

consequence of which, public credit was destroyed. All the artisans and labourers employed by the public were discharged with three or four months pay due them, which has not yet been paid; nor is there any hope of payment being made, as the Quarter master is restricted to a certain sum per month, a sum that will not meet the daily demand for fuel, forage, &c. The reason why the Honorable Secretary of War promoted the Quarter master's bills, and thereby destroyed public credit, I have not been able to learn. Some of our peace men, (as they are pleased to style themselves) say it is because the resources of the nation are all appropriated to support the Canada conquest, leaving every state in the Union to defend itself. Should the Canada mania have so far influenced Mr. A. as to strong as to make him wish to withdraw the support of the United States from this state, to our injury, he has really succeeded to admiration; for truly the Quarter master on the faith of the general government, could not purchase a cord of wood or a bushel of corn. The poor labourers are offering, (but cannot sell) the pay due them from the United States at 50 per cent less; while the works of defence are abandoned unfinished, after expending large sums of money. Patriotism might, and probably would, induce the citizens of Louisiana to bear this neglect, and more, if they were fully satisfied that the necessities of the general government were so much as to warrant a state of things so alarming; but when we are told by the President of the United States that the resources of the nation are amply sufficient to meet all the demands of the war, what conclusion are we to draw? why, that something is wrong in the war department! that Mr. Armstrong, regardless of the feelings of the head of the Quarter master department in this State, and apparently regardless of the true interest of the U. States and of this state, has refused the acceptance or payment of his own proper agent's drafts, to the entire destruction of public credit, and to the serious injury of many individuals. This presents a proper subject of complaint for the chief magistrate of our state, whose duty it is to be the guardian of our rights. If the minister at war can withdraw the national support from any section of the Union out of caprice or whim, is he not held accountable? Is the state of Louisiana, although the youngest of the family compact, to be thus sported with? It is certainly not improper that the citizens of this small state should know their situation and the provision should be made accordingly. We have few internal enemies, and our union will produce strength—let every man, therefore, do his duty, without any reliance on resources from the department of war.

A WHIG.

American Intelligence.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Cornfield Point, Md. Aug. 24.

In the course of last week a negro fellow and his wife, the property of Caleb Jones, St. Jerome's, and a negro fellow, the property of Samuel Bean, of the neighborhood of Point Look-out, absconded from their masters, and went on board of a British brig then at anchor considerably below Point Look-out, and close under the eastern land. It was not known to their masters however that they had gone to this vessel; of course no mischief was apprehended from her. But on Sunday night last, to the great surprise and terror of the neighborhood, Mr. Jones received a visit from his fellow, accompanied with about twelve or fifteen British. They took from him every negro he had (six or seven in number) except one, who happened to be from home at the time. They robbed him of many of his sheep and hogs, of his poultry, and much of the contents of his house. They also took several other negroes belonging to different persons in the neighborhood; and his fellow, who was their conductor, was armed with a brace of pistols and a sword, and treated his master very insolently. At the appearance of day they went off to the brig which had, in course of the night moved from her original anchorage and came up off Point Look-out, where she is now at anchor.

New Orleans, August 2.

By express of yesterday, we learn that 700 Indians had advanced to the settlements on Fish River, and had destroyed several plantations. Should not their number increase, or if the Spaniards do not join them they will be severely punished for their temerity, as we can carry into the field about 1000 regular infantry and artillery. But it is positively asserted that besides nine boxes of powder and ball which the Spanish Governor acknowledges to have given to them, they have received at Pensacola, arms of every description. There is a British vessel at Pensacola of nineteen guns, and little doubt is here entertained of the triple combination of Savage, English and Spanish armaments. A court martial convenes at Grand Point, on Lake Barataria, now a military post, Camp Celestine, for the trial of an American and two Indians, and of Major Henry of Volunteers. It is 36 leagues distant from New Orleans, on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and about 19 leagues from Cat Island, the independent establishment of piratical smugglers, to repel or control whose atrocity this post was established. Very unsuccessful however are their exertions, as our enemy is fully supplied by these double enemies. About two weeks since, the sloop of war Herald, English, sent several launches with about 100 men to attack them—they were repulsed, losing nearly all their force. At the moment of this conflict, Major H. D. Pierce, of volunteers with all the force at Camp Celestine, was in advance with the same object in view; when a squall arising, the barges upset; they lost all their property and two men.

From the Ohio Eagle, August 11.

By the politeness of General Carpenter, just returned from Upper Sandusky, we are enabled to lay before our readers late intelligence from the army, at which it appears that all the militia from this state are to return, excepting two regiments. A few days more will

decide what part return that are from this country. All went well and in high spirits.

