

...duty—that he is barely doing justice to the partial opinion which has hitherto bestowed upon his labors a very considerable portion of veneration and support. But an attentive discharge of duty, though it perhaps has no claim to gratitude, is assuredly one of the firmest grounds of confidence. An impression of this kind is the one which of all others is the most substantially beneficial to a newspaper establishment; and the editor appeals to the great and respectable body of federalists in this state, as well as of Tennessee, South-Carolina and Georgia, for a liberal extension of that patronage which he is bold to say his gazette will be found worthy of receiving. Now, more than ever, exists a necessity for the dissemination of independent opinions, and of those many views, which are equally removed from a spirit of enmity to liberty as from an ignorant and idolatrous devotion to men in power, to the idols made with hands. If the career of our infant country was astonishingly rapid from poverty and weakness to splendor and strength, so has its premature descent been precipitate from a pinnacle of happiness to an abyss of difficulties. With an enlightened friend, it is admitted, that the house is on fire all must assist to extinguish the flames; but let us at the same time inquire whether careless servants, sleeping at their posts or carousing on our substance, have not brought upon us this extremity of distress. The past cannot be recalled; but why not provide against the future? Shall we be content to make our present misfortunes the cause of greater; or rather be up and doing, that our care and watchfulness may avert future calamities? Assuredly the nation will not act as becomes an enlightened people, if it make no profit of the hard lessons of experience, and if from the nettle danger, it pluck not the flower safety. Yet it cannot be otherwise than that delusion shall remain widely spread abroad, if public journalists do not fearlessly and independently execute their trusts. If there be not sound firmness and capacity, upheld by the applauses of patriots wise and good, to combat the grovelling and imbecile doctrines which we see and hear daily promulgated, a perfect and unparalleled corruption of public sentiment must inevitably result. No man can listen to the tone of thousands among us at this day, and compare it with the language of ten, twenty or thirty years ago, without feeling lost in astonishment and indignation. What would have been, at those periods, considered as fit language for the pulpits of St. James, or the interior of the Thuilleries, is now the devoted breathing of patriotism and public virtue. Blind obedience to the will of power; unresisting acquiescence in the strides of usurpation; cordial co-operation in the lawless designs of ambition and the blood-thirsty cravings of revenge; are held to be the sacred obligations which freemen are bound to discharge! Sentiments of this kind are fast gaining ground. The deadly mildew is rapidly stealing round the stem of public liberty; and without timely removal, will soon wither its blade and blight its ear.

The unceasing efforts of men determined to preserve an unfortunate ascendancy, have not only succeeded in reconciling a vast portion of the American people to a system of measures, the most fatal to their prosperity, but have induced them to hail as just, necessary and expedient, a war of as doubtful right and of as consummate folly as ever disgraced the records of mankind. Scarcely one would have believed that in so short a time as less than eighteen months, thousands who deprecated an unwise war from principle should become reconciled to it from habit and be enlisted by false notions warmly in its behalf. Yet such is the melancholy fact. There is therefore the most pressing necessity for activity among those who remain true when so many have gone astray. Every individual who acknowledges the name of a federalist, should feel disposed to combat the further progress of error, and assist in restoring to our country the blessings of prosperity and peace. In this attempt, however, unmeet the qualifications brought to the undertaking, the writer has engaged; and towards this object, such assistance as he may receive, from the talents of others, will be proudly applied. The prospect is gloomy around us; but there is yet no reason to despair of the republic. All that is wanting is exertion, perseveringly maintained; and though the reward be late in coming, yet it will amply repay whatever care and pain were experienced in the praiseworthy pursuit.

Minerva-Office, Oct. 29.

Maryland Election.—From some illegal proceedings at one of the districts in Allegany county, the Judges in making up their return did not count the votes given in at that place. This circumstance occasioned four instead of one Federalist to be elected, and will give, on joint ballot, a federal majority of three.

At the late victory over the British forces under Proctor, six brass pieces of artillery were taken. Two iron 24 pounders had been

captured the day before. The number of small arms taken, or destroyed by the enemy, was about 5000. Of the British troops 42 were killed and twenty-two wounded; thirty-three Indians were found dead on the field besides those killed in pursuit. Our loss was seven killed and twenty-two wounded, five of the latter having since died.

CELEBRATION.

On Saturday evening last, a number of the citizens of this place assembled together for the purpose of celebrating the victories with which, during the present war, the Arms of the United States have been crowned. At 3 o'clock they sat down to an excellent dinner, prepared by Mrs. Casso. STERLING YANCEY, esq. as President, and J. ROSS, esq. as Vice-President, presided. The utmost cordiality prevailed; no political distinctions could be recognized; but all, "heart and hand," united in expressing a glowing admiration of the illustrious deeds achieved by their distinguished countrymen. Accompanied with appropriate songs and music, were given the following

TOASTS.

