

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia.) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1812.

[No. 235.]

From the Albany Gazette of Thursday last.

Since our paper was at press, we have been furnished with the following proclamation of the British general Brock, by which it appears that in addition to the fall of Detroit, and the loss of the American army at that post, a cession was made to the British government of the whole territory of Michigan, in the capitulation entered into by general Hull.

PROCLAMATION.
By Isaac Brock, esq. major general commanding his majesty's forces in the province of Upper Canada.

WHEREAS the territory of Michigan was this day, by capitulation, ceded to the arms of his Britannic majesty, without any other condition than the protection of private property; and wishing to give an early proof of the moderation and justice of the government, I do hereby announce to all the inhabitants of the said territory, that the laws heretofore in existence shall continue in force until his majesty's pleasure be known, or so long as the peace and safety of the said territory will admit thereof. And I do hereby also declare and make known to the said inhabitants that they shall be protected in the full exercise and enjoyment of their religion, of which all persons, both civil and military, will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

All persons having in their possession, or having any knowledge of any public property, shall forthwith deliver up the same, or give notice thereof to the officer commanding, or lieutenant-colonel Nichols, who are hereby authorized to receive and give proper receipts for the same.

Officers of the militia will be held responsible that all arms in possession of the militia men be immediately delivered up: and all individuals whatever, who have in their possession arms of any kind, will deliver them up without delay. Given under my hand, at Detroit, this 16th day of August, 1812, and in the 52d year of his majesty's reign.

(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, Major General
A true copy,
J. MACDONELL, Lt. Col. Mills, A. D. C.

PARIS (K.) Aug. 29.

A young gentleman of undoubted veracity, Mr. March—just arrived at this place from Piqua—has politely favored us with the following letter from Mr. S. Ruddle—the authenticity of which he confirms:

Bad news from Fort Wayne.

Two expresses from Fort Wayne, bring information to this place (Piqua) that captain Wells, hearing that general Hull had advised captain Heald, the commandant at Fort Chicago, to evacuate his fort, went from Fort Wayne to Chicago, with white man and about 30 or 40 Miami Indians, in order to escort the garrison in. That the day after he arrived there, a great number of Indians being present, a council was held, at which all the public goods were distributed. In the evening of the same day, dispatches arrived from Malden to the Indians, stating that all the tribes had joined the British—that Detroit had fallen into their hands, and exhorting them to drink the blood of our people. The next morning the 15th inst. captains Wells and Heald, with the force of the garrison and their women and children amounting to about 100, started for Fort Wayne—when they were attacked about half a mile from Chicago, by nearly six hundred Indians who massacred them all! only a few Miami Indians escaped to tell the news. Several of their chiefs were killed.

A number of friendly Indians are on their way to this place to claim protection from our government. About 700 are here who manifest every friendly disposition to our people: they are fearful for their own safety.

I have endeavored to find out their minds, and to set them right and shall continue so to do.

From the public's faithful servant,
STEPHEN RUDDLELL.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a note of hand for the payment of \$9 dollars, given by the subscriber to Robert M'Clure, about 14 or 15 years ago, in part payment for a tract of land, purchased of said M'Clure, as I am determined not to pay it until a good title is given for the land.

Wm. M'CAUGHTRY,
September 11, 1812.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received and is now opening for sale a handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries and Queen's Ware,

which will make his former assortment complete—All of which were purchased low for cash, and will be sold low for the same, or in exchange for country produce at the market prices. A short credit will be given to punctual customers as usual.

A few tickets warranted undrawn, in the Vaccine Lottery, may be had of the subscriber if immediately applied for, as all unsold tickets will be returned to the managers on the first of October, 1812. Present price of tickets 8 dollars, and will advance higher in a few days.

CHARLES STRIDER,
Buckles Town, Sept. 4.

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber, are again requested to come forward and settle the same as no further indulgence can be given.

Ten Dollars Reward.

I will give the above reward to any person who will inform me who the persons were, who trespassed upon my land, during my late absence from home, and cut down two bee-trees, so that the offenders may be brought to justice.—And in consequence of this and other daring and lawless trespasses, I do hereby forwarn and forbid all persons from passing through, or entering upon my Farm, under any pretence whatsoever, being determined to punish all such to the extent of the law.

H. S. TURNER,
September 4th.

NEW FANCY GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from Philadelphia, and opening at their store in Shepherd's-Town, in addition to their April purchases, a variety of Fancy Articles, among which are:

Super undressed and dressed prints, Chintzes and Gingham, Superfine Cambric and Cambric Jaconet Muslins,
Laced Mull & Spider Cambric do. Figured and plain Leno do. Italian Silks and Crapes, Fugured Gauze,
Black and white Parasenets, White, green and pink Sarsenets, Lavantine, Damask and other Fancy Silk Shawls,
Silk and Kid extra and short Gloves, Silk and Cotton Hose,
Satin, Lustrating and fringed Mantua RIBBONS,
Chenilles, Silk Cords, Silk Buttons and Artificial Flowers,
Silk & Straw Bonnets, some dressed, London dressed Kid and Morocco Shoes,
Philadelphia particular made ditto. Common Morocco ditto. Misses and Children's ditto.

ALSO
Men's and Women's, Boys' and Girls' Leather Shoes, all fully assorted, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, Boot Cords, and black, yellow and red Morocco Skins,
China, Queen's and Glass Wares, Drugs and Patent Medicines, Benjamin James Harris's best Chewing Tobacco,
Groceries and Liquors well assorted and as usual genuine.

A fresh supply of Domestic Goods, Ticklingburgs, Osnaburgs, Sheetings and Ducks, Coarse Muslins, and many other useful and necessary articles, which are submitted to the inspection of the public.

JAMES BROWN, & Co.,
Shepherd's-Town, July 10, 1812. if

REMOVAL.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Joseph M'Cartney, next door to Henry Isler's saddler's shop, where he intends carrying on the BLUE DYEING and COVERLET WEAVING in all its various branches.—Those wishing to favor him with their custom may depend upon every attention being paid and the charges reasonable.—Thanking a generous public for past favors, and hopes a continuance of the same.

JOHN LEMON,
Charlestown, Aug. 7. 3m.

BLANK BOOKS

For Sale at this Office.

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 23rd of September, being court day at Charlestown, the full bred stud horse ARAD. He is an elegant bay, handsomely marked, and fully 16 hands high. He is eight years old, and got by the imported horse Bedford, out of a mare by the imported horse Shark—her pedigree, well authenticated, is traced through a long succession of the very first horses. He will be offered on a credit of one, two and three years. The payments to be well secured.

JOHN YATES,
Sept. 11.

Rifle Powder.

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of best rifle and rock powder, which is offered on moderate terms.

ANN FRAME,
Charlestown, Sept. 11.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Man, about 28 years old, well acquainted with farming, and is also a good waterer. For particulars inquire of the printer, or of Mr. Henry Haines, Charlestown, August 28.

BLANKETS,

Flannels, baizes, coatings, cloths, cassimeres, velvets, cordis, vesting, black bombasets, women's fine cotton hose, men's ditto, cambric muslins, calicoes, leno and fancy muslins, Irish linens, Queen's ware, &c. &c. are selling at prices that will please the best judges.

JAMES S. LANE,
Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 28.

Take Notice.

Having received great injury from persons passing through my fields and meadow grounds, plundering my orchard and destroying my fruit trees, I hereby caution the public against repetition of the like practices, as I am determined to prosecute every person who may so offend in future.

TH. HAMMOND,
August 28.

Darkeville Factory.

THE subscriber informs the public that he is now ready to dress cloth at his fulling mill adjoining Bucklestown, he has an excellent dye in his employ who will engage to dye in any colour, that it will stand, and he will endeavour to dress cloth in a satisfactory manner to all who employ him. He will receive and return cloth at the following places, viz. at John Eats's store, Smithfield, Robert Worthington's store, Shepherd's-Town, and at William Kerney's at the cross roads, five miles from Shepherd's-Town, where he will punctually attend every ten days or two weeks.

P. S. He will also continue to card wool until the middle of October.

JONA. WICKERSHAM,
August 28.

PRIME LEATHER

Of every description just finished and now ready for sale.

Also, on hand a few large nice Hog Skins, suitable for saddle seats, Morocco skins, boot legs of all kinds, fair tops, shoe thread, shoe knives, rubbers, awl blades, tacks, &c. &c.

Also, well seasoned flooring, weatherboarding and fencing PLANK, fit for immediate use.

Wrought and cut NAILS of all sizes, &c.

JAMES S. LANE,
Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 7.

For Sale,

A stout healthy negro man, about 28 years of age—he is a pretty good shoemaker, and understands every part of labour necessary on a plantation.—He is offered for sale because he absconded from his master. For further information inquire at this office.

July 31.

Feathers Wanted.

The highest price will be given for a quantity of new feathers. Inquire of the printer.

September 4.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

6500 lbs. COFFEE.

The subscribers have on hand the following articles:

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Loaf & Brown Sugars,

6500 lbs. Coffee,

Fresh Peas, Rice, Molasses, and almost every other article in the Grocery line, also, China, Glass, Queen's Stone, Tin and Wooden wares, Castings, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Ovens and Skillets.

Likewise,

50 barrels of good WHISKEY, and a few barrels of APPLE BRANDY, with a general assortment of other Liquors,
Cradling and Grass Scythes, English and German Whetstones, Hugh Long's Suckles, Herrings by the barrel, Men's strong Leather Shoes,

Together with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

many of which have just been received and are now opening, and they feel no hesitation in saying that there are very few assortments that exceed theirs, all of which they are determined to sell on as low terms as any Goods this side the Blue Ridge, for ready money, or on a credit to punctual customers.

WORTHINGTON, COOKS, & Co.
Shepherd's-Town, June 4.

THE subscribers have for sale, at their store in Shepherd's-Town, the following valuable Medicines, viz.

