

well furnished.

There is news from, Glouster, Trenton, and Stettin. All these places were in a good state.

This account of the battle of Wurten can only be considered as a sketch. The Etat Major General will correct the reports, which shall make known the officers, soldiers and corps who have distinguished themselves.

In the battle of the 22d, at Riechenbach, we have ascertained the certainty that our young cavalry is, with equal numbers, superior to that of the enemy. We have not been able to take any colors; the enemy always withdrew them from the field of battle. We have only taken 19 cannon—the enemy blew up their parks & caissons. Besides, the Emperor keeps his cavalry in reserve and wishes to spare it until it is sufficiently numerous.

New York, July 24.

#### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Besides the above account of the proceedings of the armies the Bordeaux papers state, that the city of Hamburg was taken by storm on the 30th of May, by the French troops under Gen. Vandamme. The Dukes of Cambridge and Brunswick had arrived there, time enough (as the French journalists say) to save themselves.

The Prince Royal of Denmark had departed from Copenhagen for Norway, to put himself at the head of the army destined to defend the country in case of an attack.

An armistice was signed on the 4th of June between the belligerent powers. Commissioners on the part of France, the Duke of Vicenza; on the part of Russia, Count de Schouvaloff; and on the part of Prussia, Lieut. General de Kleist. These commissioners having exchanged their full powers at Gebersdorf on the 1st June and signed a suspension of arms for 36 hours, met at the village of Plewitz, made neutral for the purpose, between the advanced posts of the respective armies, for continuing the negotiations of an armistice suspending hostilities between all the belligerents, and agreed, amongst other articles, that hostilities should cease at all points from the notification of the armistice; and that it should continue till the 30th July, inclusive, and of its expiration six days notice to be given.

The latest date, from the headquarters, contained in our French papers, is the 7th of June.

Capt. Forbes was chased on Sunday last, by two ships of the line, a frigate, and a schooner, and threw overboard his letter bag, which contained dispatches for the French Minister, and from our Charge des Affaires in Paris for government.

PARIS, JUNE 23.

Since the commencement of the present campaign, the French army has delivered Saxony, conquered half of Silesia, re-occupied the 32d military division, and confounded the hopes of our enemies.

The headquarters of the French army, were at Braslau on the 7th June. [Our French papers contain the articles of the armistice, which were concluded on the 4th of June, between the Emperor Napoleon and Alexander, and the King of Prussia besides many other articles of interest.]

#### American Prizes in France.

Extract of a letter from the Duke of Bassano, dated May 20, 1812.

"The Emperor has perceived that the present situation of affairs might cause the Americans to lose a part of the advantages of their commerce. His Majesty has ordered that the question which has come before him should be decided in the way most favorable to the interests of the Americans.

"Wherefore, the Consuls of the U. States shall have in France, in what relates to prizes, the same jurisdiction which the French Consuls exercise in the countries where they are the most favored.

"The American vessels and privateers shall be allowed to take each 50 muskets, 50 pistols and 50 swords, and the number of guns which shall be necessary, from 3 to 24 pounders.

"When an American merchant shall chuse to profit by this advantage, he shall be bound only by the terms of the decree, to cause the name of the vessel, her destination, and the number of her crew, to be certified by a commissary of the Imperial Marine. And it is provided, that with that certificate he shall be allowed to purchase the arms and to ship them without any difficulty."

#### MEXICO.

Natchez, July 3.

We have been favored by an officer of respectability, with the following communications from Mexico, recently received by him from that quarter. It is dated, Head Quarters, (which we presume to be St. Antonio) May 20th, 1813.

northern Division of the Mexican Army, directs me to inclose to you a summary of news received this day from the interior, in hopes that this important intelligence will afford you great pleasure, and that it will be promulgated among your friends.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. MASSIOT,  
Secretary General of the Army.

