

er and several of the jury, we understand, the skull above the left eye was fractured, the upper part of the cheek bone under the eye was broken, that her hands were lacerated each arm near the shoulder bore marks of having been seized there with force, and on her breast there were marks, but that lower down upon her body, there were no signs of violence having been done to her.

The conclusion drawn from all these circumstances, is, that at the time of her passing the street that led to her father's house, where the stifled cries of a woman were heard, she was forcibly seized by ruffians and carried, by land or water, to some place in the vicinity of the creek before mentioned, where the alternative was probably offered her of submitting to the hellish embraces of these lechers, or of instant death; at this time she undoubtedly was, that she uttered those long shrieks which were heard at the house of the creek, and when to stop her cries to prevent as they probably conceived all possibility of detection, the blows were inflicted terminated her existence. After this it is probable, that the murderers took the boat to the bridge and from thence plunged it into the water and it drifted up the creek, or that it was lowered down from the bridge by a boat and conveyed to near the place where it was found: one of the planks of the boat being found near the body, is in support of the former position, but the circumstance of the boat being little or no current in the creek in the tide, argues that the latter mode was adopted.

Miss HAMILTON was about 20 years of age, a very respectable family, and possessed to full an equal share of the attractions and accomplishments of her sex; superadded to which, she enjoyed a most irreproachable character. Her funeral was attended on Sunday by a large concourse of citizens from this city well as from the villages of Athens, and no eulogium has ever taken place in this vicinity, at least excited to an equal degree, the sensibility of the community. Suspicion rests upon a person residing in this neighbourhood, but to more particular on this head at the present moment, might jeopardize the prospect there of apprehending the perpetrators of this atrocious act, for we are not without the strongest hopes of soon being able to announce to the public, that the villains have been detected.

Waleigh

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1815.

Error corrected. In a late National Intelligencer, under the head of "APPOINTMENTS," from some mistake of the printers, would have appeared that the Marshal and Attorney for the North-Carolina District had been superseded. This is not the case, as both these officers retain their situations: in which, it is believed, no men have given to the general government greater satisfaction.

To explain a remark in Secretary Jones' appeal to the public, it is necessary to state, that Commodore Barney and Col. Lemuel Taylor, of Baltimore, lately fought a duel in Virginia, and that at the second fire Col. Taylor was wounded in the breast.

Mr. Southwick, who conducts the Albany Register, declares that the present "is the most wicked administration that has ever yet been conducted with the management of our national concerns." This, from the mouth of an old republican, printer of a democratic paper, cannot be supposed to have no foundation. And at least, it adds to the proof, that there never was in any country an administration more completely destitute than ours is of public confidence.

Gen. Harrison. Major Croghan and other officers of the United States' army, have appeared in the public papers as defenders of the military reputation of Major-General Harrison. This seems to be a miserable expedient. No man, we imagine, doubts Harrison's integrity or courage; and as to his possession of skill, the people will require other demonstration than the false testimony of subordinate officers.

The news from Spain, which comes down to the middle of July, is of a contradictory character. One account, by the captain of an American vessel from Bayonne, states that Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, had been sent by Bonaparte to take command of the French armies: that this general collecting an army of 45,000 men, and entering Spain, had compelled the British to raise the sieges of Pampelona and St. Sebastian. Cádiz papers, however, state that the siege of St. Sebastian only commenced on the thirteenth of July. From French statements it appears that in Catalonia, Suchet, Duke of Albufera, had defeated General Murray and compelled the English to raise the siege of Tarragona.

The southern, middle and western parts of Spain are completely purged of French troops. There are some corps, however, still in the northern and eastern sections. They yet hold garrisons in Biscay, Navarre, Catalonia and Valencia.

By the latest advices from the French and combined grand armies, we learn that the armistice was to continue until the fifteenth of August. Many of the Prussians had assembled together, so the French state, and disregarding the truce, were waging war against the common enemy. One party of them had been defeated by a French corps, who killed 400 and made the commander prisoner. The more general suspension, in Europe, is, that a continental but not a maritime peace will be the result of the congress. Nothing can more forcibly evince that Bonaparte suffered severely in the late

campaign, than that he has consented to a truce of so long continuance. It is certain that his power has received a severe blow, and that he has no longer at immediate command those vast resources which have hitherto enabled him to overwhelm his adversaries.

The British are said to be building a frigate at Kingston, in Canada, intended to be considerably larger than any of Commodore Chauncey's vessels.

