

not less than fifty of the dead were dragged away. About thirty killed, including the two officers mentioned above, were left in the ditch and ravine—and thirty prisoners, eighteen severely wounded, were afterwards brought into the fort, which general Proctor, in his hurry, had left behind. It is a fact, worthy of observation, that not one Indian was found among the dead, although it is known that from three to four hundred were present, under the celebrated capt. Elliot. The number of British regulars was four hundred and ninety from the 49th regiment. Major Croghan had but one man killed, and seven slightly wounded. His whole force amounted to but 145 effectives.

Vincennes, Ind. Ter. July 24.
On the 24th ult. Col. Russell started from this place for Vevona, with parts of three companies of rangers, a distance of about 80 miles, where he was joined by parts of three other companies of rangers, and between 80 and 90 volunteers from Kentucky, making his whole force consist of something upwards of 500, officers and men included.

With this force he proceeded on the 1st day of July, upon a scout through the Indian country, and on the 5th, at about 90 miles distance, arrived at the Delaware towns—on the 9th he arrived at the Missisnawa towns, a distance of about 80 miles—here was every appearance of great numbers of Indians having some time previously resorted to this place, and a short distance above the principal town, and about half a mile back from the Wabash they had made a picketed fort, which together with the towns were burnt. At this place they crossed the Wabash and proceeded on their return about 40 miles to a Pottawatami village on Elk river, which they also burnt—thence down the Tippecanoe a distance of about 20 miles, where they recrossed the Wabash, and returned by Fort Harrison to this place, a distance of 175 miles; they arrived here on Wednesday and Thursday last, in good health generally, and in high spirits.

In the whole route, a distance of 485 miles, which we believe is the farthest any party have yet advanced in the Indian country, they did not see an Indian, or any evidence or sign of any having been on the Wabash for some time past.

Norfolk, Aug. 17.
That portion of the second requisition which was called out in February last, having served their tour of six months, and having been relieved by the troops recently arrived, are about to return to their homes. They will quit the "tent field" with the proud satisfaction of having done their duty to their country as became American Citizens and Soldiers; and they will retire to their domestic stations, to enjoy the reward of their patriotic services in the applause of their countrymen, and the caresses of their families and friends. Yes, they have well performed their duty—Obedient to a rigid course of discipline, not a murmur of discontent was heard among them, nor the slightest indication of disaffection.—Patient under the laborious tasks imposed upon them, as well in duties of the camp, as in the more toilsome routine of fatigue duty, they persevered with vigor and cheerfulness, sensible that the good of the service required it at their hands.—Such is the character of the Militia of Virginia!

WASHINGTON CITY, August 21.
Copy of a letter from the British Gen. Proctor, to Gen. Harrison.
Amherstburg, Aug. 7th, 1813.

SIR,
The bearer, Lieutenant Le Breton in the service of his Britannic Majesty, I send under a flag of truce, with surgical aid, of which you may not have a sufficiency, for the brave soldiers who were so severely wounded to come off, or who may have lost their way after the unsuccessful attack made on the 2d inst. on the Fort at Sandusky.

Expecting every consideration from the brave soldier for a wounded enemy, I flatter myself that those prisoners in your possession and who can be removed without injury, will be permitted to return here on my part of honor, that they shall not serve untruly and regularly exchanged.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,
HENRY PROCTOR.
The Officer commanding the Fort at Sandusky.

GEN. HARRISON'S REPLY.
Head Quarters, 9th Military District of the U. States, August 10, 1813.

SIR,
Your letter addressed to the officer commanding at Lower Sandusky, was forwarded from thence to me, and received this moment. Upon my arrival

at Fort Sandusky on the morning of the 3d inst. I found that Major Croghan, conformably to those principles which are held sacred in the American army, had caused all the care to be taken of the wounded prisoners that his situation would permit. Having with me my hospital Surgeon, he was particularly charged to attend to them, and I am warranted in the belief that every aid that surgical skill could give was afforded. They have been liberally furnished too, with every article necessary in their situation which our hospital stores could supply.

