

The names of the grand jury is drawn for...
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ceedings of the Republicans, which we
are requested to insert:
Among the incidents of the American
Revolution, was a display in the
person of Gen. Washington, of one of
the greatest characters, "taking him
all in all" that before that time had
ever appeared in the world.
Dignifying human nature, by great
endowments, and the most exalted vir-
tues; contemplation on his character,
is eminently calculated, to inspire the
mind with inward pride and complacen-
cy. But the American Patriot, feeling
himself also, essentially indebted to the
exercise of these virtues for the civil
and religious liberty enjoyed by him-
self and secured to his posterity; warm-
ed into the highest ardour of affection
and gratitude, he holds his memory in
the utmost veneration.
Impressed with these feelings, the
Republicans of Wilmington, met to
make arrangements for the celebration
of his Birth-Day. The following gen-
tlemen were appointed a committee for
that purpose, viz. Robert Cochran,
Kelly, A. Lazarus, Wm. Giles, Edward
B. Dudley, J. Hall, Thomas Cowan, J.
D. Jones, C. Dudley, jun. Jesse Win-
gate and Jacob Hartman. On the 22d
the company sat down to an elegant en-
tertainment at Dick's Hotel.

Robert Cochran, Esq. President.
William Giles, Esq. Vice President.
After dinner, the following toasts
were drunk, under a discharge of can-
non, followed by appropriate music.
TOASTS.
1. The memory of Gen. Washington—we
affectionately and proudly look back, to
the character and services of the defender
of his country; to him, who after conduct-
ing us to independence, taught us in his
valley address to preserve it, in a solemn
address to remain one people. A solemn dir-
ge.
2. The American Flag—Wrapped in a
blaze of boundless glory! Like the resplend-
ent shield of Jove, "shaken aloft in the
kiss,"—May it flash lightning in the faces,
and strike terror into the hearts of its en-
emies; and in every conflict; may it trium-
phantly wave over continued streams of
fire; of incessant peals of destructive all
subduing thunder, until it shall render itself
a "Free Pass" and an assured inviolable
"Protection" to every citizen who may sail
under it. Yankee Doodle.
3. James Madison, President of the U.
States—While the voice of the people ap-
prove, the firm and manly attitude he has
taken, traitors and their abettors may croak
in vain. President's March.
4. The national contest in which we
are engaged—May the constituted authorities
continue to evince a solicitude for the return
and a readiness to re-establish an honorable
Peace; but until such be obtainable, may
they prove energetic in the prosecution of
the war. Washington's March.
5. Hull, Decatur and Jones—They have
made Britain feel our power and vengeance
on the ocean, the witness of our wrongs;
they have inflicted a deep and galling wound,
in the very part which her pride had taught
her long to believe invulnerable. Yankee Doodle.
6. The Army and Navy of the U. States—
May the Army, being heifer better regu-
lated, prove itself equally worthy with the
Navy, of the confidence and applause of the
nation.
7. The Judiciary of the several States and
of the United States, independent, impartial
and learned—May they ever prove an irre-
movable barrier, equally against lawless li-
centiousness, and the encroachments of arbi-
trary power.
8. The State of North-Carolina.
9. The Legislature of North-Carolina—Our
peculiar local guardians—Let no false econ-
omy, or other unworthy considerations, pre-
vent appropriations, to enable the brave sons
of North Carolina to meet their enemy, with
arms in their hands. Jefferson's March.
10. Thomas Jefferson—the glorious and
living ornament of our Republican Institu-
tions. Jefferson's March.
11. Our Manufactures—May their pro-
gressive improvement, be such as soon to render
us independent of Foreign supplies.
12. The newly appointed Heads of Depart-
ments of the United States—May they prove
worthy of the high confidence, with which
they are invested. Adams and Liberty.
13. The Patriots who nobly fell in the at-
tainment of American independence—May
their memory be forever held sacred by Am-
ericans. Hail Columbia.
14. The government of the United States
—It possesses the direction of sufficient
power to maintain by force, the rights and
honor of an independent nation.
15. The 12th Congress—Respected be the
man, who in his vote expresses the voice of
the people.
16. The Liberty of the Press—May it ever
remain unrestrained; but never prostituted,
to promote the views of the enemy or to pro-
mote party caprice.
17. The 18th June, 1812—The glory of
war, obliterates the disgrace of the day.
18. The American Fair.
Come haste to the Wedding.

