeavor to give a correct abstract of his address. He lamented that his duty in obedience to orders compelled him to the necessity of dismissing them at this moment. He regretted the causes which led to the unavoidable sacrifices which they had suffered; he was highly gratified with their ready obedience to the laws, and their truly soldier-like and patriotic submission to the necessary sacrifices of personal interest, and the unavoidable privations and fatigues incident to the camp. He returned them his thanks so far as respected their conduct towards him personally, and wished them a safe and happy return to their several families.

Tuesday Morning July 12. Previous to this new and unaccountable order of things the citizens had become comparatively composed, many who had on the first alarm fled into the country, had returned to their dwellings; but now seeing them selves abandoned by the militia, the town is becoming desolate of inhabitants.

A boat with a flag arrived at one o'clock from the Ramilies. Ostensibly relative to seven American prisoners on board; the real object more probably to spy out the nakedness of the land. There now being no guard at the mouth of the

harbor, the flag was brought to near Fort Trumbull by Capt. Vandoursten.

Tuesday Evening. At this time two of the enemy's ships are off this harbor, three between Fisher's Island and long Island and two off Block Island.

From the National Intelligencer.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The answer of the executive to the resolution of the house of representatives respecting the time, place, manner, &c. of the first communication to this government of the decree purporting to be a definitive repeal of the French decrees of Berlin and Milan, was yesterday transmitted to the house of representatives in the form of a report from the secretary of state. It is an able and valuable state paper of considerable length, and will occupy several columns of our next paper.

The report embraces the following facts, stated in distinct and unequivocal terms: That the first intelligence which this government received of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, was communicated by Mr. Barlow, in a letter bearing date on the 12th of May, 1812, which was received by this department on the 13th July following: that the first intimation to Mr. Barlow of the existence of that decree, as appears by his communications, was given by the Duke of Bassano, in an informal conference on some day between the 1st and 10th of May, 1812, and that the official communication of it to Mr. Barlow was made on the 10th of that month at his request; that Mr. Barlow transmitted a copy of that decree, and of the Duke of Bassano's letter, announcing it to Mr. Russell, in a letter of May 11th, in which he also informed Mr. Russell, that the Duke of Bassano had stated that the decree had been duly communicated to him; that Mr. Russell replied in a letter to Mr. Barlow of the 29th May, that his first knowledge of this decree was derived from his letter, and that he has repeatedly stated the same since to this government.

The secretary of state reports also that no communication of the decree of the 28th of April 1811, was ever made to this government by the minister of France, or other person, than as is above stated, and that no explanation of the cause of its not having been communicated to this government and published at the time of its date, was ever made to this government, or so far as it is informed to the representatives or agents of the United States in Europe. The minister of France has been asked to explain the cause of a proceeding so extraordinary and exceptional, who replied that his first intelligence of that decree was received by the Wasp in a letter from the Duke of Bassano of May 12th, 1812, in which he expressed his surprise excited by Mr. Barlow's communication, that a prior letter of May 1811, in which he had transmitted a copy of the decree for the information of this government, had not been received.

Raleigh:

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1813.

ATTACK ON OCEAROCK.

Extract of a letter from Major General Croom to his excellency Gov. Hawkins, dated

NEWBERN, July 16, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform your excellency that I arrived here yesterday about 12 o'clock, and found that about 400 troops had arrived in town from the neighboring counties. From the most correct information received of the state of the enemy's force, at Ocracock it consists of one 74, six frigates, two privateers, two schooners, and a number of other smaller vessels, with four 60 to 70 barges, and tenders. From the best information they have 2500 infantry and marines. Every morning they order on shore about one thousand men; five hundred to each of the places of Ocracock and Portsmouth; five hundred of which they return, and retain 250 at each place, each night on shore, as a guard. The force is under the command of Admiral Cockburn, whose head quarters is at Mr. David Wallace's house on Portsmouth.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Col. Tisdale to his excellency Gov. Hawkins, dated

NEWBERN, July 16, 1813.

SIR,

I snatch this first moment from the hurry and confusion of alarm to inform your Excellency, that the British, on Monday last, made an attack on Ocracock bar, by detaching from their ships a number of barges filled with armed men, after obtaining possession of the navigation and several of the shipping at that time lying there; among which were two valuable privateers, the Anaconda and Globe. They landed from their barges and their ships, (which are at anchor off the bar) between 6 and 800 men, on Portsmouth, where they now remain encamped.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Register, dated,

NEWBERN, July 14, 1813.

