

te having concentrated himself was debouching with the whole of his forces by Merseburg and Weissenfels, whilst at the same time he sent a considerable corps on Leipzig, which appeared to be the principal view of his operations. Count Wittgenstein immediately moved on taking advantage of the moment when it would be out of the power of the detached corps to co-operate with the main body of the French army, and to attack this immediately with his whole force. For this purpose, it was necessary to conceal his movements, and during the night, between the 10th and 20th, (at 24) he drew to himself the corps under the order of the General of Cavalry Tormozoff.

By this junction, he found himself enabled to throw himself on the enemy, at a place where the latter might suppose he had only to deal with a detachment, whose aim was to give him disturbance on his flank. The action commenced. Gen. Blucher and York entered into it with an ardor and energy which was in a lively manner participated by the troops. The operations took place between the Elster and the Elbe. The village of Gross Gosenchen was the key and center of the French position. The battle commenced by the attack of this village. The enemy was sensible of the whole importance of this point, and wished to maintain it. It was carried by the right wing of the corps under the general Blucher's orders; and at the same time, his left wing pushed in front, and soon charged on the village of Little Gosenchen.

From this time all the corps came successively in action, which soon became general. The village of Great Gosenchen was disputed with unequal obstinacy. Six times it was taken and retaken with the bayonet; and the valor of the Russian and Prussian troops, and the superiority, at this village, as well as those of Little Gosenchen and Blum, remained in the hands of the combined armies. The enemy's centre was broken at the field of battle. He, Gen. Blucher, nevertheless, brought forward fresh columns, which being come from Leipzig, were destined to support the flank of the enemy. Some corps drawn from the reserve and placed under the orders of Lieut. Gen. Knovizsch were opposed to them. Here, towards evening, a combat commenced, which was likewise exceeding obstinate but the enemy was also completely repulsed at this point.

Every thing was disposed for renewing the attack at a later hour, and he had sent to Gen. Miloradovitch, who with his whole corps was posted at Zeitz, to join the main army, and to be there at break of day; the presence of the entire fresh corps, with 100 pieces of artillery, leaving no doubt as to the issue of the day. But towards morning, the enemy appeared to be moving toward Leipzig, always falling towards his rear guard. This mode of refusing the challenge made for engaging, gave room to believe, that he would endeavor to maneuver, either to move towards the Elbe, or on the communications of the combined armies. Under this supposition it became necessary to oppose manoeuvres against manoeuvres, and by occupying a commanding front, between Goltzsch and Reuditz, we immediately became possessed of every benefit of this kind, without, for such purpose, quitting too far the points for making an offensive attack. On this morning, the Russian army fought in a manner to fix the admiration of its allies. The King's Guards covered themselves with glory—Russians and Prussians rivaled each other in valor and zeal, under the eyes of the Sovereigns, who did not for a moment quit the field of battle.

The enemy has lost 16 cannon; and we have taken 1400 prisoners. Not a single trophy has been captured from the allied army; but, in killed and wounded may amount to 3000 men; of the French army is estimated at 12 or 15,000. Among the wounded are, the General of Cavalry, Blucher, and Lt. Gen. Knovizsch and Schabornski, who wounds are dangerous. The enemy having but few cavalry, endeavored to get and keep possession of the villages, the ground of which was rugged and broken; consequently the day of the 20th of April (May 2) was a continual combat between the infantry. An uninterrupted shower of balls, bullets, grape shot, and grenades, was kept up on the part of the French, during an action of ten hours.

BOSTON, July 17.

We are this moment indebted to the politeness of Capt. Charles L. Sargent, from Europe, for the following interesting information:

LONDON, (Times,) May 29.

Late last night we received from the French coast, advices—

That on the 24th inst. information had been received in Paris of an Armistice having been concluded between the French and allied powers, for a GENERAL PEACE. Ministers are to attend this Great Assembly from England, Russia, Prussia, France, America, Denmark, Austria, Sweden and the Spanish Cortes. It is added, expressly, that Napoleon will treat only on the basis of the treaty of Utrecht.

Napoleon remained at Dresden the 16th May. He appeared fearful of leaving the Elbe, lest Austria should cut him off from it.

