

THE WAR.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Ship General Pike, Niagara River, 24th Sept. 1813.

Sir—After I had the honor of addressing you on the 13th, I continued to blockade the enemy until the 17th, when the wind blowing heavy from the westward, the enemy having run into Kingston, and knowing that he could not move from that place without a change of wind, I took the opportunity of running into Sacket's Harbor.

I remained but a few hours at the harbor, and left it at day light on the morning of the 18th, but did not arrive here until yesterday, owing to continued head winds, not having laid our course during the passage. On the 19th I saw the enemy's fleet near the False Ducks, but took no notice of him as I wished him to follow me up the Lake.

There is a report here, and generally believed, that Capt. Perry has captured the whole of the enemy's fleet on Lake Erie. If this should prove true in all its details, (and God grant that it may) he has immortalized himself and not disappointed the high expectations formed of his talents and bravery.

I have learnt from a source which can be depended upon, that we did the enemy much more injury in our encounter on the 11th than I had expected. I find that we killed Captain Mulcaster of the Royal George and a number of his men, and did considerable injury to that ship, as well as several of the other vessels. It was truly unfortunate that we could not have brought the enemy to a general action on that day, as I am confident that the victory would have been as complete as that upon Lake Erie. I, however, have the consolation to know that every exertion was used to bring him to close action. If we did not succeed it was not our fault.

I have the honor to be, &c. ISAAC CHAUNCEY. The Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Commodore D. H. Perry, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. schooner ANSEL, Put in Bay, Sept. 24th, 1813.

Sir—I have the honor to acquaint you that about twelve hundred troops were yesterday transported to a small island, distant about 4 leagues from Malden, notwithstanding it blew hard, with frequent squalls. This day although the weather is not settled, the squadron will again take over as many more. We only wait for favorable weather to make a final move. I need not assure you, sir, that every possible exertion will be made by the officers and men under my command to assist the advance of the army, and it affords me great pleasure to have it in my power to say, that the utmost harmony prevails between the army and navy.

I have the honor to be, &c. O. H. PERRY. The Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant John J. Yarnall to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. schooner LAWRENCE, Erie, 23d Sept. 1813.

Sir—I have the honor to announce to you my safe arrival here with the U. S. schooner Lawrence. She has on board all the sick and wounded of the squadron. I have made such arrangements as will contribute much to their relief. Died of the typhus fever, Richard Williams and Henry Vanpool, marines, during our passage from Put-in-Bay.

I have the honor to be, &c. JOHN J. YARNALL. The Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from Maj. Gen. Harrison to the Secretary of War, dated Head Quarters, Sand Island, Sept. 22, 1813.

"The greater part of the troops are here with me, and the whole will, I believe, be up by 12 o'clock. I shall proceed as far as the Middle Sister, in the course of to night and tomorrow, and in the following night get so near the enemy's coast as to land two or three miles below Malden by eight o'clock in the morning. These prospects may, however, be retarded by adverse winds—Com. Perry gives me every assistance in his power."

Burlington V. Oct. 5. Latest accounts from the Northern Army, are to Wednesday last. The army was then encamped at the Four Corners, (so called) Chatauge, forty miles west of Champlain.

Commodore McDonough, we understand has sent a challenge by a flag to Commodore Steele, the British Commander to come out and fight him.

The third Brigade of the northern division of the Militia of the State of Vermont arrived at this post on Saturday and Sunday last. On Wednesday the Brigade was reviewed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Some day the first and second regiments left town for Cumberland Head. The third regiment marched yesterday to join the Brigade.

On Sunday last, fifteen hundred Militia of the State of New York left Cumberland Head to join the Northern Army. Bur. Crat.

From the Norfolk Ledger, October 5. We have been favored with the following official documents, which ascertain the extent of the newly declared blockade.

H. B. M. ship Dragon, Chesapeake, Sept. 8, 1813.

Sir—I take the liberty to enclose, for your information, a copy of a proclamation of Admiral the right honorable Sir John Borslase Warren, Bart. K. B. & K. C. commander in chief, &c.

