

Political.

FROM THE WHIG.

A word to the wise and to the honest.

You are destined shortly to exercise the sovereign right of freemen, in giving your suffrage for president of the United States.

If there be a time when the best talents are especially called for in our national councils: if there is one occasion, when, more than another, we ought to discard speculative characters, and choose men of business; now is the moment.

What conduct does wisdom prescribe to our citizens in the impending election?

One and the same. Honesty in corrupt times, or at any time, is the proof of wisdom. But if there be even a distinction, the wise man knows what is expedient; the honest only observes what is morally and of course politically right, and governs his actions by the just and simple rule of rectitude.

Does wisdom, in the present crisis, or in our probable future relations, require a different course from honesty? If wisdom whispers "elect the greatest man for the hardest task," does honesty enjoin the propriety of electing a weak man, surrounded by intriguers and flatterers, who cringe to the public steward for the purpose of fattening on the public estate? No.

What proof of suitable talents has been given to the people by Mr. Madison?

As to warlike operations, he has imprinted a stigma on the reputation of America. He preposterously planned an expedition, the like of which never entered the head of Washington, or Frederick, or Carnot, or any other military genius. He planned an invasion of the strong point of our enemy's territory from the weakest point in ours!

When Albert Gallatin forsook the principles of finance he formerly professed, and even adopted those of Alexander Hamilton, against which he wrote a book, than the democrats wished him removed, because their morality could not stomach one set of principles to be professed out of office, and a different set practised in office.

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The people repose no confidence in Mr. Eustis. Yet Mr. Madison hugs him to his bosom. The gain of an election outweighs the trifling loss of an army. What think the people?

But, says some blind admirer or cunning contractor or office holder, "It will be impolitic to turn out the president who declared war." The President who declared war! According to our constitution, CONGRESS wage war; and the present congress continue till the 4th of March, 1813.—Their system cannot be changed; but, if we desire something more vigorous than empty declaration, it behoves us to choose for a president a capable man; a man who can render us respectable abroad, and keep us pure at home; a man who will dismiss intriguers, a man who will discountenance levee worship, prevent the corruption of morals, and adhere to simplicity and decency; that man is Dewitt Clinton.

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

SIR—Arriving in town a paper is put into my hand called the National Intelligencer, which contains the following article.

From the National Intelligencer.

"The New-York Coalition—It has been stated in most of the public prints that a great Caucus has been held in New-York, composed of many distinguished gentlemen of the Federal party. We have not before noticed the fact, because somewhat vaguely stated. We now learn, that at that Caucus, the resolutions taken of most importance were

"First. That under present circumstances it would be unwise to take up a man notoriously of their own party.

"Second. That they should support the candidate of the two already in nomination, whose success would best promote the objects of their party.

"Third. That they should not now make a selection of either as their candidate.

"In the incidental discussions to which these points occasion, Messrs. Otis, Gouv. Morris, and we believe R. Goodloe Harper, gave a decided preference to Mr. Clinton; and a meeting between this gentleman and a certain number of the caucus, of whom Gouv. Morris was one, was had, and in this meeting Mr. Clinton declared, that all political connections between himself and the Democratic Party in the United States had ceased and would not again be renewed. This fact can be established in a court of law if necessary."

Although I am not a little surprized to see myself brought before the public in this new character, I should take no notice of it were I alone concerned. As to the Caucus spoken of and the part I am stated

to have taken in it, the misrepresentations are not worth a denial, but as to the meeting said to have taken place between Mr. Clinton and a number of that Caucus, of whom I was one, it is so far from the truth that from some time before the period alluded down to the present hour, I have never been in company with, nor even seen, Mr. Clinton.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant.

GOUV. MORRIS."

Foreign.

[We have had frequent occasion to put our readers on their guard against the French Bulletins, on which so little reliance is placed, that even in France it has become proverbial to say "he lies like a Bulletin." The account which the government paper in France has given of the great battle of Salamanca, we hereto annex, as it is a most excellent specimen of the veracity of a French Bulletin. Our readers have seen the Spanish and English accounts of this memorable battle, and the consequences now are known. The French army fled, not retreated, upwards of seventy miles from the field of battle, with the loss of nearly one half of its numbers; the would-be king was compelled to fly from his palace, leaving a garrison and immense booty in military stores, which fell into the hands of the allies, and finally the siege of Cadiz has been raised. Now comes the modest account, which must give the poor enslaved French a very correct idea of their affairs in Spain.]—Ledger.