M. galsin, Columbus Root, Gintian ditto, Castor Oil, Orange Peel, Refined Camphor, Sugar Lead, Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills, Pearl Barley, Let's genuine ditto, Red Bark, Colomel, Yellow Ditto, Jalap, Pariporic, ALSO, Windsor Soap, Red and Black Ink, Powders, Indigo, proved better, Nutmegs, Clove, Race, Cinna'mo, Anotto, Liguorice Hall, Camomile Flowers,

JAMES BROWN, & Co.
Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 14.

Worthington, Cooks, and Co.

Have for sale the following books, viz

Family Bibles, Stephen's War, P. rent's Friend, Wesley's Sermons, Despon's Voyages, History of Ireland, D. G. G. ditto, Revolutionary Placards, S. uen's ditto, Forsyth on Fruit-trees, Christian Research in Asia, Forsyth on France, Rise and Progress in Religion, Spiritual Treasury, Practical Piety, Primitives great Interest, Walk of Faith, Triumph of Faith, Reign of Grace, Scott's Essays, Holy War, Ancient Incarnations, Harvey's Meditations, Confession of Faith, Devout Exercises, Fisher on the Prophecies, Gaillon's Collections, Hall's Analogy, Serious calls to the converted, Glaz's Hymns, Guide & Range, Simpson's Plea, Smith's Essays, Pilgrim's Progress, D. K. and Pany on Inspiration, Thornton Abbey, HIVE, W. W. Palms and Hymns, Wesley's Hymns, Life of Washington, Key, Exercises, Grammar, Scott's Lessons, English's Speaker, Young Man's Companion, Fisher's Companion, American Guide, Gaugh's Arithmetic,

Modern of Griseled, S. H. Controul, Prince Eugene, Titles of Fashionable Life, Corinna, Refusal, Vicar of Wakefield, American Lady, Cowper's Task, Campbell's Poems, W. B. Scott's Poems, Burns' Poems, Thompson's Seasons, Solitude Sweetened, History of America, Morse's Geography, American Notes, Natural History, G. S. S. Journal, Walker's Dictionary, Murray's Introduction, Key, Exercises, Grammar, Scott's Lessons, English's Speaker, Young Man's Companion, Fisher's Companion, American Guide, Gaugh's Arithmetic,

Believe all the boasts we will tell you. Believe it, however it may astonish you, as much as if told you by one of us. Even a c— is talked of by the

The bearer will fill the vacancy."

The doubtful fate of this letter rendered it necessary to use circumspection in its details, and therefore these blanks were left. The word 'capitulation' will fill the first, and 'commanding general' the other. As no enemy was near us, and as the superiority of our force was manifest, we could see no necessity for capitulating, nor any propriety in alluding to it. We therefore determined in the last resort to incur the responsibility of divesting the general of his command. This plan was eventually prevented by two of the commanding officers of regiments being ordered upon detachments.

On the 12th, the British took a position opposite to Detroit, and began to throw up works. During that and the two following days, they pursued their object without interruption, and established a battery for two 18 pounders and an 8 inch howitzer. A boat was sent on the evening of the 14th, a detachment of 350 men from the regiment, commanded by col. M'Arthur and myself, to escort the provisions, which had some time remained there protected by a party under the command of capt. Brush.

On Saturday the 15th, about 1 o'clock, a flag of truce arrived from Sandwich, bearing a summons from gen. Brock, for the surrender of the town and fort of Detroit, stating, he could no longer resist in the face of the savages. To this an immediate and spirited refusal was returned. About 1 o'clock their batteries began to play upon the town. The fire was returned and continued without interruption and with little effect till dark. Their shells were thrown till eleven o'clock.

At day light, the firing on both sides recommenced; but the same time the enemy began to retreat, and at the approach of three o'clock, below Detroit, retreated by their arms-d vessels. Between 6 and 7 o'clock, they had effected their landing, and immediately took up their line of march. They moved in a close column of platoons, twelve in front, upon the bank of the river. The fourth regiment was stationed in the fort; the Ohio volunteers and a part of the Michigan militia, behind some pickets, in a situation in which the whole flank of the enemy would have been exposed. The residue of the Michigan militia were in the upper part of the town to resist the incursions of the savages. Two 24 pounders loaded with grape-shot, were posted upon a commanding eminence, ready to sweep the advancing column. In this situation, the superiority of our position was apparent, and our troops, in the eager expectation of victory, awaited the approach of the enemy. Not a sigh of discontent broke upon the ear; not a sign of cowardice met the eye. Every man expected a proud day for his country, and each was anxious that his individual exertion should contribute to the general result.

When the head of their column arrived within about five hundred yards of our line, orders were received from general Hull for the whole to retreat to the fort, and for the 24 pounders not to open upon the enemy.

One universal burst of indignation was apparent upon the receipt of this order. Those, whose conviction was the deliberate result of a dispassionate examination of past events, saw the folly and impropriety of crowding 1100 men into a little work, which 300 could fully man, and into which the shot and shells of the enemy were falling. The fort was in this manner filled; the men were directed to stack their arms, and scarcely was an opportunity afforded of moving. Shortly after a white flag was hung out upon the walls. A British officer rode up to enquire the cause. A communication passed between the commanding general, which ended in the capitulation submitted to you. In entering into this capitulation, the general took counsel from his own feelings only. Not an officer was consulted. Not one anticipated a surrender, till he saw the white flag displayed. Even the women were indignant at so shameful a degradation of the American character, and all felt as they should have felt, but he who held in his hands the reins of authority.

Our morning report had that morning made our effective present fit for duty 1050, without including the detachment before alluded to, and without including 300 of the Michigan militia on duty. About dark on Saturday evening the detachment sent to escort the provisions, received orders from gen. Hull to retreat with much expedition as possible. About ten o'clock the next day they arrived within sight of Detroit. Had a firing been heard, or any resistance visible, they would have immediately advanced and attacked the rear of the enemy. The situation in which this detachment was placed, although the result of accident, was the best for annoying the enemy and cutting off his retreat that could have been selected. With his raw troops encircled between two fires and no hopes of success, it is hard to say, that very few would have escaped.

I have been informed by col. Findley, who saw the return of the quarter-master general the day after the surrender, that their whole force of every description, white, red and black, was 1000. They had twenty five platoons of twelve in platoons of men dressed in uniform. Many of these were either Canadian militia. The rest of their militia increased their white force to about seven hundred men. The number of their Indians could not be ascertained with any degree of precision, not many were visible. And in the event of an attack upon the town and fort, it was a species of force which could have afforded no material advantage to the enemy.

In endeavoring to appreciate the motives and to investigate the causes which led to an event so unexpected and dishonorable, it is impossible to find any solution in the relative strength of the contending parties, or in the measures of resistance in our power. That we were far superior to the enemy; that upon any ordinary principles of calculation we would have defeated them, the wounded and indignant feelings of every man there would testify.

A few days before the surrender, I was informed by general Hull, we had 400 rounds of 24 pound shot fixed, and about 100,000 cartridges made. We surrendered with the fort 40 barrels of powder and 2500 stand of arms.

The state of our provisions has not been generally understood. On the day of the surrender we had fifteen days of provision of every kind on hand. Of most there was plenty in the country, and arrangements had been made for purchasing and grinding the flour. It was calculated we could readily procure three months' provisions, independent of 150 barrels flour, 300 head of cattle which had been forwarded from the state of Ohio, and which remained at the river Raisin under capt. Brush, within reach of the army.

But had we been totally destitute of provisions, our duty and our interest undoubtedly was to fight. The enemy invited us to meet him in the field.

LETTER

Of Col. Cass, of the army late under the command of Brig. General Wm. Hull, to the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10th, 1812.

Sir, Having been ordered on to this place by col. M'Arthur, for the purpose of communicating to the government such particulars respecting the expedition lately commanded by brig. gen. Hull, and its disastrous result, as might enable them correctly to appreciate the conduct of the floors and army, and to develop the causes which produced so foul a stain upon the national character, I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following statement:

When the forces landed in Canada, they landed with the hope of conquest. No enemy appeared within view of us, and had an immediate and vigorous attack been made upon Malden, it would doubtless have fallen an easy victory. I know gen. Hull afterwards declared he regretted this attack had not been made, and he had every reason to believe success would have crowned his efforts. The reason given for delaying our operations, was to mount our heavy cannon, and to afford to the Canadian militia time and opportunity to quit an obnoxious service. In the course of two weeks, the number of their militia who were recruited had decreased by desertion from six hundred to one hundred men; and, in the course of three weeks, the cannon were mounted, the ammunition fixed, and every preparation made for an immediate investment of the fort. At a council, at which were present all the field officers, and which was held two days before our preparations were completed, it was unanimously agreed to make an immediate attempt to accomplish the object of the expedition. If by waiting two days we could have the service of our heavy artillery, it was agreed to wait; if not, it was determined to go without it, and to attempt the place by storm. This opinion appeared to correspond with the views of the general, and the day was appointed for commencing our march. He declared to me, that he considered himself pledged to lead the army to Malden. The ammunition was placed in the waggon; the cannon were embarked on board the floating batteries, and every requisite article was prepared. The spirit and zeal, the ardor and animation displayed by the officers and men on leaving the camp, accomplished their wishes, was a sure and sacred pledge, that in the hour of trial they would not be found wanting in their duty to their country and themselves. But a change of measures, in opposition to the wish and opinion of all the officers, was adopted by the general. The plan of attacking Malden was abandoned, and instead of acting offensively, we broke up our camp, evacuated Canada, and recrossed the river in the night, without even the shadow of an enemy's fire upon us. We left to the mercy of the enemy the militia in Canada, who had joined us, and the protection we afforded them was but a passport to vengeance. This fatal and unaccountable step disgraced the troops, and destroyed the little confidence which a series of timely, resolute and judicious measures had left in the commanding officer.

