

venty yards of the opposite shore, when they were fired upon by one of the enemy's picket guards; the fire was returned and several shot were exchanged. On observing the firing, the commandant dispatched Lt. Beard with forty riflemen, to reinforce our men, it in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, or were pursued. The enemy's guard retreated from the shore, and our troops returned without loss.

We understand that the above mentioned encroachment of our men, upon the enemy's shore, was unauthorised by the commandant, and that he disapproves of it.

Since our last fifteen deserters have crossed over from Prescott. Some have brought over their arms, which are of a very superior quality.

MOBBING—AMERICAN.

TROY, Jan. 26.

We are informed by a gentleman of this town, who received his information from a person direct from Sacket's harbour, that a battle was fought there a few days since between about 300 Sailors and a numerous body of militia, in which the Sailors were defeated, having one of their number killed and a great many wounded, some of them very badly. The sailors were armed with clubs; we were not informed what weapons their opponents fought with:—thirty men are said to have been left on the field after the battle.

Extract of a letter from Harrisburg January 28th, 1813.

"The following is a copy of a report read in each house of the legislature this day.

"Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1813.

"The committee appointed by the honorable the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, in the month of December last, to make a strict examination of the machine invented by Charles Readheffer, and to make as specific a representation respecting it as its alledged importance and the public expectation require,"

"beg leave to report.
"That immediately on receiving the authenticated copy of the above resolution, one of the committee, Robert Patterson, waited on Charles Readheffer, then in this city, to whom he exhibited the copy of his appointment, requesting him to name a time and place for the committee to make the examination of his machine, agreeably to the resolution and desire of the legislature. But Charles Readheffer declined complying with the above request at that time promising, however, that he would call on Henry Voight, another member of the committee, before he left the city, and appoint the time and place for the examination of his machine.

He did indeed call on Henry Voight, according to promise, but still declined complying with the request.

"The committee was then convened at the house of Henry Voight, and organized, Henry Voight being chosen chairman, & Robert Patterson secretary.

"Agreeably to a resolution of the committee, their chairman sent a letter to Charles Readheffer, containing a copy of the resolution of the legislature, and earnestly soliciting him to appoint a time and place for the examination of his machine by the committee.

"In reply to this, Charles Readheffer sent a letter addressed to Henry Voight, and the other members of the committee, in which he named Thursday, the 21st instant, at such hour as the committee should appoint, when he would submit his machine to their examination, but still declined or neglected to name the place.

"On the receipt of the above, Henry Voight sent a second letter to Charles Readheffer, renewing the former request in the most urgent terms, that he would expressly name the place as well as the time for the examination; & proposing to him that if he could not with convenience bring his machine to the city (as he had in private conversation with Henry Voight and others frequently intimated that he would) then the committee would defray all the necessary expenses, and provide a commodious room for its reception and examination; but if he should prefer Chesnut-hill as the place of examination, then the noon of the day he had appointed, should be the time at which the committee would appoint for that purpose.

"To this letter Charles Readheffer gave no explicit answer either verbally or in writing, until yesterday, when being pressed by Henry Voight and Robert Patterson either to appoint a time and place himself for the committee to examine his machine, or agree to a time and place named by them, which they proposed to be the noon of Saturday, the 30th instant, at Chesnut-hill, he explicitly declared to them, his friend Dr. Christian Heydrick being present, that he could not submit his machine to the examination of the committee appointed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

"The committee therefore consider themselves as discharged from all further attempts to execute the task assigned them by the Hon. Legislature of this Commonwealth, and would finally take the liberty of declaring, that from the above recited conduct of Charles Readheffer, as well as from numerous vain attempts to construct self moving machines on the ostensible principles of his, it is their decided opinion, that Charles Readheffer's machine of pretended perpetual motion, is a deception, and himself an impostor.

HENRY VOIGHT, Chair.

Attest—ROBERT PATTERSON, Sec."

Female conscripts.—The courage and generosity of a young French woman who substituted herself for her brother, a conscript in 1806, and who has just returned from the army covered with honorable wounds, was lately the subject of much conversation at Antwerp. The story is true, and the particulars deserve to be known, VIRGINIA GUESQUIERE, born at Delemonts department of the North, district of Lille, finding that her brother, who was ordered to march, was not in a condition to support the fatigues of war, and that he was inclined to continue his studies, obtained from her parents, permission to depart for him. They were twins, and very much resembled each other. She presented herself at the depot in the clothes of her brother; and was sent to the 27th regiment of the line, in which she has served six years. She was raised to the rank of a sergeant at the battle of Wagram, for having saved the life of her captain who fell into the Danube, and was in danger of perishing. At the battle of 2d May, near Lisbon, where the duke of Abrantes commanded, her colonel being surrounded by the enemy, she demanded six men, whom she could depend upon, with whom she proceeded to his succour; notwithstanding a gun shot wound which she received in her left arm, she succeeded in saving him, besides making two insurgent officers prisoners. She also received on this occasion a wound from a bayonet in the left side, was carried to the hospital of America, and from thence to that of Burgos, where she was cured of her wound without her sex being discovered, but an illness has since betrayed it, and she has just passed by the city of Contray to go on her depot to receive the recompence due to the valor, and to be decorated by the hand of the colonel whom she saved, with the honorable insignia due to the brave.

Mrs. Mary Kiger widow and relict of George Kiger decd. and devisee of Christopher Beal decd. George Kiger Mary Dunkle late Mary Kiger and Catherine Rice late Catherine Kiger children of the first named Mary Kiger.

Take Notice,

THAT on Friday the 12th day of March next, by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Chancery holden at Winchester made in a suit therein depending wherein you are Plaintiff's, and I together with James Moseley and Edward Bailey are defendants, I shall proceed with the surveyor of Hampshire County to survey and lay off the Lands in controversy between us.

EDWARD MCARTY:

January 4, 1813.

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