

ly believes, whether erroneously they are irreconcilably hostile, wedded, irrevocably, to the views of her foe. She cannot, in confidence in treating with pride must be always on the alert, feeling of liberality, or justice, associations, there must be wanting to real or lasting pacification; mutual concession, mutual trust, good will. To any other set of our enemy would yield more; to us, the will yield nothing but up-  
self compulsion."

Direct, & Excise Taxes.  
y people have had memories we shall take here add a brief comparison of to much clamoured against in 193 now proposed. Behold then! A was five millions, the present one millions. The excise on refined sugar 55,000 dollars, it is now to be dollars. The tax on carriages was dollars, it is now put at 150,000 dol- tax on stamps was 240,000 dol- is now to be 450,000 dollars,

[Fred. Town Herald.]

upporters of Mr. Clinton in York Pennsylvania, have nominated Jared E. Q. of Philadelphia, as a candidate Vice-Presidency.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 19.  
day afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Lt. An- the United States army, reached the bearer of despatches from Brig- m. Hull, to the department of war, the following copies have been ob- publication:

Montreal, 8th Sept. 1812.  
The inclosed despatch was prepared arrival at Fort George, and it was my to have forwarded it from that place r Witherall, of the Michigan volun- I made application to the command- er at that post, and was refused; he that he was not authorized, and Gen- was then at York. We were immo- embarked for this place, and major all obtained liber y at Kingston to go in prole.

is the first opportunity I have had to d the despatches  
fourth U. S. regiment is destined for , with a part of the first. The whole ot a little over 300.  
George Prevost, without any request t, has offered to take my parole, and me to proceed to the States.  
at Anderson of the 8th regiment is ar of my despatches. He was for- a lieutenant in the artillery, and resigned mission on account of being appointed t of the Territory of Michigan. Dur- campaign he has had a command in illery; and I recommend him to you able officer. He is particularly ac- with the State of things previous and time when the capitulation took place. ll be able to give you correct infor- mation on any points, about which you may prefer to inquire.  
am, very respectfully,  
Your most obedient servant,  
W. HULL.

n. W. Euliss, Sec'y  
of the Dep. of War.

Fort George, Aug. 26, 1812.

Enclosed are the articles of capitu- , by which the Fort of Detroit has been ndered to Major General Brock, com- ing his Britannic Majesty's forces in Up- Canada, and by which the troops have e prisoners of war. My situation at e forbids me from detailing the partic- ases which have led to this unfortunate t. I will, however, generally observe, after the surrender of Michillimackinac, t every tribe and nation of Indians, ex- ing a part of the Miamies and Delawares, from beyond Lake Superior, west be- the Mississippi, south from the Ohio and ash, and east from every part of Upper ada, and from all the intermediate coun- joined in open hostility, under the Brit- ard against the army I commanded, ay to the most solemn assurances of a larg- y of them to remain neutral; even Ottawa Chiefs from Abecroch, who for- the delegation to Washington the last sum- , in whose friendship I know you be- at confidence, are among the hostile tribes- several of them distinguished leaders- long the vast number of chiefs who le- hostile bands, Tecumseh, Marpot, Log- alk in-the-water, Split-Log, &c. are con- the principals. This numerous assem- ge of savages, under the entire influen- d direction of the British commander, ed him totally to obstruct the only com- ation which I had with my country-

