

ly dismissed the Captain from the service. Had the Chesapeake been wantonly attacked almost on our shore by a French ship, all the moderation of the late President could not have prevented a declaration of war against France, for we heard of an insult and outrage.—You will, sir, recollect that my having said that the attack on the Chesapeake was as much an act of war as the attack on Copenhagen. So much was said about this observation, that I was almost induced to think that I might be expelled for it, and if I had continued to repeat it, I do not know but I might have been. Had France continued for twenty years to impress American citizens to fight her battles, especially under the flag of the great Napoleon; should we have borne it? No, man, woman and child would have united in war against her. Henry, who has been brought into the debate; had France sent him amongst us, who would not have given any price for the papers to prove the object of his mission, especially if about the same time her minister here had received 700,000 pounds sterling in Bills of Exchange? what a mighty noise would have been heard from one end of the continent to the other! Had France in time of peace have blockaded our ports and killed one of our sailors, the public mourning and weeping for the death of the unfortunate and innocent Pierce, would have been ten times as great as they were, vengeance for the murder would have resounded through every state and family, and would we not have declared against her? That it was exactly as Napoleon treated the rest of the world, and that we must resist him by force. Had it been believed that a French consul interposed in our elections, he would have been kicked out of the country and told we wanted none of his fraternizing.

[Concluded in our next.]

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, March 5.

The lateness of the hour at which we received the London papers and political intelligence brought by Capt. Terry on Thursday evening, and the pre-occupancy of our papers, prevented us not only from giving more than a brief abstract of the Russian success, but obliged us to omit the whole of his marine news.

He informs that the voice of England is "That the thunder of British cannon is to be heard in the American ports the ensuing summer;" and "That in six months the American flag will disappear from the Ocean!"

There were lying in Portsmouth, ready for sea, 19 sail of the line, which are to be joined by several frigates, sloops of war and gun brigs, all well provided with the necessaries of war, for the purpose of blockading the American coast. It was said they had taken on board a great quantity of shells for bombarding, and that an attack on N. York was contemplated as soon as the winter season would permit.

Several 74 gun ships were cutting down for frigates, and several large ones building. These are intended to go alongside our frigates. There were also several large vessels ready to sail, each carrying 32 guns, and are called privateers.

It was believed in England that the attempt to destroy our harbors and seaports towns would take place whilst the American troops were marching into Canada.

### BLOCKADE

#### Of the Chesapeake & Delaware

From the London Gazette, Dec. 26.

Foreign Office, Dec. 26.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has been pleased to cause it to be signified, by Lord Castlereagh, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of the friendly powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by the command of His Royal Highness, for the blockade of the ports & harbours of the Bay of Chesapeake and of the River Delaware, in the United States of America; and that from this time all the measures authorised by the law of Nations will be adopted and executed, with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

Two frigates in the Texel, having on board a quantity of small arms and other stores, supposed for America, are only waiting for a fair opportunity to slip out.

Government is reported to be in possession of information, that Bonaparte has ordered 250,000 men to be raised, and to be put in motion, preparatory to the opening the ensuing campaign. It is likewise stated, that it was reported in the Government offices at Paris, that a negotiation was pending with Russia; but this

report, it was supposed, was propagated merely to forward the views of the French Government, and to facilitate the raising of the new Conscription. Packet.

LONDON JAN. 17.

Dispatches from Lord Cathcart—four Göttingen mails—and another set of Paris Journals reached town yesterday; besides mails and dispatches from Lisbon, Cadiz, and Brazil.

Lord Cathcart's dispatches are dated St. Petersburg, the 22d December, and inclose very long details from Gen. Kutusoff of the 14th, written from the theatre of the operations. They state, that in the passage of the Beresina the Russians took about 20,000 prisoners. In the pursuit from the Beresina to Wilna 7000 more fell into their hands, including baggage &c. among which is a great part of Bonaparte's personal effects, and important state papers.

The French reached Wilna on the 10th Dec. where the Russians, who arrived about the same time, took 14,000 prisoners, and obtained possession of the magazines.

