best a scine of general confusion, by endea. English account of the defeat of General Winchester. youring to corrupt the fidelity of their people. Beyend the states of your majesty, sire, there are few countries, where her audicity and the mane arees of her disorganizers have not created discontent among those in whom was entrusted the public tranguility. Ar courts, ageneral corruption; in the camps, dustardly issigntary; and in cities, in fine, in the schools. and even in the most venerable institutions, hypocritical enthusiasts are sedulously employ ed in seducing by their insiduous doctrines, those who should courageously and faithfulls maintain the authority confided in them, and those whose only duty is to obey.

Under such circumstances, sire, and whilst the intentions, even of an allied prince, could not guarantee the advantages which your political system ought to have secured to you, it becomes an imperious duty to have recourse to those means which your majesty will find in the power of your empire and in the love of your subjects.

By these considerations, the ministers of your majesty, at an extra meeting, propise-

1st. To unite to the active army, the hundred cohorts of national guards.

2nd. To call but one hundred thousand men of the conscriptions of 1819, 1810, 1811. and 1812.

Sd. To cause alevy of 100 000 men of the conscription of 1814, who will be disposed of in garrisons and in camps on our frontiers and on our coast, who will thus be able to march whenever it may be necessary to assist the allies of your majesty.

By this immense display of force, the inte tests, the influence of France, and the safety of her allies will be guaranteed against all un favorable events. The French people will feel the force of the circums ances; they will ren der a new homage to those truths, so often proclaimed by your majesty from your throne, to wit: that there can be no tranquility in Europe; if England is not compelled to conclude a peace "



THE WAR.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Winchester now a prisoner of war, to the Secretary of MALDEN, Jan. 23d, 1813.

Sir-A detachment from the left wing of the North-Western Army under my command at French Town, on the River Raisin, was attack of on the 22d inst. by a force greatly supe rior to number a sided by several meccanf ar fillery. The action cammenced at the dawn of day ; the piquet guards were driven in ; and a heavy fire opened on the wh le line, by which a part thereof was thrown into disorder; and being ordered to retire a small distance, in order to form on more advantageous ground, I found the enemy doubling our left flank with last night, distant about twenty miles." force ad rapidity.

A destructive fire was sustained for some time; at length borne down by numbers, the few of us that remained with the party that retired from the lines submitted. the remainder of our force in number about four hundred continued to defend themselves with great gal lantry, in an unequal contest against small arms and artillery, until I was brought in as prisoher to that part of the field occupied by the e-

At this latter place I understood that our troops were defending themselves in a state of desperation, and was informed by the comanding officer of the enemy, that he would afford them an apportunity of surrendering themselves prisoners of war; to which I acceeded. I was more ready to make the surrender from being assured, that unless done quickly, the buildings adjacent would be immediately set on fire, and that no responsibility would be taken for the conduct of the savages, who were then assembled in great numbers.

In this critical situation, being desirous to preserve the lives of a number of our brave fellows, who still held out, I sent a fing to them, and agreed with the commanding officer of the enemy, that they should be surrendered prisoners of war, on condition of being protected from the sacres, allowed to retain their priturned to them. It is impossible for me to ascertain with certainty the loss we have sustained in this action, from the impracticability of knowing the number who have made their es-

Thirty-five officers and about four hundred and eighty seven non-commissioned officers and privates are prisoners of war. A list of the names of the officers is herewith enclosed to rou. Our loss in killed is considerable.

However unfortunate may seem the affair of yesterday, I am flattered by a bolief, that no material error is charge able upon myself, and that still less consure is deserved by the troops had the honor of commanding.

With the exception of that portion of our force which was thrown into discreter, no troops have ever behaved with more determined in-

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servar t. JAMES WINCHESTER.