About the tenth of August, the enemy received a reinforcement of four hundred men. On the 12th, the commanding officers of three of the regiments (the fourth was absent) were informed through a medium which admitted of no doubt, that the general had stated, that a capitulation would be necessary. They on the same day addressed to gen. Meigs of Ohio, a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"Believe all the boasts we will tell you. Believe it, however it may astonish you, as much as if told you by one of us. Even a c— is talked of by the

The bearer will fill the vacancy."

The doubtful fate of this letter rendered it necessary to use circumspection in its details, and therefore these blanks were left. The word 'capitulation' will fill the first, and 'commanding general' the other. As no enemy was near us, and as the superiority of our force was manifest, we could see no necessity for capitulating, nor any propriety in alluding to it. We therefore determined in the last resort to incur the responsibility of divesting the general of his command. This plan was eventually prevented by two of the commanding officers of regiments being ordered upon detachments.

On the 12th, the British took a position opposite to Detroit, and began to throw up works. During that and the two following days, they pursued their object without interruption, and established a battery for two 18 pounders and an 8 inch howitzer. A boat was sent on the evening of the 14th, a detachment of 350 men from the regiment, commanded by col. M'Arthur and myself, to escort the provisions, which had some time remained there protected by a party under the command of capt. Brush.

On Saturday the 15th, about 1 o'clock, a flag of truce arrived from Sandwich, bearing a summons from gen. Brock, for the surrender of the town and fort of Detroit, stating, he could no longer resist in the face of the savages. To this an immediate and spirited refusal was returned. About 1 o'clock their batteries began to play upon the town. The fire was returned and continued without interruption and with little effect till dark. Their shells were thrown till eleven o'clock.

At day light, the firing on both sides recommenced; but the same time the enemy began to retreat, and at the approach of three o'clock, below Detroit, retreated by their arms-d vessels. Between 6 and 7 o'clock, they had effected their landing, and immediately took up their line of march. They moved in a close column of platoons, twelve in front, upon the bank of the river. The fourth regiment was stationed in the fort; the Ohio volunteers and a part of the Michigan militia, behind some pickets, in a situation in which the whole flank of the enemy would have been exposed. The residue of the Michigan militia were in the upper part of the town to resist the incursions of the savages. Two 24 pounders loaded with grape-shot, were posted upon a commanding eminence, ready to sweep the advancing column. In this situation, the superiority of our position was apparent, and our troops, in the eager expectation of victory, awaited the approach of the enemy. Not a sigh of discontent broke upon the ear; not a sign of cowardice met the eye. Every man expected a proud day for his country, and each was anxious that his individual exertion should contribute to the general result.

When the head of their column arrived within about five hundred yards of our line, orders were received from general Hull for the whole to retreat to the fort, and for the 24 pounders not to open upon the enemy.

One universal burst of indignation was apparent upon the receipt of this order. Those, whose conviction was the deliberate result of a dispassionate examination of past events, saw the folly and impropriety of crowding 1100 men into a little work, which 300 could fully man, and into which the shot and shells of the enemy were falling. The fort was in this manner filled; the men were directed to stack their arms, and scarcely was an opportunity afforded of moving. Shortly after a white flag was hung out upon the walls. A British officer rode up to enquire the cause. A communication passed between the commanding general, which ended in the capitulation submitted to you. In entering into this capitulation, the general took counsel from his own feelings only. Not an officer was consulted. Not one anticipated a surrender, till he saw the white flag displayed. Even the women were indignant at so shameful a degradation of the American character, and all felt as they should have felt, but he who held in his hands the reins of authority.

By defeating him, the whole country would have been open to us, and the object of our expedition gloriously and successfully obtained. If we had been defeated, we had nothing to do but to retreat to the fort, and make the best defence which circumstances and our situation rendered practicable. But basely to surrender without firing a gun, tamely to submit without raising a bayonet, disgracefully to pass in review before an enemy as inferior in the quality as in the number of his forces, were circumstances which excited feelings of indignation more easily felt than described. To see the whole of our men flushed with the hope of victory, eagerly awaiting the approaching contest, to see them afterwards dispirited, helpless and desponding, at least 600 shedding tears, because they were not allowed to meet their country's foe, and to fight their country's battles, excited sensations which no American has ever before had cause to feel, and which, I trust in God, will never again be felt, while one man remains to defend the standard of the Union.

I am expressly authorized to state, that col. M'Arthur and col. Findley and lieutenant Miller viewed this transaction in the light which I do. They know and feel, that no circumstance in our situation, none in that of the enemy, can excuse a capitulation so dishonorable and unjustifiable. This too is the universal sentiment among the troops; and I shall be surprised to learn that there is one man who thinks it was necessary to sheath his sword, or to lay down his musket.

I was informed by general Hull the morning after the capitulation, that the British forces consisted of 1800 regulars, and that he surrendered to prevent the effusion of human blood. That magnified their regular force nearly five fold, there can be no doubt. Whether the philanthropist regarded as assigned by him is a sufficient justification for surrendering a fortified town, an army and a territory, is for the government to determine. Confident I am, that had the courage and conduct of the general been equal to the spirit and zeal of the troops, the event would have been brilliant and successful as it now is disastrous and dishonorable.

Very respectfully, sir,
I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS, Col. 2d Regt. Ohio Vol. The hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS, Secretary of War.

GEN. HULL'S DESPATCH.

Washington City, Sept. 19.
Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Lieut. ANDERSON, of the United States army, reached this city, bearer of despatches from Brigadier General WILLIAM HULL, to the Department of War, of which the following copies have been obtained for publication:

Montreal, 8th Sept. 1812.
SIR—The inclosed despatch was prepared on my arrival at Fort George, and it was my intention to have forwarded it from that place by major Witherell, of the Michigan volunteers. I made application to the commanding officer at that post, and was refused; he stating that he was not authorized, and general Brock was then at York.—We were immediately embarked for this place, and major Witherell obtained liberty at Kingston to go home on parole.

This is the first opportunity I have had to forward the despatches. The fourth United States' regiment is destined for Quebec, with a part of the first. The whole consist of a little over three hundred.

Sir George Prevost, without any request on my part, has offered to take my parole, and permit me to proceed to the states.

Lieut. Anderson, of the eighth regiment, is the bearer of my despatches. He was formerly a Lieut. in the Artillery; and resigned his commission on account of being appointed Marshal of the Territory of Michigan. During the campaign he has had a command in the Artillery; and I recommend him to you as a valuable officer.

He is particularly acquainted with the state of things previous and at the time when the capitulation took place. He will be able to give you correct information on any points, about which you may think proper to enquire.

I am very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
W. HULL.

Hon. W. Eustis, Secretary of the Department of War.

Fort George, August 26, 1812.

SIR—Enclosed are the articles of capitulation, by which the Fort of Detroit has been surrendered to Major

General Brock, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces in Upper Canada, and by which the troops have become prisoners of war. My situation at present forbids me from detailing the particular causes which have led to this unfortunate event. I will, however, generally observe, that after the surrender of Michilimackinac, almost every tribe and nation of Indians, excepting a part of the Miamies and Delaware, north from beyond Lake Superior, west from beyond the Mississippi, south from the Ohio and Wash-bash, and east from every part of Upper Canada, and from all the intermediate country, joined in open hostility, under the British standard, against the army I commanded, contrary to the most solemn assurances of a large portion of them to remain neutral; even the Ottawa Chiefs from Arbrecoch, who formed the delegation to Washington the last summer, in whose friendship I know you had great confidence, are among the hostile tribes, and several of them distinguished leaders. Among the vast number of chiefs who led the hostile bands Tecumseh, Marpot, Logan, Walk-in-the-water, Split-Log, &c. are considered the principals. This numerous assemblage of savages, under the entire influence and direction of the British commander, enabled

and scalping knife. There being now a vast number of Indians at the British post, they were sent to the river Huron, Brownstown, and Maguago to intercept my communication. To open this communication, I detached major Vanhorne of the Ohio volunteers with two hundred men to proceed as far as the river Raisin, under an expectation he would meet captain Brush with one hundred and fifty men, volunteers from the state of Ohio, and a quantity of provisions for the army. An ambuscade was formed at Brownstown, and major Vanhorne's detachment defeated and returned to camp without effecting the object of the expedition.

In my letter of the 7th inst. you have the particulars of that transaction, with a return of the killed and wounded. Under this sudden and unexpected change of things, and having received an express from general Hall, commanding opposite the British shore on the Niagara river, by which it appeared that there was no prospect of any cooperation from that quarter; and the two senior officers of the artillery having stated to me an opinion that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to pass the Turkey river and river Aux Cannard, with the 24-pounders, and that they could not be transported by water, as the Queen-Charlotte, which carried eighteen 24-pounders, lay in the river Detroit above the mouth of the river Aux Cannard; and as it appeared indispensably necessary to open the communication to the river Raisin and the Miami, I found myself compelled to suspend the operation against Amherstburg, and concentrate the main force of the army at Detroit. Fully intending, at that time, after the communication was opened, to re-cross the river, and pursue the object at Amherstburg, and strongly desirous of continuing protection to a very large number of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, who had voluntarily accepted it under my proclamation, I established a fortress on the banks of the river, a little below Detroit, calculated for a garrison of three hundred men. On the evening of the 7th, and morning of the 8th inst. the army, excepting the garrison of 250 infantry, and a corps of artillery, all under the command of major Denny of the Ohio volunteers, re-crossed the river, and encamped at Detroit. To pursue the object of opening the communication, on which I considered the existence of the army depending, a detachment of six hundred men, under the command of lieutenant colonel Miller, was immediately ordered. For a particular account of the proceedings of this detachment, and the memorable battle which was fought at Maguago, which reflects the highest honor on the American arms, I refer you to my letter of the 13th Aug. inst. a duplicate of which is enclosed, marked G. Nothing however but honor was acquired by this victory; and it is a painful consideration, that the blood of seventy-five gallant men could only open the communication, as far as the points of their bayonets extended. The necessary care of the sick and wounded, and a very severe storm of rain, rendered their return to camp indispensably necessary for their own comfort. Capt. Bush, with his small detachment, and the provisions being still at the river Raisin, and in a situation to be destroyed by the savages, on the 13th inst. in the evening, I permitted cols. M'Arthur and Cass to select from their regiment four hundred of their most effective men, and proceed an upper route through the woods, which I had sent an express to capt. Brush to take, and had directed the militia of the river Raisin to accompany him as a reinforcement. The force of the enemy continually increasing, and the necessity of opening the communication, and acting on the defensive, becoming more apparent, I had, previous to detaching cols. M'Arthur and Cass on the 11th inst. evacuated and destroyed the fort on the opposite bank. On the 13th in the evening, gen. Brock arrived at Amherstburg about the hour cols. M'Arthur and Cass marched, of which at that time I had received no information. On the 15th I received a summons from him to surrender fort Detroit, of which the paper marked A. is a copy. My answer is marked B. At this time I had received no information from cols. M'Arthur and Cass. An express was immediately sent strongly escorted with orders for them to return. On the 15th, as soon as gen. Brock received my letter, his batteries opened on the town and fort, and continued until evening. In the evening all the British ships of war came nearly as far

