

saved General Hull and an American army of 6000 men!!!

"But, to be serious—five times, within my knowledge, has the American garrison, at Michillimackinac, been obliged to apply to the British commandant, to borrow provisions; while a Democratic member of Congress was the contractor, on the part of the Government, to furnish supplies for our troops. "This is a sober truth—which none can deny. I should blush to tell it, so publicly, had not the patriotic Doctor Newton first blabbed it out—to the shame of our country, and to the disgrace of its government."

Extract of a letter from Gov. HARRISON to Gov. SALBY.

"H. Q. Piqua, Sept. 5.

"The British and Indians have laid siege to Fort Wayne, perhaps taken it. [It seems by this extract, that the terrifying accounts which have deluged the papers of the capture some time since of this fort, and the HORRID MASSACRE of the garrison, are to be added to the long list of lies which have already been manufactured for carrying on the war.] It is their object to push on to Fort Harrison and Vincennes. You will, my dear sir, leave nothing undone to succor these places. I have already detached Col. Allen, with 300 Kentucky militia towards Fort Wayne; and he is to be joined by 700 mounted men from this; but I have been unable to move the rest of the army for the want of two essential articles; [Powder and Ball!] a small supply will be up to day, and the troops will be ready to march in two days. Good God! what an opportunity I may lose of avenging my country, and saving the frontiers, for the want of a few trifling articles. However we are amply supplied with bayonet, and our spirits are raised to the highest pitch!"

WAR OPERATIONS.

New-York, October 3.

We learn by a passenger in the steam boat from Albany, that a number of troops were to march to the westward this day, from the head quarters at Greenbush. Account had been received at Plattsburg, that the Indians near the lines have begun to be troublesome, & have carried off several of the American inhabitants in the neighborhood of Chatougee. A detachment of the militia had been sent from Plattsburg for the defence of that frontier.

From Cook's Journal, October 3.

Major Vander Cook and Dr. Stewart arrived at General Dearborn's head quarters last evening with despatches from General Bloomfield.—We learn from Dr. Stewart that about 4 o'clock on Friday morning last, 16 Indians attempted to carry off the picket guard at Champlain village.—The guard fired and wounded one of them.—On Saturday, Sunday and Monday several Indians were seen skulking about the lines. On Monday an express arrived at General Bloomfield's head quarters from the committee of safety of Franklin county, informing that Colonel M'Pherson had arrived at Cornwall, six miles from St. Rigos, with the Scotch Royals—the Glengarry Sharp Shooters—a regiment of militia and three hundred Indians.

General Bloomfield immediately ordered Colonel Vosburg with his regiment of detached militia, the Troy Fusileers and Troy Invincibles, to reinforce Major Young, who commands a part of the 8th regiment at Chatauga, Molun and French Mills, and Colonel Green to march with his regiment to Chazy and Champlain, to reinforce Major Sackrider, who commands a part of the 7th and 8th regiments, at those parts. General Bloomfield has at Plattsburg the 6th, 9th, 11th and 15th regiments of infantry, part of a regiment of United States artillery—part of Colonel Thorne's regiment of detached artillery—a detachment of horse and a detachment of riflemen. On the Vermont side, there are at Swanton, 200, at Burlington 200, and several other detachments were passing their way to Burlington. Colonel Clark, of

the 11th United States regiment, was at Burlington yesterday, on his way to Albany, escorting two Indian chiefs, and an interpreter to General Dearborn's head quarters.

BURLINGTON, Oct. 1.

On Wednesday 23d instant, four companies arrived at Plattsburgh from the Southward. The "Troy Fusileers," under the command of Captain Lyon; the "Troy Invincibles," under the command of Captain Highie; a company of riflemen from Watervliet, and a company of Light Infantry from Columbia county. We understand they left Troy on Saturday 19th in the afternoon, distant one hundred and sixty five miles from that place. The Regiment of the detached Militia from Rensselaer and Columbia Counties, under the command of Colonel Vosburgh, arrived there on Thursday 22d instant.

COMMUNICATION.

It is stated in an extract of a letter from Burlington, to the printers of the Albany Gazette, dated September 13, 1812, that "the whole of the military force at Plattsburgh is about 1500 men."