This communication had been opened from the settlements in the State of Ohio, two hundred miles through a wilderness, by the fatigues of the army, which I marched to the frontier on the river Detroit. The body of the Lake being commanded by the British armed ships, and the shores and rivers by gun boats, the army was totally deprived of all communication by water: On this extensive road it depended for transportation of provisions, military stores, medicine, clothing, and every other supply, on pack horses—all its operations were successful until its arrival at Detroit, and in a few days it passed into the enemy's country, and all opposition seemed to fall before it. One month it remained in possession of this country, & was fed from its resources. Indifferent directions, detachments penetrated sixty miles into the settled part of the province, and the inhabitants seemed satisfied with the change of situation, which appeared to be taking place—the militia from Amherstburg were daily deserting, and the whole country, then under the control of the army, was asking for protection. The Indians generally, in the first instance, appeared to be intimidated, and determined to take no part in the contest. The fort of Amherstburg was eighteen miles below my encampment. Not a single cannon or mortar was on wheels suitable to carry before that place. I consulted my officers whether it was expedient to make an attempt on it with the bayonet alone without cannon to make a break in the first instance. The council I called was of the opinion it was not. The greatest industry was exerted in making preparation, and it was not until the 7th of Aug. that two 24 pounders, and three howitzers were prepared. It was then my intention to have proceeded on the enterprise. While the operations of the army were delayed by these preparations, the clouds of adversity had been for some time and seemed still thickly to be gathering around me. The surrender of Michillimackinac opened the northern hive of Indians, and they were swarming down in every direction. Reinforcements from Niagara had arrived at Amherstburg under the command of Col Proctor. The desertion of the militia ceased. Besides the reinforcements that came by water, I received information of a very considerable force under the command of Maj. Chambers, on the river Le French, with four field pieces, and collecting the militia on his route, evidently destined for Amherstburg; and in addition to this combination, and increase of force, contrary to all my expectations, the Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatamies, Munsees, Delawares, &c. with whom I had the most friendly intercourse, at once passed over to Amherstburg, and accepted the tomahawk and scalping knife. There being now a vast number of Indians at the British post they were sent to the river Huron, Brownstown and Maguago to intercept my communication. To open this communication, I detached Major Vanhorne of the Ohio volunteers with two hundred men to proceed as far as the river Raisin, under an expectation he would meet Capt. Bruhl with one hundred and fifty men, volunteers from the State of Ohio, and a quantity of provision for the army. An ambuscade was formed at Browns- town, and Major Vanhorne's detachment de- feated and returned to camp without effect- ing the object of the expedition.

In my letter of the 7th inst. you have the particulars of that transaction with return of the killed & wounded. Under this sudden & unexpected change of things, and having received an express from General Hall, commanding opposite the British shore on the Niagara river, by which it appeared that there was no prospect of any co-operation from that quarter, and the two senior officers of the artillery having stated to me an opinion that it would be extremely difficult, if not impos- sible to pass the Turkey river and river Aux- canard, with the 24 pounders, and that they could not be transported by water, as the Queen- Charlotte, which carried eighteen 24 pounders, lay in the river Detroit above the mouth of the river Aux Cannard; and as it appeared indispensably necessary to open the communi- cation to the river Raisin and the Miami, I found myself compelled to suspend the operation against Amherstburg, and concentrate the main force of the army at Detroit. Fully intending, at that time, after the commu- nication was opened to re-cross the river, and pursue the object at Amherstburg, and strongly desirous of continuing protection to a very large number of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, who had voluntarily accepted it under my proclamation, I established a fortress on the banks of the river, a little below De- troit, calculated for a garrison of three hun- dred men. On the evening of the 7th, and morning of the 8th inst. the army, except- ing the garrison of 250 infantry, and a corps of artillerymen, all under the command of Major Denny of the Ohio volunteers, re-crossed the river, and encamped at Detroit. In pur- suance of the object of opening the commu- nication, on which I considered the exist- ence of the army depending, a detachment of six hundred men, under the command of lieuten- ant-colonel Miller, was immediately order- ed. For a particular account of the proceed- ings of this detachment, and the memorable battle which was fought at Maguago, which reflects the highest honor on the American arms, I refer you to my letter of the 15th

