

# RALEIGH REGISTER,



## AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace,  
Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1867.

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### Further Accounts

OF PROCEEDINGS OCCASIONED BY THE  
LATE BRITISH OUTRAGE.

Norfolk, June 30.

Yesterday afternoon we were gratified with the sight of the four gun-boats equipped and under way for the defence of the Narrows, in case any attempt should be made to enter this harbor by the British.

Too much praise cannot be given to the spirit and patriotism of the Captains and Seamen of the port on this occasion. On Sunday evening only, a deputation from the committee waited on Capt. Decatur with a request that the gun-boats might be prepared for action. At this time no rigging was over head, no sails bent, arms or ammunition on board, but such was the persevering labor and ardent exertions of our seamen, that at four o'clock they sailed, ready victualled and manned, and in every respect prepared for action, and under a commander who will never be taken all *aback*, or shut his eyes at the squall.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by the Officers of the Wardroom of the Chesapeake, to the Secretary of the Navy.

Late U. S. ship Chesapeake,  
H. Roads, June 23, 1867.

SIR,

The undersigned, officers of the late U. States ship Chesapeake, feeling deeply sensible of the disgrace which must be attached to the late (in their opinion) premature surrender of the U. States ship Chesapeake of 40 guns, to the English ship of war Leopard of 50 guns, without their previous knowledge or consent, and desirous of proving to their country and the world, that it was the wish of all the undersigned, to have rendered themselves worthy of the flag under which they had the honour to serve, by a determined resistance to an unjust demand, do request the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy to order a court of enquiry into their conduct. At the same time that they are compelled by imperious duty, by the honor of their flag, by the honor of their countrymen, and by all that is dear to themselves, to request that an order may be issued for the arrest of Commodore James Barron on the charges herewith exhibited which the undersigned pledge themselves to prove true, viz.

1st. On the probability of an engagement, for neglecting to clear his ship for action.

2ndly. For not doing his utmost to take or destroy a vessel which we conceived it his duty to have done.

With the highest respect,  
We subscribe ourselves,  
Your most obedient servants,

BENJ. SMITH, 1st Lt.  
WM. CRANE, 2d Lt.  
W. H. ALLEN, 3d Lt.  
S. O. CREIGHTON, 4th Lt.  
SIDNEY SMITH, 5th Lt.  
SAM'L BROOKS, S. M.  
Hon. Robt. Smith, Sec. of the Navy.

A military court of enquiry, composed of Commodore Preble, and Captain Hull and Capt. Chauncey, is to convene on board the Chesapeake, for the purpose of making enquiry into the conduct of Commodore Jas. Barron.

This day Commodore S. Decatur, Sen. hoisted his Broad Pendant on board the U. States' frigate frigate Chesapeake in the place of Commodore J. Barron—Capt. Gordon continues in command of the ship.

At a meeting of the Committee at the Exchange Coffee House on Monday the 29th of June, 1867.

PRESENT—Thos. Mathews, Moses Myers, William Newton, Francis S. Taylor, Seth Foster, Thos. Newton, Richd. Blow, Ph. Blanchard, J. W. Mardlaugh, Thos. Armistead.

The chairman presented the following letter from Commodore Stephen Decatur, which was ordered to be published.

Norfolk, 1st July, 1867.

SIR,

Orders from government directing my immediate attention to the re-equipment of the Chesapeake, any further movement of the gun-boats for the moment, must be suspended. These boats will however lie where they are, with every thing on board, ready for such measures as the go-

vernment may direct or emergencies call for.

Allow me to avail myself of the present occasion to express the high sense I entertain of the zeal and patriotism of the citizens of this neighborhood, particularly that portion of them by whose voluntary and unexampled exertions, these boats, then lying in a dismantled state, were in a few hours completely rigged, equipt, and brought to the point where they now are; and from whence by similar services which continue to be rendered by the seamen and armed companies of the place, they may in a few hours at any time be rendered distinguishably useful to their country.

STEPHEN DECATUR.

To Gen. Mathews, Ch. of the Com.

Resolved, That this committee view with the greatest satisfaction & most lively sensibility, the patriotism displayed by Capt. Decatur since the alarm excited by the late outrage committed on our flag by a British squadron.