On Saturday last, the following friendly Indians breakfasted with gov. Meigs, viz. the Crane, capt. Anderson, Black Hoop, and the Buaka. Two hundred and fifty-nine of their warriors have joined gen. Harrison, and intend fighting in defence of the U. States.

Head-quarters, Upper Sandusky, August 6th, 1813.

DEAR SIR,

Your excellency's letter of the 4th instant, was delivered to me yesterday morning by col. Brush. The exertions which you have made, and the promptitude with which your orders have been obeyed, to assemble the militia to repel the late invasion of the enemy, is truly astonishing, and reflects the highest honor on the state.

Believing that in a formal interview I could best explain to you the intentions of the government and my own views, I determined to come on to this place to see you. I have now the honor to repeat to you in this way the result of my determination upon the employment of the militia, and most of the facts upon which my determination is founded. It has been the intention of government to form the army destined for operation upon the lake Erie, exclusively of regular troops, if they could be raised; the number was limited to 7000. The deficiency of the regulars was to be made up from the militia. From all the information I at present possess, I am convinced that there will be a great deficiency in the contemplated number of troops, even after the militia now in service, and whose term of service will not expire immediately, have been added to the regulars. I have, therefore, called upon the government of Kentucky for 2000 effective men—with those, there will still be a defect of perhaps 1200 troops. Your excellency has stated the men who have turned out on this occasion have done it with the expectation that they would be effectually employed, and that should they be sent home, there is no prospect of getting them to turn out, should it be here, after required. To employ them all is impossible. With my utmost exertions, the embarkation cannot be effected in a less time than 15 or 18 days.

Should I even determine to substitute them for the regular troops, which are expected, to keep so large a force in the field, even for a short period, would consume the means which are provided for the support of the campaign, and which are only calculated for the number of men above stated.

I would recommend, under these circumstances, to your excellency a middle course, viz. to dismiss all the militia, but two regiments of 10 companies of 100 men each, and an usual proportion of field and platoon, non-commissioned officers, and musicians. That this corps be encamped at or near this place, until it is ascertained whether their services will be wanted. A short time will determine this question.

Permit me to request your excellency to give your countenance and support to the exertions which general M'Arthur will make to fill up the 26th regiment of twelve months troops.

It appears that the venerable governor of Kentucky is about to take command of the troops of that state; could your excellency think proper to follow his example, I need not tell you how highly gratifying it would be to, dear sir, your friend,

WM. H. HARRISON.

To his excellency Governor Meigs.

UTICA, (N. Y.) Aug. 24

In my last, dated at Watertown, I stated the arrival of our Lake fleet at Sackett's Harbor on the 19th inst. but forgot to mention, that in the gale of the preceding Tuesday each of our vessels lost an anchor.—The Conquest sprang a leak, which it was at first feared would prevent her from reaching her destined port. Her guns were taken on board the Pike. When I left the harbor, she was hove down for the purpose of repairing. The schooner captured from the British called by them, the Duke of Gloucester, but now named the York, having been found to be too weak to carry her guns, was dismantled. No event of moment has recently occurred in this quarter. It is rumoured here, but I believe incorrectly, that General Lewis is about to leave his present station, and to proceed to the eastward. Gen. Wilkinson, after a stay of four or five days at the Harbor, is to repair immediately to Fort George.

KNOXVILLE, (TEN.) August 23.

Copy of a letter from Geo. S. Gaines, Esq. to Governor Blount, dated
Fort St. Stephens, (Miss. Ter.)
July 30, 1813.

Sir—About a week ago the Colonel of this county (having been satisfactorily informed that the party of Indians, who had gone to Pensacola for ammunition, had threatened these settlements with an attack, had actually been supplied by the Spanish governor with a quantity of powder) collected about 180 militia, pushed out to the Creek trading road, about seventy-five miles east of this place, and on the 27th inst. met with the party, had a battle with them, and succeeded in taking away a considerable quantity of powder, but the Indians had so much the advantage of the battle ground, (being on the edge of a cane-break) our militia, after fighting them two hours were compelled to retreat with the loss of three men killed and eight or ten wounded. It was believed that upwards of 20 Indians were killed.

It is said that our settlements will be attacked by great numbers in a few days, and I trust that some assistance may be offered us from your state immediately. Our communication with Georgia is entirely cut off; the last mail attempted to be sent through the Creek nation was taken from the post rider by the party of Creek Indians, who went to Pensacola for ammunition, and I am told has been delivered to the governor at that place.

GEORGE S. GAINES.

