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, and was fed from its resources. In different directions detachments penetrated sixty miles in the settled part of the province, and the inhabitants seem 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 control of the army, was asking for protection. The Indians generally, in the first instance, appeared to be neutralized, and determined to take no part in the contest. The Fort of Amherstburg was 18 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 August, that two 24 pounders, and three howitzers were prepared.—It was then my intention to have proceeded on the enterprize. 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 Michilimackinac 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 Major 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 the combination, and increase of force, contrary to all my expectations, the Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pattawatamies, Mensees, Delawares, &c. with whom I had the most friendly intercourse at once passed over to Amherstburg, and accepted the Tomahawk & Scalping Knife. There being now a vast number of Indians at the British post, they were sent to the River Huron, Brownstown and Magnago 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 Captain Brush, 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 Brownstown, and major Vanhorne's detachment defeated and returned to camp without effecting the object of the expedition.

In my letter of the 7th inst. you have the particulars of that transaction with a return of the killed & wounded. Under this sudden and unexpected change of things, and having received an express from Gen Hull, commanding opposite the British shore on the Niagara river, by which it appeared that 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 impossible, 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 18 24 pounders, lay in the river Aux Canard; and as it appeared indispensably necessary to open the communication 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 in view, at that time, after the communication 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 Detroit, calculated for a garrison of three hundred men.—On the evening of the 7th, and morning of the 8th inst. the army, excepting the garrison 250 infantry, and a corps of artillerists, all under the command of Major Denny of the Ohio volunteers, re crossed the river, & encamped at Detroit. In pursuance of the object of opening the communication, on which I considered the existence of the army depending, a detachment of six hundred men, under the command of Lieut. Col. Miller, was immediately ordered. For a particular account of the proceedings of this detachment, and the memorable battle which was fought at Maguaga, 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 communication 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 indispensable necessary for their own comfort. Capt. Brush, with his small detachment, and the provisions being still at the River Raisin, and in a situation to be destroyed by the savages, on the 13th inst. in the evening, I permitted cols M'Arthur and Cass 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. Brush to take, and had directed the militia of the River Raisin to accompany him as a reinforcement. The force of the enemy constantly encreasing, and the necessity of opening the communication, and acting on the defensive, becoming more apparent I had previous to detaching cols. M'Arthur and Cass on the 11th inst. evacuated and destroyed the Fort on the opposite banks. On the 13th in the evening, Gen. Brock arrived at Amherstburg about the hour cols. M'Arthur and Cass marched, of which at that time I had received no information. On the 15th, I received a summons from him to surrender the Fort at 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 & Cass. An express was immediately 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 British 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 colonels M'Arthur and Cass, my expresses sent the evening before, and in the night, having been prevented from passing by numerous bodies of Indians) the cannonade recommenced, and in a short time I received information that the British army and Indians were landing below the Spring wells, under the cover of their ships of war. At this time the whole effective force at my disposal at Detroit did not exceed 800 men Being new troops, and unaccustomed to camp life; having performed a laborious march; having been engaged in a number of battles & 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 reduced. The Fort at this time was filled with women and children, and the old decreppid people of the town & country; they were unsafe in the town, as it was entirely open to the enemy's batteries. Back of the fort, above or below 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 directed 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 six hundred 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 contest 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 addition to this, Colonels M'Arthur and Cass 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 sence of duty, and a full conviction of its expediency. The bands of savages which had joined the British force were numerous beyond any former example. Their number have since increased, and the history of the barbarians of the north of Europe does not furnish examples of more greedy violence than these savags have exhibited. A large portion of the brave and gallant officers and men I commanded would cheerfully have contested until the last cartridge had been expended, and the bayonets worn to the sockets. I could not consent to the useless sacrifice of such brave men, when I knew it was impossible for me to sustain my situation. It was impossible in the nature of things that an army could have been furnished with the necessary supplies of provision military stores, clothing and comforts for the sick, on pack horses thro' a wilderness of two hundred miles, filled with hostile savages. It was impossible, sir, that this little army, worn down by fatigue, by sickness, by wounds & death, 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 twenty times the number contained in the territory of Michigan, aided by the principal part of the regular forces of the province, and the wealth & influence of the North West and other trading establishments among the Indians, which have in their employment & under their entire control more than two thousand white men. Before I close this dispatch it is a duty I owe my respectable associates in command, Cols. M'Arthur, Findley, Cass, and lieutenant colonel Miller, to express my obligations to them for the prompt and judicious manner they have performed their respective duties. If aught has taken place during the campaign that is honorable 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 belong to them. I have likewise to express my obligation to general Taylor, who has performed the duty of a quarter master general for his great exertions in procuring every thing in his department which it was possible to furnish for the convenience of the army; and 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 exertions, and the zeal they have manifested for the public interest. The death of Dr. Foster soon after he arrived at Detroit was a severe misfotune to the army; it was increasd 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 principal, with the very small means he possessed. I was likewise deprived of the necessary services of Capt. Partidge 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 U. States regiment, and a small part of the First, and Capt. Dyson's company of artillery. Capt. Dyson's company was left at Amherstburg and the others are with me prisoners—they amount to about three hundred and forty. I have only to solict an investigation of my conduct as early as my situation, and the state of things will admit; & to add the further request that the goverment will not be unmindful of my associates in captivity, and of the families of those brave men who have fallen in the contest.