Having referred to my government for orders respecting the disposition of the prisoners, I cannot with propriety comply with your request for an immediate exchange.

But I assure you, sir, that as far as it depends upon me, the course of treatment which has been commenced towards them whilst in my possession will be continued.

I have the honor to be, sir, your humble servant,
WM. HENRY HARRISON,
Major General Commanding 8th U. States Military District.

Brig. Gen. Proctor, commanding the British forces at Amherstburg, &c.

The above letters exhibit in a strong light the contrast between the dastardly and ferocious conduct of the British and their savage allies, and that of our citizens who have the honor to bear arms in support of their country's rights, where the fortune of war has declared in favor of the one or the other. Long may a contrast, so glorious to our cause, continue to exist!

PLATTSBURGH, July 31.
The following was handed us for publication as a literal translation of the declaration of war, against the British by the Six Nation of Indians.

DECLARATION OF WAR,
By the Six Nations of Indians.

WE the Chiefs and Councilors of the Six Nations of Indians, residing in the State of New York, do hereby proclaim to all the War Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, that WAR is declared on our part, against the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Therefore we do hereby command and advise all the War Chiefs to call forth immediately the Warriors under them and put them in motion to protect their rights and liberties, which our brethren the Americans are now defending.
(Signed) By the Grand Councilors.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.
FROM LAKE ONTARIO.

A friend has obligingly favored the Editor of the Argus with the following interesting intelligence, which comes from a source entitled to the fullest credit.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbor, dated Aug. 13, 1813.
"The fleet arrived here this morning from Niagara, being obliged to put in for provisions, and leave the harbor to night. On Sunday the British fleet hove in sight within view of Niagara, and bore down upon the American squadron; when finding it pretty well prepared for action, they sheered off—evidently having for their object to detach some part of our squadron.—Commodore Chauncey made sail at the head of his squadron; and sir James Yeo, thinking he could decoy the Pike, maneuvered for this purpose, but failed in succeeding to detach her from the fleet. They were within sight of each other constantly for three days—the American squadron endeavoring to bring the enemy to action, who as assiduously avoided it, and would choose their own time for fighting, as they were to windward.—In this situation they at length succeeded in cutting off 2 of our schrs. which were too slow to keep up with the fleet; the commander of one Mr. Trent, a gallant fellow, fudging himself cut off from the squadron, laid his small bark along side the British commodore's ship and the Royal George, where he fired 30 rounds of 18 and 32 lb. shot, until they literally blew him from the water—he declared he never would strike, and went down in that situation! The other schr. was captured. Two other schooners of the squadron upset in the gale of Sunday night; and out of 90 people on board only sixteen were saved, after being an hour and ten minutes in the water.—The fleet goes out to night prepared for a five week's cruise, and determined if possible, to bring the British fleet to action. The enemy have a superiority already, and are still determined not to risk an action until their force is increased by the vessel now building at Kingston.

"The British commodore's ship is said to have been so much injured by the fire of our schr. as to be obliged to enter port to refit. Com. Chauncey told me to day,

he could fight as well without the schrs. which have been lost as with them; for by their dull sailing, they prevented his maneuvering to advantage. The loss of our valuable officers and seamen is much to be regretted. The army on the Niagara are about to commence offensive operations."

Extract of a letter from Sackett's Harbor to a gentleman in this city dated on Friday last, 13th inst.

"This morning our fleet arrived, after a cruise of three weeks. On Monday night, the wind was so heavy as to upset two schrs. commanded by sailing master Osgood and lieutenant Winter. Eight men were only saved from each vessel—the officers were lost. The fair American, lieutenant Chauncey, and the Pert, lieut. Adams, have been sent into Niagara unfit for service. The Growler, lieut. Dracon, and the Julia, sailing-master Trout, lay along side the Wolf, for half an hour, within musket shot distance. I cannot inform you with any certainty what has become of them—they are sunk or in possession of the enemy. This is truly unpleasant intelligence. The commodore is going out immediately, with provisions for five weeks. The loss does not dishearten the officers of the navy in the least. The new vessel now building at this place is nearly ready to launch."