DEAR SIR,

The British are in possession of Ocracock and Portsmouth—Beaufort, also, must inevitably fall into their hands. Information of the presence of the enemy at the two former places, was received here on the afternoon of Monday last, by the Revenue Cutter which was so fortunate as to escape the pursuit of several barges. Their force consists of 2 74's, 3 frigates—3 brigs, and 3 schooners—15 barges from which, made an attack on 2 vessels then lying at Portsmouth. One of these was the private armed Brig Anaconda, of New York, and the other, the Letter of Marque Atlas, late from France, with a cargo of silks &c. The former had lately returned from a successful cruise, having taken from one prize between 60 and 70,000 dollars, which the Captain last week deposited in the State Bank of this place. She resisted the Barges for several minutes, until finding them gaining upon her, her guns were discharged in her hull, and she immediately sunk.

We expect they will visit us in Newbern. From the number of vessels, it is supposed they are sent nearly one thousand men in barges

which, with a wind, may reach this place in six or eight hours.—We are under arms; and unless greatly overpowered by numbers, we form a Band that will fight to a man. In the course of to-day, our force will consist of about 800 men.

Mrs. Gason could not sustain the shock. The alarm produced on her mind by a report that the Enemy had actually landed in town, threw her into convulsive fits, and she expired in six or eight hours!

Yours, respectfully,

THO. WATSON.

P. S. "Some of the crew of the Anaconda have just arrived, they state that the force landed at Portsmouth was 750 men, that 13 vessels, several of which were ships of the line, were off the bar. They behaved better than we supposed. Centinels were placed at the different doors, and money was offered by the Admiral for the provisions. They say they will come here. One man in attempting to escape, with his family was killed.

In consequence of the above information, communicated by express, Governor Hawkins ordered the drafted militia to march for Newbern, Capt. Clark's volunteers left this on Sunday, with Major General Galvia Jones and aides; on Monday the Governor and aides with Major Thomas Henderson and Capt. Anderson Hunter's troop of cavalry also marched; & on Wednesday, the drafted men under Capt. William McCollars, with Col. Rogers and Major Barringer, left this also for Newbern. We understand that the Governor has ordered the drafted men from every county in the state, (except 25 of the most western) to repair to Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and Edenton.

By a gentleman from Newbern, we learn, that the wife of Capt. Alexander Henderson and other ladies, taken by the British at Shellcastle, were politely treated, and suffered to depart for Newbern.

It is also stated that the British have left our waters.

A sword has been presented by several gentlemen of Philadelphia, to Mr. John O'Neil, of Havre de Grace, as a token of respect, for his gallant exertions in defence of that place against the attack of the British.

Halifax, N. C. July 15.

ALARM.

There is a strong apprehension of a negro insurrection in Va. and this state—Letters have been found written by negroes in Va. to negroes in this state, advising them to make a general massacre of the whites, on the night of the 21st inst. the letter is in the possession of a gentleman of the first respectability in this county, we have not yet obtained a copy for publication. A negro in Sary or Isle of Wight, (Va.) by the name of Joe Durden, has written a letter to the above effect, to negroes in Edgecombe and to a negro by the name of Peter, in the county of Northampton N. C. the latter has written to some negroes in this county. Joe Durden says, the British promised them the lands if they would slay the whites. It is necessary for the general good that a general parole take place through the country. It can do no harm if the letters should turn out forgeries. We recommend that every person keep in his possession plenty of powder and ball, and their guns in good order.—All negroes caught in this town on a Sunday hereafter, will be punished unless they have a pass.—The owners and overseers of slaves should keep a strict watch over them.

From the Virginia Herald, a dem. paper.

GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE.—Adage.

Capt. Hapcock is a gentleman of respectability, well known in this town and vicinity, arrived here on Saturday last, from Hampton. He was taken prisoner by the British in their late attack on that place, and "cried on board of Admiral Cockburn's ship, where he was detained two days, and then released. He was very well treated while on board—was closely questioned by the Admiral, respecting the force which was stationed at Hampton, the military resources of the state, &c. The enemy acknowledge a loss of 180 killed and wounded; and very shrewdly estimate the American loss at 1500!!

Capt. Lee visited almost every house in Hampton on his return. To our utter astonishment, he states, that the accounts we have received of the savage conduct of the enemy, the abuse of females, &c. are utterly unfounded.

We beseech those who have the means of ascertaining the facts, to give them publicity, properly attested. If one half the reported enormities have really been committed by the British, it is our sacred duty to meet them as we would beasts of prey, to whom the least degree of mercy would be criminal. But if this terrible duty is imposed upon our gallant soldiers by misrepresentation, the blood of every enemy unnecessarily slaughtered, and every American sacrificed to a mistaken duty, will rest on the heads of those by whom sensibility and ardent patriotism are misled.

Our readers will perceive, under the Baltimore head, a rumour, that General Armstrong was about to proceed to the northern frontier for the purpose of taking the command of the army. We apprehend that this is a mistake; and that the Secretary of the War Department is soon to proceed to the frontier, for the purpose of reorganizing the army, and superintending its operations. Nothing but the session of Congress, which rendered his presence at Washington indispensably necessary, has hitherto prevented an intention, long ago conceived from being carried into effect.