And I am to request you will have the goodness to make the said proclamation known to all whom it may concern.

I have the honor to be, &c. ROBERT BARRIE. Capt. and Senior Officer. The Spanish Consul at Norfolk.

By the right honorable Sir John Borslase Warren, Baronet, Knight of the Bath, Admiral of the Fleet, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels employed and to be employed in the River St. Lawrence, and along the coast of Nova Scotia, the Islands of St. John and Cape Breton, the Bay of Fundy, and about the Island of Bermuda or Somers' Islands, and in the West Indies, &c.

A PROCLAMATION, Bearing date the 26th May 1813.

Whereas, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has caused his pleasure to be signified to the right honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to direct that I should institute a strict and rigorous blockade of the ports and harbors of New-York, Charleston, Port-Royal, Savannah, and of the river Mississippi, in the United States, of America, and maintain and enforce the same according to the usages of war in similar cases: And likewise that the ministers of neutral powers should be duly notified that all the measures authorized by the law of nations will be adopted and exercised with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade; I do, therefore, hereby require and direct you to pay the utmost regard and attention to his royal highness the Prince Regent's command, as before mentioned, and by every means in your power to maintain and enforce the most strict and rigorous blockade of the ports of New-York, Charleston, Port-Royal, Savannah, and of the river Mississippi, in the United States of America, accordingly; and in pursuance of the powers in me vested, I do further declare, from the first of September, 1813, all the outlets from the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, connected by inland navigation with the port of Norfolk, the ports of Beaufort and Ocracoke, North Carolina, Cape Fear river, and George-Town, South-Carolina, and Sunbury and Darien in Georgia; in a state of strict and rigorous blockade.

Given under my hand, on board his majesty's ship San Domingo, Chesapeake, 1st September, 1813.

(Signed) JOHN BORSLASE WARREN. To the respective flag officers, captain commanders and commanding officers of his majesty's ships and vessels employed and to be employed on the American and West India stations, and all others whom it may concern.

By command of the Admiral. THOMAS FOX, Jr. Secretary.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. Army to the Sec. of War, dated

CHILICOTHE, Sept. 28, 1813.

"Altho' much has been said on the subject of the barbarities of the enemy to our countrymen, that the fortune of war have placed in their power, and which had been supported by proofs undeniable; still some even those hoped with the proud name of Americans, pretend to doubt the authenticity of their origin. I am, therefore, from a sense of duty to my country and my injured fellow brethren in arms, induced to make known to you a confirmation in part from the lips of a British officer now on his parole in this town, of the enormities committed on our soldiers at Raisin, and Miami, opposite Fort Meigs, by the Indians under the command of general Proctor. In conversation with him, he informed me that after the surrender of the Kentuckians under col Dudley at the Rapids of the Maime of the lakes, he was near general Proctor's tent when one of our unfortunate officers came up and asked the general where they were to be quartered? that Proctor imperiously ordered him off—that the officer retired but a few yards, when he was met by a small party of Indians and inhumanly murdered under the eye of Proctor.

Another instance he relates of a soldier that was taken during the last siege of fort Meigs by a party of Indians and conducted to the British general's camp painted black, (a mark they always affix to prisoners when sentence of death is pronounced on them), that some one of the officers (he thinks lieutenant-colonel Short, lately killed at Sandusky) went to their general to intercede for the poor captive; that he was ordered off, and severely reprimanded for interesting himself for a

damned Yankee? and that shortly after the prisoner was conducted and barbarously butchered in the face of the British army.

The same officer also relates a conversation that took place between Proctor and Tecumseh, in which the latter observed 'I conquer to save, and you to murder.'

Copy of a letter from Commodore Campbell to the Secretary of the Navy, dated St. Mary's, Sept. 18, 1813.