up the river as Sandwich, three miles below Detroit. At day light on the 16th (at which time I had received no information from cols. M'Arthur and Cass, my expresses, sent the evening before, and in the night, having been prevented from passing by numerous bodies of Indians) the cannonade recommenced, and in a short time I received information, that the British army, and Indians, were landing below the Spring wells, under the cover of their ships of war. At this time the whole effective force at my disposal at Detroit did not exceed eight hundred men. Being new troops, and unaccustomed to a camp life; having performed a laborious march; and engaged in a number of battles and skirmishes, in which many had fallen, and more had received wounds, in addition to which a large number being sick, and unprovided with medicine, and the comforts necessary for their situation; are the general causes by which the strength of the army was thus reduced. The fort at this time was filled with women, children, and the old decrepit people of the town and country; they were unsafe in the town, as it was entirely open and exposed to the enemy's batteries. Back of the fort, above or below it, there was no safety for them on account of the Indians. In the first instance, the enemy's fire was principally directed against our batteries; towards the close, it was directed against the fort alone, and almost every shot and shell had their effect.

It now became necessary either to fight the enemy in the field; collect the whole force in the fort; or propose terms of capitulation. I could not have carried into the field more than six hundred men, and left any adequate force in the fort. There were landed at that time of the enemy a regular force of much more than that number, and twice the number of Indians. Considering this great inequality of force, I did not think it expedient to adopt the first measure. The second must have been attended with a great sacrifice of blood, and no possible advantage, because the contest could not have been sustained more than a day for the want of powder, and but a very few days for the want of provisions.

In addition to this, cols. M'Arthur and Cass would have been in a most hazardous situation. I feared nothing but the last alternative. I have dared to adopt it—I well know the high responsibility of the measure, and I take the whole upon myself. It was dictated by a sense of duty, and a full conviction of its expediency. The bands of savages which had then joined the British force were numerous beyond any former example. Their numbers have since increased, and the history of the barbarians of the north of Europe does not furnish examples of more greedy violence than these savages have exhibited. A large portion of the brave and gallant officers & men I commanded would cheerfully have contested until the last cartridge had been expended, and the bayonets worn to the sockets. I could not consent to the useless sacrifice of such brave men, when I knew it was impossible for me to sustain my situation.—It was impossible in the nature of things that an army could have been furnished with the necessary supplies of provision, military stores, clothing and comforts for the sick, on pack horses, through a wilderness of two hundred miles, filled with hostile savages. It was impossible, sir, that this little army, worn down by fatigue, by sickness, by wounds, and deaths, could have supported itself not only against the collected force of all the northern nations of Indians; but against the united strength of Upper Canada, whose population consists of more than twenty times the number contained in the territory of Michigan, aided by the principal part of the regular forces of the province, and the wealth and influence of the North West and other trading establishments among the Indians, which have in their employment and under their entire control more than two thousand white men. Before I close this dispatch it is a duty I owe my respectable associates in command, Colonels M'Arthur, Findley, Cass, and Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, to express my obligations to them for the prompt and judicious manner they have performed their respective duties. If aught has taken place during the campaign, which is honorable to the army, these officers are entitled to a large share of it. If the last act should be disapproved, no part of the censure belongs to them. I have likewise to express my obligation to General Tay-

lor, who has performed the duty of quarter-master-general, for his great exertions in procuring every thing in his department which it was possible to furnish for the convenience of the army; likewise to brigade major Jesup for the correct and punctual manner in which he has discharged his duties; and to the army generally for their exertion, and the zeal they have manifested for the public interest. The death of Dr. Foster soon after he arrived at Detroit was a severe misfortune to the army; it was increased by the capture of the Chachaga packet, by which the medicine and hospital stores were lost. He was commencing the best arrangements in the department of which he was the principal, with the very small means he possessed. I was likewise deprived of the necessary services of Capt. Partridge by sickness, the only officer of the corps of engineers attached to the army. All the officers and men have gone to their respective homes, excepting the 4th United States' regiment, and a small part of the First, and Capt. Dyson's company of artillery. Capt. Dyson's company was left at Amherstburg, and the others are with me prisoners—they amount to about three hundred and forty. I have only to solicit an investigation of my conduct, as early as my situation, and the state of things will admit; and to add the further request, that the government will not be unkind to my associates in captivity, and of the families of those brave men who have fallen in the contest.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
W. HULL, Brig. Gen.
commanding the North-Western army of the U. States.

Hon. W. EUSTIS, Secretary of the Department of War.

LETTER
Received at the Navy Department from Captain PORTER, of the U. States frigate Essex, of 32 guns.

At Sea, August 17, 1812.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, that on the 13th inst. the British frigate's sloop of war Alert, capt. T. L. P. Laugharne, ran down on our weather quarter, gave three cheers and commenced an action (if so trifling a skirmish deserves the name) and after 8 minutes firing, struck her colors, with 7 feet water in her hold, much cut to pieces, and three men wounded.

I need not inform you that the officers and crew of the Essex behaved as I trust all Americans will in such cases, and it is only to be regretted that so much zeal and activity could not have been displayed on an occasion that would have done them more honor. The Essex has not received the slightest injury.

The Alert was out for the purpose of taking the Hornet.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
(Signed) D. PORTER.

Hon. PAUL HAMILTON,
Sec. of the Navy, Washington.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

Two British Squadrons on our Coast.

It is ascertained that two British squadrons, consisting of at least six frigates, are on our coast. They have come on the coast for the purpose of falling in with our squadron under the command of commodore Rodgers, when he puts to sea again. The enemy's force consists of the following frigates, viz. B-villers, E. lus, and Maidstone frigates, which on Monday last, in the afternoon, boarded the ship Genesee, from London for this port, off Long Branch, within 2 miles of the shore, since which they have probably stood to the eastward, and the following ships have taken nearly the same station, a short distance from Sandy Hook, as we are informed by the passengers in the packet, viz. The frigates Acasta, Statira and Nymphe, on Thursday last, at noon, boarded the British packet, 20 miles to the eastward of the Highlands, and the boarding officer stated, that they hourly expected to fall in with Commodore Rodgers, from Boston; they having heard of his arrival at that port, and of the capture of the Guerriere by the Constitution.

FROM ENGLAND.—Arrived at this port, this morning, the ship Ocean, in 38 days from Liverpool. She left that port, we understand, on the 5th of August, and had given away her latest papers to vessels spoken on her passage.

The proclamation of the President declaring war against Great Britain, had reached England by the Julia, from Halifax. A cabinet council was immediately convened; and orders were dispatched in all directions for the indiscriminate capture of American vessels.

On the 30th July, the parliament was prorogued.

On the 31st an embargo was laid on all American vessels within the British dominions.

On the 2d of August, the embargo was relaxed in favor of all Americans which had obtained licences prior to the day on which the embargo was laid.

An order was also issued for the speedy embarkation of troops for Canada.

Lord Castlereagh had given public notice that treaties of peace had been concluded between Great Britain and Russia and Sweden.

No general battle had been fought in the north of Europe. The Russians were gradually filling back; and a combined English and Swedish expedition was preparing to attack the French in the rear.

An attempt to introduce Mr. Canning and two of his friends into the administration, having failed, notice of the issue had been communicated to the prince regent, and by his order, made public.

The prince regent, it is said, had requested the princess, his wife, to be less frequent and less particular in her visits to her daughter.

Extract from the Prince Regent's speech to Parliament, on July 30.
"His royal highness has commanded us to assure you, that he views with most sincere regret the hostile measures which have been recently adopted by the government of the U. States of America towards this country. His royal highness is nevertheless willing to hope that the accustomed relations of peace and amity between the two countries may yet be restored; but if his expectations in this respect should be disappointed by the conduct of the government of the United States, or by their perseverance in any unwarrantable pretensions, he will most fully rely on the support of every class of his majesty's subjects in a contest in which the honor of his majesty's crown and the best interests of his dominions must be involved."

The Prince of Wales, 98; San Domingo 74; Junion 38; Porcupine 24; Mutine and Curlew, sloops of war, are all ordered to be fitted for foreign service, at Portsmouth, with all possible expedition. The San Domingo is to be fitted for a flag ship. They are supposed to be destined for the American seas.

FRANKFORT, (K.) Sept. 5.

Important from the Army by Express.

Mr. Thomas Long who went express from this place to gen. Harrison's army returned on Thursday night last. He informs it was currently reported in Ohio, that the British had burnt Detroit, demolished the fortifications, and taken the artillery, &c. to Malden.—He left the army about 50 or 60 miles from Cincinnati on the 31st ult. The army was in good health and high spirits.—It marched at the rate of about 15 miles a day.

A letter from a gentleman (a volunteer) in the rifle regiment, dated the 31st August, 1812, says: "I am very much afraid that Fort Wayne has fallen into the hands of the British and Indians before this: if that should be the case, we have not one single piece of artillery to do any thing with the forts or strong places, even if we had a sufficiency of men."