Brig. Gen. U. S. Army. Hon. Secretary of war

Norman, Jan. 30, 1813.— Major Evans is just dispatched by the commanding slicer, with the giorious intelligence of the cutire destruction of another army. General Winchester with the remnant of his army amounting to upwards of five hundred men, are prisoners of war, to the brave 4 at regiment and U. per Canada militia. In this business the bravery of every person engaged was most conspicuous, and great credit is due to the judgment and

orompt decision of c. l. Proctor

Our loss is great, about 7 killed and 155 wounded, including regulars and militia. Among the latter are c. l. St. G. orge, capt. Talion, and Lieutenant Clemon, of the 41st, capt. Mills, late of the schooner Nancy, and Mr. Gordon, of Amhersthurgh. The victory, how. ever, is most complete, the number of the nemy killed being upwards five hundred, and the prisoners are qual to the force we had engaged. The bartle was fought at about 20 miles from Detroit, River au Raisin, or the 23d is at.

All did their duty, the Indians b haved nobly, and the instant the enemy submitted, the is f rhearance, as on former accasions was strikingly conspicuous.

Joy unafloyed pervades all ranks here, and we are ready for anoth repportunity to convince the enemy, that h has no trifling diffiulties to encounter before, he conquers Upper

After the battle great numbers mere of prisoners were bringing in by the I dians. They took another arms, viz. 4 0 large h gs from Kentucky, and killed 100 men that had them in charge.

Extract of a letter from a Petersburg Volunteer, dated Foot of the Manne Rapids, 18th Feb. 1813

"We are within forty miles of Maltien, and xpect to be in possession of it in 20 days from no. - We are at this time very busy mount ng field pieces, and making every preparation for action-the strength of our army at this me consists of about five thousand men-The time of service of a number of the Ohio m! Kentucky troops will expire in a few days - a consequence of which, General Harrison and the whole of his army drawn up this morning, and made a long speech, requesting their ervices for a few days longer-mentioning hat Malden was in sight, and that he had within he last twelve hours obtained an official account of the strong h of the enemy, and that here was no doubt on his mind but he would e able to accomplish his designs."

From another, dated 19th Feb. 1813. "We have at this place about 4,000 men. he tents are pitched and we form a hollow smare; the General and all the field officers. n he Petersburg Virginia Volunteers in the rentre. In a speech delivered by General Harrison yesterday, he promised us that we shall be in Malden to 18 days. The enemy i n our vicinity-We have had to lie three aights on our aims. General Harrison has chis moment ordered our company and three more to march immediately against about 200 Indians, which some of our spics discovered

From the Albany Guzette, Feb 25.

Extract of a let er from Col. Macomb, commanding at Sucket's Harbor, o Gen. Dearborn, dated Sack et's Harbor, J. A. M. Feb. 23d.

"Thase this moment received an express ro.s cap.. Forsy h, informing me of the ene ny's having su ceeded in driving him out of Ogdensburg, vesterday morning at nine o'clock.-It was not done without a severe con just in which the enemy suffered very consid erably. The enemy attacked in wo columns of about 600 men each, at about 8 o'clock in the morning. The captain reports twenty men killed and wounded, among the latter Li Baird; and from the coolness with which his riflemen fired, that the enemy must have lost three times that number. The capt. retreated with all his force to Black Lake, about nine miles this side of Ogdensburgh."

N. B. The enemy had more than double the number under Capt. Forsyth. Their were no stores of any consequence at Ogdens-

5 wannah, March 4 -- We have been politely lavored with an extract of a letter from a gentleman, in S. Mary's, to his friend in this. city, dated Feb. 27th 1813, from which we derive the following.

Oa the evening of the 22d ult. brigadlergeneral Flournoy received an express from camp Pinckney stating, that the volunteers sent against the Lotchway or Seminole Indians had returned, and had completely defeated them. Since then, I have conversed with several of the volunteers-they state, that they had three engagements, killed 38 Indians, wounded many, and took seven prisoners-bornt three hundred and eighty-six houses, destroyed several thousand bushels of corn, took four hundred horses, and about the same number of cartle. The Indians disappeared emirely before the detachments left the settlement. Mr. Wildear, who had a son murdered and scalped some months ago by these savages, went on the expedition, and found his son's scalp in one of their houses. These wretches had also taken up the bodies of Newnan's men, cut off their heads, and pinned them to the trees.— One of the Tennessee volunteers, under the command of colonel Williams, was killed and seven wounded. This is the only loss the whole detachment met with in the three engagements.

## Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ma. CLAY's SPEECH, (Continued from page 40)

ation would have been prevented. In a body two northern mails in tweete did so numerous as this is, from which the declaration emanated, it is impossible to say, with any degree of certainty, what would have burg, of whose conduct in various heen the effect of such a repeal. Each mem-her must answer for himself. I have no hesitation, then, in saying that I have always considered the impressment of American seamen as much the most serious aggression. But, air, how have those orders at last been repealed? Great Britain, it is true, has intimated a willingness to suspend their practical operation, but she still arrogates to herself the right to revive them upon certain contingeneral, f which she constitutes h rself the sale judge. She waves the temp rary use of the rod, but she auspends it in terrorem over our is ad. Supp sing it was conceded to gentlemen that such a repeal of the ord rain married sa spok place on the 23d of Jule last, exceptionable as it is, being known before the war would have pretended the war, does it follow that it ought to induce us to lay down our arms without the redress of any other injury? Dies it follow, in all cases, that that which would have prevented the war, in the first instance, should terminate the war? By io means. It requires a great struggle for a ation, pione to prace as this is, to burst thro' (Concluded in page 44)

February 24

To the Senate and Honse of Representatives of the U. States.

I lay before Congress copies of a Proclamation of the British Lieutenant Goverto I the Island of B rmuda, which has appeared under circumstances leaving no doubt of its auhenticity. It recites a British O der in Council of the 26th of October last, providing for the supply of the British West Indies and other colonial possesions, by a trade under special licences; and is accompanied by a circular astruction to the colonial givernors, which coofines beensed importations from ports of the United States to the ports of the Eastern Stares exclusively.

The g wernment of Great Britain has already introduced into her commerce, during war, a system which, at once violating the rights of other nations, and resting on a mass of forgery and perjury, unknown to other times, was making an unfortunate progress in undern fring qually distinguished by the deformity of its nity for testing their officacy. Pet. Int. features and the depravity of its character; has ving for its object to diss live the ties of allegis bound to Bal imore, was chased off by the bloce versary nation, and to seduce and seperate its ton and has arrived at Beau'ort. (N. C) component parts the one from the other. The Chesapeake frigate has sent a British by the civilized and Christian world, and the sterling. insulting attempt on the virtue, the honor, the atriotism and the fidelity of our brethren of the Eastern States, will not fail to call forth all their indignation and resentment; and to attach more and more all the states to that happy Union and Constitution, against which such

he effect of individual cupid ty and treachery. and to turn the corrupt projects of the enemy ual prohibition of any made whatever by citiz as or inhabitants of the United State, under cent. special licences, whether relating to person of ports; and in aid thereof, a prohibition of all standing army of its own which has greatly inexportations from the U. States in foreign but creased the builden of traces and already excitoms; f w of which are actually employed, ed some clam was in that state and in some whilst multiplying c unterfairs of their flags degree awakened the jealousy of its neighbors and papers are covering and incouraging the navigation of the enemy.

JAMES MADISON

be obtained, license might be granted to A merican vessels, and in that case the importations are to be confined to the EASTERS PORTS, if the articles wanted can be procured in those ports.

Feb pary 26.

The House took up the reported bill for prohibiting the use of foreign licences.

