

to the rev. Mr. Spaulding's meeting... The procession was such an... stability and numbers, as was never before... used in Salem. It was distinguished by... of His Excellency the Vice-President... of the United States, escorted by the Mar... of the District and his Deputies, with... of officers: Major General Dear... Brig. Gen. T. H. Cushing, and other dis... of high rank in the army of... States; Com. Bambridge, Capt... and Capt. Stewart, and other officers of... of distinction: Judges of the United... and other civil officers of distinction;... Honor William Gray, late Lieut. Gov. of... Commonwealth; the Hon. Samuel Dex... a great number of Military Officers of... in uniform; Marine societies wearing... badges of distinction; Masonic societies;... immense concourse of respectable private... from the adjacent towns and country... independent of the procession, the side walks... houses to their very tops, were covered with... of the bells, the mournful sound of the... the constant ringing of cannon, and the... solemn pace of which it would be vain to... a description. On arriving at the... the corpses were taken from the... and placed in the centre of the... which by the seamen who rowed them on shore... who stood during the whole of the perform... upon these in an attitude of... The church was most tastefully... with sables, cypress and evergreen. The... of gold, encircled by festoons of ever... immediately on the front of the desk... the funeral rites were performed with great... The music was good and appropri... and the Eulogy was such an one as made... veterans weep. After the performances were... concluded in the meeting house, the faithful sea... conveyed the remains into the quiet tomb... and the Masonic societies and Military corps... and the last ritual homage to the immortal... and Ludlow.

**Halcyon:**  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1813.

**NOTICE.**  
The Presbytery of Orange will meet on Thursday, the 30th of September, at Chapel Hill.

North Carolina Elections. Accounts from almost every county have been received. A great proportion of the assembly will be composed of New members. It is not easy as yet to ascertain the exact strength of parties. We know not however of any question likely to come under discussion, on which there will be a distinct political division. The proposition to the state governments to discharge the war taxes, and assume the collection thereof, will be one of the most important subjects claiming attention at the ensuing session.

The last Fayetteville paper states that twenty thousand American troops have assembled at Fort George in Canada! This monstrous and ridiculous inaccuracy is not excusable. A public print should at least approach truth in its statements. Not more than a fourth part of 20,000 men are at Fort George.

A report appeared a few days ago, and was swallowed with much avidity by the war men, that the French retreating army had drawn Lt. Wellington into an ambuscade, entirely cut up his army and made himself prisoner. Now there are accounts from Lisbon down to the 17th July, at which time the British headquarters were at Lawac. The advance of the allied armies was reported to have entered France. But there is not a syllable of any new action. The fortress of Pancorvo had surrendered to the Spanish.

**POSTING.**  
From the following article it appears that the hon. Secretary of the Navy, acting Secretary of the Treasury, &c. &c. has been posted as a villain and a coward. Mr. Taylor, the gentleman who complains of Mr. Jones, is a very wealthy and respectable merchant of Baltimore.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
WILLIAM JONES, (who is Secretary of the Navy) having been guilty of a flagrant breach of trust towards me, and having declined giving me that satisfaction which I have a right to demand, I declare him to be the word an unprincipled Villain and a base Coward.

**LEMUEL TAYLOR.**  
Baltimore, Sept. 2d, 1813.

Extract of a letter from a New-York gentleman in Carthage, to his friend in that city received via St. Bartholomews.  
The United States frigate President and Congress, are off the coast of Carthage, at which place it was reported on the first of July, that the former had taken the British frigate Thetis, with specie; and the latter three British brigs from the Brazils, the crews of which had arrived at Barbadoes. [The Thetis is rated 74 in Steel's List.]

Some of the American prisoners taken at Raisin are said to have remained with the Indians last winter at Big Swamp, on the waters of the St. Joseph, 100 miles from Detroit. A

Major Greaves, and a captain have been ransomed by Gen. Elliot. Detroit, Sept. 2d. Party (two American prisoners were at Detroit on the 26th June.

**CHANGES IN THE UNIFORM OF THE ARMY OF THE U. STATES.**

The Coat of the Infantry and Artillery shall be uniformly blue; no red collars or cuffs and no lace shall be worn by any grades excepting in epaulettes and sword knots.

All Officers will wear Coats of the length of those worn by Field Officers; all the rank and file will wear coatees. The button holes of these will be trimmed with tape on the collar only. Leather caps will be substituted for felt, and worsted or cotton pompons for feathers.

