

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.
TRANSLATED FOR THE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.
OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE GRAND ARMY.
Paris, May 8, 1813.

Her Majesty, the empress, queen and regent, has received the following news from the army:
The actions at Weissenfelds and Lutzen, were but the preludes to events of the highest importance.
The emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia, who had arrived at Dresden with all their forces, in the last day of April, learning that the French army had debauched from Thuringia, adopted the plan of giving battle to it in the plains of Lutzen, and put themselves in march to occupy the position—but they were anticipated by the rapid movements of the French army; they notwithstanding persevered in the project, and determined to attack the army, in order to force it from the position it had taken.
The position of the French army, on the 2d of May, at 9 o'clock in the morning, was as follows:
The left of the army rested upon the Elster: it was formed by the vice-roy, having under his orders the 50th and 11th corps; the centre was commanded by the prince of Meakwa (Ney) at the village of Kaia. The emperor, with the younger and older guards, was at Lutzen.
The duke of Ragusa (Marmont) was at the defile of Poserna, and formed the right with his three divisions.
Lastly, the general Bertrand, commanding the 4th corps, marched to reach this defile. The enemy debauched and passed the Elster at the bridges of Zewnekuu, Pegau and Zeitz. His majesty hoping to anticipate this movement, and thinking that the enemy could not attack before the 3d, ordered gen. Lauriston, whose corps formed the extremity of the left, to march upon Leipzig, with the view of disconcerting the projects of the enemy, and to place the French army on the 3d, in a position very different from that in which the enemy expected to find it, and from that where it is on the 2d, and thus carry confusion and disorder into the enemy's columns.
At 9 o'clock in the morning, his majesty hearing a cannonading towards Leipzig, galloped thither.—The enemy defended the little village of Listenan and the bridges in front of Leipzig. His majesty waited only for the moment when these last positions should be carried, to put in motion his whole army in this direction, to turn it upon Leipzig as a pivot, pass the left of the Elster, and take the enemy in the rear; but at 10 o'clock, the enemy's army debauched towards Kaia in several deep columns; the horizon was obscured by their movements.
The enemy presented a mass of forces which appeared immense; the emperor immediately made his dispositions.
The victory received orders to march upon the left of the prince of Moskwa, but it took him three hours to execute this movement. The Prince of Moskwa with his five divisions, sustained the action, which in half an hour became terrible. His majesty marched himself at the head of his guards, behind the centre of the army, supporting the prince of Moskwa's right.—The duke of Ragusa, with his three divisions, occupied the extreme of the right.
General Bertrand received orders to debauch upon the rear of the enemy's army, at the instant the line should be actively engaged.
Fortune was pleased to crown with the most brilliant success all these dispositions.—The enemy, who appeared certain of success in his enterprise, marched in order to overwhelm our right and to gain the road of Weissenfelds. Gen. Compans, a field officer of the first merit, at the head of the division of the Duke of Ragusa, stopped him short.
The regiment of marines sustained several charges with sang froid, and covered the field of battle with the enemy's light cavalry. But the greatest efforts of the infantry, artillery and cavalry, was upon the centre. Four of the prince of Moskwa's five divisions were already engaged. The village of Kaia was taken and retaken several times. It remained in the enemy's hands: when gen. Ricard was ordered to take it; it was retaken.
The battle included a line of 2 leagues, covered with fire rockets and whirlwinds of dust. The Prince of Moskwa, gen. Souham, and gen. Girard, were everywhere present, and faced every thing. Although wounded by several balls, gen. Girard insisted upon remaining on the field of battle. He declared it to be his wish to die commanding and directing his troops, since the moment was arrived

for every Frenchman, possessed of a manly soul, to conquer or perish.
In the mean time began to be perceived in the back ground the dust and the first fire of gen. Bertrand's corps. At the same moment the vice-roy entered in line upon the left, and the duke of Tarentum (Macdonald) attacked the reserve of the enemy, and overwhelmed the village upon which the enemy had rested his right. At the same time the enemy redoubled his efforts against the centre; the village of Kaia was again carried; some battalions dispersed, but these brave young men, in sight of the emperor, rallied, shouting Long live the emperor.