Charles Rodheffer, after selling his discovery to a citizen of Philadelphia for 20,000 dollars, has eloped to avoid the consequences of detection. Every one now acknowledges the machine to be a base deception.

The gale, which lately destroyed two millions' worth of property at Charleston, has also laid waste, in a great measure, several of the West-India islands, particularly Dominica.

Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard arrived in Copenhagen June 27.

Four British frigates are in Long Island Sound, near New-York, and have captured a number of small vessels.

Letters from Fort Stoddert, (Miss. Ter.) express the greatest degree of alarm on account of the war with the Creek Indians. It was feared the Choctaws would join the disaffected Creeks. Several skirmishes between militia and Indians had taken place, in which the whites experienced only partial success.

We understand that, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Kidgore one of the Commissioners on Boundary between this state and North-Carolina, General Pickens was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy. That gentleman having declined serving, General John Blasingame received the appointment, and is now engaged, with the Honorable Henry Middleton and Dr. Joseph Blythe in finally adjusting the question, so long agitated relative to the line. The commissioners of both states met at the Block-house on Montague hill, on the 20th ult.

Charleston Paper.

BLOCKADE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—It has been reported for the last two days, that the enemy has declared the ports of North-Carolina in blockade. We have traced the circumstances upon which this report rests. Mr. Savage (the owner of one of the Hampton packets) a few days since, took a gentleman with a flag on board the Dragon in Lynhaven—as he was leaving the ship, he was informed that North-Carolina was declared in blockade—he was the bearer of a letter, said to be from the British commander to the Spanish Consul at this place, notifying him of the blockade. The Spanish Consul is absent, and we believe the contents of the letter are unknown to any person. Such are in substance, the circumstances which have transpired—our own impressions are, that the information will be found correct.—*Nor. Led.*

THE BATTURE.
The long contested claim to this valuable property, has, as we are informed by a letter from New-Orleans, been at last settled, and the cause probably laid at rest. By a decision of the U. States' court for the district of New-Orleans, the act of the late Marshal, D'Orgenois, in dispossessing Mr. Edward Livingston of the Batture, has been declared illegal, and he has been, by an order of the court, again put in possession by the present Marshal.

Nat. Int.
Copy of a letter from Wm. H. Allen, commanding the United States brig Argus, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

June 12 1815.
SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that the United States' Brig Argus, has arrived here in a passage of twenty-three days, all well. On our passage fell in with (in pursuing our course) the British schooner Salasmea (formerly the King of Rome, of New-York) of two hundred and sixty tons, pierced for eighteen guns, mounting six and manned with sixteen men; she was from Oporto; bound to Newfoundland, in ballast; captured and burnt her.
I shall immediately proceed to put in execution your orders as to our ulterior destination.

I have the honor to be, &c.
WM. H. ALLEN.
Hon. WM. JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

The Editor of the United States' Gazette has been favoured with the perusal of a letter from an officer in the Navy, who accompanied Commodore Chauncey in his late cruises upon Lake Ontario, from which the following is extracted. The letter is dated at Sackett's Harbour, August 22, 1813.

***** The object of our cruise was to take York and fall in with Sir Jas. L. Yeo.—We proceeded to the head of the lake, and landed with the troops and sailors, a petty force of three or four hundred men, our object being to draw the enemy's troops from York, at which place we anchored the 31st of July. On our landing we were met by a flag of truce, delivering up all the public property. We took, however, and destroyed every thing which we thought belonged to the government, and sailed on the second of August. We proceeded down the lake to Fort Niagara, where we anchored. Nothing material occurred until the 7th August, when, at daylight, we discovered the enemy's squadron of six sail, viz: The Wolf of 28 guns, Royal George of 24—two brigs of 18 each, and two schooners of 14 each. We immediately got under weigh and chased.—After some time they stood for us. When within long gun shot they hove in stays, and the wind favouring us, gave us the weather gage. We had now every advantage; our fleet consisted of 14 sail, viz: the Gen. Pike of 28

guns, Madison 24, Oneida 18, and eleven others, carrying long 32's, some two and three, besides short guns. The enemy stood for the Canada shore and disappointed us of the hope of bringing him to an action that day. We continued manœuvring until the 10th, during which time we lost two of our finest schooners in a gull, nearly all on board perishing. On the 10th at midnight we came within gun-shot, every one in high spirits. The schooners commenced the actions with their long guns, which did great execution. At half past 12 the Commodore fired his first broadside, and gave three cheers, which was returned from the other ships. The enemy closing fast, we lay by for our opponent the ***** orders having been given not to fire until she came within pistol shot, though the enemy kept up a constant fire. Every gun was pointed—every match ready in hand—and the red British ensigns plainly to be discovered by the light of the moon—when, to our utter astonishment, the Commodore wore and stood S. E. leaving Sir James L. Yeo, to exult in the capture of two schrs. and in our retreat, which was certainly a very fortunate one for him.