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

W. HULL, Brig. Gen.
commanding the North Western army of the United States.

Hon. W Eustis, Secretary, of the Department of War.

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

PUBLIC FEELING.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Republican citizens of Worcester county, held at Snow Hill, in consequence of previous notice, James B. Robins was called to the chair, & Edward Broughton appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, and an appropriate address and concise view of our public affairs being stated by the Chairman, the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting: Dr. Thos. Fassett, Doct. Thos. Spence, William Quinton, Lemuel Selby, William Riley, Wm. H. Taylor, Nathaniel R. Cannon, Isaac Fracklin, Ambrose White, Wm. Handy Senr. Josiah Johnson, Thos. D. Purnell, Boen Christopher, and Robert G. Wans, Senr. And after retiring a few moments reported the following:

WHEREAS, certain resolutions have recently been entered into by a part of our fellow citizens on Tuesday the 25th ultimo, at this place calculated to impress a belief that the public sentiment in this section of the United States is inimical to the present administration of government. Holding as we do a deep stake in the interest of this community, and viewing the dangerous effects that may result from misguided information in this respect more especially at this important crisis, we have thought proper to assemble and express to their fellow citizens, and to the world their sentiments and determinations.

We have been taught to believe that our revolutionary war had placed this nation in an equal attitude with the other nations of the earth, that to be independent we are entitled exclusively to our territorial possessions; to choose our own form of government, and to administer it in our own way, for our common good; to participate in those rights that were common to the other nations of the earth, and to enjoy unmolested the blessings that Heaven in his wisdom has bestowed within the reach of the sons of men. A retrospective view of the transactions on the theatre of the world for a few years past, will show how far those rights have been respected by nations that called themselves civilized. We have seen two nations engaged in a war of extermination conducted with unrelenting severity: as belligerents they have assumed rights incompatible with the peace and dignity of other states that wished to stand on neutral ground. By their orders and decrees the right of neutral trade has been violated and destroyed; we have seen the productions of our own soil interdicted from a foreign mart; nations at peace deprived of all rights, and monopolized by belligerents alone; and while France in open violation of solemn treaties has robbed us of our property, and destroyed our ships, and has delayed indemnification for those wrongs, Great Britain under her Orders in Council has endeavoured to exact tribute on our commerce; has captured and condemned our vessels and property; impressed our seamen to fight her battles; has insulted our flag; and within the waters of our own jurisdiction has murdered our citizens. We have seen a foreign emissary sent among us avowedly to create dissentions among our citizens and dismember our happy union; we have seen commercial posts within our North Western frontier established to trade with the Indian nations; and while the olive branch of peace with the alluring professions of friendship was held out, we have seen the savages urged on to massacre with unrelenting fury the women and children of our peaceful borders. We have sought redress for our injuries by pacific negotiation; our incessant remonstrances have been answered by additional wrongs, & new aggressions on our rights; & while a piratic warfare has been carried on against our peaceful commerce, and insults & injuries heaped upon us, the door of reconciliation has been constantly kept open. To redress our wrongs the government of our country has in its wisdom sought the last resort of nations we have appealed to the God of battles for the justice of our cause; we deplore the necessity of a measure that involves us in the destructive horrors of war; a war of defence in support of our invaluable rights and priviledges, and shall hail the return of peace as the harbinger of the future glory of our rising empire. Under the wise administration of our government we are proud to say that the growth of our country in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce has been unparralled in the tide of times; abounding in resources, our improvements in every branch have astonished the whole word; the blessings of civil and religious liberty in our happy land, are the pride and boast of our citizens, & has become the envy of nations; & while the whole energies of out country should be exerted to repel the attacks of a foraign foe, we cannot but view with indignation the attempts of certain factions within these United States to sow discord among our fellow citizens; to distract our public councils, to array citizen against citizen, and to paralize the efforts of our government in an honorable defence of our just rights; against the hostile aggressions of a nation that knows no other measure of right but her ambition and her power.