#### Summary of News, 24 days from Saltillo.

1. The General Congress of the Mexican Nation, composed of 40 members, hold their session at Saltillo, near Torreon.

2. There are nine among republican armies in the interior, under the command of Generals Ryon, Morelos, Cos, Valverde, Oropezo, Rorer, Villagran, Rodriguez and Don Benedicto Hidalgo, independent of innumerable parties of Patriots in every direction.

3. The reports of Mexico having been taken by General Morelos, and Zacatecas by General Cos, and Vera Cruz being closely blockaded, are confirmed by a number of people who flew towards Saltillo and Monterrey.

4. That the army of Gen. Cos, 11,000 strong, had marched from Zacatecas towards Durango, which place is considered taken at this time, and that his next object would be Chihuahua.

5. That Arrodonda was lately defeated by the republicans at Valledit Mayez.

Ultimately, that the whole kingdom is enjoying the benefits of their independence, & only remain slaves the provinces of Biscay, Cantabria, New Leon, part of Colonia & part St. Luis Potosi; where the news of this Capital being taken, and a republican government established, had the greatest effect on the people in favor of our cause.

#### THE WAR.

Extract of a letter from Maj. Gen. Lewis to the Secretary of War, dated

Sackett's Harbor, July 20.

"Our fleet has gone out of the inner Harbor, and appearances are in favor of its going to sea in forty eight hours at farthest."

"A little expedition of volunteers from the country, to which by the advice of Com. Chauncey I lent forty soldiers, sailed from hence three days since on board of 2 small row boats, with a six pounder each, to the head of the St. Lawrence, where they captured a fine gun-boat mounting a 24 pounder, 14 batteaux loaded, 4 officers and 61 men. Two of our schooners have gone out to convoy them in. The prisoners have been landed, and are coming on under charge of a detachment of dragoons."

Extract of a letter from Brig. Gen. Boyd to the Sec'y of War, dated

Fort George, July 20.

"I have the honor to report, that on the 17th inst. the enemy attacked our pickets in a body of about 200 British, besides Indians. Detachments were sent out to support them, but with instructions to act defensively.—After a contest of one hour, occasionally severe, the enemy was dispersed. Our loss was trifling—only 3 or 4 being killed, and a few wounded; the loss of the enemy has not been ascertained, but being exposed to some well directed fires of our light artillery, under the command of Lieut. Smith, it is probable their loss must have been comparatively great. Col. Scott, who had the direction of our troops which were engaged, speaks highly of the ardor and steadiness of both officers and men. Being fought in detachments, many young officers had an opportunity of evincing their activity and bravery. To use the language of Col. Scott, 'this affair though small, served to test the merits of the officers and men engaged.' More ardor has seldom been displayed.—Capt. Vanderson fought his detachment with good effect; and Captain Madison, with his picket guard, was fully engaged. They could not lose their ardor under Major Cummins. Capt. Birdsell's riflemen were nearest to the enemy in pursuit. Major Armstrong, who was officer of the day, was active in concentrating and arranging the troops and pickets. Capt. Towson, of the artillery, was wounded in the hand while voluntarily bearing Col. Scott's orders; and an officer of the rifle corps was slightly wounded."

#### FROM THE ENEMY IN OUR WATERS.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Forrest, commanding the Leonardtown troop of horse, dated

Full Pine, July 27, 1813.

"Our situation is extremely critical.—From two to three thousand of the enemy are in complete possession of the point of land below the ridge, which is two & a half miles from Point Look Out. They have been five or six miles higher up procuring stock, and have now in Mr. Armstrong's corn field about two hundred head of cattle &c. Several of our most respectable inhabitants have been taken by the enemy; among those I have heard of, are B. Williams, R. Armstrong, M. Jones, and J. Biscoe. Many negroes have also been taken, some of whom have escaped, and returned to their masters. Seven of the enemy's regulars have deserted, and are now with us. The whole fleet is yet laying off Point Look Out. What will be their next movement I know not. They have landed six pieces of artillery, and it is ascertained that they have on board rockets in abundance."

Baltimore, July 27.