In the above extract the writer states that the whole of the military force at this place amounted to only 1500 men the 13th September. It is utterly false, and Webster and Skinner, the publishers of the Gazette, knew it. They both knew that the 6th and 15th regiments, with the light artillery that left Greenbush with them then, amounted to more than that number. The number of troops including militia amounted to 2500 the 13th September.

By an Officer of the army we learn that Lieutenant Colonel Miller has been exchanged for Captain Dacres, of the Guerriere and has been attached to Colonel Simond's regiment.

The southern papers state it is in contemplation to change some of the measures of Government. They suggest, Mr. Jefferson has been consulted to take the office of Secretary of State, and Mr. Monroe to be Secretary at War. If this should be the case, we anticipate the rebellious house of Massachusetts will be in an uproar; their local prejudices are such, we should not be disappointed, should they, instead of preferring the best men in our country to manage our affairs in this critical time, desire some of no experience, whom locality had rendered a favorite. The loss of a dozen armies, like Hulls, would not preponderate in favor of a man of experience against their prejudice.

BOSTON, October 3.

Another War with Algiers.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated August 5, 1812.

"THE Algerines have declared War against us, and Consul LEAR has arrived in the bay with his family. He reports, that the Algerine fleet is numerous and that they sailed the day before him on a cruise. They no doubt will be soon down and through the Gut, to cruise off Cape St. Vincents and Lisbon, in which case it will be a sorry thing for many of our countrymen."

Mr. Barret, supercargo of the ship *Mark and Abigail*, has arrived from Algieras, and states that he saw Mr. Lear, the Consul of the United States in the bay of Gibraltar; who informed him, that the *Dey of Algiers* had declared War against the United States:—that he would not receive the stores (tribute) which had been sent out from America, but had ordered Mr. Lear and his family to embark immediately in the store ship.—Mr. Barret has despatches from Mr. Lear for government.

It had been previously stated that the little Dey had been offended with the United States for the delay of his tribute; and that he had demanded of Mr. Lear a heavy sum of money as an atonement for an American armed schooner having fired into an Algerine vessel. Mr. Lear had feared hostilities would ensue. It is added that the storeship in which the tribute had been sent, after sailing, had been obliged to return to the United States, which had delayed its arrival in Algiers. It appears however that it did eventually arrive; but that this Dey would not receive it. According to a Treaty of Peace and Amity, the United States agreed to pay to Algiers annually the value of twelve thousand Algerine sequins in maritime stores.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.

British Squadron.—The Squadron under Admiral Warren must have arrived at Halifax ere this. On Tuesday last week it was spoken in latitude 43 lon, 58—[Halifax is in lat. 44, 45, lon. 63.] It consisted of two sail of the line only; and had parted with a brig of war the night before in a squall, which carried away the mizen top-mast of the flag ship. It is said several large ships with troops were to follow the Squadron.

Newbury Port, October 6.—We have conversed with a person who left Halifax last Wednesday week; he observes that a vessel arrived there which had spoken Ad. Warren's Squadron 3 days before—they momentarily expected their arrival. The Commerce, of Marblehead, was the last prize carried in—a ship had arrived which had been captured by the Yankee and re-captured.

BERLIN & MILAN DECREES.

A Paris paper of a late date declares, that although England has revoked her Orders in Council; yet, since she has not acknowledged the principles of blockade and the maritime rights of neutrals, as designated by Napoleon, the Berlin and Milan Decrees are, and still be, considered in full force and operation, until England shall acknowledge the above principles.

After the above calculations, has Mr. Madison been duped, or has he been a voluntary partizan in inquiry?

A letter from New-York, of a late date says, "the member of the Cabinet who is now in this State declares that it matters not what may be the propositions of peace which Admiral Warren may bring out—the war will be continued until Canada is conquered! This you may also be assured that while the French Minister remains in the United States, the present administration will not make peace."