Animated by that spirit, that glows in the bosom of every freeman that reverences the constitution and laws of his country; we view with detestation and horror certain lawless assemblies in Boston, Plymouth and at Baltimore; that in the face of the civil authority have endangered the peace and harmony of society, by substituting violence and force to gratify their vindictive passions, instead of resorting to the ordinary administration of public justice; we consider the actors in those scenes, enemies to all order, all law, and all government; and while those disturbances of the peace are under judicial investigation, we see with regret, attempts made in different parts, to calumniate the fair fame of the chief magistrate of this state, the mayor of the city of Baltimore, and other respectable characters, by supposing them capable of countenancing so gross an infraction of the laws.

We repel with mingled emotions of pity and contempt, the base, wicked, and malicious slanders on the great majority of the good people of the U. States, and the public councils of our nation; that they could be influenced by the tyrant of Europe in asserting their rights as freemen against the aggressions of an haughty foe.

1. *Therefore resolved*, That as freemen we hold ourselves individually bound to co-operate with the constituted authorities of our country in the legitimate exercise of their duties, as well to suppress internal insurrections, as to repel foreign invasions.

2. *Resolved*, That we will to the utmost of our power and ability, aid in carrying on the present war in which we are engaged for the defence of our just rights; and will never submit to the insults and aggressions of any foreign power.

3. *Resolved*, That at the risque of every thing sacred and dear to us as citizens, & as men, we are determined to transmit to our posterity that heritage that was purchased by the blood of our fathers; liberty and independence.

4. *Resolved*, That this committee do recommend as delegates to represent this county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, Wm. Handy, Senr. Dr. John Spence, Wm. E. Sturges and Lemuel Purnell.

5. *Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the Maryland Republican, the Whig and the Star.

Ordered, That the above resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary and transmitted to the President of the U. States, and a copy thereof to the Governor of Maryland.

JAMES B. ROBINS, *Chairman*
EDWD. BROUGHTON, *Sec'ry*

The following is Judge Robins' Address to the republicans of Worcester county on being called to the chair, at a meeting lately held at Snow Hill, for the purpose of freely, candidly and impartially expressing their sentiments and feelings, on the measures adopted and course pursued by the present administrators of the general government.

We most earnestly recommend it to the attentive perusal of every man in the United States, fully satisfied, that there does not exist in the whole wide circle of America, a being in human shape, and possessed of human feelings, who will not be sensibly impressed with the force and rectitude of his arguments, and borne down by the irresistable torrent of eloquence which flows from almost every sentence. *Md. Rep.*

Feeble as I am at this time (my fellow citizens) I will not decline your request in taking the chair, and stating the object of your present meeting.

If I am correctly informed, it's object is not to throw the apple of discord among our fellow citizens of this community: It is not to sharpen the cancorous spirit of party and create dissention between brethren of the same family, but it is with a view of promoting unanimity, concord and harmony; It is with a view of rallying the friends of the constitution, and of the laws, around the altar of liberty, to preserve it from the rude attacks of a foreign foe.

In reviewing the situation of our public affairs, let it not be said that as reasonable men we are governed in matters of so much concern by our passions and prejudices alone—passions and prejudices too, of the most grovelling kind. Let us listen to the calm voice of reason, and let our judgments be formed from a fair display of the understanding; for however distinguished by political denominations, however diversified our opinions may be, on subjects of minor importance; sure I am, that in whatever affects the vital interests of the nation, all must agree.

When the representatives of a nation elected by the people, and having the same common interests, the same views and the same wishes with the great body of the people, meet together to deliberate on national affairs, the fair and charitable presumption is, that their acts will be for the public good. As freemen we have a right to form an opinion of those acts, and to express it with decency and with freedom.

