

Washington City, Oct. 28.

with other heroes on Bunker's Hill, & to the honor of WASHINGTON, he considered these men too valuable sacrifices for internal enemies to spare with. Can we expect to carry on a war with success while enemies are thus surrounding us?—while the pulpit, the bar, and innumerable cabals are forming to destroy every exertion the government is making to maintain the rights of our citizens? If the blood of Allen on the Atlantic, and the blood of Pike on the Lakes; if the lives of Lawrence, Ludlow and others demand our affection and sympathy, let us either close the controversy, or take some adequate ground to maintain those principles for which these heroes have fallen victims.—Our cause is just, our resources are adequate, our heroism is invincible; and nothing is wanting, but a display of those energies which WASHINGTON exercised when he arraigned the captives before his tribunal. Dr. Church did not commit a crime half so flagrant as many who now openly parade our streets. Neither was the crime of *Madre* more flagitious, than some who furnish intelligence of every movement of our army and navy. WASHINGTON held this doctrine; that a correspondence with the enemy was traitorous—and Church suffered under this general principle. It is necessary that all those who show partialities in favor of the enemy should be watched; for while such conduct is practised, the enemy will vaunt in their insolence, and the blood of our citizens will be shed in vain. The President and the several departments are doing all in their power to accomplish the purposes of the war. Our officers of the navy and army are active and vigorous in their duties; but the misfortune is, we have on shore a junto who are equally as active to counteract the salutary effects of our heroism and patriotism.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

London, September 1.

No formal Treaty has been signed between Austria and the Allies, as stated in some of the papers—but the most cordial disposition exists in every quarter; and it is probable that a treaty may speedily be negotiated. The Austrian Declaration of War has been received.

September 2

On the 28th, the Minister of Police, Savary, issued the following bulletin—

"The Emperor was at Lowenburg on the 21st. He had completely beaten the Russians and Prussians. The Prince of Moskwa and General Lauriston had particularly distinguished themselves in this affair. The enemy's troops had suffered much, particularly the corps of Gen. Langeron, composed of 5 divisions. The operations of the campaign were developing themselves with great rapidity, and much to our advantage. It was expected that our troops would be at Berlin by the 23d.—His majesty was in the best health. The Prince of Eckmuhl had reached Schwerin."

"Paris, August 28th, 1813."

"P. S. The enemy's loss is estimated at 17 or 18,000 men, of whom the Prince of Moskwa alone made 2000 prisoners."

September 6.

An arrival from Deal took place at a late hour this morning, with the report of Bonaparte having proceeded to the Elbe, after having been engaged upon the Bohn—that he carried his whole force at once against that of the Crown Prince—that a desperate battle had been fought, which terminated in the defeat of his Royal Highness and the capture of Berlin by Bonaparte, on the 24th or 25th. Such is the account received from Deal, and it had the effect of producing a depression in the funds from the large quantity of stock sold.

Eugene Beauharnois having passed the Italian frontiers and Trieste, was at Aldeburg the 21st ult. near the Duchy of Carniola. We hear nothing of the Austrian movements in that quarter; but the Milan article, which states, that Eugene is marching upon Saxony by Laybach is absurd—it must be marching upon Carniola.

Boston, October 25.

From our Edinburgh correspondent, of the 11th September, we extract the following editorial remark, which as the chain of dates is broken, throws some light on the intelligence received.

"The plan of the allies seems to have been, to leave Bonaparte in

Bohemia, and attack with their grand army the centre of the enemy's at Dresden, while the Crown Prince engaged the left wing under Oudinot, which proceeded farther down the Elbe, to Wittenburg, with the intention of meeting Davoust at Berlin. The enemy it is clearly perceived, had spread their forces in various directions from Dresden, under confident belief, that Bonaparte, who had advanced with the right wing, would be able to keep the main force of the allies in his front, while he continued to receive reinforcements from the head quarters, whose place it would be seen were to be supplied by the army under Angereau, advancing from Franconia.

SWEDISH BULLETINS.