These dispatches make the number of prisoners taken since the last account upwards of 40,000, reducing the 70,000 to about 30,000. Of this latter number not more than 20,000 men were believed to be effective on the 14th ultimo. Little doubt, therefore, can be entertained of the entire annihilation of the French Grand Army, especially as Wittgenstein reports that the Bavarian division had been surrounded by Adjutant General Kutusoff's corps, and cut off from Wilna.

It is, in fact, supposed that only a few officers have escaped. Besides the prisoners, the French have, since the last accounts, lost 200 pieces of cannon, all their magazines, stores, &c. Several General Officers have been taken, among whom is General Lefebvre, who violated his parole, and ran away from Cheltenham.

The Austrians might have effected a most favorable diversion in favor of the French by marching on to Wilna, but Gen. Sacken hung upon their flank so closely as to deter them from attempting such a movement, even had they been so inclined.

Gen. Kutusoff has issued a proclamation to the Poles, offering clemency, and states that it was his Imperial Majesty's intention that a new organization of Poland should take place. For this purpose the Emperor left Petersburg for Wilna on the 19th.

The total return of prisoners &c. in the Russian War-Office, up to the 3d December, was 146,000, among whom were 1600 Officers, including 45 Generals, and from 700 to 1000 pieces of cannon. The surrender of the Prussian Army under d'York which took place on the 30th December, is not of course, included in the above statement. The killed and wounded could not have amounted to less than 200,000 more—making a total of between 300 & 400,000 men—sacrificed to the ambition of one individual.

### LATEST FROM CADIZ.

The Blooming Rose left Cadiz Jan. 26.—The Spanish ship Iris, from La Vera Cruz and Havana, had arrived.—On the 28th of Nov. she was robbed, says the Captain, of 42,000 dollars, by an American privateer, and put on board 8 prisoners. [For this act, the robbers are under trial at Charles's.] Lord Wellington had left Cadiz for his army, having previously concerted measures for the regulation of the Spanish troops. He made a present of £100,000 sterling towards the payment of them. Lord Wellington is to have the full command of all the armies. In the Comes Jan. 22, a resolution was carried, 90 to 60, that "the tribunal of the inquisition is incompatible with the constitution."

On receiving information of an Algerine frigate having been seen cruising at the entrance into the Straits, the Captains of American licenced vessels at Gibraltar had applied to the government for a convoy, which had been granted.

### A BARGAIN.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY STORE OF Books & Stationary,

AND will give a credit of one, two and three years. I expect to receive in a few days a large supply from Philadelphia, to make the assortment more complete. The whole stock shall be put at such prices as cannot fail to be an object to a person who wishes to establish himself in a profitable trade. It is unnecessary to say, that to a young man who has some knowledge of Books, and who does not like the drudgery of a profession, this establishment promises profit, respectable acquaintance—and may afford time to pursue his studies. Undoubted security will be required. If necessary, a sum of money can be had to keep up the assortment. Letters on the subject, post-paid will be attended to.

If no sale be had in a few weeks I shall enlarge my assortment.

WM. BOYLAN.

Fe 12, 1813.

### Coffee.

J. GALE has several Barrels of good Coffee on hand, which, if applied for immediately, will be sold on low terms, either by the barrel, or in parcels to suit private families; and, if required, a short credit will be given.

## THE WAR.

### WINCHESTER'S DEFEAT.

Copy of a letter from Brig. General James Winchester, to the Secretary at War.

Fort George, Upper Canada, 11th Feb. 1813.

Sir,—On the 23d ultimo, I had the honor of communicating to your Excellency the result of the action at Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, in the preceding day. I have it now in my power to transmit to you a more detailed account of that transaction, together with a more minute statement of our loss. A list of the killed, wounded and missing, is herewith enclosed. The attack upon our camp was commenced about 6 o'clock in the morning by a heavy fire of small arms, together with the discharge of six pieces of artillery, directed immediately at our lines, and the houses and temporary breast work, from behind which a portion of our troops were engaged with the enemy. Early in the action a charge was made by the assailants; but the fire from our lines was so intense that they were quickly compelled to retire.

