

FOREIGN.

New York, October 15.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived in the Sound, on her way to New-York, the very fast sailing pilot-boat schooner Meteor, in 28 days from Nantes.

No change had taken place favorable to American affairs.

The French have burnt the town of Smolensk. No general battle had been fought between them and the Russians.

The Meteor brings dispatches for government from our minister in Paris.

French Bulletins.—The tenth Bulletin of the Grand Army is dated from Vitepsk, the 31st July. It mentions that the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Constantine had quitted the army and had reached St. Petersburg.

The eleventh Bulletin is dated from the same place, August 4th, and contains little more than the positions of the army at that time.

The twelfth announces briefly the capture of Danabourg by Gen. Ricard, in which place he found only twenty pieces of cannon, the rest having been carried off by the Russians.

The two succeeding Bulletins, which conclude the series of them in the Paris papers, are from Smolensk (which is represented as being one of the handsomest cities in Russia) and dated the 21st and 23d of August.

With the exception of what relates to the operations of the French army, as detailed in the Bulletins, and which should be received with considerable allowance, the papers we have received, although so late as the 6th September, from Paris, contain no political or commercial circumstance worthy of a translation.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening arrived at this port, the ship Charles, Capt. Hall, from Liverpool, which port he left on the 29th of August. Capt. H. informs us, that the capture of the Nautilus had reached England.

The Charles has brought dispatches for government.

London, August 27.

We have received Paris papers of 21st and 22d inst. containing the twelfth Bulletin of the Grand Army of the North.

The eleventh Bulletin having announced that the army had gone into quarters of refreshment, we did expect that the next would be barren of military operations.

There is no confirmation of the report of another great victory, obtained by the Marquis of Wellesley over the French.

Dispatches were received yesterday at the Admiralty, dated 24th of June,

from Bermuda. A great quantity of bullion is expected to go to England from that place.

A morning paper says—"It is whispered among the circle of Lord Sidmouth's friends, with what foundation we do not pretend to have ascertained, that the Noble Viscount has withdrawn his opposition to the concession of the Catholic claims, or that he has resolved at least to throw no impediments in the way of a free, full and unbiassed discussion of that important question."

The following intelligence was brought by the Cherokee sloop of war, which arrived in-Leich Roads on Friday morning, from Gottenburgh:—

Wingo Sound, Aug. 10.

Lord Cathcart arrived here on the 7th. Mr. Thornton, who is just returned from Zealand, has sailed again with Lord Cathcart yesterday for Sweden, to make arrangements with the Crown Prince.

The Swedish store ship sailed yesterday for the Sound, and the armament will be off in a few days. It is said Bernadotte will be at Gottenburgh immediately. Lord Cathcart returns here to go up to Russia. The Russians are doing wonderfully well."

DOMESTIC.

Events of the War.

MASSACRE AT FORT CHICAGO.

About the 1st of July, Captain Heald who commanded at Fort Chicago, received orders to send as many of the chief in his neighborhood, as he could collect to the grand council at Piqua: in this service he was unsuccessful; how yet with the assistance of a few traders, some Indians of little note were prevailed upon to go.

On the 13th, both parties arrived at Chicago, and Captain Heald prepared to comply with this order, but thought it prudent to destroy all the whisky and gun powder before the General distribution took place.

Some symptoms of discontent appearing among the Indians, and an arrival of an Indian on the 14th, with a large belt of Wampum, sent by Main Poc the Pottowatamy chief, from Malden, acquainting the Indians, that the British and their allies had five pitched battles with the Americans, and that the English were always successful, that Gen. Hull was placed in a situation that he could not move in any way, that the town and fort of Detroit was falling into the hands of their English father, and that a vessel would in a few days, be sent down to Chicago, to furnish the Indians with arms, ammunition and clothing; to immediately take up the tomahawk and strike the Americans.

This speech from such a man as Main Poc, with the discontents in no receiving the powder, brought on the attack. Next day, the 15th about 10 o'clock the troops amounting to 54 officers and soldiers, with 10 citizens, 9 women and 18 children left the garrison for fort Wayne they had not proceeded more than a mile from the place when they were attacked by 400 Indians, who made a general slaughter!

In the midst of the carnage Mrs. Heald had sunk on the ground and an Indian had a war club raised to drive it into her head but was rescued by a young Frenchman, who purchased her by giving the Indian a mule in exchange.

