AMERICAN HEROISM.

Could every instance of individual heroism, which has occurred during the present war be collected and recorded, they would form a subject of proud satisfaction for the contemplation of the American patriot, and transmit a page to posterity, unsurpassed by the brightest annals of Grecian and Roman glory. Every gallant deed of our ocean warriors, from the most skillful commander down to the rudest and humblest tar, adds alike to the lustre of our national character, and equally demands our admiration and lasting remembrance. Hay to Macedonian between the Phoebe and Essex, how many of our brave seamen sunk, as it were, in a blaze of glory, whose individual names must be forever shrouded in darkness! To redeem them from this fate, and hold them up as examples for the emulation of their countrymen in arms, would be a pleasing task. Though they fell in their country's cause, far from their kindred and homes, yet their relatives and friends would then, while mourning their death, feel a bright consolation in their transition to perpetual fame. From a friend who took part in the engagement, we have received the following anecdotes, exemplary of that fearless and patriotic spirit which animated the whole crew of the Essex, and which has characterised our hardy sailors in all their combats with the perfidious tyrant of the seas. To the memory of the brave fellows mentioned therein, their publicity is due; and we doubt not but many more instances of chivalrous heroism, resulting from a noble love of country, might be obtained and recorded to the lasting honor of the American name.

John Ripley, after losing a leg—said, "Farewell, boys, I can be of no use to you," and hoppled out of the bow port.

John Alvison, received a cannon ball (18 pounder) through the body; in the agony of death, he exclaimed, "Never mind, ship-mates; I die in defence of "free trades and sailors' r-i-g-h-t-s," and expired with the word *rights* quivering on his lips.

James Anderson, had his left leg shot off, and died animating his ship-mates to fight bravely in defence of *liberty*.

After the engagement, *Benjamin Hazen* having dressed himself in a clean shirt and jerkin, addressed his remaining mess-mates, and telling them he never could submit to be a prisoner to the *English*, threw himself into the sea.—[*Col.*

BROWN'S ARMY.

We have uniformly said, that our troops only wanted a fair opportunity to prove themselves as brave and heroic upon the land, as our seamen are upon the sea—that they could not only cope with the enemy, but beat him, man to man, and gun to gun.

The army of Brown has more than realized these anticipations. The actions of Chippeway and Queenstown have surrounded our standard with imperishable honor. The charm is broken—and our troops now stand before the world in their true colors. They have snatched the wealth of glory from the boasted troops of Wellington—they have shown that we can conquer—they have taught us how to conquer. Their example will inspire thousands now in the tented field. Go forth then, American soldier, go forth in the pride of your spirit—and remember the heroism of the soldiers of Buffaloe. Teach these boasting Britons, that as your sires beat them in '76, *you* can beat them in 1814.

BLESSED are they that die for their country! [*Engr.*

The British prints continue to vapour about the troops from Lord Wellington's army that are coming to America. As we had a sample of these redoubtable heroes at the battle of Chippewa, we now know what they are worth. The marquis of Tweedale or Tweddle, who was in that action, and had been an aid to Lord Wellington in some of his bloodiest conflicts in Spain, as he scampered off on a Canadian poney, with a wound in his rear, is said to have exclaimed, that the battle of Chippewa was the *hottest affair* he had ever seen. The conquerors of the Monsieurs and Dons, will be stranger things than the marquis, before the war is over—that is, if peace does not come shortly. [*ib.*

The general order of the 22d of May enforced.

We understand that Lieuts. Roberts and Ross, have this day been struck from the roll of the army, for disobeying the order of the war department, on duelling. We are happy to find this excellent regulation thus promptly and rigorously executed. We doubt not it will have the desired effect in annihilating the unnatural and barbarous practice of duelling which had become so prevalent in the army.—*Wash. City Gaz.*

BLACKSTONE'S ISLAND.

A certain owner of an island in the Potomack, is said to be very friendly with the British Rear Admiral and his officers. They are in the habit, we learn, of visiting each other without any kind of restraint, and with great apparent friendship. He receives presents and the usual favours as if the utmost cordiality existed between the two nations. But we think this friendly gentleman should be checked in his career of generosity; and whether his name is *Blackstone* or Whitestone, a freestone tucked to his neck and cast into the Potomack might be an addition that would not be altogether unworthy his merit. *ib.*

"FRIENDS OF THE ENEMY,"
OR,
TRAITOROUS CONDUCT.

Part of a letter from one of the late hostages, (who were confined at Worcester) to his father in England, dated at Halifax, Feb. 4.

"We were ten in number, and placed in a most miserable dirty close room, with two dirty straw palliases, and only four or five dirty rugs to cover us—here we ate, drank and slept; and being obliged to convert this one room to every purpose, without being allowed even an half hour in a day for fresh air, and the privy in one corner, the room soon became very loathsome. In this horrid state we remained six weeks, and were about to be removed 300 miles into the country, *for the purpose of carrying the horrid execution* [hanging] *into effect with more ease; the people of this state having openly declared that they would not suffer it to take place here.* On the evening before we were to be removed, we succeeded in breaking out of the gaol; we were all but one in regimentals, and that one myself. I, with three other officers, were fortunate enough, after much suffering and meeting with great difficulties, *to succeed in getting to Boston, where we found friends to assist us, and secrete us until we finally succeeded in getting off—They supplied us with colored cloths, and found a man who engaged to take us to Halifax for 750 dollars; every thing was arranged for our leaving Boston*, but by some ill luck the marshal found out that we were to leave Boston on a certain night, and to go in the sloop we had hired; *he placed himself and fifteen men, on the road we were to go, and stopped and searched every carriage.—Our friends had provided for us a carriage exactly resembling the mail*, and the marshal thinking it was the mail, suffered it to pass; in a quarter of an hour he was undeceived by the mail coming up, and he again pursued towards the sloop, out of which he had previously taken all the sails, and all the stores of every kind. What our sensations were on finding her in such a state are not to be described—the sails and stores had been put into a house at no great distance on the beach, we broke it open, and carried off the jib and mainsail and a small quantity of provisions, and threw them into the boat and got the jib fastened top and bottom, and pushed off the vessel; the men we had hired all except one forsook us, when they found we were so closely pursued, as they would certainly have been hanged if they had been taken.—The marshal and his men were on the beach in a quarter of an hour after we were adrift."

AMERICAN NEGOCIATION.

London, May 30.—We have authority to state, that there is no foundation for the report of the mission of Lord Gambier and others to the Hague, to treat for Peace with the American Commissioners.

[The London article lately copied into the American papers, which said Lord Gambier was going to the Hague, &c. was dated May 28. We attach no consequence to the above article.]

Mr. Robinson, who has been appointed to succeed Col. Barclay, as Agent for prisoners in America, will leave London 8 or 9 days. This gentleman has resided in America about 35 years and only left it at the commencement of the war.

Capt Sir Robert Hall, who has returned home from the command of the Sicilian flotilla, is to be attached to the flotilla on the Canadian lakes, and will set off in a few days.

In a letter from Christiansand, dated the 13th inst. it is stated that the Norwegians had taken several Swedish privateers, and carried them into Norway, and that 4 or 5 Norwegian privateers were out from Christiansand.

While Ferdinand from Sicily is issuing declarations of his right to the kingdom of Naples, and his firm resolve to support his claims, Murat is progressively strengthening himself on the throne by alliances with the great Confederates of Europe, and with the other powers of the Mediterranean. A truce has been concluded for twelve months between him and the Dey of Tunis.

CORSICA.

Corsica, the birth place of the Usurper, has employed a deputation to Lord Wm. Bentinck, for the purpose of her surrender to the protection of Great Britain. It is true that the magnanimity of this country, at the same time that it is exercised in the voluntary restoration to France of her colonies, cannot accede to such a proposal, which would bereave her ally of a possession of importance to her which would lessen, instead of increasing her consequence and power.

A mail has brought Lord Wm. Bentinck's answer to the deputation from the Island of Corsica, desiring the union of that island to the British empire—His Lordship has appointed General Montressor to take upon him the provisional Government of the island.

ELBA.

A letter from Elba, states, that the public act which had distinguished Bonaparte's arrival, was to double the taxes; and that a division of the electors was hourly expected to take charge of the place, and to preserve tranquility. Bonaparte has ordered a Palace and a Theatre to be immediately built.

A NEW STORE
ON THE HILL, NEAR HARPER'S FERRY.

PHILIP HOFFMAN & ENOCH C. BREEDIN,
Have opened a handsome supply of seasonable

Dry Goods & Groceries,

on the Hill near Harper's Ferry, which they are determined to dispose of at very reasonable prices. From their acquaintance in Philadelphia it will always be in their power to get Goods at the shortest notice and lowest terms. They solicit their friends and acquaintances at the Ferry and neighborhood to call and see their stock. Gentlemen are particularly invited who wish wearing apparel, as they have been very successful in getting Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, Cords, Vestings, and Linens at reduced prices and of superior quality.

August 4, 1814 6w.

Weavers' Slays or Reeds,
OF EVERY DENOMINATION.

COTTON YARN, Chain and Filling of every size,
NICE SPINNING COTTON,
Low priced ditto, at 12 1-2 cents per lb.
FLAX NAILS,
Cotton and Wool CARDS, of all numbers,
ALMONDS, RAISINS, RICE, CHEESE, CHOCOLATE, COFFEE, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, FRESH TEAS of the first quality,
Sugar House MOLASSES, &c. &c. &c.

Just opened and now ready for sale by the subscriber at his Store in Shepherd's-Town.

JAMES S. LANE.

July 21, 1814.