VOLUNTEERS.
By the President—The Hon. Wm. R. King,
our faithful Representative in Congress—his
vote on the war question; and all others con-
nected with it, unquestionably prove his Am-
ericanism, and establish his claim to our sup-
port at the ensuing election.
By the Vice-President—Free trade and
Sailors' Rights—Courage to the heart, and
serve to the arm of him who defends them.
By Capt. Cowan, of the New Hanover Caval-
ry—The Tomb of Montgomery soon to be
decked with the Laurels of his Countrymen.
By H. Kelly, Esq.—The memory of Gen.
Greene, the Saviour of the Southern States.
By Col. Nixon—May the Sword of Justice,
now drawn in defence of our injured coun-
try, never be sheathed without honor.
By Capt. Hartman, of N. Hanover Artillery—
The war in which we are engaged—Let
us unite to maintain our liberty and indepen-
dence.

It is stated that in the late engagement
between the frigates United States and Ma-
cedonian, the firing on board the United
States was at one time so quick and uninter-
rupted, as to give her, from on board the
enemy's ship, the appearance of being actu-
ally on fire. On this supposition it is said
the crew of the Macedonian set up a Huzza,

power which was compelled to acknowledge
them in '82; and may he who refuses his
aid, have ten days notice to quit the country,
which not being complied with, let him have
a suit of American manufacture, such as was
used in '76.
By Lieut. Dudley, of do.—At this eventful
moment, may the love of our country silence
every local or party consideration; and we
at the call of our country promptly march to
the field of battle.
By Lieut. Wingate, of do.—The Plains of
Abraham and the walls of Quebec—where is
the American, animated by the pure spirit of
patriotism, who will refrain to mingle his
blood with Wolfe and Montgomery?
By Capt. Hobbs, of the Wilmington Militia—
May our efforts in the prosecution of an
unavoidable war, be crowned with success;
and America, again be resorted to as the asy-
lum of liberty.
By Lieut. Hall, of do.—The citizens of our
country—May they support their National
Rights with firmness, and not be misled by
misshroun patriots, who dissemblingly pro-
fess themselves the disciples of Washington.
By Lieut. Cowan, of the U. S. Army—Uni-
on—may it be preserved—perpetuated, it
is our last—best hope.
By A. Lazarus—Our gallant Volunteers—
may their patriotism be ever held in grateful
remembrance.
By John McColl—The brave but unfortu-
nate Gen. Winchester and his companions in
arms.
By John D. Jones—Our country's cause—
False to the arm that will not raise to defend
it.
By G. Holmes jun.—The Eagle of Freedom
—whether she flies o'er the ocean or o'er
the land—May she always claim full scope
for her wings.
By Jacob Levy—A speedy and an honora-
ble peace, or a perpetual war rather than
submission.
By the President—Thos. Cowan, the wor-
thy Captain of the New-Hanover Troop.

The following gentlemen have been
appointed Major-Generals of the Army
of the United States:
James Wilkinson, Wade Hampton,
Wm. H. Harrison, Aaron Ogden,
William B. Davis, Morgan Lewis.
We understand Wm. H. CRAWFORD, late
President of the Senate, is appointed Min-
ister to France, in place of Joel Barlow, dec.

DEATH OF JOEL BARLOW.
It is with regret that we announce to
our readers the decease of one to whom
his country has done honor, and who was
an honor to his country—we speak of
Joel Barlow, our Minister Plenipotentiary
& Envoy Extraordinary in France.—The
account of his lamented death
reached this city yesterday, in letters
from an authentic source in France.—
He breathed his last at a small town in
a few miles of Cracovia, on his return
from Wilna to Paris. His disorder was
an inflammation of the lungs, which at-
tacked him so suddenly and progressed
so rapidly, as to deprive him of the op-
portunity of arranging his private or
public affairs.
Whether we view him as the philan-
thropist, citizen, or statesman, we deeply
deplore his loss; but much more,
when we reflect on the injury his coun-
try may sustain from the loss of its re-
presentative in France at the present in-
teresting crisis of our relations with
that country.—Nat. Int.