Resolved, That Commodore Decatur be invited to partake of a public dinner.

Resolved, That Seth Foster, Thomas Newton and Richard Blow, be a committee to wait upon Commodore Decatur with this invitation, and to make the necessary arrangements for this entertainment.

Whereas this committee passed a resolution interdicting all communication with the British ships, until the pleasure of the government shall be known; and whereas the Collector of this port has received directions to make a request through the medium of the British Consul for the release of some impressed seamen, now on board the Bellona—Resolved, That this committee never did consider, the interdiction entered into by the citizens of Norfolk, of communication between the British Consul and the British squadron, as extending to dispatches transmitted under authority of the government of the U. States or any of its agents.

A communication respecting the state of Fort Norfolk was received from Col. Sharp.

The committee appointed for that purpose made a return of the powder in the magazine.

A communication was received by the chairman from Dr. Shore, chairman of a town meeting of Petersburg.

THOS. MATHEWS, Ch.

Proceedings of the Committee at the Exchange of Coffee House, 3d July.

PRESENT—Thos. Mathews, Luke Wheeler, William Pennock, D. Bedinger, Sub. Foster, F. S. Foster, Thos. Newton, Jun. Thos. Blanchard, Moses Myers, Thos. Armistead.

Whereas it has been represented to us that the British Consul has refused to send his dispatches covering communications from our government to the British ship through the conveyance offered by the Collector, alleging that the resolutions of the committee have suspended his functions and therefore that he would not make a demand for the seamen detained on board the Bellona, unless through the medium of the advice boats hitherto employed by the squadron, or in such other mode as he may think proper.

Resolved, That this committee do not prescribe to the Consul any mode of communication which he may, in his pleasure think proper to adopt. He knows full well how for the resentment of an injured people will brook the appearance in their own ports of those very men, whose hands are yet reeking in the blood of their countrymen. But in an interval wherein the sense of the government cannot be entertained, the committee will hold him infamous who infringes the spirit of the public resolutions; and whether it may or may not be deemed expedient by our government to suspend for the present the intercourse between its citizens and the British squadron, we do declare that the citizens of this community have a right, as individuals to withhold supplies of provisions and water derived from their own estates, and that it will be departing from that just indignation already expressed by them if they furnish or permit to be furnished supplies of any kind, until ample retribution is made for the late insult to our national character.

Resolved, That this committee deriving their power from the people only, and appointed solely to carry into effect the resolutions adopted by them at the general meeting, have no power to alter, modify or abolish the proceedings and instructions of their constituents.

THOS. MATHEWS, Ch.

This day (July 4) the following Letter was received by Richard E. Lee, Esq. Mayor of the Borough, from Commodore Douglas.

His Majesty's Ship Bellona,  
H. Roads, July 3d, 1867.

SIR,

I beg leave to represent to you, that having observed in the newspapers, a resolution made by a committee on the 28th ult. prohibiting any communication between his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Norfolk and his ships lying at anchor in Lynhaven Bay; and this being a measure extremely hostile, not only in depriving the British Consul from discharging the duties of his office, but at the same time preventing me from obtaining that information so absolutely necessary for his Majesty's service. I am therefore determined, if this infringement is not immediately annulled, to prohibit every vessel bound either in or out of Norfolk, from proceeding to their destination, until I know the pleasure of my government, or the commander in chief on this station—You must be perfectly aware that the British flag never has nor never be insulted with impunity. You must also be aware that it has been, and is still in my power to obstruct the whole trade of the Chesapeake since the late circumstance, which I desisted from, trusting that general unanimity would be restored. Respecting the circumstances of the deserters lately apprehended from the U. States' frigate Chesapeake, in my opinion, that must be decided by the two governments ALONE.—It therefore rests with the inhabitants of Norfolk either to engage in a war, or remain in terms of peace. Agreeable to my intentions, I have proceeded to Hampton Roads with the squadron under my command, to await your answer, which I trust you will favor me with without delay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. E. DOUGLAS.

I enclose you two letters to the British Consul, which you will be pleased to forward him. J. E. D.

To the above letter the Mayor returned the following answer.

Norfolk, July 4th, 1867.

