

FOREIGN.

New-York, Oct. 15.

LATE FROM LONDON.

Captain Gillies, who arrived here yesterday in the ship Lucia, favored the editors of the New-York Gazette with London papers to the 31st of August inclusive—from which and those by the Charles, they have made the following extracts:

The Article relative to the Despatches sent off for America, is copied from the London EVENING STAR. We hope the propositions may meet the wishes of our government, and that a speedy stop may be put to the "unprofitable contest."

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Despatches of great importance were this day sent off from Lord Callereagh's office for America. They will be conveyed from Falmouth in the Swiftsure packet, which is fitted up as a flag of truce, her guns and ammunition having been landed.

We have reason to believe that the Swiftsure will carry out a calm, dispassionate, and yet dignified remonstrance to the American government, on the subject of the line of policy which has guided their councils for these several years, in defiance of all the principles by which upright governments ought to be regulated in the present awful circumstances of the world. America must dissolve her connexion with France, and make common cause with the high spirited nations who are daily pouring forth their blood and treasure for the common interest of the world! These are not times for tolerating neutrality—Delenda Carthago! France must be laid prostrate, or there will be no peace for the world; nor ought any statesmen who hold the destinies of mankind at their back to be scrupulous in their choice of the weapons with which her downfall is to be accomplished.

We are for carrying the war into the very bowels of the land. We should rejoice to see the whole coast of France lined with flying expeditions from England, which should strike perpetual terror into the breast of the castles who submit to the monstrous system which Buonaparte has established. We know that there are men, eye and good men too, who will tell us that the peaceable and unoffending inhabitants of France would thus suffer for the iniquities of their ruler. But we are bold enough to deny that there can be such persons as "peaceable and unoffending inhabitants," while they submit to the sway of such an atrocious despot: for it is by their sufferance that the miscreant is enabled to lead his devastating legions into the vitals of other countries. Look at Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Prussia, Sweden, Russia! But why should we enumerate the dismal catalogue; look at the whole world, ye men of feeling, who thus hold the uplifted arm of vengeance. Who are the chief instruments employed by the tyrant in this work of misery and desolation?—FRENCHMEN! Can we then regard them as peaceable and unoffending men? No; they are morally answerable to the rest of mankind, for all the evils produced, either by their apathy, or by lending their direct assistance to the furtherance of Napoleon's views of universal dominion. We disclaim the drivelling morality which makes individual virtue consist in merely abstaining from the perpetration of crimes, instead of the positive exercise of imperious duties. Can he who sees an assassin with the knife in his hands, without attempting to strike it from his grasp, be guiltless of the blood of his victim! No more can we hold the men of France (or the citizens of America who abet their crimes) as innocent and unoffending members of the community of nations, or to use the French jargon, "the great family of Europe," of which Napoleon is the unfeeling step-father.

The system we are recommending is not chimerical. The immortal Nelson (the founders of whose judgment was never questioned) formed a high estimate of the consequences which might be expected to flow from its adoption. Sir Home Popham, another very gallant and distinguished Officer, now actively employed in Spain, on something like the service now pointed out, we know to be a warm advocate for a perseverance in the same vigorous system.

It was a favorite idea with the great men, and repeatedly suggested to Ministers, that not a single inhabitant of the French coast of any age or sex, should be permitted to enjoy an hour's repose, by night or by day, if a gun could be brought to bear upon their towns or villages. This to little minds may appear too barbarous a mode of carrying on war, but a different view will be taken of it by enlightened men—How are the crimes of nations to be punished—but by the infliction of vengeance by other nations?—those who have the means to inflict such punishment, become accessory to the enormities if they neglect to employ the weapons with which they have been armed by the Great Ruler of the universe for their own defence, for the protection of the innocent and unoffending, and for the maintenance and enforcement of natural and immutable justice among the nations of the earth!

August 31.