The British fleet were seen yesterday about 11 o'clock, leaving the mouth of the Potomac—the impression was that they were destined to the bay. An express arrived in this city this morning from the Governor, giving the above information, and requiring the troops to be held in readiness. We shall be prepared to meet them, altho' we can scarcely apprehend an attack on this city.

The Volunteers from Washington City, who marched on the first alarm down the river, having been duly discharged, returned to their families and friends.

Boston, July 23.

#### News from the Frigate Essex.

Spanish brig Donna Maria, 35 days from S. Salvador, and 30 from Pernambuco, arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning. On Saturday last, passed a fleet of 15 sail, standing N. E.

We have received an account of the Essex frigate, Captain Porter, having on two months on the coast of Chili, during which he had taken two Lima privateers, and treated them as pirates—brought their crews on board, and sent them home, with a letter, saying that if all the American property taken, was not given up with damages, he would lay their capital in ashes.

About the last of May, an English Packet was taken by an American frigate, supposed to be the Essex, and her crew landed on Cape Trio.

Buffalo, July 15.

The Editor of this Gazette with pleasure announces to the public, that he has just received a communication from Fort Niagara, stating that Major Cyrus Chapin and his company have safely arrived at that post. It appears that a British guard under the command of a Lieut. were taking Chapin's corps to Kingston in boats; that the Major conceived a plan of escaping by rising upon the guard and making them prisoners, which was most gallantly executed probably in the afternoon of yesterday. The Major arrived at Niagara this morning, after rowing desperately all night and fortunately escaping some of the enemy's boats which gave him chase.

We have no further particulars. The Major and his company may be shortly expected home; then we hope to obtain a satisfactory account of the action at Beaver Dam and much other interesting matter, which shall be speedily laid before the public.

#### THE MISSION TO RUSSIA.

The Senate of the United States, we have already stated, have rejected the nomination of Mr. GALLATIN as one of the Ministers to Russia. The circumstance appears to us to call for a few remarks; in making which, though we have no intention to wound the feelings of any individual, we shall speak with that plainness and freedom which becomes the occasion.

Three causes must have operated jointly or separately, on the minds of those gentlemen who voted against confirming the nomination. The avowed objection, and of course the most plausible and important one, is, that Mr. Gallatin, whilst holding the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and without resigning it, was appointed a Minister to Russia. Had Mr. G. continued at the same time to receive the salaries or perform the duties attached to both offices, the objection would perhaps have been conclusive—certainly very cogent. But during the absence of Mr. G. on this Mission, which was expected to be as temporary as it was sudden, the duties of his office were performed by others and the salary received, we believe, by no one. The President, doubtless willing to avail himself of Mr. Gallatin's particular qualification for arranging advantageously for the United States the details of a commercial treaty, selected him as one of the mission, without depriving the United States of his future services in a public station of the highest importance, which he had filled hitherto with so much advantage to the nation and credit to his own ability and integrity. On this ground it was, that the nomination was rejected; on this ground, we say, because we are convinced that at least one vote in the Senate was influenced by this refined jealousy of plurality of office—and one vote changed would have turned the scale. Our readers will judge whether the objection was not more ingenious than solid, and whether it ought to have been sufficient to outweigh some more important considerations which obviously present themselves, and to which we shall presently advert.

A second motive may be supposed to have had operation on the minds of some members, separately or in connection with the first, in determining their decision. That is, personal hostility. We know, and every one knows who has taken the trouble to notice the current of events for some six or eight years past that Albert Gallatin, has been violently hated by some men, for what reason we never could divine and they alone can tell. We cannot but believe that he is hated, because envied, by some for his virtues and transcendent talents, which they fancy have given him an influence with his fellow-citizens which they can never hope to attain, and which they therefore labor to destroy. He has failed to win the esteem of others, because his firm and unbending Republican spirit would never stoop to flatter the follies or foibles, or consult the caprice, or would be dictators, in the discharge of his official functions. He is a man, who, without sustaining himself on any other prop than conscious rectitude of intention and integrity of soul, has risen superior to the most venomous and deadly assaults from anonymous pamphleteers, urged on by all the personal and political influence of individuals of prominent standing in the nation. He has alike sustained unhurt the injuries inflicted by the indiscreet partiality of officious friends, and the pernicious attacks of misguided and deluded enemies. Such a man, whose character we are proud during his absence to vindicate, however his individual feel-

