

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM THE PENINSULA.

August 18, 1813.

The ship *Latona*, Gale, from Cadix has been captured on Montagu Point and sent into St. John's. Her letters and passengers have reached Portland.

By this arrival the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received from a commercial friend, a Cadiz Gazette Extraordinary of the 2d of July, which contains the result of a great victory obtained over the French army under the command of King Joseph, by the allied army under Wellington.

(Translated for the N. York Evening Post)
CADIZ, JULY 4.

The Gazette Extraordinary of the Regency of the 2d, contains two accounts from the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, to the Secretary of War. In the first, dated at Salvatorra, 22d, is stated a victory obtained on the preceding day over the grand army of the enemy, which he attacked and dislodged from all its posts, not without a considerable loss on his own part, obliging their enemy to retreat towards Pampluna, abandoning all his artillery except 2 pieces, and all his ammunition and baggage. His Excellency praises the Spanish troops, making honorable mention of Gens. Alava, O'Donojar and Wimpffen, Brigadiers Morillo (who is wounded) and Lawler, and of Col. Longa. In the second account, dated the 24th, at Irenzen, he informs that he was continuing to pursue the enemy, whose rear guard entered on that day in Pampluna, with the greatest damage that was possible, considering the bad weather and the extreme bad state of the roads, and taking from the enemy one of the two pieces which he remained in possession of; that Gen. Clauzel, who commands a part of the army of the North, and one division of the army of Portugal, approaching to Victoria on the 22d and being informed of the battle, retired towards Tudela del Ebro; that he (the Duke) had detached Gen. Giron with the army of Galicia in pursuit of the convoy which had left Victoria on the 20th, expecting that he would be able to come up with it before it arrived at Bayonne; and finally that he thought it probable that the enemy would continue his retreat to France. These accounts are accompanied by two statements, from the first of which it appears that the enemy lost in the action of the 21st 150 pieces of artillery, 415 ammunition chests and 14,294 cartridges; on the same day the allied army lost 4647 men in killed, wounded and missing, in the following proportions: 3119 English, 990 Portuguese, and 538 Spaniards, together with 195 horses.

Killed & Wounded.		
	Officers.	Soldiers.
English	189	3119
Portugues	59	990
Spaniards	15	538
	263	4647

Taken by us—151 brass pieces of artillery, 1,973,400 Cartridges, 40,668 lbs. of Powder, and 100 Waggon.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Two Gottenburg mails arrived at a late hour last night, and dispatches were received from Lord Cathcart & Sir C. Stewart. They detail some military events subsequent to the battle of Bautzen and Wurtzen, but of minor importance, and mention the armistice. These dispatches are dated on the 4th inst.

The above mails have brought a report that the Austrians have joined the Allies, but we place no confidence in it. Twenty times has the same report reached us from Gottenburg.

JUNE 22.

The advices from Heligoland, by the mail of yesterday, are to the 14th, and from Hamburg to the 12th. A private letter from Heligoland to the 13th—"All is quiet at Hamburg, except that all the colonial produce has been seized, not excepting such as had formally paid the continental duties. We have received accounts from Copenhagen of the 9th, which informs us, that the English, Russians and Swedes have made another attempt to negotiate through the medium of a flag of truce from the English Admiral's ship. They demanded of Denmark 25,000 men to be put under the command of the Crown Prince of Sweden, to act in the north; for which aid Sweden would relinquish her claim upon Norway, with the exception of the Bishopric of Drontheim, & some territory lying between Sweden and the Russian frontiers. The negotiators also offered to give up all

the islands taken from Denmark, with the exception of Heligoland. An answer to the above proposition was demanded by a flag of truce in 48 hours; and I am sorry to say, they have been decidedly refused by Denmark.

THE WAR.

Copy of a letter from the British Gen. Proctor, to Gen. Harrison.

Anherstburg, Aug. 7th, 1813.

SIR,—The bearer, Lieutenant Le Breton in the service of his Britannic Majesty, I send under a flag of truce, with surgical aid, of which you may not have a sufficiency, for the brave soldiers who were too severely wounded to come off, or who may have lost their way after the unsuccessful attack made on the 2d inst. on the Fort at Sandusky. Expecting every consideration from the brave soldier for a wounded enemy, I flatter myself that those prisoners in your possession, and who can be removed without injury, will be permitted to return here on my parole of honor, that they shall not serve until truly and regularly exchanged.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,
HENRY PROCTOR.
The Officer commanding the Fort at Sandusky.

GEN. HARRISON'S REPLY.

Head Quarters, 8th Military District of the U. States, August 10, 1813.

