FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE,

Between a Committee of Gentlemen of this City, and the hon. A. B Woodward, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Michigan, relative to recent events in that Territory.

Albany, March 26, 1813

SIR—It has been intimated, that you have recently made a communication to the Secretary of State of the General Government, relative to the situation of the Michigan Territory, since it was surrendered to the British Government—Sensibly participating in the sympathy, which the unfortunate fate of that Tesritory excites in the citizens of the U States generally, and on the frontier of this State particularly—We the undersigned, acting in behalf of a number of respectable citizens of this City, would be gratified in being possessed of the information you may have so transmitted—and of your opinion whether it would be improper for us to cause the same to be published.

We have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

FR BLOODGOOD
I. TOWNSEND,
G. Y LANSING, } Committee.

The hon. A. B. Woodward Judge of the Supreme Court, Michigan Territory.

To Messrs. Francis Bloodgood, Isaiah Townsend, and Gerret Y. Sansing, a Committee of Gentlemen of the City of Albany.

Albany, March 27, 1813.

GENTLEMEN—The sympathy which the unhappy fate of the Territory of Michigan has excited in the citizens of the United States generally, and in those of the frontiers of this State in particular, is at once as natural, as it is honorable, to the human heart.

The information which I have had occasion to communicate to the Hon the Secretary of State of the General Government, relative to the situation of the Tirritory of Michigan, since it has been surrendered to the arms of Great Britain, is such as might have been put into the possession of the Government and the public by any other channel, and I conceive there is no impropriety in my complying with your polite request. I do not perceive any reason why the same information might not, without impropriety, be laid by you before the public.

I therefore do myself the honor to transmit to you herewith, copies of the several communications, which I have had occasion to make to the government relative to the situation of the Territory under the British flag.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with perfect respect and esteem, your obedient servant, A. B WOODWARD.

To the Editor of the Albany Argus.

Albany, March 20, 1813.

SIR—Of the documents communicated to us on the 27th inst. by the Hon. Judge Woodward, we transmit you No. 20, and Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 30, 31, 32, 33 for publication in the Argus, as containing matter of public interest.

We are, sir, respectfully, your humble servants,—(Signed)

FS. BLOODGOOD,
I. TOWNSEND, } Committee.
G. Y. LANSING.

Extract from No. XX, being a letter from Judge Woodward to Gen. Proctor, dated

Detroit, Feb 2, 1813.

"It is well known to you, sir, that the capitulation of the 16th of August, 1812, has suffered many infractions in every quarter of the Territory, by the savages in the employ of the British government. The inhabitants have borne them with an unexampled patience. They have entertained a constant apprehension, that when the American forces approach the Territory, and when an engagement has taken place, the fury of the savage mind at the sight of blood and in reflecting on the dead they lose, and perhaps on the retaliatory treatment of prisoners or of the dead, which their cruel mode of warfare produces, is always likely to drive them to an ignoble revenge on the prisoners they find in the country, and the inhabitants of it who are American citizens. They therefore pressed the subject on your attention previous to the battle of the 22d Jan. 1813—and felt satisfied *with you assurance, that you considered your own honor pledged for their effectual protection.* Since the result of that battle, facts are before their faces, which they cannot shut their eyes upon. Some of them are, perhaps, unknown to yourself. I will enumerate some which I believe there will be no difficulty in establishing beyond the reach of contradiction.

First. Some of the prisoners, after the capitulation of the 22d Jan. 1813, have been *tomahawked by the savages.*

Second. Some of the prisoners, after that capitulation, have been *shot by the savages.*

Third. Some of the prisoners, after that capitulation, have been *burnt by the savages.*

Fourth. Some of the inhabitants of the Territory of Michigan, citizens of the U. States of America, after that capitulation, have been *shot by the savages.*

Fifth. The houses of some of the inhabitants of the Territory, American citizens, after that capitulation, have been *burnt by the savages.*

Sixth. Some of the inhabitants, American citizens after that capitulation, have been *pillaged by the savages.*

These facts evince that in some quarter, and in some department or other, either the moral or physical means of preventing a violation of your capitulations do not exist.—The alarms of the inhabitants, therefore, are the more highly excited by the expectation of another battle; and they feel, & perhaps very justly, *that their persons and property are not respected.*

It is on this account that I have been requested to submit to your consideration, a convention between the citizens and yourself, which may remove the first difficulty suggested in this letter, and obviate the second."

No XXIII.

(Copy)

Sandwich 9th Feb, 1813.

