



established their headquarters—tattoo and music at night.

24th, Saturday morning. Reveille, music and gun, which was answered at the lake. Horsemen in motion again up and down the river. This day a sortie was made from the fort of about 200 regulars, under the command of Capt. Armstrong, they penetrated the edge of the woods, and at that distance marched around the fort; found 4 of our men who were killed on the morning of the 21st; brought them in; they were fired on by 2 Indians in ambush; no other discovery; the Indians kept up a very brisk fire into the fort this evening; no drum or music heard at night.

25th, Sunday morning. No gun, drum or music; instead of which we had the yelping of a war dance from the Indians. This day no discovery could be made of them, but the smoke of their encampment; Indians fired a few shot; no tattoo or noise of any kind at night.

26th, Monday morning. All silence again; express returned from general Harrison—pressed closely by the Indians.

About 2 o'clock a tremendous heavy firing of small arms commenced immediately on the Sandusky road, about 3 or 400 hundred yards in the woods, accompanied with the war whoop of the Indians, and all the confused noise of a severe and obstinate engagement; the firing was incessant and grew nearer; that of musketry appeared to be predominant; the Indians' rallying yell never ceased; they seemed to be pressed and beat in towards the fort, as though they were giving ground, until the heat of the battle appeared to be immediately in the edge of the woods, which is not farther than 200 yards distant from the garrison. It was an alarming and momentous crisis; every mind was indignant yet distrustful whether it was our friends, who might possibly be coming to our relief, and engaged with the enemy? Or was it a stratagem on their part to induce the garrison to make a sortie? It was a question which required the most decisive and prompt solution, and devolved upon the commander of the fort an immense degree of responsibility. He immediately declared it a sham fight—and as they commenced to let them conclude their own battle. We threw two bombs in among them, that rather silenced the heavy firing, which continued fully an hour; however, they kept it up until night at intervals as though they were killing prisoners. Just at the conclusion of the battle, a storm blew up with the most excessive rain I ever witnessed. A British officer was discovered on the point of a ridge during the engagement, observing the movements of the garrison. The Indians gave their shot very briskly this evening.

27th, Tuesday. Silent both night and morning; none to be seen; a few shot from the Indians; large fires at night at the British encampment.

During the siege only about 6 men were wounded in the fort, all slightly except one or two.

28th, Wednesday. No appearance of the enemy until about 12 o'clock, when we discovered their fleet putting out of its harbor, which was a large bend on this side of the river that completely kept them from a view of this fort. Never until this moment could we form any opinion of their probable strength, having never shown their main body before. About one hundred and thirty or forty water crafts of different kinds, together with two double masted vessels were seen; the small vessels were supposed to average 20 men each—what number were in the large vessels we could form no idea of—the river was completely covered with their sail; they had a fine homeward breeze and were quickly out of sight.

The horsemen had kept their encampment about 2 miles above the fort; they were likewise in motion directing their course down the river, supposed to be Tecumseh's squadron, and if so, about eight hundred strong, the same no doubt the deserters spoke of some time ago, as being encamped on the River Raisin.

What number of Indians there were on foot is entirely conjecture; but it is reasonable to suppose that they were as numerous as at the former siege; and what the aggregate forces of the enemy were is matter of much speculation here. Various are the conjectures; but it is the settled opinion of the better part of the garrison, that they were at least 5000 strong.

The truth is, their's has been one of the most novel, and extraordinary movements that could have been expected from an enemy—that they should advance openly in full view of us—strike them suddenly, and change their encampment—make a display of their horsemen

—have elegant music—give us a sham battle—infest the Fort for eight days, and then retire without having any further communication with us either by way of contest, or in so mysterious and ambiguous a display of tactics as to render all a conjecture who the commander was. He was a man of military talents, what could have been his object? Had they intended a storm, surprise and secret movements should have been their ruling principle, but they seemed to have abandoned that policy, by making their approach notorious. Had they anticipated a reduction of this place by Artillery, they had advantageous ground, and the most ample opportunity of erecting Batteries, which they failed to do.