FROM THE WESTERN ARMY.

The following extract of a letter to a gentleman in Washington city contains the latest authentic information of the movements of the Western army:

Chillicothe, Oct. 6, 1812.

Colonel James Duclap, who returned last evening from St. Mary's, reports, that an express arrived at that place to Gen. Harrison, from Gen. Winchester, urging him to repair immediately to Fort Defiance; that Harrison marched with all expedition at the head of 2500 or 3000 mounted riflemen. The express stated that Gen. Winchester was at or near fort Defiance with about 3000 Ohio and Kentucky Volunteers and that a body of Indians and British, amounting to 2500 or 3000 with six pieces of artillery, lay encamped about three miles distance. Winchester was hourly expecting an attack."

The van guard of the North Western Army under Gen. Winchester, marched some days ago from Fort Wayne for fort Defiance. It was composed of Payne's brigade of Kentucky volunteers; Garrad's troop of dragoons, and about 400 of the 17th regiment of regulars. They advanced to within 8 miles of fort Defiance—and there found, that 3000 British and Indians, with 6 pieces of artillery, had fortified themselves at the fort. Winchester also fortified his camp, and waited for reinforcements.

This information is said to have been communicated to General Harrison, at St. Mary's by express. He immediately marched for fort Defiance with 2000 mounted riflemen.

The following extract of a letter from an Officer in the Army at Fort Wayne is quoted as confirmation of the above; and the article following it, under the date of Meadville, fixes the object and nature of the British expedition.

Extract of a letter dated Sept. 15.

The last news gotten is, that a large body of British regulars and Indians, under the command of Tecumseh [who is a Brigadier General in the British Service] were at Fort Defiance on their way to reduce fort Wayne, from thence to go to Vincennes for the same purpose—whether they have effected their purpose is not known."

Meadville, Sept. 23.

Late from Detroit.—Mr. William Magaw arrived here yesterday afternoon from Detroit, which place he left last Saturday afternoon. He states that all the cannon and ammunition taken at Detroit are removed. That Detroit is now garrisoned by one hundred British regulars, and that there are not more than fifty at Malden. About eight days ago two Indians came into Detroit with a letter, which they found on an express whom they intercepted and killed, and which had been sent by the commander of fort Wayne to General Harrison, requiring succours, and stating that his situation was critical.

Taking the above circumstances together, there can be but little doubt that we shall in a few days hear of warm work between our patriotic army under Harrison and the army of the allies (British and Indians.) Whether their forces are headed by a British or an Indian general we have not heard; but we doubt not that a good account will be rendered of them if they should be brought to action.

Paris, (K.) Sept. 26.

By the politeness of Mr. Stephen Ruidell, who has returned from a visit to the army of Gen. Harrison, we have been favored with the following information.

The Indians began to encamp about Fort Wayne, two weeks at least, before they made the attack on the fort. During this time they were permitted to go into the fort every day, with a flag, and even after they had killed Stephen Johnson, who was going out of the fort with an express, they were admitted into the fort and there received presents. Capt. Rhea hired the Indians to bring the body of Johnson, whom they had killed, into the fort to be buried. When the Indians commenced the attack upon the fort, Capt. Rhea the commanding officer, drank a quantity of liquor and lay down dead drunk for twelve hours. During this time his lieutenant kept up a constant firing from the fort, until the capt. awoke when he ordered the men to cease firing.

When General Harrison arrived at Fort Wayne, he had capt. Rhea arrested and it is supposed he will be broke. The men in Fort Wayne saw the army of Gen. Harrison advancing, and the Indians retreating on the other side at the same time.

Logan, an Indian, who was with our army, rode on to the Indian camp with 700 men and raised the Indian yell, and was answered by the enemy, who were about 150 yards from their camp, but from the obstacles in the way they could not be pursued with effect. The fort was well provided for a siege, having in it 100 men; plenty of provisions and ammunition, and four cannon—6 pounders. But having a second Hull for commander, all would have been lost in a few days if our army had not arrived there in time to prevent it.

Extract of a letter from Gov. Meigs to Gen. Van Horn, dated Urbana, Sept. 12.

Gen. Harrison's army reached Fort Wayne on Saturday last, all safe. The Indians had retired four days before, after burning and destroying every species of property, public and private, outside the garrison. My brother and two soldiers are the only persons that have fallen at that place. Expeditions have gone out in different directions from Fort Wayne to harass the Indians. The Miamies have associated with the Pottawatamies and are of course against us. One party had gone against their towns on the Wabash, and another against the Potawatamies on the waters of lake Michigan.