His majesty judged that the critical moment which decides the gain or loss of battles, had arrived; not a moment was to be lost. The emperor ordered the duke of Treviso (Mortier) to march with his battalions of the younger guards towards the village of Kaia, to overthrow the enemy and retake the village.
At the same time his majesty ordered his aid-de-camp, gen. Drouet, an artillery officer of the greatest distinction, to form a battery of 80 pieces of cannon, to place it in the rear of the elder guards, which was disposed in echelon, like four redoubts, to support the centre, all our cavalry being ranged behind in order of battle.
The generals Dulauly, Drouet, and Devaux galloped off with their 80 pieces, arranged together in one groupe. The fire became frightful.—The enemy gave way on every side. The duke of Treviso carried the village of Kaia without striking a blow, overthrew the enemy, and continued to advance forward, beating the charge. The enemy's cavalry, infantry and artillery, all commenced their retreat.
Gen. Bonnet, commanded one of the divisions of the duke of Ragusa, received orders to move on his left upon Kaia, to support the success of the centre. He sustained several charges of cavalry, in which the enemy met with a heavy loss.
In the meantime general count Bertrand advanced and entered in line. In vain did the enemy's cavalry assail his squares; his march was not thereby retarded. In order to rejoin him more promptly, the emperor ordered a change of position, pivoting upon Kaia. The whole right changed its front, the right being in advance.
The enemy no longer thought of anything but flight; we pursued them a league and a half. We soon arrived upon the height which the emperor Alexander, the king of Prussia, and the family of Brandenburg occupied during the battle. An officer taken prisoner, who was there, informed us of this circumstance.
We have taken several thousand prisoners.—The number could not be greater on account of the inferiority of our cavalry, and the desire which the emperor manifested to spare our cavalry.
At the commencement of the battle, the emperor said to the troops, "This is a true Egyptian battle. Good infantry, supported by artillery, ought to suffice."
Gen. Gourre, chief of the staff of the emperor, said to the emperor, "The enemy was killed; an end worthy so good a soldier! Our loss amounts to 10,000 killed and wounded—that of the enemy may be estimated at from 25 to 30,000 men. The royal guards of Prussia were destroyed. The emperor of Russia's guards suffered considerably—and the two divisions of ten regiments of Russian cuirassiers were destroyed.
His majesty cannot bestow too much applause upon the good will, the courage and intrepidity of the army. Our young soldiers were unmindful of danger—they have, on this great occasion, sustained all the nobleness of the French blood.
The etat major general will make known in its relation, the distinguished actions which have illustrated this brilliant day, which, like a stroke of thunder, has crumbled to dust the chimerical hopes and calculations of the destruction and dismemberment of the empire. The dark plots contrived by the cabinet of St. James, during a whole winter, are in an instant destroyed, like the gordian knot was untied by the sword of Alexander.
The prince of Hesse Homberg, was killed. The prisoners state that the prince royal of Prussia was wounded, and that the prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz was killed.
The infantry of the elder guards, of which six divisions only had arrived, sustained by its presence this affair, with that sang froid which characterises it.—It did not fire a single shot.—One half the army was not engaged; for the four divisions of general Lauriston merely occupied Leipzig; the three divisions of the Duke of Reggio were about two days march from the field of battle. Count

Bertrand gave battle with only one of his divisions, and that was so slightly engaged that it did not lose 50 men; his second and third divisions were not engaged.
The second division of the guards, commanded by general Barron, was five days march from the field of battle: the same was the case with the half of the elder guards, commanded by general de Cortz, who had only reached Erfurth. Batteries of reserve of more than a hundred pieces had not yet joined, and they are yet on the road from Erfurth. The troops of the duke of Belluno was at three days' march from the field of battle.
The corps of cavalry of general Sebastiani, with three divisions of the prince of Eckmuhl, was towards the lower Elbe. The allied army, consisting of from 150 to 200,000 men strong, commanded by the two sovereigns, having a great number of the princes of the house of Prussia at its head, has been defeated and routed by less than half the French army.