The Courier of September 1, furnishes the contents of three Swedish Bulletins, the last dated Aug. 18th.—The first states the desertion of one of Bonaparte's Generals, De Jomini, the Chief of Ney's Etat Major.—The second announces the declaration of war by Austria against France, and contains a proclamation of the Prince Royal, as Generalissimo, addressed to the combined army of the North of Germany. The third states an expected push on Berlin, and that His Royal Highness concentrated the combined army between that capital and Spandau.—Nearly 90,000 combatants had arrived in that position at the date of the Bulletin.

The Courier of September 2d, states the desertion of Gen. Jomini took place on the 15th August, and that he communicated important information relative to the disposition and movements of the French forces.

New-York, October 28.

"The Erie Capt. Robertson, has arrived at Boston from France and England—She left the latter place on the 21th Sept. The following is a summary of her news:

"The French & Allies have had successive battles since the 25th August; all of which terminated in favor of the latter. Rejoicings had taken place at Berlin in consequence of them.

"The French by these accounts have been terribly cut up; General Moreau was killed in the great battle at Dresden, while in conversation with the Emperor Alexander. A ball passed through both his thighs; he died a few days after. Captain R. states, that Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard had sailed from St. Petersburg for the U. S. They had no political communication with the Emperor, or with any person whatever: so says Capt. R."

We have seen another letter from N. Y. which states as the verbal report of the passengers from Boston, that the Allies were beaten; the French say they have lost 10,000, the Allies 50,000; and the French Head-Quarters were still at Dresden.—Mrs. Barlow has returned to the U. S. in the Eric.

BOARDING.

THE Subscriber has Rooms and Ways and means to accommodate a few Boarders on the most reasonable terms the ensuing Session of the Legislature. He hopes that application will be made to him. He can take sixteen or eighteen.

STERLING YANCEY.

Raleigh, Oct. 27.

BOARDING.

MRS. CASSO, at her well known and established Stand, near the State House, Raleigh, is prepared to accommodate with Boarding and Lodging, during the ensuing Session, a number of the Members of the General Assembly. No pains will be spared to have, at her table, every article which the country and the season can afford; and in all respects, she hopes to merit the attention she has on former occasions experienced. The Stables are extensive, and will be well provided with grain, &c. and a very faithful and experienced hostler is employed.

Oct. 28.

THE PUBLIC.

WILL now be well accommodated at Erwinville Ferry, Broad River, on the Road that leads from Lincolnton to Spartanburg, as I have just launched a new Flat and opened a House of Entertainment.

HUGH QUIN.

Erwinville, Rutherford County, N. C., Oct. 8, 1813.

SOUTHEY BOND

HAS just received from Richmond and Petersburg, a fresh supply of Goods, which he will sell, at a very low advance, for Cash only. Among them are a large Assortment of Shoes—Fine & coarse Cloths—Cassimeres—Flannels—Calicoes—Cotton Shirtings—Fine Hats—Macco Hairs—Silks and Silk Hose—Gloves—Silk Shawls—Dimity—Cotton Cards—Paper & Ink—powder—Paseboard—Wine—Ribbons—Glass and Stone Ware—Powder & Shot—Copperas—Glass & Putty—Medicines—Logwood—Hatters Trimmings, &c.

4:34 Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1813.

THE WAR.

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

U. S. ship Gen. Pike, Sackett's Harbor, 8th October, 1813.

SIR—As soon as the last of the flotilla with the troops cleared the Niagara, I proceeded in quest of the enemy. On the 2d inst. at 10 A. M. discovered him steering a course for Niagara with studding sails and all sails set, wind from the south and westward; we made all sail in chase, but as soon as we shot out from the land, so that he could fairly make us out, he took in studding sails and hauled upon a wind to the westward and made all sail from us; the wind being light all day, we made but little progress against the current, and at sundown the enemy was off the 20 Mile Creek, and had evidently gained considerably from us.