Had their object been to cut off the communication and destroy reinforcements from other posts to this—they most shamefully neglected their duty, for all our expresses returned safe, and the circumstance of Mouton's arrival in open day light, was so remarkable as to be called a miracle by all—and should their whole movements have been grounded on the false hopes of success, on the stratagem which they intended to practise on us, the result has shown how far they have been mistaken, and his attached to its projector the merited disgrace of so bad a resort, and has likewise reflected the highest honor on the commander of this Garrison for his quick penetration of the deception. What their real intentions were, remain yet with themselves, for they have done nothing to disclose any of their views which might be of importance to us. For my own part I will hazard my opinion as to this, that they had no particular motive, but have made all this parade to gratify the Indians who are continually pressing them to battle, and who I am told are growing very hungry. This letter might easily have been comprized in the old saying of the King of France's troops—"The British marched their troops up to Fort Meigs, and then marched them down again."—Upon the whole I consider their retreat as a disgraceful one, and the maintenance of this post on our part equal to a victory. This is the second defeat the combined army has suffered before the picketing of Fort Meigs, and long may it stand as a protection to the N. W. Army, and as an eye sore—and subject of disgrace to the enemy, who in the former siege, with the heaviest train of Artillery they could produce, were not able to effect a solitary breach on this stubborn wall of oak.

P. S. The Post at Carrying River was deserted a few days since by an Ohio Company, and before we could send reinforcements to supply the vacancy—the Indians consumed it with fire. It was not a place of much importance, and the greatest loss we suffered was the Arms, &c.

London, June 24.

AMERICAN PRIVATEERS.

An article under our shipping head dated from Galway, gives a vexatious account of the depredations committed by an American privateer off that part of the coast of Ireland. We are sorry to learn that another of these marauders is sweeping the Irish seas in a different quarter and has taken five linen ships off Loughswilly, and at the mouth of the North Channel, and sent them for Norway.

JUNE 25.—We have the satisfaction to announce the safe arrival of the homeward bound Leeward Islands fleet in soundings. This valuable fleet consisting of upwards of 200 sail, was left in the chops of the channel on the 21st inst. under convoy of the Cumberland man of war, reported "all well." Two ships were not a single ship missing when they parted company with the fleet. This arrival is the more gratifying, as there was a report that this fleet had been taken by the Americans.

A great sensation continues to prevail in the commercial world, in consequence of the repeated advices of the audacity of the American privateers on the Irish coast. Since the article on this head in another column was written, we received the following extract of a letter from Messrs. Patten, Smith and Patten, agents to Lloyd's at Westport, dated the 19th inst.

"The Fox, American privateer stood into our bay on Thursday, close to the beach on the north shore, and got a supply of water and provisions from the country people.

"There are several laden ships in our harbor, which we prevent sailing until she is secured by some of our cruisers, which we trust, will be soon, as we sent two days since, intelligence of the Fox being in this quarter, to the Admiral at Cork, and the commanding officer at Loughswilly."

Westport is situated in Clew Bay, in the county of Mayo. Loughswilly and Cork are the only stations in Ireland, where ships of war are kept; and as it appears, from the letters given in our other article on this head, that the force on the Loughswilly station is so inadequate that its own cruising is ravaged by another American privateer; consequently no aid can be afforded from that quarter against the Fox, till the depredations next at hand shall be first stopped.

JUNE 22.—The Gallinipper American privateer, has been chased on shore by the Rattler S. W. and burnt.

The Leo, from Portland to Bordeaux, and the Tickler, from Bordeaux to America, were taken 4th and 6th inst. by the Magicienne frigate, and passed Plymouth for the river on Friday.

JUNE 29.—The Young True Blooded Yankee, American privateer, with swivel and small arms, and 32 men, was taken 24th inst. by the Hope, S. W. and is arrived at Penzance. She had been out 5 hours from Brest.

The Trident, Gasconen, from Liverpool to Petersburg, was burnt 8th inst. in the Belt by Danish gun-boats.

Wednesday H. M. sloop Stork, capt. Coulson, arrived here, after cruising for several days, though unsuccessfully, in quest of the Fox American privateer, between Achill head and Cape Clear. The Stork left on Tuesday week H. M. S. Fortune, capt. Coates, off Tory Island, where she was to cruise for three months. Some of the Fox's people had the audacity to go on shore at Sligo and Newport, in uniform, and personating English officers, procured supplies of fresh provisions, &c. at both places, and gave the requisite drafts for the payment of the amount.

The Royal Oak 74, rear admiral lord Amelius Beauclerk, capt. Dix; Boyne, 98, capt. Barleton; Venerable, 74, capt. Milne; and Albion, 74, capt. Devonshire, are fitting for foreign service.—The Boyne, it is said, is going to the Mediterranean; the other ships to the North American station.

JULY 7.

The city of Plymouth was illuminated on the evening of the 6th July, in honor of the victory of lord Wellington, over king Joseph in Spain; and of the capture of the Chesapeake, by the Shannon, the account of which was received by the Nova Scotia brig.

Capt. Graham, late of the Laurestinus, has been appointed to the command of the Chesapeake.

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WINCHESTER, September 18.

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THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, SEPTEMBER 23.