LONDON, (Courier,) May 31.

Paris, May 23.—Her majesty the Empress has received advices from the army to the 18th May.

The emperor remained in Dresden.—Marshals Oudinot, Macdonald and Marmont, and Count Bertrand, were in a line at Bautzin. Marshal Victor, Sebastian and Regnier were marching on Berlin. Count Ruben arrived at Dresden the 16th, with a letter from the Emperor of Austria to Napoleon, and sat off on his return on the 17th.

The emperor has proposed a Congress to meet at Prague for a general peace.—On the side of France are to be Platen, from France, the United States, Denmark, the King of Spain [Joseph] and the Conferred Princes. On the other side are to be ministers from England,

Russia, Prussia, the Spanish Cortes, and the allies of that belligerent mass.

PARIS, May 25.

The empress has this day received a report, that on the 20th the Emperor had gained a fresh victory over the Russians and Prussians at Bautzin; the details of which are expected immediately.

SALEM, July 14.

FROM ENGLAND.

Captain Jeduthan Upton, junior, (late commander of the privateer brig Hunter,) who arrived in the cartel Admittance, which left Lond's End on the 1st of June, informs, that on the same day they were boarded by a boat from Plymouth, and were informed that news had been received at Plymouth that day of a second great battle between the allied armies and the French, in which the latter were victorious.

Captain Upton informs that the American prisoners confined on board British Prison Ships in England universally complained of bad treatment—there are many American masters and mates on board the prison ships, and no distinction shewn them. The officers of private armed vessels are not allowed a parole unless their vessels actually mount 14 carriage guns at the time of capture.

Capt. Upton has furnished us a list of 128 seamen who had been impressed on board British ships of war, and delivered up as prisoners since the war, with the places of their nativity, the ships they were discharged from, the time they have served, and the number of Americans aboard the different ships at the time of their discharge. These were on board one prison ship, the San Antonio. Besides these, there are on board the Charleston prison ships 320 men who have been delivered up in similar circumstances.—Many of these poor fellows had been detained more than 15 years, and about 40 of the 128 on board the San Antonio belong to this state.

LONDON, May 21.

Besides those of the 13th and 14th, which we exclusively noticed in our last, Paris papers to the 16th inst. reached town on Tuesday night, which unfortunately leave no room for doubting the character of the battle gained by the French at Lutzen, the allies having retreated across the Elbe, and Bonaparte having entered Dresden on the 8th, to which city he proceeded by Waldheim and Nossen.

It is now stated, that in the battle of Lutzen, the French took 5000 prisoners, and 10 pieces of cannon, and that the allies took 111 prisoners. Much ridicule is thrown upon the Russians for having ordered *Te Deum* to be sung at Dresden, for a victory gained by the allies at Lutzen.

The London Morning Chronicle, speaking of the retreat of the allied armies, says, "this retreating system, we fear, must be continued under circumstances of great disadvantage, as from every account we learn that the allies have neither magazines nor commissariat in their rear, whilst they will have at the same time to encounter the most distressing embarrassments arising from the French garrisons which still hold out."

What cruelly, then, to rouse the population of Germany only to desert them."

From latest London papers.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEGOCIATION.

OFFICIAL.

Count Bubna arrived the 16th inst. at Dresden; he was the bearer of a letter from the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor Napoleon. He set off on the 17th on his return to Vienna. The Emperor proposed the meeting of a Congress at Prague, for a general peace. On the side of France, those of the United States of America, of Denmark, and of all the Allied Princes, and on the opposite side, those of England, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish Insurgents, and the other Allies of that belligerent mass.—There is no power however inconsiderable, that does not preliminarily claim the privileges attached to its sovereignty, and which are consecrated by the articles of the Treaty of Utrecht respecting maritime navigation. His Majesty offers even to stipulate at the moment when the Congress shall be formed, an armistice between the different armies, in order to put a stop to the effusion of human blood. The distance of the United States of America ought not to form a reason for excluding them; their deputies would have time to arrive before the conclusion of the discussions, in order to stipulate for their rights and their interests.

PARIS, MAY 16.