Letters have been received at
the Department of War from General
Harrison as late as the 20th February.
He had advanced with his army to the
River Raisin, without meeting the en-
emy. He is probably in possession of
Malden before this.
Letters have been received from the
Petersburg Volunteers, who are with
Gen. Harrison dated at the foot of the
Miami Rapids, the 18th and 19th Feb.
which state that the army consists of be-
tween 4 and 5000 men; that they are
preparing to go against Malden, which
is about 40 miles distant, and that the
General assures them they shall be in
Malden in 18 days. The tents form a
hollow square, and the General and all
the Field Officers and the Petersburg
volunteers are in the centre. Their
next letters they expect to date from
Malden.
We have been favored with an ex-
tract of a letter from a gentleman in St.
Marys, to his friend in this city, dated
Feb. 27, from which we derive the fol-
lowing:
"On the evening of the 22d ult. Brig-
adier-General Floutnoy received an ex-
press from Camp Pinckney, stating
that the volunteers sent against the
Litchway or Seminole Indians had re-
turned after having completely defeated
them. Since then, I have conversed
with some of the volunteers. They
state, that they had three engagements,
killed 38 Indians, wounded many, and
took 7 prisoners; burnt 386 houses and
several thousand bushels of corn; took
400 horses and about the same number
of cattle. Our loss was only one killed
and 7 wounded." Savannah pap.

It appears from the paragraph below,
extracted from the Boston Gazette of
the 22d inst. that some unfortunate mis-
apprehension occurred between our go-
vernment and the enemy's Canadian gov-
ernment, in relation to the exchange
of Gen. Hull and other American pris-
oners.
GEN. HULL, NOT EXCHANGED.
"We have been favored with a late Mon-
teal paper, in which is contained an official
order of Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, of
Feb. 8th, denying the exchange of General
Hull, and the other officers and men, who
had been made prisoners at Detroit, Queens-

town, &c. as officially announced at Wash-
ington on the 18th Jan. last. His excellency
states, that the officers and crew of the Sa-
muel and Sarah, British transport, captured
by the Essex, were regularly exchanged for
the officers and crew of the Nautilus—and
not for Gen. Hull and his fellow captives—
that he still considers the latter as under
their parole of honor, and that should the
fate of war again place any of them at the
disposal of the British government, before a
regular and ratified exchange of them takes
place, they will be deemed to have broken
their parole, and to be thereby subject to all
the consequences sanctioned by the estab-
lished usages of war in the like cases."

A memorial, signed by nearly two
thousand naturalized citizens of Phila-
delphia and its vicinity, has been for-
warded to Congress, mentioning the
Proclamation of the British Prince Reg-
ent proscribing naturalized Americans—
stating, on the authority of the gallant
Col. Christie, that 30 of such Ameri-
cans, principally Irishmen, captured at
the battle of Queenstown, were refused to
be exchanged by the enemy; and
praying that Congress may vest in the
President plenary powers to retaliate
on the enemy's subjects for any natu-
ralized Americans whom they may treat
as traitors.

Letters from Captain Evans of the U.
S. frigate Chesapeake, to the Secretary
of the Navy mention, his having cap-
tured the English merchant ship Vol-
unteer bound to Brazil laden with Salt
and Dry Goods. Also, two days after-
wards another of the Brazil convoy, called
the Liverpool Hero, and after taking
out whatever was valuable scuttled her.
Capt. E writes—"there is another of
them in sight, and I am in hopes we
shall have her in the morning."

The Consuls of foreign powers resi-
den in the United States have been of-
ficially notified of the Blockade of the
Chesapeake.
LATEST FROM LISBON.
Savannah, March 2.
Last evening arrived the Portu-
guese brig Trig Coracvens, 40 days
from Lisbon. By which we have re-
ceived information, that a general ac-
tion has been fought on the frontiers
of Portugal, between a division of the
French army and the British com-
manded by Marshal Beresford, in
which the latter was mortally wound-
ed and lost 7000 of his choicest
troops—the French loss not known.