French account of the Battle of Salamanca.

PARIS, August 18.

The army of Portugal, commanded by his excellency the Marshal Duke de Ragusa, was, on the 14th of July, encamped on the Douro, in front of the English army. The Duke passed that river on the 18th, at Tordesillas, in spite of the enemy, and after several actions in which the French had always a marked advantage, the enemy was driven back to Salamanca, when the two armies were in front of each other on the 23d; after a cannonade of some duration on both sides, and while the Marshal Duke de Ragusa, resolved to give battle, was occupied in making his final arrangements, he was stricken by a shell, which broke his right arm and wounded him in two places in the right side. This accident obliged him to quit the field of battle; his life is not, however, in danger.

The general of division, Clauzel, took the command just as the action commenced; it continued for several hours with the greatest fury; prodigies of valor, and several actions worthy of the French name, were performed. Nevertheless, the accident which happened to the Duke of Ragusa had, from the first, determined general Clauzel to retire upon the right of the Tormes. After alternative and equal success, he recrossed that river at Alba, leaving one of his divisions to cover the bridge of that place till the middle of the day following. The retreat was effected without molestation from the enemy, whose loss was very considerable.

The French army continued their route on the 23d July, by Panaranda, whither they were followed by the English cavalry. Our rear guard made a successful attack on them, forced them to make a rapid retreat, and killed numbers of them. The army then continued their route without any further molestation, and have resumed their former position at Tordesillas and with the Douro in their front. This intelligence has been brought to the ministry of the war department by M. Tabvier aide-de-camp to the Duke of Ragusa, who has been sent by his excellency the war minister to the emperor's head-quarters.—Moniteur, August 19.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.

GREAT NEWS.

We are indebted to the attention of a friend for the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, to another in this city. It is dated on Sunday evening, and is later than the Boston Gazette, which bears date on Monday, but was actually printed on Saturday.

"A cartel has arrived this forenoon, from Halifax, with a newspaper from thence, stating that the Russians obtained a splendid victory over the French on the 15th of August, at Breslau, with a loss of 30,000. The French were first successful, but Bragatton, with the aid of the cossacks, was finally successful."

Highly Interesting Intelligence!

CANANDAIGUA, Sat. Eve. Oct. 10.

Gallant Exploit. The western stage has just arrived, and brings us some interesting intelligence, which we hasten to lay before the readers of our paper. It appears that the brave sailors who had but just arrived on the lakes, with other volunteers, in all amounting to two hundred men, went from Buffalo on the night of the 8-9th inst. in boats, and took the British vessels, the brig Adams (surrendered at Detroit) and the Caledonia, which were then lying under the protection of the British Fort Erie. They completely succeeded in taking the vessels and 50 prisoners, and brought them to Black Rock and run them aground. This was about 3 in the morning. The battery opposite Black Rock commenced a dreadful fire upon the vessels. As major Wm. H. Cuyler, aid to gen. Hall, and major Mullany, of the 23d régulars, were riding down the beach, a shot from the battery struck major Cuyler and instantly killed him. It is with much regret we announce this fatal termination of the services of a brave, active and useful officer. And we regret that so glorious an achievement should have produced such a misfortune. Two of the volunteering party were killed, and seven wounded.

When the stage left Buffalo yesterday morning the firing from the British continued incessantly. We shall soon hear what was the effect. Such is the valor of Americans when properly directed.

SAVANNAH, October 8.

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated October 3.

"Poor Capt. Williams is dead, and Col. Newman has had an engagement with the Indians, and killed fifteen, and lost only one man himself; he was on his march to their town; it happened in a pine barren, in the day time, and their numbers were stated to be about equal, but at night the In-

dians returned to the attack with their numbers doubled, but Col. Newman had dispatched expresses to Col. Smith for a reinforcement; we have not yet heard of the result of the second attack.

Col. Smith has retreated to the Block House on St. Johns.

"Yesterday an express arrived here with information that a thousand men are on their march from the upper counties to this place. God grant they may soon arrive."

IMPORTANT.

By the steam boat which arrived yesterday, we received the following important handbill, from the Albany Gazette Office, dated Oct. 19th.

Copy of a handbill issued at the Geneva Gazette Office, Thursday Evening, Oct. 15.

INVASION OF CANADA.