FROM LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

By a gentleman direct from Plattsburg, we learn, that our squadron on Lake Champlain, consisting of three sloops, sailed from Burlington last Friday on a cruise down the lake; when they came in sight of the enemy, they discovered that they had added ten row-galleys to their naval force, which gave them a decided superiority. Our sloops, therefore, returned on Saturday to their anchoring ground, under the protection of the fort at Burlington. The army at Burlington, under Gen. Hampton, consisted of 5600 regulars, and 2000 more were daily expected from the eastern states. It was thought that a descent on Montreal was in contemplation; but if that be the case, we fear that the circumstance of the British having command of the lake, will retard the operations of the army, and prevent our taking possession of Montreal this campaign.

NORFOLK, Sept. 4.

THE ENEMY at sun set last evening, to the number of 36 sail, lay near Cape Henry—17 are ships, and as many as four if not five are of the line, the remainder frigates and sloops of war—9 brigs and 10 schooners. This is a larger force than has been within our waters since the war.

ANNAPOLIS, AUGUST 28.

THE ENEMY.

On Monday last the enemy's squadron consisting of 23 sail, weighed anchor and proceeded down the bay from Sandy Point to Kent Point and Poplar Island, where they are yet anchored. This movement of the enemy remained unaccounted for until Thursday evening when information was received by a flag of truce returned from the squadron, that between 40 and 50 barges and some brigs and schooners were seen that afternoon coming down the Eastern Bay from the direction of St. Michaels.

From this circumstance it is to be feared they have at length effected the destruction of that place by superior numbers, as we are satisfied that no equal force could ever have taken it. There has as yet been no official information of their attack on that place received, but we await intelligence with the most painful anxiety, of the object and result of the expedition. We fear many valuable lives have been lost on our part.

NEWS FROM THE WEST.

Amidst the great scenes that are exhibited in Europe and in the U. States, our eyes are too much taken off from the Revolution that is progressing in the West.—Our posterity may yet have to pronounce that the events in Mexico were the most important movement in the civilized world.

The revolutions of Caracas and of Buenos Ayres, have by turns excited our curiosity and our hopes; yet those provinces are but as spots upon the map in comparison of Mexico and of the Interior Province of New Spain.

The Vice Royalty of Old Mexico alone has been estimated to contain a population of near 5 miles—the Capitol, the City of Mexico, 200,000.—The spirit of insurrection spread very early in this Empire, after the invasion of the mother country by the French—and so bloody was its progress, that in Nov. 1811, the Edinburgh Review says, "six months ago it was calculated that more than 60,000 persons had already perished in the contest."—By the last accounts it would seem, that it is likely to prove successful; that there are 9 republican armies in the Interior, and that the Capital is in the hands of the Insurgents.—General Ryon is the leader, and that a Congress of the Mexican nation composed of 40 members were assembled at Salteepec.

The Revolution did not commence in these colonies till a very late period; and what makes it doubly interesting to us, is their proximity to our borders, and its being led on by Americans or natives of our own country.—The first troops that were raised were formed by Gutierrez, in August, eighteen hundred and thirteen "when its whole force consisted of about eighty men, and began its operations in the same month from the western bank of the Sabine, under the direction of colonel Magee, of Massachusetts! But it has advanced with a rapid stride, overrun Texas, and now threatens Chihuahua.

New leaders have succeeded—Bernardo is now the Spanish leader; he is hated and despised, and like to be superseded by Toledo.—Magee (the American) is dead, and is succeeded by colonel Kemper, once a Carpenter in Fauquier County, Va. who is aided by col. Ross, once a sheriff in Washington County, Va. and Major Perry, and odd enough! from the "land of steady habits," Connecticut—all men of nerve and enterprise, "fit to conduct the storm."

Our best wishes go with them, in opposition to the Royal Party.

On the subject, if we had room, we could dilate with pleasure—we must content ourselves for the present with laying before the reader the following extracts from letters, with the perusal of which we have been favored:

Extracts of a letter from a gentleman of high standing, dated Alexandria, (on the Red River,) July 12th.

"I furnished you with the account of the engagement near St. Antonio, and the entire success of the revolution in that Province—after which col. Kemper returned on a visit to this place; and in the absence of Col. Ross another action was fought by Major Perry with complete success. I had you enclosed a statement of the battle. The Royal cause and its adherents are every where giving way, and I do not the least doubt of the result if no foreign aid is introduced.—Kemper is now returning, and the army will progress.

I entertain strong hopes that Mexico is in the hands of Ryon, and that he has divided his army into several divisions to march to different points. A general Toledo arrived at Natchitoches in April with a view of taking com-

mand of the army of St. Antonio. He proceeded to Nacogdoches, where he received orders from Bernardo to leave the Country—and he retired to Natchitoches. But is said that he has since been invited by the army perhaps to the junco—and he has again started for that place, and we are informed that he will be met by captain Slocum and his company, and will be escorted to St. Antonio, where him or Bernardo must fall—I think the latter. He may perhaps be permitted to retire to the United States. Bernardo has, I think, disgusted both sides.

