

Gallia Volunteers, under capt. Shepherd and Butler, and one company of Athens volunteers, under capt. Gregory, arrived in town. They marched for Canada on Sunday, completely armed and equipped. More hardy, noble fellows never trod the tented field. They would have been worthy of Rome in her best days. What motive could such men have to leave their friends their families, and their peaceful fire-sides, but pure patriotism, and genuine love of country? The bosom of old Cincinnati never burned with a more sacred flame, than that which glows in theirs. They could have remained at home—they were not compelled to go; yet they voluntarily sought in a foreign land, an opportunity to avenge the wrongs of their country, and to acquire that self-applause which none but a proud patriot can feel.

On Sunday last, the Deer creek volunteers, (upwards of 80 in number) under capt. Mackletrey, marched also for Canada. This is the 5th volunteer company from this county, now in actual service.

AUGUST 22.

Mr. Lyons, the special messenger who was sent from here on the 25th ult. for the purpose of conveying letters from the citizens of this town, to their friends in the army, returned on Wednesday last. He left Detroit on the 10th inst. and has brought a great quantity of letters, a number of which have perished. From these letters, and from verbal information by Mr. Lyons, we are enabled to give the following detail of events.

It appears, beyond doubt, that in most of the skirmishes with the enemy, our army have been unsuccessful—that the balance of the war in Canada has been much against us; and, however grating to the feelings of an American, it is no less a fact, notwithstanding Gen. Hull's boasting in his proclamation to the Canadians, and the high expectations raised of Malden being taken before this time, that our army have broken up their head quarters at Sandwich and evacuated Canada. The whole army re-crossed the river on the night of the 7th inst. and encamped at Detroit, leaving only Major Deany with about 200 men in a small fort on the opposite side. On the next day he also received orders from General Hull to burn his fort and re-cross the river, which was immediately executed.

After the British took possession of Brownstown (an Indian town situated on the American side, nearly opposite Malden, and which completely cuts off the direct communication with our army) Gen. Hull sent a detachment of about 150 volunteer riflemen and about 40 mounted musketeers, under the command of Major Vanhorne, for the purpose of protecting the U. S. mail from Detroit to the Rapids, and there to reinforce Capt. Brush and escort the provisions to the army. When the detachment arrived at Magawa (an Indian village about six miles from Brownstown) they were fired on by a small party of Indians who killed two riflemen. The Indians immediately retreated, and were pursued by the detachment to Brownstown, where they were furiously attacked by about 200 British and Indians, and completely routed. The detachment lost about 19 killed and 9 wounded—among the killed were five officers, one of whom was Capt. McCulloch, a very brave and valuable officer; and among the wounded was Capt. Uly, from near this place. Capt. Uly behaved very heroically that day. He was using his utmost exertions to bring his men to the charge, when he received a ball in his hip and fell. He was then taken prisoner by the Indians who delivered him to the British alive. The United States mail, with all its contents, together with about 800 dollars worth of property fell into the hands of the enemy.

After the defeat of the above detachment, Gen. Hull sent Col. Miller with his regiment of regulars, and a number of volunteers, consisting in the whole of about 650 men, to meet Capt. Brush at the river Raisin. When they arrived at Magawa, they were attacked by a party of Indians, who retreated immediately after the first fire. Col. Miller pursued the Indians about two miles towards Brownstown, when he was attacked by the main body of British and Indians, consisting of about 200 of the former and 400 of the latter. A very sharp engagement took place, which lasted about one hour, when the enemy were routed in all quarters, and compelled to retreat to Brownstown, from whence the British re-crossed to Malden. Col. Miller lost 17 killed and 53 wounded. The loss of the British is

not ascertained, as they employed carts in carrying off the killed and wounded as fast as they fell. Two wounded British prisoners were taken; and between 20 and 30 Indians are supposed to have been killed. On the 9th, the day succeeding the battle, Col. M'Arthur re-joined Col. Miller with about 100 more volunteers, whom he took down the river, together with some provisions, in boats. He then loaded his boats with the wounded for the purpose of taking them back to Detroit. When arrived at the mouth of the river Duross, he was fired on by a British armed vessel and compelled to abandon his boats; but saved all his men except the two wounded prisoners, whom he left in the boats. Col. Miller continued on the field of battle until the evening of the 10th, when he received orders from Gen. Hull to march back to the river Duross, to secure some provisions which had just been sent there, after which he returned to Detroit.

A British vessel, with a flag of truce, arrived at Detroit, on the 3d inst. conveying the American prisoners taken at Michilimackinack.

The number of Canadians who have taken protection under Gen. Hull, amounts to about 400, many of whom have passed to the British within three hours after taking their protections.

Capt. Brush and his party had arrived at the river Raisin, and have possession of a block house which they are fortifying. All the inhabitants of the settlement, on that river, capable of bearing arms, had joined Capt. Brush at the block house—the whole consisted of near 300 men. All communication between Capt. Brush and the army was entirely cut off, the Indians having way-laid every road, which rendered his situation very perilous.

The battle of Browns-Town, was fought on the 8th day of August, between a detachment of the 4th regiment and Ohio Volunteers, under Lieut. Col. Miller, amounting to 650 men, and the British and Indians, amounting to upwards of 600. The British and savages were driven upwards of two miles, at the point of the bayonet. Our loss was 17 killed and about 50 wounded. Capt. Uly of the Kinickinick volunteers (from this county) was either killed or taken prisoner. Capt. Bostler, and Capt. Gilcrease of the Ohio volunteers, were killed.—Capt. M. Cullough of the Ohio volunteers, was killed in the first engagement at Brownstown, when major Van-Horn was compelled to retreat.

