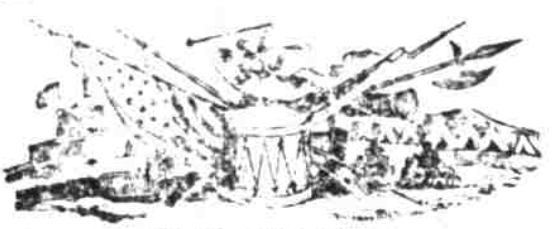


The Borer, with her prizes and crew off Holmes' Head on Wednesday evening, and last evening off Falkmouth landed the prisoners after paroling them. The prisoners were well treated by captain Coot, and in a very polite manner. The gentleman who gave the above information was a passenger in the Alecto, when captured by the Borer. He saw on board the Borer, a Halifax paper of the 12th inst. which mentioned the particulars of the capture of the fleet on Lake Erie, [the first news of which, was received by express from Quebec, and observed that it was a very splendid achievement.] Also the arrival of Commodore Rodgers and particulars of his cruise, both from the Boston papers. The paper mentioned no late captures, but he thinks it contained the recapture of two prizes to the President frigate. The Borer was about 10 days from Halifax, bound to New London. Capt. Coot observed, that there was nothing new when he sailed.

London, August 18.

Transports are daily expected round from the Downs for the purpose of taking on board many detachments, at present at the Depot in Isle of Wight, to join their several regiments in North America. They will embark at Cowes on the arrival of their ships at this port.



THE WAR.

Copy of a letter from Brigadier-General Parker, to the Secretary at War, dated Burlington, October 10, 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to enclose you a communication from Colonel Isaac Clarke, dated the 15th inst. The expedition appears to have been well concerted and happily executed, for which the Colonel deserves great credit. On our part none were killed, & only two wounded, neither of them dangerously. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS PARKER, Brig. gen. commanding.

The Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary at War.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Clarke to Brigadier General Parker, dated Camp Shazy-Landing, October 15, 1813.

It is with great pleasure I can inform you of a successful attack upon the enemy at Massesquiboy on the morning of the 12th inst. (After detailing his approach to the enemy which evinces an excellent knowledge of the country, the Colonel states.) At this time I had only the riflemen with me, the artillery moving slow and the militia protecting their rear. We proceeded to the village (Mossesquiboy) and arrived within fifteen rods of the enemy before we were discovered. We found them drawn up under Major Powell in a manner that would have annoyed us much had we attacked them by water, but woefully unprepared to defend themselves on the land side; they commenced a fire on the left flank, out in ten minutes after the first attack they laid down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

Understanding that a force of 200 men under Colonel Lock was marching to attack us, I dispatched captain Finch with his company to reconnoitre them and ascertain their course. He proceeded with such promptness and ability as to surprise and capture the advance guard, consisting of cavalry, expecting one man who escaped, and giving the information, the enemy retreated.

The prisoners were then put on board our boats and sent to Burlington.

Our whole force engaged was one hundred and two—the number of prisoners taken is one hundred and one, their killed nine and wounded 14.

I am, sir, With great respect, Your obedient servant, ISAAC CLARK.

Brig. Gen. Parker, commanding at Burlington, Vt.

From private letters received in this city from the North, we learn that General Wilkinson has been very ill at Fort George. He moved with the troops from that place to Sackett's Harbor, and, at the last dates from the latter place, was still indisposed, but not so much so as to prevent his commanding the contemplated expedition—which has been much delayed by circumstances that no human ingenuity could control. If Commodore Chauncey could have succeeded in destroying the British fleet, as was expected, our work would have been easy. No fault is attributed to him—he has done all that could be done, as his antagonist had the heels of him, and always availed himself of the advantage his superior sailing afforded him. We must soon expect something interesting from that quarter.—Nat. Int.

Albany, N. Y. October 22.

Army Intelligence—After our paper was at press we received from our attentive correspondent at Fort George, a detailed account of the proceedings on that frontier up to the 15th, inclusive. We have only time to give a brief abstract—Gen. McClure had made preparations to attack the enemy, when on the morning of the 11th, information was received through deserters, that he had commenced his retreat, in confusion, having burnt much of his property. Gen. McClure immediately pursued with the militia, volunteers and Indians. On arriving off 12 mile creek, an express arrived from Ft. George stating, that as the enemy had left the country, he should pursuant to orders, leave that place with the regulars, on the 13th. General McClure was therefore obliged to return with his force, which he did by Beaver Dam, Chippaway and Queenstown. Col. Chapin was dispatched towards 40 mile creek, and reported that the enemy were in rapid retreat, probably for Kingston. Considerable quantities of flour and blankets were found which the enemy had left in his flight. Colonel Scott crossed the Niagara on the 13th, with the regulars, for the mouth of

the Genessee river, where he would embark for Sackett's Harbor.—The certainty of Proctor's defeat was not known at Niagara. It is not the design to abandon Fort George; but it is presumed the militia are competent to its defence against any possible force the enemy can send against it. Our force still remaining in that neighbourhood probably amounts to 1500 men.