1. *The United States of America.* Liberty our boast; its preservation our care; its defence our ambition. *Song, Hail Columbia.*
2. *The Constitution.* Heaven had determined to bestow upon us the most precious blessing, and made an enlightened Convention the instrument of its benediction.
3. *The President of the United States.* TUNE, *Madison's March.*
4. *The Congress of the U. States.*
5. *The American Army.* Fewer had Smyth and more good Pikes. It has the courage and emulation, and we trust the skill and conduct, to ensure it a reputation worthy of its name. *Grand March.*
6. *The American Navy.* Its deeds have rendered it the admiration of the World, and shed lustre round the national character. *Song, America, Commerce and Freedom.* 9 cheers.
7. *Gen. Zebulon M. Pike.* Peace to thy manes, dear departed hero. Fame, cloaked with anguish, appeals to History to record thy worth. *Solemn Dirge.*
8. *Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.* He has most nobly justified the confidence his country reposed in him. *March.* 6 cheers.
9. *Major Forsythe and his gallant band of North Carolinians.* May their bugles as heretofore always summon them to victory and glory. *Quick Step.* 3 cheers.
10. *Major Croghan.* On his youthful brow "imperishably glows the halo of eternity." *MARCH.* 3 cheers.
11. *Commodore Isaac Hull.* No less distinguished by magnanimity than valor. He set to his compatriots an illustrious example in the career of glory. *Song, The Constitution and Guerriere.* 6 cheers.
12. *Commodore Stephen Decatur.* Tripoli elicited the first spark of the hero, and the American flag, floating triumphant over the Macedonian, proclaimed his glory in its meridian splendor. *Song, Spanking Jack.* 6 cheers.
13. *Commodore William Bainbridge.* To whose prowess the riddled Java bore ample testimony. 6 cheers.
14. *Commodore Perry.*
"Tis oft in months to command success,
When by their skill and courage they deserve it."
ORIGINAL SONG, Perry's Victory, 6 cheers.
15. *Commodore Chauncey.* He has convinced the enemy that he is a foe to be feared. He has convinced his country that he is ready to die in her defence. *MARCH.* 6 cheers.
16. *Captain Jones—*Whose name shall be toasted as often as Americans assemble in, or think of, a Frolick. 6 cheers.
17. *Lawrence & Ludlow;* at the tremendous thunder of whose cannon the Fates in astonishment snapt their thread, and left a nation drowned in tears. *Roslin Castle.*
18. *Burrows & Allen.* They have closed a life of merit in a death of fame. *REQUIEM, German Air.*

Among the numerous volunteers, were given the following:

The State of North-Carolina.
His Excellency Governor Hawkins.—*Gov. Hawkins' March.*
The Raleigh Academy.
May the Sons of St. Tammany and the Sons of St. Patrick, dance hand in hand to the Music of the Irish Harp, new strung by the Goddess of Liberty.
The Fair Sex.

COMMUNICATION.

At a regimental court-martial held in Feagonsville, in the county of Moore, on the 14th day of September, 1813, the business of the regiment being completed, the court entered into the following RESOLUTIONS, viz:—

1. *Resolved,* That the present important crisis imperiously requires that every free citizen should rally round the standard of his country, and, to the extent of his power, support her in any struggle in which she now is or may be engaged.
2. *Resolved,* That the officers composing this regiment pledge themselves to each other that, when called on, they will publicly evince to the world the sincerity of their attachment to their country, and her political institutions, by entering with alacrity on the various duties they may owe as soldiers or citizens.
3. *Resolved,* That we sincerely regret that so large a proportion of officers had been appointed in the late detachment, making it necessary to discharge officers from their commands, on principles not heretofore understood, and contrary, as we conceive, to the principles of justice.
4. *Resolved,* That we cannot view with indifference the late dismissal of officers from Fort Johnson—a mode of proceeding calculated to damp the ardor of the people, and to wound the feelings of the yeomanry, the country's last and best hope.
5. *Resolved, unanimously,* That the late desertion from Fort Johnson meets with the decided disapprobation of the officers of this regiment, and that they will cheerfully co-operate

and give any assistance in their power to retake those who have basely deserted their posts.

6. *Resolved,* That the judge advocate furnish the editors of the Minerva, Star and with a copy of these resolutions for publication. *True copy,* C. DOWD, judge adv.