There is now altogether in advance of this place between 4 and 5000 men, and about 2000 within 2 days coming on. We have every reason to believe that the frontier will be visited by the savages. R. J. MEIGS.

P. S. 800 Indians are here with their families, and appear friendly. Letters from the Mississippi Territory as late as the 20th September, state that the Chickasaw, Cherokee & Choctaw Indians, are determined to remain friendly to the U. States,

ELECTIONS.

MARYLAND.

We have not received particular returns from all the counties in the state; but there is reason to believe that in the House of Delegates of Maryland the state of parties will be as follows:

Republicans - - - - 28  
Federalists - - - - 52

So that there will be a sufficiently large majority in the House of Representatives to outweigh the Republican Senate, and ensure the election of a Federal Governor and Senator in Congress, at the next meeting of the Legislature. It would be an unprofitable employment of our time minutely to enquire into the causes which have produced a result so unexpected and mortifying. To the surrender of Detroit, and the unfortunate civil war at Baltimore, which certain leading Federalists had excited, we do not say intentionally, and then profited of for party purposes, as its principal causes, may be referred this want of success in the political struggle—this want of success, we say, because a defeat it is not, as we shall presently shew. It cannot be concealed that the stand taken by a few Republicans in the state on the subject of the Presidential Election, in opposition to the general sentiment of the party, had an effect, by involving them in complexity and inconsistency, to weaken their utility in the cause. The singular paradox has been exhibited of a section of a party being at once the friends and the enemies of an administration of a government—friendly to the policy the government has pursued, inimical to those who have adopted it—anxious for a persevering in, and yet thwarting the execution of that policy. This description of persons, many of them, we are sorry to say, of respectable character and standing, so far from supporting the Republican interest during the few months last past, when united exertions were necessary to the success of a common cause, have assailed the integrity of the party in the only way in which it is vulnerable, that is, by promoting disunion amongst its members. It was to have been expected then, when the exertions of the Federal party were encouraged by the appearance of lukewarmness, to say no more of it, in some of those who have heretofore been their most zealous opponents—it was to have been expected, we say, that they should have been even more successful than they were. Thus much as to the causes of the defalcation of Republican votes. We have touched this point with regret, and probably shall not again advert to it. It is the part of wise men to learn wisdom from experience, to profit from adversity.

But, the opposition party have no cause for loud boasting and inconsiderate exultation. The state of Maryland is still firmly Republican; she will remain so. Her Representation in the Thirteenth Congress will be the same as it is in the Twelfth. Messrs. Ringgold, Kent, M'Kim, Moore, Archer and Wright, Republican, and Messrs. Hanson, Stuart and Goldsborough, Federal, are said to be elected. If it be so, and we have no doubt of the fact, there is no change in the political complexion of her Representation in Congress. And we believe, in fact, that a large majority of all the votes taken at the late Election is Republican; although, owing to the anti-republican mode of election according to local boundaries instead of the population of the country, a plurality of delegates is given to a minority. And there is every reason to calculate, from all that has come to our knowledge, that at the ensuing election of Electors, of the eleven to be chosen from the state of Maryland, eight will be Republicans of the Old School, the friends of Madison and Gerry. Nat. Int.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania election took place on Tuesday last. We are happy to say that the Republican Ticket has prevailed by increased majorities, and that even the city of Philadelphia, which gave last year a large Federal majority, is now Democratic.

The following is the state of the polls in the city of Philadelphia:

CONGRESS.  
Democrats. Friends of Peace.  
Adam Seybert 2984 | Joseph S. Lewis 2815  
C. J. Ingersoll 2978 | Jos. Hopkinson 2810  
Wm. Anderson 2966 | Sam. Harvey 2805  
John Conard 2947 | Wm. Pennock 2793

The Republican Ticket has succeeded throughout the District. From Montgomery District, Jonathan Roberts and Roger Davis, Republican, are re-elected by a majority of at least 600 votes.

S. CAROLINA & GEORGIA.

The South-Carolina election closed on the 18th inst. Mr. Cheves had a majority of four hundred and thirty-eight over Col. Rutledge in the city of Charleston, and from accounts already received, will unquestionably have a majority of at least two to one in the entire congressional district. The Assembly Republican Ticket in Charleston prevailed by a majority of about 200. The other parts of the state are not yet heard from.