Aug. inst. a duplicate of which is enclosed, marked G. Nothing however but honor was acquired by this victory; and it is a painful consideration, that the blood of seventy-five gallant men could only open the communica- tion, as far as the points of their bayonets extended. The necessary care of the sick and wounded, and a very severe storm of rain, rendered their return to camp indispensably necessary for their own comfort. Cap. Bruhl, with his small detachment, and the provisions being still at the river Raisin, and in a situa- tion to be destroyed by the savages, on the 13th inst. in the evening, I permitted cols. M'Arthur and Cals to select from their regiment four hundred of their most effective men, and proceed an upper route through the woods, which I had sent an express to Capt. Bruhl to take, and had directed the militia of the river Raisin to accompany him as a rein- forcement. The force of the enemy continu- ally increasing, and the necessity of open- ing a communication, and acting on the de- fensive, becoming more apparent, I had, previous to detaching cols. M'Arthur and Cals on the 11th inst. evacuated and destroyed the fort on the opposite bank. On the 13th in the evening, Gen. Brock arrived at Amherst- burg about the hour colonels M'Arthur and Cals marched, of which at that time I had received no information. On the 15th I re- ceived a summons from him to surrender fort Detroit, of which the paper marked A is a copy. My answer is marked B. At this time I had received no information from cols. M'Arthur and Cals. An express was imme- diately sent strongly escorted with orders for them to return. On the 15th, as soon as Gen. Brock received my letter, his batteries opened on the town and fort, and continued until evening. In the evening all the Brit- ish ships of war came nearly as far up the river as Sandwich, three miles below Detroit. At day light on the 16th (at which time I had received no information from cols. M'Arthur and Cals, my express, sent the evening be- fore, and in the night having been prevented from passing by numerous bodies of Indians) the cannonade recommenced, & in a short time I received information, that the British army and Indians, were landing below the Springs- wells, under the cover of their ships of war. At this time the whole effective force at my disposal at Detroit did not exceed eight hundred men. Being new troops, and unaccus- tomed to a camp life; having performed a la- borious march; having been engaged in a number of battles and skirmishes, in which many had fallen, and more had received wounds, in addition to which a large number being sick, and unprovided with medicine and the comforts necessary for their situation; are the general causes by which the strength of the army was thus reduced. The fort at this time was filled with women and children and old and decrepid people of the town and country; they were unsafe in the town, as it was entirely open and exposed to the enemy's batteries. Back of the fort, above or be- low it, there was no safety for them on account of the Indians. In the first instance, the enemy's fire was principally directed against our batteries; towards the close, it was di- rected against the fort alone, and almost every shot and shell had their effect.

It now became necessary either to fight the enemy in the field; collect the whole force in the fort, or propose terms of capitulation. I could not have carried into the field more than 600 men, and left any adequate force in the fort. There were landed at that time of the enemy a regular force of much more than that number, and twice the number of Indians. Considering this great inequality of force, I did not think it expedient to adopt the first measure. The second must have been attended with a great sacrifice of blood, and no possible advantage, because the con- tect could not have been sustained more than a day for the want of powder, and but a very few days for the want of provisions. In ad- dition to this, cols. M'Arthur and Cals would have been in a most hazardous situation. I feared nothing but the last alternative. I have dared to adopt it.—I well know the high responsibility of the measure, and I take the whole of it on myself. It was dictated by a sense of duty, and a full conviction of its expediency. The bands of savages which had then joined the British force were numerous beyond any former example. Their numbers have since increased, and the history of the barbarians of the north of Europe does not furnish examples of more greedy violence than these savages have exhibited. A large portion of the brave and gallant officers and men I commanded would cheerfully have con- tested until the last cartridge had been ex- pended, and the bayonets worn to the sockets. I could not consent to the useless sacrifice of such brave men, when I knew it was impos- sible for me to sustain my situation. It was impossible in the nature of things that an army could have been furnished with the neces- sary supplies of provision, military stores, clothing and comforts for the sick, on pack- horses, through a wilderness of 200 miles, filled with hostile savages. It was impos- sible, for this little army, worn down by fat- igue, by sickness, by wounds and deaths, could have supported itself, not only against the collected force of all the northern nations of Indians, but against the united strength of Upper Canada, whose population consists of more than 20 times the number contained in