Sir—We had yesterday morning and night preceding, one of the most severe gales I have ever witnessed. It commenced about 6 P. M. at N. N. E. and veered to N. by W. when it blew with the greatest force and continued until about 1 A. M. at which time the tide, which had risen to an uncommon height ceased to flow, and for about one hour we were favored with a calm. About 2 o'clock the gale recommenced at S. W. and blew until day break with equal, indeed, I think, increased violence. Here the destruction commenced; every vessel in the harbor drove on shore or sunk at their moorings. Gun vessel No. 164, John R. Grayson, commander that had just returned from conveying troops to Beaufort, upset at anchor, and of 26 souls on board at the time she went down only six were saved. Mr. Grayson and two men reached the marsh on the Florida side, and with great difficulty supported themselves through the night and until 11 o'clock next day, when they were discovered and taken off. Mr. Lecompt, midshipman on board, and two men were taken off from an old wreck about two and a quarter miles down the river between this place and Point Peter, to which place they were taken. No. 161, in ordinary, lies sunk a little above the harbor. I am in hopes she will be got up. No. 62, the same which was reported as condemnable, which lay off the town, having on board the men attached to vessels in ordinary, sunk at her anchors, but fortunately no lives were lost. No. 160, 138, 62, and 165 are on shore above high water mark—they will be got off with little damage. The two former are in ordinary. No. 3, hospital vessel, parted her cables and drifted over a body of marsh about 3 miles, and is now on the Florida shore; I have sent her assistance and hope she will be got off. No. 168, John Hulburd, commander, lying off the south end of Cumberland, not being able to fetch into this river above Point Peter, run for the harbor of Ferdinandina, and anchored above the town, from which situation he was driven some miles over a marsh and is now on shore about 6 or 7 miles from this place with the loss of his mainmast. The Saucy Jack privateer, of Charleston, lying ready to sail, is now lying high and dry, on a marsh that must be at least 5 feet above the level of low tide. She draws 14 feet, seven being the common rise.

This town has suffered much: seven inhabited houses blown down, and several in frame—but no lives lost; much more fortunate than its neighboring town Ferdinandina, where, I am told by a gentleman just from that place, that 20 houses are blown down, every vessel in port drove on shore, except a Swedish brig, and a considerable amount of mercantile property destroyed.

I have the honor to be, &c. HUGH H. CAMPBELL.

Newport, Sept. 27. The capture of the Schooner High-flyer, of 5 guns, by Commodore Rodgers was very extraordinary. On making the schooner to the Southward of Nantucket Shoals, she hoisted the private British signal, which was answered by Com. Rodgers, and fortunately proved the private British signal for that day. Upon seeing this the High-flyer came immediately to him. Com. Rodgers ordered one of his officers to dress in a British uniform, and manned out a boat and boarded him. The Lieutenant of the schooner did not wait to be boarded, but manned his own boat and boarded the President, supposing the President to be a British frigate.

The British Lieut. was on board for some time before he discovered his mistake. The officer that boarded the schooner from the President, asked the officer left in charge of the schooner, for his private signals and instructions, which were immediately handed to him; by this stratagem, Com. Rodgers has obtained possession of the British Private Signals and Adm. Warren's Instructions. On examining Admiral Warren's Instructions, Com. Rodgers discovered the number of British squadrons stationed on the American coast—their force, and relative position—with pointed instructions to all of them if possible to capture the President.

AMERICAN PRIZES. 575 Brig —, from Lisbon for London laden with wool, rice and cotton, captured by the letter of marque schooner Gramus, of Baltimore, on her passage from France & burnt.

577, 578 Two small vessels captured by the privateer boat Terrible of Salem.

579 Schooner Lilly, from Port au Prince for London, captured by the letter of marque schooner Pilot of Baltimore, and given up after taking out some sugars, &c.

580 Brig Mary Ann, from St. Lucie for St. John's, N. B. laden with 180 puncheons of rum, and 147 hhd. molasses, captured by

the same and ransomed for 4000 dollars. 581 Brig —, captured by the letter of marque General Armstrong, on her passage to France, and burnt.