The ambulATORY hospitals and the field of battle presented a most touching spectacle. The young soldiers, at sight of the emperor, forgot their pains and shouted "long live the emperor!" "It is now twenty years," said the emperor, "since I commanded French armies; never have I before seen such bravery and such attachment."
Europe would at length find tranquility, could sovereigns and the ministers who direct their cabinets, have been present on the field of battle.—They would renounce the hope of causing the star of France to retire; they would see that those counsellors who wish to dismember the French empire and humiliate the emperor, are preparing the destruction of their sovereigns.
(Extracted from the Moniteur.)
NEW-YORK, July 14.
FROM NEW-LONDON.
The enemy reinforced.—From some cause or other our regular correspondence from New-London has this day failed: but we have been obligingly favored with the following
Extract of a letter from New-London, to a gentleman in this city, dated July 12.
The British vessels are said to have some fear of torpedoes; to avoid which, they lie near the Long Island side of the Sound, just visible. Last evening five vessels were added to their force, some of which are said to be transports; from which apprehensions are entertained of an attack by land. An express was last evening sent to Hartford for reinforcements. It is said commodore Decatur is landing guns to form a battery on the high ground commanding his squadron.
NORFOLK, July 16.
SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISH.
The Plantagenet, 74, has, for some days past, been lying off Cape-Henry Light-House, near enough in shore to protect the landing of her men, who were sent on shore to procure water.—The enemy had sunk wells for this purpose on the Cape Point, where there is excellent water, and every day visited them in their barges, supplying themselves with water and plundering the inhabitants.—Yesterday detachments from two companies of the Princess-Ann militia, amounting to about 50, under the command of Captain Richard Lawson, marched down to the Cape and took a position behind some sand-hills about 40 yards in the rear of the wells.
At half past five this morning, a barge, full of men from the ship, was seen rowing towards the shore.—They landed about 6 o'clock, and all hands proceeded to the wells, where they received a full fire from the militia, who until that moment were concealed from their view by the sand-hills. The enemy were panic struck. They threw down their arms, and ran in confusion to their boat.—Some were cut off in their running, and those who reached the boat immediately laid themselves down in her, and durst not show their heads. Captain Lawson, to prevent an unnecessary effusion of blood ordered his men to cease firing, and summoned the enemy to surrender, when they made the requisite tokens of submission, and were all taken prisoners. The enemy's force consisted of 2 Lieutenants, 16 seamen, and 8 marines; and they had 3 marines killed, and 1 Lieutenant, 2 seamen, and 2 marines wounded. We had not a man injured. As the barge could not be removed without exposure to the guns of the 74, a piece of cannon which was in her bow, and whatever else that could be detached from her, were taken out and she was scuttled.
We should have mentioned, in our account of this affair, that Captain Lawson, seeing the disparity of the enemy's force, previous to firing, called out to them to surrender; when one of the Lieutenants levelled a carbine at him and fired—happily the ball missed its object. Captain L. then ordered his men to fire.

have had command of the Lake immediately upon such successful event.
"To day some soldiers of the enemy have come in from Point Peninsula, and further state that during the time our fleet was unmooing and hauling near the batteries, Sir James Yoe in his Gig was actually in the harbor, reconnoitering the position of the vessels, and finding the alarm had taken, went off.
"The deserter that gave the intelligence followed the secret expedition from Kingston in a small boat at great distance off, and came in before night."
"Gen. Lewis arrived here on Friday the 2d, to take command of the troops, and was saluted."
MILLEDGEVILLE, (Geo.) June 30.
Extract of a letter from Col. Hawkins to the Governor, dated
Creek Agency, 22d June, 1813.
A civil war is commencing among the Creeks. The Chiefs and Warriors who in obedience to the orders of the Council of the Nation, put to death the Little Warrior and his associates who murdered the two families on Ohio in February, have been attacked, and six killed by the Alabama prophet and his associates. If the Chiefs and Warriors now assembling at Tookaubatchee should be unable to restrain their fanaticism and ferocity, they will become hostile to the United States: I received a letter from General Wilkinson the 22d, yesterday.—He was coming on 170 miles from this—expected to be joined by an escort of 30 men, mounted, the next day. He had set out under impressions of perfect safety, from the calm which pervaded this country after the execution of the murderers, and had dismissed his escort—received the first attacks of the confusion prevailing at Tookaubatchee on the road, and sent back for me. If I had any mounted men near me, I would escort him.