SIR—You will have the goodness to appoint a day for the purpose of adducing before Col. Proctor, such proofs as you may have, to substantiate the assertions stated in your letter to him, relative to the slaughter of the enemy's sick and wounded, on the 22d Jan. last.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant. (Signed)

A. W. M'LEAN, A. D. C.

Augustus B. Woodward, Esq, Detroit.

No. XXIV.

(Copy)

Sandwich, Feb. 10, 1813.

SIR—I had the honor to receive, on the third day of this month, a verbal message from you, communicated to me by Major Muir, requesting me to endeavor to procure some evidence of the massacre of the American prisoners, on the 22d Jan. last.

I meet with only a few persons at Detroit, who are inhabitants of the River Raisin, nor was it altogether a pleasant task to those, to relate in these times, the scenes they have beheld: some of them, however, appeared before a French magistrate, and I send you copies of what they have stated.

It will occur to you, sir, immediately, that what any of them state on the information of others, though not direct evidence in itself, leads to the source where it may be obtained.

The truth will undoubtedly, eventually appear; and that *that unfortunate day must meet the steady and impartial eye of history.*

In communicating your message, Major Muir adding something having relation to American citizens, who might be willing to take the oath to the King—It will be obvious to you, sir, that *in a state of open and declared war, a subject or citizen of one party cannot transfer his allegiance to the other party, without incurring the penalties of treason; and, while nothing can excuse* HIS *guilt, so neither are those innocent, who lay temptations before him.*

The principle adopted by the U. States on the subject of expatriation, are liberal, but are perfectly inapplicable to a public enemy in time of war.

The law of nations does not justify coercion upon any man to bear arms against his country. VATTELL says, *that a man of spirit ought rather to die ten thousand deaths.*

Some of the French inhabitants of the Territory of Michigan, citizens of the U. States of America, have been much urged on this subject, and are apprehensive of being further troubled.

I had further the honor of receiving, on the 8th inst. your verbal message by your aid de camp, Mr. M'Lean, acquainting me *that there was no capitulation on the 22d January, and that the prisoners surrendered at discretion.* I therefore beg pardon for that mistake. The principles of the law of nations, however, impose an obligation almost equally strong.

I beg leave to repeat a request for the favor of a passport.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) A. B WOODWARD.

Col. Henry Proctor, Sandwich.

No. XXV—TRANSLATION.

Territory of Michigan.

District of Detroit, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in the district of Detroit, Jos Robert, an inhabitan on river aux Raisins; who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposes & says—That on the next day after the battle on the said river Raisins, a short time after sunrise he saw the Indians kill the American prisoners with their tomahawks, & that they shot several, to wit, three: that the Indians set the houses on fire, and that in going out, the prisoners were massacred and killed, as aforesaid; that is to say three were shot, the others were killed in the houses, and burn with the houses. The Indians burnt first the house of Jean Baptist Jereaume, and afterwards that of Gabriel Godfrey, junior.—The deponent has been informed, that there were about 48 or 49 prisoners in the two houses. The deponent has seen dead bodies on the highway, which the hogs were tearing and eating. Mr Brunot told the deponent that the Indians had killed those of the prisoners who were least wounded, and that the others were burnt alive.

Antoine Cuillerie and Alexis Salliot, inhabitants of river Ecorces, told the deponent that two prisoners have been burnt in the house of Gandon, on the river aux Sables. The deponent has heard that the Indians had tore out the hearts of the prisoners, and had bro't them still smoaking into the houses, but does not recollect the names of the informants, he believes, however, they were men worthy of credit.

The deponent says further, that after the first action on the river Raisins, the Indians fired on one named Solo, son in law to Stephen Labean, an inhabitant on the river aux Sables, when returning from the house of Gandon to his father in law: on his arrival he hallooed to his father in law to open the door, saying he was mortally wounded; Stephen Lebeau opened the door, and told his son in law to throw himself on his bed, but that in trying to move he fell dead. An Indian knocked at the door, & Lebeau having opened it, received a ball in his breast, and fall dead. The son of Lebeau made his escape; the Indians shot several shots at him, which did not reach him.

The deponent says further, that Batiste Conteur was killed near the house of the deponent, on the day of the second battle, on the river Raisin, a little after sunrise.

The deponent says further, that the Indians have often threatened to burn his house and barn, if he did not march with them against the Americans. The deponent says he is an American citizen.

The deponent says, that several of his neighbors have told him that they had received the same threat. Other settlements have been threatened with fire. The mills and houses on the river aux Roches were burnt in the month of Sept last, after the capitulation of Detroit. And further this deponent saith not.

JOSEPH ROBERT.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 4th February, 1813.