By a large assembly of citizens of Berkeley County, attended by several gentlemen from the counties of Frederick and Jefferson, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, That this meeting, taking into its most serious consideration the alarming situation into which our country has been brought by the insatiable rapacity, and lawless violence of foreign nations, persisted in, in contempt of justice and peaceable remonstrance, for almost twenty years; but still more by an unnatural and most inauspicious disaffection to their own mild and happy government, and a most base and criminal attachment, of many of its degenerate citizens, to the cause and interest of an inhuman public enemy, conceive it to be their duty to express on this and all similar occasions, their opinions of men and things, with the utmost freedom, but with the strictest regard to truth.

2. Resolved, That those members of the Senate of the U. S. who have manifestly contributed to the prosecution of the present calamitous war, and to the production of a new one, by their refusing to confirm the nominations of Albert Gallatin and Jonathan Russell, as Envoys to settle our interesting disputes with Great Britain and Spain; to lay an immediate embargo, and deprive our public enemy of those supplies, without which he cannot subsist; and by their attempting to seduce the first magistrate of the union from his official dignity and duty, have in the opinion of this meeting inflicted on our country the most serious evils, and are on these and many other accounts no longer entitled to the confidence of the good people of the U. S. whose interests they have so evidently betrayed; but especially Wm. B. Giles, senator from Virginia, & those who have recently participated in his apostasy from republican principles and duty.

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort George, to the Editor of the Constellation, dated Sept. 4th, 1813.

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Deserters from our enemies are coming in daily—this morning eight arrived in the fort. From every circumstance we believe that our adversaries are not very formidable; this however, it is probable, will be determined by experiments which will shortly be made.

Doctor Shumate of the 3d Infantry, a native of Fauquier County, fell in a duel with Lieut. Haley on the morning of the 2nd.—He expired in about 20 minutes after receiving the wound.

P. S. Since writing the above Gen. Wilkinson has arrived by land; our fleet has also arrived. The British fleet is in sight.—The times, I think, are pregnant with important events.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, SEPTEMBER 23.

By a large assembly of citizens of Berkeley County, attended by several gentlemen from the counties of Frederick and Jefferson, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, That this meeting, taking into its most serious consideration the alarming situation into which our country has been brought by the insatiable rapacity, and lawless violence of foreign nations, persisted in, in contempt of justice and peaceable remonstrance, for almost twenty years; but still more by an unnatural and most inauspicious disaffection to their own mild and happy government, and a most base and criminal attachment, of many of its degenerate citizens, to the cause and interest of an inhuman public enemy, conceive it to be their duty to express on this and all similar occasions, their opinions of men and things, with the utmost freedom, but with the strictest regard to truth.

2. Resolved, That those members of the Senate of the U. S. who have manifestly contributed to the prosecution of the present calamitous war, and to the production of a new one, by their refusing to confirm the nominations of Albert Gallatin and Jonathan Russell, as Envoys to settle our interesting disputes with Great Britain and Spain; to lay an immediate embargo, and deprive our public enemy of those supplies, without which he cannot subsist; and by their attempting to seduce the first magistrate of the union from his official dignity and duty, have in the opinion of this meeting inflicted on our country the most serious evils, and are on these and many other accounts no longer entitled to the confidence of the good people of the U. S. whose interests they have so evidently betrayed; but especially Wm. B. Giles, senator from Virginia, & those who have recently participated in his apostasy from republican principles and duty.

3. Resolved, That the President of the United States has, by his nominations of Albert Gallatin and Jonathan Russell, by his proposal of an immediate embargo, and by his attempt to deprive the public enemy of those supplies, without which he cannot support his fleets on our coasts, nor his armies on our borders; and by his peremptory refusal to degrade the constitutional dignity of the Presidency to an equality with a petty fragment of the Senate, by conferring with its committee, consulted the true interests of our country, and entitled himself to the continuation of its warmest gratitude, and most entire confidence in his integrity and talents, as well as secured to himself the most enduring fame.

4. Resolved, That this meeting view with detestation, the injustice and barbarities practiced by G. Britain on our seamen for many years, but especially her unlawful detention of our oppressed sailors as prisoners of war, and their consequent subjection to the most inhuman sufferings; her recent savage cruelties inflicted on our captured and wounded soldiers; and brutal outrages committed on defenceless females; that though committed with an equality with a petty fragment of the Senate, by conferring with its committee, consulted the true interests of our country, and entitled himself to the continuation of its warmest gratitude, and most entire confidence in his integrity and talents, as well as secured to himself the most enduring fame.

5. Resolved, That this meeting view with detestation, the injustice and barbarities practiced by G. Britain on our seamen for many years, but especially her unlawful detention of our oppressed sailors as prisoners of war, and their consequent subjection to the most inhuman sufferings; her recent savage cru

