

(Concluded from the 4th Page.)

three weeks, in not less than three public places in the collection district, and in one newspaper printed in the county or district, if any there be prior to the proposed time of sale, may and shall be sold by the marshal or his deputy; and for all lands and real estate sold in pursuance of the authority aforesaid, the conveyances of the marshals or their deputies, executed in due form of law, shall give a valid title against all persons claiming under delinquent collectors or their sureties aforesaid, and all monies that may remain of the proceeds of such sale, after satisfying the said warrants of distress and paying the reasonable costs and charges of sale, shall be returned to the proprietor of the lands or real estate sold as aforesaid.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That each and every collector or his deputy who shall exercise or be guilty of any extortion or oppression, under color of this act, or shall demand other or greater sums than shall be liable to pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, to be recovered by and for the use of the party injured, with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction; and each and every collector and his deputies shall if required give receipts for all sums by them collected and retained in pursuance of this act.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid for the services performed under this act: To each principal assessor, two dollars for every day employed in hearing appeals, and making out lists agreeably to the provisions of this act, and four dollars for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax list as delivered by him to the collector; to each assistant assessor, one dollar and fifty cents for every day actually employed in collecting lists and making calculations, the number of days necessary for that purpose being certified by the principal assessor and approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury; and three dollars for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax list as completed and delivered by him to the principal assessor; and the assessors respectively shall be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for books and stationary used in the execution of their duties.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That the allowances made as aforesaid to the assessors, shall be paid at the treasury to the principal assessors respectively; for which purpose, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, are hereby appropriated.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That in cases where no person can be found in any collection district, or assessment district, to serve either as collector, principal assessor, or assistant assessor, respectively, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint one of the deputy post masters in such districts to serve as collector or assessors, as the case may be; and it shall be the duty of such deputy postmaster to perform accordingly the duties of such officer.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That whenever a direct tax shall be assessed, or internal duties laid, separate accounts of each shall be kept at the treasury of the United States, of all monies received from the direct tax, and from internal duties, showing upon what articles or subjects of taxation those duties accrued; also, the amount of monies paid to collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, or other officers employed in the collection thereof; distinguishing the amount of monies received from each state, and from what tax or species of duties received; and distinguishing also the amount of monies paid to the officers in each state; which accounts it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, annually, in the month of December, to lay before Congress.

HENRY CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives

E. GERRY,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate

July 22, 1813.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY WAY OF NEW YORK.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

We yesterday stated that we feared Bonaparte would be but too successful in his attempts to procure an armistice. Sorry are we to say, that our opinion has proved correct. The armistice is concluded. Paris papers to the 11th instant, have been received, bringing the details of this fatal agreement. There is no doubt but that this arrangement will speedily lead to a continental peace on the basis of the *uti possidetis*; and as little that the peace will be one to which England cannot accede with the least regard to her honour, her interest, or even her safety. The Continental Power, and especially Austria, appear to abandon the great cause; whether from a terror, or from an inglorious and illumed desire of repose, is, perhaps, doubtful, but is equally fatal to their own security. Never has Austria had so encouraging an opportunity to come forward manfully in the field, and never has she so lamentably shrunk from the duties of her high character. The terms of the armistice, as they afford cause of exultation to all the friends and supporters of the Corsican Monster, so they leave us overwhelmed with the deepest regret.

We say we regret the armistice, not as bad in a military point of view, but with relation to its political consequences. We cannot but ask what, in this new state of things, is to become of the island of Guadaloupe? Are we to surrender it without the possibility of receiving any equivalent? For what have we paid a million of money? Was it to enable Sweden to re-occupy Pomerania? At a less expense, we might with ease and certainty have put our Sovereign in possession of Hanover; and the ministers of the Prince Regent might surely have thought it not beneath their care to render such a service to the family of their Sovereign.

The time is critical. A continental peace is probably on the eve of being established—

And we are left, or shall be left, alone. The last that dare to combat with the foe.

From the London Courier of June 18.

Mr Whitbread, who had given notice of a motion on the subject of peace, for the 29th inst. stated yesterday that he should waive it for the present on account of the intelligence that had been received of an armistice having been concluded, which he presumed had not taken place without Lord Cathcart and Gen. Stewart, who were officially resident with the allies on behalf of this country, having been consulted. It is most probable that Mr. Whitbread is right in his presumption. But there are some who absurdly suppose, that if any messenger should arrive from the continent, he must be dismissed, our government having no intention of assisting at any Congress to be held for the negotiation of peace.—As the Armistice we believe has been concluded with the knowledge of Lord Cathcart, and as the object of the Allies and of Austria is certainly that a Congress should be held for a general, not a partial continental peace, our government will scarcely refuse to send a British minister to represent the country at the Congress. It is probable that Lord Cathcart will proceed to Prague.