General Officers, and all others of the General Staff, not otherwise directed, shall wear cocked hats without feathers, gilt bullet buttons, and button holes, in the herring bone form.

The epauletts of Major Generals will have on the gold ground of each strap, two silvered stars.

The epauletts of Brigadiers will have on each strap one star.

The Uniform of the Physician and Surgeon, and Apothecary Generals, and Hospital Surgeons and Mates, shall be black, the Coats with standing collars, and on each side of the collar, a star of embroidery, within half an inch of the front edge.

The rules with respect to dress, are dispensed with, excepting that Cockades must always be worn.

**NEW NEUTRAL ISLAND.**

Capt. Briggs, from St. Bartholomews, informs of the arrival there of a British packet from England, which it was reported had brought orders for the surrender of Guadeloupe; but not as it regards the two other places; as the treaty between England and Sweden expressly stipulated that the cession should only be of the Island of Guadeloupe, not including any of its dependencies: Many years ago Guadeloupe produced 46 millions of sugar, 21 millions of coffee, 3,200,000 lbs. cotton, and 8,000 lbs. of cocoa, annually. It is now under good cultivation. Centinel.

**TURREAU'S LETTER.**

The engagements of our paper barely allow us room to say, that Mr. Madison was in possession of this letter, during the conflict with Mr. Jackson, and that if he does not yet retain it, it has been destroyed or shuffled away. We shall take further notice of the conjuring falsehoods of the Court, perhaps in our next. Those who cover their tricks under poor Gales' similitude, must expect the mask to be removed. The foul cause ought to be managed by the principals.—Fed. Rep.

**To the Editors of the Federal Republican.**

Your paper has been shown to me, in which you state that you have in your hand writing the translation of the letter from general Turreau to Mr. Smith, published in your preceding number. As I believe that some person has intended to practice a fraud upon the public by means of that letter, and, if I am silent after my name has been mentioned, that I may be considered a party to it, or otherwise be exposed to unjust imputations, I think it proper to say, that no such letter as you have published is in the Department of State, or ever was there, to my knowledge, unless it is a letter withdrawn by general Turreau, of which I remember to have made a translation for Mr. Smith, as he did not read French himself. This letter was considered so exceptionable, that general Turreau was, as I understood from Mr. Smith, compelled to withdraw it, or to subject himself to consequences more unpleasant. The translation of this letter I gave to Mr. Smith; what he did with it I know not; but if the paper you have in your hand writing, I do not hesitate to say that it is the translation of the letter withdrawn; for I know that with the exception of that letter, I never have translated one from general Turreau to Mr. Smith bearing the slightest resemblance to the one you have published.

My only object in sending you this statement, is that you should publish it, that those of your readers who have seen my name introduced into your columns to give authority to what you consider an official paper, should know the facts here stated.

**JOHN GRAHAM.**

We blush for our simplicity when we say, that after reading the letter which is copied from the Federal Republican into our paper of this day, we were astonished for the instant, but we are free to confess that a moment's reflection set us right again; For the government that would suffer its merchants to be robbed of millions, and its citizens to be imprisoned and murdered when pursuing a lawful trade; itself to be told it was without honor and without energy (God's truth by the bye!) to be ordered forthwith to arrange itself on one or the other side of the belligerents—and finally to have war declared for it—may, like a spaniel, be whipped into any thing; we therefore say with the poet.

*The tide of wonder feels a stop  
And ebbing, drops a tear.*

Nothing is now to be wondered at, but ONE INSTANCE of resistance to the humiliating unexampled insolence of the creatures of an upstart yesterday; and that would truly make us gape in amazement. If this letter is made public by Robert Smith, it is no credit to him; as he did not show the resentment of an independent statesman at the time of the insult he had better for his own honor forever after have held his peace. Read it, and then go to breakfast with what appetite you can.—Alex. Gaz.