We understand, that every preparation was made to attack Malden, when, unexpectedly to all, Gen. Hull ordered the army to Detroit.

The morning after the battle of Brownstown, Lieut. Col. Miller was about to proceed on his march to join the Chillicothe Volunteers, when he was ordered back to Detroit by Gen. Hull. Col. Miller was then only 20 miles from the Chillicothe Volunteers. Time must shew the reason, if any there was, why Miller was not permitted to relieve our volunteers, when the communication was completely opened, and he was within so short a distance of them. With respect to the operations in and about Canada, that far, rumour is very busy. The letters of almost every officer and soldier in the north-western army are by no means silent on the subject. A little time will throw more light on it, and we may soon feel at liberty to speak more freely.

Surrender of Gen. Hull.

CHILICOTHE, August 25.
By the politeness of Captain Brush, who is just arrived from the river Raisin, we have been favored with the following important intelligence, which we hasten to lay before our readers: DETROIT, Aug. 11, 1812.

Sir—The state of the communication between this and the river Raisin is such, that a sufficient detachment cannot be sent at present to bring on the provisions with safety. You will therefore remain at the river Raisin, and in conjunction with the regiment, Le Croix's corps and your own, protect the provisions and yourselves until further orders. The detachment sent for the purpose of opening the communication are so fatigued, after a severe and victorious battle, that it will return here.

I am, respectfully,
W. HULL,
General Commanding,
Capt. Brush, or the commanding officer at River Raisin.
P. S.—If consulting with col. Anderson and capt. Jobart, the bearer of this, and from all the information you

can obtain, it should be the opinion, you can come an upper road, crossing the river Huron, at Godfrey's trading establishment, you are authorized to proceed that route, in which case you will give me an immediate notice. No person must know this excepting col. Anderson, capt. Jobart, and yourself. Take capt. Jobart for a guide and if he recommends other guides with him, they shall be paid. Capt. Le Croix, with his company, will proceed on with you.

Respectfully,
W. HULL.
Capt. Brush.

Detroit, August 12.

Capt. H. BRUSH,
Dear Sir—I have several times written to you since I heard you was on your march, but I find that my letters have not reached you. Two detachments have been sent to meet you, but both have returned with loss.—We have abandoned Canada, and the British force is now opposite this place, pointing their artillery, the firing will commence in a short time. I fear you will not be able to see us. If possible take care of yourself and party; the enemy may not have force to see you and attend to us.

The bearer will or can give you a hint of our situation. Adieu, I have not time to write.
Respectfully yours,
DUNCAN M'ARTHUR.

River Raisin, August 16.

Capt. H. BRUSH,
Sir—By the within letter you will see, that the army under general Hull has been surrendered—by the articles you will see that provision has been made for the detachment under your command—you will therefore, I hope, return to Ohio with us.
D. M'ARTHUR.

Head-Quarters, at Detroit,
Aug. 16.

Sir—I have signed articles of capitulation for the surrender of this garrison, in which you and your detachment are prisoners of war. Such part of the Ohio militia as have not joined the army, will be permitted to return to their homes on condition that they will not serve during the war—their arms however will be delivered up if belonging to the public.

I am very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
W. HULL, Brig. Gen.
Commanding the N. W. army.
Col. D. M'Arthur.

Camp at Detroit, 16th August, 1812.

CAPITULATION for the surrender of Fort Detroit, entered into between Major General Brock commanding His Britannic Majesty's forces on the one part, and Brigadier-General Hull, commanding the North-Western army of the United States on the other part.

Art. I. Fort Detroit, with all the troops, regulars as well as militia, will be immediately surrendered to the British forces, under the command of Major General Brock, and will be considered prisoners of war; with the exception of such of the militia of the Michigan territory who have not joined the army.

II. All public stores, arms, and all public documents, including every thing else of a public nature, will be immediately given up.

III. His Excellency Brigadier General Hull having expressed a desire that a detachment from the state of Ohio, on its way to join his army, as well as one sent from Detroit, under the command of Col. M'Arthur, shall be included in the above capitulation, it is accordingly agreed to; it is however to be understood that such part of the Ohio militia as have not joined the army, will be permitted to return to their homes, on condition that they will not serve during the war. Their arms, however, will be delivered up if belonging to the public.

IV. The garrison will march out at the hour of twelve o'clock this day, and the British forces will take immediate possession of the fort.

Signed J. MACDONELL, Lt. Col. militia, P. A. D. C.
J. B. GLEGG, Major, A. D. C.
JAMES MILLER, Lt. Col. 4th U. S. infantry.
E. BRUSH, Col. 1st regt. Michigan militia.

Approved,
W. HULL, Brigadier-General,
Commanding the N. W. army.
Approved,
ISAAC BROCK,
Major-General.

BOSTON August 22.

Mr. Seth Barton, prize master of the American ship Eliza Ann, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, informs that, while on board the Yankee privateer, they spoke 3 vessels which had been boarded by Commodore Rodgers's squadron, on the eastern part of Grand Bank, one of the vessels, a schooner, was from Cadiz, bound to Rhode Island; one from Liverpool (understood her name was the Patty of Bath) for Amelia, and the other he does not recollect. The masters of these vessels informed, that they were informed by the boarding officers, that the squadron had taken and destroyed 21 sail of British vessels; that they had two very fine English ships in co. which they had preserved for prison ships, and on board of which were the crews taken out of the vessels destroyed; and that they had also taken an English 18 gun brig, and ordered her for some part in the United States.

Military.—Yesterday about 400 U. States troops, artillery and infantry, marched through town on their way to Pittsfield and Albany, under the command of col. TUTTLE. They were followed by a handsome train of military appendages, consisting of gun carriages, ammunition waggons, &c.