Mr. Wright opposed the bill. He said it was mag nanimous in the British to permit us to trade, and that by passing the bill we should prove the greatest

(Continued from page 40)

I am far from acknowledging that, had the south passing through this by late a orders in council been repeated, as they have rangement. The mails, note that a dome arrive. Until yesterday acagers actribute the failure to one of the contractors between this find they generally speak with much sty w

Wested established of Congress have the President stanguest Sources, but owing of the mails we have not received it. It will

It will be seen by the Proclamation Excellency Gov. Hawkins, published paper, that the Elections for members di gress will take place on the 30th April ner Congress made an allowance to the crew o

Constitution of 50,000 dollars for each of the sels destroyed by them, is 25,000 to the crew of the Wasp for the distruction of the Frelic. The Hist of Representatives have passed a bill probibiting the use of foreign ficences on board A perious vessels. The further confermion of the sespecien of the non-importation law was perponed.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS - PLefollowing gentiemen have been appointed by the Fresident & Senate, Major Generals of the army of the U.S. viz. James Wilkinson, now a Brigadier General William H. Harrison, now Maj Gen. of the Ken-

tucky Militia.
William R. D vie, f rmerly Governor of N. Carolina and Mirister to France.

Wade H mpton, now a Brig dier General.

Aaron Ogden, Governor of New Jersey.

Morgan Lewis, late Governor of New-York.

If Gen Bavie, as we hope he will, accepts of the appointment offered him, it will be a subject of gratulation to the nation. Were he Communiter in Cluef, as unquestionably he ought to be, we asould have better discipline, and more sucress in our armies. With great talents, he is bold active and e e prize g The U States does not at present contain a chize bester qualified for high Military command than General Davie. William S Hamilton, late of this at to a appointed a Mas-

for in the United states amy
From the Report of the French minister of Foreign Relations, and other information, it appears that Buomaparte has fearful apprehensions of an external enemy, or of internal convolutions, or coth.

It appears that when Buonaparte comped from his army he travelled through Polace, having ned Gormany, under the name of the Duke of Vincence with only a single attendent at.
In Spain, every thing remains in the same state.

Flur coly 4 dollars at Lisbon. Since the Blockade of the Chesapeake, Flour has

fullen from 12 dollars to seven and a half. We have nothing interesting from Novfolk. We learn the 4 four frigates stall continued in the Bry, and were joined on Sunday evening her principles of morality and religion, which by 2 generics. Is in not disglaceful that no effects the best foundation of the innal haptiness, for should be made to expel this trifling force. The policy now proclaimed to the world in tro- from our water : What are one gan look a 1 x 1 duces into her modes of warfare a system e- There surely never could be a bester opportu-

ance, and the sentiments of loyalty in the ad-kading squadron, was also chased of Charles-

general tendency of these demoralizing and ship into Port mouth, (N. H.) from L andon disorgaizing contrivances will be reprobated bound to Brazil. Cargo invoiced (25,000

> The U. S. brig enterprize, lieut. Blakeley, has arrived at St. Mary's from N w-Orleans.

Books are orderdered to be opened by Mr. Gallatin on the of A wil, to receive subscriptions to the loan of screen millions of dal-The better to guard, nevertheless against dence, Alban, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and Charleston. The premium to be given is led discreagainst himself, I recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of an effect that one per cent will active be off red. The Stock is to bear an annual interest of six per

Virginia it will be remembered has raised a as to the use which may ul imately be made of of that force. The taxes are imposed on Limes, Houses, Staves, Houses, Mules, &c. February 24th 1813.

[The order above referred to permits importation of bread stuffs into the W. Indies in the governors of the islands. The circular instructs the said governors to give the preference to vessels of those powers who are in a mity with G. Britain, but if such were not to be obtained, license might be granted to Ame. that it would employ its armies to a more bu-dable purpose in defending our own country from invasion, than in conquering Canada and the Floridas.

Perpetual Motion. The dupes to this imposition have now become the standing just of Philadelphia. Duane and Redhe for are at variance, or us the Pedianos. adalphia pumters have it - The Firm between the Irish Bull and the Red Heifer is dissolved."

that by passing the bill we should prove the greatest enemy to our selves.

Mr. Nelson replied with warmth in support of the bill.

Mr. Wright said if the constituents of that gentleman, like his own had hiny thous and barrels of four on band which they could not consume any were not permitted to sell, they would tell him they had no further oct sion for his services.

Before the question was put the house adjourned.