Harrison's appointment has given general satisfaction. I expect we shall have some hard knocks in about two or three weeks if we don't get well reinforced. Our men are in fine spirits, and are much exasperated at the conduct of Hull. All are in good health."

After the surrender of Fort Detroit several British officers with a large party of Indians proceeded to the river Raisin, destroyed the fortifications and pillaged considerable property belonging to the inhabitants; from whence they proceeded with three gun-boats, each carrying a heavy piece of ordnance to the Rapids, destroyed the fortifications that had been erected there by our army and pillaged the inhabitants of all their most valuable property.—The officers were very anxious to hear when the Kentucky troops would arrive, and remained there only about three hours before they returned to the river Raisin.—

It is said the British officers on taking possession of the fort, were so overjoyed on the sight of the cannon captured from the British at the battle of Beonington, that they actually knelt down and kissed them!

CHILLICOTHE, September 12.

News of importance has been received from our frontier since our last paper. Gen. Harrison arrived at Piqua on the 2d inst. with about 2000 Kentucky volunteers and 400 regulars under col. Wells. Col. Allen, with about 900 Kentucky volunteers, and a company of horsemen, commanded by captain Garret, were immediately dispatched to reinforce the Ohio volunteers, who had previously marched for the relief of Fort Wayne. Capt. Langham left Urbanna on Saturday last for the same purpose. The whole force on our frontier at that quarter amounts to about 6000 men; and from the movements and orders of gen. Harrison, we believe he intends to scour the whole Indian country, and completely crush our savage adversaries. Great fears are entertained Fort Wayne will be taken

before the above detachments get there. A large body of Indians and British had surrounded the fort, which was, we understand, in a bad state of defence.

Troy, (N. Y.) Sept. 8.

We understand a considerable number of troops have arrived at Greenbush since the 6th and 15th regiments left there. The number in camp is said to be upwards of 5000 infantry, besides several companies of artillery, with between 50 and 60 pieces of brass field ordnance.

CHARLES-TOWN, September 25.

Governor Snyder has issued his General Orders (on the 5th) stating that the recent disastrous events on the north western frontiers of the United States, presenting imminent danger, impel the Executive of Pennsylvania, under the requisition of the constituted authorities of the United States, to order out for the service of the Union, a detachment of 2000 men to be composed of the drafted militia &c. The respective detachments to march to Pittsburgh, with the requisite dispatch so that they arrive at the place of rendezvous on the 2d October, and march immediately from thence to join the army now assembling in the state of Ohio for the defence of the western frontiers.

American Prizes.—The number of prizes captured from the enemy, since the declaration of war, and arrived safely in port, amounts to about 170, eight or ten having been heard of since Niles's list amounted to 161.

Besides the facts so clearly and lucidly stated in col. Cass's report, there are other material and important facts that ought to be made public, which would not perhaps properly enter into a military report. Let our suffices for the present.

After the surrender of Detroit, the British and American officers of necessity mingled together, and entered into conversation. In conversation with col. Cass on the subject of the present war, its probable duration, &c. an officer of the British army, of as high a grade as captain, said, in such a manner as evinced his own belief in it, that the New-England States would remain neutral in this war; that no attack would be made on them; that a Convention was to meet in Massachusetts, the object or effect of which would be to ensure this neutrality! Col. Cass told the officer he had mistaken in the character of his (col. Cass's) countrymen.

Heaven he had; but the doctrine lately laid down as orthodox in Faneuil Hall, with the contemporaneous language of the federal prints, had a most "awful squinting" towards such a state. We publish this fact at the present moment with no other view than to show to the opposition how an enemy, judging from their conduct, has dared to calculate on their disaffection to the general cause. Nat. Intel.

Yesterday, Lieut. CRANE and the crew of the late U. S. brig Nautilus, came up from Halifax in a Cartel. On his arrival he informed Commodore Rodgers that he had 6 of his men put in irons and were to be sent to England to be tried for their lives, the Commander at Halifax charging them with being Englishmen—upon which Commodore Rodgers stopped a Cartel which he had just got under way for Halifax, with 120 English prisoners, and took out twelve men, as hostages for the 6 Americans!—Let this system be resolutely pursued, and we shall not again have American seamen hung up at the yard arm of a British frigate like Chesapeake. Bos. Pat.

It has been discovered that there were 5 Americans on board the British government schooner Holly, lately arrived at New York as a cartel or flag of truce, they were demanded by the proper authority, given up and set at liberty, viz. John Myers of Georgia, John Baker and Charles Keith, of Pennsylvania, Peter Swarth of Massachusetts, and Cornelius Martin of New-York. Some of them have not seen their friends for ten years.

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

British Barbarity.—Several officers have returned on their parole from gen. Hull's army. While the British prisoners in this country are treated with attention and humanity, we are informed from the most credible source, that the conduct of the English and their allies, after the surrender of gen. Hull, was most wantonly barbarous and insulting.

Capt. Fuller, of the 4th regiment, while walking on the green skirting the road, to avoid the dust, was accosted by a British major, Salmons, "Take

the middle of the road, or I'll hew you down, you d—d Yankee rascal!"

Capt. Snelling, who behaved so valiantly at Tippacanoe, and since at the engagement near Brownstown, was also treated in the most brutal manner. When he applied for permission to speak to his lady (with whom he had been connected only a few days) and render her attentions—he was tauntingly refused, and turned into the ranks, and subjected to every indignity. Capt. Snelling observed to them, that he was in their power, and expected not such cowardly insult when disarmed; but hoped again to meet them at the head of his company, and have the honor of driving them at the point of the bayonet, as he did a few days before in the woods of Brownstown.

A British officer, with two savages, came up to lieut. Goodwin, of the 4th regiment, and witnessed the exhibition of American scalps with all the frantic grimaces of which the sons of Moloch are capable.

A private of the Ohio militia was slightly wounded, and taken prisoner by the Indians. He was carried by them within a few rods of fort Malden, and there in presence of the British, surrounded by the Indians and tortured in the most barbarous manner. He was finally dispatched by a squaw (more merciful than the rest) who plunged a tomahawk into his brains.

When the vessels passed down lake Erie with gen. Hull and his troops on board, a body of Indians were discovered on the shore dancing round their "savage fires" and performing their hellish rites. The British commanding officer immediately ordered a national salute to be fired in honor of "his majesty's ALLIES."

The houses of Messrs. Atwater and Naggs, and M'Donald's store at Detroit, were plundered of every article by the British.

Americans! can you longer behold these cruelties and indignities with indifference? Are these "horrible hell hounds of savage warfare" to be let loose on your wives and children without a vow on the altar, fixed as fate, and solemn as death, to expel the instigators of these enormities from the continent! The manes of slaughtered women and children call aloud for vengeance!—Vengeance!

Extract from a letter, dated London, 19th July, 1812, from a respectable and very intelligent gentleman.

A bill is now before parliament for extending the powers of magistrates, and for establishing something very like a martial law. The wealthy and respectable in manufacturing towns, are becoming alarmed, and if this law passes, (and I believe it will pass) great numbers will flock to America.

The price of wheat here is about twenty shillings sterling a bushel, crops are very promising, and the price will probably fall; it was said harvest was commenced in France, and that the crops are abundant.

There is not a guinea in circulation: Jews continue to buy up gold and export it, 'tis said to a very considerable extent; the price of a guinea is twenty six shillings in bank paper, and silver tokens—the bank of England has issued silver tokens for small change—the Spanish dollar worth 4-6, is stamped and passes for 5-6, and spurious imitations of them are circulated.

The monies raised by government for the year 1812, by taxes, loans, &c. are one hundred and eighteen thousand, six hundred and eighty two pounds sterling, of which sixty five millions, nine hundred and sixty four thousand, six hundred and eighty eight pounds are taxes, &c. and the balance is made up by issuing exchequer bills and by loans.

Cobbett was the other day released from Newgate, having served his term of two years, and paid the fine of one thousand pounds. A dinner was given to him, attended by six hundred persons. Burdett presided, and the following was among the toasts drank:

"The memory of William Prym, who after being punished as a seditious libeller for exposing the corruption of the court, lived to bring his persecutor and unjust judge to the block."

The king's bodily health is good—he eats heartily, and sleeps soundly, and is as likely to live as any man of his age; the delusion he is now under, is, that he is an English clergyman.
N. Y. Statesman.

THE UNITED STATES ARMS.
It was some time ago asserted by the tory prints of the city, that the arms of

one entire regiment had been condemned at Greenbush. This is a fact; but it is insinuated at the same time by these tory prints of calumny, that this government is to be imputed the inefficient state of the public armory. The truth is, these arms are a part of the Hamburg purchase which was made during the late federal administration. The troops, however, were supplied with new muskets from the United States depot at Albany, where they have a large supply of every munition of war. It is therefore false, that the United States were obliged to borrow from N. York. The wickedness and insensibility of the insinuator must recoil on the authors and propagators of this barefaced falsehood. [Pub. Adv.]

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

General Hull.—This character is now the subject of so much conversation, that a brief biographical sketch of him may not be uninteresting to the readers of the Star.

William Hull was born at Derby, in Connecticut, (unfortunate state, the birth place of Burr and Arnold) and received his education at Yale college, where he graduated about the commencement of the revolutionary war. He then entered the army as a volunteer; occasionally served as aid-de-camp to different generals, but it is believed he never had any permanent command.—At the close of the war he married a young lady of family and fortune, at Watertown, in Massachusetts, where he for some time resided. He was afterwards appointed governor of the Michigan territory, and lately a brigadier general in the army. He has ever held a high place in the opinions of the republican party. At college he was famed for his classical attainments, and has ever since been ranked high as a scholar. His late proclamation, unquestionably the product of his own pen, proves that he is a literary if not a military man.—Captain Hull, of the Constitution, who lately distinguished himself in the action with the Guerriere, is his nephew and was originally a lawyer. The general, we believe, was once destined for the profession of medicine.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Mary's, dated 15th July, 1812.