From the Ontario Repository.

UPPER CANADA.

The geography of this province being but little known among most readers, we have procured for a friend, (who has resided in places which enable him to learn the situation, settlements, &c. of the southern section of that territory) the following sketch.—As it is two or three years since he left that quarter, his recollection may fail in giving a correct outline; but imperfect as it is, it will be gratifying at this time:

“The village of Sandwich lies opposite Detroit, about one and a half miles below Detroit garrison, and is situated on the bank of Detroit river.—The country is settled along the river from lake St. Clair, (ten miles above Sandwich) to Malden, or Amherstburgh, sixteen miles below. This part of the country is handsomely situated; the land good and unbroken, with excellent roads. Fort Malden is situated on a point of land at the mouth of Detroit river, and commands a view of lake Erie and the main channel of the river. (Here are built most of the king's armed vessels for lakes Erie and Huron.) It is a post of considerable importance, and I believe the only fortification placed between Fort St. Joseph's near the mouth of St. Mary's river, (outlet of lake Superior) and Fort Erie.—There is also a considerable settlement on the river Thames, which empties into lake St. Clair, from the north east, about 30 miles above Sandwich, composed principally of persons who have fled from the U. S. to escape justice. There are several settlements on the north side of lake Erie, but none of any importance except those about Long Point.

The land from Detroit to lake Erie (on the American side) along Detroit river, is low and marshy, and mostly uninhabited. There are several islands in Detroit river, some of which are inhabited. The distance from Detroit through Canada (from Sandwich to Fort Erie) must be about 300 miles. The roads are tolerable, though the country is new. Formerly people travelling from Detroit to the eastern states, went this route in preference to going on the south side of lake Erie. A considerable proportion of the inhabitants opposite Detroit are French, with some English, Scotch, Irish, &c.”

RICHMOND, August 25.

We understand that Col. Coles of the United States army leaves this city this evening, with captain's Branch and Taylor's companies, on their way to Albany. At Fredericksburg, they will be joined by capt. Stander's company—these three companies belong to the 20th regiment infantry—they are complete, consisting of 300 troops.—At York or Reading they will concentrate with Col. Parker of Winchester, and a detachment from the 12th regiment, consisting of 3 or 4 companies. May Victory light on their crest!

Philadelphia, August 26.

A requisition for 2000 of the quota of the militia of this state, has been made by major general Dearborn; the governor of this commonwealth has directed the issue of the necessary orders for this detachment. It is supposed that this detachment will move from the western counties, on account of the time and expense that will be saved in their movement, and the greater fitness of the militia in that quarter for the duties of their designation.

New-York Aug. 21.

Another prize.—The privateer Teazer, capt. Wooster, has sent into Port-Louis the British brig Peter Waldo, from Newcastle for Halifax, vessel and cargo valued at 100,000 dollars.

Three of the Mablehead privateers, captured by the Maidstone, have been recaptured by our privateers and have sailed.

HARLES-TOWN, September 4.

CONFIRMATION.

A gentleman of this place, who left Fredericktown yesterday morning, was informed that Col. Cass, of the north western army, passed through that place on Wednesday evening with the official account of the surrender of gen. Hull and his army. The want of provisions is said to have been the cause.

For the Repository.

The windy rant of “Coriolanus,” or any other “anus,” can add nothing to the abhorrence in which the late disgraceful outrages in Baltimore are held by the republicans generally. The furious excommunications of his wrath but poorly evince the empire of reason over his passions, and speak as little in favor of his boasted love of order, or of his humanity. Neither will his one-sided citations of law authorities persuade any reasonable and impartial mind that the conduct of the regular rioters can in any manner be justified; and equally abortive will be his attempts to make sober men believe that “Tanen” is any thing more than a hot-headed Jacobinical partizan of the British faction. “Coriolanus” may blackguard the mob; he may rave and fume at them as long as it will give him pleasure.—He may fritter away his strength and his spirits in abuse of the civil authority—he may deal out as many veneful anathemas, interspersed with as many pious interjections as his conscience will allow; but I beseech him for his own sake to keep in mind truth, justice, charity, decency, and moderation.

Let him not stigmatize an honorable portion of his fellow citizens by ascribing to them actions which they detest and deeply deplore, and he will not be interrupted in his effusions of feeling for any portion of the rioters his prejudices or his sympathies may select; but I would suggest to him, whether suspicious, not very much in harmony with their professions of peace, may not light upon those who make such shameful uses of a subject that ought long since to have been justly surrendered into the hands of justice. Will not those who make this event so useful to their cause, be suspected to rejoice in its occurrence? But will not the veil which covers such foul purposes be rent asunder?

IF Mr. Williams will be good enough to let me know when he will have 15 or 16 columns of his paper to spare, I will try to out-puff, out-swagger, out-approprize, and out-rave that would be babe of innocence, the gentle “Coriolanus.”

Extract of a letter dated New-Orleans, July 26, 1812.
“The Spaniards have demanded the surrender of the town of Baton Rouge from the gov. of New Orleans. The Creek nation has declared war against the United States, and Pensacola has received from the Havana a reinforcement of 500 troops, the times look dimly around this place, and I should not wonder if New Orleans were the seat of bloodshed before the middle of September next.”
N. Y. Statesman.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Pittsburg, dated New-Orleans, Aug. 7, 1812.

“On Wednesday last an express passed through Erie on his way to Detroit who informs that eight companies of British troops had been sent from Fort Erie by land, about ten days ago, to reinforce Malden, and that three vessels had been sent up the lake with provisions for that place. These vessels were seen on Wednesday last about 40 miles above the town of Erie.”