MADRID, June 18.

We hear from Burgos that on the 12th all the ministers of Joseph left that place; that on the 13th the castle was blown up; the explosion was heard 13 leagues; and the city was covered with the ruins, but fortunately none of the inhabitants were killed, the injury falling upon the authors. There were 3 French companies in the Fort, who all perished but 11 men. Many horses were killed. We hear that the enemy have evacuated Valencia and Murviedro, which places have been occupied by our troops; and that the allied troops from Alicante have taken Tarragona and Coll de Balaguer.

LISBON, June 26.

On the 16th Lord Wellington passed the Ebro at the bridge of Arenas. On the 17th his head-quarters were at Quincousés, and on the 18th at Berberana, 5 leagues from Vittoria; on the same day his vanguard before that place encountered the rear guard of the enemy, composed of 6000. The enemy left the field covered with dead, and 300 prisoners fell into our power. Another column of Wellington's army, on the same day, attacked a body of the enemy (who dispersed for the mountains) and took the military chest with six millions of reals. The French force which is commanded by Joseph Bonaparte in person, is calculated at 50,000 infantry and 7000 cavalry, and there are 13,000 commanded by Clausel in Navarre. Our force since the union of Mina, Longa, Mardizabel and others, is more than 100,000 in the north of Spain. It is said Suchet has arrived at Saragossa, retreating.

The head-quarters of Lord Wellington were on the 16th of June, 156 leagues from Lisbon, and about 30 from Bayonne in France. It takes six days for intelligence from him to reach Lisbon.

The latest official letter from Lord Wellington is dated at Villadiego, June 13. It states that his army passed the Carrion on the 7th (the enemy retiring to the left of the Pisuerga); that the British followed on the 8th, 9th and 10th of the month, and on the last day crossed that river; that from the rapidity of movements of the preceding days, on the 11th but little progress was made; that on the 12th a movement was made by the right of the army towards Burgos, to reconnoitre the enemy there; the enemy commanded by Gen. Reille took a position on the heights situate at the left of Hormoza; that he was immediately dislodged. The enemy next took a position on the left of Rivers Arlouzou Usbel, but withdrew most of his troops the night following, passing by Burgos, which they abandoned and destroyed as far as possible, and as the little would permit, the works of the castle that had been constructed and improved with so much expense; and the enemy continued his retreat for the Ebro in the road of Brevieska and Miranda. They were followed by the allied army.

THE WAR.

Copy of a letter from Major General Harrison, to the Secretary of War

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Seneca Town, Aug. 4, 1813.

SIR,—In my letter of the 1st inst. I did myself the honor to inform you that one of my scouting parties had just returned from the Lake shore, and had discovered the day before the enemy in force near the mouth of the Sandusky bay. The party had not passed Lower Sandusky two hours before the advance, consisting of Indians, appeared before the Fort and in half an hour after a large detachment of British troops, and in the course of the night they commenced

a cannonading against the Fort with 3 six pounders and two howitzers, the latter from gun-boats. The firing was partially answered by Major Croghan, having a six pounder, the only piece of artillery.

The fire of the enemy was continued at intervals, during the second instant, until about half after five, P. M. when finding that their cannon made little impression upon the works and having discovered my position here and apprehending an attack, an attempt was made to carry the place by storm. Their troops were formed in two columns, lieutenant-colonel Short headed the principal one composed of the light and battalion companies of the 41st regiment. This gallant officer conducted his men to the brink of the ditch, under the most galling and destructive fire from the garrison, and leaping into it was followed by a considerable part of his own and the light company; at this moment a masked port hole was suddenly opened, and a six pounder with an half load of powder and double charge of leaden slugs at the distance of 30 feet poured destruction upon them and killed or wounded nearly every man who had entered the ditch. In vain did the British officers exert themselves to lead on the balance of the column; it retired in disorder under a shower of shot from the Fort, and sought safety in the adjoining woods. The other column headed by the grenadiers had also retired, after having suffered from the muskets of our men to an adjacent ravine. In the course of the night, the enemy, with the aid of their Indians, drew off the greater part of the wounded and dead, and embarking them in boats descended the river with the utmost precipitation. In the course of the 2d inst. having heard the cannonading, I made several attempts to ascertain the force and situation of the enemy; our scouts were unable to get near the Fort, from the Indians which surrounded it.—Finding however, that the enemy had only light artillery, and being well convinced that it could make little impression upon the works, and that any attempt to storm it would be resisted with effect, I waited for the arrival of 250 mounted volunteers which on the evening before had left Upper Sandusky. But as soon as I was informed that the enemy were retreating, I set out with the dragoons to endeavour to overtake them, leaving Generals M'Arthur and Cass to follow with all the Infantry (about 700) that could be spared from the protection of the stores and sick at this place. I found it impossible to come up with them. Upon my arrival at Sandusky, I was informed by the prisoners that the enemy's forces consisted of 490 regular troops, and 500 of Dixon's Indians, commanded by general Proctor in person, and that Tecumseh with about 2000 warriors, was somewhere in the swamps, between this and Fort Meigs, expecting my advancing, or that of a convoy of provisions. As there was no prospect of doing anything in front, and being apprehensive that Tecumseh might destroy the stores and small detachments in my rear, I sent orders to general Cass who commanded the reserve, to fall back to this place, and to general M'Arthur with the front line to follow and support him. I remained at Sandusky until the parties that were sent out in every direction returned—not an enemy was to be seen.