The cargo of the prize brig Ann, sent in to Newbern by the Seap Dragon is advertised for sale. It consists of 215 bales, 22 chests, 18 trunks, 43 casks, 2 boxes, 60 cases, 474 bundles and 22 crates of English goods.

By Wednesday's Mail.

The following articles were received in a letter from the Editors of the National Intelligencer on Wednesday evening, and immediately published in a handbill.

MALDEN & DETROIT OURS!

Washington City Oct. 9. Letters were this day received by the Secretary of War, from Gen. Harrison, dated Head-quarters, Malden, Sep. 27. The Gen. had that day landed about 3 miles below Malden, and took possession of the place about one hour afterwards. The enemy had evacuated the town, and previously destroyed every thing. 14 Indians were captured. Gen. H. intended pursuing the enemy the next day. They had retired to Sandwich.

A letter from Col. Smith, at Sandusky, dated Oct. 2, received this morning by the express, states that Gen. Harrison was in pursuit of the enemy.

From the Pittsburgh Mercury.

Cleveland, Oct. 1.

"By information just received, we learn that our army arrived in Malden on Monday last, but met with no opposition, as the enemy had evacuated and burnt the fort. Gen. Harrison was about to pursue them. It was stated there, though not generally believed, that the enemy were to make a stand at Sand-wich. They took up and destroyed all the bridges on their march. It was also stated that the enemy's force consisted of 700 British and 2000 Indians."

Cleveland, October 4.

"In my last of the 1st, inst.—I informed you of the landing of Gen. Harrison and the troops under his command, at Malden. In addition to the above, we learn by Captain Dobbin, of the schooner Ohio, who arrived yesterday from Detroit, our army marched for Detroit on the 28th September, and took possession of that place on the same day. The British had evacuated and burnt the fort, and citadel and all the public buildings. The friendly Indians took thirteen or fourteen of the savage enemy and brought them in. I have learned nothing further of importance. It is understood that our army will follow up the enemy. All the men had left Sandwith with the British army, leaving some women and children."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, At the Court-house, in Rutherfordton, on Monday the 13th of December next,

THE following Tracts of Land lying in the County of Rutherford, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to defray the Taxes due thereon for the year 1812, with the cost of advertising, &c.

66 Acres on the waters of Crooked Run, joining Valentine Kraiz, belonging to Lemuel Lemons, and not returned.

500 Acres, joining Richard Goode and others, belonging to Wm. McGown, not returned.

135 Acres on Brushy Creek, belonging to Joseph Henderson.

JOHN H. ALLEY, Shff. Sep. 20.

NOTICE.

BY the decease of Robert Vivion Somervell, late of Grayville County, North-Carolina, an infant, certain Property which, had he lived, would in time have been his, hath descended to other persons. Those persons desirous of making a satisfactory and honorable arrangement of his affairs, request all persons who were indebted to him to come forward and give bond and security, or make payment, as soon as possible; and all to whom he was fairly indebted, to present their accounts to the Subscriber, properly substantiated, before the second day of January next. On that day, it is desired that all parties who deem their presence necessary, will attend at the house of the Subscriber, in order that a final arrangement may be made.

JOHN SOMERVELL, Agent for the Legatee.

Mecklenburgh County, Virg. Sep. 18, 1811.

EXAMINATION.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

A Public Examination of the Students of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the 2d of November, and end on the 10th. A number of interesting Oration's will be delivered during the occasion. Parents, Guardians, and others, who take an interest in Literary Exhibitions, are respectfully solicited to attend. No Student (except in a special case) can be dismissed until the whole business be brought to a close. WM. HILL, Sec. Oct. 6.

Revenue Office, August. Public Notice is hereby given.