Her Majesty the Empress and Regent has received the following information. The fortress of Spandau* has capitulated. This event astonishes all military men. His majesty has ordered that Ge-

neral Bruyn, the commandant of artillery, Armand, engineer of the place, as well as the ministers of the council of defence who may not have protested against it, to be arrested and tried.

[* It is uncertain, whether the old account of the surrender of Spandau was untrue, or whether the French kept the fact out of their papers, for some time, as they did that of the surrender of Thorn.]

NEW-YORK, July 18.

By the steam-boat this morning from Albany, we have received news from the Niagara frontier down to the evening of the 11th inst. It still continues to be unfavorable and disastrous.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Canandaigua, to Mr. John Cook, of Albany, dated July 13, 1813.

"By the Western mail, just arrived, I have received a letter from Buffalo, dated on Sunday evening, which informs that on that morning, (the 11th inst.) a British force of 2500 regulars, crossed the Niagara river, and landed below Black-rock, and moved up towards that place, when they were discovered by our men (about 200 militia) who at once fled in different directions. The enemy set fire to the barracks, block-house, &c. spiked several pieces of cannon, and took a quantity of flour, salt &c. (said to be 400 barrels) and four field pieces, 6 pounders. While engaged in getting off the property, they were attacked by a force, consisting of regulars, militia and Indians, who came down from Buffalo, and who poured in a successful fire upon the foe, killing a considerable number—9 were left dead on the shore, besides a captain mortally wounded—Our loss 1 killed and 3 wounded 2 of whom are since dead.—Although the retreat of the enemy was precipitate, they succeeded in taking away the above property, which was doubtless their object in crossing over.

N. B. Our officers would not suffer the Indians to scalp the dead.

We understand the British are in possession of their former ground on the Niagara, from Ft. Erie to the line of our camp at Fort George.

From Ogdensburg Palladium of July 7.

A flag from Ogdensburg crossed to Prescott on Saturday last. The commanding officer (Col. Pierson) politely gave the following General Order to one of the gentlemen of the flag, who handed it to us for publication.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Kingston, 7 28th June 1813.

The Commander of the forces has great satisfaction in announcing to the army that a report has just been received from Brigadier General Vincent of a most judicious and spirited exploit achieved by a small detachment of the 49th regiment amounting to 46 rank and file under Lieut. Fitz Gibbon and a band of Indian warriors, which terminated in the defeat and entire capture of a considerable detachment of the American regular army, under the command of Lieutenant Col. Bersiter, of the 14th United States regiment, after sustaining considerable loss.

It becomes my unfortunate lot to inform you, that yesterday I was taken prisoner with a detachment under my command amounting to near five hundred men—after an engagement of about three hours. I lost not many killed, about fifty wounded and five or six officers, myself a flesh wound of no consequence—I am on my way to Kingston—I shall write to you every opportunity—the officers under my command must say whether your son did his duty. I need only state to you that I was 17 miles from Fort George and surrounded on all sides by more than my numbers and the enemy's force increasing, while mine was constantly diminishing, ammunition nearly exhausted, men wounded with a march of ten miles without a mouthful of refreshment, then the engagement, then to fight our way back the whole distance surrounded by woods and filled with Indians—the scene of humanity I determined to capitulate, as it was extremely doubtful whether a man of us would reach Fort George. What I say above will be sufficient for you—my country must apply to those under my command.

Your Son, CHARLES. Colonel Scott will please seal and forward the above.

Dear Sir, I pray you to believe that your son is not contented or being unfortunate.

Respectfully, Your most obedient servant, W. SCOTT.

Dr. C. Boersler.

THE EMERY IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

From the Raleigh Register, Extra, of July 17.

From the importance of the following letter, which the Editor has just received from Newbern, he is induced immediately to lay it before the Public—

Newbern, July 14, 1813.