SIR,—Your letter addressed to the officer commanding at Lower Sandusky was forwarded from thence to me, and received this moment. Upon my arrival at Fort Sandusky on the morning of the 3d inst. I found that Major Croghan, conformably to those principles which are held sacred in the American army, had caused all the care to be taken of the wounded prisoners that his situation would permit. Having with me my hospital Surgeon, he was particularly charged to attend to them, and I am warranted in the belief that every aid that surgical skill could give was afforded. They have been liberally furnished too with every article necessary in their situation which our hospital stores could supply.

Having referred to my government for orders respecting the disposition of the prisoners, I cannot with propriety comply with your request for an immediate exchange.

But I assure you, sir, that as far as it depends upon me, the course of treatment which has been commenced towards them, whilst in my possession will be continued.

I have the honor to be, sir, your humble servant,
W. M. HENRY HARRISON.
Maj. Gen. Comm. 8th U. S. Military District.

Brig. Gen. Proctor, commanding the British forces at Anherstburg &c.

The above letters exhibit in a strong light the contrast between the dastardly and ferocious conduct of the British and their savage allies, and that of our citizens who have the honor to bear arms in support of their country's rights, where the fortune of war has declared in favor of the one or the other. Long may a contrast, so glorious to our cause continue to exist!

Extract of a letter from Lower Sandusky dated August 12th, 1813.

"The British Surgeon who came with a flag to take care of their wounded in our possession, acknowledges that they lost 91 killed and missing. He has not mentioned the number of wounded which were taken off, but says, several died before they got to the Lake.

Maj. Muir, one of the best officers of the British 41st regt. is supposed to be mortally wounded."

FROM FORT MEIGS.

It appears by letters received at Baltimore, that the Siege of Fort Meigs is raised, and that 6000 of the Ohio Militia had reached Head Quarters, at Seneca, (nine miles this side of Lower Sandusky) on the 7th or 8th instant.—Nothing else of interest.

FROM FORT GEORGE.

Letters have been received by the express mail, of as late date as the 15th inst. No active operations have recently taken place by land. The American and British squadrons had separated without any general engagement. Their forces are said to be very nearly equal, commodore Chauncey having unfortunately lost two of his smallest vessels in a severe squall of wind; and as report said, two others of the same description having been intercepted by the enemy.

From the Enemy of New London.

Accounts from N. London state that Sir Thomas Hardy has laid his ships in the offing, so as to bring too every thing that floats in passing in or out; and has declared that he will not permit even a fishing skiff to go into the race after fish. The *Ragoules* and *Orpheus* constitute the whole of the enemy's force at present off New London.

FROM THE CHESAPEAKE.

Four of the enemy's ships were seen at the mouth of Black River on Thursday morning, coming down the Bay. In the afternoon they came to anchor near the mouth of the Capes.—The whole including the *Plantagenet*, which was there before, consisting of three seventy fours and two frigates.—His land forces are still encamped on Kent Island.

SAVANNAH, August 17.

BATTLE IN EAST FLORIDA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Mary's, to a friend of his in this city, dated August 13, 1813.

"On Sunday last an engagement took place in East Florida, opposite, and in sight of this place, between the Patriots and Loyalists of that province. A party of about 60 men was raised at Amelia Island, who embarked in boats and proceeded in search of the Patriots, who were collected together some distance up the river, consisting of 70. A few minutes before the boats from Amelia got to Waterman's bluff, a party of the Patriots, about 30, arrived there, and on the approach of the boats, they were hailed, and ordered to surrender; a fire immediately commenced from the boats, and the Patriots briskly returned it; at that moment a reinforcement of nearly all their number arrived. The action lasted fifteen minutes; the boats drifted away, the tide and wind both being in their favor, the oarsmen having refused to row, fell in the bottom of the boats to screen themselves from the fire of the Patriots. On the side of the Patriots none were injured. The Loyalists lost six killed, and about 12 or 14 wounded—among the latter is Joseph Arredonda, who was shot through the shoulder.

"The Patriots are contiguous to Amelia, and are expected to attack that place soon. The people at Fernandina are much alarmed, and have removed their families, furniture, negroes and effects generally on board vessels, and other places of safety; and the men are preparing for defence. What will be the final result, remains yet to be known."

SOUTHERN BORDER WAR.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Knoxville, Tenn. Aug. 9

We are indebted to the politeness of D. H. McClung for the following copies of letters, received by the last Western Mail.

Fort St. Stephens, July 24th, 1813.

"SIR,—I enclose you copies of two letters received four days ago, one from Judge Toulmin, the other from Mingo Mushuelatubee, which will give you the best information I possess on the subject of the Creek War. We are in great alarm here; the frontier settlers are leaving their little farms, and are coming into our neighborhood. We are building a strong fort at Mount Republic. Brown, Davis and myself, are talking about picking in our houses, and some of our neighbors propose to assist us.