S. D. Beckman, surgeon of the 13th regiment United States infantry, has just reached this village from Buffalo, which place he left on Tuesday last. He states that previous to his departure an express arrived from Gen. Van Rensselaer, bringing intelligence that about 4000 troops, under his command, had crossed the river at Lewiston and at the meadows 2 1/2 miles below, at 4 o'clock that morning: that the batteries on the mountains at Queenston and on the river below that place were taken possession of by our troops after a very severe conflict, and that about 1500 of the enemy were taken prisoners. The express understood it to be the determination of our troops to make an immediate attack on Fort George, and as the cannonading had ceased previous to our informants leaving Buffalo, it was supposed the Fort had surrendered. The troops at Buffalo were on the march towards Lewiston, doubtless with an intention to form a junction with the American troops at Queenston. Further particulars of this affair have not reached us.

MORE DISASTERS!

BAD NEWS FROM THE FRONTIERS.

Canandaigua, October 15.

During the day we have been greatly agitated by reports of events said to be taking place on the Niagara frontiers, during the last few days. The editor has just seen a statement from under the hand of major general Hall brought by a horseman directly from his quarters, and which the General made for the purpose of correcting a false report which had got into circulation respecting an action fought at Queenston on the 10th inst. The General's statement is dated "Buffalo, October 14, half past 1 o'clock, P. M." and says, "That on Tuesday morning (the 13th) about 1000 troops crossed the river, under the command of Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer: General William Wadsworth volunteered under him. In the action Col. Van Rensselaer was wounded in the thigh, and brought off the field. Gen. Wadsworth was either killed or taken.

"The result of the action, from the most correct accounts, is, that the Americans had 400 killed, and 400 surrendered at discretion for want of ammunition."

Such is the substance of this unpleasant intelligence, as given by major gen. Hall, who had it from a credible man, who was on the ground nearly all day.

P. S.—The person who brought the above belongs to capt. Stone's Bloomfield Light Horse, and was sent express by gen. Hall for a supply of ammunition, which there is said to be a want of on the lines. The barracks at Black Rock yesterday blew up, having in them a quantity of powder, which was set on fire by a bomb-shell from the British battery.

Office of the National Intelligencer,

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 24, 5 o'clock P. M.

We hasten to lay before our readers the accounts which have reached us of a late engagement on our Northern Frontier. No official account of the action has yet reached the city.

From the N. York Mercantile Advertiser of October 3. The following important intelligence was received at this office yesterday, by the steam boat:

From the Albany Gazette of October 20.

The following is the most accurate account which we have been able to obtain of the late attack on the Heights at Queenstown by the American troops.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 13th instant, col. Solomon Van Rensselaer, at the head of 300 militia, and lieutenant colonel Christie, at the head of 300 regulars of the 13th regiment, embarked in boats to dislodge the British from the heights of Queenstown. They crossed under cover of a battery of two 18 and two 6 pounders. Their movement was discovered almost at the instant of their departure from the American shore. The detachments landed under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. Col. Van Rensselaer received a wound through his right thigh soon after landing, but proceeded on until he received 2 other flesh wounds in his thigh and the calf of one of his legs, and a severe contusion on one of his heels, when he ordered the detachments to march on and storm the first battery, and was himself carried off the field. The orders for storming was gallantly executed, and a severe conflict ensued. Lieutenant col. Christie received a wound in the hand but got over the works: at this time both parties were reinforced; the enemy soon gave way, and fled in every direction. Major general Van Rensselaer crossed over to sustain the attack, and ascended the Heights of Queenstown, where he was attacked with great fury by several hundred Indians, who were, however, soon routed and driven into the woods. The reinforcements ordered over from the American side began to move tardily, and finally stopped. This induced the major general to return in order to accelerate their movements—he mounted horse, and used every exertion in his power to urge on the reinforcements, but in vain; whereupon the general, perceiving that a strong reinforcement was advancing to support the British, ordered a retreat; but before the order reached brigadier general Wadsworth, the battle was renewed by the enemy with great vigor and increased numbers, which compelled the Americans, whose strength and ammunition were nearly exhausted by hard fighting for eleven hours, and with very little intermission, to give way. The number of killed is considerable on both sides, but the Americans have lost many prisoners, including about 60 officers, most of whom are wounded. Among the prisoners are lieut. colonels

Scott, Christie and Fenwick of the U. S. troops; general Wadsworth and colonel Stranahan of the militia. Major general Brock of the British, is wounded. The whole number of Americans who have been engaged is about 1600, of whom 900 were regular troops and 700 militia.