Extract of a letter from Mr. Limbaugh, Assistant Agent, dated Creek Agency, June 28.
General Wilkinson is now in the Nation on his way to the North. He has sent an express to Col. Hawkins, apprehending an attack from the War party.—Captain Isaacks is not killed, as was reported. He got safe to Tookaubatchee—his wife and five others were. The Cussetas and Cowstaus have all marched for Tookaubatchee to join the friendly Indians. The force of both parties is equal as yet, but I am fearful the War party will get to be the strongest, as their numbers increase daily.
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The Plantagenet, 74, has, for some days past, been lying off Cape-Henry Light-House, near enough in shore to protect the landing of her men, who were sent on shore to procure water.—The enemy had sunk wells for this purpose on the Cape Point, where there is excellent water, and every day visited them in their barges, supplying themselves with water and plundering the inhabitants.—Yesterday detachments from two companies of the Princess-Ann militia, amounting to about 50, under the command of Captain Richard Lawson, marched down to the Cape and took a position behind some sand-hills about 40 yards in the rear of the wells.
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21st day of June, 1813, meets with the approbation of this House."
It was referred to the committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Thursday.
OUTRAGES AT HAMPTON.
[Communicated for the Virginia Argus.]
Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, to his friend in this place, dated
Hampton, near Hampton, July 10th, 1813.
"Your favor of the 7th inst. has been just received through the politeness of Major Crutchfield, who has had it forwarded to me at this place. I am surprised to hear that you have among you a man, who would endeavor to apologize for the unprecedented villainy and brutal conduct of the enemy in Hampton. Be assured of one fact, that which I informed you of in my last was strictly true.—You request me to make known to you a few of the distressing particulars, in a way which will force conviction upon the minds of the incredulous.—I will attend to it, my friend, that you may be enabled to confound such with positive proofs.—At present you must content yourself with the following, and believe it as religiously as any fact beyond denial. Mrs. Turnbull was pursued up to her waist in the water and dragged on her by 10 or 12 of these ruffians, who satiated their brutal desires upon her, after pulling off her clothes, stockings, shoes, &c. This was seen by your nephew, Kieth, and many others. Another case—A married woman, her name unknown to me, with her infant child in her arms (the child forcibly dragged from her) shared the same fate. Two young women, well known to many, whose names will not be revealed at this time, suffered in like manner. *Dr. Cotton, Parson Halson, and Mrs. Hopkins have informed me of the particulars.—Another in the presence of Mr. Hope, had her gown, &c. cut off with a sword and violence offered in his presence, which he endeavored to prevent, but had to quit the room, leaving the unfortunate victim in their possession, who no doubt was abused in the same way. †Old Mr. Hope himself was stripped naked, picked with a bayonet in the arm, and slapt in the face—and were I to mention a hundred cases in addition to the above, I do not know that I should exaggerate."
Will any still affect to be incredulous concerning the British enormities at Hampton?—Yes, every advocate of G. Britain.—[Ed. Compiler.]
"The former of these gentlemen acted as surgeon to the detachment lately stationed at Hampton, and is a young gentleman of the first respectability. The latter is President of the Academy at that place, and stands deservedly high in public estimation. Mrs. Hopkins is also a lady of very high respectability, and of the most unquestionable veracity."
"This worthy old gentleman is being beneath the first stroke of age, being upwards of 65 or 70. If not otherwise by a numerous family, most of them now in the service of their country."
We have conversed with several gentlemen of respectability and intelligence, from Hampton, upon the subject of the enemy's conduct after getting possession of that town; we felt great solicitude for the result of our enquiries, for we were unwilling to admit that even an enemy whose conduct in war is characterised by inhumanity, could have committed acts, at the bare mention of which, the blood runs cold, and the heart sickens. But our informants confirm the sad story of the worst than savage brutality of the British soldiery. They affirm that what has been circulated upon the occasion, and what every man of feeling would fain have persuaded himself was but idle rumor, is substantially correct.