"On the evening of the 4th instant, a sch'r. from Nassau, N. P. (ignorant of the declaration of war) entered the St. Mary's river, bound to Ferdinand, with 20,000 dollars in specie, the property of Logan, Lenox, and Co. of England, consigned to their agent Daniel Stewart of St. Mary's, who has been so deeply engaged here in lumber contracts on their account."

The following is an extract of a letter to the editor, from a gentleman in Rutland, Vt.

"I have the great pleasure to inform you that the Republic Ticket has succeeded in Vermont by an increased majority from the last year of from 1500 to 2000 votes. You may therefore calculate that President Adams will take eight electoral votes from this state."

British account of Ordnance taken in the Fort and Batteries at Detroit, August 16, 1812.

IRON—24 pounders, 8 twelve do. 5 nine do. 3 six do.—Total 25.
BRASS—3 six pounders, 2 four do. 1 three do.—Total 6.
ARCADEMILLATION.
Iron pieces of ordnance 25
Brass do. 8
Grand Total 33

New York, Sept. 18.

We learn, from passengers in the steam boat from Albany, that General Hull had arrived in Albany, on his parole of honor.

The privateer Rossie, com. Barney, from Baltimore, has arrived at Newport, after a cruise of 45 days. During this cruise the Rossie has captured 15 vessels, collectively of 2944 tons, and 166 prisoners. The vessels are supposed to have cost \$1,280,000.

Regimental Orders.

The officers composing the 55th Regiment of Virginia militia, together with all officers commanding volunteer corps of cavalry, artillery and rifle-men, in the county of Jefferson, are ordered to meet at Charlottesville, on the 26th day of October next, to be trained and disciplined according to law. The regiment and all volunteer corps enrolled within the same, are ordered to muster at the same place, on the 29th of October.

JOSEPH CRANE, Lt. Col. Com. 55th regt. Va. Militia.
Sept. 22.

House Painting, Glazing, and Paper Hanging.

DONE by the subscriber, who has lately moved to Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson county—Any person who wants work done in either of the above branches, the subscriber will obligate himself to do in the most handsome and workmanlike manner. Applications from the country will be attended to immediately.

CHARLES POTTER.
Sept. 22.

For Sale,

AN excellent PLANTATION upon Tuscarora Creek, about four miles from Martinsburgh, in Berkeley county, Virginia—containing upwards of three hundred and thirty acres, about one hundred and sixty acres cleared, about thirty five acres of meadow, which is believed to be superior to any on the creek—two apple orchards, with buildings contiguous to each. This farm is well calculated for the accommodation of two families; on it are several never-failing springs of excellent lime-stone water—There is a Saw-mill on the farm, and the head race is dug for a Merchant-mill, with a fall of nineteen and a half feet. The title is indisputable. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person inclined to purchase, will most probably view the premises. For terms, apply to Ebenezer Christy, at the Blooming Mills in Jefferson county, or to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL CHRISTY.
September 25. 2m.

Winchester Races.

THE Winchester JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on Wednesday the 14th October next, (the day preceding which the WHEAT Sweep Stakes will be run for by three year old COLTS) The second day's JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Thursday—And on Friday a TOWN PURSE, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse of the preceding days excepted. Excellent sport is expected.

EDWARD M'GUIRE.
September 22.

Public Sale.

On Monday the 12th of October next, will be offered at Public Sale, on the farm of the late RICH WILLIS, dec.

A Part of his PERSONAL ESTATE, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, and sundry other articles. The sale will begin at nine o'clock. A credit of twelve months will be given. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers, before the property is removed.

ELIZABETH WILLIS, Executrix.

September 25.

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the next general assembly, praying that a Company may be incorporated for the purpose of cutting a Canal from the head of Seneca Falls to tide water in the Potomac River. Sept. 25.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he intends again carrying on the above business in all its various branches at Mr. Benjamin Beeler's mill, three miles from Charlestown, where he hopes from his extensive knowledge of the business, and the situation of the mill at present, to be able to render general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

J. M'COMB.
September 22.

LOST.

THE subscriber lost near the court house in Charles-Town, this day, a bundle of papers; one of which is a plot and report of the division of the late John Bryan's estate, signed by Thomas Briggs, S. Slaughter, and him self, and as they can be of no use to any other person, one dollar reward will be given to the finder by leaving it with the printer hereof.

Wm. M'PHERSON.
September 22, 1812.

The following is an extract from the Journal of Com. RODGERS, accompanying his letter published in our last.

June 23. Pleasant breeze from N. N. W. to W. S. W. at 3 A. M. spoke an American brig from Madeira, bound to N. York, the master of which informed me that four days before (in lat. 35, long. 67) he passed a fleet of British merchantmen, under convoy of a frigate and a brig, steering to seaward. I now perceived that this was the convoy which I had received intelligence of prior to leaving New York, and that our course east in pursuit of them. At 6 A. M. (Nantucket Shoals bearing N. E. distant 35 miles) saw a large sail in N. E. standing to S. W. which was soon discovered to be a frigate. The signal was made for a general chase, when the several vessels of the squadron took in their studding sails, and made all sail by the wind (on the starboard tack) in pursuit. At a quarter before seven the chase tacked, made all sail, and stood from us, by the wind, on the same tack. At half past 8 he made signals, when perceiving we were coming up with him, he edged away a point or thereabouts, and set his top-gallant studding sails. At 11 clear-ship for action, in the expectation that we would soon be up with the chase; the breeze about this time however began to incline more to the westward, and became lighter, which I soon discovered was comparatively an advantage to our opponent. At a quarter past 1 P. M. the chase heaved to English colors. At 2 the wind veered to the W. S. W. and became lighter. At 20 minutes past 4, having got within gun shot of the enemy, when perceiving that he was training his chase guns, and in the act (as I supposed) of firing, that the breeze was decreasing, and we now sailed so nearly alike, that to afford him an opportunity of doing the first injury to our spars and rigging would be to enable him to effect his escape. I gave orders to commence a fire with the bow chase guns, at his spars and rigging, in the hope of crippling one or the other, so far as to enable us to get along side. The fire from our bow chase guns instantly returned with those from his stern, which was now kept up by both ships, without intermission, until 30 minutes past 4 P. M. when one of the President's chase guns burst and killed and wounded 16 persons, among the latter myself. This was not however the most serious injury, as by the bursting of the gun, and the explosion of the passing box, from which it was served with powder, both the main and fore-castle decks (near the gun) were so much shattered as to prevent the use of the chase gun on that side for some time. Our main deck guns being single shot, I now gave orders to point our bow chase guns to the starboard broadside, in the expectation of disabling some of his spars, but did not succeed, although I could discover that his rigging had sustained considerable damage, and that he had received some injury in the stern.

I now endeavored, by altering course half a point to port and wetting our sails, to gain a more effectual position on his starboard quarter, but soon found myself losing ground. After this a similar attempt was made at his larboard quarter, but without any better success, as the wind at this time being very light, and both ships sailing so nearly alike, that by making an angle of only half a point from the course he steered enabled him to augment his distance. No hope was now left of bringing him to close action, except that derived from being to windward, and the expectation the breeze might favor us first. I accordingly gave orders to steer directly after him, and to keep our bow chase guns playing on his spars and rigging, until our broadside would more effectually reach him. At 5, finding, from the advantage his stern guns gave him, that he had done considerable injury to our sails and rigging, and being within point blank shot, I gave orders to put the helm to starboard and fire our main deck guns; this broadside did some further damage to his rigging, and I could perceive that his fore-top sail-yard was wounded, but the sea was so very smooth, and the wind so light, that the injury done was not such as materially to affect his sailing. After this broadside, our course was instantly renewed in his wake (under a galling fire from his stern chase guns, directed at our spars and rigging) and continued until half past six, at which time being within reach of his grape, and finding our sails, rigging, and several spars (particularly the main-yard, which had little left to support it except the lifts and braces) very much disabled, I again gave orders to luff across his stern and gave him a couple of broadsides.

The enemy at this time finding himself so hardly pressed, and seeing while in the act of firing, our head sails to left, and supposing that the ship had in a measure lost the effect of her helm, he gave a broad yaw, with the intention of bringing his broadside to bear: finding the President, however, answered her helm too quick for his pur-

pose, he immediately re-assumed his course and precipitately fired his four after main deck guns on the starboard side, although they did not bear upon us at the time by 25 or 30 degrees, and he now commenced lighting his ship by throwing overboard all his boats, waste anchors, &c. &c. and by this means was enabled by a quarter before 7, to get so far ahead as to prevent our bow chase guns doing execution, and I now perceived, with more fortification than words can express, that there was little or no chance left of getting within gunshot of the enemy again. Under every disadvantage of disabled spars, sails and rigging, I however, continued the chase with all the sail we could set, until half past 11 P. M. when perceiving he had gained upwards of three miles, and not the slightest prospect left of coming up with him, I gave up the pursuit and made the signal to the other ships as they came up to do the same.

During the first of the chase, while the breeze was fresh and sailing by the wind, I thought the whole of the squadron gained upon the enemy. It was soon discoverable, however, the advantage he acquired by sailing large, and this I conceive he must have derived in so great a degree by starting his water, as I could perceive, upwards of an hour before we came within gunshot, water running out of his scuppers.

While in chase it was difficult to determine whether our own situation or that of the other vessels of the squadron was the most unpleasant. The superior sailing of the President was not such (off the wind) as to enable us to get upon the broadside of the enemy; the situation of the others was not less irksome, as not even the headmost, which was the Congress, was able at any time to get within less than two gun shots distant, and even at that but for a very little time.

In endeavoring to get alongside of the enemy, the following persons were killed and wounded by the bursting of our own gun, viz.