During the night, the wind continued so light, that we altered our position but very little, and at daylight on the 3d, saw the enemy at anchor close in with the land between 12 and 20 mile creek; as soon as they saw us, he weighed and made all sail to the westward; wind from south to south-west and squally. I made all sail in chase and continued the chase the whole day, it blowing very heavy in squalls—at sundown, we could barely make him out from the mast head, when he appeared nearly up to the head of the lake; it continued squally with rain, and the night very dark; at daylight on the 4th hazy; could see nothing of the enemy—continued working up for the head of the Lake; towards meridian, it became calm. I ordered the Lady of the Lake to sweep up to Burlington Bay and ascertain whether the fleet was there—at half past 9, P. M. she returned with information that the fleet was not there—saw but two gun boats. It struck me at once, that he had availed himself of the darkness of the preceding night, and had either run for Kingston or down the Lake, for the purpose of intercepting the flotilla with the army. I, therefore, made all sail, and shaped my course for the Ducks, with a view of intercepting him or his prizes, if he should have made any.—The wind increased to a strong gale from the northward and westward, and continued during the whole day, on the 5th; we, therefore, made a great run, for at 1, P. M. we passed Long Point; at 3, discovered 7 sail near the False Ducks; presuming them to be the fleet, made sail in chase; at 4, made them out to be sloops and schooners. I made the signal for the Sylph and the Lady of the Lake to cast off their tow and chase N. E.—Soon after, perceiving the enemy separating on different tracks, I cast off the Gov. Tompkins from this ship, gave the squadron in charge of Capt. Crane, and made all sail in chase—at 5, the enemy finding us to gain fast upon him, and one of his gun vessels sailing much worse than the rest, he took the people out and set her on fire.

At sun down, when opposite the Real Ducks, the Hamilton, (late Growler), Confidence, (late Julia), and Mary Ann struck to us. The Sylph soon after brought down the Drummond, cutter-rigged. The Lady Gore run into the Ducks, but the Sylph (which was left to watch her) took possession of her early the next morning. The Enterprise, a small schooner is the only one that escaped and she owed her safety to the darkness of the night.

Finding much difficulty in shifting the prisoners, owing to the smallness of our boats and heavy sea, I determined to take the prizes in tow, and run for this place and land the prisoners and troops that I had on board. We arrived here at daylight. On the 6th, the Lady of the Lake having towed one of the prizes in, I dispatched her immediately to cruise between the Real and false Ducks. She returned the same afternoon, having discovered the enemy's squadron going into Kingston.

I have repaired the principal damages sustained by this ship in the action on the 22d ult. and have put a new foremast into the Governor Tompkins. We are now ready and waiting the movements of the army, which it is contemplated will leave here on the 10th.

The vessels captured on the 5th are gun vessels, mounting from one to three guns each, with troops from the head of the Lake, (but last from York) bound to Kingston. We learnt from the prisoners, that the enemy was very much cut up in their hulls and spars, and a great many men killed and wounded, particularly on board of the Wolfe, and Royal George. I inclose herewith a list of the prisoners taken on the 5th.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, sir your most obedient servant.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

From Sackett's Harbor on Lake Ontario, the scene of present interest and of perhaps too high raised expectation among the People generally, we learn that Gen. Wilkinson's Army embarked in boats on Tuesday the 12th—probably for Kingston. A wide water separates them from the enemy, of no easy transition in boats, subject to frequent head winds, which sometimes obstruct the navigation for weeks.

From private letters received in this City from the North, we learn that Gen. Wilkinson has been very ill at Fort George. He moved with the troops from that place to Sackett's Harbor, &c. at the last dates from the latter place, was still indisposed, but not so much so as to prevent his commanding the contemplated expedition—which has been much delayed by circumstances that no human ingenuity could control. If Com. Chauncey could have succeeded in destroying the British fleet, as was expected, our work would have been easy. No fault is attributable to him—he has done all that could be done, as his antagonist had the heels of him, and always availed himself of the advantage his superior sailing afforded him. We must soon expect something interesting from that quarter.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier Gen. M'Clure to his Excellency Gov. Tompkins, dated

Fort George half past 5 o'clock P. M. 6th October, 1813.