DEAR SIR, "The British are in possession of Ocracoke and Portsmouth—Beaufort, also, must inevitably fall into their hands. Information of the presence of the enemy at the two former places was received here on the afternoon of Monday last, by the Revenue Cutter which was so fortunate as to escape the pursuit of several barges. Their force consists of 274's, 3 frigates, 3 brigs, and 3 schooners, 15 barges from which made attack on 2 vessels then lying at Portsmouth. One of these was the private armed Brig Anaconda, of New York, and the other the letter of Marque Atlas, late from France with a cargo of silks, &c. The former had lately returned from a successful cruise, having taken from one prize between 60 and 70,000 dollars, which the captain last week deposited in the State Bank of this place. She resisted the barges for several minutes, until finding them gaining upon her, her guns were discharged in her hull, and she immediately sunk. We expect they will visit us in Newbern. From

PITTSBURGH, July 16.

The express post rider from Cleveland arrived here at the usual time on Wednesday morning last, and by him we are informed, that Gen. Harrison's headquarters were still at Cleveland; that a detachment of mounted men had been despatched to scour the country about Sandusky, where the murders had lately

been committed by the Indians, and that they had returned without seeing any of the enemy; that all fears of an attack on Fort Meigs had entirely subsided, and from the number of troops assembled at Cleveland, and arrangements making, it was generally believed an attack on Upper Canada was intended from that quarter.

Chillicothe, July 15.

We learn from Cleveland, by a letter dated the 8th inst. that sixty boats, calculated to carry forty men each, are in readiness, and will probably take in the troops destined to cross the lake on this day (15th). A considerable portion of the troops will probably embark at Lower Sandusky; we may therefore expect important news from the north-west in a short time. Gen. Harrison arrived at Cleveland on the 5th inst. and escorted by Colonel Ball's squadron.

BUFFALO GAZETTE, EXTRA.

Tuesday evening, July 13.

The Editor of the Gazette with pleasure announces to the public, that he has just received a communication from Fort Niagara, stating that Major Cyrus Chapin and his company, have safely arrived at that post. It appears that a British guard under command of a Lieutenant, were taking Chapin's corps to Kingston in boats; that the Major conceived a plan of escaping by rising upon the guard and making them prisoners, which was most gallantly executed, probably in the afternoon of yesterday. The Major arrived at Niagara this morning, after rowing desperately all night, and fortunately escaping some of the enemy's boats which gave him chase.

We have no further particulars. The Major and his company may be shortly expected home; when we hope to obtain a satisfactory account of the action at Beaver Dam and much other interesting matter, which shall be speedily laid before the public.

HAGER'S TOWN, July 21.

To relieve the public anxiety excited by the imperfect accounts heretofore received of the capture of Col. Hoarster and the troops under his command, the following letters from Col. Hoarster himself, and Col. Scott of the United States Army are published by the permission of Dr. Hoarster to whom they are addressed.

HEAD OF LAKE ONTARIO, UPPER CANADA, 24th June 1813.

DEAR FATHER, It becomes my unfortunate lot to inform you, that yesterday I was taken prisoner with a detachment under my command amounting to near five hundred men—after an engagement of about three hours. I lost not many killed, about fifty wounded and five or six officers, myself a flesh wound of no consequence—I am on my way to Kingston—I shall write to you every opportunity—the officers under my command must say whether your son did his duty. I need only state to you that I was 17 miles from Fort George and surrounded on all sides by more than my numbers and the enemy's force increasing, while mine was constantly diminishing, ammunition nearly exhausted, men wounded with a march of ten miles without a mouthful of refreshment, then the engagement, then to fight our way back the whole distance surrounded by woods and filled with Indians—the scene of humanity I determined to capitulate, as it was extremely doubtful whether a man of us would reach Fort George. What I say above will be sufficient for you—my country must apply to those under my command.

Your Son, CHARLES. Colonel Scott will please seal and forward the above.

Dear Sir, I pray you to believe that your son is not contented or being unfortunate.

Respectfully, Your most obedient servant, W. SCOTT.

Dr. C. Boersler.