- KILLED.**
John Taylor, jun. midshipman.
John H. Bird, do.
Francis H. Dwight, marine.
- WOUNDED.**
Commodore Rodgers.
Thomas Gamble, lieutenant severely.
John Heath, lieutenant of marines, slightly.
Matt. C. Perry, midshipman, slightly.
Frank Ellery, midshipman, slightly.
Lawrence Montgomery, midshipman, lost his left arm.
John Barrett, quarter-gunner, severely.
James Beasley, do. severely.
David Basset, do. severely, since dead.
Andrew Matthews, do. slightly.
Jordan Beebe, armorer, do.
John Clapp, seaman, severely.
James Stewart, do. slightly.
George Ross, do. do.
William Thomas, ordinary seaman, do.
Neil Harding, do. do.
John Berry, do. do.
Henry Gilbert, do. do.
John Smith, 5th boy, do. do.
- Note—The greater part of the wounded have since nearly recovered.

Pulling and Dying.
THE subscriber returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his former customers for their liberal encouragement—and from the convenient situation in which he has placed himself for carrying on said business in all its various branches, he flatters himself that he will be able to merit the attention of the public.

For the convenience of those living more convenient to Charlestown than to the subscriber's mill on Red Bank, five miles from Winchester, Mr. Matthew Frame's store, in Charlestown, is appointed where cloth will be received with written directions, dressed and returned with all possible dispatch.

N. B. Coarse Cloth and Linsey will be done on the very shortest notice.
THOMAS CRAWFORD.
September 18.

Public Sale.
ON Thursday the 15th of October next, or on the next fair day, will be exposed for public sale, on my farm at Bullskin, all my stock of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, and other articles too numerous to be mentioned. The sale will begin at nine o'clock. A credit of nine months will be given on all purchases above five dollars, the bonds being well secured; except the hogs, which will be sold for cash.

ALEX. STRAITH.
September 18.

BLANK BOOKS
For Sale at this Office.

Stray Cow.
STRAYED from the commons of Charlestown, some time in May last, a small brown cow, with a hole and slit in one of her ears. Any person giving information of her so that I get her again, shall be generously rewarded.
ESTHER G. BROWN.
Charlestown, Sept. 18.

A Weaver wanted.
THE subscriber will give employment and good wages to a good Journeyman WEAVER. Apply at the Flowing Spring Farm, near Charlestown.
D. M'LAUGHLIN.
September 18.

CAUTION.
All persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a note of hand for the payment of \$9 dollars, given by the subscriber to Robert M. Clure, about 14 or 15 years ago, in part payment for a tract of land, purchased of said M. Clure, as I am determined not to pay it until a good title is given for the land.
Wm. M'CAUGHTRY.
September 11, 1812.

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received and is now opening for sale a handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries and Queen's Ware,

which will make his former assortment complete—All of which were purchased low for cash, and will be sold low for the same, or in exchange for country produce at the market prices. A short credit will be given to punctual customers as usual.

A few tickets warranted undrawn, in the Vaccine Lottery, may be had of the subscriber if immediately applied for, as all unsold tickets will be returned to the managers on the first of October, 1812. Present price of tickets 8 dollars, and will advance higher in a few days.

CHARLES STRIDER.
Buckles Town, Sept. 4.
N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber, are again requested to come forward and settle the same as no further indulgence can be given.

NEW FANCY GOODS.
THE subscribers are now receiving from Philadelphia, and opening at their store in Shepherd's-Town, in addition to their April purchases, a variety of Fancy Articles, among which are:

- Super undressed and dressed prints, Chintzes and Ginghams,
- Superfine Cambric and Cambric Jaconet Muslins,
- Laced Mull & Spider Cambric do.
- Figured and plain Leno do.
- Italian Silks and Crapes,
- Figured Gauze,
- Black and white Parasenets,
- White, green and pink Sarsenets,
- Lavantine, Damask and other Fancy Silk Shawls,
- Silk and Cotton short Gloves,
- Silk and Cotton Hose,
- Satin, Lutestring and fringed Mantua RIBBONS,
- Chenilles, Silk Cords, Silk Buttons and Artificial Flowers,
- Silk & Straw Bonnets, some dressed,
- London dressed Kid and Morocco Shoes,
- Philadelphia particular made ditto.
- Common Morocco ditto.
- Misses and Children's ditto.

ALSO
Men's and Women's, Boys' and Girls' Leather Shoes, all fully assorted, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, Boot Cords, and black, yellow and red Morocco Skins,
China, Queen's and Glass Wares,
Drugs and Patent Medicines,
Benjamin James Harris's best Chew Tobacco,
Groceries and Liquors well assorted and as usual genuine.

A fresh supply of Domestic Goods, Ticklingsburgs, Onaburgs, Sheetings and Ducks, Coarse Muslins, and many other useful and necessary articles, which are submitted to the inspection of the public.

JAMES BROWN, & Co.
Shepherd's-Town, July 10, 1812. tf

Feathers Wanted.
The highest price will be given for a quantity of new feathers. Inquire of the printer.
September 4.

REMOVAL.
The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Joseph M'Cartney, next door to Henry Isler's saddler's shop, where he intends carrying on the **BLUE DYEING and COVERLET WEAVING** in all its various branches.—Those wishing to favor him with their custom may depend upon every attention being paid and the charges reasonable.—Thanking a generous public for past favors, and hopes a continuance of the same.
JOHN LEMON.
Charlestown, Aug. 7. 3r.

Public Sale.
Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 28th of September, before court day at Charlestown, the full bred stud horse ARAB. He is an elegant bay, handsomely marked, and fully 16 hands high. He is eight years old, and got by the imported horse Bedford, out of a mare by the imported horse Shark—her pedigree, well authenticated, is traced through a long succession of the very first horses. He will be offered on a credit of one, two and three years. The payments to be well secured.
JOHN YATES.
Sept. 11.

Rifle Powder.
The subscriber has for sale a quantity of best rifle and rock powder, which is offered on moderate terms.
ANN FRAME.
Charlestown, Sept. 11.

FOR SALE,
A likely Negro Man,
about 28 years old, well acquainted with farming, and is also a good water. For particulars inquire of the printer, or of Mr. Henry Haines, Charlestown. August 28.

BLANKETS,
Flannels, baizes, coatings, cloths, cassimeres, velvets, cords, vestings, black bombastes, women's fine cotton hose, men's ditto, cambric muslins, calicoes, leno and fancy muslins, Irish linens, Queen's ware, &c. &c. are selling at prices that will please the best judges.
JAMES S. LANE.
Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 28.

PRIME LEATHER
Of every description just finished and now ready for sale.
Also, on hand a few large nice Hog Skins, suitable for saddle seats, Morocco skins, boot legs of all kinds, fair tops, shoe thread, shoe knives, rubbers, awl blades, tacks, &c. &c.
Also, well seasoned flooring, wa-terboarding and lencing PLANK, fit for immediate use.
Wrought and cut NAILS of all sizes, &c.
JAMES S. LANE.
Shepherd's-town, Aug. 7.

Darkesville Factory.
THE subscriber informs the public that he is now ready to dress cloth at his fulling mill adjoining Bucklestown, he has an excellent dyer in his employ who will engage to dye any colour, that it will stand, and he will endeavour to dress cloth in a satisfactory manner to all who employ him. He will receive and return cloth at the following places, viz. at John Eaty's store, Smithfield, Robert Worthington's store, Shepherd's-Town, and at William Kerney's at the cross roads, five miles from Shepherd's-Town, where he will punctually attend every ten days or two weeks.
P. S. He will also continue to card wool until the middle of October.
JONA. WICKERSHAM.
August 28.

Ten Dollars Reward.
I will give the above reward to any person who will inform me who the persons were, who trespassed upon my land, during my late absence from home, and cut down two bee-trees, so that the offenders may be brought to justice.—And in consequence of this and other daring and lawless trespasses, I do hereby forwarn and forbid all persons from passing through, or entering upon my Farm, under any pretence whatsoever, being determined to punish all such to the extent of the law.
H. S. TURNER.
September 4th.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.
Copies of Letters from Brigadier general Hull, to the Department of War, accompanying the dispatch published in our last.
Sandwich, 7th August, 1812.

SIR,
On the 4th inst. Major Van Horn, of Col. Findlay's Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, was detached from this army, with the command of 200 men, principally riflemen, to proceed to the river Raisin, and further, if necessary, to meet and reinforce Capt. Brush, of the state of Ohio, commanding a company of volunteers, and escorting provisions for this army. At Browns-town, a large body of Indians had formed an ambuscade, and the Major's detachment received a heavy fire, at the distance of fifty yards from the enemy. The whole detachment retreated in disorder. Major Van Horn made every exertion to form, and prevent the retreat, that was possible for a brave and gallant officer, but without success. By the return of the killed and wounded, it will be perceived, that the loss of officers was uncommonly great. Their efforts to rally their companies was the occasion of it.

I am, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
W. HULL.
Hon. Wm. Eustis, Sec'y. &c. &c. &c.
REPORT OF KILLED IN Major VAN HORN'S DEFEAT.
Captain Gilchrist 1
Captain Ollery 1
Capt. M'Callough of the Spies 1
Capt. Brewster severely wounded, and not expected to recover, (since dead) 1
Lieut. Pentz 1
Ensigns Roby and Allison 2
10 Privates ————
Total lost 17

Number of wounded, as yet unknown.