Since our last, (says the Albany Register,) a considerable number of seamen, and a body of about one hundred and thirty fine looking marines, completely armed and equipped, have passed through this city for the lakes. Heavy ordnance, 24 and 32 pounders, with their tackle furniture, &c. are constantly going on. Several thousand troops, besides volunteers and militia, are now on the frontiers, and are tolerably well supplied with clothing, &c. About 1000 troops remain at Greenbush.

BRITISH PRIZE LIST.

The frigate *Southampton* has captured a Philadelphia brig from River Plate, for Havana, and sent her to Nassau:—Also, a Boston schooner from Cork, for Havana, said to be the *Harmony*.

The British frigate *Jafon*, was spoken September 12, lat. 45, long. 50; informed they had captured 8 prizes.

A Philadelphia ship, 7 days from Philadelphia for Lisbon, with 3500 barrels flour, has been captured and sent to Halifax; also, a brig of and for Portland, from Richmond, with 800 barrels flour.

Ship *Melantha*, from South America, for Baltimore, with 45,000 dollars in specie, and cargo worth 200,000 dollars, has been captured by the Spartan frigate and sent to Halifax.

The *Adeline*, of Bath, was taken from the Constitution's prize crew, several weeks since, and carried into N. Scotia.

Sloop *Sophia*, from Little-river,

for New-Bedford, with lumber, has been sent into St. Johns, by the *Plumper*, which vessel was repairing at St. Johns 19th ult.

MICHIGAN, &c.

Col. PROCTER, Governor *pro tem.* of the Territory of Michigan, has published regulations of the temporary Government of that district, agreeably to the cession by capitulation on the 16th of August last, by which the civil officers of the United States remaining in the country, are continued in their offices. The civil Governor is to appoint all officers to fill vacancies. Courts of justice are to be held as usual. The duties, customs and revenues accruing according to the laws of the United States, are to be paid quarterly. Augustus B. Woodward, Esq. (Chief Justice of the Territory under the United States) is appointed Secretary. All the officers in the Indian department, register, receiver of the land office, and post-master, are superceded. The order is dated at Detroit, August 21, 1812, and signed Edward Procter, Colonel.

Defeat of the French in Russia.

LONDON, August 21.

We can now account for the delay of the transmission of French Bulletins to this country. The last received was dated on the 25th of last month. The French have had no favourable intelligence to announce: Since the date of the last Bulletin, they have been worsted in every encounter with the Russians.

On the 25th ultimo, they attacked Bragation's van guard, but were repulsed with the loss of 8000 men:

On the same day they attacked the main Russian Army, but were defeated with the loss of 6000 men:

On the 30th and 31st, Oudinot attacked the Russians, but was beaten with great slaughter, having 5000 killed and wounded, 3000 taken prisoners, besides baggage & ammunition. This is a most favorable outset.

An article from Konigsberg talks of some success gained by the Russians at Eliau near Mittau, on the 21st ult. How great it must have been, we may infer from the total silence of the French Bulletins respecting it.

There had been a mutiny among the seamen on board the French fleet at Toulon, which was attributed to the Italian sailors. It seems they intended to carry off some of the ships. One ship of the line was lost in consequence of the disturbance, and 4 or 500 seamen escaped to the English. Since then the ships at Toulon have been dismantled.

FALMOUTH, August 18.

Mr. Foster, late British Envoy to America, Col. Barclay, Consul General, &c. arrived this day in the Atlanta from America.

The 2d battalion of the 89th, ordered for Lisbon, are now ordered to embark for America.

MONTREAL, Oct. 17.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, by Post this day.

"A passenger from a Greenock vessel reports, that 14 days ago the *Electra* sloop of war boarded them, and told the Master, that the President, Commodore Rodgers, was taken by a 40 gun frigate, and sent to Halifax."

ANY persons willing to Contract for HAY, OATS and STRAW, are requested to send in their Proposals to the subscriber on or before the 10th inst.—Room is yet left open for proposals for Fire Wood.

WILL. ROSS,

D. A. C. G.

Kingston, 6th November, 1812.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be paid by the subscribers to any person who will make known to them the person or persons who stole a piece of Blue Broad Cloth out of their shop on Tuesday the 27th instant.

M'Cuniffe & Prendergast.

Kingston, 29th October, 1812.