BY THE STEAM BOAT.
General Wilkinson arrived here in the steam-boat on Sunday, and has proceeded to the frontiers.

About 200 British prisoners passed through this city on Sunday morning for Greenbush.

It is stated that 100 soldiers, belonging to the 103d and 100th regiments, deserted the British when at Swanton, and a number left them at Plattsburg. Some of the men have arrived in this city.

A party lately made an incursion into Canada, under the command of gen. Porter, and returned with a number of prisoners, a quantity of stores, cattle, &c. Among the prisoners are Wintermoot and Overholt, two noted characters of the revolution.

ALEXANDRIA, August 3.
Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated Fort George, (U. C.) Aug. 14, 1813.

"The rumor which I mentioned as prevailing when I last wrote you turns out to be true. Two of our boats were captured. On that day our feet passed down the Lake. This morning early the British fleet, much superior from appearance, passed this place, with the two captured boats in Co. in pursuit. We understand from deserters that Sir James Yeo says he will find the commodore. If he does (which is easy) it is to be feared we shall suffer."

"This moment 72 files of Indians and 110 files of militia, under command of general Porter and major Chapin, crossed the river to this place. It now seems we are constrained to do what we should have done twelve months since."

[Our correspondent here no doubt alludes to an opinion he has before expressed, that we should not wait for the conquest of the lake by a fleet, but cross the Niagara and take possession of the adjacent country, and the conquest of the lake would follow of course.]

NEW-YORK, August 18.
We learn that on Tuesday last the Ramilles 74 grounded on the mud flat off New-London. On perceiving it, two gun-boats and fifteen barges were manned from Decatur's squadron, and prepared to move down to attack her, when it was discovered she had got off in consequence of the tide raising.

BALTIMORE, August 17.
BRITISH DESERTERS.
After our paper was ready for the press we were obligingly furnished with the following particulars:—

This morning, about 3 o'clock the look out boats of com. Gordon's squadron discovered a sail a short distance below Hawkins' Point; gave chase and ran her ashore, when she proved to be one of the British cutters, with four deserters from the enemy's sloop of war.

They state in preparing to row guard last night about 1 o'clock a squall arose, and hammocks piped down, when they took advantage of the darkness of the night out the painter, made sail for Baltimore.

They inform further, that on Saturday com. Gordon's squadron was seen from the fleet, standing down, and an idea was entertained that it had anchored back of the Bodkin. At night, between 30 and 40 barges and smaller boats left the fleet with a view of attacking the schooners, but on perceiving that their position had been mistaken, they lay by all night, and at day break returned to the fleet.—

According to the account of these deserters, about two thousand soldiers are stationed on Kent Island, with eighteen field pieces. On Tuesday night last, a party of about 300 marched up to Queenstown, and about the same number went in boats, where they landed.

Some skirmishing took place, the result of which they do not know, except that the party returned about day break to the Island, with the loss as was said, of two killed and six wounded. The commanding officer had his horse shot under him.—They attended that a rumor prevailed of a contemplated attack on Annapolis in a few days, and that two or three of the smaller vessels had been sounding the channel, for the purpose it was supposed of determining what sized vessels could lay within gun shot.

BOSTON, August 17.
LATEST FROM SPAIN.

On Sunday last, papers to the 5th of July were received. They furnished Lord Wellington's account of the defeat and route of Joseph Bonaparte's Grand Army.

On the night of the 5th of July Cadix was splendidly illuminated in honour of Lord Wellington's victory.

The gentleman who politely furnished us with the Cadix papers with the following accounts informs us that he saw in Cadix Paris papers to the 14th June, containing some official despatches from the British minister to his government, in which he announced the opening of a negotiation for peace between France and Russia alone; that the French Generals Dumoutier and Fualde, were named the ministers on the part of France; a Russian gentleman, by the name of Kutusoff, relation of the general of that name, lately deceased, with one other, (not recollecting) on the part of Russia.