A COPY OF THE CIRCULAR, Addressed to the Collectors of the Customs.
CIRCULAR.
Treasury Department, Aug. 26, 1812.
SIR—The non-importation act being still in force, must, in every respect, be carried into effect. It is your duty to seize and libel British merchandise, in whatever manner and by whomsoever it may be brought or sent into the United States, with the exception only of property captured from the enemy, the importation of which is permitted by the fourteenth section of the act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods.

In the cases which, from peculiar circumstances may be entitled to relief

for this detachment. It is supposed that this detachment will move from the western counties, on account of the time and expense that will be saved in their movement, and the greater fitness of the militia in that quarter for the duties of their designation.

all party opposition would cease when a common enemy was declared, their flattering illusions have passed away like evening shadows. The fond votaries of avarice still pour their lamentations over unreal miseries—the servile and insensible advocates of submission crouch like gloomy ravens, of disasters and ruin—the puritans of faction preach denunciations against French influence, mad ambition, and blind revenge, (the phantoms of their own fanaticism)—the fiends of torism plot treason in their dens and belch forth the forked flames of discord, and the horrible rumblings of rebellion!

These are no times for apathy: and as much as it is wished that all party animadversion could be avoided, a necessity for it now exists. The intemperance and malignity of their opponents, absolute the republicans from the obligation of forbearance, which their late conciliatory advances seemed to have imposed; and the evil doings of domestic enemies ought to be exposed.

It would have been in vain that the infant Hercules “snapped the snaky cords which encircled his cradle,” if he had returned to the arms of unsuspecting repose and wasted the blessings of victory in worthless tranquility and luxurious ease. Let those, then, who in 1800 untwined the serpent from the fair neck of liberty, be active and vigilant: The monster still lives; and whilst he smiles with fascinating but deceitful eyes in the face of the people, he dares to shake his blue envenomed tongue at DEMOCRACY, the heart, the very source of that vital stream of freedom which flows through the veins of their political system, to nourish, to strengthen, and enable it.

Republicans! That calmness and moderation which are the results of conscious rectitude and disdain of corruption, may be argued against you by your opponents as an admission of their false statements and fraudulent arguments. It is a duty then which you owe to your country, to the government you have established, to yourselves and to your children, to exert every lawful power, in every honorable way, to support and promote the REPUBLICAN CAUSE.

His Excellency William Henry Harrison, Governor of the Indiana Territory, has been, we learn, appointed a Brigadier General in the army of the United States.

We have good reason to believe that the President of the United States has rejected the proposed Armistice between General Dearborn and the Governor of Canada, and directed that six days notice should be immediately given to the respective officers, of the recommencement of hostilities.
(Phil. Gazette.)

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for this detachment. It is supposed that this detachment will move from the western counties, on account of the time and expense that will be saved in their movement, and the greater fitness of the militia in that quarter for the duties of their designation.

—this can be granted only by a special act of congress; or upon application for a remission of the forfeiture in the manner prescribed by law.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN,
The collector of customs.

The following “Additional Instructions” have been issued by the proper authority to the public and private armed vessels of the United States:

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS.
To the public and private armed vessels of the United States.

The public and private armed vessels of the United States are not to interrupt any vessels belonging to citizens of the United States coming from British ports to the United States laden with British merchandise, in consequence of the alleged repeal of the British Orders in Council; but are, on the contrary, to give aid and assistance to the same, in order that such vessels and their cargoes may be dealt with on their arrival as may be decided by the competent authorities.
Nat. Intel.

From the Baltimore American.

If the language and sentiments uttered in the leading federal prints in New York and Boston be the language and sentiments of the prominent characters of opposition, as we have no doubt they are, then must every American feel himself humbled in reflecting on their proceedings since the war was proclaimed. Their style is foreign to that of Americans. With a zeal and industry worthy of a nobler cause, they collect and publish every event or disaster which happens to America and her commerce, while they seem to announce with reluctance the captures and the victories obtained by our privateers. They chuckle at every defeat, and seem to sigh at every prize brought into American ports. So far has party spirit triumphed over duty and love of country, that federal editors make a common cause with the enemy, and consider every humiliation America suffers in consequence of the war as a fit theme of re-joicing. And why? Because our success in the war would blast all their fine prospects of making their way to power over the ruin and disgrace of the American arms and name. Success in the war would establish the capacity and ability of the republicans to guide the helm of state amid the stormy perils of war, as well as during the tranquility of peace. It would remove all the scurrilous accusations of weakness, want of vigor, which they have laid at the door of government. It would, in one word, lay the evil spirit of federal republicanism, as it is improperly called, in the dust. The ambitious political generals of opposition are therefore playing a desperate game. Their all is at stake on the failure of the war.

We think that these facts sufficiently explain the motives of their conduct, without resorting to the accusation of their being bribed by England for such explanation. Many men of parts, disappointed in their views of office, and thinking themselves entitled to it at all hazards, do not consult the propriety of the means which they adopt to attain power. If they fail in their object by honorable means, they seek it through commotion, civil broils and bloodshed. Their country is but a secondary consideration: they only value it as a theatre on which they can gratify their guilty ambition. They can always find laborate men enough to act as base instruments to effect their purposes. Hence the facility with which a Pickering can gain a medium through which to communicate his odious and disgusting writings and disaffected propositions to the public. Hence the alacrity with which a Coleman, a Russell, and a Park offer their columns as the repositories of meditated rebellion.