For Sale,
A MILL & SMALL PLANTATION,

in Berkeley County, Virginia. This property is situated in a very good settlement, one mile from Smithfield, on Opeckon Creek; there is also a Saw Mill and Wool Carding Machine on said property—The said Mill is now in complete repair.—The other improvements are also in good repair; and there is at all seasons a complete supply of water. It is unnecessary to say any thing more, as those who are disposed to purchase will no doubt view the property. Terms of sale will be make known by applying to the subscriber in Smithfield.

ROBERT C. PEEBLES.

August 4. tf.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Girl about sixteen or seventeen years of age. Persons wishing to purchase, can be informed as to price &c, by enquiring of the printer of this paper.

June 25.

JAMES BROWN

Has just received, at the *Corner Store*, adjoining *Mr. James's* (Globe Tavern) Shepherd's-Town, in addition to his former stock on hand, many

VALUABLE ARTICLES

of present necessity, which on examination will be found under the late prices, and will be sold on fair terms.

June 30, 1814.

CARD.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their respective sums. The money is wanting immediately and he hopes that every person interested will attend to this generous request.

HE HAS ON HAND A QUANTITY OF

Wrought and Cut Nails,

SCOTCH SNUFF, first and second quality,
SCHOOL WRITING and LETTER PAPER,
with many other articles in demand, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser.

JOHN CARLILE,
Near the Market-House in Charles-Town, Va. July 21, 1814.

JOHNSON & BOLEY

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the

Wheel and Chair Making Business,

together with TURNING of every description, in the house belonging to Capt. George North, and formerly occupied by Jesse Moore, Esq; opposite the old stand of Joseph Brown, dec'd, where they are now ready to serve all who may please to favor them with their custom.

They wish to employ a Journeyman who understands the above business, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

Charles-Town, July 28.

FOR RENT,
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

The Farm whereon Benjamin Thomas now lives, on Back Creek, adjoining Mr. Samuel Kennedy's and Abraham Snyder's farm and mills. There are two orchards on the place, a quantity of fine meadow, and very convenient buildings. The tenant may have the privilege of mowing the present crop of grass, and putting in a fall crop. For particulars apply to Major James Faulkner, in Martinsburgh, Berkeley County, or the subscriber, near Lee-Town.

RICHARD M'SHERRY.

July 7.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Man & Woman.

The man is an excellent hand on a farm, and well acquainted with every kind of business relating thereto. The woman is acquainted with every kind of House or Kitchen business. Persons wishing to purchase can know the terms by applying to the subscriber, near Shepherd's-Town.

THOMAS LAFFERTY.

August 11.

FOR SALE,

MILLS AND LAND,

desirably situated on the waters of Rappahannock, Virginia.

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent wheat neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. One other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappahannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of wood land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufactories, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy.

JOHN ALLCOCK.

Culpepper County, Va. June 9. [t.f.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss. May Court, 1814.

John Ager, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Talbot and William C Bowler, Deft's.
IN CHANCERY.

The Defendant, Bowler, not having appeared, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the Plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said Defendant, Bowler, do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the Court House of the said County.

A Copy, Teste. GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS many persons have been in the habit of going through the subscriber's farm, destroying his orchards, and committing many other depredations thereon, all such are hereby cautioned against trespassing in any manner on said farm, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders to the utmost rigor of the law.

JOSEPH CRANE.

August 4.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers towards the Presbyterian Meeting-House are requested to come forward immediately and discharge the balance of their subscriptions.

July 28.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received and just finished opening

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

FANCY GOODS;

Which have been lately purchased for cash in Philadelphia, and selected from the latest arrivals:—

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

ELEGANT damask SILK SHAWLS, Levantine Silks, Fancy Ribbons, Black and Changeable Lutestrings, White Sattin and Mantuas, Fine Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Split Straw, Silk, and Cut Velvet Bonnets, Knotted Counterpanes very large and handsome, Cheap Irish Linens, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap Cambricks, Calicoes and Chintzes, 10 Bales of India Muslin, a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Shoes, Ladies' Morocco and Kid Slippers, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. all of which are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

SEASONED PLANK.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND A QUANTITY OF GOOD AND WELL SEASONED

PINE PLANK.

—ALSO—

HOG SKINS, Bar-Iron and Castings, Jack screws, Smiths' Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finished Calf Skins, Boot Legs and Fair Tops, Plated Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bitts, Home-made Linen, Twill'd Bags, Flax, &c. &c.

JOINER'S PLANES.

A quantity of Joiner's Planes, Rules, Squares and Plane Bitts.

The highest price in Cash is given for good Clean Flax-Seed.

SELBY & SWEARINGEN.

Shepherd's Town, April 7.

COME QUICK!

And you shall positively have CHEAP GOODS.

HAVING just returned from the eastward with a large assortment of

GOODS;

bought at *depress'd* prices for cash, at the time that both the Speculators and Banks were hard run for money—and just before the late general block-ade—Since which most foreign articles have again rapidly advanced in price in the Seaport Towns. Notwithstanding, all those who come quick shall positively have cheap goods.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, May 26, 1814.

N. B. A few barrels No. 1 New Herrings Baltimore Inspection.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE FARM

In Jefferson County, Virginia, about three miles from Charlestown.

IT lies in that body of land known and commonly called the Rich Woods. This tract contains three hundred and twenty acres, and is inferior to none in the county as to fertility of soil; at least one third is in very valuable timber, the balance is cleared, and in good farming order, having at this time one hundred and twenty acres sown in clover. On the premises are a good barn thirty feet square, shedded all round, and a thrashing floor thirty feet square, two excellent wells about thirty feet deep, and have never been known to fail, a good dwelling house, with stone chimney, and other convenient buildings—there is also a small apple and peach orchard. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

RICHARD BAYLOR.

March 10, 1814. t.

RYE WANTED.

THE Subscriber will give a liberal price in cash for any quantity of good clean RYE, delivered at his mill on Mill Creek, Berkeley County.

CONRAD KOWNSLAR.

July 14. (tf.)

TO BE RENTED,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

THAT well known and long established Tavern stand, in Charles-Town, Jefferson County, belonging to the representatives of Thomas Flagg, deceased, and which has been for several years past in the occupancy of Mr. Robert Fulton—possession may be had immediately.

For particulars apply to the subscriber living in Martinsburgh, Berkeley County, or to M. Ranson, Esq. of Charles-Town.

JOSEPH HYNSON.

February 24.

Stone Masons.

TEN or fifteen journeymen are wanted immediately, to whom good wages will be given and employment for the season. Apply to the subscriber in Charles Town, Jefferson County, Va.

JOHN WILKINS.

April 14.

FOR SALE,

An active Negro Boy,

about eighteen years of age. For further particulars inquire of the Printer.

August 4.

FOR SALE,
ON MODERATE TERMS,

A valuable Mulatto GIRL, about 14 years of age, an excellent house servant, cook, washer, &c. For particulars inquire of the printer.

August 4.

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (*Jefferson County, Virginia,*) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1814. [No. 335.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the Farmer's Repository is *Two Dollars* a year; one Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted *three* weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

☞ *All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.*

LONDON, MAY 29.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.
ISLE OF ELBA.

"Inhabitants of the Isle of Elba!—The vicissitudes of human life have conducted the Emperor Napoleon into the midst of you, and *his choice* gives him to you *as Sovereign.*

"Before entering, your august and new monarch addressed to me the following words: and I hasten to communicate them to you, because they are the pledge of your future prosperity:—General, I have sacrificed my rights to the interests of my country, and have reserved to myself the sovereignty and property of the Island of Elba—which has been assented to by all the Powers. Be so good as to inform the inhabitants of this new state of things and of the selection which I have made of their isle for my residence, in consideration of the mildness of their manners, and of their climate. Tell them they shall be the constant object of my most lively interests."

"Elbese!—These words require no commentary—they fix your destiny. The Emperor has formed a proper judgment of your justice, and I willingly do so.

"Inhabitants of the Isle of Elba!—I am about to leave you—this separation will be painful to me, because I love you sincerely—but the idea of your happiness mitigates the bitterness of my departure, and whenever I may, I shall also cherish a collection of the virtues of the inhabitants of the Isle and the wishes which I feel for them.

"DALESME, General of Brigade.

"Porto Ferrajo, May 4, 1814."

The Vice Prefect of the Isle of Elba, performing the functions of Prefect, to the Inhabitants of the Isle.

"The most fortunate event which could illustrate the history of the Isle of Elba is realized before our eyes. Our august Sovereign, the Emperor Napoleon, is come among us. Give then free course to that joy, which must overflow your hearts—your wishes are accomplished, and the felicity of the Isle is secured. Listen to the first memorable words which he has condescended to address to you, through the medium of the Public Functionaries; I will be to you, a good father, be you to me good children. Let them be forever impressed on your grateful hearts.—Let us all rally round his sacred person, emulous in zeal and fidelity to serve him—this will be the sweetest recompense to his grateful heart, and thus shall we render ourselves worthy of that signal favor which Providence has conferred on us.

"BALBIANI, Vice Prefect."

"Office of Prefecture, at Porto-Ferrajo, May 4, 1814

One of Bonaparte's first acts of sovereignty in the isle of Elba, is stated in the French papers, to have been doubling the imposts.

The Paris papers state, that the Island of Elba is, on account of the Plague now in the Mediterranean, placed under *quarantine.*

FROM CANADIAN PAPERS.

MONTREAL, JULY 30.

Accounts are received from Gen. Riall's head quarters at Twelve Mile Creek, dated the 22d inst. The troops were in good spirits, had daily skirmishes with the enemy, always to our advantage; bringing in many prisoners. The army was about being joined by the 89th and De Watteville's regiment. General Drummond would arrive on the 24th.