*From the United States Gazette.*

We have transferred into our columns, from the Federal Republican, a most important letter, written by the late French minister resi-

dent in this country, to the then secretary of state, a letter which, like many others of the same character, and from the same source, has hitherto been kept a profound secret by the government, notwithstanding the numerous calls which have been made by congress upon the executive for all the information in their possession, respecting our relations with France. This in all probability would never have seen the light but for the manner in which Mr. Smith, then secretary of state, was treated by the president. But whatever may have been the cause or manner of its publication, it is a very welcome and interesting document, for which we are not indebted to the administration inasmuch as it affords one glimpse, in an official form, of that despotick and overbearing insolence by which our truckling administration have been dragged into the system of non-importation, embargo, non-intercourse, and war, for the promotion of French policy at the sacrifice of our own interest, peace, and national honour. The document is important, not only for what it contains, but for the references which are made in it to numerous others of a similar character, all of which have been carefully suppressed. It has long been a matter of public notoriety that our degraded administration were habitually guilty of that species of lying which, in the schools, is denominated *suppressionis veri*, the suppression of truth, a vice every way as criminal as the bold suggestion of falsehood, and even more mean and cowardly. It is, therefore, fortunate that the people are now furnished with official proof of this disgraceful fact, which can no longer be gainsayed. It is enough to make the blood of an American curdle in his veins to read this letter and reflect that the insolent author of it, instead of being instantly ordered to quit the country, with an indignant reprimand to his upstart master, was not only permitted to continue here as the representative of the despot of Europe, but was even fondled and caressed as the peculiar favorite of that administration who had been thus insulted and bearded by him, in their own cabinet. No one after this, can be surprised at the tameness with which the same men listened to the insulting allegation of Bassano, in regard to the French decree of April 1811, or at the mean and wicked artifices to which they resorted, in the vain hope of screening their conduct from public view. Falsehood and forgery have now become, it would seem, more innocent stratagems, which may be freely and lawfully used by men in power, when necessary for the concealment of real crimes.

*From the Bedford Gazette.*

Mr. M'DOWELL—Please insert the following statement in your useful paper, with the certificate and signatures annexed; a copy of it was sent to the Col. Commander at Pittsburg, before his departure from that place; but no redress having been obtained, I think it right now to lay it before the public. This statement was made at the time, and will perhaps do away any false ideas that may have been created by servile scribblers on the subject.

*Somerset. Pa. Saturday evening.  
12 past 6 o'clock, 22d May 1813.*

Dear Sir—I have this moment beheld a scene of horror, which I never before witnessed: Good God! how shall I describe my feelings, on seeing a citizen of the place seized, and almost literally suspended on the bayonets of a military press-gang, within three steps of me, and in the presence of a large number of citizens.

The old savage who acted as sergeant, came marching up street with a guard of about eight or ten men, with fixed bayonets; they halted before the door of Henry Ankey, where Edward Johnson, the victim, boarded—the sergt cried out, "Seize this man," and laid hold of him; he struggled to get free, but in vain—the sergt cried out, "Charge upon—charge upon him," and his body was encompassed with bayonets, and he was carried off to the barracks.

To the honor of the citizens, the burst of indignation was instantaneous and manly. They would have rushed on in a body at the risk of their lives, and rescued him, had not I, and a few more, begged of them for God's sake to desist, and take a few moments for reflection. Every man of every party seemed to feel alike on the occasion, except two or three despicable wretches who hold offices, to the disgrace of the government; one of these calling himself major general, actually ordered out, or rather gave orders for the militia to turn out and assist the military gang.

Previous to the above outrage, three writs had been applied for at the prothonotary's office, against Silas Amberson, the recruiting officer here, for false imprisonment. Before the prothonotary would issue these writs, he shewed the precept to the defendant, who immediately selected from his company an armed body guard and kept himself guarded. When the Sheriff came, the sergeant of the guard informed him, from the captain that he would not be taken, and if he attempted to take him some lives would be lost.—The Sheriff did not persist.

A writ of *hominis replegiendo* was ordered for Johnson, and a body of citizens prepared to see it executed; this brought the captain and his coadjutors to submission; and he gave an order for his discharge, on receiving assurances that he should be forth coming, if demanded by the Secretary at War, or remanded by the order of a superior court. Johnson had been discharged by a judge, on a habeas corpus, about three hours before the outrage was committed.

**ABRAHAM MORRISON.**  
As eye witnesses to the most material circumstances within stated, we certify them to be correct. Such of us as were not actually present, undertake to certify from the most unquestionable testimony. Signed by many witnesses.