Such is a faithful portrait of the Essex Junto and their instruments. We must rely upon the virtue and patriotism of the mass of federalists, and on the firmness and valor of the republicans, to defeat the domestic enemies of the republic, to carry us through the war against G. Britain with honor and advantage.

By an arrival at New-London, we have received several letters from England—of which the following are extracts:—
“July 2.—I have just been informed that the provisional repeal of the orders in council is not as agreeable to the ministry as its nature would tend to suppose; it is an expedient to which

they submit with reluctance, and whenever they have filled America with British goods, cleared the country of its present stock, and put down the turbulent manufacturers, the orders will be revived; my informant has good opportunities, but I hope he is misinformed.”

“The overstock of goods in this country, is in the opinion of hundreds, owing to the immense quantity of labor-saving machinery in every branch; they now weave linen, cotton and woolen goods by water machinery, and though the patentee sells his right very high, numbers have purchased, and many are erected. The effect of such an opinion is the desperate conduct of the laboring manufacturers; the ministers set the idea going, to counteract the clamors of those who were for the freedom of American commerce; the remedy was the destruction of labor-saving machinery, and the result military execution on the unfortunate victims of this double deceit.”—Aurora.

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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 forward 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.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned against dealing with or employing any negroes in any manner without my permission, as I shall prosecute all who may be guilty of the like in future, without respect to persons. The inhabitants of a certain town (not very far from me) are particularly requested to desist from employing my man Frank in any way. I have friends who have agreed that they will keep a look out for me, and if he is known to be employed by any, although the thing will be as disagreeable to me as them, yet I will most assuredly prosecute them.
TH. DAVENPORT.

September 4, 1812.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Joseph M'Carney, 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.

Feathers Wanted.

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

UPPER CANADA. PROCLAMATION.

The unprovoked declaration of war, by the United States of America, against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies, has been followed by the actual invasion of this province in a remote frontier of the western district by a detachment of the armed force of the U. States. The Officer commanding that detachment, has thought proper to invite his majesty's subjects not merely to quiet & unresisting submission, but to insult them with a call to seek voluntarily the protection of his government.

This unequalled prosperity could not have been attained by the utmost liberality of the government or the persevering industry of the people, had not the maritime power of the mother country secured to its colonists a safe access to every market where the produce of their labor was in demand.

The unavoidable and immediate consequence of a separation from G. Britain, must be the loss of this inestimable advantage; and what is offered you in exchange? To become a territory of the United States, and share with them that exclusion from the ocean, which the policy of their present government enforces.

It being the duty of all good citizens to support the laws of the land, and to strengthen the arm of government against the common enemy. It is therefore deemed advisable by sundry inhabitants of Jefferson county, this day assembled at Charlestown, that (for the purpose of taking the subject more fully into consideration) a meeting be requested at the house of Henry Haines, in said town, on the 10th of September, of all such citizens as are exempted by law from the performance of militia duty, and who feel disposed to join a volunteer corps.

Be not dismayed at the unjustifiable threat of the commander of the enemy's forces, to refuse quarter should an Indian appear in the ranks. The brave bands of natives which inhabit this colony, were, like his majesty's subjects, punished for their zeal and fidelity by the loss of their possessions in the late colonies, and rewarded by his majesty with lands of superior value in this province.

This inconsistent and unjustifiable threat of refusing quarter for such a cause as being found in arms with a brother suffering in defence of invaded rights, must be exercised with the certain assurance of retaliation, not only in the limited operations of war in this part of the king's dominions, but in every quarter of the globe; for the national character of Britain is not less distinguished for humanity than strict retributive justice, which will consider the execution of this inhuman threat as deliberate murder, for which every subject of the offending power must make expiation.

ISAAC BROCK, Major Gen. and Pres. Head-quarters, Fort George, 22d July, 1812. By order of his honor the President J. B. GLEGG, Capt. A. D. C.

Senior Volunteers.

It being the duty of all good citizens to support the laws of the land, and to strengthen the arm of government against the common enemy. It is therefore deemed advisable by sundry inhabitants of Jefferson county, this day assembled at Charlestown, that (for the purpose of taking the subject more fully into consideration) a meeting be requested at the house of Henry Haines, in said town, on the 10th of September, of all such citizens as are exempted by law from the performance of militia duty, and who feel disposed to join a volunteer corps.

BLANKETS,

Flannels, baizes, coatings, cloths, cassimers, velvets, cords, vesting, black bombasets, women's fine cotton hose, men's ditto, cambric muslins, calicoes, leno and fancy muslins, Irish lincens, 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 a repetition of the like practices, as I am determined to prosecute every person who may so offend in future. TH. HAMMOND, August 28.

An Overseer Wanted.

An active industrious man capable of performing the duties of an overseer, will hear of a good situation by applying to the Printer. August 28.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscribers on the 24th inst. a bright bay horse, 15 hands high, four years old, a star on his forehead, and his tail rather short—no other mark perceivable. Whoever takes up said horse shall be paid the above reward and all reasonable charges if brought home, by Wm. M'SHERRY & CLARK, Smithfield, Aug. 24.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE, A likely Negro Man,

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

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 Eary'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.

150 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living in Jefferson County Virginia, near Smithfield, on Monday the 17th instant, a mulatto man named PHIL, but is known in this neighborhood by the name of Dr. Johnson. He is about 37 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, well made, has a remarkable black speck in one of his eyes, and very fond of liquor. Had on a Russia Duck shirt, overalls of coarse linen, and took with him one pair of striped cotton overalls, two coats, one of chequered cotton, the other of Forest cloth, several waistcoats, and other clothing not recollected.—The above reward will be paid for securing said runaway in jail, so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses if brought home.

SETH SMITH, Jefferson County, August 18, 1812.