DETROIT, 13th Aug. 1812.
SIR—The main body of the army having re-crossed the river at Detroit on the night and morning of the 8th inst. six hundred men were immediately detached under the command of Lieut. Col. Miller, to open the communication to the river Raisin, and protect the provisions, which were under the escort of Capt. Brush. This detachment consisted of the 4th United States' regiment and two small detachments under the command of Lieut. Stansbury and Ensign McLabe of the 1st regiment; detachments from the Ohio and Michigan volunteers, a corps of artificers, with one six pounder and an howitzer under the command of Lieutenant Eastman, and a part of captains Smith and Sloan's cavalry commanded by captain Sloan of the Ohio Volunteers. Lieutenant-colonel Miller marched from Detroit on the afternoon of the 8th instant, and on the 9th about 4 o'clock, P. M. the vanguard, commanded by captain Snelling of the 4th United States' regiment, was fired on by an extensive line of British troops and Indians at the lower part of Maguago about fourteen miles from Detroit. At this time the main body was marching in two columns, and captain Snelling maintained his position in a most gallant manner, under a very heavy fire, until the line was formed and advanced to the ground he occupied, when the whole, excepting the rear-guard, was brought into action. The enemy were formed behind a temporary breast work of logs, the Indians extending in a thick wood on their left. Lieutenant-colonel Miller ordered his whole line to advance, and when within a small distance of the enemy made a general discharge, and proceeded with charged bayonets, when the whole British line and Indians commenced a retreat. They were pursued in a most vigorous manner about two miles, and the pursuit discontinued only on account of the fatigue of the troops, the approach of evening, and the necessity of returning to take care of the wounded. The judicious arrangements made by Lieut. Col. Miller, and the gallant manner in which they were executed, justly entitle him to the highest honor.

From the moment the line commenced the fire, it continually moved on, and the enemy maintained their position until forced at the point of the bayonet. The Indians on the left, under the command of Tecumseh, fought with great obstinacy, but were continually forced and compelled to retreat. The victory was complete in every part of the line, and the success would have been more brilliant had the cavalry charged the enemy on the retreat, when a most favorable opportunity presented. Although orders were given for the purpose, unfortunately they were not executed. Major Van Horn and Morrison, of the Ohio Volunteers, were associated with Lieut. Col. Miller, as field officers in this command, and were highly distinguished by their exertions in forming the line, and the firm and intrepid manner they led their respective commands to action.

Captain Baker of the 1st U. States' regiment, captain Brevort of the second, and captain Hull of the 13th, my aid-de-camp and Lieut. Whistler of the 1st requested permission to join the detachment as volunteers. Lieutenant-colonel Miller assigned commands to Capt. Baker and Lieut. Whistler, and Capt. Brevort and Hull, at his request, attended his person and aided him in the general arrangements. Lieut. Col. Miller has mentioned the conduct of these officers in terms of high approbation. In addition to the captains who have been named, Lieutenant-colonel Miller has mentioned captains Burton and Fuller of the 4th regiment, Capt. Saunders and Brown of the Ohio volunteers, and Capt. Delandre of the Michigan volunteers, who were attached to his command—and distinguished by their valor. It is impossible for me in this communication to do justice to the officers and soldiers, who gained the victory which I have described. They have acquired high honor to themselves—and are justly entitled to the gratitude of their country.

Major Muir of the 41st regiment, commanded the British in this action. The regulars and volunteers consisted of about four hundred and a larger number of Indians. Major Muir and two subalterns were wounded, one of them since dead. About forty Indians were found dead on the field, and Tecumseh's leader was slightly wounded. The number of wounded Indians who escaped has not been ascertained. Four of Major Muir's detachment have been made prisoners, and fifteen of the 41st regiment killed and wounded. The militia and volunteers attached to his command were in the severest part of the action, and their loss must have been great—it has not yet been ascertained.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient servant,
Wm. HULL, Brig. Gen.
Commanding N. W. Army.
Hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS,
Secretary of War.

Return of killed and wounded in the action fought near Maguago, August 9th, 1812.
4th U. S. regiment—10 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and forty-five wounded; Capt. Baker of the 1st regiment of infantry; Lieut. Larabee of the 4th; Lieut. Peters of the 4th; ensign Whistler of the 17th, doing duty in the 4th; Lieut. Silly, and an ensign, whose name has not been returned to me, were wounded.

In the Ohio and Michigan volunteers, 8 were killed and 12 wounded.
Wm. HULL.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, August 4.
A Gibraltar mail arrived this morning, with letters to the 20th ult. They communicate the gratifying intelligence of the capture of Malaga by the Spaniards under Ballasteros, who was rapidly advancing along the coast. The French seem to be withdrawing from Grenada and Valencia all their forces, to protect Catalonia, where the British expedition must have long since landed.

Gibraltar, July 19.—The Serapis store-ship arrived yesterday from Malta, and last from Mahon, in 10 days. The expedition sailed from thence for the coast of Catalonia on the 9th of this month. It amounted to about 16,000 men, and they were to be joined by rear admiral Hallowell, and 5 sail of the line, off Taragona, where it was supposed they would land.

"Almost the whole of the French troops have marched from this neighborhood towards Seville, to join Soult, who intends marching to attack general Hill's division."

August 6.—Another Malta and Gibraltar mail arrived this morning. It furnishes us with intelligence from the latter place to the 23d ultimo, being 4 days subsequent to the date of our information of yesterday. The French general Leval with 6000 infantry and 600 horse, was in sight of Gibraltar on the 22d ultimo, with the view of making a desperate effort to cut off the communication between Gibraltar and Malaga. In this case, general Ballasteros would be liable to a great interruption in his further progress along the shores of Grenada, but we have the fullest reliance on his skill and valor. He has 9000 Spaniards under him, whose intrepidity and patriotism have been more than once witnessed by their enemies, and they will doubtless make a desperate resistance if taken by surprise.

Strong reinforcements continue to be sent off to our West India islands, in the event of any sudden enterprise being undertaken by the Americans—several transports have been ordered round to the Isle of Wight, to receive the reinforcements on board, and they will sail the instant the men are embarked.

Destruction of Marmont's Army.
Captain Blaquiere, of the navy, has arrived at the Admiralty, with the most ample confirmation of the gratifying intelligence of the total defeat, and in short, the total destruction of the French army under Marmont.

The intelligence brought by captain Blaquiere was received by Sir Home Popham, now on the coast of Spain, from the Spanish governor of Gijon, on the 29th ult.

The Spanish Governor transmits to Sir Home Popham a copy of the following short despatch from the Earl of Wellington himself to the Spanish General Santocildes:

"Garden above the Tormes, July 23, 5 in the morning.
"General—I wrote you yesterday morning, and I now do it with the pleasure of acquainting you that we have beat Marmont, who is retreating rapidly, apparently on Alba de Tormes, and we are pursuing him. I trust you will therefore proceed to conclude the operations concerted between us."
(Signed) WELLINGTON."

Sir Home Popham has also transmitted to the Admiralty a copy of the following bulletin issued at Salamanca on the day after the battle:

"Field of Battle, near Salamanca, July 23d, 1812.
"The French army under Marmont was completely defeated yesterday by that of the allies under General Lord Wellington, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, in the fields of Salamanca, on the left of the Tormes, near the Arapelo, after 7 hours continual fighting, during which the allies displayed prodigies of valor.

"The enemy was dislodged from all his advantageous positions, and lost all the artillery which he had posted on them. His loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, cannot be less than ten or twelve thousand—four thousand prisoners have been brought in. General Bonnet is wounded and a prisoner. Marmont retreated at night by Alba.

"The field of battle for two leagues is covered with dead bodies—among them is the colonel of the 101st regiment. The English loss is not great. The Portuguese have lost but few; and the Spanish loss is trifling; in all not more than 2500."

The above seems to be an account of the share which the Spaniards had in an action previous to the grand battle on the 22d.

The Asturias Gazette then proceeds to state that the French had lost the whole of their wagon train, and that Earl Wellington, with characteristic heroism, had invited the inhabitants to come to Salamanca and search for their property among the plunder.

The adherents of the French in Valladolid have been obliged to take up arms, and to prepare for their departure for France—King Joseph is at Valladolid along with them, on his way either to or from Madrid.

To a private letter from Vincente de la Buquera, dated the 28th July, also transmitted by Sir Home Popham, the writer, after detailing the foregoing facts, informs his friends that there were then two breaches in the walls of Astorga, and that it was expected to surrender every hour.

Private letter from a friend at Gijon, dated July 28.

"I transmit to you the glorious dispatch of the greatest battle which ever man gained for you; since your mortal enemy, Bonnet, was wounded and taken prisoner on the 22d, in the fields of Salamanca. It would be, in my opinion, very proper that you should pay him a visit before he goes to England, to thank him for past favors.

"Astorga has two breaches, and its surrender is expected every moment. Silveira did not comply with the orders of the commander in chief, and was arrested and sent to a castle in Portugal."
(Signed)

"FRANCISCO DE SAYERS.
"San Vincente de la Buquera,
"July 9, 4 P. M."

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 1.—By letters from the Baltic we learn that 45,000 Russians are on their passage from Riga, to act with 10,000 Swedes, in driving the French out of Swedish Pomerania; they are to be under the command of Bernadotte. The Swedish fleet at Carlscrona are quite ready for sea. The Vigo remains at Hano. Admiral Martin in the Aboukir, with a number of small vessels, is stationed at Danzig. The French are in great force there, and are said to be preparing for a retreat.

Government has issued the following official communication on the subject of American licences:

"All licences granted to American vessels must be exhibited to the marshal of the Admiralty Court, in Doctors' Commons, to be endorsed by him before the vessel will be permitted to depart.

"The vessels at the out-ports cannot depart until the licences have been endorsed by the marshal, and must be sent to London for that purpose, and in time to be returned to allow vessels to depart before the 15th of August."

NEW YORK, September 24.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
Yesterday morning arrived at this port the brig Georgia, captain Smith, in 37 days from Liverpool, with a valuable cargo. By her the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received their file of London papers to the 13th August, inclusive, from which they have extracted every article of commercial or political consequence.

The Courier of the 13th, states, on the authority of letters from Heligoland, that a general battle had been fought between the Russians and the French, in which the Russians lost 60,000 men, and the French 30,000.

No official account had been received of Lord Wellington's victory over Marmont.

LONDON, August 10.
On Saturday morning some Canada merchants waited on ministers to acquire information as to the means adopted for the security of their property in the colonies. They were informed, that besides the naval force, which had been augmented, one regiment had been ordered from Barbadoes to Halifax, and the 103d regiment in this country had received the same destination. Competent supplies, they were

answered her helm too quick for his pur-