We proceeded directly to Sackett's Harbour, where we victualled and put to sea the next day after our arrival, August the 14th.—On the 16th we discovered the enemy again.—Again we hurried to quarters.—Again got clear of the enemy by dint of carrying sail, and returned for Sackett's Harbour.—On the 18th we again fell in with the enemy steering for Kingston—& reached the Harbour on the 19th. This is the result of two cruises; the first of which, by proper guidance, might have decided in our favour the superiority on the lakes, and, consequently in Canada. People here do not scruple to speak their minds; especially gentlemen of the army.—We meditate an attack on Kingston; but it will come to nothing like every thing else. *****

From the Wilkesbarre Gleaner, Aug. 20.

Seven things are facts. I'll tell you a story first, and then I'll tell you what seven things are true. A man beat his wife and drove her under the bed, but she would still exercise the right of complaining.—"If you don't hold your tongue I'll know the reason why?" said the old man.—"I'll say what I please, at least," said the old woman. "Be silent," said the old fellow, "for if you speak another crooked word I'll thrash you." "Raws horns," cried the old woman, "if I die for it."—Now we poor federalists are forced to say a single word under the penalty of denunciation of tory—submissionist—traitor, &c. But like the old woman we are determined, wherever we may be driven, to claim the privilege of complaining.

SEVEN things are facts, and of these seven things we complain.

1. That 50,000 dollars were foolishly and wickedly squandered on the infamous Henry. Is there any body who will have the hardihood to justify this?
2. That Fort Michilimackinack was not garrisoned, provisioned, and notified of the war so as to keep the N. W. Indians in check. Who will justify this neglect?
3. That early and effectual measures were not taken to ensure the command on the lakes. Who justifies this neglect?
4. That better men were not selected as commanders.
5. That a force of 20 or 30,000 men was not sent at once to make an effectual impression on Canada immediately on the declaration of war.
6. That in the present distressed state of the country 44,000 dollars should be squandered for elegant and splendid additional furniture on the palace.
7. That the blood and wealth of this people should be squandered for foreign seamen.
8. That after borrowing \$16,000,000 in the spring, and increasing the national debt to eighteen millions, the administration should so squander it as to make it necessary to borrow SEVEN MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND dollars in summer.
9. That John Quincy Adams should have 9000 dollars outfit and 9000 dollars a year (enough we should suppose to pay him for all his time) and now should receive 4,500 more.
10. That the administration should countenance and support the men who raised the Baltimore mob, broke open the jail, abused the prisoners, and murdered the good old patriot, gen. Lingan.
11. But where do we wander—instead of seven truths to complain of we might enumerate a hundred!

Alas! for our poor country.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

LETTER
From Captain Broke, to Captain Lawrence.
His Britannic Majesty's ship Shannon, off Boston, June, 1813.

SIR—As the Chesapeake appears now ready for sea, I request you will do me the favour to meet the Shannon with her, ship to ship, to try the fortune of our respective flags. To an officer of your character, it requires some apology for proceeding to further particulars. Be assured sir, that it is not from any doubt I can entertain your wishing to close with my proposal, but merely to provide an answer to any objection which might be made, and very reasonably upon the chance of our receiving unfair support.

After the diligent attention which we had paid to Commodore Rodgers; the pains I took to detach all force but the Shannon and Tenedos to such a distance that they could not possibly join in any action fought in the sight of the Capes, and the various verbal messages which had been sent into Boston to that effect; we were much disappointed to find the commodore had eluded us by sailing on the first change, after the prevailing easterly winds had obliged us to keep an offing from the coast. He perhaps wished for some stronger assurance of a fair meeting. I am therefore induced to address you more particularly, and to assure you

that what I write I pledge my honour to perform to the utmost of my power.