THE BRITISH are in possession of Ocracoke and Portsmouth—Beaufort, also, must inevitably fall into their hands. Information of the presence of the enemy at the two former places was received here on the afternoon of Monday last, by the Revenue Cutter which was so fortunate as to escape the pursuit of several barges. Their force consists of 274's, 3 frigates, 3 brigs, and 3 schooners, 15 barges from which made attack on 2 vessels then lying at Portsmouth. One of these was the private armed Brig Anaconda, of New York, and the other the letter of Marque Atlas, late from France with a cargo of silks, &c. The former had lately returned from a successful cruise, having taken from one prize between 60 and 70,000 dollars, which the captain last week deposited in the State Bank of this place. She resisted the barges for several minutes, until finding them gaining upon her, her guns were discharged in her hull, and she immediately sunk. We expect they will visit us in Newbern. From

the number of vessels, it is supposed they can send nearly one thousand men in barges, which, with a fair wind, may reach this place in six or eight hours.—We are under arms; and unless greatly overpowered we will fight to the last. In the course of to-day, our force will consist of about 800 men. "Mrs. Gaston (lady of the Representative in Congress) could not sustain the shock. The alarm produced on her mind by a report that the Enemy had actually landed in town, threw her into convulsive fits, and she expired in six or eight hours."

Yours, respectfully,

"THO. WATSON."

POSTSCRIPT.

"Some of the crew of the Anaconda have just arrived; they state that the force landed at Portsmouth was 750 men; that 13 vessels, several of which were ships of the line, were off the bar. They behaved better than we supposed. Centinels were placed at the different doors, and money was offered by the Admiral for provisions. They say they will come here. One man in attempting to escape with his family was killed."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, July 24.

Mr. Nelson from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by private armed vessels of the United States. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house for Monday next.

Mr. Gandy offered a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress on Thursday the 23rd inst. It was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Alston in the chair, on the bill authorizing a loan for a sum not exceeding \$1,000,000.

Mr. Barks, after explaining the views of the committee on ways and means, moved to fill the blank with seven millions five hundred thousand dollars. Carried.

The committee rose and reported the bill as amended. Some delay took place on concurring in the bill as reported.

Mr. Oakley moved an amendment, the object of which was to limit the rate of interest at seven per cent. per annum.

A debate of considerable interest took place, and the question was decided by yeas and nays as follows, Yeas 19, Nays 93.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

EXTRACT—DATED: "Fort George, Upper Canada, July 9th, 1813.

"The purpose of this letter is sufficient to harrow the feelings; I was going to say, of the Boston Junta; but certainly will those of any class of human beings who are possessed of the feelings of men.

"Yesterday, about two o'clock, P. M. an attack was made on two of our pickets, by a force of British and Indians. A small detachment of 30 men, were immediately ordered, under the command of the adjutant of the 13th regiment, to proceed to the support of the pickets, while a larger body was preparing to follow, under Major Malcom. The bravery of the young gentlemen who commanded the first party, led him on to penetrate in, to a thick wood, where the British and Indians lay in far superior force; consequently, after a short but gallant struggle, his party was defeated, only 5 having made their escape—13 were killed, or after being wounded, were barbarously murdered in the following manner:—First—their privates cut off and threw in their faces—and then their ribs on the left side cut open with a tomahawk, and their hearts torn out!—They were then scalped and mangled in the most awful manner—some with their throats stuck with a knife. One poor unfortunate being survived until this morning—he had been slightly wounded in the head—and was, after being taken, struck on the head with a knife, and otherwise mangled. You could take hold of the hair of his head and move his whole skull—he died in excruciating agony, and was buried by us this morning with the honors of war.—The residue of the party were either made prisoners, or afterwards murdered—the adjutant was wounded, and seen led through the woods by two Indians, the enemy with considerable loss—but as they had waggons prepared to convey their killed and wounded, we are not able to know their loss.

"Two of the five men who made their escape, were first made prisoners, and stated to the British (who were painted as Indians, with streaks of red and green round their eyes) that they were glad they were taken, and were going to desert the first opportunity; and carried on the plan so well, they were suffered to remain in a house, while those who took them ran out to fire at some of our dragoons—they took that opportunity and made their escape, though considerably annoyed by dogs. The above is a statement of facts—I shall make no comments.

We are here entrenched—the British

VALUABLE PRIZE.

New-York, July 19.

Extract of a letter from the prize-master of the late British brig Avery, dated Fair-Haven, (Mass.) July 13, 1813.

