

Domestic.

NORTH WESTERN FRONTIER.

Dayton, Ohio, September 2.

His excellency governor Harrison arrived in town yesterday morning, and in a few hours proceeded on to Piqua to see governor Meigs.

On Monday afternoon, colonel Wells arrived at this place with between three and four hundred regulars of the 17th United States' regiment, lately recruited in Kentucky.

Same day arrived captain Gerrard, with a volunteer troop of horse, from Bourbon county, Kentucky; on Tuesday they proceeded on their march for the frontier.

Yesterday brig Gen. Payne arrived with 2 regiments of Kentucky militia, composing a force of 1800 men. Their arrival was also greeted by a discharge of cannon.

We understand that Governor Harrison intends to proceed without delay to the frontier, and immediately to commence offensive operations.

By the last intelligence from Piqua, we learn that 1000 troops had marched to the relief of Fort Wayne. We hope they may arrive in time to save that important post.

Frankford, K September 12.

We have collected the following information from gentlemen who returned to this place on Thursday evening from the Pigeon Roost fork of White river.

About 900 persons collected from this state and the Indiana territory on the ground in the course of three or four days. After continuing there for some time a council was held, at which it was agreed that 600 men should go on to the Delaware towns; but owing to the want of preparation and necessary provisions, the expedition was found impracticable.

The following is a list of the names of the families killed, viz:

Table listing names and family sizes: M. ris' family, 5 persons; Collo's do, 7 do; Payne and family, 8 do; Young Collins was wounded and his wife killed; another woman was found killed and scalped in a field—making in all 22 persons.

These troops will probably march on immediately to Detroit and thus force the Indians to rally about Malden to defend his majesty's dominions.

Copy of a letter from John Gibson, Esq. acting as Governor of Indiana Territory to Colonel P. Barbour, at Red Banks, Henderson county Kentucky.

I have this moment received information by a party of Rangers that I sent a few days ago to Fort Harrison, that that place was attacked by a large party of Indians this morning at 10 o'clock.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN GIBSON, Acting as Gov. Ind. Ter.

A true copy, ROBERT LATHAM, Adj. 6th Reg. K. V. Lexington, K. Sept. 8.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity arrived in this place yesterday morning, who was at the house of Col. Calloway in Henry county, about 12 miles from Westport, on Friday night last.

the Indians on Thursday night, on Pigeon Fork of Silver creek, fifteen miles from Westport. The colonel immediately collected about 100 men, and proceeded on to Westport, when he crossed the Ohio about 12 o'clock on Saturday.

Extract of a letter from Daniel Landon, to Charles Pelrier, contractor's agent, dated Fort Wayne, August 24, 1812.

"We are all confusion, and have been since you left us. The Indians shew every disposition for hostility. We have made every preparation for an attack; how it will turn out I cannot say, but I think that twenty-four hours more will determine the business."

Four brass field pieces completely mounted and every thing necessary and in complete order, the property of this state, left this city yesterday for Harrisburg, whence they will with all possible dispatch be sent to our North Western Frontier.

the independence of Holland, caused indirect overtures to be made towards procuring the return of peace. They were fruitless, and the consequence was that new provinces were united to the empire.

In the present time are to be found united all the circumstances of the various periods at which his majesty manifested the pacifick sentiments which he is actuated by.

The calamities under which Spain, and the vast regions of Spanish America suffer, should naturally excite the interest of all nations, and inspire them with an equal anxiety for their termination.

I will express myself, Sir, in a manner which your excellency will find conformable to the sincerity of the step which I am authorized to take; and nothing will better evince the sincerity and sublimity of it than the precise terms of the language which I have been directed to use.

The affairs of the Peninsula, and the two Sicilies, are the points of difference which appear least to admit of being adjusted. I am authorised to propose to you an arrangement of them on the following basis.

The integrity of Spain shall be guaranteed. France shall renounce all idea of extending her dominions beyond the Pyrenees. The present dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain shall be governed by a national constitution of her own.

The independence and integrity of Portugal shall be also guaranteed, and the house of Braganza shall have the sovereign authority.

The kingdom of Naples shall remain in possession of the present monarch, and the kingdom of Sicily shall be guaranteed to the present family of Sicily.