October 23.

Harrison's Army.—A letter to the Editor of the Argus states, that on Saturday morning last, Hampton's army had struck their tents, preparatory to marching.

The last mails brought not a word of news from Fort George or Sackett's Harbor. The expedition had not left the latter place on Friday.

Burlington, Vermont, Oct. 22.

Accounts from General Hampton's army, at the Four Corners, Chittaug, are down to Wednesday the 20th inst. They were then on the eve of a march, having 6 days' provisions. The object of their expedition was unknown.

From the Ontario Messenger of the 19th ult. Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Upper Canada, Twelve Mile Creek, Head-Quarters, Oct. 10.

Here we are, undisputed possessors of the upper province from Malden to Burlington Heights. On Friday and Saturday last, the brave volunteers of Gen. McClure's brigade, crossed over, and this morning we took up our line of march in pursuit of Gen. Vincent and his army. On paroling the troops to march, general orders were issued. About a thousand men, choice spirits, then marched to meet the enemy. Put to! on arriving at his encampment, the Cross Roads, we found he had precipitately quitted it and marched to Burlington Heights, where he is entrenching in a fortified camp. We pursued him at the speed and vigor consistent with prudence, and arrived here early this afternoon. Here we have been detained in collecting the baggage and public stores which Vincent in his hurry left behind. At least 250 barrels of flour, 70 Gallons of wine, quantities of bread, pork, &c. are ours. Our next steps I cannot at liberty to communicate; but rely upon it we shall not be idle.

From the accounts of deserters we come in daily, and from the inhabitants, we learn that Proctor's army is entirely defeated, that none but the general and his aids escaped. Further accounts state that General Harrison is at Grand River. If this should be correct, General McClure's movement will have been most fortunate, for then Vincent will be between him and Harrison. God grant we may have a fair chance to try the spirit of militia upon regular British soldiers. Vincent had a force of from 1500 to 2000; we have 1000 militia and 5 or 600 Indians, who are under the command of our friend General Porter. The most remarkable order has as yet been preserved, and the inhabitants of Canada hail us as friends and deliverers.

Extract of another letter to the Editor, dated Head-Quarters, Queenston Heights, Oct. 13.

We are now in Queenston Heights, on the anniversary of Van Rensselaer's battle. By a wonderful coincidence, on the very day that our gallant militia had stormed and taken the Heights, and were afterwards foolishly surrendered, a small militia force took possession of the ground without opposition. On the 11th I wrote you from 12 mile creek, the next day we took a circuit through the country. We found that the enemy had retreated to their entrenchments at Burlington, and that pursuit would avail but little, as the last accounts informed us that Harrison was nearer the enemy than we were. We, therefore, left him the care of Vincent, and took a circuit through the country to collect public property and awe the inhabitants. We have obtained immense quantities of provisions of all kinds. The Indians with us behaved as well as could be expected, but their employment is terrible. Our only and a good justification is, that the enemy have let them loose upon us, and that our Indians behaved better to the people of Canada than their own. This is acknowledged by all we have seen. I am now on the march to Fort George, which will to-morrow be evacuated by Col. Scott, and Gen. McClure will take possession. Volunteers may yet be wanted on an expedition against the British Indians on the Grand River, which our General it is said, thinks of undertaking. But if Harrison is there, he will have done the work for us, and the Indian crops and subsistence will be destroyed, and the inhabitants exterminated either by him or us.

Washington City, October 29.

From Sackett's Harbor on Lake Ontario, the scene of present interest and of perhaps too high raised expectation among the people generally, we learn, that Gen. Wilkinson's army embarked in boats on Tuesday the 12th, probably for Kingston. A wide water separates them from the enemy, of no easy transition in boats, subject to frequent head winds, which sometimes obstruct the navigation for weeks.

By Wm. Henry Harrison, Major-General in the army of the United States, and commanding in chief the 8th Military District.

A PROCLAMATION.

The enemy having been driven from the Territory of Michigan, and a part of the army under my command having taken possession of it, it becomes necessary that the civil government of the territory should be re-established, and the former officers renew the exercise of authority. I have therefore thought proper to proclaim that all appointments and commissions which have been derived from British officers are at an end: that the citizens of the territory are restored to all the rights and privileges which they enjoyed previously to the capitulation made by General Hull on the 15th of August, 1812. Under the present circumstances, and until the will of the government be known, I have thought proper to direct that all persons, having civil offices in the Territory of Michigan at the period of the capitulation of Detroit, resume the exercise of the powers appertaining to their offices respectively. In the present dispersed state of its population many officers are doubtless absent. In all cases thus situated the last incumbent who resigned the office will resume the exercises of its duties. The laws in force at the period above men-

tioned will be re-established, and continue in force until repealed by proper authority.