MADRID, June 25.
"Last night every house in this city, without exception, was illuminated."

CADIX, July 8.
We are well assured that 12,000 of the French were made prisoners on the 21st ult. in the great battle—40,000,000 of reals were found in the military chest, Joseph entered Pampluna, and Lord Wellington's H. Q. on the 25th were within one league of that place.

A deputation from the Cortes waited upon the British Army and congratulated him on the defeat of the French. The Cortes have ordered medals to be struck, and monuments to be erected in honour of the victory; and have unanimously voted an estate to Lord Wellington.

Latest Intelligence from the Army.
"Every day French Officers are coming in as deserters. In the Military Chest was found five millions of crowns. The money the soldiers have taken from the prisoners and King Joseph's companions, exceeds that sum. The prisoners are about 3000—killed and wounded 7000. Among the French officers' ladies and those of the Jurementados, which are about 400, there are three General's ladies, including Madam Gazer, whom Lord Wellington gave permission to return to France—36 coaches were taken, of which 26 belonged to Joseph, which were found diamonds and swords with gold handles, and many other valuables, 12 to 14,000 head of cattle and sheep were taken."

It is currently reported on the 25th ult. that Gen. Giron with the Gallies entered St. Jean de Luz, (France), whence it is said a deputation waited on him from Bayonne, offering thirty millions of reals and every necessary his army stood in need of, provided he would not enter the city.

Pampluna has a garrison of 5000 men, and is one of the strongest places in Spain.

France invaded from Spain.
June 26, Lord Wellington's H. Q. quarters were in Orquin, 3 leagues beyond Pampluna and 11 from Bayonne. Same day the enemy entered France with their mortar! It is said the convoy is taken. The 5th division remains to besiege Pampluna. June 27th the triumphant army entered the French territory, and on the 28th Lord Wellington's H. Q. would be also there.

Lisbon, July 4.
Letters from Officers in the vicinity of Pampluna mention that the remnant of the French army had continued its retreat from Pampluna for France, by the road of Honovales, leaving at that place a garrison of from 4 to 6000 men under Gen. Canan.

THE REPOSITORY.
CHARLES-TOWN, AUGUST 26.

DIRECT TAX.
The portion which this state has to pay of the direct tax is \$369,018 44 cents. The quota of this county and Berkeley, together, is \$13,022 50 cents—that of Frederick \$41,576 50 cents.

THE "STEADY HABITS" OF MASSACHUSETTS FEDERALISM.
Mr. Williams,

IN 1798 and '99, when the Legislature of Virginia, actuated by an honest zeal in defence of the constitution and the rights of the people, against the usurpation of power by the Federal government, remonstrated against those odious instruments of oppression, the alien and sedition laws, and submitted their "Resolutions" to the other states for their concurrence, the Legislature of Massachusetts, as we shall presently see, were then excessively civil to "the constituted authorities," and nothing seemed to them so criminal as a Remonstrance!

By publishing the subjoined extracts, you will afford another opportunity to the people duly to appreciate the character of the Federal party, and to ascertain correctly what claim those men have to "all the talents and virtue of the nation," who appear to be destitute of even a decent regard for honest consistency. In making these extracts, however, I would not be understood as subscribing to the mean-spirited doctrines of the Legislature of Massachusetts with respect to

the right of the states to call in question the constitutionality of any acts of the general government, nor as admitting the validity of any of its arguments in support of the Alien and Sedition laws—God forbid that such doctrines or such laws should ever be advanced by any friend of equal justice and free government. My only object is to show the dignified predicament of the "leading men" entangled in their own contradictory opinions, and baffled by counteracting sophisms of their own invention.

Extracts from the proceedings of the Legislature of Massachusetts, February 9, 1798, upon the resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, passed December 21, 1798.