All was quiet at Kingston on the 26th. It was understood that the American fleet would soon put to sea, under very favorable circumstances. We are happy to learn that sir James L. Yeo is in good health, and has not been seriously indisposed as was lately reported.

The 16th regt. has marched, troops are in motion every where; but the public (very properly) is ignorant of their points of destination.

On Monday the steam boat arrived, having on board nearly 400 officers and privates of the 70th regt. We have seldom seen a corps of finer young men.

Militia general order.—A large reinforcement of troops having recently arrived at Quebec, which it is the intention of his excellency the commander of the forces to bring immediately forward to Montreal, and to move the same on both sides of the river, his excellency is pleased hereby to direct, that the commanding officers of the sedentary militia, the captains thereof in their different parishes and all other officers belonging thereto, as well as all magistrates and others whom it may concern, should aid and assist to the utmost of their power, in facilitating the march of the said troops and the transport of their baggage; and his excellency confidently trusts, from the known zeal and loyalty of his majesty's Canadian subjects, that he will not be disappointed in his expectation of finding that a prompt and cheerful obedience has been paid to his order, and that the highly important service of forwarding these reinforcements to the places of their destination has every where received aid and assistance from those who have had it in their power to afford them.

By order of his excellency the commander of the forces.

F. VASSAL DE MONVIEL,
Adjutant General, M. P.

Quebec, 27th July, 1814.

FROM THE MONTREAL HERALD—EXTRA.

August 2, 1814.

We are authorised to announce to the public that accounts have reached H. Q. of another action having taken place on the Niagara frontier most glorious to H. M's arms, and terminating in the complete defeat of the enemy.

Lt. col. Tucker with part of the garrison of Fort George, and 400 of the 89th regt. under lt. col. Morrison, moved on the enemy's camp at Lewistown, on the morning of the 25th instant, drove them from it and brought away 100 tents, their baggage and provisions, without losing a man.

Maj. gen. Brown began on the same day to retire with his army from Queenstown towards Chippewa, and finding himself closely pressed by the advance of the right division under major general Riall, consisting of 1500 men, exclusive of Indians, attacked at 6 o'clock in the evening with his whole force, this small body of our troops, which maintained the unequal contest with the most determined and desperate bravery until 9—at this time being reinforced by the 103d regt. and a detachment from the royals and king's not exceeding 1200 men, the conflict was continued with unabated spirit on both sides, until past midnight, when the enemy were compelled to retreat precipitately, leaving vast numbers of their dead on the field, and several hundred prisoners, together with a 6 pounder and a 5 1-2 inch mortar, and 2 tumbrils, in our possession.

Their loss in this obstinate and sanguinary contest is estimated at between 12 and 1500 men, whilst ours does not amount to half that number.

Lieut. Gen. Drummond is slightly wounded in the neck; maj. gen. Riall being severely wounded in the arm, was proceeding, attended by captain Loring, to the van, when both unfortunately fell into the enemy's hands. Lieut col. Morrison is slightly wounded.

The conduct of the troops, both regulars and militia, is spoken in the highest terms of admiration, for their coolness and intrepidity in the most trying situations.

The enemy on the 27th had retired across the Chippewa towards fort Erie, pursued by the militia and Indians, having previously burnt Street's Mills, and destroyed the bridge over that river.

Reinforcements were rapidly advancing to the right division, and the left wing of Watteville's regiment would join it about the 28th.

[The same handbill announces the arrival in the river of the 43 transports from Bordeaux mentioned in our paper of yesterday, with major generals Kempt and Robinson and troops estimated at 9000.]

NORFOLK, AUG. 12.

☞ A friend has favored us with the following extracts from letters, received by a gentleman in this place, from an officer who was in general Brown's army, at Fort Erie, giving further particulars of the late battle on the Niagara, which are more interesting than any we have yet seen. [*Norfolk Herald*

July 23.—"the enemy since the affair of Chippewa have been extremely shy. We have marched twice under the walls of Fort George and insulted them in their works—but they durst not shew themselves, except by their shells, rockets, and round shot."

"July 29, Camp at Fort Erie, four days after the battle,

"We have frequently offered battle when our forces were equal, and they had refused; the presumption then was, as soon as they became our superiors we should be forced into action.—General Brown came to the conclusion of retiring to Erie, where we could readily be supplied with provisions, and also procure boats in case it should become necessary to leave the peninsula entirely. We had not retired farther than Chippewa when the enemy shewed himself in our rear; but at the time had no idea of his strength. We marched out and brought him to action close to the Falls of the Niagara.—I do not believe the annals of this nation, or any other, have upon record so obstinate and bloody a fight. Our force was probably about 2000, including the volunteers. Theirs rising 4000, and the whole of them nearly regulars. The action commenced about half an hour by sun, and continued until nearly half after 12 o'clock at night. The British and American lines, after the commencement (while they were firing) were never more than 20 paces apart. We lost 72 officers in killed, wounded and missing, with nearly 800 privates. The British loss must have been greater. Among the prisoners, is major general Riall, who says, that he never before witnessed such an action; three times the British line retired to form anew, and advanced again to the combat. We could distinctly see them dressing their line by lamps. It was the intention, I believe, of both parties, to have charged; but each reserved his fire, and when the order was given to commence firing, both lines were so soon cut to pieces, that neither could effect a charge, unless in some partial instances on the flanks. The enemy had taken his position when we marched out; his park of artillery was posted on a rising ground, which commanded in every direction. Our artillery being of small calibre, and immediately below them, could not effect any thing. The order was given to col. Miller to storm their battery, consisting of two 24 pounders, one howitzer, four 12 p's and 4 sixes, which was accordingly carried in the most heroic manner; two companies of the 23d charged with him. Our men seized the sponges and rammers out of the hands of the British artillerists, as they were loading. General Drummond is now about four miles off with all his force.—We are fortifying strongly this position; whether or not he will give us time is doubtful."

SECOND ATTACK ON STONNINGTON.

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated August 12.

"I wrote you on the 10th, and informed that the British had made an attack on Stonnington.—They have not yet withdrawn, nor effected their purpose. Since Wednesday they have remained quiet, until towards evening yesterday, when they renewed the attack with shells and rockets, which they kept up until about 8 o'clock.—At daylight this morning, the Families and a Razee commenced a cannonade out of the reach of the battery, which they continued until 9 o'clock.—It is said to have been tremendous in sound, though trifling in effect. They have riddled many of the buildings on the point, and have wounded, by the explosion of a shell, a lieutenant and 4 or 5 men, slightly. This is said to be the amount of injury yet sustained. It is now believed they will not dare to land; and what they will next attempt I cannot conjecture. For this town I feel no apprehensions without an additional force."

Extract of another letter, same place and date.

"An express has just arrived from Gen. Isham at Stonnington, to Gen. Cushing, informing him that the enemy's ships had given up the seige, and had withdrawn from Stonnington; having previously injured, very considerably, the lower part of the village."

From a correspondent of the Columbian, dated New-London, Aug. 12

The force of the enemy at Stonnington this morning, consisted of one 74, one razee, one frigate, one bomb ship, a sloop of war, and two brigs. The bomb ship renewed throwing shells yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the firing (from the other vessels) commenced this morning, at 4 o'clock, which was returned with the same spirit as on the first attack. The brig which lay nearest in, was obliged to draw off in consequence of the injury received from our 18 pounders. After the 74 opened a fire upon the town, the little battery was evacuated, and the guns removed back, as the enemy's over-reached ours. The enemy ceased firing about 11 o'clock this forenoon, got under way, standing to the westward.

I am happy to relate, that during the contest we have not lost a man. In addition to the two or three wounded, which I mentioned in my first communication, 4 or 5 more were slightly injured this morning, by the bursting of a shell. Two houses were fired by shells, but soon extinguished. The buildings on the point are all standing, though materially injured. Whether they will make a third attempt is uncertain; by their coming this way, I am of opinion they have no idea of it at present. I intended to mention before, that during the first attack, all the resistance was made by less than 30 men (but they were not Pettipaugers, but real Washingtonians)—and that they were short of powder and ball.

This is one of the most extraordinary and serious events which has taken place in this quarter during the war; and the spirit and firmness of our country ought to be duly appreciated. What an overwhelming force had the enemy compared with our little battery! And how little have they gained, or we lost, by their wanton and unprovoked attack. The only pretence for their savage conduct is the refusal to send off the family of Mr. Stewart the British consul, which the commandant at New-London declined doing until he received instructions or passports from government, which he had applied for. I understand this from a report that two gentlemen of Stonnington, without any authorty but their own, (col. I. Williams and Dr. W. Lord,) went off to the enemy with a flag, and procured from commodore Hardy a written agreement that he would spare the town if Mrs. Stewart was given up.—This I am told by a gentleman who saw the instrument with the signature of Mr Thomas. But how could the citizens of Stonnington comply with the condition, or why should they be made so dreadfully responsible for its failure? What a magnanimous foe! &c.

Same date—(Friday.)

I have been credibly informed that the British squadron quit the neighborhood of the Point this afternoon, and that it is conjectured the expedition will here cease. I, however, have my doubts. They have removed some distance towards the Hommocks [near Fishers Island,] to be sure—but it may be, as their situation would be dangerous in case of a common storm, that the commodore chose to be safe during the night—to sit leisurely at his dinner, and return in the morning to his murderous sport. But be assured he cannot succeed, further than to pierce the buildings with bullet holes. His bomb-shells, his 32 pounders, his Congreve rockets, have all failed him. He dare not land, and without it the place cannot be burnt. The disgrace of *Pettipaug* is wiped out forever.