The unfortunate females who had not the means of effecting their escape from the town were literally hunted down by these fiends in human shape, and made the victims of indignity and brutal outrage.—These monsters, who are defending "the religion we profess," (as the white Ivered governor of Massachusetts hath said) broke into the church and plundered it of whatever was valuable, even ripping off the velvet which covered the pulpit! And yet we have men amongst us, native Americans, who cannot hear these things alleged against the barbarian foe, without attempting to palliate them! Is it necessary for us to stop to enquire whether his blood hounds are of the English, the French, the Scotch or the Irish breed? Is it a justification of the crime if one man desires the brand with which he hurls destruction on another? Or is it the instrument that is accountable for its deeds, and not the hand that uses it? We shall say no more upon the subject at present.—The Executive has appointed a committee to investigate it thoroughly. This committee have been to Hampton for the purpose, and we may shortly expect their report.
Norfolk Herald.

SUB-MARINE EXPLOSION.
Bushman the Second.—We understand a gentleman at Norwich has invented a Diving-Boat, which by means of paddles he can propel under water at the rate of 3 miles an hour, and ascend and descend at pleasure. He has made a number of experiments, and has been three times under the bottom of the Ramilies, off New-London. In the first attempt, after remaining under some time, he came to the top of the water, like the porpoise, for air, and as luck would have it, came up but a few feet from the stern of the Ramilies, and was observed by the centinels on deck, who sung out "boat ahoy!"—Immediately on hearing which, the boat descended without making a reply. Seeing this, an alarm gun was fired on board the ship, and all hands called to quarters— cable cut and the ship got under way with all possible dispatch, expecting every moment to be blown up by a torpedo. In the third attempt he came up directly under the Ramilies, and fastened himself and his boat to her keel, where he remained half an hour, and succeeded in perforating a hole through her copper, and while engaged in screwing a torpedo to her bottom, the screw broke, and defeated his object for that time. So great is the alarm and fear on board of the Ramilies of some such stratagem being played off upon them, that commodore Hardy has withdrawn his force from before New-London, and keeps his ship under way all the time, instead of lying at anchor as formerly.
N. Y. Ev. Post.
Successful Privateering.
The privateer brig Anaconda, Captain Shaler, of New-York, arrived at Ocracoke, N. C. on the 4th inst. from a prosperous cruise. The A. had on board \$75,000 in specie, captured from an English brig called the King's Packet, bound from Rio Janeiro to England, which she fell in with on the 14th of May, in the lat. of the Cape de Verdes.—The brig mounted 11 twelve pound carronades, and had on board 230 stand of small arms. She fought the privateer 45 minutes, when her flag was struck, and again hoisted union down; her spars and rigging were cut to pieces, and she had five feet water in her hold. The Anaconda received no injury. After removing the specie and other valuables on board the privateer, Captain Shaler ransomed the brig for \$8000. The Anaconda shortly after captured the brig Mary from Gibraltar bound to Brazil, with a cargo of wine, and silks, invoiced at \$35000 and the brig Harriot, bound from Buenos Ayres to London, laden with hides and tallow; cargo invoiced at \$100,000.
The Anaconda landed her specie at Edenton, from whence, we understand, it has been transmitted to Tarborough, to be deposited in the vaults of the Bank at that place.
Norfolk Herald.
By the last accounts from Alexandria we are informed that the British fleet remained at the Narrows, about 81 miles below Alexandria. No danger was apprehended.
A meeting of the Volunteer Company, who have enrolled themselves for armed sea service, is requested on Saturday, the 24th inst. at Fulton's Hotel, for electing officers, &c.
A CAMP MEETING will be held in Jefferson county, on the land of John Campbell, about 11 miles from Charlestown—to commence on the 18th of August next. And whereas the Congregation has been imposed upon at several camp meetings by persons coming to sell spirituous liquors, cider, beer, cakes, melons, &c. to the great injury of the meeting, and the feelings of those who superintend, and as this practice will not comport with the nature and design of the meeting, or the worship of the Supreme Being, it is hoped no person will come and interrupt them in that way, as nothing of the kind will be admitted on the ground—and the managers have permission from the owners to remove all such persons from the ground adjoining.