"THE Legislature of Massachusetts, sets having taken into serious consideration the resolutions of the state of Virginia, passed the 21st day of December last, and communicated by his Excellency the Governor, relative to certain supposed infractions of the Constitution of the United States by the general government thereof, and being convinced that the Federal Constitution is calculated to promote the happiness, prosperity and safety of the People of these United States, and to maintain that union of the several states so essential to the welfare of the whole; and being bound by solemn oath to support and defend that Constitution, but it being necessary to make an exposition of their attachment to it, or of their firm determination to support it against every aggressive foreign or domestic."

"But they deem it their duty solemnly to declare, that while they respect the principles that the consent of the people is the only pure source of just and legitimate power, they can not admit the right of a state legislature to denounce the administration of that government, which the people themselves by a solemn compact have exclusively committed their national concerns. That although a liberal and enlightened vigilance among the people is always to be cherished, yet an unreasonable jealousy of the men of their choice, and a recumbent acquiescence in the measures of their leaders, or trivial pretences, have a strong tendency to destroy all rational liberty at home, and to deprive the United States of the most essential advantages in their relations abroad."

"That the people in that solemn compact which is declared to be the supreme law of the land, have not constituted the state legislatures the judges of the acts or measures of the federal government."

"That should the respectable state of Virginia persist in the assumption of the right to declare the acts of the national government unconstitutional, and should she oppose successfully her force and will to those of the nation, the Constitution would be reduced to a mere cipher, to the form and pageantry of authority, without energy or power."

"Every act of the federal government, which is not the views or checked the ambitious projects of a particular state, or of its leading and influential members, would be the object of opposition and of remonstrance, while the people convulsed and confounded by the conflict between two hostile jurisdictions, enjoying the protection of neither, would be wearied into a submission to some bold leader, who would establish himself on the ruins of both."

"The Legislature of Massachusetts, although they do not themselves claim the right nor admit the authority of any of the state governments to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of the federal government, still they deem their allegiance should be construed into dissent, or at least into a doubt of the constitutionality of the acts referred to by the state of Virginia; and as the General Assembly of Virginia has called for an expression of their views, they are compelled to declare that they consider the acts of Congress commonly called "the Alien and Sedition Acts" not only unconstitutional, but expedient and necessary."

"That Congress having been especially entrusted by the people with the general defence of the nation, had not only the right, but were bound to protect it against internal as well as external foes."

"The President of the United States is bound by his oath, "to preserve, protect, and defend the constitution," and it is expressly made his duty "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" but this would be impracticable by any treaty or being, if there could be no legal restraint upon those scandalous misrepresentations of his measures and motives which directly tend to rob him of the public confidence. And equally impotent would be every other public officer, if this left to the mercy of the seditions."

"It is holden to be a truth most clear, that the important trusts before enumerated, cannot be discharged by the government to which they are committed, without the power to restrain or punish seditions practices and insidious combinations against itself, and to protect the officers the est from abusive misrepresentations."

"And they [the Legislature of Massachusetts] consider that act [the sedition law] to be wise and necessary, as an antidote against the insidious spirit of falsehood and abuse had been too long and so remittingly exerted for the purpose of persevering public opinion, and threatened to undermine and destroy the whole fabric of the government."

"The Legislature further declares, that in the foregoing sentiments they have expressed the general opinion of their constituents, who have not only acquiesced without complaint in those particular measures of the federal government, but have given their explicit approbation by re-electing those men who voted for the adoption of this state will be accused of supineness or of an indifference to their constitutional rights; for, in the one hand, they regard with due vigilance the conduct of the government; on the other, they freedom, safety and happiness; and that they should defend that government and its constitutional measures against the open or insidious attacks of any foe, whether foreign or domestic."

"And lastly, that the Legislature of Massachusetts feel a strong conviction, that the United States are connected by a common interest which ought to render their union indissoluble, and that this state will always cooperate with its confederate states, in rendering that union productive of mutual security, freedom and happiness."