Since writing the above, we have commenced offensive operations against the enemy. About 500 militia volunteers and about 150 Indians commanded by Colonel Chapin, attacked the picket guard of the enemy about a mile and a half from Fort George, and drove them in upon the main body, when the enemy opened a fire from several field pieces. Our men retired in good order into the fort, with the loss of 1 man killed and two or three wounded. The enemy's loss was seven killed, many wounded and four prisoners. In a short time the enemy appeared in considerable force within 500 yards of the fort, at the edge of the woods.—Chapin again sallied out with about 300 men and some Indians, commenced a brisk fire on the whole of the enemy's line and drove them half a mile; but perceiving by the movements of the enemy that they would outflank us, I ordered 200 men to reinforce him, & in two detachments to attack the enemy's flank.—We succeeded in driving the enemy into the woods, when night coming on put an end to the conflict. Our loss was trifling. I have not ascertained that of the enemy.—Colonel Chapin is a brave man. Every officer and soldier did his duty."

FROM THE ARMIES.

From the Albany Argus, of Oct. 15.

Our news from the Northern Army and the Niagara frontier, is to the 7th and from Sackett's Harbor to the 9th inst.

The Northern army continued at Chetaguay and Malone—their ultimate destination still a secret.

We understand the troops at Sackett's Harbor were embarked on Saturday afternoon. The force from Fort George had passed the mouth of the harbor, and were at Gravelly Point, nearly opposite Kingston.

Gen. M'Clure's letter states, that the British fleet was at the head of the Lake, and that Fort George had been summoned to surrender.

Burlington, Vt. Oct. 29.

Accounts from General Hampton's army, at the Four Corners, Chattaugaue are down to Wednesday the 20th inst. they were then on the eve of a march, having drawn 6 day's provisions. The object of their expedition unknown."

CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 19.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Upper Canada, Twelve Mile Creek, Head Quarters, Oct. 10.

"Here we are, undisputed possessors of the Upper Province from Malden to Burlington Heights. On Friday and Saturday last, the brave volunteers of Gen. M'Clure's brigade crossed over, and this morning we took up our line of march in pursuit of Gen. Vincent and his army. On parading the troops to march, general orders were issued.—About a thousand men, choice spirits, then marched to meet the enemy. But lo! on arriving at his encampment, the Cross Roads, we found he had precipitately quitted it & marched to Burlington Heights, where he is entrenching in a fortified camp. We pursued with all the speed and vigor consistent with prudence, and arrived here early this afternoon. Here we have been detained in collecting the baggage and public stores which Vincent in his hurry left behind—At least 250 barrels of flour, 70 Glengary hats, quantities of bread, pork, &c. are ours. Our next steps I am not at liberty to communicate; but rely upon it we shall not be idle.

"From the accounts of deserters who come in daily, and from the inhabitants we learn that Proctor's army is entirely defeated, that none but the General and his aid escaped. Further accounts state that Gen. Harrison is at Grand river. If this should be correct, Gen. M'Clure's movement will have been most fortunate, for then Vincent will be between him and Harrison. God grant we may have a fair chance to try the spirit of militia upon regular British soldiers. Vincent had a force of from 1500 to 2000; we have 1000 militia and 5 or 600 Indians, we are under the command of our friend Gen. Porter. The most remarkable order has as yet been preserved, and the inhabitants of Canada hail us as friends and deliverers."

Extract of another letter to the editor, dated Head Quarters, Queenstown Heights, Oct. 13.

"We are now on Queenstown Heights, on the anniversary of Van Renssaler's battle. By a wonderful coincidence, on the very day that our gallant militia, on the very day taken the heights, and were afterwards bravely surrendered, a small militia force took possession of the ground without opposition. On the 11th I wrote you from 12 mile creek, the next day we took a circuit through the country. We found that the enemy had retreated to their entrenchments at Burlington last accounts informed us that Harrison was nearer the enemy than we were. We there, a circuit through the country to collect public property and awe the inhabitants. We have obtained immense quantities of provisions of all kinds. The Indians with us have behaved as well as could be expected. But our only have let them loose upon us, that the enemy Indians have behaved better to the people ledged by all we have seen. This is acknowledged by all we have seen. I am now on morrow be evacuated by Colonel Scott, which Gen. M'Clure will take possession. Volunteers may yet be wanted on an expedition against the British Indians on the Grand River, which our General, it is said, thinks of undertaking. But if Harrison is there, he will have done the work for us, and the Indian crops and subsistence will be destroyed him or us."