MARRIED.
In Greensboro', Guilford, on the 25d ult.
Dr. Wm. C. Chapman, to Miss Jane Clarke.
Near Murfreesboro', on the 27th ult. Mr.
Augustus C. Moore to Miss Mary Finney.
On the 23d ult. Mr. Sylvester Brown, mer-
chant of Newbern, to Miss Hannah Holiday,
daughter of Col. Holiday of Green County.
At Richmond, Va. Feb. 25th, Mr. Samuel
Scott, to Miss Elizabeth F. Seaton.
At Knoxville, Tenn. Feb. 19th. His Ex-
cellency Willie Blount, Governor of Tennessee,
to Mrs. Mary White.

DIED.
At Wilmington, on the 4th inst. in the 68th
year of her age, Mrs. Alice Heron. She was
the only surviving daughter of Rufus Mars-
den, one of the first settlers of that town, &
many years its Representative in Assembly.
On the 2d inst. Capt. Wm. Hunter of Wil-
mington.
At Nashville, T. Feb. 4, Maj. W. T. Lewis.
[COMMUNICATION]
On the 1st inst. Mrs. Persons, consort of
William* Person, Esq. of Warren. She had
long been lingering under the hand of afflic-
tion, previous to her dissolution, of a Pul-
monary disease, which she bore with Christian
fortitude. To do honor to the cause of jus-
tice and humanity, is a task far beyond the
competency of mortal man, and we can only
pay the last tribute of respect to departed
worth. Humanity—a strict adherence to
justice and neighborly kindness, were the
predominant principles which characterized
the private life of Mrs. Persons. To lavish
all the panegyrics and encomiums that can
be conjectured by man, upon the character
of our departed friend, would not do her
justice which she merits. Suffice it to say
that charity and philanthropy were blended
in her. She has left a loving husband and
five obedient and affectionate children to de-
plore her irreparable loss. The author must
drop a tear of sympathy with her friends and
relations by saying they have lost a relative
respected by all who had the pleasure of her
acquaintance.
*Erroneously printed Thomas in our last.

POSTSCRIPT.
Washington City, March 4th, 1813.
At 12 o'clock this day, JAMES MA-
DISON, the President of the U. States
elect, having attended at the Capitol
for the purpose of taking the Oath of
Office, delivered to the vast concourse
of people assembled on the occasion,
the following
SPEECH:
About to add the solemnity of an oath to
the obligations imposed by a second call to
the station, in which my country heretofore
placed me, I find, in the presence of this re-
spectable assembly, an opportunity of pub-
licly repeating my profound sense of so dis-
tinguished a confidence, and of the responsi-
bility united with it. The impressions on
me are strengthened by such an evidence,
that my faithful endeavors to discharge my
arduous duties have been favorably estimat-
ed; and by a consideration of the moment-
ous period at which the trust has been re-
newed. From the weight and magnitude
now belonging to it, I should be compelled