SIR,

I have received your menacing letter of yesterday this moment. The day on which this answer is written ought of itself to suffice, to prove to the subjects of your sovereign, that the American people are not to be intimidated by menaces, or induced to adopt any measures, except by a sense of their perfect propriety.—Seduced by the false shew of sincerity, they may be sometimes surprised and slaughtered, while unprepared to resist a supposed friend.—That delusive security, however, is now passed forever. The late occurrence has taught us to confide our safety no longer to any thing but to our own force. We do not seek hostility, nor shall we avoid it. We are prepared for the worst which you may attempt, and will do whatever shall be judged proper to repel force, whensoever your efforts shall render any act of our's necessary.—Thus much for the threats of your letter, which can be considered in no other light, than as addressed to the supposed fears of our citizens.

In answer to that part of it which is particularly addressed to me, as the first Judicial Officer of this Borough, I have but to say, that you must be aware, that a Judiciary of no country possesses any other powers, than those conferred upon them by the laws.

The same channels through which you have derived the intelligence stated by yourself, must also have announced to you, that the act of which you complain is an act of individuals, and not of the government.—If this act be very wrong and illegal, the Judiciary of this country, whenever the case is properly brought before it, will take care to do its duty. At present they have no judicial information of any outrage on the laws, and therefore cannot act.

If you, sir, please to consider this act of individuals as a measure "expressly hostile," and should commence hostility, without waiting the decision of our two governments (although you yourself acknowledge in your letter that it properly belongs to them alone to decide) the inhabitants of Norfolk will conform to your example, and protect themselves against any lawless aggression which may be made upon their persons or property. They therefore leave it with you, "either to engage in war, or to remain in terms of peace," until the pleasure of our respective governments are known.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

RICHARD E. LEE.

To Com. J. E. Douglass, &c.

In consequence of this information, the Executive has ordered Captain Bowden of the horse, Captain Williams of the artillery, and Capt. Robertson of the republican light infantry, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.—They are already equipped for battle, and ready to meet the enemy of their country.

Capt. Burk's riflemen are also ready; and a detachment from the 39th regiment have been drafted on the same service.

INSULT ON INSULT!

Norfolk, July 4th, 1867.

This day is the 4th of July (the Anniversary of our Independence) and the four British ships which have been at anchor off Lynhaven Bay since the attack on the Chesapeake, weighed anchor yesterday, and are now drawn up in line of battle off Hampton. While we are pending this, we are in full expectation of their attempting a landing!

On the above intelligence reaching town, the drums beat to arms, the companies of volunteers and militia immediately assembled, and are determined that not an English foot-step shall longer pollute our shores with impunity. Let us remember, that MILITIA drove these redoubted red coats, 4000 in number from Lexington to Boston—Let us remember the Militia at Bunker's, and STARK at Bennington!—Let us remember that we are MEN, and if we can do no better, let each man take his tree and kill one.—In the name of all that is holy, powerful, manly or just, are we to feed them for killing US? Are we to suffer them to send a BOAT LOAD OF MURDERED CITIZENS ashore and take back a LOAD OF PROVISIONS in return?—Are we to pay them, to hire them with the luxuries of our land, to cut our throats? Away with such words as COOLNESS and MODERATION, they are the cloak, the coverings of treachery—and we have heard too much, seen too much and know whence this moderation proceeds—from people who would tie our hands and bow our heads to the butcher! Let them beware, let us have no more of this—NO MODERATION now—the storm is up, and at the least varying of the wind it will overwhelm domestic treason in its course!!

Last evening, three seamen who made their escape from a British line of battle ship the *Triumph*, arrived here. On being examined they gave the following account: That on Wednesday morning, they, in company with three other seamen, under the command of a Lieutenant and three Midshipman, were sent ashore on Cape Henry in the tender, having on board an 18 pound carronade, cutlasses and small arms, for the purpose of getting fresh provisions, of which the ship is in much want. That on landing, the officers went in pursuit of a bullock near the beach, when these three poor men gave them the "double," and got into a forest, where they remained all night, and meeting with some hospitable country people, were able to get to this Borough.

A PAIR OF TWELVE-INCH

GLOBES

For Sale at Joseph Gales's Store.