Copy of a letter from Brigadier General Parker to the Secretary at War, dated Burlington, Oct. 19.

SIR—I have the honor to enclose you a communication from Colonel Isaac Clarke, dated the 15th instant. The expedition appears to have been well concerted and happily executed, for which the Col. deserves great credit. On our part none were killed, and only two wounded, neither of them dangerously.

I have the honor to be, &c. THOMAS PARKER, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

The Hon. John Armstrong, Sec'y of War.

Extract of a letter from Col. Clark to Brig. Gen. Parker, dated

Camp Skrzy Landing, October 15, 1813.

It is with great pleasure I can inform you of a successful attack upon the enemy at Massesquoqui bay, on the morning of the 12th instant. (After detailing his approach to the enemy which evinces an excellent knowledge of the country, the Colonel states:—) At this time I had only the rifle-men with me, the artillery moving slow and the militia protecting their rear. We proceeded to the village (Massesquoqui) and arrived within fifteen rods of the enemy before we were discovered. We found them drawn up under Major Powell in a manner that would have annoyed us much had we attacked them by water, but wholly unprepared to defend themselves on the land side; they commenced a fire on the left flank, but in ten minutes after the first attack they laid down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

Understanding that a force of 200 men under Col. Look was marching to attack us, I dispatched Capt. Finch with his company, to reconnoitre them and ascertain their course. He proceeded with such promptness and ability as to surprise and capture the advanced guard, consisting of cavalry, excepting one man who escaped and giving the information, the enemy retreated.

The prisoners were then put on board our boats and sent to Burlington.

Our whole force engaged was one hundred and two—the number of prisoners taken is one hundred and one, their killed nine and wounded fourteen.

I am, Sir, With great respect Your obedient servant.

ISAAC CLARKE. Brig. Gen. Parker, commanding at Burlington Vt.

Buffalo, October 19

Extract of a letter to the Editor dated Fort George October 17.

"On the 11th inst. we marched out with a force of eleven hundred, inclusive of Indians, to see what had become of the gallant Vincent. But we found he had abandoned precipitately, burning all the public property he could reach. From the best information, there can be no doubt but that the appearance of the militia, who were supposed by the enemy to amount to 5000 men, and the employment of the Indians, struck terror to their souls and caused their retreat. We marched to the Twelve Mile Creek, and were pursuing the rear guard of the enemy, who were about two hundred strong at the Forty with baggage and sick. But the movements of Col. Scott, who gave us notice that he was about to quit this fort, compelled Gen. M'Clure very reluctantly to give up the pursuit. We took a circuit through the country to Chippewa, and thence to this place. We have collected immense quantities of public stores—perhaps 1000 barrels of flour, 3 or 400 stand of arms, 500 hides of tallow, bread, hats, &c. The conduct of the Indians ought to silence the British pretext of not being able to restrain them. The address of Gen. M'Clure is a sufficient comment on their conduct. We have a party now out. Col. Chapin, is now out. We look for news from them every moment. The 23d infantry and all the light artillery, have left Fort George and taken up their line of march for the eastward on Thursday last, Col. W. Scott accompanied them; but we do not learn that Gen. M. Porter has left Fort Niagara.

We learn that Col. Grieve, with the 7th regt. of state artillery, is on his march for the frontier.

Extract of a letter, dated Chillicothe Oct. 22

"We are told by persons who have been in the engagement when Brigadier General Tecumseh is certainly killed, and a Major of the Kentucky Militia, and a Major of the Kentucky Militia who staid in this town last night had a Rifle with him which he said was Tecumseh's."