Such are, sir, the grounds of conciliation offered by his Majesty to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. His Majesty the Emperor and King, in taking this step does not look either to the advantages or losses which this empire may derive from the war, if it should be prolonged; he is influenced simply by the considerations of the interests of humanity and the peace of his people.

I have the honor, &c. [Signed] THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Copy of the answer of Lord CASTLEREACH, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of his Britannic Majesty, to the letter of the Minister for Foreign Relations of the 17th of April, 1812.

Office for Foreign Affairs, April 23, 1812. Sir—Your excellency's letter of the 17th of this month has been received and laid before the Prince Regent.

His Royal Highness felt that he owed it to his honor, before he should authorize me to enter into any explanation upon the overture which your excellency has transmitted; to ascertain the precise meaning attached by the government of France to the following passage of your excellency's letter: "the actual dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain governed by the national constitution of the cortes."

If, as his Royal Highness fears, the meaning of this proposition is, that the royal authority of Spain, and the government established by the cortes, shall be recognized as residing in the person of the head of the French government, and the cortes formed under his authority, and not in the legitimate sovereign Ferdinand the seventh, and his heirs, and the extraordinary assembly of the cortes, now invested with the power of the government in that kingdom in his name, and by his authority—I am commanded frankly and explicitly to declare to your excellency, that the obligations of good faith do not admit his Royal Highness to receive a proposition for peace founded on such a basis.

But if the expressions cited above apply to the actual government of Spain, which exercises the sovereign authority in the name of Ferdinand the VII. upon an assurance of your excellency to that effect, the Prince Regent will feel himself disposed to enter into a full explanation upon the basis which has been transmitted, in order to be taken into consideration by his Royal Highness; it being his most earnest wish to contribute, in concert with his allies, to the repose of Europe, and to bring about a peace which may be at once honorable not only for Great Britain and France, but also for those states which are in relations of amity with each of these powers.

Having made known, without reserve, the sentiments of the Prince Regent, with respect to a point on which it is necessary to have a full understanding, previous to any ulterior discussion, I shall adhere to the instructions of his Royal Highness, by avoiding all superfluous comment and re-iterations on the acutatory subjects of your letter. I might advantageously, for the justification of the conduct observed by Great Britain at the different periods alluded to by your excellency, refer to the correspondence which then took place, and to the judgment which the world has long since formed of it.

As to the particular character the war has unhappily assumed, and the arbitrary principle which your excellency conceives to have marked its progress, denying, as I do, that these evils are attributable to the British government, I at the same time can assure your excellency that it sincerely deprecates their existence, as uselessly aggravating the calamities of war; and that its most anxious desire, whether at peace or at war with France, is to have the relations of the two countries restored to the liberal principles acted upon in former times.

I take this opportunity of assuring your excellency of my respect. [Signed] CASTLEREACH.

Foreign. PROPOSITION OF PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND. Copy of a letter addressed by the (French) Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Lord CASTLEREACH, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of his Britannic Majesty.

PARIS, APRIL 17, 1812. SIR, His majesty, constantly actuated by sentiments friendly to moderation and peace, is pleased again to make a solemn and sincere attempt to put an end to the miseries of war.

The awful circumstances in which the world is at present placed, have induced a resolution in the mind of his majesty, the result of which has been, to authorize me to explain to you, Sir, his views and intentions. Many changes have taken place in Europe for the last ten years, which have been the necessary consequence of the war between France and England, and many more changes will be effected by the same cause.

The particular character which the war has assumed may add to the extent and duration of these results. Exclusive and arbitrary principles cannot be combated but by an opposition without measure or end; and the system of preservation and resistance and vigour. The peace of Amiens, if it had been observed, would have prevented much confusion.

I heartily wish that the experience of the past may not be lost for the future. His majesty has often stopped when the most certain triumphs lay before him and turned round to invoke peace. In 1805, secure as he was by the advantages of his situation, and spite of the confidence which he might reasonably feel in anticipations which fortune was about to realize, he made proposals to his Britannick majesty, which were rejected on the ground that Russia should be consulted.

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REMARK. It is only necessary to say, that as late as the 23th July, Bonaparte's Duke of Bassano had made no reply to the answer of Lord Castlereagh.