The election for Georgia is also just closed. Messrs. Bibb, Troup, Hall, Forsyth, Barnett and Telfair, it is supposed, are elected, and Mr. Forsyth to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Cobb.

COMMUNICATION.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 REVIVED.

At a General Review in Charleston, Mecklenburg, North-Carolina, the 25th ult. one hundred seniors, exercising the law from military duty, were present in large majority of whom were veterans of the Revolution. A respectable number of them, not less than thirty, had been commissioned officers. Some of these fathers, now on the civil list, and some in the sacred desk, they had read, and feelingly reflected on, the outrages, the infringements, the insulting aggressions of foreign despotic nations against the rights and the honor of their dear and beloved country. In particular, that disastrous, degrading and degrading surrender of their army, on the northern frontiers. Their indignation arose—the latent sparks of the revolutionary fire kindled up in their generous souls—and the love of country glowed in their patriotic breasts. They assembled in the court-house—entered their names—and appointed their officers, to take the command for that day. Then appealing to the God of Hosts, touching the requitude of their motives, they lifted their arms—waved their colors—marched to the field, with a full band of martial music, and took a position, by general consent, on the right wing of the lines—where, for the space of several hours, they exhibited the usual evolutions and warlike manoeuvres, in the presence of more than one thousand spectators, with a vivacity and agility that would have done credit to sprightly and vigorous youths of twenty-five.

It is worthy of remark, and ought to be placed to the honor of Gen. Grant and Col. Alexander, that on the 10th, their first attention was paid to these fathers. Their approach towards them was marked with great respect. A distance sufficiently near, they dismounted, and continued on foot, until they had passed them by: giving every suitable expression of approbation of the patriotism of this aged corps. It is also worthy of notice, that not a few of these aged citizens had paraded on this same ground in Seventy-Six, and anticipated Congress in the Declaration of Independence.

Having closed the exercises of the field, they marched round the court-house, from thence to a spring, and there selected from their corps, Robert Robertson and John Harris, Esquires, Maj. James Porter, Rev. Messrs. J. Wallis and H. Hunter, a committee, to report to the press the proceedings of the day—that the world might know, that they pledge to each other their property, their lives and their sacred honor, to support national union, and preserve domestic order:—to suppress every internal enemy, and oppose every foreign invasion:—to kindle up animation in the rising youth, and render encouragement to the rising soldier:—to excite energetic, warlike measures, and give a stimulating influence to the policy of their government. In one word—to vindicate their natural rights, that they may speedily obtain the much desired object—the olive branch of an honorable peace.

In order to obtain such a peace, they do solemnly express their ardent desire that every party name, and every idea of party spirit be renounced, and for ever abandoned. They do also solemnly express their deepest detestation of every kind of political intrigue, or national alliance with France, or any other power under heaven:—that the Americans, united as brothers, may stand by themselves, and negotiate with themselves—surround their own standard—and fight their own battles.

Such were the transactions, and such are the motives, and the wishes, of the Mecklenburg Fathers of Seventy-Six.

High honor'd be their silver heads,  
As Brothers may they still combine,  
Triumphant be their waving flags,  
And still in glory may they shine.

Signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Committee.  
ROBERT ROBERTSON,  
H. HUNTER.

September 30th. 1812.

THE VACCINE LOTTERY.

Now drawing in the city of Baltimore, containing FOUR GRAND CAPITAL PRIZES of 20,000 Dollars, Two of 5,000 Dollars, Ten of \$1000.

Besides a proportion of minor Prizes. This Lottery has already drawn 12 times, the first drawn Ticket on the 15th day of the month, which will take place on the 21st of the month, will be entitled to one of the \$20,000 Prizes.

A few Tickets, warranted undrawn, may be had of Mr. GALES, Editor of the Register, if applied for previous to the 1st of October—Whole Tickets 8 Dollars, Half Tickets 4 Dollars. Slips of each day's drawing will be regularly forwarded to Mr. Gales, who will give as correct information of the fate of Tickets as can be had in Baltimore.

SIMKINS & CALDWELL, Washington Lottery Office, No. 50.

Oct. 1, 1812. The highest Price given at this Office IN CASH OR BOOKS FOR CLEAN LINEN OR COTTON RAGS.