On the 14th, an arrangement was made between major general Van Rensselaer and general Slocum for the liberation of all the militia prisoners on parole, not to serve during the war.

Further particulars will be given as soon as they can be ascertained. It appears that our troops behaved valiantly, and were overcome by superior numbers, in consequence of the indisposition of a large body of militia to join in the conflict.

From the Albany Gazette, Extra.

TUESDAY, OCT. 20.

CONFIRMATION.

We hasten to present to the public the following letter, for a copy of which we are indebted to the politeness of the gentleman to whom it is addressed. In this we rejoice to say, there is something to flatter the pride of our country, to enliven the patriotism of the citizen, and excite the emulation of the soldier.

Head-quarters, Lewistown, Oct. 15.

Your son, major Lush, was in the terrible battle of yesterday. He acted as aid to col. Van Rensselaer, and proved his genuine stuff. As I had the honor to direct the fire of the battery which covered the landing, I had the best possible chance to see every thing—the fire of three batteries and a shower of musketry was poured upon the first 100 men who landed; of whom Stephen was one. He is now with us, well, but exhausted. The battle was long and severe. Col. Van Rensselaer had 4 shots through and through, and one severe contusion. Many are killed, many wounded on both sides. Brock has fallen, his aid de-camp mortally wounded. I am well, but exhausted. Yours, very truly,

JOHN LOVETT.

Stephen Lush, Esq. We have collected the following additional particulars from a source which may be relied on.

In the first place, gen. Van Rensselaer did not go rashly into battle, as some have supposed. His conduct was the result of deliberation, and perfectly justifiable, both in and out of battle.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, 300 militia under the command of lieut. col. Christie, crossed the river to dislodge the enemy from the Heights of Queenstown. They landed under cover of a battery of two eighteen pounders and two sixes, and encountered from the enemy the peltings of three batteries, and an incessant blaze of musketry. But col. Van Rensselaer made good his landing in a perfect sheet of fire. He advanced bravely till he was shot twice through the same thigh, and through the leg, when he was obliged to stop; but with the utmost presence of mind directed his officers to rush forward and storm the first battery. It was gallantly done. Both parties reinforced fast, and every battery played its best. Lieut. col. Christie got over, but was wounded in the hand. The conflict became general over the Heights. A large body of them got behind a stone guard-house, in which was mounted a pair of heavy ordnance. Two 18-pounders were directed against it, which raked them severely; and at the eighth shot tumbled up a heap of men, and dismounted one gun. They fled behind judge Hamilton's store house; but our eighteen pounders raked them from thence and they fled. By this time about 10 o'clock, the enemy's fire, except one gun, out of reach, was silenced, and victory seemed complete. The general had passed over the heights, but sent back to urge on the troops which were passing over to support the two columns. At this time, however, the enemy received a reinforcement of several hundred of Chippeway Indians, and commenced an attack with great fury. The rifle and the bayonet had scarcely put them to route, and drove them to the woods, when they were joined by a large reinforcement of regulars from Fort George. They renewed the attack and the conflict became tremendous. It lasted about half an hour, when our valiant Spartan band, who had waded through blood, anticipating victory, being exhausted in strength and ammunition, were obliged to yield the day. They had fought eleven hours without intermission. Many have fallen, many are wounded, and the British have many prisoners; but on this head we have not sufficient particulars to enter into details.

Col. Van Rensselaer's wounds are severe, but he is on the recovery. Brock, the British general, is certainly slain.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated October 13, at 8 P. M. to the Editor of the Evening Post.

"Captain Dox has just arrived express from Lewistown. He confirms every thing in Gen. Hall's account of the disaster which has befallen our army. Dox was in the action. Eight hundred of our men are prisoners, and amongst them colonels Christie, Scott and Fenwick, and Major Mullany of the regular troops, and 300 of Col. Schuyler's regiment. The militia have been released on parole, not to serve during the war. Our troops, on their landing, took possession of the British battery, which they retained till after dark when the British were reinforced, and our men were obliged to surrender. The number of killed and wounded is about 400. The number of our troops which crossed over are not particularly mentioned, but must have been from 1500 to 2000. Our surgeons have been permitted to go over to dress the wounded. Colonel Van Rensselaer was amongst the wounded on the first landing."