ATTENTION!

Captain Buckmaster's company of Light Infantry, Captain Strain's and Captain Davenport's companies of draughted Infantry of the line, (being the quota called for from the 55th regiment Virginia militia required to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning) are ordered to meet at Charlestown on Saturday the 12th of September next, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of being trained, &c.—A punctual attendance of every officer, non commissioned officer and private belonging to those companies is requested.

JOSEPH CRANE, Lieut. Col. Com. August 21.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a note of hand given by the subscriber to Thomas Jones, bearing date the 3d of February, 1812, which note was given in part for some standing grain purchased of said Jones, which he was bound to me in an article of agreement to put under good fence, but said Jones not having complied with his agreement, and the damage sustained thereby amounting to more than the note calls for, I am determined not to discharge said note unless compelled by law. Wm. SHUBRIDGE, August 15, 1812.

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, fairs, 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.

Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have for sale the following books, viz

- Family Bibles, Stephen's War, Davis's Sermon's, Parent's Friend, Wesley's Sermons, Deapton's Voyages, Village Sermons, History of Ireland, Doddridge's ditto, Revolutionary Placards, Saurin's ditto, Forsythe on Fruit-trees, Christian Researches in Asia, Stranger in France, Rise and Progress in Religion, Stranger in Ireland, Spiritual Treasury, Moore's Gazetteer, Prædicator's Key, Walker's do, Christians great Interests, Memoirs of Cumberland, Walk of Faith, Junius's Letters, Reign of Grace, Ovid's Art of Love, South's Sermons, Man of Feeling, Holy War, Think's 1 to myself, A. C. L. Prædicator's, Scottish Chiefs, H. W. V. Meditations, Thæudus of Warsaw, Confession of Faith, Exiles of Siberia, D. W. O. Exercises, Ella Rosenberg, F. B. on the Prophecies, G. C. S. Journal, G. C. S. Journal, Walker's Dictionary, Murray's Introduction, Butler's Analogy, Serious calls to the unconverted, Tales of Fashionable Life, G. A. T. H. Kings, Corinna, Guide & Refuge, Refusal, Vicar of Wakefield, American Lady, Simpson's Plea, British Spy, Smith's Essays, Cowper's Task, Duck and Pany of Inspiration, Campbell's Poems, Thornton Abbey, Walter Scott's Poems, Burns' Poems, Watt's Psalms and Hymns, Thompson's Seasons, Solitude Sweetened, Wesley's Hymns, History of America, Life of Wesley, Moore's Geography, Ramsay's Life of American Republic, Washington, Natural History, W. C. M. Journal, G. C. S. Journal, Walker's Dictionary, Murray's Introduction, Life of Col. Gardner, Key, Life of Dr. Darwin, Exercises, Modern Europe, S. Q. L., Domestic Encyclopedia, Grammar, Gillet's History, Scott's Lessons, Lee's 10th, Enfield's Spenser, Lorenzo de Medici, Young Man's Companion, M. L. M. on Population, Fisher's Companion, Select Speeches, Gouge's Arithmetic,

together with many more on various subjects, too numerous for insertion.—no book that may be called for which they have not, they will undertake to furnish upon the shortest notice. Shepherd's-Town, June 5.

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

- M. galsia, Columbia Root, Cream of Tartar, Gintian ditto, Gaster Oil, Orange Peel, Refined Camphor, Glauber Salts, Sugar Lead, Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills, Pearl Barley, Lee's genuine ditto, Essence Peppermint, Tartar Emetic, Red Bark, Calomel, Yellow Ditto, Jalar, Parisoric, Paul's Columbian Oil, ALSO, Windsor Soap, Essential Oil Worm Seed, Red and Black Ink, Seed, Powders, Spirits, Purpentine, Indigo, proved good, Godfrey's Cordial, And also, Aloes, Nutmegs, Cloves, Anatto, Mace, Cinnamon, Liqueur Ball, Race Ginger, &c. Camomile Flowers,

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

6500 lbs. COFFEE.

The subscribers have on hand the following articles:

A LARGE SUPPLY OF Loaf & Brown Sugars,

6500 lbs. Coffee,

Fresh Teas, 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 Sickles, 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, COOKUS, & Co. Shepherd's-Town, June 4.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1812.

[No. 238.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the Farmer's Repository is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

Brilliant Naval Victory!

BOSTON August, 29.

The United States Frigate Constitution, Captain Hull, anchored yesterday in the outer harbor, from a short cruise, during which she fell in with the English frigate Guerriere, which she captured, after a short but severe action.—The damage sustained by the fire of the Constitution was so great, that it was found impossible to tow her into port, and accordingly the crew were taken out, and the ship sunk. The brilliancy of this action, however we may regret the occasion that has produced it, will still excite the liveliest emotions in every American bosom.

Particulars of the late action between the United States frigate Constitution, and the British frigate Guerriere.

[Communicated to the editors of the Boston Gazette, by an officer on board the Constitution.]