to shrink, if I had less reliance on the sup-
port of an enlightened and generous people,
and felt less deeply a conviction, that the
war with a powerful nation, which forms so
prominent a feature in our situation, is
stamped with that justice, which invites the
smiles of heaven on the means of conducting
it to a successful termination.
May we not cherish this sentiment, with-
out presumption, when we reflect on the char-
acters by which this war is distinguished?
It was not declared on the part of the U.
States, until it had been long made on them,
in reality, though not in name; until argu-
ments and expostulations had been exhaust-
ed; until a positive declaration had been re-
ceived, that the wrongs provoking it would
not be discontinued; nor until this last ap-
peal could no longer be delayed, without
breaking down the spirit of the nation, de-
stroying all confidence in itself and in its
political institutions; and either perpetuating
a state of disgraceful suffering, or regaining,
by more costly sacrifices and more severe
struggles, our lost rank and respect among
independent powers.
On the issue of the war we stake our na-
tional sovereignty on the high seas, and the
security of an important class of citizens,
whose occupations give the proper value to
those of every other class. Not to contend
for such a stake, is to surrender our equal-
ity with other powers, on the element com-
mon to all; and to violate the sacred title,
which every member of the society has to its
protection. I need not call into view the un-
lawfulness of the practice, by which our mar-
iners are forced, at the will of every cruiz-
ing officer, from their own vessels into for-
eign ones, nor paint the outrages insepar-
able from it. The proofs are in the records
of each successive administration of our gov-
ernment; and the cruel sufferings of that
portion of the American people have found
their way to every bosom not dead to the
sympathies of human nature.
As the war was just in its origin, and ne-
cessary and noble in its objects, we can re-
flect with a proud satisfaction, that, in carry-
ing it on, no principle of justice or honor, no
usage of civilized nations, no precept of
courtesy or humanity have been infringed.
The war has been waged on our part, with
scrupulous regard, to all these obligations,
and in a spirit of liberality which was never
surpassed.
How little has been the effect of this ex-
ample on the conduct of the enemy?
They have retained as prisoners of war
citizens of the United States, not liable to
be so considered under the usages of war.
They have refused to consider as pris-
oners of war, and threatened to punish as traitors
and deserters, persons emigrating with-
out restraint to the United States; incor-
porated by naturalization into our political
family, & fighting under the authority of their
adopted country, in open and honorable war,
for the maintenance of its rights and safety.
—Such is the avowed purpose of a govern-
ment, which is in the practice of naturaliz-
ing, by thousands, citizens of other coun-
tries, and not only of permitting but compel-
ling them to fight its battles against their na-
tive country.
They have not, it is true, taken into their
own hands the hatchet and the knife, devo-
ted to indiscriminate massacre; but they have
let loose the savages armed with these cruel
instruments—have allowed them into their
service, and carried them to battle by their
sides, eager to glut their savage thirst with
the blood of the vanquished, & to finish the
work of torture and death on maimed and
defenseless captives. And what was never
before seen, British commanders have ex-
orted victory over the unconquerable valor
of our troops, by presenting to the sympathy
of their chief awaiting massacre from their
savage associates.
And now we find them, in further com-
tempt of the modes of honorable warfare,
supplying the place of a conquering force, by
attempts to disorganize our political society,
to dismember our confederated Republic—
Happily, like others, these will recoil on the
authors; but they mark the degenerate
councils from which they emanate, and if
they did not belong to a series of unexam-
pled inconsistencies, might excite the greater
wonder, as proceeding from a government
which founded the very war in which it has
been so long engaged, on a charge against
the disorganizing and insurrectional policy
of its adversary.
To render the justice of the war on our
part the more conspicuous, the reluctance to
commence it was followed by the earliest &
strongest manifestations of a disposition to
great its progress. The sword was scarce-
ly out of the scabbard, before the enemy was
apprized of the reasonable terms on which it
would be re-sheathed. Still more precise
advances were repeated, and have been re-
ceived in a spirit forbidding every reliance,
not placed on the military resources of the
nation.
These resources are amply sufficient to
bring the war to an honorable issue. Our
nation is, in number, more than half that of
the British isles. It is composed of a brave,
a free, a virtuous and an intelligent people.
Our country abounds in the necessaries, the
arts and comforts of life. A general pros-
perity is visible in the public countenance. The
means employed by the British cabinet to
undermine it, have recoiled on themselves—
have given to our national families a more
rapid development; and, draining or di-
verting the precious metals from British
circulation and British vaults, have poured
them into those of the United States.
It is a propitious consideration, that an un-
avoidable war should have found this season-
able facility for the contributions required to
support it. When the public voice called
for war, all knew and still know, that with-
out them it could not be carried on, through
the period which it might last; and the pa-
triotism, the good sense, and the manly spir-
it of our fellow-citizens, are pledges for the
cheerfulness with which they will bear each
share of the common burden. To render
the war short, and its success sure, animated
and systematic exertions alone are necessary;
and the success of our arms now may
long preserve our country from the necessity
of another resort to them. Already have the
gallant exploits of our naval heroes proved
to the world our inherent capacity to main-
tain our rights on one element. If the repu-
tation of our arms has been thrown under
clouds on the other, presaging flashes of he-
roic enterprise assure us that nothing is
wanting to correspondent triumphs there al-
so, but the discipline and habits which are
in daily progress.

The bill prohibiting the export
of flour, &c. in foreign vessels, did not
pass the Senate.

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