"A report reached here this morning, that Tate had returned, from Pensacola, and states that the party of Indians mentioned in Judge Toulmin's letter had applied to the governor for arms and ammunition, and produced the letter from Canada, but the Governor refused, saying the Spanish government was at peace with ours; Tate adds that the Creek Prophets were with them, and encouraged them not to despair, and ensure them success with the War Club, if they could not get ammunition. The citizens of Pensacola had sold the party some powder before Tate left there.

"In great haste the post rider is hurrying me, your friend,
GEO. S. GAINES."

"Chactaw Nation, July 15.

"Friend and Brother—On the 15th June I thought proper to call my friends and warriors together to judge of the improper proceedings of the Muscogees, and on that day, wrote my statements and sent four of my captains into their nation, but I am sorry to inform you, my warriors who returned four days since, could not deliver my letter owing to the disturbances among them, the Muscogees. My Captain which I can rely on informs me, that part of sixteen towns have rebelled and killed eight of the Chiefs who were friendly to the United States. They also inform me the Big Warrior and Captain Isaac are secreted together and protected by a few friends. Col. Hawkins, and Alexander Cornels, have left the nation, by the request of the Big Warrior, to solicit the assistance of the white people in quelling those that have rebelled. They are making every arrangement to attack the frontier of Big-They have also received letters from Canada, demanding of the *English Store*, in Pensacola, arms and ammunition, and my Captains inform me the party with their pack horses, must be in Pensacola about this time. I am also sorry to inform you that about 80 of

the Yanally town warriors have joined the party who the Muscogees have made chief of, and are at present at the Black Warrior's holding their dances to making all preparations to attack the frontiers. In two days I call my warriors, belonging to my district, to make them acquainted and obtain their opinions respecting the business.

"I assure you and the rest of my white brethren that you have my friendship, and should there be any depredations committed against the white people in my district, I certainly shall seek satisfaction.
his
(Signed) MUSHUELATUBA. X

"I do certify that the within and above statement are agreeable to the report made by the Indians now from the Creek nation.
(Signed) JOHN PICHLYN."

"The statement of the Indians says 2000 are in arms against the U. States.
George S. Gaines, Esq.
U. States Factor, St. Stephens.

To the same.

"DEAR SIR—The greatest consternation prevails in consequence of the destruction of James Cornell's house by seven or eight Indians, and the probable murder of his family—and if the conduct of the Spaniards should be equally infamous with that of the British, our dangers will be great. The Little Warrior who was put to death, had a letter, it is said, from the *British General in Canada to the Governor in Pensacola* to furnish the Indians with arms and ammunition. A great number have gone down (Munic thinks 300) to Pensacola for that purpose and will probably return this week, should they be supplied. They are to attack both our settlements—those on the Mississippi, Tennessee and Georgia. If their plan be really as extensive as it is stated to be, they can only harass the outside settlers, and might be repelled if vigorous and judicious efforts were made. Mr. Pierce and Mr. Tate are going down to-day to ascertain whether they have been supplied or not. All the breeds as well as Muniac (who had a very narrow escape) have come down to the cut off. The Tensaw people are partly down here and partly preparing for defence at home. The Big Warrior it is supposed has been taken.

"M'Intosh, Alexander Connells and Col. Hawkins, have all, it is said, fled to Georgia. I made one communication to Col. Bowers yesterday and am making another to-day. Indeed I did hope that the statement I made to him a fortnight ago would have induced him to send the Volunteers up to the Alabama—possibly false alarm heretofore may have rendered him sceptical.

I shall write this evening to General Claiborne hoping to hasten his approach. The 70 men that are come are invalids. I shall send a large mail up for Chickasaws on Friday. We fear that Rigdon may have been murdered. He took the mail through the Creek Nation.

I am, dear sir,
H. TOULMIN."
Fort Stoddert, July 19, 1813.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 11.

We have just been favored with the subjoined information, from which it will be seen the Indians are still carrying on against each other a destructive and murderous warfare. As both parties have now mustered nearly their whole strength, a decisive battle, if not already fought, may be expected to take place in a few days. The friendly Indians are at present most numerous; having been recently joined by those who were neutral; and it is their intention, we understand, to act offensively on Monday next, unless vanquished in the meantime by their opponents. Notwithstanding the superior numbers of the peace party the result of an engagement is extremely doubtful, the warring Indians being well supplied with arms and ammunition, while the others are greatly deficient in both. Should the Prophets and their adherents prevail, which is by no means improbable, an attack upon us will doubtless be made immediately. It is much to be regretted, therefore, that our preparations for defence move on with such a slow and lingering pace. Being in imminent danger of invasion, measures commensurate with the public safety should be adopted without delay. No one knows what a day or an hour may bring forth.