Lat. 41, 42, N. long. 55, 33, W. Thursday, Aug. 19, fresh breeze from N. W.; and cloudy; at 2, P. M. dia. covered a vessel to the southward, made all sail in chase; at 3, perceived the chase to be a ship on the starboard tack, close hauled to the wind; hauled S. S. W.; at half past 3, made out the chase to be a frigate; at 4, coming up with the chase very fast; at a quarter before 5, the chase laid her main top-sail to the mast; took in our top gallant sails, stay sails and flying jib; took a second reef in the top sails, hauled the courses up; sent the royal yards down; and got all clear for action; beat to quarters, on which the crew gave three cheers; at 5, the chase hoisted three English Ensigns, at five minutes past 5 the enemy commenced firing; at 20 minutes past 5, set our colours, one at each mast head, and one at the mizen peak, and began firing on the enemy, and continued to fire occasionally, he wearing very often, and we manoeuvring to close with him, and avoid being raked; at 6, set the main top gallant sail, the enemy having bore up; at 5 minutes past 6, brought the enemy to close action, standing before the wind; at 15 minutes past 6, the enemy's mizen-mast fell over on the starboard side; at 20 minutes past 6 finding we were drawing ahead of the enemy, luffed short round his bows, to rake him; at 25 minutes past 6, the enemy fell on board of us, his bowsprit foul of our mizen rigging. We prepared to board, but immediately after, his fore and main mast went by the board, and it was deemed unnecessary. Our cabin had taken fire from his guns; but was soon extinguished, without material injury; at 30 minutes past 6, shot ahead of the enemy, when the firing ceased on both sides; he making the signal for submission, by firing a gun to leeward; set fore-sail and main sail, and hauled to the eastward to repair damage; all our braces and much of our standing and running rigging and some of our spars being shot away. At 7, wore ship, and stood under the lee of the prize—sent our boat on board, which returned at 8, with Capt. Dacres, late of his Majesty's ship Guerriere, mounting 49 carriage guns, and manned with 302 men; got our boats out, and kept them employed in removing the prisoners and baggage from the prize to our own ship. Sent a surgeon's mate to assist in attending the wounded, wearing the ship occasionally to keep in the best position to receive the boats, at 20 minutes before 2, A. M. discovered a sail off the larboard beam, standing to the south; saw all clear for another action; at 3,

the sail stood off again; at day light was hailed by the lieutenant on board the prize, who informed he had 4 feet of water in the hold, and that she was in a sinking condition: all hands employed in removing the prisoners, and repairing our own damage through the remainder of the day. Friday, the 20th, commenced with light breeze from the northward, and pleasant; our boats and crew still employed as before. At 3, P. M. made the signal of recall for our boats, (having received all the prisoners) they immediately left her on fire, and a quarter past 3 she blew up. Our loss in the action was 7 killed and 7 wounded; among the former, lieut. Bush, of marines, and among the latter, lieut. Morris, severely wounded; & Mr. Alwyn, the master, slightly. On the part of the enemy, 15 men killed, and 64 wounded. Among the former, lieut. Ready, 2d of the ship; among the latter, captain Dacres, lieut. Kent, 1st; Mr. Scott, master, and master's mate.

The Constitution took and destroyed two English brigs, one in ballast and one loaded with lumber, bound to England. Also, 2 days previous to falling in with the Guerriere, re-captured the brig Adeline, of Bath, from London, with a full cargo of dry goods, which had been taken 7 days previous by the sloop of war Avenger—took out the crew and put a prize-master on board, and ordered her into the first port in the United States.

*Now recovering

Further from the Constitution.—The capt. of the Guerriere informs that the squadron which was off New York some time since, had taken the Concordia, Adams, from Liverpool, and the Aristomenes, from Livedon, both with full cargoes of dry goods, and very valuable, and ordered them for Halifax.

The Constitution—Capt. Hull.

This gallant naval officer has arrived in our outer harbor from a short cruise; during which he has recaptured several American vessels and attacked and destroyed a British frigate, and brought her officers and crew into this port.—Much praise is due to capt. Hull, his officers & crew, for this gallant achievement.

CHILLICOTHE, Aug. 29.

Treason stalks Abroad.

Capt. WILLIAM KEYS who left Detroit, on Monday the seventeenth and arrived here the 26th inst. informs, that on Saturday the fifteenth of August the British demanded the surrender of Detroit, and gave gen. Hull three hours to consider the matter. After the expiration of three hours, which was then about 5 o'clock, in the evening, the enemy commenced a heavy fire which was returned from our guns, on the bank of the river, with spirit, till some time in the night, when a cessation took place till the next morning, (Sunday) a little after day-light; the firing again commenced and continued until about ten o'clock, when Hull ordered the flag to be hoisted in the fort, shortly after which the firing ceased on both sides of the river, at which time the British and Indians, to the number of 1500 or 1600 were crossing the river about three miles below the fort and no means taken to prevent them. A short time afterwards, two British officers were seen riding up towards the fort who were immediately met by the gen. and conducted to his mark, about 100 yards from the fort, which had been prepared for better than two days before their arrival, (in style) with pen, ink and paper, where the disgraceful articles of Capitulation were drawn up.—The gates were thrown open and our brave fellows were compelled to lay down their arms to a force much inferior to their own. Cols. Cass, and M'Arthur, had been sent out with a detachment of 4 or 500 men to meet captain Brush at the river Raisin—a flag of truce was sent after them, and after some hesitation they surrendered. Col. Findlay and Lieut. Col. Miller were in the fort at the time of the capitulation. Hull's force was

much greater than that of the enemy. During the engagement with the British and Indians we had about 6 men killed and wounded—among the killed are Doct. Reynolds, surgeon's mate of Col. Cass' regiment, and Lieuts. Shanks and Seberil. We heard of none on the part of the enemy. All the troops belonging to the army, with the exception of the regulars, which were sent to Quebec, will be sent home, with seven days' provisions. Colonel M'Arthur's regiment, which was sent by way of Cleveland, will be here in a short time.

When the enemy were preparing their battery on the Canada side, and throwing down a large Frame House, opposite to Detroit, some of our officers expressed great desire to play upon them with our cannon, but Hull would not suffer a single gun to be fired, and exclaimed—Those who live in Glass houses ought not to throw Stones!