In this charge the 41st regiment of British regulars principally suffered, their loss during the charge, and in the subsequent engagement, being very considerable. Out of three hundred of these troops about thirty fell dead upon the field, and ninety or an hundred wounded were removed from the ground.

It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy, the number of Canadian militia and Indians, which was either killed or wounded during the engagement; it could, however, not have been small, having received for 3 or 4 hours the constant fire of our musquetry and riflemen, from the breast-work under which they were formed. The action had endured about a quarter of an hour, when the right division of our troops, who were less secured by a breast-work and exposed to a heavy fire from a body of Indians and militia, who had possessed themselves of some out-houses within their reach, were obliged to retreat from their lines in the encampment, for the purpose of occupying ground less exposed. This retreat being discovered by the enemy, the whole Indian force, together with a portion of the militia, bore down upon them with redoubled violence, and prevented by their superiority of numbers and the severity of their fire the practicability of ever again forming this portion of our troops in order of battle. It was from this division that our principal loss was sustained, few indeed having escaped. Every effort was in vain employed to form them into some order of action, as affording the only mean of either repelling the pursuers, or regaining the temporary breast-work from behind which the remaining part of our troops still gallantly defended themselves; but every exertion was in vain employed and the very few who survived of the party, surrendered as prisoners to the enemy.

Our loss in this action will be ascertained by the list herewith enclosed.—Among the killed I have to lament several brave and valuable officers, some of whom had distinguished themselves in the action of the evening of the 18th, and fell on the 22d while unavailingly engaged in rallying the troops, who retreated in disorder from the lines.—Among the loss of Col. John Allen and Maj. Elijah McClannahan, is to be particularly regretted, as also Captain John H. Woolfolk, one of my Aids de camp; their exertions were unsuccessful, notwithstanding every possible exertion was employed; they bravely fell in the discharge of their respective duties. While I regret the fate of those who fell upon this occasion, I should do injustice to pass over, without notice, the few partakers in their danger, who were fortunate enough to survive them. To Lieut. Col. William Lewis, who commanded on the 18th, and to Capt. James Overton, my Aid de camp, who attended my person on the field, my thanks are particularly due, for their prompt and willing exertion during every period of the conflict. To the officers and soldiers who bravely maintained their ground in the temporary fortification, too much praise cannot be bestowed. Assailed by numbers greatly superior, supported by six pieces of artillery constantly employed, they gallantly defended with small arms alone, for near four hours of constant battle. No troops ever behaved with more cool and determined bravery: from the commanding officer down to the private soldier there was scarce a single abandonment of duty; and at the last, when their ammunition was nearly exhausted, and surrounded by the enemy, greatly superior in number and in the means of war, surrendered with a reluctance rarely to be found upon similar occasions. The officers commanding in the breast work and who deserve particular notice, if distinction can easily be drawn, were Majors Benj. Graves and George Madison; Captains Hightower, Hart, Williams, Cholier, Sebree, Hamilton, Kebley, Bledsoe, Bissard, and James; Brigade Major James Garrard, Adjutant John McClellan, and Quartermaster Pollard Keen; they defended themselves to the last with great gal-

lantry, and merit my warmest gratitude, as well as the highest praise of their country.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am, Sir, your obt. Servant,

JAMES WINCHESTER, Brigadier General, U. States Army.

Abstract of the killed, wounded and missing in the action at Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, 22nd of January, 1813.

17th Regiment of United States Infantry. Killed & missing—1 Regimental Surgeon, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 112 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Wounded—

1st Regiment Kentucky Militia. Killed & missing—1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Surgeon's Mate, 1 Ensign, 36 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Wounded—1 Ensign, 5 privates.

1st Rifle Regiment Kentucky Militia. Killed and missing—1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Regimental Surgeon, 4 Captains, 1 Ensign, 154 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Wounded—2 Ensigns, 6 privates.