the territory of Michigan, aided by the prin- cipal part of the regular forces of the pro- vince, and the wealth and influence of the North West and other trading establishments among the Indians, which have in their em- ployment and under their entire control more than 2000 white men. Before I close this de- patch it is a duty I owe my respectable affi- ciates in command, cols. M'Arthur, Findley, Cals and Lieut. Col. Miller, to express my ob- ligations to them for the prompt and judicious manner they have performed their respective duties. If aught has taken place during the campaign, which is honourable to the army, these officers are entitled to a large share of it. If the last act should be disapproved, no part of the censure belongs to them. I have likewise to express my obligation to General Taylor, who has performed the duty of quar- ter-master-general, for his great exertions in procuring every thing in his department which it was possible to furnish for the con- venience of the army; likewise to brigade major Jessup for the correct and punctual manner in which he has discharged his duty; and to the army generally for their exertion, and the zeal they have manifested for the public interest. The death of Dr. Foster soon after he arrived at Detroit was a severe mis- fortune to the army; it was increased by the capture of the Chachaga packet, by which the medicine and hospital stores were lost. He was commencing the best arrangements in the department of which he was the prin- cipal, with the very small means he possessed. I was likewise deprived of the necessary ser- vices of Capt. Partridge by sickness, the only officer of the corps of engineers attached to the army. All the officers and men have gone to their respective homes, excepting the 4th United States regiment, and a small part of the first, and Capt. Dyton's company of artillery. Capt. Dyton's company was left at Amherstburg, and the others are with me prisoners—they amount to about 340. I have only to solicit an investigation of my conduct, as early as my situation, and the state of things will admit; and to add the further request, that the government will not be unkind of my associates in captivity, and of the families of those brave men who have fallen in the contest.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully,  
your most obedient servant,

W. HULL, Brig. Gen.  
Commanding the North Western Ar- my of the U. States.  
Hon. W. Euliss, Secretary  
of the Department of War.

The letters of the 7th and 13th August, above alluded to, are not able to publish to day, but shall insert in our next.

[Nat. Intelligencer.]

NEW-ORLEANS, AUG. 21

On Wednesday night last about 10 o'clock, a gale commenced occasionally accompanied with rain and hail, and which continued with a most dreadful violence for upwards of four hours. As we have never witnessed any thing to equal it, neither do we believe the imagination can picture to itself a scene more truly awful and distressing than that which its consequences present.

The market house, a large and solid building, (which cost about 37,000 dollars,) entirely de- molished; its brick columns, of two feet diameter, swept down, as though their mighty construction presented no obstacle whatever to the overwhelm- ing element. The roof carried off from the church of Ursuline Convent, the fence surrounding which, as also the trees in the garden, many of which are remarkably large, levelled to the ground. The tin covering of the Theatre, nailed on in such a manner as would certainly have resisted any ordinary force, was blown and torn off as though it were mere paper. A great part of the brick wall surround- ing the garrison beat down. Part of the front wall of Mr Paulding's unfinished brick house in Chartres st. blown in and the building materially injured. A house at the corner of Bourbon and St. Louis streets entirely destroyed. The brick store of Mess. Talcott and Bowers in Chartres st. (and from which Mr Talcott fortunately escaped in time to avoid a most dreadful death,) totally demolished. A brick house in St. Louis st. near Bourbon st. partly blown down. Mr Donaldson's house, faubourg St. Mary's, unroofed and other- wise damaged. The government-house partly un- roofed. Mr Fry's brick store, faubourg St. Mar- y, blown down. Mr Musson's brick store, Can- nal st. blown down. Mr Erskin's brick house in Chartres st. blown down. A brick house in Char- tres st. near Mess Kenner & Co partly blown down and much damaged. Mr Lester's brick building, Bourbon st. partly blown down. It would be impossible to particularise all the damage which has been done; we believe, however, we may as- sert, that there is not a building in the city or Faubourgs, but what has been more or less injured. But the scene presented to us on visiting the shore, who shall attempt to describe? The levee almost entirely destroyed, the beach covered with fragments of vessels, merchandise, trunks, &c. and here and there the eye falling upon a mangled corpse. In short what a few hours before was life or property, presenting to the astonished spectator only death and ruin; a sight, which could alone bear comparison with the sensations experi- enced during the preceding night, a night in which the stoutest heart must have shrunk, from the dreadful fear of being the next moment immo- lated in a heap of ruins!