Letters from New-London received in New York, state the CAPTURE of the British Sloop of War MORGIANA, of 18 guns, Captain Scott, by the privateer SARATOGA, Capt. Ader-ton, of New York. The action, it is stated, lasted an hour and a half—Capt. Scott lost a leg—The Morgiana was bound to Lisbon with dispatches. The prize made a stop opposite Stonington; but finding she was pursued by the Atalanta British frigate, proceeded to Newport, where it was believed she had arrived.

A letter from Sackett's Harbor, dated Monday the 14th inst. received at New York, mentions that Gen. Wilkinson had been prevented from going on his contemplated expedition, by the equinoctial gale, which set in on that day—but expected to move forward with his army in two or three days. The troops from Fort George had arrived at Oswego.

FROM THE ARMIES.

Our news from the Northern army and from the Niagara frontier, is to the 7th, and from Sackett's Harbor to the 9th inst.

The Northern Army continued at Chatagay and Malone—their ultimate destination still a secret.

We understand the troops at Sackett's Harbor were embarked on Saturday afternoon. The force from Fort George had passed the mouth of the harbor, and were at Gravelly Point, nearly opposite Kingston.

Gen. McClure's letter states, that the British fleet was at the head of the lake; and that Fort George had been summoned to surrender.

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier Gen. McClure, to his Excellency Gov. Tompkins, dated,
"Fort George, half past 5 o'clock P. M. 6th Oct. 1813

Since writing the above we have commenced offensive operations against the enemy. About 500 militia volunteers and about 150 Indians, commanded by Colonel Chapin, attacked the picket guard of the enemy about a mile and a half from Fort George, and drove them in upon the main body, when the enemy opened a fire from several field pieces. Our men retired in good order into the fort, with the loss of one man killed and two or three wounded. The enemy's loss was seven killed, many wounded and four prisoners. In a short time the enemy appeared in a considerable force within 500 yards of the fort, at the edge of the woods.—Chapin again sallied out with about 300 men and some Indians, commenced a brisk fire on the whole of the enemy's line, and drove them half a mile; but perceiving by the movements of the enemy that they would out flank us, I ordered 200 men to reinforce him, and in two detachments to attack the enemy's flank.—We succeeded in driving the enemy into the woods when night coming on put an end to the conflict. Our loss was trifling. I have not ascertained that of the enemy.—Colonel Chapin is a brave man. Every officer and soldier did his duty."

GENERAL DEARBORN.

The following article was copied from the National Advocate, the Madisonian paper of the city of New-York:

"The truth is that General Dearborn's removal resulted from the pressure of public opinion; and the following facts will shew it. A number of the republican members of congress held a meeting immediately on receiving an account of Boerstler's affair. Five hundred men, absolutely thrown away, made them see and feel the necessity of something being done. Their determination was to institute an inquiry into the causes of the failure of our military operations from the commencement of the war. A resolution to this effect was drawn up by Mr. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, which had the approbation of Mr. Speaker Clay, and of other distinguished republican members.—This resolution was submitted to the President, for his opinion respecting it, and the removal of General Dearborn: upon which the gentlemen were informed, that the President had decided to remove General Dearborn, and that he would instruct the secretary of war to that effect. The recall followed of course."

Public anxiety appears to be wide awake to the result of an expected combat between the British brig Young Emulous and one of our vessels of rather inferior force, two of which have recently sailed from Portsmouth (the Enterprize and Rattlesnake) to either of which a challenge to single combat is reported to have been addressed by the commander of the Young Emulous. We cannot but hope that the commanders of these vessels have gone to sea with different views than that of accepting a challenge. *Nat. Int.*

Extracts from Commodore Chauncey's Official account of his late running fight with sir Jas. L. Yeo's squadron.
At 15 minutes before 3 P. M. I very reluctantly relinquished the pursuit of a beaten enemy—the reasons that led to this determination were such as I flatter myself that you will approve—they were these. At the time I gave up the chase, this ship was making so much water, that it required all our pumps to keep her free (owing to our receiving several shot so much below the water edge, that we could not plug the holes from the outside) the Governor Tompkins with her foremast gone, and the squadron within about six miles of the head of the Lake, blowing a gale of wind from East and increasing with a heavy sea on, and every appearance of the Equinox. I considered that if I chased the enemy to his anchorage at the head of the Lake, I should be obliged to anchor also, and although we might succeed in driving him on

shore, the probability was that we should go on shore also—he amongst his friends, we amongst our enemies, and after the gale abated, if he could succeed in getting off one or two vessels out of the two fleets, it would give him a completely the command of the Lake as if he had 20 vessels. Moreover he was covered at his anchorage by a part of his army, and several small batteries thrown up, for the purpose. Therefore, if we could have rode out the gale, we should have been out up by their shot from the shore: under all these circumstances, and taking into view the consequences resulting from the loss of our superiority on the Lakes at this time, I without hesitation relinquished the opportunity then presenting itself of acquiring individual reputation at the expense of my country.