New York, September 25. POSTSCRIPT. Just as the paper was ready for press, the ship Independence came down the Sound, in 36 days from London, bringing London papers to the evening of the 13th August, containing Lord Wellington's official account of the defeat of Marmont. The French lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, upwards of 14,000 men. The English lost 3,500. Marmont lost an arm, and is said to have died at Bernabarra, whither Wellington was in pursuit. Lord Wellington cut off in the early part of the engagement the whole of the French artillery, and took three Generals, which was in a great measure the cause of so signal a victory. General Beresford was badly wounded, but is fast recovering.

Joseph Bonaparte abandoned Madrid on the 20th July. Sir John B. Warren with the fleet destined for the American coast, dropped down to Saint Basils on the 14th of August.

OFFICE OF TRADE, (LONDON) Whitehall, August 12, 1812. "The Licences granted for the protection of ships belonging to the United States of America, which required their clearing out before the 15th of this month, will be extended to the 1st of September next; and if it shall happen that goods now on hand shall not then be ready to be shipped, on a statement of such fact by the merchant or manufacturer, the said Licences will be further extended to the 15th of September.

"The above indulgence is in both cases to be limited to ships which are now protected by Licences."

Portsmouth, August 10. This afternoon Admiral Sir J. Warren hoisted his flag on board the San Domingo, 74, under the usual salutes. Sir S. Smith will sail in the Tremendous, 74, Capt. Campbell, on Wednesday evening.

Raleigh: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1812.

ELECTORAL LAW. The following letter, addressed to his excellency Governor Hawkins, by the gentlemen chosen to represent Rowan county in the next assembly, will be found to contain sentiments as honorable to the writers, as, if adopted, they would have been advantageous to the state.

But instead of reaching us on the fifth of September, it did not come to hand until the evening of the nineteenth. Last week, having our paper unusually crowded with interesting matter, and regretting to perceive that there was then no possibility of furthering the desired object of a call for an early session, the letter was laid over until our present number. Perhaps it may be asked, why not put aside the resolutions from Mecklenburg, instead of a document having such superior claims to public attention? Why the truth is, we made it a point of delicacy to give our adversaries the first hearing.

Besides, it was bad enough to serve our friends with so unseemly a dish, even at the time when it was presented by others. How then, must it have appeared, after offending their eyes in the Star and Register of a week before? None than ourselves can more sensibly lament that no prospect remains of fully restoring, on the coming occasion, the lost electoral rights to the people; and none could have more rejoiced at the adoption of the plan desired by the patriotic gentlemen whose names appear below:

SALISBURY, August 22d, 1812. Sir—We, the members elected to represent the borough of Salisbury and the county of Rowan in the next General Assembly, respectfully inform your excellency, that we solemnly and conscientiously believe the act of the last session, by which the Legislature assumed the power of appointing Electors for the offices of President and Vice-President, is not only unauthorized by a fair interpretation of the constitution of the United States, but manifestly contrary to the first principles of a republican government.

After the ample discussions which have lately taken place on this subject, we trust that it cannot now be necessary to use arguments to prove to your excellency's understanding, that, in the instance alluded to, the rights of the people have been invaded; that their direct influence on the proceedings of the general government has been diminished, and the true balance of the constitution consequently destroyed, by subjecting the President to an aristocratic bias in favor of the few instead of the just and salutary influence of the many; and that without the interposition of your excellency's authority, in convening the Legislature before the usual time of meeting, a wound will be inflicted on the vital principle of the constitution, the more alarming in its consequences and the more to be deprecated by all good men, as there is not, nor has there been, the shadow of necessity to justify it.

Among those who are sincere friends to the system of free representative government under which we have the happiness to live, and who of course, prefer the public welfare to every other consideration, there cannot be a difference of sentiment concerning this great fundamental principle, that the body of the people in every civilized country under the sun, are free or otherwise, exactly in proportion to the extent in which they are allowed by their rulers, to enjoy the right of suffrage; and to impair this right, or to suspend its exercise, whatever may be the pretext, is in effect to sap the foundations of public liberty.

We, therefore, as well in our own names as in behalf of the great body of the people who are elected to represent, do most humbly and earnestly entreat your excellency to save our liberties from the meditated injury, by issuing your

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