5th Regiment Kentucky Militia. Killed and missing—1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 73 non-commissioned officers & privates.

Wounded—1 Sergeant, 3 Corporals, 7 privates.

P. S. The wounded are included in the list of prisoners forwarded.

JAMES GARRARD, Jun. Brigade Inspector.

An abstract of prisoners captured in the action on the River Raisin, the 22nd January 1813.

17th United States Regiment Infantry. 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 54 non-commissioned officers and privates.

1st Regt. Kentucky Vol. Militia. 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 104 non-commissioned officers and privates.

1st Rifle Regt. Kentucky Vol. Militia. 1 Major, 2 Captains, 4 Ensigns, 133 non-commissioned officers and privates.

5th Regt. Kentucky Volunteer Militia. 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 189 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Staff of the 5th Regiment. 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter Master, 1 Regimental Surgeon, 1 Surgeon's Mate.

2nd Regiment Kentucky Vol. Militia. 1 Captain, 20 privates.

Brigade Staff. 1 Brigadier General, 1 Brigade Inspector, 1 Aid de Camp, Lieutenant 17th United States Regiment.

JAMES GARRARD, Jun. Brigade Inspector.

### The Blood freezes at the Reading of it!

At a meeting at Erie, Pennsylvania, of several of the officers who survived the battle of Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, of whom the following is a list: Captains Uriel Sebree, Samuel L. Williams, Richard Bledsoe, Coleman Collier and Henry James; Lieuts. Lyndon Cornstock and Higgins; Ensigns Thos. W. Chinn and James L. Harris; Capt. Williams being chosen Chairman and John Bickley, one of the volunteers, appointed Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, it is deemed necessary that our fellow-citizens should be informed of the late perfidious and brutal acts of the British government, performed by their officers at the battle of Frenchtown,

Resolved, That the following statement of the conduct of the British officers be exhibited to our countrymen:

"When Gen. Winchester was taken prisoner on the 22d January, 1813, being bro't before Col. Proctor, the British commander, he directed the commanding officer of the Americans (Major Madison) to surrender—Major Madison refused so to do, unless those surrendered should be free from savage massacre. This was agreed to. The British officers pledged themselves to protect the wounded, and to convey them to Malden the next morning. The arms of the officers which were surrendered were promised to be returned to them at Malden.

Capt. Hart, Inspector to the N. W. army was among the wounded—His friends offered to carry him with them; but they were prevented from doing so by the interference of Captain Elliott, a British officer and an old acquaintance of Capt. Hart's, who promised him special protection, and to take him in his own sleigh to Malden, where he insisted he should remain in his own house, until he should recover. These were the promises of the British—let our countrymen see how they were fulfilled. At the break of day next morning, the savages were suffered to commit every depredation upon our wounded which they pleased. An indiscriminate slaughter of the wounded unable to walk took place; many were burned alive in the houses. Among these unfortunates who were thus murdered, it is with regret and sorrow we have to name the gallant & brave officers Captains Hart and Hickman.

The arms of the officers were never returned, and every species of private property remaining in the tents, belonging to both officers and soldiers, was plundered by the savages.

Resolved, That in consideration of the high respect we hold both officers and soldiers who were thus cruelly murdered by permission of the British commander Col. Proctor and his subalterns—and of those who gloriously fell in the field defending the only free government on earth, that each of us wear a wreath on our hat and left arm for ninety days.

Resolved, That a similar proceeding, testifying their respect for the memories of those who were murdered and slain, be recommended to our brother officers and soldiers who survived the action.

S. L. WILLIAMS, Chm.

JOHN BICKLEY, Sec.

\* Brother-in-law to Henry Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. S.

From the Albany Gazette—Feb. 22. We are indebted to the politeness of Gen. Dearborn, to whom we tender our thanks, for the following extract of a letter, conveying the distressing intelligence of the capture of Ogdensburg, by the British, on the 22d inst.