In pursuance of the Act of Congress, passed on the second day of August last, entitled "An Act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers and certain companies, on notes, bonds and obligations, discounted by bank, bankers and certain companies, and on bills of exchange and after the last day of December next," there will be levied, collected and paid, throughout the United States, the several Stamp Duties following, viz:

For every skin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments of writing following, to-wit: On any promissory note or notes payable either to bearer or order, issued by any of the banks or companies who issue and discount notes, bonds or obligations, either incorporated or not incorporated, which now are or may hereafter be established in the United States, or by any banker or bankers, (in case such company, banker or bankers, shall not agree with the Secretary of the Treasury to an annual commission, in lieu of such duties, of one and a half per centum on the amount of their annual dividends) according to the following scale, viz.

If not exceeding one dollar, one cent. If above one dollar, and not exceeding two dollars, two cents. If above two and not exceeding three dollars, three cents. If above three and not exceeding five dollars, five cents. If above five and not exceeding ten dollars, ten cents. If above ten and not exceeding twenty dollars, twenty cents. If above twenty and not exceeding fifty dollars, fifty cents. If above fifty and not exceeding one hundred dollars, one dollar.

If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars, five dollars. If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, ten dollars. If above one thousand dollars, fifty dollars.

On any bond, obligation or promissory note or notes not issued by any bank, company or banker, as aforesaid, discounted by any such bank, company or banker, and on any foreign or inland bill or bills of exchange above fifty dollars, and having one or more endorser's, according to the following scale:

If not exceeding one hundred dollars, five cents. If above one hundred and not exceeding two hundred dollars, ten cents. If above two hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars, twenty five cents.

If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, fifty cents. If above one thousand and not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, seventy five cents. If above fifteen hundred and not exceeding two thousand dollars, one dollar.

If above two thousand and not exceeding three thousand dollars, one dollar and fifty cents. If above three thousand and not exceeding four thousand dollars, two dollars.

If above four thousand and not exceeding five thousand dollars, two dollars and fifty cents. If above five thousand and not exceeding seven thousand dollars, three dollars and fifty cents.

If above seven thousand and not exceeding eight thousand dollars, four dollars. If above eight thousand dollars, five dollars.

All which said Stamps have for their legend, the duty as above specified, with the device of an Eagle bearing a shield.

All Treasury, or other notes, issued for the use or benefit of the United States, in pursuance of any act of Congress, or drafts or bills drawn by the Treasurer of the United States, or checks payable at sight upon any bank, company or banker, are exempted from duty, and are not required to be stamped; and no duty is charged on a second or other copy of a set of exchange.

When any person shall deposit any vellum, parchment or paper, at the office of a Collector, accompanying the same with a list specifying the number and denomination of the stamps which are to be there-to affixed, it will be the duty of the Collector to transmit the same to the office of Commissioner of Revenue, where such paper, parchment & vellum will be properly marked or stamped, and forthwith sent back to the collector, who will deliver the same, pursuant to the order of the person from whom it was received.

Stamps on paper will be transmitted from this office to the collectors, who will deliver the same, on the payment of the duty, to the person applying therefor. In case of stamps required on vellum or parchment, the vellum or parchment must invariably be transmitted, through a collector, to this office, whence it will be returned stamped to the collector, subject, on the payment of the duty, to the order of the person from whom it was received.

Any person, other than an officer employed in collecting the revenue of the United States, who shall apply to a collector at his office for the purchase at one time of a quantity of stamped vellum, parchment or paper, the duties on which shall amount to ten dollars or upwards, shall receive from him such quantity of vellum, parchment or paper on said person paying down the amount of said duties, after deducting therefrom seven and one half per centum thereon.

Given under my hand at Washington, the day and year above mentioned: SAMUEL H. SMITH, Commissioner of the Revenue.

Fresh Medicines.

DOCTOR ROBINSON has just received at his Medical Store, Haystreet, Fayetteville, a large supply of Fresh Medicines, which he will sell upon as reasonable terms as the present embarrassed state of Commerce will permit. He has a small supply of Gold Leaf and a few articles of Paint. He intends shortly to attempt the Manufacture of Aquafortis and Nitric Acid. Sep. 14.