Toledo has been member of the Cortes, and I believe is devoted in principle to the independence of Mexico, to a free government, and that he is the enemy of England and France.—He is a handsome, very modest and intelligent man.—He has seen some service in Europe—and I think will do great good in this country. A col. Cogswell has followed him this place to accuse him of being in correspondence with the Marquis de Villa Franca. After having given him an attentive hearing at his request, I am of opinion that the two letters received by Toledo are of very innocent purport, and that Cogswell has not a particle of evidence to substantiate the charge. I had you a copy of a statement made by several gentlemen at Natchitoches, which will further explain the subject."

[The statement enclosed is signed by Gentleman, who were present at the interview between Toledo and Cogswell, heard the charges of C. for more than 41 hours, and finally reported that they are "without foundation, and that they are base, treacherous and calumnious."]

By an express 14 days from St. Antonio we are furnished with the particulars of a battle and a complete victory obtained on the 20th of June, by the Republican army over the Royalists about three miles from St. Antonio.

On the eighteenth of June, the Royalists appeared within half a mile of the town all mounted, and supposed to be 1600 in number; they immediately summoned the town to surrender, and in consequence of non-compliance would take it by storm and put all to the sword—but if they would surrender the town, and deliver to them certain characters, a list of whom was handed in, the army, should be permitted to withdraw from the county with their arms, horses and provision. This created some confusion among the Republicans; they paraded and rejected the proposals with indignation. Capt. Perry who took the command led the army in battle array against the enemy, who as he advanced towards them retreated; finding he was unable to effect his designs on foot, when the enemy were well mounted, Perry returned to town.

On the 20th the army again marched out on foot 900 strong; they were discovered by the Royalists in time to form in front of their camp, near one hundred yards; the battle soon commenced; in a few minutes the enemy began to withdraw from their camp; Perry bravely rushed on as they gave way; and in less than an hour the royal army was entirely repulsed, and fled mostly on foot, leaving 200 dead on the ground, 2 pieces of cannon, 350 stand of arms, about 60 barrels of flour, beans, sugar, chocolate &c. a sufficiency of provisions for three months, 6000 dollars in specie, all their cloths, ammunition and camp equipage, and about 1000 head of horses and mules with saddles and bridles. The loss of the Republicans was small—the number in killed was seven (Americans) 8 or 9 wounded, and about the same number of Spaniards, who being scattered through the Americans fought with much courage. In this battle were 800 Americans, 1200 Lapan Indians, the rest Spaniards. Among the killed was Mr. Massicot, who acted second in command. About 70 prisoners were taken.

Interment of the remains of the Naval Heroes, LAWRENCE AND LUDLOW.

From the Essex Register.

On Monday last, the sacred remains of Capt. JAMES LAWRENCE and Lieut. AUGUSTUS TUS G. LUDLOW, who fell a sacrifice to their country's cause on board the late United States frigate Chesapeake, were committed, covered with honours, to the silent mansion of the dead. The day was unclouded, & as if no incident should be wanting to cloud the mind with melancholy and woe, the wind blew from the same direction and the sea presented the same unruffled surface as was exhibited to our anxious view, when on the memorable 1st day of June, we saw the immortal LAWRENCE proudly conducting his ship to action. Early in the morning almost every vessel in the harbour and at the wharves, and all the flag staffs in town, wore the American Ensign at half mast, and many flags were displayed in the streets where the procession formed. The brig Henry, containing the precious relics, clad in sable, lay at anchor in the Harbour. At half past 12 o'clock, they were placed in barges, and preceded by a long procession of boats filled with seamen uniformed with blue jackets and trousers, with a blue ribbon on their hats bearing the motto of "Free trade and Sailor's rights," were rowed by minute strokes to the end of India wharf, where the hearers were ready to receive them. From the time the boats left the brig until the bodies were landed, the U. S. brig Rattlesnake, and the brig Henry, in which they were brought, alternately fired minute guns. The immense concourse of citizens which covered the wharves, stores and house tops to view the boats, the profound silence which prevailed, the atmosphere which was only broken by the sad reverberation of the minute guns, rendered this part of the solemnities peculiarly grand and impressive. On the bodies being placed upon the hearses, they were covered with the colours which they had so lately and so signally honored, and conveyed at a suitable distance from the procession to form. At 1 o'clock the procession was formed, agreeably to previous arrangement, & moved to slow solemn music, escorted by the truly elegant light Infantry company under that accomplished officer Capt. I. C. King, through the primer-