Another letter says "they are blazing away at Stonnington again, but commodore Hardy ["the generous enemy," toasted at New-London some time ago] will get his belly full from them. Our two gun fort demolished one of their barges," &c.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 17.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General Cushing, commanding Military District No 2, to the Secretary of War, dated

"Head Quarters, New London, 10th August, 1814, 1-2 past 9 o'clock, P. M.

"During the afternoon of yesterday a British ship of 74 guns, a frigate, a sloop of war, and an armed brig passed into Fisher's Island Sound, and anchored, the first off Long Point, about five miles to the eastward of this harbor, and two and a half miles from the main, and the other three at the mouth of Stonington harbor, and within point blank shot of town. A flag was then sent on shore to inform the inhabitants that in one hour their town would be in flames, and to admonish them to remove the women and children.

"On receipt of this information, which was brought to me by a citizen of Stonington about 9 o'clock, I addressed the note marked A to Major General Williams of this town, who gave immediate orders for assembling one regiment of militia at Stonington, one at the head of Mystic river, a company of artillery and one regiment of infantry at Norwich Landing, a little in the rear of the neighborhood and a little in advance of this town. This disposition was made under an idea that the menace at Stonington was but a mask to another object, and intended to draw our attention and our force from the forts at the mouth of this harbor, when a party of troops might be landed two or three miles to the south east of Fort Griswold, for the purpose of carrying the post by escalade (which if successful would give them the complete command of the harbor,) or march direct to the shipping above, and there co-operate with another force to be sent up the river in barges.

"From half past 9 to 11 o'clock last night, and from day light to eleven this morning, a constant fire of shot, shells and rockets was maintained against the devoted village of Stonington, in which there were only a few militia and one 6 and two 18 pounders on travelling carriages, but the village is yet standing, and the ships have hauled off to a distance from one and a half to three miles (the brig, from all appearances very much injured in her hull, spars and rigging,) after expending an immense quantity of ammunition and rockets without killing a single person or firing a single building."

Norwich, (Con.) August 14.

Sir—His Majesty's fleet on Friday evening commenced an attack on Stonington borough, and continued firing all night until yesterday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. they had previously demanded a surrender of the place, and were refused. We have there two 18 prs. mounted on travelling carriages, and covered by a small work. They have been well served. The place is defended solely by militia. The country has done well. The buildings are considerably injured.

Last evening I understood a flag went on board the commodore, to know on what terms he would desist from the attack: to which the commodore answered, that they must engage to drive from them, on all occasions, Torpedoes—send on board the British Consul's family, &c &c. or he would this day sacrifice his whole force or destroy their town; and would suspend the firing until this afternoon. Their force is one 74, one frigate, one sloop of war, and a bomb brig;* exclusive of the force off New London. We have from twelve to fifteen hundred militia in the borough, and the Norwich regiment have marched this morning.

Yours respectfully,

ELISHA TRACY.

To the Hon. John Armstrong,
Secretary of War.

* *Those four ships lie close to Stonington Point.*

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 25.

LATE FROM HAVANA.

Captain Stocket, of the schr. Hollins, arrived at Quarantine, 16 days from the Havana, informs, that a few days before he left there, two Spanish sloops of war, a brig and two schooners, with troops, sailed from the Havana for Pensacola—and the day after a British frigate and two sloops, with implements of war, military dresses and presents for the Indians, destination not known, but said to be also for Pensacola. A fleet of 12 ships, under convoy of a frigate, had arrived at the Havana, in 45 days from Cadiz, laden chiefly with fruit and wines. Fifteen sail of English merchantmen were to sail from Havana for England on the first September.

Captain Stocket says, it was the general impression at the Havana, that a *War between the United States and Spain, would take place*, unless the United States would relinquish their title to New-Orleans.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS, AUGUST 19.

Extract of a letter, dated Utica, August 15.

"By an express this afternoon, who left Buffaloe last Saturday at 6 o'clock, P. M. we learn that the British opened a battery on Fort Erie, in the morning of that day, and had invested the fort and our army, probably with all their force in that quarter. Nothing of the result is made known to us. Unfortunately for us, they succeeded in taking by surprize, the night before the attack, two of our schooners, laying off the Fort, mounting one gun each.

"The main body of our fleet is blockading the British fleet in Kingston, part of it is watching a force of the enemy at Niagara—one of the vessels of the enemy bound thither with stores and ammunition, was run on shore near Niagara, and destroyed. She mounted 15 guns."

The Editor has received a letter from the Post Master at Utica, corroborating the above. The express who must have brought down this information, stated at Geneva, that the British army were falling down to Fort George. It is understood the enemy are very much pinched for provisions and he probably resolved on a desperate effort against Fort Erie, *are famine, or the arrival* of reinforcements under M'Arthur, should compel him to retire. A small reinforcement had arrived at Buffaloe from Erie, Penn.

We learn from various sources, that an extreme

scarcity of provisions prevails in Upper Canada. Beef is said to be 40 dollars per cwt. We have recently had satisfactory information of 2 droves of cattle being on their way towards Ogdensburg, to feed the enemy's forces that are devastating our frontiers! And yet these drovers and their friends are constantly declaiming against the government for not affording sufficient protection to the frontier inhabitants. If martial law was enforced ten miles on our frontiers, it would contribute to their safety; the admirers of "legitimate princes" ought not to murmur, because in Canada, under the government they so much admire, every man and beast has been subject to martial law for more than two years; and have been kept in almost constant requisition, to the neglect of agriculture and personal interest.

BATTLE OF FORT ERIE.

Copies of letters from Brig. Gen. Gaines to the Secretary of War, dated

H. Q. Fort Erie, U. C.
August 23, 1814.

SIR—Loss of sleep and constant exposure to the weather in its various changes, gave me some days ago a violent cold, which has put it out of my power to do any thing more than the state of the service here rendered absolutely indispensible. Hence my apology for delaying until this day, my report of the battle of the 15th inst.

General Drummond is quietly engaged in collecting his reinforcements. His camp appears to be fortified. I attempted to look at it a few days past, and it cost me a fine young officer, Lieutenant Yates, of the 4th rifle regiment, killed, and Lieut. Kearsley of that excellent corps, with Lt. Childs of the 9th, wounded, with the loss of some two or three privates killed and five or six wounded. The loss of the enemy I was unable to ascertain. He would not leave his defences, and I did not think fit to leave mine at all exposed. Several deserters say, that the 6th and 82d regiments arrived last night. If this be true their strength is about the same as it was before the battle of the 15th. Their Colonel Scott is dead; about 20 deserters from the De Watteville regiment and some few from other corps concur in the report that their loss in killed, wounded and missing, on the 15th was upwards of a thousand. Your obedient servant.

E. P. GAINES,
Brig. Gen. Com'g.

General Armstrong, Sec'y at War.

Head Quarters, Left Wing,
2nd Division, Fort Erie, U. C.
August ——, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to communicate for the information of the Department of War, the particulars of the battle fought at this place on the 15th inst. between the left wing of the 2d division of the Northern Army, under my command, and the British forces in the Peninsula of Upper Canada, commanded by Lieutenant General Drummond, which terminated in a signal victory in favor of the United American arms.

Our position on the margin of the Lake at the entrance of the Niagara River, being nearly a horizontal plain twelve to fifteen feet above the surface of the water, possessing few natural advantages, had been strengthened in front by temporary parapet breastworks, entrenchments and abbattis, with two batteries and six field pieces—The small unfinished Fort, Erie, with a 24 18 and 12 pounders, forms the North East, and the Douglass Battery, with an 18 and 6 pounder near the edge of the Lake, the South-East angle of our right. The left is defended by a redoubt battery with six field pieces just thrown up on a small ridge. Our rear was left open to the Lake, bordered by a rocky shore of easy ascent. The battery on the left was defended by capt. Towson; Fort Erie by capt. Williams, with Major Trimble's command of the 19th infantry; the batteries on the front by captains Biddle and Fanning; the whole of the artillery commanded by Major Hindman. Parts of the 11th, 9th and 22d infantry, (of the late veteran brigade of Major General Scott) were posted on the right under the command of Lieut. Col. Aspinwall. General Ripley's brigade, consisting of the 21st and 23d defended the left, General Porter's brigade of New York and Pennsylvania Volunteers, with our distinguished riflemen, occupied the centre.

I have heretofore omitted stating to you, that during the 13th and 14th, the enemy had kept up a brisk cannonade which was sharply returned from our batteries, without any considerable loss on our part. At 6, P. M. one of their shells lodged in a small magazine in Fort Erie which was fortunately almost empty. It blew up with an explosion more awful in appearance than injurious in its effects, as it did not disable a man or derange a gun. It occasioned but a momentary cessation of the thunders of the artillery on both sides; it was followed by a loud and joyous shout by the British army, which was instantly returned on our part, and captain Williams amidst the smoke of the explosion renewed the contest by an animated roar of his heavy cannon.

From the supposed loss of our ammunition, and the consequent depression such an event was likely to produce upon the minds of our men, I felt persuaded that this explosion would lead the enemy to assault, and made my arrangements accordingly.