"I arrived yesterday in the brig Avery, a fine coppered vessel, burthened 210 tons, mounting 12 carriage guns and 19 men. I am happy to inform you her cargo is very valuable.

The Avery was from Magadore for London, and was captured the 25th of April last, by the private armed ship York-Town, Riker, of this port, her cargo valued at 200,000 dollars.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, July 24.

Mr. Nelson from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by private armed vessels of the United States. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house for Monday next.

Mr. Gandy offered a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress on Thursday the 23rd inst. It was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Alston in the chair, on the bill authorizing a loan for a sum not exceeding \$1,000,000.

Mr. Barks, after explaining the views of the committee on ways and means, moved to fill the blank with seven millions five hundred thousand dollars. Carried.

The committee rose and reported the bill as amended. Some delay took place on concurring in the bill as reported.

Mr. Oakley moved an amendment, the object of which was to limit the rate of interest at seven per cent. per annum.

A debate of considerable interest took place, and the question was decided by yeas and nays as follows, Yeas 19, Nays 93.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

EXTRACT—DATED: "Fort George, Upper Canada, July 9th, 1813.

"The purpose of this letter is sufficient to harrow the feelings; I was going to say, of the Boston Junta; but certainly will those of any class of human beings who are possessed of the feelings of men.

"Yesterday, about two o'clock, P. M. an attack was made on two of our pickets, by a force of British and Indians. A small detachment of 30 men, were immediately ordered, under the command of the adjutant of the 13th regiment, to proceed to the support of the pickets, while a larger body was preparing to follow, under Major Malcom. The bravery of the young gentlemen who commanded the first party, led him on to penetrate in, to a thick wood, where the British and Indians lay in far superior force; consequently, after a short but gallant struggle, his party was defeated, only 5 having made their escape—13 were killed, or after being wounded, were barbarously murdered in the following manner:—First—their privates cut off and threw in their faces—and then their ribs on the left side cut open with a tomahawk, and their hearts torn out!—They were then scalped and mangled in the most awful manner—some with their throats stuck with a knife. One poor unfortunate being survived until this morning—he had been slightly wounded in the head—and was, after being taken, struck on the head with a knife, and otherwise mangled. You could take hold of the hair of his head and move his whole skull—he died in excruciating agony, and was buried by us this morning with the honors of war.—The residue of the party were either made prisoners, or afterwards murdered—the adjutant was wounded, and seen led through the woods by two Indians, the enemy with considerable loss—but as they had waggons prepared to convey their killed and wounded, we are not able to know their loss.

"Two of the five men who made their escape, were first made prisoners, and stated to the British (who were painted as Indians, with streaks of red and green round their eyes) that they were glad they were taken, and were going to desert the first opportunity; and carried on the plan so well, they were suffered to remain in a house, while those who took them ran out to fire at some of our dragoons—they took that opportunity and made their escape, though considerably annoyed by dogs. The above is a statement of facts—I shall make no comments.

We are here entrenched—the British

VALUABLE PRIZE.

New-York, July 19.

Extract of a letter from the prize-master of the late British brig Avery, dated Fair-Haven, (Mass.) July 13, 1813.

"I arrived yesterday in the brig Avery, a fine coppered vessel, burthened 210 tons, mounting 12 carriage guns and 19 men. I am happy to inform you her cargo is very valuable.

The Avery was from Magadore for London, and was captured the 25th of April last, by the private armed ship York-Town, Riker, of this port, her cargo valued at 200,000 dollars.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, July 24.

Mr. Nelson from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by private armed vessels of the United States. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house for Monday next.

Mr. Gandy offered a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress on Thursday the 23rd inst. It was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Alston in the chair, on the bill authorizing a loan for a sum not exceeding \$1,000,000.

Mr. Barks, after explaining the views of the committee on ways and means, moved to fill the blank with seven millions five hundred thousand dollars. Carried.

The committee rose and reported the bill as amended. Some delay took place on concurring in the bill as reported.

Mr. Oakley moved an amendment, the object of which was to limit the rate of interest at seven per cent. per annum.