Given at Head-Quarters, the 29th day of Sept. 1813.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON. By the General, JOHN O'FALLAN, Aid de camp

The enemy baffled in North Carolina. We learn by a passenger in the Elizabeth City stage, that the enemy sent 3 barges of armed men into the Sound on Saturday last for the purpose of cutting out some vessels that were lying at New Inlet; they had scarcely boarded the vessels, when a party of the militia of the neighborhood came down upon them, captured one barge and 17 men, and drove off the rest. Among the prisoners were 11 negroes; some of them (probably all) were supposed to be runaway slaves from Prince's Ann county, in which case an example might, and no doubt will be made of them.—Nor. pa.

Essex frigate.—We have been obligingly furnished by a friend with the following intelligence of the frigate Essex, and her gallant commander and crew. It is one year this day since the Essex left the capes of the Delaware.

Extract of a letter dated Boston, Oct. 21. A gentleman directed to me yesterday, who is of Norfolk, his name B. K.; he had just arrived from Havana. He informed me that in the middle of August last, he was in Jamaica, where three or four gentlemen, masters of vessels, who had been captured by Capt. Parer, of the frigate Essex, and carried ships and cargoes into Lima. When they had been liberated, they travelled on mules across the Southern continent to Port Bellos, on their way to England. They had been commanders of southern ships engaged in the wharf-fishery, &c. Captain Parer was in fine health, as well as all his ship's company; frigate and crew in excellent order. He had with him an excellent man of war brig which he had taken and officered, and manned her with new enlistments, and kept her in company for cruising. She was a fine vessel. He got a Lima mail supplies. He had, as those English masters expressed it, "gutted many vessels, and had much property on board." He was endeavoring the sale of the captured ships, but was not permitted. It was, however, expected he would accomplish it.

New York, Oct. 26.

RUMOUR—A report prevailed in this city yesterday, on what authority we know not, that Kingston has been taken by the enemy under General Harrison, after a severe contest, in which our loss was 1500 men, and that of the enemy 3000. We believe this account to be, at least premature.—Mercantile Advertiser.

NATCHEZ, Sept. 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Natchitoches, dated Aug. 24, to his friend in this city.

There has been lately here an extraordinary outrage committed by the U.S. troops. One of them was put in jail for assaulting Judge Carr, at a late hour in the night, at the door of the Judge's house. The next night upwards of twenty men of the garrison, headed by the Sergeant-Major, passed out of the fort with the knowledge of the garrison, with guns, bayonets, bladders, and large canteens &c. went to the jail door, and gave notice to the soldier who was prisoner, wounded the jailer with a bayonet, and snatched two girls at him, and returned again to the fort in good order, without the loss of a man. Some of them were secured by the jailer and put in the guard—others in the room just mentioned. Next morning it appeared that nearly the whole of the troops of the garrison (about 80) were concealed, and expressed strong symptoms of mutiny and revolt. Saturday last 100 of them were sent to Orleans, to be tried for insubordination, all being their lives, and ten were by the civil authority, committed to the county jail, and a strong detachment of militia called in to guard the people and jail against the U. States troops, instead of them guarding us, as they were sent here to do. It is hoped that as soon as it can be done, this outrageous company may be removed to some Indian frontier, where they may be better employed than disturbing the peace of peaceable citizens, putting our women and children in fear, &c.

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fect on most of the towns of this State, but on others, particularly Blount and Elizabeth City, the effect has been salutary. The latter receives the produce of Virginia which passes through the Dismal Swamp Canal, &c. at the former place, after being carried down the sound, it is shipped. The imports are through the same channel. Those towns have now four times the shipping in their harbours which they have in times of peace. It is stated that Kentucky had sent to battle 17,375 of her citizens during the present war.

The Vermont election has terminated in favour of the Federalists. Martin Chittenden, Esq. the Federal candidate, is elected Governor of that state, in joint ballot of the Legislature, by a majority of five votes.

The President having considered the Boxer & equal to the Enterprize, has ordered her to be delivered up for the benefit of the captors.

The Legislature of Tennessee have appointed a committee of three members of the Senate and eight of the Lower House, to enquire into the official conduct of the honorable Joseph Anderson, Senator in Congress. Our readers will recollect that Mr. Anderson was one of those who voted against the EMBARGO.

Washington City, Oct. 26.

The President and family arrived in this city on Sunday morning from his seat in Virginia. We are happy to state that the President's health is perfectly re-established by his visit to the country.