"Such were the sentiments of the federal legislature of Massachusetts only thirteen years ago! The impartial reader will compare them with those of their recent Remonstrances, their Memorials, Resolutions, &c. and with the general conduct of "the influential members" of the federal party, and then make his own comments and reflections."

Safe Keeping.—Six Russian ships of war were sold at auction, at Plymouth, (Eng.) on the 8th June last.

THE NAVY.
As our Naval Establishment acquires greater favor with the People, the Federal Party become daily more clamorous against the government for the necessary increase in it. We aver that the accusation is absolutely without foundation. It cannot be disputed that a great change has been wrought in the public sentiment in relation to the necessity for a Navy; and that this change has been principally effected by the practical demonstration of our gallant tars, who afford so much efficacy, since the declaration of the present war. Those who entertained objections to this description of force have been compelled to yield to the lessons of experience, and to acknowledge the utility of a limited Navy during Peace. In consequence with the prevailing sentiment, an act was passed last winter, embracing a provision for increasing our Navy at once to more than double its present force.

Ever since the passage of that act the proper officers of the government have been assiduously engaged in making arrangements for carrying its provisions into effect. Contracts have been made for the necessary timber, great part of which is already delivered. Slips have been constructed on which to build the heavy vessels—a branch of the preparatory business as tedious and laborious as it is necessary. At the Yard in this city, for instance, a vessel has been constructed, into which a vast number of masts have been driven to give the wharf the necessary strength and durability; and a nearly similar process is necessary wherever wharves or slips have not before been constructed.

The frames of three of the seventy-fours authorized to be built are in a state of great forwardness, though not yet raised. Several frigates are on the stocks, and one or two of them considered by the proper officers to be authorized to be built, five or six will be launched within two months. We do not, for obvious reasons, though we could, state the places at which these vessels are building. It appears, however, that the great exertions of the Navy has made the greatest exertions in fulfilling the duties of his station, and obeying the national will, as expressed at the winter session of the National Legislature.

On both Lakes, too, we are astonished at the expedition, unparalleled certainly in this country, with which a respectable naval force has been created, as if by magic; created, too, in the face of objections which would have discouraged men who were not so firmly bent on the performance of their duty as the officers of our Navy generally are. Even at this moment, squadrons are scouring the Lakes, the timbers of great part of which were at this time last year standing in their native soil.

Having observed the statements made in the opposition prints on this subject, accusing the government of lethargy or indolence to carry into execution the act for increasing the Navy, and believing them to be as destitute of foundation as the many other fabrications in those prints, we have made it our business to enquire into the facts, which we find to be as stated; and we assert, without fear of contradiction, that our naval affairs have been administered with more vigor and spirit, not exceeded, if equalled, by that which has marked any former administration of that department.

As regards to the common party slanders of democratic hostility to a navy, we will just observe, that the hostility to a navy, in the sign of terror, arose from the occasion on which it was to have been erected, and the purpose for which the party assigned it, during the quasi war with France.—It was then unnecessary, it was equally dangerous, to give the public a hot-bed navy—and the Federalists themselves acknowledged their error by ordering the public sale of a part of this very navy, before it went into service. If the republicans had been so very hostile to a navy, why did they sell the remainder of the navy which the federal administration handed over to them at the expiration of its term of service? No; they cherished it, because they had seen their predecessors as the leaven of a navy, to be created when the public exigency should require it. That time has arrived; and in a single year, now it has become necessary, more has been done by the Republican administration to build up a navy, than was done in twelve years by the party who do not claim a patent right to the naval establishment.

Nat. Intel.
We learn with pleasure that commodore Joshua Barney, of Baltimore, a revolutionary officer of great nautical ability, is appointed to command the United States flotilla in the waters adjacent to that city; and that he takes rank as commodore in the navy. Com. Barney left town on Thursday.

Prize taken without a Privateer's Commission.
On Sunday last, we understand one of our fish boats, while in the W. In. bay, which had been harpooned, and succeeded in towing the fish ashore. It is about 75 feet long, weighing about 100 tons, and it is judged will make 80 barrels of oil. Persons are employed in frying it out.