Extraordinary exertions have been lately made at the Tower in preparing arms for so-

reign service. Ninety thousand stand have been completed within the last fortnight—10,000 of which have been sent to port Mahon, 10,000 to Corunna, and 50,000 will be shipped immediately to the Baltic.

On Friday, the establishment of Packets to Corunna was announced at the Post Office. The first mail from hence is to be made up to-morrow, and the same opportunity is to be afforded every fortnight.

Despatches were on Saturday sent off from Lord Callereagh's office for America. They will be conveyed from Falmouth in the Swiftsure packet, under a flag of truce.

[Times.]

Government, it is said, has contracted for the transport of 40,000 quarters of wheat from the Black Sea.

Capt. Milne is appointed to command the Venerable 74, on the north coast of Spain, in the room of Sir Home Popham.

Since our last publication two mails have arrived from Gottenburgh, which bring down our intelligence from that quarter to the 23d inst. The accounts from Riga, it will be observed, are not of a later date than those previously received from Admiral Martin; and consequently we are without the means of forming any judgment with regard to the genuine result of the action of the first, between Prince Wittgenstein and Oudinot, in which according to the French statements the Russians suffered a severe defeat. The supplement to the St. Petersburg Gazette of the 4th inst. contains the subjoined.

Official Intelligence respecting the Military Operations.

The commander in Chief of the first army the Minister of War, Barclay de Tolley, announces, that on the 13th of July, O. S. July 24, the corps of Lieut. Gen. Count Osterman, whilst marching upon the town of Ostrovo, fell in with the enemy's grand army and that a warm engagement commenced between them at 6 o'clock in the morning, which lasted until eleven o'clock at night. Count Osterman maintained his position.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Arrived, at Newport, R. I. 11th inst. schr. Meteor, Bartlett, 29 days from Nantes bound to N. Y. [where she has arrived]—with a cargo of brandy and goods—has brought Paris papers to Sept. 8.

An intelligent passenger informs, that the papers contain Bulletins from the Grand Army to No. 14. The tenth Bulletin is dated from Vilepik, the 31st July—it mentions that the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Constantine had quitted the army, and had reached St. Petersburg. It gives a detail of several skirmishes at Oltrovo, in which the Russians lost 100 pieces of cannon, 20 waggons of provisions, 1,500 prisoners, and from 5 to 6000 men killed and wounded—On the part of the French, 200 killed and 900 wounded.

The eleventh Bulletin is dated from the same place, August 4th, and contains little more than the positions of the army at that time.

The twelfth, announces briefly the capture of Dunabourgh by Gen. Ricard, in which place he found only twenty pieces of cannon, the rest being carried off by the Russians.

The thirteenth is dated Smolenski, "one of the handsomest cities in Russia," which the Emperor entered, and destroyed by fire on the 18th Aug.

The fourteenth is dated at the same place, August 24—H. O. continued at Vilepik—at which time the Russian army was still retreating, and a severe engagement had taken place with their rear, in which the French were said to be victorious, though with considerable loss in men and officers, among the latter was a Marshal. Smolenski is about 75 leagues from Moscow, and had 12,000 inhabitants. Towards Moscow the Russians were retreating. Riga was besieged by Marshal Davoust.

Massena passed through Bordeaux, Sept. 1 for Spain, and troops were constantly marching for the Peninsula; which the French called the slaughter house—but the French papers were silent as to the Spanish war—the defeat of Marmont was only mentioned in whispers. A new conscription of 150,000 men was made.

News of our war was received in France with joy—yet no change in our favor was expected, as Buonaparte appeared to regard our interests with indifference or contempt.

All American vessels are still obliged to send their papers to Buonaparte before they can enter or sell. The Meteor was detained three months, and her permit is dated "Wilna."

On the 6th of Sept. an examination took place of a vessel from N. York, when 1-3d of the property was offered to any of the crew who should declare that the vessel had touched at an English port, or been spoken by an English cruiser. This is what is required under the BERLIN & MILAN DECREES.