The Shannon mounts twenty four guns upon her broadside, and one light bow gun, eighteen pounders on her main deck, and thirty two pound carronades on her quarter deck and fore-castle & is manned with a complement of three hundred men and boys, (a large proportion of the latter) besides thirty seamen, boys and passengers, who were taken out of reprobated vessels lately. I am thus minute, because a report has prevailed in some of the Boston papers that we had one hundred and fifty men additional, lent us from La Hogue, which really never was the case. La Hogue, is now gone to Halifax for provisions, and I will send all other ships beyond the power of interfering with us, and meet you wherever it is most agreeable to you, within the limits of the undermentioned rendezvous, viz:

From six to ten leagues east of Cape Cod light house, from eight to ten leagues east of Cape Ann's light, on Cashe's ledge in lat. 43 or at any bearing and distance you please to fix off the south breakers of Nantucket, or the shoal on St. George's Bank.

If you will favour me with any plan of signals or telegraph, I will warn you (if sailing under this promise) should any of my friends be too high or any where in sight, until I can detach them out of my way, or, I will sail with you under a flag of truce to any place you think safest from our cruisers, hauling it down when fair to begin hostilities.

You must, sir, be aware that my proposals are highly advantageous to you, as you cannot proceed to sea singly in the Chesapeake without imminent risk of being crushed by the superior force of the numerous British squadrons which are now abroad, where all your efforts, in case of a rencounter, would, however gallant, be perfectly hopeless. I entreat you, sir, not to imagine that I am urged by mere personal vanity to the wish of meeting the Chesapeake; or that I depend only upon your personal ambition for your acceding to this invitation—we have both noble motives. You will feel it as a compliment if I say, that the result of our meeting may be the most grateful service I can render to my country; and I don't not that you equally confident that of success, will feel convinced, that it is only by repeated triumphs in even combats, that your little navy can now hope to console your country for the loss of that trade it can no longer protect. Favour me with a speedy reply.—We are short of provisions and water and cannot stay long here.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient humble servant,

Signed, P. E. V. BROKE,

Captain of H. B. M. ship Shannon.

N. B. For the general service of watching your coast, it is requisite for me to keep another ship in company, to support me with her guns and boats when employed near the land, and particularly to aid each other if either ship in chase should get on shore. You must be aware that I cannot consistently with my duty, wave so great an advantage for this general service, by detaching my consort, without an assurance on your part of meeting me directly; and that you will neither seek or admit aid from any other of your armed vessels, if I detach mine expressly for the sake of meeting you.—Should any special order restrain you from thus answering a formal challenge, you may yet oblige me by keeping my proposal a secret, and appointing any place you like to meet us (within three hundred miles of Boston) in a given number of days after you sail; as unless you agree to an interview, I may be banished on other service, and perhaps be at a distance from Boston when you go to sea. Choose your terms, but let us meet.

To the commander of the U. States' frigate Chesapeake.

Endorsement on the envelope.

We have 13 American prisoners on board, which I will give you for as many British sailors, if you will send them out, otherwise, being privatersmen, they must be detained.

CAPTAIN WHITE,

One of the leaders of the infamous Baltimore mob, who murdered General Lingan, arrived in this place last week, in the Baltimore stage. Altho' this wretch escaped in Baltimore, the legal punishment due to his crimes, the execrations of all good men follow him. Much to their honor, not a single Innkeeper of this Borough, would entertain him, and he was obliged to leave town in the evening to seek lodging where he was not known! We are informed, that White, according to his own statement, is on his way to South America—no doubt, to partake in the civil war which rages there, and which he and his unprincipled associates exerted themselves to produce in this country.
Chambersburg Paper.

Postscript.

NAVAL VICTORY.

An express from Commodore Hull to Commodore Bainbridge reached Boston on the 7th instant, with a despatch informing of the capture, on Sunday the 5th instant, of the British brig Boxer, Capt. Blythe, by the U. S. brig Enterprise, Lieut. Burrows. The action took place between Seguin and Cape Elizabeth and lasted 45 minutes. Both vessels have arrived at Portsmouth, (N. H.) The British vessel mounted, it is said, sixteen 18-pounders and two long 9's, and had 75 men on board, forty or fifty of whom, beside the Captain, were killed or wounded. The Enterprise mounts fourteen 18-pounders and two long 9's. Lieut. Burrows and one man were killed on board of her, and seven wounded. A gentleman from Portsmouth states that the prize was rendered a perfect wreck, and boats from Portsmouth had to assist in towing the two vessels into port.