

The cartel ship *Perseverance* has arrived at Providence from Barbadoes, with 368 American prisoners.

"Many of these prisoners, (says the *Providence Phoenix*) we learn, had been impressed, and some of them had been detained during eight long years; on being received on board the prison ships, after having refused to do duty in his majesty's floating hells, their bodies were found to be scarred with wounds, and their backs lacerated by the stripes inflicted upon them for their *obstinacy* in refusing to fight against their native country!"

It is worthy of note that the secret business that lately occupied Congress [respecting an embargo] was first publicly known and positively stated beyond the *Hudson*.

"We have seen a letter from a gentleman who assisted in driving the British from Black Rock, (says the *Albany Argus*) that mentions some incidents worth recording. Part of the militia ran away, but those who staid fought bravely; they emerged from a wood 70 yards from an enemy double their number, formed and drove him to his boats. The Indians conducted themselves with bravery and humanity; and did not commit a single act of cruelty upon the defenceless wounded or prisoners—a demonstration that they can be restrained. So strong were capt. Saunders' apprehensions that they would be permitted to inflict merited retaliation for the Anglo-savage cruelties committed on American prisoners, that the first words he uttered on recovering his senses, of which he had been deprived by his wounds, were "for God's sake protect me from the Indians!" Maj. King, who has been a participator in almost every action on that frontier, waded through a swamp for miles to have a share in this, and arrived just in time to assist in the attack on the enemy."

A person would have supposed, from the usual massacre of our people by the savages, in the presence of the British officers, that they had lost all feeling in respect to such things—and we are happy to observe that one of them had a little *sensibility* on the subject of being scalped alive.—What right had that man to claim a protection from the Indians? We rejoice that he was protected. Let the scalping knife, used in civilized warfare, be the companion of the sceptre of the "Defender of the Faith," or be hung up in the legislative hall of the "innocent Canadians," alongside the *mace*, where it rightfully belongs.

It is stated that three of ensign *Eldridge's* party, taken a short time since in the vicinity of Fort *George*, by the allied forces, were burnt!

Extract of a letter from an American prisoner in England, dated on board his majesty's prison ship *Sampson*, Chatham, June 8, 1813.—"I have been now six weeks a prisoner, during which time I have been on board eleven of their floating hells. In this ship, besides Americans, are 500 Frenchmen, some of whom have been prisoners ten years. Lice, hunger and nakedness are no strangers here. There are 1200 Americans, and 5000 French prisoners in this harbor. Of the Americans about 700 have been heretofore impressed, and have been sent here from on board English men of war. Would to God I were at home again, for this is a most miserable place, and a most distressed country. We can't get potatoes under 11 pence currency the gallon."

A letter from Halifax, dated June 18, says "thirteen hundred barrels of flour arrived this day from the United States, and large quantities are coming in daily. There has been sent from this port to Quebec, last fall and this spring, upwards of 20,000 barrels; and now they are sending all they can to

Quebec, and other places in *Canada*, besides pork, beef, peas, beans, and in fact, every kind of produce raised in the U. States. Some of the highest of the officers have been heard to say, that if the American government had prevented their obtaining supplies from their friends in *Boston* and other places, the British provinces long before this time would have been in a state of starvation, and that they would have been compelled to surrender at discretion, or sue for peace."

We are assured that two gentlemen have offered to take all the loan of seven millions and a half. This is probable enough; for the stock of the former loan commands a handsome advance. But the proposals, we presume, will be published, and the subscriptions received, as usual. It is a curious fact that the British capitalists are very anxious to hold our stocks. But the above are two native merchants; one of them, who wants five millions, is said to be a *quaker*.

Navy General Order.

The palpable and criminal intercourse held with the enemy's forces, blockading and invading the waters and shores of the U. States, is, in a military view, an offence of so deep a die as to call for the vigilant interposition of all the naval officers of the United States.

This intercourse is not only carried on by foreigners, under the specious garb of friendly flags, who convey provisions, water and succors of all kinds, (ostensibly destined for friendly ports, in the face, too, of a declared and rigorous blockade) direct to the fleets and stations of the enemy, with constant intelligence of our naval and military force and preparation, and the means of continuing and conducting the invasion to the greatest possible annoyance of the country; but the same traffic, intercourse, and intelligence, is carried on with great subtlety and treachery by profligate citizens, who, in vessels ostensibly navigating our own waters, from port to port, under cover of night, or other circumstance favorable to their torpitude, find means to convey succors or intelligence to the enemy, and elude the penalty of the law. This lawless traffic and intercourse is carried on to a great extent, in craft, whose capacity exempts them from the regulations of the revenue laws, and from the vigilance which vessels of greater capacity attract.

I am, therefore, commanded by the President of the U. States to enjoin and direct all naval commanding officers to exercise the strictest vigilance, and to stop and detain all vessels or craft, whatsoever, proceeding, or apparently intend to proceed towards the enemy's vessels within the waters, or hovering about the harbors of the U. States; or towards any station occupied by the enemy within the jurisdiction of the U. States, from which vessels or craft the enemy might derive succors or intelligence.

W. JONES.

Navy Department, July 29, 1813.
To the naval commanding officers of stations,
or vessels of the navy of the U. States.

MILITARY.

We have nothing important from *Fort George* or *Sackett's Harbor*. Com. Chauncey was on the lake, and the enemy remained at *Kingston*, at our latest accounts.

It is confidently believed, that in the late attack upon *Black Rock*, the British lost 100 men—among them col. Bishop. Our loss, 3 killed and 8 wounded.

Gen. *Wilkinson* arrived at the seat of government on Saturday last, on his way to the army in the north.

Col. *Covington*, of Maryland, has been appointed a brigadier-general in the army of the United States. He is one of *Wayne's* pupils.

Major *Chapin*, who lately returned from the British, (see page 352) persuaded the captain of the Prince Regent to accompany him, with several other Englishmen—prisoners.

We learn from *St. Francisville* that 500 troops had left *Baton Rouge* for *Mobile*.

Col. *Christie* has died at fort *George*, and lieut. col. Tuttle at *Sackett's Harbor*.

Two fellows have been taken up in Vermont on suspicion of purchasing horses for the enemy.

North Western frontier.—Letters from col. Bartlet, quarter-master-general of the North Western Army, dated at Upper Sandusky, announce the reception of a verbal message to gen. *Harrison* from brig. gen. *Green Clay*, stating that Fort *Meigs* was again besieged. Gen. *Harrison* was himself at Lower Sandusky, with 500 regulars and some militia, and 600