Commodore DEBATEUR, it is stated, is manoeuvring to get out of New-London harbor, and is expected the first fair gale to give the British the slip—he had dropped down the river about 3 miles, and the enemy's force (the Valiant, the Acasta and Atalanta) had anchored near the harbor.

Libel. Solomon Southwick, esq. Printer of the Albany Register, has been fined 701 dollars for a libel on Judge Ambrose Spencer.

The *Laurentinus* British sloop of war, of 24 guns, was wrecked on one of the outer islands in the West Indies, during the late gale. The crew were saved.

Colonel Lair, chief of the marine engineers at Antwerp, has recently constructed, by direction of Bonaparte, a number of flying bridges; by means of one of them 4000 men can be passed from one bank of the Scheldt to the other. They likewise offer great facilities for embarking and disembarking even of loaded wagons, whatever may be the state of the tide or of the sea.

PORT OF RALEIGH.

OCTOBER 24.

CLEARED, for Fayetteville, 1 Four-Horse wagon, with passengers, lately stranded on the side of the road North of Warrenton. Reached here in great distress; and sailed for Fayetteville, whence they purpose taking passage for Charleston.

26th.

Also for Fayetteville, a Four-Horse wagon, Capt. Mears, in corn-fodder ballast, with passengers picked off the wreck of the *ir-regular* packet *Mail-Stage*, capsized in a gale north of Warrenton. Not righted when abandoned by the crew. Had been much damaged, by the late gales, especially in *running rigging*. When she upset the captain hove overboard the mail; which, however, was recovered and arrived here in an open cart.—The unfortunate passengers preserved an exhilarating cheerfulness in the midst of their distresses. They set sail with colors flying, and gave three cheers as they passed the anchoring ground of the commander of the southern line of land packets.

27th.

ARRIVED, having touched here for provisions and water, four square-rigged wagons, from Boston, bound south with cargoes of dry goods and cotton cards. Saw, in the latitudes of Washington and Richmond, some suspicious looking sails, but were not boarded. Spoke several Mail Packets in distress during the gales. A heavy mud and high winds prevailing, could afford them no assistance.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has LOST two NOTES, given to him or to D. & S. Jackson: one of them for about thirty-five dollars, and the other for thirty-five dollars and eight cents, and both dated on or about the 15th day of September, 1813, signed or executed by Benjamin Joiner and John Cherry. This is therefore to forbid the said Joiner and Cherry paying the said notes to any other person than myself, or order; and also to forwarn every other person from purchasing or trading for said notes, as I have taken the necessary steps to prevent their being paid until they are returned to me. Any person, having said notes, is requested to deliver them to the subscriber, as they can be of no use to any other person. DAVID JACKSON.
Greensville, (Pitt) Oct. 23, 1813. 17,31.

The Subscriber

HAS rooms, ways and means to accommodate a few BOARDERS, on the most reasonable terms, the ensuing session of the legislature. He hopes that application will be made to him: He can take sixteen or eighteen. STERLING YANCEY.
Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1813. 17,31.

To Printers.

THE subscriber has for sale, on very reasonable terms, the following founts of TYPE:

- 1 LONG PRIMER, nearly 600 wt.
- 1 PICA on Small Pica body.
- 1 ENGLISH, very complete.
- 1 GREAT PRIMER, do.
- 1 DOUBLE ENGLISH ITALIC.
- 1 FRENCH CANON.
- 1 FIVE LINES PICA.

Some ORNAMENTAL TYPE, &c.

Either or all of the foregoing will be put up in good order and sent according to direction. Or, a very good office, for Newspaper and Job Printing, Press included, will be furnished if wanted, with every thing requisite. Letters, post paid, will be attended to, and fair prices of specimens of letter will be forwarded on application. A. LUCAS.
Minerva-Office, Oct. 29.

Advertisement.

IF any of the children or legal descendants of JACOB VAN SLOEGHT, who emigrated from Holland to the state of New-York, and from thence came to this state some time in the year 1784, (but to what part of it is not known) are living, by properly identifying themselves, and applying to the subscriber, living in Fayetteville, they may hear of something greatly to their advantage. SEBASTIAN STAERT.
Fayetteville, Oct. 27, 1813. 17,31.