M. WILSON, Secy.
CHARLESTOWN, July 21.
CAUTION.
THE subscriber having sustained considerable injury from the licentiousness of persons throwing down his fences and passing through his inclosures, and otherwise trespassing on his farm, hereby cautions all persons against such practice in future, as he is determined to prosecute such offenders to the utmost extent of the law.
BENJA. BELLER.
Mills Grove, July 22.
STRAY HORSE.
STRAYED away from the subscriber on the night of the 5th of June last, a bright Grey Horse between fourteen and fifteen hands high, blind of the near eye. Whoever takes up said horse and gives me information so that I get him again, shall be generously rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought home.
MICHAEL STRIDER.
Buckles-Town, July 22, 1813.

THE REPOSITORY.
CHARLESTOWN, JULY 22.
THE SMOOTHS JUNTO.
Out of thy own mouth shalt thou be judged.
Some years ago, nothing could be more criminal in the estimation of some folks, than to doubt Executive infallibility: and in order effectually to silence every question on that head, the memorable GAG law was brought into being, by which with the approbation of the very men who lately framed and adopted the clamorous memorial of the legislature of Massachusetts. A memorial justly denounced by the minority of that state as "unreasonable in its origin, reprehensible in its language, erroneous in its facts and principles, and pernicious in its effects." Yet it was nevertheless adopted by men who were quite overhauled with "religion and morality," and who, until lately, abhorred *editting*—(what was with them the same thing) opposition!
"In the golden days of federalism, opposition was held to be little short of treason: It was *denying the people from their government*. It was, (as Mr. Pickens said) "an ostentatious and infamous conspiracy." Gen. it is possible that these pious and self-styled disciples of Washington should have forgotten their own dogmas! So, let us refresh their memories.
"On the 16th May, '97, President Adams delivered his first speech to both houses of Congress. On the 24th of the same month, the Senate returned an answer, from which the following is a short extract: "We learn, with feelings of sincere concern, that attempts are in operation to alienate the affections of our citizens from their government. Attempts so wicked wherever they exist, cannot fail to excite our most abhorrence." Such was the language, and avowed *purpose*, of that noble body, at that time, in point of turbulence, in point of turbulence. Still the veil was kept up, as will be seen by what follows. On the 7th August, '97, the president dined at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, with 250 "friends of order and good government." An address was presented to him, which contains the following passage: "When domestic faction appears to have conspired with foreign intrigue to destroy the peace of our country: "When our constituted authorities are reviled and insulted: and when the most daring attempts to separate the people from their government, are openly made, and avowed: "such a crisis, we are excited no less by our indignation, than our duty to reprobate," &c. &c. Here, we at once recognise Odis, Quincy, Higelow and others—these very men who, with a consistency peculiar to themselves, could not at the present day, when our country is at war, draft and adopt a disorganizing memorial, calculated to separate the people from their government. And at the same time, encourage, if not aid and comfort the enemy! And however abusive all such efforts are likely to prove, still the intention was not the criminal: For which (as they now stand self-convicted) may they receive that reward—that measure—the "abhorrence and reprobation" of honest men of every party."
PIKE.
Extract of a letter from an officer in the army to his friend in this place, dated
FORT GEORGE, July 9, 1813.
"Since my last from this place, the enemy has made some inroads upon this place. A party crossed over from Queen's-Town to Schlossers a few nights since, and took from us some stores, that were there, a brass six pounder, and a small guard with an officer, who was stationed there with it. Our pickets are frequently attacked.—Yesterday one of them was assailed by a party of British and Indians, which was reinforced from our main body, a good deal of skirmishing took place—we killed, wounded and missing, and a valuable young man, adjutant of the 13th regiment, who in consequence of a wound he received, was made a prisoner. We killed some of the enemy, but cannot say how many, as they had the precaution to have various papers to carry them off. I do not apprehend the enemy will have the temerity to make a general attack.—We have formed an entrenched camp on the plain on the right of Fort George, the river in our rear, and the town of Newark on our right. Aided by our position, the number of our cannon, both in the fort and in the breast works, we should be able to repel an attack from triple our force. I cannot expect to hazard a conjecture as to our next movements.—The superiority on the parts is yet undecided, and until that takes place the upper province will be enabled to keep up a pretty strong opposition."