National Advocate.

COMMODORE RODGERS.

Boston, July 12.

Corvette ship Admittance, Sprague, of Doxbury, from London, sailed 4th May. The Admittance has 160 American prisoners on board. June 11, lat. 43, long. 30 was boarded from the U. S. frigate President, com- Rodgers, which had taken the night before the British packet Duke of Montrose, from Falmouth for the W. Indies, had her then in co. ready to sail for Eng.

with a flag of truce, and 45 prisoners. Capt. Lee private secretary, Mr. W. ... the prisoners. The British had also captured the British brig Kitty, from Newfoundland, and sent her to France—Mill'n Baber was prize-master—she had a cargo of fish, &c.

The mails per packet were sunk previous to her being captured.

Left the President in chase of a brig supposed to be a ship of war.

OBITUARY.

Died suddenly at Newbern, in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET GASTON, wife of William Gaston, Esq. representative in Congress from that district. The whole tenor of this amiable woman's life was an unvaried display of those virtues which exalt our species, and give the highest lustre to female excellence. Endowed with a superior understanding, she had assiduously furnished her mind with a various fund of useful knowledge, which, while it animated her conversation with the most pleasing and instructive variety, furnished grave and interesting lessons for the conduct of life, and the nurture of her infant offspring. Of disposition frank and generous, of manners bland and unaffected, her benevolent and engaging countenance was the genuine index of the purest and most-benevolent heart. It was a common remark concerning her, that though her features singly, could not be called beautiful, there was a certain charm about them—a genial grace—a cordial expression of truth and sincerity that won the affections at first sight, and irresistibly inspired a confidence, which further acquaintance never failed to confirm. Charitable to the numerous children of poverty, who looked to her relief was one of the regular habits of her life, and it is known to her intimate friends, that while she was most secret and unostentatious in the dispensation of her bounty, she ever managed the competence with which providence had blessed her, as a trust fund for the assuagement of human misery. Of charity in its larger sense, as it directs us to exercise justice towards worth, and forbearance towards infirmity, to avoid pride and envy, to abhor defamation and heal differences—the voice of the estimable society in which she moved is the best testimony. Of that circle, relentless death has darkened one of the brightest beams; but long shall the bosom of affection and friendship embalm in melancholy remembrance, these rare endowments which illustrated in her, the characters of a mother and friend. She was a sincere believer in the doctrines, a sincere and humble practitioner of the duties of Christianity; and whilst her surviving friends may derive an useful example from the purity of her life, and her resignation in death, let them console themselves with the hope that she is now sheltered from the forms of this world of woe, under the protection of that Almighty Being in whose service and adoration she breathed her expiring sigh.

WILMINGTON ACADEMY.

A PERSON of decent manners and unimpeached morals, capable of teaching the English Language in all its branches grammatically and the Latin Language in its earlier stages, also Writing and Arithmetic, is wanted in this Academy, to commence his duties on the first day of the ensuing November, and to continue until the first day of the subsequent August. Applicants are requested to hand in their proposals on or before the first day of September next, to

JAMES W. WALKER, Secy.

July 22, 903.—tsp.

ATTENTION!

The absent members of the Raleigh Volunteers are commanded to follow the company to Newbern with all possible dispatch.

JOHN R. CLARK, Com.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public that he has removed to Hillsborough, and taken the house formerly occupied by William Bond, and lately by Henry Thompson and Co. where he has just received a new and general assortment of both

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES;

and as his terms are cash or country produce (no credit) he is determined to sell at very reduced prices.

DENNIS HARGIS.

June 25, 1813. 99—0t

State of North Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.

Court of pleas and quarter sessions, May term 1813.

Elizabeth M. Kelly, adm'ca. } Original affidavit, vs. } ment, levied, &c. John Newnan

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court of this state that John Newnan is not an inhabitant of this state; it is ordered by the court that publication be made for three weeks successively, in the Raleigh Minerva, that the defendant John Newnan appear at our court of pleas and quarter session to be held for the county of Rowan on the court house in Salisbury, on the second Monday in August next, and enter his plea to the said suit, or judgment will be entered according to plaintiff's demand.

A Copy from the Minutes.

TESTY, JOHN GILES, c. c. 900p

State of North Carolina, ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of pleas and quarter sessions, May term, 1813.

James M'Kay and others, vs. The administrators of the estate of John M'Kay, dec.

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of this court that John M'Coll, one of the defendants to this Petition, is a resident of this state of South Carolina; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four week successively in the Raleigh Minerva, that unless the said John M'Coll appear at the next term of this court to be held on the 4th Monday of August next, and plead answer or demur, the petition shall be taken as confessed against him, and heard ex parte.

J. M. QUEEN, D. C. 99