The mind sickens at the very recollection, and turns for relief to that Providence, to that Al- mighty Being the giver of all! May we reflect upon his omnipotence—our own nothingness; and may the melancholy spectacle our city presents call our serious attention to that source from which alone we can derive peace here and happiness hereafter.

The following are among the vessels that have been damaged or destroyed.

[Here follows a list of fifty-three vessels either sunk or otherwise damaged.]

All the river craft, barges, market boats, &c. &c. entirely crushed to atoms.  
As far as we have heard from the country, the ravages have been terrible, the planters dwellings, sugar-houses, &c. demolished—and we have reason to fear that nearly the whole crop of sugar will be lost.

N. B. The ship Harlequin, capt Coffin, from N. Y. was a small distance below the English Turn, on Wednesday night, two of her sailors were on shore during the gale, with a small cable, making it fast, when the ship took a sheer, upset and sunk; and every soul on board perished except two seamen who were in the bow when the ship went over and saved themselves by swimming. Those two seamen and the two that were ashore relate the melancholy fact. Besides the captain, mate and crew, there were several ladies and gentlemen passengers on board—all perished.

RICHMOND, (VA.) SEPT. 10.

SHOCKING EXPLOSION!

Yesterday afternoon between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, the valuable powder mills, with several other buildings within the same enclosure, situated about 2 miles from this city, belonging to Messrs. Brown, Page, and Burr, were by some fatal accident yet un- known, instantaneously blown up! By this sad catastrophe 12 persons, five white and seven black men, nearly all that were employed about the place lost their lives. There were three distinct shocks which succeeded each other at intervals of about one second, and which shook the buildings in this city and neighbourhood more violently than any of the late earthquakes. We visited the place soon after the fatal accident happened, and never in the whole course of our lives witness- ed such a scene. Not a single piece of tim- ber belonging to either of the buildings, that we could perceive, was left in its original po- sition to mark where the house had stood, large trees were torn up by the roots; and indeed, every thing within the circumference of 50 or 60 yards of the terrible explosion, was shattered into small fragments and scattered in various directions, to the distance of from 2 to 300 yards—the bodies of some of the unfortunate victims were found at a consid- erable distance from the place; but most of them in a much more perfect state than could have been expected.

The pecuniary loss to Messrs. B. P. & B. in powder, materials, &c. must be very con- siderable; but this is trifling when compared with the valuable lives that have been lost. Oh! that we could speak comfort to the poor widows and orphans who are left to bemoan the sad destiny of their nearest and dearest relatives!

OHIO PATRIOTISM.

About 2000 volunteers completely armed and equipped and furnished with 30 days provisions, have mounted their war horses and are at Urbana, destined to protect our frontiers from savage barbarity until relieved by the army now on their march thither. They are composed of the most respectable and useful citizens the State of Ohio can boast of. [Cincinnati Paper.]

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

21st September, 1812.  
The president and directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the stock of said bank, for six months ending the 1st, and payable on or after Monday the fifth, of October next, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal applica- tion, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.  
By order,  
Jona. Pinkney, Cashier.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the plantation on which I now re- side, containing about six hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, adapted to farming, in a healthy situation: There is the greatest plenty of wood, such as oak, chestnut, walnut and poplar; and about four acres in clover. This land lies within two miles of Herring Creek Church, five miles from Herring Point, and about the same distance from Herring Bay. It will be divided to suit purchasers, if desired. For terms apply to the sub- scribe.  
Sept. 24, 1812.  
Samuel Harrison.

A Stray Horse.

Came to the subscriber's, living near Richard Owings's Mills, in Anne-Arundel county, in the month of July last, a brown HORSE, four years old, about 13 1/2 hands high, left hind foot white, a natural trotter. The owner of said horse is re- quested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.  
Sept. 24, 1812.  
Barton Cross.

To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.  
The subscriber begs leave respectfully to announce to the voters of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, and flatters him- self, if elected, that he will be able to give general satisfaction in the execution of the various duties connected with that office.  
R. WELCH, of Ben.  
- April 30, 1812.