The night was dark and the early part of it raining, but the faithful centinel slept not; one third of the troops were up at their posts. At half past 2 o'clock the right column of the enemy approached, and though enveloped in darkness black† as his designs and principles, was distinctly heard on our left, and promptly marked by our musquetry under major Wood, and cannon under captain Towson. Being mounted at the moment, I repaired to the point of attack, where the sheet of fire rolling from Towson's battery and the musquetry of the left wing of the 21st infantry under major Wood enabled me to see the enemy's column of 1500 men approaching on that point; his advance was not checked until it had approached within ten feet of our infantry. A line of loose brush representing an *abattis* only intervened; a column of the enemy attempted to pass round the abattis through the water where it was nearly *breast deep*. Apprehending that this point would be carried, I ordered a detachment of riflemen and infantry to its support, but having met with the gallant commander major Wood, was assured by him that he could defend his position without reinforcements. At this moment the enemy were repulsed, but instantly renewed the charge and were again repulsed. My attention was now called to the right, where our batteries and lines were soon lighted by a most brilliant fire of cannon and musquetry; it announced the approach of the centre and left columns of the enemy, under colonels Drummond and Scott; the latter was received by the veteran 9th under the command of capt. Foster, and captains Boughton and Hardings companies of New-York and Pennsylvania volunteers aided by a 6 pounder judiciously posted by major McKee, chief engineer, who was most active and useful at this point; they were repulsed. That of the centre led by colonel Drummond was not long kept in check; it approached at once every assailable point of the fort, and with sealing ladders ascended the parapet, but was repulsed with dreadful carnage. The assault was twice repeated, and as often checked, but the enemy having moved round in the ditch covered by darkness added to the heavy cloud of smoke which had rolled from our cannon and musketry, enveloping surrounding objects, repeated the charge, re-ascended the ladders; their pikes, bayonets and spears fell upon our gallant artillerists. The gallant spirits of our favorite captain Williams and Lieutenants McDonough and Watmough, with their brave men, were overcome. The two former and several of their men received deadly wounds. Our bastion was lost. Lieut. McDonough, being severely wounded, demanded quarter. It was refused by colonel Drummond. The lieutenant then seized a handspike, and nobly defended himself until he was shot down with a pistol by the monster who had refused him quarter, who often reiterated the order—"*give the damned Yankees no quarter.*"—This officer, whose bravery, if it had been seasoned with virtue, would have entitled him to the admiration of every soldier—this hardened murderer soon met his fate. He was shot through the breast by   of the   regiment, while repeating the order "*to give no quarter.*"

The battle now raged with increased fury on the right, but on the left the enemy was repulsed and put to flight. Thence and from the centre I ordered reinforcements. They were promptly sent by brigadier General Ripley and brigadier general Porter. Captain Fanning, of the corps of artillery, kept up a spirited and destructive fire with his field pieces on the enemy attempting to approach the fort. Major Hindman's gallant efforts, aided by major Trimble, having failed to drive the enemy from the bastion with the remaining artillerists and infantry in the fort, captain Bridsall of 4th riflemen, gallantly rushed in through the gate-way to their assistance, and with some infantry charged the enemy; but was repulsed, and the captain severely wounded. A detachment from the 11th, 19th and 22d infantry, under captain Foster of the 11th, were introduced over the interior bastion, for the purpose of charging the enemy. Maj Hall, assistant inspector general, very handsomely tendered his services to lead the charge. The charge was gallantly made by captain Foster and major Hall, but owing to the narrowness of the passage up to the bastion admitting only two or three men abreast, it failed. It was often repeated and as often checked, The enemy's force in the bastion was however much cut to pieces and diminished by our artillery and small arms

At this moment every operation was arrested by the explosion of some cartridges deposited in the end of the stone building adjoining the contested bastion. The explosion was tremendous—it was decisive; the bastion was restored. At this moment captain Biddle was ordered to cause a field piece to be posted so as to enfilade the exterior plain and salient glacis. The captain though not recovered from a severe contusion in the shoulder, received from one of the enemy's shells promptly took his position, and served his field piece with vivacity and effect. Captain Fanning's battery likewise played upon them at this time with great effect. The enemy were in a few moments entirely defeated, taken or put to flight, leaving on the field 221 killed, 174 wounded, and 186 prisoners, including 14 officers killed and 7 wounded and prisoners. A large portion are so severely wounded, that they cannot survive; the slightly wounded, it is presumed, were carried off.

The officers killed are, captain Williams and lieutenant M'Donough of the artillery; Ensign Cissna, 19th; lieutenant Bushnell, 21st; lieutenants Brown and Belknap, 23d, and capt. Birdsall, 4th rifle regiment, all severely.

Lieut. Fontaine of the artillery, who was taken prisoner, writes from the British camp, that he fortunately fell into the hands of the Indians, who, after taking his money, treated him kindly. It would seem, then, that these savages had not joined in the resolution to give no quarter.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

E. P. GAINES,
Brig. Gen. Commanding

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War, Washington.

[List of our killed and wounded will be given in our next]

†I several times heard, and many of our officers heard, orders given "*to give the damned yankees no quarters.*"

Report of the killed, wounded and prisoners, taken at the battle of Erie, U. C. August 15, 1814.

Killed left on the field, 222—wounded left on the field, 174—prisoners, 186—grand total, 532.

Two hundred supposed to be killed on the left flank near Snake Hill (in the water) and permitted to float down the Niagara. The number on the right flank, near the woods, could not be ascertained.

Given at the Inspector General's Office, Fort Erie, U. C.

NATH'L N. HALL,
Assist. Insp. Gen'l.

Brig. Gen. E. P. Gaines, &c.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot.
Friday Evening, Aug. 26.

GENTLEMEN,

Having witnessed the late unhappy occurrences at Washington, I will, agreeably to your request, put them on paper; that, if necessary, they may be used to correct some of the many erroneous reports which are circulating.

I arrived at Washington on Sunday the 21st inst. At that time the officers of government and the citizens were very apprehensive of an attack from the British, who had landed a force on the Patuxent. Their numbers had not been ascertained, but reports were various, stating them from 4000 to 16,000. Gen. Winder was stationed near the Wood-Yard, with about 2000 men, hourly expecting large reinforcements from every quarter, particularly from Baltimore, 3000 men having been ordered to march immediately from that place. On Sunday, the public officers were all engaged in packing and sending off their books and the citizens their furniture. On Monday, this business was continued with great industry, and many families left the city. The specie was removed from all the Banks in the district. Reports were very current, that Winder had received large reinforcements; so that it was believed by many well informed persons, that he would have 10,000 men embodied in the course of the week. In the expectation that there was a *very considerable force* collected, the President, accompanied by the Secretary at War, and of the Navy, left the city for the camp. They arrived there late that night; and the next morning finding but 3000 men, and learning that the Baltimore troops were encamped at Bladensburg, they returned to the city on Tuesday to make further arrangements. All the books and papers were sent off, and the citizens generally left the place.

In the course of that day a scouting party from General Winder's army had a skirmish with the British advance guard, and returned to camp with such tidings as induced Gen. Winder to retire to the city, with his army, which he accomplished by 9 o'clock in the evening, burnt the old bridge which crossed the Eastern Branch, and encamped on the hill directly above the other bridge, about one mile and an half from the Navy Yard, and prepared to defend that passage. In the event of the British being too strong, the bridge was to be blown up, for which he had every thing prepared. At this post he remained the whole night, expecting the enemy's forces. On Wednesday morning I walked through the army, and remained at the bridge until 10 o'clock, when advice was received, that the enemy had taken the Bladensburg road. The troops were immediately put in motion, and by 12 o'clock the whole were on their march, in the hope of forming a junction with the Baltimore troops, before the enemy reached Bladensburg. This was only partially accomplished, when the battle commenced, and was contested by the Baltimore troops and the men from the flotilla, with great spirit and gallantry, until it appeared useless for so small a force, very badly supported, to stand against *six thousand regulars, all picked men, and well supplied*—a retreat was ordered, when the President, who had been on horseback with the army the whole day, retired from the mortifying scene, and left the city on horseback.

On Thursday morning I proceeded on with the army, to Montgomery Court House, where Gen. Winder's head quarters were established. I had some conversation with him. He appeared to regret very much that he had not been enabled to have made a greater resistance, altho' he was perfectly satisfied, that a successful resistance could not have been made, with the force in the neighborhood of Washington, since, if all had been brought together before the action, it would not have been so large as that opposed to him, and our force was principally militia, and that of the enemy all regulars and picked men.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

[The following is furnished the editors of the Patriot by an officer of distinction, who was in the battle.]

The British left Bladensburg on Thursday night, by the road to the Patuxent, carrying with them as many of their wounded as 49 horses could drag in waggons, carts and carriages. They left 83 wounded behind and thirty men to take care of them; among the former were two Colonels and one Major. The last died a few hours after. It is supposed their loss in killed and wounded, amounted to 200. The field and road in front of Commodore Barney's battery was strew'd with the dead men and horses. None but officers being on the latter, their loss must have been severe. Before the Commodore ordered a retreat, his horse was shot under him; he was himself wounded with several of his officers and men, and the enemy had surrounded his brave band, having driven his right flank (composed of regulars) from their post, and thereby got in his rear. Gen. Ross acknowledged his fire to have been tremendous, and that his first gun laid ten of his men in the dust.

One advantage their men had over ours was their carrying each from 60 cartridges and upwards. They however were so loaded with their ammunition, knapsacks, &c. and were so overpowered by their rapid march, that many fell dead in the road. As they passed through Bladensburg their mouths were open gasping for breath, and their officers were driving them forward with their swords and espontoons. Twelve were buried in one field, that had not a wound.

Commodore Barney's wound will be tedious, but is not dangerous. He has been removed to his residence on Elkridge. Captain Miller of the marines, was badly wounded in the arm, whilst ably supporting the commodore's left. Many of his men as well as the brave flotilla boys were killed and wounded.