A debate of considerable interest took place, and the question was decided by yeas and nays as follows, Yeas 19, Nays 93.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

EXTRACT—DATED: "Fort George, Upper Canada, July 9th, 1813.

"The purpose of this letter is sufficient to harrow the feelings; I was going to say, of the Boston Junta; but certainly will those of any class of human beings who are possessed of the feelings of men.

"Yesterday, about two o'clock, P. M. an attack was made on two of our pickets, by a force of British and Indians. A small detachment of 30 men, were immediately ordered, under the command of the adjutant of the 13th regiment, to proceed to the support of the pickets, while a larger body was preparing to follow, under Major Malcom. The bravery of the young gentlemen who commanded the first party, led him on to penetrate in, to a thick wood, where the British and Indians lay in far superior force; consequently, after a short but gallant struggle, his party was defeated, only 5 having made their escape—13 were killed, or after being wounded, were barbarously murdered in the following manner:—First—their privates cut off and threw in their faces—and then their ribs on the left side cut open with a tomahawk, and their hearts torn out!—They were then scalped and mangled in the most awful manner—some with their throats stuck with a knife. One poor unfortunate being survived until this morning—he had been slightly wounded in the head—and was, after being taken, struck on the head with a knife, and otherwise mangled. You could take hold of the hair of his head and move his whole skull—he died in excruciating agony, and was buried by us this morning with the honors of war.—The residue of the party were either made prisoners, or afterwards murdered—the adjutant was wounded, and seen led through the woods by two Indians, the enemy with considerable loss—but as they had waggons prepared to convey their killed and wounded, we are not able to know their loss.

"Two of the five men who made their escape, were first made prisoners, and stated to the British (who were painted as Indians, with streaks of red and green round their eyes) that they were glad they were taken, and were going to desert the first opportunity; and carried on the plan so well, they were suffered to remain in a house, while those who took them ran out to fire at some of our dragoons—they took that opportunity and made their escape, though considerably annoyed by dogs. The above is a statement of facts—I shall make no comments.

We are here entrenched—the British

VALUABLE PRIZE.

New-York, July 19.

Extract of a letter from the prize-master of the late British brig Avery, dated Fair-Haven, (Mass.) July 13, 1813.

"I arrived yesterday in the brig Avery, a fine coppered vessel, burthened 210 tons, mounting 12 carriage guns and 19 men. I am happy to inform you her cargo is very valuable.

The Avery was from Magadore for London, and was captured the 25th of April last, by the private armed ship York-Town, Riker, of this port, her cargo valued at 200,000 dollars.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, July 24.

Mr. Nelson from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by private armed vessels of the United States. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house for Monday next.

Mr. Gandy offered a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress on Thursday the 23rd inst. It was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Alston in the chair, on the bill authorizing a loan for a sum not exceeding \$1,000,000.

Mr. Barks, after explaining the views of the committee on ways and means, moved to fill the blank with seven millions five hundred thousand dollars. Carried.

The committee rose and reported the bill as amended. Some delay took place on concurring in the bill as reported.

Mr. Oakley moved an amendment, the object of which was to limit the rate of interest at seven per cent. per annum.

A debate of considerable interest took place, and the question was decided by yeas and nays as follows, Yeas 19, Nays 93.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

EXTRACT—DATED: "Fort George, Upper Canada, July 9th, 1813.

"The purpose of this letter is sufficient to harrow the feelings; I was going to say, of the Boston Junta; but certainly will those of any class of human beings who are possessed of the feelings of men.

"Yesterday, about two o'clock, P. M. an attack was made on two of our pickets, by a force of British and Indians. A small detachment of 30 men, were immediately ordered, under the command of the adjutant of the 13th regiment, to proceed to the support of the pickets, while a larger body was preparing to follow, under Major Malcom. The bravery of the young gentlemen who commanded the first party, led him on to penetrate in, to a thick wood, where the British and Indians lay in far superior force; consequently, after a short but gallant struggle, his party was defeated, only 5 having made their escape—13 were killed, or after being wounded, were barbarously murdered in the following manner:—First—their privates cut off and threw in their faces—and then their ribs on the left side cut open with a tomahawk, and their hearts torn out!—They were then scalped and mangled in the most awful manner—some with their throats stuck with a knife. One poor unfortunate being survived until this morning—he had been slightly wounded in the head—and was, after being taken, struck on the head with a knife, and otherwise mangled. You could take hold of the hair of his head and move his whole skull—he died in excruciating agony, and was buried by us this morning with the honors of war.—The residue of the party were either made prisoners, or afterwards murdered—the adjutant was wounded, and seen led through the woods by two Indians, the enemy with considerable loss—but as they had waggons prepared to convey their killed and wounded, we are not able to know their loss.