Extract of a letter from Lower Sandusky, dated August 12th, 1813.
"The British Surgeon who came with a flag to take care of their wounded in our possession, acknowledges that they lost 91 killed and missing. He has not mentioned the number of wounded which were taken off, but says several died before they got to the lake."

Major Muir, one of the best officers of the British 41st regt. is supposed to be mortally wounded."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy dated 7th.
U. S. Sloop of War Lawrence, off Erie, August 8th.

"I have the honor to inform you that I have returned from Long Point without having seen the enemy. I propose sailing this evening in pursuit of him."

Extract of another letter, same date, but later in the day.
"I have the honor to inform you that I have this moment received a note from Lieut. Elliot, dated Cataragus, 60 miles below this, informing me that he has 80 men with him for this squadron (a hundred including officers) I shall immediately despatch the Ariel for them, and shall wait their arrival before I sail."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Plattsburgh, to his friend in New-York, dated August 6.
The British retreated from this place so precipitately, that they left their picket guard behind them, we made prisoners of 21 of them, and have sent them to Burlington.—About a dozen sailors and soldiers deserted from the enemy, and have gone to the southward. Colonel Murray, who commanded the detachment of British troops, dropt a paper from his hat, whilst he was talking to some of our citizens one of whom picked it up and secreted it, and showed it to me after the militia returned.—It was a letter to Col. Murray from a person at this place, giving him information as to the best mode of attack, together with a military map of Burlington on the opposite side of the lake. I immediately called on the magistrates, and in the course of a few hours we apprehended a man on suspicion of being the writer of the letter, and on examination before three justices, he acknowledged the fact. Consequently he has declared himself guilty of high treason; has been taken into custody, and sent to Albany, for safe keeping."

"I TOOK A SINGLE CAPTIVE."
Extract of a letter, dated Oswego, Aug. 2.
"Amongst the sick here is John B. Graves, of the 23d regiment infantry; he was wounded through the arm by a musket ball at the battle of Sackett's Harbor, two months since: he was, however, still able to load and fire, and stood his ground here like a hero. While taking out a cartridge, he happened to draw out two, and one dropped to the ground.—Having loaded and fired, he stooped to pick up the cartridge; while in the act of stooping, he was wounded in the thigh by a ball which came out near the ankle. Unable to stand, Lieut. Gilbert had him carried into a log hut close by, and laid down near two other wounded soldiers; our men shortly after retreated from this place, and an English officer, a lieutenant, came to the door of the hut, and seeing this man lying on the ground, wailing in his blood, presented a fusée or carbine at him; on which poor Graves cried out, "Oh! mercy, mercy, for Heaven's sake, shew me mercy. Don't shoot me again, I am badly wounded." The English officer cocked his piece, which was within its own length of Graves, and with an infernal grin, said, "I'll shew you mercy, GOD DAMN YOU," and immediately discharged the contents of the gun, a bullet and three buck shot, into poor Graves' right side, just below his breast. Praised be God this villain did not escape! Scarcely had he turned his eye from the writhing body of our wounded soldier, when he was shot through the brain, and fell dead almost within reach of Graves."

If such be the deeds of English officers, what may we not expect from their men and their savage allies?—[Demo. Press.

ATTACK ON QUEENSTOWN.
We are informed that a letter has been received by a gentleman in this city, from Centreville which states, that about 4 o'clock in the morning of Saturday last, the enemy made an attack on Queenstown, in Queen Anne county, both by land and water; about 600 troops were landed and marched up to the town, and twenty armed barges made the attack by water. The attack was so unexpected, that but little resistance was made, a picket guard of our militia were fired on by the enemy, one of them was killed and two or three wounded—the militia retreated to Centreville, and left the enemy in possession of the town. It was expected that an attack would be made on Centreville which is the county town, distant from Queenstown about 7 miles; and the women had all precipitately left the town.