REPORT OF THE BIG WARRIOR TO COL. HAWKINS.

M'Intosh, 9 o'clock at night, Aug. 4.
"After our meeting this day, we received from Hardy Read's wife, who is a red woman from Kquewaulies, and straight from that town, the following information:—She saw two white men's scalps; they were brought there shortly before she left town. Peter M'Queen went to Pensacola to obtain ammunition; as he passed James Cornell's house he took his wife prisoner to Pensacola. At the same time there was a white man at Cornell's house—M'Queen and his party beat him almost to death; also a negro of Cornell's, and went on their journey to Pensacola. On their return they were met by James Cornell, David Tate and a small body

of white people, where the old Tensaw turns off to Pensacola; an engagement took place there were five Indians and one negro wounded. Of Mr. Cornell's company were two white men killed and several wounded. The battle lasted 3 hours. M'Queen's party kept the ground; his was 550 strong; supposed that Cornell and Tate are wounded. M'Queen got Tate's horse. They then to Kque waulies. H. Read's wife, M'Queen had a quantity of powder which he received at Pensacola from the Spaniards. It is our sincere wish for you to come on to 200 men & let the rest of the army follow us as fast as they can. This is the day appointed by the war party to make an attack on us here. We are all under arms and expect every moment to be attacked.
Troops we understand will be marched to the frontier as soon as possible; but when of operations being not yet finally determined on. The governor set out the day before yesterday to fix on a place of rendezvous and make other preparatory arrangements for the contemplated expedition against the Indians.

DEPREDACTIONS OF THE ENEMY.

The following is a letter from Mr. DELIESSERINE, an infirm old gentleman, whose property has been destroyed by the enemy, which will show that their savage character is not at all ameliorated in their progress to the South, and teach us what we have to expect from a lawless and abandoned foe.
Devees's Island, Aug. 17, 11 o'clock at night.

DEAR SIR,

This day, about 11 o'clock A.M. I discovered two brigs at my bar. I had just completed my sloop and was going to load, when I saw two boats put off and standing in—I immediately weighed anchor and ordered her in a remote creek, on the back of the Island. The enemy, on seeing her stand to the eastward, changed their course for Cape's Inlet, and two other boats put off and joined them. We immediately armed ourselves and repaired to the back of the Island when we discovered four boats, well manned with about 120 men. They went through Jowat's Sound, and captured a schooner belonging (as I am informed) to Mrs. Horry, which they burnt. They then sent three boats to my sloop, and burnt her, and came down the Inlet and landed at Mr. Morrison's plantation, where they committed every depredation on his buildings and stock that they possibly could.—They next came to my house and acted in the same manner. I had fixed myself about seventy yards from my house. I had it in my power to have killed some of them, but refrained from firing; if I had they certainly would have destroyed my buildings, as nearly the whole party was there—after which they got in their boats and went to the vessels then off. I estimate my loss at the lowest 2,500 dollars. Believe me, my friend, they did not leave me necessary to assist my family—what they could not take away they destroyed. My situation is truly distressing, after so many years toil and labour, with a large family to support, myself advanced and crippled, to be deprived of that which should have assisted me.

We landed from Cape's Island, that the enemy landed there on Tuesday afternoon and killed Ten Beesves, and carried off a number of Sheep and Goats, and a quantity of Poultry.
Times.

North-Carolina, Beaufort County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1813.

Sol. M. Joseph }
vs. } Orig. Attach't. Default.
James Gillespie, }
IT appearing to the Court, that James Gillespie is not an inhabitant of this State. Ordered, that public notice be given for three months in the Raleigh Register, that unless he be said James Gillespie appears and replies, and pleads to said suit, that judgment by default final will be entered up at the next term against him.
THO. SMAW, Clk.

North-Carolina, Beaufort County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1813.

Thomas Bowen }
vs. } Orig. Attach't. Default.
Henry N. Rogers }
IT appearing to the Court, that Henry N. Rogers is not an inhabitant of this State. Ordered, that public notice be given for three months in the Raleigh Register, that unless he be said Henry N. Rogers appears and replies, and pleads to said suit, that judgment by default final will be entered up at the next term against him.
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THO. SMAW, Clk.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1813.

Charles Stork by Atty }
vs. } Orig. Attach't. Default.
Henry Korn, alias Hen- }
ry Charles }
IT is ordered by this Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register, that the Defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in August next, to answer to the plea in said bill, reply, and then and there to put in bail, neglect, and then to issue, otherwise Judgment will be entered against him by default.
Copy, test ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clk.