lity has been exhibited to him on this occasion. The world will attribute to its true cause this persecution. The Senate of the United States ought to be and undoubtedly is, the most august and elevated body in the world; but even in that body faction may obtain a momentary triumph, by availing itself of the honest prejudices of the soundest and most undeviating politicians in the nation.

The third and last motive which may have been supposed to have operated on this occasion, is, political hostility. This was a fair objection and had a right to influence those who belong to the Federal party. We cannot help thinking however, that political jealousy might have been remitted on an occasion like this, where the rejection of one member might hazard the success of a Mission the only object of which was to procure an honorable peace, for which that Party are anxious to be considered as exclusively solicitous.

So much for the causes of the rejection of Mr. Gallatin's nomination. We will add a few words only on the state in which it leaves the Embassy. We predicate these remarks, the reader will observe, on the idea that G. Britain will accept the mediation of the Emperor of Russia. This we are inclined to believe, notwithstanding the unmannerly violence of the London Courier (the leading ministerial print) on this occasion—because, the language of that print frequently outruns that of the Ministry, and it is proverbial for its retractions on the subject of American affairs. A remark made in Parliament by Mr. Vansittart, the present Chancellor of the British Exchequer, importing a disposition to accede to the Mediation, has more weight on our minds than all the rant and passion of all the blustering journalists in that country. We believe the Mediation will be accepted, if we have no better ground for the belief, we will at least believe what we wish.

The negotiation will have commenced, long before the decision of the Senate on this nomination can reach Russia. If likely to arrive at an amicable termination, it will have progressed so far, under the auspices of Messrs. Gallatin, Adams, and Bayard, that the appointment of a substitute to Mr. Gallatin would perhaps more embarrass than assist the conclusion of a treaty or treaties. It remains for the republican Senators who voted against Mr. Gallatin, to account to their constituents for the state in which their rejection of his nomination has left that very important Embassy. That gentleman was doubtless selected by the Executive, as well with a view to his known political orthodoxy, as to the comprehensive scope of his commercial knowledge, the amplest sources of which were opened to him by the situation which he held at the Head of the Treasury. The nation will be deprived of the advantages, expected to have been derived from Mr. Gallatin's intimate acquaintance with every branch of our commerce, in the formation of commercial treaties with Russia and Great Britain, which our commissioners are said to have been authorized to arrange. Mr. Adams and Mr. Bayard are, it is true, politicians of the highest grade of Mind, and competent to arrange or discuss any general question affecting our natural rights; but we doubt their competency to the difficult and intricate task of arranging the details of mere commercial matters a correct understanding of which is so vitally important to the interests of the nation. There is one other point of view in which this question may be considered. Mr. G. was the Representative of the Democratic sentiment of the nation in this mission, aided indeed by Mr. Adams, a man approved in the eyes of the People, but of comparatively recent standing in the Republican ranks. Mr. Gallatin being taken away, the labors and responsibility of the Embassy rest on the shoulders of Mr. Adams and Mr. Bayard. The latter gentleman is a man of high and honorable mind, who will, we doubt not, be faithful alike to his instructions and to the interests of his country; but it is placed in his power, by the recent decision of the Senate, to thwart the mission altogether, or so to compromise the rights of the United States as to render it abortive. Of such conduct we hope and believe he will not be guilty; but the Republican Senators who voted against Mr. G. have thus put the interests of the nation in the hands of their political opponents, of whose disposition "to rule in Hell rather than serve in Heaven" (using Mr. Dewitt Clinton's quotation respecting them) they have so frequently and so recently afforded abundant proof.