We are now in a state of war? let us examine deliberately what has led to that *event*; let us examine it without mingling our passions in the concern, if this be possible to be done.

I hold that protection is due from this government to every individual citizen; if his person or property be invaded by a fellow citizen, he resorts to the ordinary tribunals of jussice for redress; but if an aggression is made on his rights by a foreign nation, or under its authority, his redress must be thro' his own government upon that nation; and if indemnification be refused it is a just cause of war. I lay this principle down in this broad extent that I may not be misunderstood; this is a maxim that all will admit, it is the key stone of all our political associations.

How then does this compart with the practice of the British nation in impressing our seamen? during the presidency of the great father of his country this practice commenced; he urged its redress through general Pinkney (his minister at London at that time) in the most positive tone, and nothing but Mr, Jay's treaty averted a war for this, and other injuries we had then sustained; and (my fellow citizens) from that time to this in the face of that treaty they have continued to impress our seamen to fight their battles; and how do they pretend to justify it? because we speak the same language, and descend from the same ancestors, and have the same complexion, we are presumed to be British subjects We must carry our pedigree in our pockets; we must like the beasts in the field be designated by our flesh marks to escape the fangs of these marauders of men: and could it be believed that at this moment they have upwards of 6000 of our seamen on board their ships of war? that they had the effrontery to impress two of the nephews of the great Washington into their service? yet these are facts that the files in the bureaus of state will abundantly shew.

It was reserved for the British nation to shew to the present age, that she could outstrip the savage nations of Africa, or the piratic states of Barbary in consigning the citizens of a free and independent state, to a bondage more cruel than death itself; and this by a nation who boasts, that she is fighting for the liberties of the world: that she is the mound of civil liberty.

And let me ask any gentleman here, is he willing to give up ten or even one of his neighbors to be dragged from his home, his family and friends, and placed at the mercy of a British press gang? are you then ready to give up 6000 of your citizens? how are we to obtain redress; has not our government attempted it by every pacific means, through every envoy that has been ever sent to the court of St. James? have not overtures been made to every British ambassador attending here?

Can it be denied, this of itself, is sufficient cause of war?

But if Great Britain has injured you in the persons of your citizens, she has done you no less injury in your property. A detailed account of the Orders and Decrees of the two great nations that have disturbed the repose of the world for 10 years past, forms a curious phenomenon in the history of nations.

Time will not permit us to occupy the whole ground; it is enough to shew their effects on our trade.

Though the national hate of France and England has been accumulating for more than five centuries; though they are engaged in a war of extermination, though they can agree in nothing else, like ruffians of the same mind they have mutually agreed (under the veil of retaliating on each other) to distress the commerce of every neutral state. Under their blockades, orders and decrees, Great Britain has captured and condemned upwards of 900; and France upwards of 500 of your vessels; amounting in an agregate of property to no less a sum than from 40 to 60 millions of dollars; are you prepared to submit your commerce to be regulated by foreign nations; a trifling tax upon tea was a small encroachment to this If you can tamely submit to be thus taxed, you are no longer independent; your rights on the ocean a mere name—a shadow.

But you are told by those that cry peace, when there is no peace, "We are not prepared to go to war; we have neither money in our treasury, nor a navy to cope with our enemy; our seaports will be burnt, and our commerce destroyed."—My fellow citizens, the same language was used in '76, and I am happy to see some gentlemen here, whose locks are whitened by the dew of time, that can never forget the trying scene of that auspicious day; our fathers (an infant nation without resources) resisted; they fought; they conquered; and shall we with more than twice the population, and five times the wealth; shall we who have all the resources necessary to carry on a war, like dastardly sons desert the dear bought prize. If our cities are burnt, and our ships captured, we have materials to rebuild them; but if your national honor, your independence, and that heavenly spark of liberty that glows in the bosom of every freeman are destroyed, where shall we find the materials to rebuild them; point out a spot on this globe where they may be found; they are gone; they are lost forever.

The clamor of the day is, that we shall, we shall be *distressed with the taxes to support a war.*

For my part, I look for no other than those we can bear with ease; and it certainly would be better to pay all the internal taxes so odious to your view, to protect our just rights, than to be taxed by foreign nations. We have paid already more under the orders and decrees within nine years past, than we can calculate a war to cost; but the half taught politicians of the day tell you, the captures on the ocean are no tax on you.