A deserter who was in the battle states that Col. Thorston of the 85th regiment, was shot from his horse (a grey) early in the battle; that Major Wood of the 29th fell shortly after, and that he believed from 3 to 400 have deserted from the enemy.

GEN. WINDER'S LETTER.

Copy of a letter from Brigadier General Winder to the Secretary of War, dated

Baltimore, Aug. 27, 1814.

SIR—When the enemy arrived at the mouth of Patuxent, all of the militia which I had been authorised to assemble there were but about 1700 in the field, from thirteen to fourteen hundred under General Stansbury near this place, and about 250 at Bladensburg, under lieut. col. Kramer; the slow progress of draft and the imperfect organization with the ineffectiveness of the laws to compel them to turn-out, rendered it impossible to have procured more.

The militia of this state and of the contiguous parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania were called on en masse, but the former militia law of Pennsylvania had expired the first of June or July, and the one adopted in its place is not to take effect in organizing the militia before October. No aid therefore has been received from that state.

After all the force that could be put at my disposal in that short time, and making such dispositions as I deemed best calculated to present the most respectable force at whatever point the enemy might strike, I was enabled by the most active and harrassing movements of the troops to interpose before the enemy at Bladensburg about five thousand men, including three hundred and fifty regulars and Com. Barney's command. Much the largest portion of this force arrived on the ground when the enemy were in sight, and were disposed of to support in the best manner the position which General Stansbury had taken. They had barely reached the ground before the action commenced, which was about 1 o'clock, P. M. of the 24th inst. and continued about an hour. The contest was not as obstinately maintained as could have been desired, but was by parts of the troops sustained with great spirit and with prodigious effect, and had the whole of our force been equally firm, I am induced to believe that the enemy would have been repulsed notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which we fought. The artillery from Baltimore, supported by Major Pinckney's rifle battalion, and a part of Captain Daughtey's from the Navy-Yard, were in advance to command the part of the bridge at Bladensburg, and played upon the enemy, as I have since learned, with very destructive effect. But the rifle troops were obliged after some time to retire and of course the artillery. Superior numbers however, rushed upon them and made their retreat necessary, not however without great loss on the part of the enemy. Major Pinckney received a severe wound in his right arm after he had retired to the left flank of Stansbury's brigade. The right and centre of Stansbury's brigade consisting of Lieut. Col. Ragan's and Shuter's regiments, generally gave way very soon afterwards, with the exception of about forty rallied by Col. Ragan, after having lost his horse, and the whole or a part of Capt. Shower's company, both of whom Gen. Stansbury represents to have made, even thus deserted, a gallant stand. The fall which Lieut. Col. Ragan received from his horse, together with his great efforts to sustain his position, rendered him unable to follow the retreat; we have therefore to lament that this gallant and excellent officer has been taken prisoner; he has however been paroled, and I met him here recovering from the bruises occasioned by his fall. The loss of his services at this moment is serious.

The 5th Baltimore Regiment under Lieut. Col. Sterrett being the left of Brig. Gen. Stansbury's brigade, still, however, stood their ground, and except for a moment when part of them recoiled a few steps, remained firm and stood until ordered to retreat, with a view to prevent them from being out flanked.

The reserve under Brig. Gen. Smith of the District of Columbia, with the militia of the City and Georgetown, with the regulars and some detachments of Maryland militia, flanked on their right by Com. Barney and his brave fellows, and Lieut. Col. Beal, still were to the right on the hill, and maintained the contest for some time with great effect.

It is not with me to report the conduct of Com. Barney and his command, nor can I speak from observation being too remote, but the concurrent testimony of all who did observe them, does them the highest justice for their brave resistance and the destructive effect they produced on the enemy. Commodore Barney, after having lost his horse, took post near one of his guns, and there unfortunately received a severe wound in the thigh, and he also fell into the hands of the enemy. Captain Miller of the marines was wounded in the arm fighting bravely. From the best intelligence there remains but little doubt that the enemy lost at least four hundred killed and wounded, and a very unusual portion killed.

Our loss cannot, I think, be estimated at more than from thirty to forty killed, and fifty to sixty of those wounded.

They took altogether about one hundred prisoners.

You will readily understand that it is impossible for me to speak minutely of the merit or demerit of particular troops so little known to me from their recent or hasty assemblage. My subsequent movements for the purpose of preserving as much of my force as possible, gaining reinforcements, and protecting this place, you already know.

I am with very great respect, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. WINDER,
Brig. Gen. 10th Mil. Dist.

Hon. John Armstrong,
Sec'y of War.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Barney to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Farm at Elk Ridge, Aug. 29, 1814.

Sir—This is the first moment I have had it in my power to make a report of the proceedings of the forces under my command since I had the honor of seeing you on Tuesday, the 23d inst. at the Camp at the "Old Fields" On the afternoon of that day, we were informed that the enemy was advancing upon us. Our army was put into order of battle and our positions taken; my forces were on the right, flanked by the two battalions of 36th and 38th regiments, where we remained some hours. The enemy did not, however make his appearance. A little before sunset Gen. Winder came to me and recommended that the heavy artillery should be withdrawn, with the exception of one 12 pounder to cover the retreat. We took up the line of march, and in the night entered Washington by the Eastern Branch Bridge. I marched my men, &c. to the marine barracks, and took up my quarters for the night. About 2 o'clock, Gen. Winder came to my quarters, and we made some arrangements. In the morning I received a note from Gen. Winder, and waited upon him. He requested me to take command and place my artillery to defend the passage of the bridge on the Eastern Branch, as the enemy was approaching the city in that direction. I immediately put my guns in position, leaving the marines and the rest of my men at the barracks, to wait further orders. I was in this situation when I had the honor to meet you with the President and Heads of Departments, when it was determined I should draw off my guns and men, and proceed toward Bladensburg, which was immediately put into execution. On our way I was informed the enemy was within a mile of Bladensburg: we hurried on, though the day was very hot, and my men much crippled from the severe marches we had experienced the preceding days. I preceded the men, and when I had arrived at the line which separates the District from Maryland, the battle began. I sent an officer back to hasten on my men—they came up in *a trot*. We took our position on the rising ground, put the pieces in battery, posted the marines under capt. Miller, and flotilla men who were to act as infantry under their own officers, on my right, to support the pieces, and waited the approach of the enemy. During this period the engagement continued—the enemy advancing and our army retreating before them, apparently in much disorder. At length the enemy made his appearance on the main road in force and in front of my battery, and on seeing us made a halt; I reserved our fire; in a few minutes the enemy again advanced, when I ordered an 18 pounder to be fired, which completely cleared the road; shortly after, a second and a third attempt was made by the enemy to come forward, but all who made the attempt were destroyed. The enemy then crossed over into an open field and attempted to flank our right. He was there met by three 12 pounders, the marines under Capt. Miller, and my men acting as infantry, and again was totally cut up. By this time not a vestige of the American army remained, except a body of five or six hundred posted on a height on my right, from whom I expected much support from their fine situation. The enemy from this period never appeared in force *in front* of us. He however pushed forward his sharp-shooters, one of whom shot my horse under me, which fell dead between two of my guns. The enemy who had been kept in check by our fire for nearly half an hour, now began to out flank us on the right.—Our guns were turned that way; he pushed up the hill about 2 or 300 men towards the corps of Americans stationed as above described, who to my great mortification made no resistance, giving a fire or two and retiring.

In this situation we had the whole army of the enemy to contend with; our ammunition was expended, and unfortunately the drivers of my ammunition waggons had gone off in the general panic. At this time I received a severe wound in my thigh. Capt. Miller was wounded, Sailing-Master Warner killed, Acting Sailing master Martin killed, and Sailing-master Martin wounded, but to the honor of my officers and men, as fast as their messmates fell at the guns, they were instantly replaced from those acting as infantry. Finding the enemy now completely in our rear and no means of defence, I gave orders to my officers and men to retire. Three of my officers assisted me to get off a short distance, but the great loss of blood occasioned such a weakness that I was compelled to lie down. I requested my officers to leave me, which they obstinately refused, but upon being *ordered* they obeyed; one only remained. In a short time I observed a British soldier and had him called, and directed him to seek an officer; in a few minutes an officer came, who, on learning who I was, brought Gen. Ross and Adm. Cockburn to me. These officers behaved to me with the most marked attention, respect and politeness, had a surgeon brought and my wounds dressed immediately. After a few minutes conversation the General informed me (after paying me a handsome compliment) that I was paroled and at liberty to proceed to Washington or Bladensburg, as was also Mr *Huffington* who had remained with me, offering me every assistance in his power, giving orders for a litter to be brought, in which I was carried to Bladensburg. Captain *Wainwright*, first Captain to Admiral *Cochrane*, remained with me and behaved to me as if I was a brother.

During the stay of the enemy at Bladensburg I received the most polite attention from the officers both of the Navy and Army.

My wound is deep, but I flatter myself not dangerous; the ball is not yet extracted. I fondly hope a few weeks will restore me to health, and that an exchange will take place that I may resume my command, or any other that you and the President may think proper to honor me with.

Yours respectfully,
JOSHUA BARNEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

LETTER
Of the Secretary of War.

IT may be due to myself and is certainly due to others, that the reasons under which I retired from the direction of the War Department, at a juncture so critical as the present, should be fully and promptly known to the public. These reasons will be found in the following brief exposition of facts.

On the evening of the 29th ultimo, the President called at my lodgings, and stated that a case of much delicacy had occured; that a high degree of excitement had been raised among the militia of the District; that he was himself an object of their suspicions and menaces; that an officer of that corps had given him notice, that they would no longer obey any order coming through me as Secretary of War; and that in the urgency of the case, it might be prudent so far to yield to the impulse, as to permit some other person to exercise my functions in relation to the defence of the District.