A gentleman arrived here yesterday in the Meteor, having favored the Editors of the N. York Gazette with Paris papers to the 7th ult. they are enabled on a hasty perusal, to give the following summary of their contents. The BERLIN & MILAN DECREES still remained in full force, and an American vessel was condemned under them as late as June last. The French people gave us no credit for going to war with England—for, say they, it was done at the request of our Emperor.—Some, indeed, expressed astonishment that his influence extended to the United States. Such remarks must be mortifying to every real American—and if our government act as they ought to do, they will soon convince the people of France that their master is not ours.

The importation of colonial produce, in France, must be conducted, as heretofore, under Imperial license.

NEW-YORK, October 10.

Disturbances in France.

Our readers will recollect that in the early part of last summer we published some imperfect accounts of an insurrection in France, occasioned by the scarcity of provisions, and by the other distresses of the people in that devoted country. The insurrection was suppressed by Buonaparte, and no particular account of it was ever suffered to transpire. The following may serve to throw some light on that mysterious affair. [Columan.]

Translated from the Diario Extraordinario, HAVANNAH 5th Aug. 1812.

We have received the Jamaica Gazette, the Kingston Chronicle of the 15th July, 1812, containing the following important article, which we literally translate:

"Yesterday arrived at this port the Packet Mary Ann, by which we learn that on the 1st of July, there arrived at St. Pierre, Martinique, a French schr. from Bordeaux with 41 Frenchmen of the first distinction, who left Paris in consequence of a sudden, general and violent Revolution which had burst forth in all parts of the tyrannical and ambitious government of France. The said Frenchmen arrived at Bordeaux, where they purchased the schr. and immediately fled. The deplorable state of commerce, and the great misery which prevails occasioned the commotion, as an evil very general through the empire.—

One of the passengers in the packet spoke with an American gentleman of respectability and information, named Hooper, who arrived at Martinique in the said schr. from France, who informed that 40,000 of the first inhabitants of Paris had (in one week) asked for passports to leave France, but he is ignorant if they had been granted; that Buonaparte in consequence of such alarming appearances had returned to Paris, accompanied by his Imperial Guards, and was dispatching Couriers to call back his troops from the North; that on the walls of the Thuilleries, and in other parts of the Capital, the following pamphlet appeared:

"War in the North—Pestilence in Spain—Famine in France—We are governed by an Usurper—We seek a change—Forty millions of lives for the head of the Tyrant."

The population of Paris was under arms, determined to compel the government to a general peace. Among the French passengers arrived at Martinique, there were two Senators, and several members of the Legion of Honor.

In addition to the above, we learn that just before the sailing of the ship Leander which arrived here on Thursday last from Madeira, there had arrived at that island another vessel from France with passengers, who had fled from the same motives.

BOSTON, OCT. 11.

By inserting the following "plain and unvarnished" narrative of facts, you may be instrumental in preventing accidents at the fall reviews of our militia.

A WOUNDED SOLDIER.

Sham real action of Concord fight in '75, acted over again Oct. 2d, 1812.

On Friday, 2d inst. was reviewed at Concord, (Mass.) the 3d regiment, first brigade of the 3d division, commanded by Lieutenant Col. Brook.

The day was fine, and the troops assembled before the alarm bell was rung, at 5 o'clock in high spirits and made quite a martial appearance. The troops were reviewed by maj. Geo. Varnum, (brig. gen. Austin being absent at a court martial at Salem) and inspected by brigade major Jaques, with that degree of minuteness so highly necessary in the present awful and critical times. Never did the regiment appear on any former occasion, so martial and accurate in their movements.

By a preconcerted plan the old seventy-fivers, with their sons of Concord, and its vicinity, assembled at one of the bridges crossing Concord river within a few rods of where the real action in '75 commenced, to the number of about 200—armed, equipped and dressed with cock'd hats, as on the 19th of April '75, commanded by a son of the brave and never to be forgotten maj. Buttrick, who led on to battle the provincial troops at the north bridge in Concord, on the memorable 19th of April, 1775. Thus assembled, and thus commanded, the attack began at the

bridge upon col. Brook's troops by way of sham fight, and being forced, like the British, retreated over the same ground, and pursued by the seventy-fivers with so much accuracy and impetuosity, that those who saw the real, could hardly believe it a sham action!