We learn from Utica, N. Y. that commodore Chauncey sailed with the fleet under his command from Sackett's Harbor, on the 2d instant. Another attack on that place, by the British, was apprehended. Gen. Lewis had arrived, and had taken the command of the land forces. The General Pike remained in port, not yet completed. We are in hopes that Commodore Chauncey will not hazard an engagement with the British force on lake Ontario, until the General Pike is ready.—[Patriot.]
The new Sloops of War of the United States Navy, lately built at Erie, are noble vessels. They are of the rate of the Wasp and Hornet, each mounting eighteen 32 pound carronades and two long twelves.
One is called the LAWRENCE, in honor of our lamented Hero—the other N. AGARA.
A desultory debate took place in the House of Representatives on a report of the committee of Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the President's Message of the 12th inst. and accompanying documents. The report concludes with the following resolution:—
"Resolved, That the conduct of the Executive, in relation to the various subjects referred to in the resolutions of the

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 16.
Yesterday morning, soon after day light, several Expresses reached this city, announcing that the British squadron, or a part of it, was in our waters, forty or fifty miles from this place, and menaced an attack on this city or some neighboring town.
Orders were forthwith issued by the proper authority for the assembling of our Military Forces, and by 10 o'clock, all the Regulars encamped in the neighborhood, and nearly all the Volunteer Companies of the City and Georgetown were on the march for Fort Warburton and its vicinity. In about three hours, near three thousand men were under arms. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed; not a man shrunk from the combat which appeared to offer itself.
The Secretary at War went down in person; Colonel Monroe (the Secretary of State) and many gentlemen not attached to any military corps, have gone down as volunteers.
At 10 o'clock last night, one of captain Caldwell's troopers came up express from Fort Warburton, and brought the pleasing intelligence that the enemy has not advanced since the alarm was first given, notwithstanding the very favorable wind which has blown these two days. His force is fourteen sail in the Potomac.
About one half of the regulars, drafted militia and volunteers encamped at Warburton heights last night; the remainder within a few miles of them.
The frigate Adams lies, with some gun boats, near the fort at Warburton, which is in very good order and well garrisoned.
The last accounts from Annapolis state that eight sail of British vessels had been seen coming up the Bay by the lookout boat.
By the last accounts from Alexandria we are informed that the British fleet remained at the Narrows, about 81 miles below Alexandria. No danger was apprehended.
A meeting of the Volunteer Company, who have enrolled themselves for armed sea service, is requested on Saturday, the 24th inst. at Fulton's Hotel, for electing officers, &c.
A CAMP MEETING will be held in Jefferson county, on the land of John Campbell, about 11 miles from Charlestown—to commence on the 18th of August next. And whereas the Congregation has been imposed upon at several camp meetings by persons coming to sell spirituous liquors, cider, beer, cakes, melons, &c. to the great injury of the meeting, and the feelings of those who superintend, and as this practice will not comport with the nature and design of the meeting, or the worship of the Supreme Being, it is hoped no person will come and interrupt them in that way, as nothing of the kind will be admitted on the ground—and the managers have permission from the owners to remove all such persons from the ground adjoining.
M. WILSON, Secy.
CHARLESTOWN, July 21.
CAUTION.
THE subscriber having sustained considerable injury from the licentiousness of persons throwing down his fences and passing through his inclosures, and otherwise trespassing on his farm, hereby cautions all persons against such practice in future, as he is determined to prosecute such offenders to the utmost extent of the law.
BENJA. BELLER.
Mills Grove, July 22.
STRAY HORSE.
STRAYED away from the subscriber on the night of the 5th of June last, a bright Grey Horse between fourteen and fifteen hands high, blind of the near eye. Whoever takes up said horse and gives me information so that I get him again, shall be generously rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought home.
MICHAEL STRIDER.
Buckles-Town, July 22, 1813.