To this statement and proposition, I answered substantially as follows—that I was aware of the excitement to which he alluded, that I knew its source and had marked it's progress; that the present was not a moment to examine it's more occult causes, objects and agents; that ostensibly rested on charges known to himself to be false, that it was not for me to determine how far the supposed urgency of the case made it proper for him to yield to an impulse so vile and profligate—so injurious to truth and so destructive of order; but that for myself, there was no choice, that I could never surrender a part of my legitimate authority, for the preservation of the rest—that I must exercise it wholly, or not at all; that I came into office, with objects exclusively public; and that to accommodate my principles or my conduct to the humors of a village mob, stimulated by faction and led by folly, was not the way to promote these, and that if his decision was taken in conformity to the suggestion he had made, I entreated him to accept my resignation. This he declined doing. It was an extent, he was pleased to say, to which he meant not to go; that he knew the excitement was limited, as well with regard to time as to place; that he was now, and had always been, fully sensible of the general zeal, diligence and talent, which I had put into the discharge of my duty, and that it would give him pleasure, were I to take time to consider his proposition. I renewed the assurance of my great personal respect, and my readiness to conform to his wishes on all proper occasions.—I remarked, that whatever zeal, diligence and talent I possessed, had been employed freely but firmly, and according to my best views of the public good, and that as long as they were left to be so exerted, they were at the service of my country—but that the moment they were made to bow to military usurpation or political faction, there should be an end of their public exercise. We now parted, with an understanding that I should leave Washington the following morning.

It has been since stated to me as a fact (to which I give the most reluctant belief) that on the morning of the 29th, and before my arrival in the city, a committee of the inhabitants of Georgetown, of whom Alexander C. Hanson, editor of the Federal Republican, was one, had waited on the President, *by deputation*, and had obtained from him a promise, that I should no longer direct the military defences of the District. On this fact, all commentary is unnecessary.

It but remains to exhibit and to answer, the several charges raised against me and which form the ground work of that excitement, to which the President has deemed it prudent to sacrifice his authority, in declining to support mine. They are as follows, viz.

1st. That (from ill-will to the District of Columbia, and a design to remove the seat of government) I gave orders for the retreat of the army, in the affair of the 24th ult under circumstances not making retreat necessary and proper.

This charge has not for its support the shadow of truth. The commanding general will do me the justice to say, that I gave him no such order, and that he was and is under the impression, that the retreat was made earlier than I believed it to be proper. To the President I appeal, whether I did not point out the disorder and retreat of part of the first line, soon after the action began, and stigmatise it as base and infamous.

2d. That, in despite of the remonstrances of Gen. Winder, and by the interposition of my authority, I had prevented him from defending the Capital.

This charge contains in it a total perversion of the truth. When the head of the retiring columns reached the Capital, it was halted for a moment. Gen. Winder here took occasion to state to Mr. Monroe and myself, that he was not in a condition to maintain another conflict and that his force was broken down by fatigue and dispersion. Under this representation, we united in opinion, that he should proceed to occupy the heights of Georgetown.

3d. That I had withdrawn the covering party from the rear of Fort Washington, and had ordered captain Dyson to blow up the fort without firing a gun.

This charge is utterly devoid of truth. The covering party was withdrawn by an order from general Winder and captain Dyson's official report shews, that the orders under which he acted, were derived from the same source, though, no doubt, mistaken or misrepresented.

4th. That by my orders, the navy yard had been burnt. This like its predecessors, is a positive falsehood.

Perceiving that no order was taken for apprizing Commodore Tingey of the retreat of the army, I sent Major Bell to communicate the fact, and to say, that the Navy Yard could no longer be covered. The commodore was of course left to follow the suggestions of his own mind, or to obey the orders, if orders had been given, of the Navy Department.

5th. And lastly, that means had not been taken to collect a force sufficient for the occasion.

As the subject of this charge may very soon become one of congressional enquiry, I shall at present make but a few remarks:

1st. That no means within reach of the War Department had been omitted or withheld—that a separate military district, embracing the seat of government, had been created; that an officer of high rank and character had been placed in charge of it; that to him was given full authority to call for supplies and for a militia force of *fifteen thousand men*; that to this force was added the 36th regt. of the line, a battalion of the 38th, detachments of the 12th, of the artillery, and of the dragoons, the marine corps, and the crews of the flotilla, under the special command of Commodore Barney—making a total of 16,300 men.

Gen. Winder's official report of the engagement of the 24th ult. shews, how much of this force had been assembled, and the causes why a greater portion of it had not been got together. These will be found to have been altogether extraneous from the Government, and entirely beyond its control: and

2d. That from what is now known of the enemy's force, of the loss he sustained in the enterprise, of the marks of panic under which he retreated, &c. &c. it is obvious, that if all the troops assembled at Bladensburgh, had been faithful to themselves and to their country, the enemy would have been beaten and the Capital saved.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Baltimore, 3d Sept. 1814.

SKIRMISH NEAR CHESTERTOWN!

Office of the Delaware Gazette,
Thursday evening, Sept. 1.

Extract of a letter dated Georgetown Cross Roads, Kent County, Md. Wednesday night, Aug. 31.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, about 250 British landed and marched some distance from the Bay shore and were met by about 150 militia. An action commenced and lasted from thirty to forty minutes, when the enemy retreated. Killed and died since the action, 17—wounded 3. The night being very light, 17 were ascertained to be carried on board of the British vessels, which were killed and wounded, among which was Sir Peter Parker, commander of the ship. Three Americans slightly wounded—Messrs. Crane, Glandville and Mognor.

The information respecting Sir Peter was given by a deserter.

The action took place about 9 miles from Chestertown.

P. S. Mr. Walles's house, wheat and other property burnt on Sunday; Richard Frisbey's on Tuesday. Troublesome times here.

WASHINGTON, AUG 31.

Mr. Secretary MONROE has, in pursuance of the united requests of the commanders of the various description of troops assembled in this district, accepted the command of the military force now in the vicinity.

Gen. Armstrong having yesterday retired from the execution of the duties of Secretary of War in consequence probably of the prejudice which has been excited against him among the troops, the duties of his office also have been temporarily consigned to the Secretary of State, who immediately entered on the discharge of them. Many measures were forthwith put in a train of execution, which it may not now be proper to announce, and the effect of which will be seen in due time.

[*Intel.*

When we remarked, in our paper of yesterday, that private property had in general been scrupulously respected by the enemy during his late incursion, we spoke what we believed, from a hasty survey, and perhaps without sufficient inquiry. Greater respect was certainly paid to private property than has usually been exhibited by the enemy in his marauding parties. No houses were half as much *plundered* by the enemy, as by the knavish wretches about the town who profitted of the general distress. There were, however, several private buildings wantonly destroyed, and some of those persons who remained in the city were scandalously maltreated. Among the private buildings destroyed, was the dwelling house owned and occupied by Mr. Robert Sewall (formerly rented by Mr. Gallatin) from behind which a gun was fired at General Ross, which killed the horse he rode; the houses built for Gen. Washington on the brow of Capitol Hill, the large hotel belonging to Daniel Carroll of Dudn. and others, and recently occupied by Mr. Tomlinson, the rope walks of Tench, Ringgold, Heath, & Co. and John Chalmers, were destroyed by fire, without any pretence being assigned therefore that we know of.

The enemy was conducted through the city by a former resident, who with other detected traitors, is now in confinement.

Cockburn was quite a mountebank in the city, exhibiting in the streets a gross levity of manner, displaying sundry articles of trifling value, of which he had robbed the President's house, and repeating many of the coarse jests and vulgar slang of the Federal Republican respecting the chief magistrate and others, in a strain of eloquence, which could only have been acquired by a constant perusal of that disgrace to the country.

The magazine at Greenleaf's Point was destroyed (partially only) and the guns spiked on Thursday. In a dry well belonging to the barracks our soldiers had thrown many barrels of powder for concealment. After exploding the magazine, the British soldiers threw casually into this well one or two of their matches which communicated to the powder deposited there. The effect was terrific. Every one of the soldiers near was blown into eternity, many at a greater distance wounded, and the excavation remains an evidence of the great force of this explosion.

The enemy retreated from the city with so great precipitation as to leave half his wounded behind him, amounting to more than an hundred, among whom are a Colonel and Major. The force of the enemy is differently represented by deserters and prisoners; but the best informed make the force destined for the city to have been from four to five thousand well appointed and active men, infantry, artillery, rocketeers, &c. &c.

The enemy did not bury their dead, except those in the immediate vicinity of their camp.—The rest, in number near two hundred were buried by a committee of our own citizens sent out for the purpose.

After the action, on the retreat, Maj. Morgan, of Winchester, fainted from fatigue and expired in a few hours afterwards.

We again caution our readers against giving too much credit to all the rumors which are widely and industriously circulated, generally from erroneous information, but sometimes we are convinced from less pardonable causes, in relation to the battle at Bladensburg.

Justice, however, requires us to say that much dissatisfaction prevailed among the troops who were engaged, at having been led so soon and so far from the field of action. It is a general opinion among them, how just we say not, that the enemy might have been successfully resisted to the end by the force we had in the field. This is a question the solution of which materially depends on the number of troops the enemy brought into the field, as to which, as before observed, we are not accurately informed and much difference of opinion prevails.—[*ibid.*

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, SEPTEMBER 8.

The indisposition of the Editor, and the absence of all the hands in the militia service, has prevented the publication of the Repository for the two last weeks.