PETER AUDRIAN, J. P. D. D.

No XXVI.

Territory of Michigan.

District of Detroit, ss.

Be it remembered, that on this day, February the 4th, A. D 1813, personally came before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, for the district aforesaid—viz:—John M'Donnell, an inhabitant of the City of Detroit, who after being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that a few days after the battle of the 22d Jan. last, at the river Raisin, he was personally present at the house of James May, Esq. when he heard the said James May, ask Mr. Wm. Jones, the acting agent for the Indian department, if there would be any impropriety in purchasing the prisoners from the Indians, and that he heard the said Wm Jones, say "that he tho't there would be no impropriety in purchasing them, but would not undertake to authorise any person to do so," that in consequence of which, this deponent purchased 3 or 4 prisoners, amongst the number was one by the name of —— Hamilton, a private in the Kentucky volunteers, who declared to this deponent, that on the first or second day after the battle at River Raisin, on the 22d Jan. last, as he and some of his fellow prisoners were marching with the Indians, between this place & River Raisin, they come up to where one of the prisoners was burnt, the life just expiring, and an Indian kicking the ashes off his back, saying, "damn'd son of a bitch."

This deponent also further deposeth as aforesaid, that Dr. Bowers, a surgeon's mate, of the Kentucky volunteers, who was purchased by him and some other gentleman, stated to this deponent, "that he was left to take care of the wounded after the battle, but felt rather timid on account of the savages, but that he received such assurances from Capt. or Col. Elliott of the safety of himself as well as the remaining prisoners, he concluded to stay, as sleighs were promised to be sent to fetch them away the next morning—that near about day light of the morning following the day of the battle, the Indians came into the house, where said Bowers was with the other prisoners, and proceeded to plunder and tomahawk such as could not walk, & stripping the said *Bowers*, & the wounded prisoners of all their clothes; that while the said *Bowers* and two other prisoners named *Searls* and *Bradford*, as near as this deponent can recollect, were sitting by the fire in the Indian camp, an Indian came up, who appeared to be drunk and called the said *Searls*, as near as this deponent can recollect a "*Madison* or *Washington*," then took up a tomahawk & struck the said *Searls* in the shoulder, that the said *Searls* caught hold of the tomahawk & held it for some time, that the said *Bowers* advised the said *Searls* to submit to his fate; with that, the Indian gave him a second blow on the head, *killed, scalped* and stript him; during this time, the said *Bowers* and *Bradford* were personally present, & being apprehensive for their own safety, that he (*Bowers*), ran and came up to the old Chief, who sold him to this deponent and others, who took him under his protection, and was very kind to him, while he remained with him. This deponent further deposeth, that he has reason to believe the aforesaid *Bowers* and *Hamilton*, are now at Sandwich, and if applied to, they could give more ample information relative to the particulars, of the aforesaid, and further this deponent sayeth not.

J. M'DONNELL.

Sworn and subscribed at my chambers, in the City of Detroit, the day & year before written. JAMES MAY, J. P. D. D.

No. XXVII.—TRANSLATION.

Territory of Michigan.

District of Detroit, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace, in the District of Detroit, Antoine Boulard of the river aux Raisins, who being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposes and says, that on the next day after the last battle on River aux Raisins, he saw the Indians kill the Secretary of the American General, who was on the horse of the Indian, who had taken him prisoner, with a rifle shot; that the prisoner fell on one side, & an Indian came forward with a sabre, finished him, scalped him, stript him, & carried away his clothes. The body remained 2 days on the high way, before the door of the deponent, and was part eat up by the hogs. Afterwards the deponent, together with Francois Lasselle, Hubert Lacroix, Charles Chovin, and Louis Lajoye, took up the corpse at dusk of the evening, and carried it into a field near the woods, where the hogs did not go. They dared not to bury it for fear of being surprised by the Indians. And further this deponent saveth not.

ANTOINE (his ✠ mark) BOULARD.

Sworn and subscribed, in my presence, the 6th Feb 1813.

PETER AUDRIAN, J. P. D. D.

No. XXVIII.

I hereby certify that the next day after the last battle at the river aux Raisins, the Secretary of the American General was taken near the door of the opponent—was wounded and placed on a horse, one of whom shot him in the head with a rifle—that he did not fall off his horse, until another Indian drawing a sabre, struck him on the head several times, & then he fell to the ground; was scalped and stript of his clothes, and left on the road where he remained one day and a half; I the deponent with Francois Lasselle, Hubert Lacroix, and Louis Chovin, on the evening of the second day, took up the body, carried it to the skirts of the woods, and covered it with a few branches, but could not stay to bury it, for fear of the Indians that were in the neighborhood; that on the next day after the battle, I was near the house of Gabriel Godfrey, jun. and the house of Jean Baptiste Gereaume, where a great number of prisoners were collected, & that I heard the screaming of the prisoners whom the Indians were tomahawking; that the savages set the houses on fire and went off. LOUIS (his ✠ mark) BERNARD.