Upon the whole, the only consolation we find on the present occasion, is derived from a hope that the negotiation will have been concluded at Petersburg before this day and that the personal hostility and political prejudice of half a dozen individuals will not have operated to defeat the objects of the Mission to Russia, or to compromise those very rights for which the nation is now at war.

Franklin's Works, 4 vols.  
To be had at J. Gales's Book Store.

FORBIDDEN AGAIN.  
Mr. E. Mix, of the Navy, a gentleman of ingenuity and enterprise, has been, for several weeks past, preparing Torpedoes to attempt the explosion of some of the enemy's shipping in Lynhaven Bay. The British 74 gun-ship, Plantagenet, that has for a month past been lying abreast of Cape Henry light house, and has rarely had the company of any other vessel, appeared to Mr. Mix as the most favorable object for trying his experiment on.

Accordingly on the night of the 18th July accompanied by Captain Bowman of Salem, and Midshipman M'Gowan of the U. States Navy, who volunteered their assistance during the whole of the enterprise, he left his place of rendezvous and proceeded down to the Plantagenet, 74, in a large open boat, which he called the "Chesapeake's Revenge," and from previous observations found no difficulty in ascertaining the position of the ship. When he had got to within 40 fathom of her, he dropped the torpedo over, in the very instant of doing which he was hailed by one of the enemy's guard boats. The machine was speedily taken into the boat again, and he made his way off in safety. On the night of the 19th he made another attempt, and was again discovered ere he could accomplish his purpose.

On the night of the 20th he succeeded in getting within 15 yards of the ship's bow, and directly under her jib-boom. There he continued making his preparations for 15 minutes when a centinel from the fore-castle hailed, "boat a hoy?" and he had to decamp. The centinel not being answered, fired his musket, which was followed by a rapid discharge of small arms.—Blue lights were made, to find out the boat, but failed; they then threw rockets in different directions, which illuminated the water for a considerable width as far as they were thrown, and succeeded in discovering the position of the nocturnal visitor; when the ship commenced a rapid fire of heavy guns, stopped her cables and made some sail; while her boats were dispatched in pursuit.—The daring intruders, however, escaped unhurt. The visit was repeated on the nights of the 21st, 22d, and 23d, with success as the ship having taken the alarm, changed her position every night. On the night of the 24th, however, Mr. M. succeeded in finding her out, and having taken his position within 100 yards distance, in a direction with her larboard bow, he dropped the fatal machine into the water just as the centinel was crying *all's well*. It was swept along with the tide, and would have completely effected its errand, but for a cause not proper to be named here, but which may be easily guarded against, in future experiments, it exploded a few seconds too soon.—The scene was awfully sublime! It was like the concussion of an earthquake attended with a sound louder and more terrific than the heaviest peal of thunder. A pyramid of water 30 feet in circumference, was thrown up to the height of 30 or 40 feet, its appearance was a vivid red tinged at the sides with a beautiful purple.

On ascending to its greatest height, it burst at the top with a tremendous explosion and fell in torrents on the deck of the ship which rolled into the yawning chasm below, and had nearly upset.—Impervious darkness again prevailed.—The light occasioned by the explosion, though fleeting, enabled Mr. M. & his companions to discover that the fore channel of the ship was blown off, and a boat which lay along side with several men in her was thrown up in the dreadful convulsion of the waters. Terrible indeed must have been the panic of the ships crew, from the noise and confusion which appeared to our adventurers to prevail on board; and they are certain that nearly the whole ship's crew hastily took themselves to their boats.

Though he did not succeed on this occasion in destroying one of the enemy's ships, Mr. Mix is rather encouraged than disheartened. He is resolved to make another attempt as soon as time and circumstances will admit, and he appears confident from the experience which practice has given him, that he will be able to make future trials with a certainty of success.

#### A Stray Filly.

THERE is, and has been for several months, a stray bay, squibald three-year old Filly, in this Neighbourhood. THOMAS JINKINS, Orange County, July 2.