I am sorry that I cannot transmit you Major Croghan's official report. He was to have sent it to me this morning but I have just heard that he was so much exhausted by thirty six hours of continued exertion as to be unable to make it. It will not be amongst the least of general Proctor's mortifications to find that he has been baffled by a youth who has just passed his twenty first year. He is, however, a hero worthy of his gallant uncle (general Geo. H. Clark).

Capt. Hunter, of the 17th regiment the second in command, conducted himself with great propriety; and never were a set of finer young fellows than the subalterns, viz. Lieuts. Johnson and Baylor of the 17th, Anthony of the 24th, Meeks of the 7th, and Ensigns Shipp & Duncan of the 17th.

The following account of the unworthy artifice and conduct of the enemy will excite your indignation.—Major Chambers was sent by Gen. Proctor, accompanied by Col. Elliott, to demand the surrender of the fort. They were met by Ensign Shipp.—The Major observed, that Gen. Proctor had a number of cannon, a large body of Regular Troops, and so many Indians, whom it was impossible to control; and if the fort was taken as it must be, the whole of the garrison would be massacred. Mr. Shipp answered, that it was the determina-

tion of Major Croghan, his officers and men, to defend the garrison, or be buried in it, and that they might do their best. Col. Elliott then addressed Mr. Shipp and said, you are a fine young man; I pity your situation; for God's sake surrender, and prevent the dreadful slaughter that must follow resistance. Shipp turned from him with indignation, and was immediately taken hold of by an Indian, who attempted to rest his sword from him. Elliott pretended to exert himself to release him, and expressed great anxiety to get him safe in the fort.

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the first note received from Major Croghan. It was written before day; and it has since been ascertained, that of the enemy there remained one Lieutenant Colonel, one Lieutenant and twenty five privates: the number of prisoners, one sergeant and twenty five privates; 14 of them badly wounded: every care has been taken of the latter, and the officers buried with the honors due to their rank and their bravery. All the dead that were not in the ditch, were taken off in the night by the Indians. It is impossible, from the circumstances of the attack, that they should have lost less than one hundred. Some of the prisoners think that it amounted to two hundred. A young gentleman a private in the Petersburg volunteers of the name of Brown, assisted by five or six of that company and of the Pittsburg Blues, who were accidentally in the fort, managed the six pounder which produced such destruction in the ranks of the enemy.

I have the honor to be, &c.
WILLIAM H. HARRISON.
N. B. Of our few wounded men there is but one that will not be well in less than six days.

From Gen. Harrison to the Secretary of War.
Head-Quarters, Seneca Town,
5th Aug.—5 o'clock, A. M.

I have the honor to enclose you Maj. Croghan's report of the attack upon his fort, which has this moment come to hand. Fortunately the mail has not closed.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Sir, your humble servant,
WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Lower Sandusky, Aug. 5, 1813.

DEAR SIR,
I have the honor to inform you that the combined force of the enemy, amounting to at least 500 Regulars and seven or eight hundred Indians under the immediate command of Gen. Proctor, made its appearance before this place, early on Sunday evening last, and so soon as the General had made such disposition of his troops as would cut off my retreat should I be disposed to make one, he sent Col. Elliott, accompanied by Maj. Chambers, with a flag, to demand the surrender of the fort, as he was anxious to spare the effusion of blood, which he should probably not have in his power to do should he be reduced to the necessity of taking the place by storm. My answer to the summons was, that I was determined to defend the place to the last extremity, and that no force, however large, should induce me to surrender it. So soon as the flag had returned, a brisk fire was opened upon us from the gun boats in the river and from a 5 1/2 inch howitzer on shore, which was kept up with little intermission throughout the night.