TO THE PUBLIC.
A certain John Mullineux, of this county, has evily and maliciously defamed the character of my wife Rosanna, in consequence whereof I commenced a suit in the county court of Jefferson, not with a view to recover damages, particularly, but to remove the stigma attempted to be riveted on the character of my wife: the defendant John Mullineux, self convicted of the slanderous attempt, has given the following libel executed in the presence of William F. Flood and Thomas Endsley, gentlemen of respectability. I deem it unnecessary to make any further comment respecting this subject; the libel will speak for itself.

JAMES M'CLOY.
HAVING some time ago expressed myself in terms disrespectful of Mrs. M'Cloy, the wife of James M'Cloy, in the presence of several persons; I have since found I was mistaken in my opinion of Mrs. M'Cloy, and am now willing to declare that my assertions were without foundation, and am sorry for what has passed.

his
JOHN P. MULLINEUX,
mark

Signed in the presence of
WM. F. FLOOD,
THOMAS ENDSLEY.
August 24, 1813.

THE THOROUGH BRED, AND ELEGANT FORMED HORSE,
OSCARITE,
is now for sale. The terms will be made easy, and an extensive credit given—Should he not be disposed of privately before Saturday the 4th September next, he will then be offered at Public Sale, before the door of Mr. B. Fulton's hotel, in Charles Town.

The speed and bottom of this horse is excellent, but few in Virginia—Any gentleman wishing to appear upon the turf with a real good horse this fall, will find it to his advantage to purchase him.

THO. T. LOURY.
August 19.

these melancholy examples "will have a due influence upon the troops under his command; and at the same time convince them, that no length of residence or service in a foreign country can absolve them from their allegiance to their King, or screen them from the just punishment which sooner or later, must attend their desertion of his cause."

From the Montreal Herald, of July 31.
We are happy to announce the safe arrival at Quebec of the fleet from Malta having on board Menron's regiment, upwards of 1100 strong. This corps is principally composed of Germans and Swiss, and we are informed have a handsome appearance.

We indulged the pleasing hope that Col. Bishop would have recovered of his wounds received at Black Rock; but we have now to lament our sad disappointment. The latest accounts confirm the death of that most amiable man, and excellent officer. Born to an independent fortune, rather than enjoy it in England, he preferred fighting the battles of his country abroad. He lived the soldier's friend, and died universally regretted.

Winchester, August 21.
Arrived in town on Thursday evening last, under the command of Capt. Thomas P. Moore, 70 recruits of the 12th regiment U. S. Infantry. They were enlisted in the western part of this state, and are stout hearty looking men. The number now encamped at this place is nearly 200.

BALTIMORE, August 21.
Amidst the gloom occasioned by the disasters experienced by our gallant little fleet on the Lake, we are cheered with the hope of another NAVAL VICTORY having been obtained by Commodore RODGERS near the Western Islands. This news has been received here from Cadiz as well as from Lisbon; and we are induced to believe, as we hope, that it is true.

The Postscript of a letter dated July 4, at Lisbon received in this city, says,
"We have a report from Cadiz, that Com. RODGERS HAS TAKEN A BRITISH FRIGATE, off the Western Islands; it was brought yesterday by the Stately, 64."

AT LONDON, August 21.
A letter from Cadiz says, that Don PEDRO GRAVINA, the Pope's nuncio, had addressed circulars to the various chapters of Ecclesiasticals in Andalusia, inviting them to protest publicly against the late decree of the Cortes which abolished the tribunal of the Inquisition; and that the Old Regency had countenanced this act of treason. It adds that on the 24th of September next, the new Cortes will assemble, three fourths of which are priests—and that a religious war might possibly be the fate of the country.

FROM THE MEDITERANEAN.
Accounts have been received in Cadiz that the two governments of Morocco and Algiers had got together by the ears; that a battle had been fought between their respective troops, at the head of those of Morocco the emperor was in person; that the Algerines were beaten with considerable loss, in men,