*From the Spirit of 76.*

**RUSSIAN MEDIATION.**—We have been favored with information, in the truth of which, we place entire confidence, that the Mediation

of Russia, was rejected in form on the 31st May, by the Ministry of England. The source of our information is most respectable, having the advantage of early and rapid intelligence. Indeed this information appears to be well understood near the capital, although its receipt has not been distinctly or officially avowed. Mr. George Washington Campbell, a Senator from the state of Tennessee, who has continued at or near the seat of government since the adjournment of Congress, has published an address to the citizens of his State, in which he uses the following language: "There is at present little ground to expect a speedy termination of the war. The latest accounts from England furnish ground to conclude that a peace with that country will not result from the Russian Mediation. England will not probably permit her cause to be discussed under the auspices of a power that might be expected to be impartial." With the opportunities of information possessed by Mr. Campbell, in consequence of his intimacy with the administration, there can be little doubt that his declaration may be taken as official on the subject of the rejected Mediation.

**GALLATIN VS. LOANS.**

Extract from a book entitled "Sketch of the Finances of the United States."—By ALBERT GALLATIN.

"But loans uniformly are supplied, not by a revenue which would have been expended, but by a capital which was before that time employed in some useful and productive purposes. To support a war, to defray any kind of public expense by taxes, is to do it by the resources of economy, by retrenching the consumptions of individuals. LOANS, is the mode of the spendthrift: it is irretrievably to destroy the principal, rather than to diminish our immediate comforts and enjoyments."

**"STARVATION."**

We wish some of the GRUNDYS and NELSONS, or other "Starvation Folks" of the Slave States of the south would visit the "land of onions, codfish and notions," about this time, and after viewing our loaded fields and orchards, take a peep into the barns, bins, and granaries of the Massachusetts Farmers; and then if they do not blush at their folly, in the expectation of starving us, we shall think their skins not much different in texture from the slaves. The produce of Massachusetts this year would give food—and good food too—to its population for 30 months; besides allowing a vast quantity of grain and vegetables to be transformed into fat beef and pork for transportation to our Southern brethren.—Col. Centinel.

**POOR ENCOURAGEMENT FOR ENLISTMENTS.**

Extract from a gentleman at Burlington, to his friend in Albany, under date of Aug. 19.  
"Our army have left their cantonment and gone about 3 miles east, owing to sickness in the camp—960 are said to be on the sick list and many die daily."

Major General Wilkinson has arrived at Fort George.

**State of North Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.**

Robert Torrance vs. Michael Brown et alia. In Equity, April Term, 1813.

In this case, it appearing to the Court that David Kilpatrick one of the defendants, residing without the jurisdiction of this Court, it is ordered that publication be made three weeks successively in the Raleigh Minerva, that the said David Kilpatrick put in his plea, answer or demurrer to the complainant's bill, within the three first days of the next term, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte against him.

TEST, JAMES LOCKE, C. M. J.

**For Sale, TWO VALUABLE PLANTATIONS, NEAR RALEIGH.**

THE Subscriber offers for sale, two Plantations, one within 12 and the other within 14 miles of Raleigh, lying on the east side of Neuse river, and in the neighborhood of Colonel William Hinton and Rogers Cross Roads. One of the foregoing plantations contains 400 acres, 25 of which are cleared, and has on it a small apple orchard. The other contains 1000 acres, and has on it an apple orchard sufficient to make eight barrels of brandy, besides 300 young trees, of the best quality, lately planted out. On this tract are a good dwelling house, neatly finished, with all convenient out houses. It is capable of working six or eight hands to advantage. Both plantations are well watered and timbered, free from stone, and will produce good wheat, corn and tobacco. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

September 10—10—3tp. SETH JONES

**Five Dollars Reward.**

**RANAWAY** on Monday the 9th ult. from the subscriber, living on Buffalo Shoal, 4 miles from the Island ford, Catawba river, a negro man named DERRY, about 25 years of age, and about 6 feet high, walks very straight, has a remarkable scar on the instep of one of his feet—it is supposed he may have obtained a pass. Whoever will apprehend and secure said negro in any jail shall receive the above reward, by sending information to

JAMES MORRISON, Buffalo Shoal, Iredeell, Black Smith August 27, 1813. 10—3tp.

**Notice.**

THOSE gentlemen who have kindly undertaken the collection of my debts in the different counties in this state, will endeavour to bring the same to a close as speedily as possible, and at all events to make some return to me by the members of the next General Assembly.

WILLIAM BOYLAN: Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1813.