### SHERIFF'S SALES.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Monday the 24th day of August next, at the Court-house in Wilkesborough,

THE following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will discharge the Taxes due for the year 1865, with costs, &c.

100 Acres, lying on Yadkin waters, given in by James Eppers

834 acres on do. given in by G. Taylor

30 acres on King's creek waters, by Aaron Toney

100 acres on Beaver creek, by William

60 acres on Hunting creek waters, by Isaac Debrud

277 acres on ditto, by John Dawson

100 acres on ditto, by Aaron Johnson

100 acres on ditto, by Isaac Kemp

354 acres on ditto, by William Norman

430 acres on ditto, by Job Cole

500 acres on Yadkin waters, by Harper Garlad

115 acres on Moravian creek waters by Thomas Adams

100 acres, supposed to belong to David Brown, on Moravian creek

350 acres on the waters of ditto, by Absalom Russel

100 acres on ditto, by Welcome Stephens

160 acres on ditto, by Sherw. Stephens

35 acres on Cub creek waters, by William Jones

200 acres on ditto, by William Lowe

100 acres on Grassy Fork waters, by John Buttrum

200 acres on ditto, by Jesse Jeans

50 acres on the Yadkin by Benj. Brown

50 acres on Stony Fork waters, belonging to Peter Hendricks

200 acres on Roaring river water, the property of William O. Medley

150 acres on Yadkin waters, given in by Richard Brooks

180 acres on Brushy Mountain, by William Roberts

150 acres on Yadkin waters, by Mary Higgins

100 acres on Roaring river, by Ephraim Knott

250 acres by Josiah Walker

100 acres on Sandy creek, by Geo. Pace

100 acres on Roaring river waters, by Israel Walker

200 acres on ditto, by Joseph Hammon

100 acres on Fishers' creek waters, supposed to belong to Alexander Morrison.

J. ALLEN, Sheriff.

Wilkes County, May 19.

WILL BE SOLD,

At the Court-house in Granville County, on Monday the 28th of September next,

THE following Tracts or Parcels of Land, lying in the County of Granville, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1865, with contingent charges, viz.

50 Acres, given in by Champion Allen, in Beaverdam district.

210 do. by Drury Bridges, in the same district.

69 do. by David Buchanan, in do.

127 1/2 do. by Charles Moore, for the Estate of Charles Moore, dec. in Fishing Creek district.

133 1/2 do. by James Mills, enlisted in Fishing Creek district.

71 do. by Jas. Richards, in same district

50 do. by Ja's Tyner, in same do.

223 1/2 do. given in by Wright Bass, in Fort Creek district.

196 do. by Joel Kittle, in same district.

301 do. by Benj. Duty, in Goshen district, on the waters of Aston's Creek.

30 do. by Ja's Lawson, in Goshen distr.

110 1/2 do. by Robert P. Pool, in the same district.

230 do. given in by Robert P. Pool for W. P. Pool, in the same district.

288 do. by Buckner Rooks, in same do.

496 do. quitted by Wm. Scott, for William Gock, on Island Creek.

250 do. enlisted by Elizabeth Oakley, in Ledge of Rock district, on N. P. or Reed Creek.

310 do. by George Wright, in Ledge of Rock Distr. do.

350 do. given in by Alexander Gresham, in Ragland's district.

193 do. in the same district, given in by Michael Johnson.

130 do. given in by Mary Johnson, in Tabb's Creek district.

305 do. given in by Archibald Gordon, on the waters of North Fork Creek.

260 do. given in by Charles Sherman, for Michael Sherman, dec. on Srelton's Creek.

197 do. by Benjamin Denton, on the waters of Nutbush, in Henderson's district

75 do. by Corbin Hickman, in Tabb's Creek district

123 do. by Simeon Hays, in the same district, on the waters of Fishing Creek.

May 25. M. SMITH, Sheriff.

### State of North-Carolina.

Beutie County Court, May Term, 1867.

Fenneth Clark

Cader Barnes and } Original Attachment.

Wm. Carney.

ORDERED, that sixty days public

Notice be given to the Defendants in this suit, by Advertisement in the State Gazette, that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court, reply their property, and plead to issue, final judgment will be entered up against them.

May 18. JOS. BLOUNT, D. Clerk.