It is much to be lamented that many inconsiderate men forgot that the engagement was intended only for a sham one. It is also a melancholy truth, that too many of the troops made a very serious and really bloody rencounter, and fought with all that impetuosity and courage, so commendable in a real, so disgraceful in a sham action. Many were slightly, and some badly wounded and feared for life. Captain H—, of the cavalry, in absolute self-defence, necessarily wounded one of his tool-happy and desperate assailants several times with his cutlass in the face. Maj. A. M—, narrowly escaped being shot through the head, and received the contents of a rifle in his right whisker, which was completely shot off, together with part of his epaulet, coat and hat. Some were hurt with swords, whilst others had the bayonets thrust through the flesh; one man being struck through the hand, a memento of his adventures misapplied valour!

The writer of this communication, a poor decrepited volunteer foot soldier, in the whole of the sham real engagement, was trampled down by the cavalry, at three several times and places, twice wantonly and barbarously, once accidentally; by which he is maimed, bruised and disfigured in both his legs, and at this moment (Sunday) confined to his bed, writing this, under the surgeon's care. Providentially and almost miraculously, none of his bones are broken.

It is furnished by some, and possibly with truth, that our native and truly heroic military spirit, flamed out a little too fiercely in this rencounter, and bloody Quixotic action, being possibly inflamed and augmented beyond reasonable bounds by draughts of yezek beer.

[We understand 28 persons were wounded.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.

Capt. Ferguson, of ship Jane, left England 22d August, informs that the Regent and Council had issued orders for granting protections for all American vessels from the Baltic that should arrive in England, and on their landing their cargoes would give them licenses to take a cargo to America.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent American gentleman in London, to his Brother in Boston, under date of 8th Aug. "I have just seen a French Pamphlet, which has been published at Paris since the revocation of the Orders in Council, containing a series of comments upon the principles of Maritime Neutrality, and the definition of Blockades, as established at Utrecht in 1755, with extracts from the different treaties entered into by civilized nations, since that period, animadverting with great severity upon the abuses of those principles by England, in consequence of her naval superiority. It states that the flag shall cover the Merchandize, whether enemy's property or neutral, that is, that enemy property on board a neutral ship, shall not be liable; but that neutral property on board an enemy's ship shall be liable to confiscation. It states also, that a blockade shall not be considered legal, unless the place declared in a state of blockade, shall be invested by an adequate force by sea and land. It states, also, that a ship of war shall not be permitted to visit a merchant vessel at sea except by a boat manned with three men, and at a distance beyond the reach of cannon shot.

A Paris paper, also 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 WILL BE CONSIDERED IN FULL FORCE and OPERATION, until England shall acknowledge the above principles.

Has Mr. Madison been duped or has he been a voluntarily partizan in the iniquity?"

PITTSBURGH, (Penn.) Oct. 6.

INDIAN NEWS. The following letter was politely handed us for publication by captain Cooper, who was dispatched express with it from Meadville, to Gen. Tannehill. The general left this place for head quarters, on Friday last.

"SALEM, Oct. 2, 1812.

Powers, Esq. "Sir—We received information yesterday by express from Huron, the purport of which is that our army is crippled at Sandusky bay. Out of 100 men who volunteered to attack some Indians on the Peninsula, only 37 have escaped. The Indians appear to be very numerous, and the situation of our frontier country is truly critical and alarming. You will lose no time in communicating the above information to the commandant at Meadville, and use all your influence in obtaining assistance for the relief of our distressed frontier.

NATHAN KING, Col. 3d. Reg. Z. THOMPSON, Major. N. B. Another express at 12 o'clock last night confirms the above statement.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 22, 1812.