"Two of the five men who made their escape, were first made prisoners, and stated to the British (who were painted as Indians, with streaks of red and green round their eyes) that they were glad they were taken, and were going to desert the first opportunity; and carried on the plan so well, they were suffered to remain in a house, while those who took them ran out to fire at some of our dragoons—they took that opportunity and made their escape, though considerably annoyed by dogs. The above is a statement of facts—I shall make no comments.

We are here entrenched—the British

VALUABLE PRIZE.

New-York, July 19.

Extract of a letter from the prize-master of the late British brig Avery, dated Fair-Haven, (Mass.) July 13, 1813.

"I arrived yesterday in the brig Avery, a fine coppered vessel, burthened 210 tons, mounting 12 carriage guns and 19 men. I am happy to inform you her cargo is very valuable.

The Avery was from Magadore for London, and was captured the 25th of April last, by the private armed ship York-Town, Riker, of this port, her cargo valued at 200,000 dollars.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, July 24.

Mr. Nelson from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by private armed vessels of the United States. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house for Monday next.

Mr. Gandy offered a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress on Thursday the 23rd inst. It was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Alston in the chair, on the bill authorizing a loan for a sum not exceeding \$1,000,000.

Mr. Barks, after explaining the views of the committee on ways and means, moved to fill the blank with seven millions five hundred thousand dollars. Carried.

The committee rose and reported the bill as amended. Some delay took place on concurring in the bill as reported.

Mr. Oakley moved an amendment, the object of which was to limit the rate of interest at seven per cent. per annum.

A debate of considerable interest took place, and the question was decided by yeas and nays as follows, Yeas 19, Nays 93.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

EXTRACT—DATED: "Fort George, Upper Canada, July 9th, 1813.

"The purpose of this letter is sufficient to harrow the feelings; I was going to say, of the Boston Junta; but certainly will those of any class of human beings who are possessed of the feelings of men.

"Yesterday, about two o'clock, P. M. an attack was made on two of our pickets, by a force of British and Indians. A small detachment of 30 men, were immediately ordered, under the command of the adjutant of the 13th regiment, to proceed to the support of the pickets, while a larger body was preparing to follow, under Major Malcom. The bravery of the young gentlemen who commanded the first party, led him on to penetrate in, to a thick wood, where the British and Indians lay in far superior force; consequently, after a short but gallant struggle, his party was defeated, only 5 having made their escape—13 were killed, or after being wounded, were barbarously murdered in the following manner:—First—their privates cut off and threw in their faces—and then their ribs on the left side cut open with a tomahawk, and their hearts torn out!—They were then scalped and mangled in the most awful manner—some with their throats stuck with a knife. One poor unfortunate being survived until this morning—he had been slightly wounded in the head—and was, after being taken, struck on the head with a knife, and otherwise mangled. You could take hold of the hair of his head and move his whole skull—he died in excruciating agony, and was buried by us this morning with the honors of war.—The residue of the party were either made prisoners, or afterwards murdered—the adjutant was wounded, and seen led through the woods by two Indians, the enemy with considerable loss—but as they had waggons prepared to convey their killed and wounded, we are not able to know their loss.

"Two of the five men who made their escape, were first made prisoners, and stated to the British (who were painted as Indians, with streaks of red and green round their eyes) that they were glad they were taken, and were going to desert the first opportunity; and carried on the plan so well, they were suffered to remain in a house, while those who took them ran out to fire at some of our dragoons—they took that opportunity and made their escape, though considerably annoyed by dogs. The above is a statement of facts—I shall make no comments.

We are here entrenched—the British