Prize Sale.—It is stated in the Salem Register, that the sales of Prize Goods brought into that port by our privateers, since the commencement of the war, amount to six hundred and seventy five thousand six hundred and ninety five dollars.

Norton, the Indian Chief frequently spoken of during the present war in Upper Canada, is a man of education, has travelled in Europe, and been received with distinguished attention for his talents and amenity. While in England in 1804, he translated the gospel of St. John into the Mohawk language, which was printed at the expense of the Bible Society. His Indian name is Fevonihokrawen.

The English East India Company of Merchants exercises a jurisdiction over sixty millions of people in India.

The report which we published in our paper of the 12th instant relative to the capture of the provisions destined for the Creek Agency, for the expedition against the Indians, is idle.—Savannah Republican.

The new Mayor has already taken cognizance of the abuses of our markets. The Hucksters complain of his conduct; and declare that he must certainly be an enemy to "Free trade and sailors' rights."—"Hilade's Gazette"

Marriage Agency Office.—In England, and sometimes in America, wives and husbands have been sought for and obtained by means of advertisements in the newspapers. They order this matter different in France. In Paris, a Mr. Villamaire has opened a matrimonial agency office, where the personal charms, fortune, and pretensions of candidates for the matrimonial state, are duly registered. Names are kept secret until satisfaction is expressed at all other particulars, and then the parties are introduced in the apartments of the agent. Mr. Villamaire has announced that in the last year he effected the marriage of 206 couples.

From a Baltimore Paper.

The Medical students of Maryland and the neighboring States. It gives me pleasure to inform you that a Course of Lectures will be commenced in this city, in the University of Maryland, under the most favorable auspices. A building is erected, which is as spacious as any that has ever been devoted to such a purpose, either in America or Europe, and is so far finished as to be perfectly comfortable.

The anatomical apparatus and mineral collection are as complete and as perfect, as ample funds and unfeeling liberality could possibly render them in our present political condition. In the anatomical class, halls are allotted to the practical and practical improvement of its members in the dissection of the human body. The lectures will be delivered by Professors animated by a noble ambition in the pursuit of eminence; and of every nature, education and experience for their respective and important stations. The writer has often listened to their brilliant discourses and impressive demonstrations, with a pleasure rising to admiration and a satisfaction resulting from conviction. He has no other interest in this institution than that which all must feel who desire the establishment and prosperity of the Sciences—and he invites you to participate in its advantages, confident you will realize every favorable anticipation, which these or similar observations may lead you to form.

PETERSBURG PRICES CURRENT. DOMESTIC ARTICLES. Flour, (super.) \$ 6 to \$ 7 (nominal) Ditto (fine) 4 50 to 5 do. Corn, pr. bush. 3 50 Cotton, pr. lb. 16 o 19 cts. Tobacco, pr. cwt. 2 to \$ 6 Bacon, pr. lb. 14 to 15 cts. Wheat, pr bushel 75 to 84 cts. Whiskey, pr gallon, 85 \$ 1 Brandy, Apr do 80 to 83 cts —, Peach, do \$ 1

Imported Articles. Rum, W. I. pr gallon \$ 1 50 —, Jamaica do \$ 2 50 to 2 50 French Brandy, do 2 75 Lead Sugar, pr. lb. 27 to 40 cts. Brown do do 26 to 27 do Coffee, do 28 to 33 do Tea, Gunpowder do 3 50 —, Imperial do 3 00 —, Young Hyson do 2 50

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Ditto (fine)	4 50 to 5 do.
Corn, pr. bush.	3 50
Cotton, pr. lb.	16 o 19 cts.
Tobacco, pr. cwt.	2 to \$ 6
Bacon, pr. lb.	14 to 15 cts.
Wheat, pr bushel	75 to 84 cts.
Whiskey, pr gallon,	85 \$ 1
Brandy, Apr do	80 to 83 cts
—, Peach, do	\$ 1
Imported Articles.	
Rum, W. I. pr gallon	\$ 1 50
—, Jamaica do	\$ 2 50 to 2 50
French Brandy, do	2 75
Lead Sugar, pr. lb.	27 to 40 cts.
Brown do do	26 to 27 do
Coffee, do	28 to 33 do
Tea, Gunpowder do	3 50
—, Imperial do	3 00
—, Young Hyson do	2 50



Died in Wilmington, on the 24th ult. in the 18th year of her age, Mrs. Susan M. Means, wife of Wm. B. Means, Esq. attorney at law. The same day, at his seat in New-Hanover county, William Hill, Esq. aged 26. Died in Smithfield, on the 27th ult. William Davis, Esq. black-staker, late a citizen of this place, and formerly of Baltimore.—In Rockingham county, on the 12th inst. Mrs. Cath. Pound, consort of Daniel W. Pound.