LEMUEL TAYLOR, Esq. of the city of Baltimore, and THOMAS B. DORSEY, late of the city of Baltimore, but now of Anne Arundel county, both decided publicans, will be supported as electors President and Vice-President of the United States by many Republicans, and elected will vote for DE WITT CLINE of the state of New-York, as President.

A DEMOCRAT. October 1st, 1812.

OFFICIAL RETURNS

Of Delegates to the General Assembly.

WESTERN SHORE.

Saint-Mary's County—Enoch M. John R. Plover, Gerard N. Goulin and mas Blackstone, Esqrs.

Anne-Arundel County—William H. M. act, John S. Bell, William Hall, 3d Zachariah Duvall, Esqrs.

Calvert County—Thomas Reynolds, chael Taney, Samuel Turner and Peter merson, Esqrs.

Charles County—Nicholas Stone Clement Dorsey, John E. Ford and G. D. Parham, Esqrs.

Baltimore County—Tobias E. Stant George Harryman, George Warner and Randall, Esqrs.

Prince-George's County—John C. Francis M. Hall, James Somerville and ry A. Callis, Esqrs.

City of Annapolis—Dennis Claude Lewis Duvall, Esqrs.

Frederick County—John Graham, I us Davis, Richard Potts and Joshua plane, Esqrs.

Harford County—John Sanders, John wood, of Wm. John Forwood, of Jacob Joshua S. Bond, Esqrs.

City of Baltimore—James L. Don and William B. Barney, Esqrs.

Washington County—John Bowles, Lewis, William B. Williams and Willi Spigg, Esqrs.

Montgomery County—Abraham Charles J. Kiggour, Richard J. Crab John H. Rigg, Esqrs.

Allegany County—Roger Perry, C McCulloch, George Robnett, of Natha James D. Crefap, Esqrs.

EASTERN SHORE.

Kent County—William Graves, Fr Boyer, William R. Stuart and Ch Hall, Esqrs.

Talbot County—Edward N. Ham Jabez Caldwell, Robert Banning and Kerr, Esqrs.

Somerset County—Thomas Bayly, K. Long, Arnold E. Jones and Elm shall, Esqrs.

Dorchester County—John Steward, min W. Leecompte, Richard Toot Edward Griffith, Esqrs.

Cecil County—John R. Evans, V Luby, Samuel Hogg and John Frey.

Queen-Anne's County—Thomas W. Sol. Thomas Emory, Robert Steve Sangel Burge, Esqrs.

Worcester County—Thomas N. W Ephraim K. Willon, Robert J. H. and Littleton Quinton, Esqrs.

Caroline County—William Potter Young, Richard Hughlett and W McDonald, Esqrs.

53 Federalists. 27 Democ

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONG

1st. District Philip Stuart, 2d. do. Joseph Kent, 3d. do. Alex. C. Hanson, 4th. do. Samuel Ruggold, 5th. do. Alex. M'Kim & N. R., 6th. do. Stevenfon Archer, 7th. do. Robert Wright, 8th. do. Charles Goldsborough

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN DIN

On Thursday last the Federal Republic of Annapolis and its vicinity gave a dinner, at the assembly room, to ALEX. C. HANSON and his gallant associates who nobly resisted the infuriate mob more. The trial had closed the previous day; and the jury having pronounced verdict of acquittal, without a moment's delay, and without leaving their seats, was determined to shew the general this public mark of approbation, verdict was sanctioned by the wishes opinions of their fellow-citizens at 12 o'clock the company consisting of more than 120 persons sat down to dinner; countenance was illumined with the feigned joy, evincing the deep interest had been excited by the trial, and the satisfaction which all felt at its glorious Alexander C. Magruder, Esquire, assisted by Thomas H. Bowie and Maxey, Esquires, as vice-presidents dinner the following toasts were dra 1. The Memory of Washington, political father—we have never forg precepts, we are his true disciples. 2. The State of Maryland—Su the dominion of faction, whose marked with blood, her regeneration her salvation has been achieved.