From the Bedford Gazette, Aug. 31.

We were yesterday politely favored by the late Governor of Ohio, Mr. Hutchinsion, with the following FACIS.

Previous to the retreat of the army out of Canada, Col. Miller, of the regulars, entreated Gen. Hull to suffer himself and regiment to attack Malden, that his life should be the forfeiture in case of a defeat. This request general Hull refused. About 500 Canadians had claimed the protection of Hull immediately on issuing his proclamation, and numbers had joined his army. It was a heart rending sight to see these poor fellows flocking down to the river, and begging Hull to remain and protect them, or take them with him.—When they could not get in the boat, numbers of them jumped into the river and swam over—some few were drowned in the attempt.

Gen. Hull suffered the British to erect a breastwork on the shore opposite Detroit, without molestation from which they killed three or four officers and some of our men, notwithstanding which and that there were upwards of 60 fine pieces of cannon mounted in the fortress, not a single shot would Hull suffer the garrison to return. The British landed and marched up to Detroit twelve men deep—and though there were a number of cannon pointed towards them, and loaded with grape shot, Hull would not suffer a single gun to be discharged at them. Colonel Miller again remonstrated with Hull, and was so pressing in his demand for permission to sally out and drive off the enemy, or at least for leave to defend the fort, that Hull threatened to have him arrested if he did not desist.

The British force consisted of 300 regulars, 400 militia, and 300 Indians, making a total of 1000; that of the American army to about 1300 men.

Mr. Huntington states, that nothing is to be seen on the frontiers, but poor families flying in every direction, leaving their little all to the fury of a savage enemy.

Capt. Snelling, of the 4th Regiment, who was posted at the Spring wells, (where the British crossed) two miles from Detroit with a small detachment, sent to Gen. Hull for a six pounder, which was refused, and the Capt. ordered to Detroit.

The army was drawn up in order of battle, previous to the approach of the British, but on their arrival, were immediately ordered into the fort.

The guns of the fort were all loaded, the matches lighted, and the men anxiously waiting for the word, when Gen. Hull surrendered without suffering a shot to be fired. The officers and men were so indignant at this dastardly conduct, that they actually shed tears. The surrender was made without consulting, even against the remonstrances of the troops.

Col. Miller, obliged to acquiesce in the surrender, indignantly threw away his sword, declaring it should not thus be delivered up. [His nobleness of mind was worthy an American.]

The British had but three 6 pounders and two twelves. Fort Detroit contained 60, among which are some elegant brass pieces, taken from the British at the battle of Bennington.

The detachments under the command of Cols. M'Arthur and Cass, had been sent out to meet Captain Brush, with the prisoners—they had proceeded about 24 miles, when they were overtaken by a party of dragoons, who orders to return immediately to Detroit, as the town had been summoned to surrender. The detachment marched until 2 o'clock that night on its return, and the next morning arrived at the edge of the woods in the vicinity of Detroit, when they drew up in order of battle; they sent forward a party of dragoons to reconnoitre, which returned and informed that the Indians were yelling through the commons, but that the American flag was still hoisted on the fort; they, however, received different advices that the fort had surrendered, and it was thought prudent for the detachment to retire about 5 miles; a flag of truce was here sent to them, and a note from Gen. Hull, informing them of the capitulation, and ordering them in.

On the British taking possession of Detroit, no attention whatever was paid to the articles of capitulation.—An indiscriminate plunder of property was made.

The noted Tecumseh, with about 300 Indians, and a party of 200 British, under major Chambers, all mounted, had crossed the river from Malden, on their way to Fort Wayne, and it was supposed they would scour the whole frontier to Vincennes, and make an attack on that town. Tecumseh said, he had let the British do as they pleased at Detroit, and expected the same liberty at Fort Wayne.

We understand, that the people of Cleveland and along that frontier, have sufficient numbers to relieve them from all apprehension—they stand in need only of ammunition and stores.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

To the politeness of Capt. Keeler, from Albany, we are indebted for a haugbill published at the office of the Albany Gazette, giving the British account of the capture of gov. Hull.

Head-Quarters, Lewistown, 6 P. M. Aug 25.

"Since we dispatched our express at 3 this afternoon, to overtake the mail at Buffalo, my general sent me to receive some gentlemen, who came on special business, with a flag—One of them handed me the enclosed paper—(containing the British official account of the surrender of gen. Hull.) I send a new express a few miles to overtake the other."

"P. S. Sun down—An occurrence has brought the express back again—He waits a moment—I only have to add—that general Van Rensselaer's marquee is this moment full of officers, who surrendered with Hull—on parole, this moment from fort George—I write without light—read it, and sigh for our disgraced country."

"I arrived here yesterday, to inspect the troops—The vessels with Hull's army came down opposite this place last evening."

British account of the capture of Detroit, and general Hull's army, by capitulation, on the 16th Aug. 1812. From the Bee, printed at Niagara, Aug. 22, 1812.

The pleasing task has now fallen to our lot, in confirmation of the uniform predictions of the Bee, to announce to the public the important intelligence of the capture of Detroit with gen. Hull and all his army, on the 16th inst. together with the Adams vessel of war, and other naval force. The following is the substance of an official communication, addressed to col. Myers, upon the subject—the despatches having been forwarded to his excellency Sir George Prevost, by way of York.

On the night of the 13th inst. general Brock arrived at Amherstburg, with a reinforcement of 400 men, including militia and regulars, and immediately proceeded to make arrangements for advancing to Sandwich, which the enemy had evacuated a few days before. On the evening of the 15th, a fire was opened from our batteries and continued for an hour with great effect, and recommenced before day on the morn-