Detroit, le 5 Fevrier, 1813.

No XXIX

I certify, that the bodies of the Americans, killed at the battle of La Luviere aux Raisins, of the 22d Jan last, and the day after, remain unburied, and that I have seen the hogs and dogs eating them. The hogs appear to be rendered mad by so profuse a diet of christian flesh. I saw the houses of Mr. Gereaume & Mr. Godfrey on fire; and have heard there were prisoners in them.—The inhabitants did not dare to bury them, on account of the Indians. The inhabitants have been threatened by the Indians, if they did not take up arms against the Americans

ALEXIS (his ✠ mark) LABADIE

Michigan, Feb. 6, 1813.

No. XXX.

This is is to certify, that on or about the 28th day of Jan. last, an Indian woman came to my dwelling house on the river Rouge, and informed me that on the morning of that day, that an American prisoner had been killed in the Indian camp, & the reason she assigned for killing him was, because he had expressed an hatred for the Indians.—Detroit, 8th February, 1813.

ROBERT ABBOTT.

[We are obliged to omit, to day, the three remaining documents sent to us for publication. No 31, is an affidavit of Aaron Thomas and Agnes his wife, detailing the description and value of property (to the amount of $123) taken from them by the Indians subsequent to Hull's surrender, and in violation of the guarantee of protection made by the British ——This is selected from a great number of similar cases. No. 32, is a letter from Round Head and Walk in the water, Indian Chiefs, to the inhabitants on the River Raisin calling upon them to join in arms against the Americans, and intimating unpleasant consequence if they refused. No. 33, is a letter from the inhabitants on the Raisin to Judge Woodward, soliciting his counsel and advice.]——*Editor Argus.*

PORTLAND, April 5.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Friday last arrived at this port, letter of marque brig Leo, capt. Libby, 32 days from France, with a valuable cargo of brandy, wine, and silks. Capt. Libby politely favoured with French papers to the 19th of Feb. from which we extract following. DUSSELDORF, Feb. 3.

After a short suspension of military operations caused only by the inclemency of the weather the march of troops destined to fight the hordes of the North has recommenced with more activity than ever. For eight days fresh troops have been continually passing in the best state, who will put bounds to the Russian plan of invasion—the 88th cohort of National troops passed yesterday—we expect here many French generals—the 3d cohort arrived this morning

BERLIN, Jan 30.

Fourteen thousand horses have been purchased by Holstein on account of the French government. The Danish government on this occasion have remitted one half the export duty.

BONAPARTE'S SPEECH.

PARIS, Feb. 16, 1813.

The Emperor Napoleon appeared before the Legislative body, and delivered the following Speech:

Gentlemen, the Deputies of the Legislative Body.

The war rekindled in the North of Europe, offered a favorable occasion to the projects of the English upon the Peninsula. They have made great efforts, which have proved abortive—Their army has fallen before the citadel of Burgos; and after having sustained great loss have evacuated all Spain I myself entered Russia. The French armies have been constantly victorious in the fields of Ostrowno, of Polotzk, of Mohilow, of Smolensk, of Moscow, of Moloiaroslawetz. No part of the Russian army has been able to stand before our eagles. Moscow has fallen into our power.

When the boundaries of Russia were forced, and the incapacity of her arms was ascertained, a swarm of Tartars turned their paricidal hands against the finest provinces of this vast empire, which they have been called to defend. They have in a few weeks in spite of the tears and despair of the unfortunate Moscowvites, burnt more than four thousand of their finest villages—more than fifty of their finest cities—thereby satiating their ancient hatred—and all under the pretext of retarding our march and surrounding us by the desert.—*We have triumphed over all these obstacles!*

Even the conflagration of Moscow, where in four days they have annihilated the labors and earnings of forty generations, did not all change the prosperous state of my affairs; but the premature and excessive rigor of the winter has thrown upon my army a tremendous calamity. *In a few nights I have seen every thing changed.* I have met with great losses. They would have broken my heart, if under these great circumstances, I had been susceptible to any but the interests and future glory of my people.