From Col. Macomb, commanding at Sacket's Harbor, to Gen. Dearborn, dated Feb. 23. "I have this moment received an express from Captain Forsyth, informing me of the enemy's having succeeded in driving him out of Ogdensburg, yesterday morning, 9 o'clock. It was not done without a severe contest, in which the enemy suffered very considerably. The enemy attacked in two columns, of about 600 men each, at 8 o'clock in the morning. The Capt. reports 20 men killed & wounded, amongst the latter Lieut. Baird; and from the coolness with which his riflemen fired, that the enemy must have lost three times that number. The captain retreated with his force to Black Lake, about 9 miles this side of Ogdensburg.

"N. B. The enemy had more than double the number under Capt. F. There were no stores of any consequence at Ogdensburg.

Albany, Feb. 28. Albany is in confusion. An express has arrived from Colonel Pike, but I cannot ascertain its contents. This morning Gen. Dearborn started for Sacket's Harbor in a coach and forty, and the troops stationed at Greenbush, amounting to about 500, commence their march for that place to-morrow morning. Gov. Prevost has adjourned the Legislature of Canada, and has marched with all his force to Kingston. Something of moment is certainly about transpiring.

This moment forty sailors have arrived in stages from Newport, on their way to Sacket's Harbor.

Extract of another letter, same date. Two expresses arrived here this morning from Plattsburg and Sacket's Harbor: and at 12 o'clock General Dearborn set off for the latter place. He gave orders for about 300 men at Greenbush to follow him immediately. It is said Sir George Prevost is at Kingston, and it is expected that he will make an attempt to burn our vessels. The enemy have carried off or destroyed all the public stores at Ogdensburg.

Richmond, March 12. We understand, that the Governor has received a letter by mail from Norfolk dated half after 11 in the morning of Tuesday—which states that an express had arrived an hour before, that the enemy were in motion, their boats filled with men. The troops in Norfolk were under arms.

The same letter states, that an express had that moment arrived, announcing that 16 boats with about 40 men each were within a few miles of Old Point Light House, standing towards that shore. Two boats and a tender were employed the day before sounding the Channel to Old Point; that their fleet would probably be in Hampton Roads the first fair wind, and an attack was expected soon after.

Another letter from the same source, written on the 8th, states that it was reported by a respectable American landed from the Carle, that "the Madison stone frigate got under weigh the day before yesterday for Baltimore, but sprang her bowsprit and returned."

Other letters to other quarters state that on the 9th the men were at their arms, and balls were in the furnaces of the forts.

This caution to the reader. We give all we get; not that we believe it all, but as it may be true, we give it.—The enemy will do something; we ought therefore to be armed at all points. A line of Telegraphs; or at least a line of expresses, ought immediately to be established from the great points near the mouths of the rivers to the metropolis of Virginia.

NORFOLK, March 13. Since our last, the enemy has taken a position in Hampton Roads, with four ships, three of the line and one frigate; the uppermost ship is opposite to Hampton, and the other three about equal distances to Old Point Comfort. The positions have stopped all communication with the Bay, and (except for small craft) the communication with James River very hazardous. It will be difficult and dangerous for the Hampton Mail to pass in future.

A letter from Norfolk (received Richmond, 15th inst.) says that 4 persons had been taken into custody, suspected of being spies. It adds that the evidence against one of them was so strong that it was believed he would be executed.

Col. ULMER, commanding the U. S. Volunteers at Eastport, has succeeded in taking possession of the wreck of a British store-ship Diligence, lately wrecked near St. John's and took out of her 27 pieces of ordnance, viz. ten pieces 14lb. cannon, fifteen 12lb. do. and 9lb. do. also, a number of cartridges for the large pieces, iron wheels for the whole, and 25 tons of shot. The Diligence sailed from England for Halifax on the 8th of Nov. last, in company with six other transports, under command the Atalanta sloop of war, and the Lady Johnstone, another transport, was sent into Port Phillip; the privateer Comet, one has arrived at Halifax, and the remainder are