At an early hour the next morning, three sixes (which had been placed during the night within 250 yards of the pickets) began to play upon us but with little effect. About 4 o'clock P. M. discovering that the fire from all his guns was concentrated against the north western angle of the fort and become confident that his object was to make a breach, and attempt to storm the works at that point, I therefore ordered out as many men as could be employed for the purpose of strengthening that part, which was so effectually secured by means of bags of flour, sand, &c. that the picketting suffered little or no injury; notwithstanding which the enemy, about 500, having formed in close column advanced to assault our works at the expected point, at the same time making two feints on the front of Capt. Hunter's lines. The column which advanced against the north western angle, consisting of about 350 men, was so completely enveloped in smoke, as not to be discovered until it had approached within 18 or 20 paces of the lines, but the men being all at their posts and ready to receive it, commenced so heavy and galling a fire as to throw the column a little into confusion; being quickly rallied it advanced to the outer works and began to leap into the ditch. Just at that moment a fire of grape was opened

from our 6 pounder (which had been previously arranged so as to rake in that direction) which, together with the musketry, threw them into such confusion that they were compelled to retire precipitately to the woods.

During the assault which lasted about half an hour, an incessant fire was kept up by the enemy's artillery (which consisted of five sixes and a howitzer) but without effect; My whole loss during the siege, was one killed and seven wounded slightly. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners, must exceed one hundred and fifty; one Lieut. Colonel, a Lieutenant and fifty rank and file were found in and about the ditch, dead or wounded.—Those of the remainder who were not able to escape were taken off during the night by the Indians. Seventy stand of arms, and several brace of pistols have been collected near the works. About three in the morning the enemy sailed down the river, leaving behind them a boat, containing clothing and considerable military stores.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates under my command for their gallantry and good conduct during the siege.

Yours with respect,
G. CROGHAN,
Maj. 17th U. S. Inf. Com. I. S.
Maj. Gen. HARRISON,
Commanding N. W. Army.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. ship, Gen. Pike, at anchor off
Niagara, August 4, 1813.

SIR.—After leaving Sackett's Harbor I stretched over for the enemy's shore, and from thence stood up the Lake; the winds being light I did not arrive off this port until the evening of the 27th ult. On the 24th I fell in with the Lady of the Lake on her return to Sackett's Harbor, with prisoners from Fort George. I transferred the prisoners to the Raven and ordered her to Sackett's Harbor.—The Lady of the Lake I dispatched to Fort George for guides for the head of the Lake. Gen. Boyd having informed me that the enemy had a considerable deposit of provisions and stores at Burling Bay, I was determined to attempt their destruction. On the 25th I was joined by the Pert, and on the 27th by the Lady of the Lake, with guides and Capt. Crane's company of artillery, and Col. Scott, who had very handsomely volunteered for the service. After conversing with Col. Scott, upon the subject, it was thought advisable to take on board 250 infantry, which by the extraordinary exertions of that excellent officer were embarked before six o'clock the next morning, and the fleet immediately proceeded for the head of the Lake, but owing to light winds and calms we did not arrive to an anchorage before the evening of the 29th. We sent two parties on shore and surprised and took some of the inhabitants, from whom we learned that the enemy had received considerable reinforcements within a day or two, and that his force in regulars was from 6 to 800 men. We however landed the troops and marines and some sailors the next morning and reconnoitred the enemy's position, found him posted upon a peninsula of very high ground and strongly entrenched, and his camp defended by about eight pieces of cannon. In this situation it was thought not advisable to attack him with a force scarcely half his numbers, and without artillery; we were also deficient in boats, not having a sufficient number to cross the Bay with all the troops at the same time. The men were all re-embarked in the course of the afternoon, and in the evening we weighed and stood for York, arrived and anchored in that harbour at about 3 P. M. on the 31st, run the schooners into the upper harbour, landed the Marines and soldiers under the command of Col. Scott without opposition, found several hundred barrels of flour and provisions in the public store house, five pieces of cannon, eleven boats, and a quantity of shot, shells and other stores, all which were either destroyed or brought away. On the 1st inst. just after having received on board all that the vessels could take, I directed the barracks and the public store houses to be burnt; we then re-embarked the men, and proceeded for this place, where I arrived yesterday. Between 4 and 500 men left York for the head of the Lake two days before we arrived there. Some few prisoners were taken some of whom were paroled, the others have been landed at fort George.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.