At the view of the evils which have fallen upon us, the joy of England has been great. Her hopes have had no bounds—She offered our finest provinces as a recompence for treason. She offered as a condition of peace, the dismemberment of this fine Empire. It was in other words to proclaim a perpetual war.—The energy of my people under these great incidents; their attachment to the integrity of the Empire; the love which they have shown me, have dissipated all these chimeras; and have brought our enemies to a more just sense of things.

The misfortunes which the rigor of the climate produced has shown in its fullest extent the grandeur and solidity of this empire—founded upon the efforts & love of fifty million of citizens: and upon the territorial resources of the finest countries of the world.

It is with lively satisfaction that we have seen the people of the kingdom of Italy, those of ancient Holland, and its departments, re-united, in rivalship with the ancient French; and feeling that there is no hope for them in their future prosperity, but in the consolidation and triumph of the grand empire.

The agents of England propagate with all our neighbors, the spirit of revolt against sovereigns, England would wish to see the whole continent a prey to civil war, and to all the furies of anarchy; but providence has designed her to be the first victim of anarchy and civil war. I have just signed with the Pope an agreement which will terminate all the differences which have unhappily arisen in the church. The French dynasty reigns and will reign in Spain I am satisfied with the conduct of all my allies. I will abandon none of them. I will maintain the integrity of their states—The Russians shall re enter their frightful climate.

I desire peace. It is necessary to the world. Four times since the rupture which followed the treaty of Amiens, I have made solemn overtures. I will never make any but an honorable peace, and conformable to the interest and grandeur of my empire.—My policy is not mysterious. I have made known the sacrifices I can make. As long as this maritime war shall continue, my people ought to hold themselves ready to make every sacrifice—for a bad peace would make us lose all, even hope; and all will be compromitted, even the welfare of our posterity.

America has recurred to arms to cause the sovereignty of her flag to be respected. The wishes of the world accompany her in this glorious contest. If it terminates in obliging the enemy of the continent to recognize the principles that the flag shall protect the merchandize and crew, and that neutrals ought not to submit to paper blockades, (all is conformable to the treaty of Utrecht) America will merit the applause of the world. Posterity will say that the ancient world had lost its rights, and the new hath recovered them.

My minister of interior will make known to you in the *expose*, the situation of the empire, the prosperous state of agriculture of manufactures, and of our interior commerce, as well as the constant increase of population—In no age has agriculture and manufactures been in a higher degree of prosperity in France.

I have need of great resources to meet the expences which circumstances exact, but notwithstanding the different means which my minister of finance will propose to you, I hope not to impose any new burdens on my people.

Neither the French papers received by the Leo, nor Bonaparte in his speech contradict the accounts, heretofore received, of the immense losses and defeats the French experienced in Russia. We state this fact merely to shew the absurdity of a report in circulation, such as that he made good his retreat to Poland with the loss of 20 000 men only, and that he is about re-entering Russia with 390,000 men.

CAUSE ENOUGH OF WAR.

We recommend to the attention of all those who dispute the justice and necessity of the present war, the following extract from a speech delivered in the United States' Senate, by Mr. *Bayard*, of Delaware, in 1811.

"Great Britain has furnished us *cause of War, and done enough to provoke it.* She has gived law to the ocean, promotive of her own *interest*, and destructive of our *rights*. She has taken from us by violence the colonial trade, and by the arbitrary extension of the principles of blockade, leaves us a commerce with Europe held by the *miserable tenure of their good will.* Our seamen they wantonly takes and *scourges them* upon the guns of her men of war *if they refuse to enter into her service.* Her conduct on these subjects *or any one of them*, IS CAUSE ENOUGH OF WAR!"

It it be answered, that the unlawful blockades and orders in council are withdrawn; we reply, by desiring the respondent to read again—and note, that this great leader in the Senate avers, that any one of the causes he enumerates is a sufficient ground of war—and that consequently the impressment of seamen is a sufficient one.

Aye! true—but France has likewise trespassed upon our maritime rights, and spoliated upon our commerce—she ought to be included in our declaration of war.

This is the *ne plus ultra*—the fancied impregnable fortress, into which our political croakers retreat, when driven from every other ground. But to show how easily this case may be demolished, let us only recur to the statement made by Mr. *H. Clay*, in his speech on the army bill—that when a motion was made, in the course of the debate with closed doors upon the bill declaring war, to include France therein, the motion was negatived, only three members of the Opposition side of the house, and seven republicans for it.

After this, let us hear no more of the partiality evinced in not declaring war against France, as well as Britain—a charge founded upon the absurb idea, that a nation is bound to carry that impartiality, which it is its duty to observe when neutral into the field, and, had not a right to select its enemy of two powers that had injured it.

Nat. Adv.