Verbal accounts from Alexandria state that all the British vessels have gone down the Potomac without receiving any material injury from the fire of our batteries.

The Governor of Virginia, has directed the General Assembly to meet at Richmond on the second Monday in October next.

FROM BENEDICT.

We are advised, that on Sunday evening, nearly the whole of the enemy's squadron was yet in the mouth of the Patuxent, and that no attempt had been made by them to re-land, as was reported. *Nat. Intel.*

LOOK OUT FOR SPIES!

It is an impression now very general that the fall of this city may be ascribed to the facility with which spies and traitors carried on their operations, even within a week preceding its capture by the enemy. With a view to warn our neighbours against the evil into which it appears our citizens fell, we will state a singular fact, which is susceptible of legal proof. The lady of a house where the British officers supped on the evening they entered the city, recognized among them a person who had been at her house, and even called on Mrs. Madison in the President's house (as the person declared) in the disguise of a distressed woman, *on the Saturday preceding the capture of the city!* This is a fact which may be relied on. The number and names of all the landlady's family, then absent, were also known to this officer, with whom was Gen. Ross, and Cockburn the incendiary.—Nat. Int.

We are happy to learn that measures are already taken for fitting up rooms for the temporary accommodation of Congress at their approaching session, and also for the accommodation of the several departments and Public Offices. The buildings formerly called Blodget's Hotel occupied by the General Post Office, Patent Office, &c. and which was not destroyed by the enemy, is selected for the accommodation of Congress, and was yesterday inspected by the President, who directed the necessary preparations to be made, which will be commenced forthwith. The public offices will be accommodated in houses which have been tendered by their proprietors for that purpose, and will immediately recommence the usual routine of business. *Ib.*

CAPTURE OF THE REINDEER.

A London paper of July 15, contains an account of the capture of H. B. M. S. W. Reindeer, captain Manners, rating 18 guns, after an engagement of 25 minutes, by the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, captain Blakely, off the Land's End, in lat. 48, long. 14. where the Wasp had been cruizing 14 days. The Reindeer was to windward, and ran down close alongside, yard arm and yard arm, and commenced the action; twice her crew, headed by captain Manners, attempted to board the Wasp, but was repulsed; in one of them capt. M. was killed. Killed on board the Reindeer, capt. Manners and 27 of his men; 60 wounded. The loss on board the Wasp was not known. The Reindeer was in so shattered a state, that she was blown up the next day by order of Capt. Blakely. The wounded of the Reindeer were put on board a neutral vessel and sent into England, by whom this account was received.

Six Cents and a Chew of Tobacco Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 21st of July, a bound Girl named MARIA BRIDGIN, about eleven years old: had on when she went away a blue linsy frock; took no other clothing with her. I will give the above reward for said girl if brought home, but no thanks nor charges.

JACOB HILAMAN.

Sept 9, 1814.

STOLEN MARE.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, near the White House, Jefferson County, Virginia, on the twenty ninth of July last

A BRIGHT SORREL MARE,

with some white in her face, and both hind feet white—about 7 years old, between 15 and 16 hands high, a natural pacer—there is on the right fore leg a lump about the size of a partridge egg, which is very remarkable.

I will give a reward of five dollars for the mare if taken in the county, ten dollars if within twenty miles of home, twenty dollars if a greater distance, and forty dollars for the mare and thief, if the thief is brought to conviction.

SAMUEL MENDENHALL.

September 9.

For Sale,

A MILL & SMALL PLANTATION,

in Berkeley County, Virginia. This property is situated in a very good settlement, one mile from Smithfield, on Opeckon Creek; there is also a Saw Mill and Wool Carding Machine on said property—The said Mill is now in complete repair.—The other improvements are also in good repair; and there is at all seasons a complete supply of water. It is unnecessary to say any thing more, as those who are disposed to purchase will no doubt view the property. Terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber in Smithfield.

ROBERT C. PEEBLES.

August 4. tf.

CREEK INDIANS.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

We are favored with copies of the following letters for publication, by his excellency governor Hawkins.

Head Quarters, near Fort Hawkins, July 16, 1814.

SIR—About the middle of June, a part of the 31st regt. of infantry, which had come by land from the Alabama heights, (Fort Claiborne) arrived at Fort Jackson, and relieved a detachment of two companies of our brigade, which had been left until their arrival. That part of said regt. which ascended the river in boats did not arrive until the 3d instant. Previous to setting out we had proposed an expedition from Fort Decatur against such of the *Red Clubs* as had left Talapoosa, and were about to settle on Corecah and Pea creek (waters which empty into Pensacola bay) in the limits of the U. States. On our arrival at Fort Burrows we received information that they had lately removed to Yellow Water and Choctowatchie, say half way between Pensacola and Apalachicola on the Florida side of the line. Finding nothing to attract our attention in that quarter, we then proceeded to garrison the different forts as follows, in conformity with instructions which I had received from major gen. Pinckney, viz.—From North Carolina for Fort Burrows, capt. Gingles of Lincoln, 60 privates. Fort Decatur, capt. Hood of Mecklenburg, capt. Crider of Rowan, and one subaltern, and 80 privates of capt. Davidson's artillery, with 2 pieces of brass cannon, 200—Fort Hull, capt. Crawford of Iredell, 100—Fort Bainbridge, capt. Martin of Wilkes, 100, with a due proportion of subalterns and non-commissioned officers, making in the whole 500 from the N. Carolina regt. including lieut. col. Atkinson, under whose command the above garrisons are placed. Forts Mitchell, Perry and Lawrence, are garrisoned by 100 privates each, beside officers; and placed under the command of major M'Millan of S. Carolina.

We arrived at Fort Mitchell on the second of this month, with about 1500 effectives. The chiefs from the Siminoles, and most other parts of the nation, were assembling to hold a talk at Cowetau, about seven miles up the Chatahooche above Fort Mitchell. Finding such an assemblage of the chiefs in our neighborhood, some of whom had not seen American forces, we encamped in a single line, occupying about six hundred yards, leaving suitable intervals for the artillery, (five pieces) and invited the chiefs to attend the talk we were to hold on the 4th July. Most of them attended, and, I trust, the manner and stile in which the troops went through their firings and evolutions, artillery as well as infantry, must have made an impression on the minds of many of them, which may for a long period be favorable to the interests of the United States. I found they generally estimated our numbers at double what they really are.

On the 5th I addressed a note to col. Hawkins, agent for Indian affairs, a copy of which is enclosed, together with his answer. Finding from that and information received from Perryman, from Apalachicola, who attended the talk at Cowetau, on the 8th inst. when col. Hawkins, col. Pearson and myself were present, that no further force than the garrisons were needed in this quarter, I immediately marched to this place, where the troops have been mustered and inspected, and delivered over their arms and accoutrements to the quartermaster's department.

The regiment from South Carolina marched this morning. It is probable the regiment from North Carolina will march on the 18th for Salisbury. The men are generally healthy and in good spirits. The troops from your state, though they cannot boast of the battles they have been in, or the number of the enemy they have slain, yet I trust they have rendered essential services to their country and am conscious of their having done every thing they were required, or that it was in their power to do after their arrival in the Creek Nation. That they have been decent and orderly in their deportment, accurate and soldier like in their discipline, and obedient and respectful to their superiors, all will admit who have been witnesses of their conduct.

Give me leave to recommend to the attention of your excellency, and the legislature of your state, most of the officers who have served in this campaign, many of whom are qualified for, and would do credit to any service in higher grades than they now fill.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J GRAHAM.

His Excellency Wm Hawkins.

Head Quarters, near Fort Mitchell, July 5, 1814.

SIR—Having detailed from the brigade under my command, garrisons for all the military posts from Tuchobatchie to Ocmulgee, in conformity with my orders from his excellency general Pinckney, and having a disposable force of upwards of 1000 men, having returned this far eastwardly, will thank you to state, whether according to the information you possess, any hostility exists between this and the Florida line, that would require a military force to suppress it, or if it does exist, whether within such a distance of this place as would admit of an expedition to accomplish it previous to the 1st day of August, at which time the term of service of this brigade expires.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOSEPH GRAHAM,
Brigadier General.

Col. BENJAMIN HAWKINS,
Agent of Indian affairs.

Near Fort Mitchell, July 5, 1814

SIR—I have received your favor of this date.—The whole force of the Alabamas having surrendered to a detachment of your army under Col. Pearson, those of Oakfuskee, its dependencies, and others, having surrendered to you, and the remains of the eight* towns on the Tallapoosa having generally moved into West Florida below our line of limit, between Pensacola bay and Apalachicola, I know of no hostility existing between this and the Florida line, and it is not probable the hostile fugitives will be able to recruit their strength and spirits to attempt any thing hostile to us within the time of service to which your brigade is limited.

By recent information of which you are apprised, some British armed vessels have arrived near an island at the mouth of Aplachicola, landed some men and taken possession of it.

The officers wished the Indians to come there for supplies of munitions of war, and have furnished some, probably not more than could be spared from the equipments of their vessels.—Two or three of the officers were by the last account at the store of John Forbes & Co. on the east side of Apalachicola, about 20 miles from the bay, and had sent to the chiefs of the Lower Creeks, to visit them, promising a supply of arms, ammunition, &c.

The scene of their transactions is too remote from us to take any effectual movement to repel them *within the term of service to which your brigade is limited.*

I have the honor to be, &c.

BENJ. HAWKINS.

Brig. Gen. Graham.

* *Tallassee, Autosee, Hoithlewaule, Fooshatchie, Coolome, Ecunhalkee, Savanogee, and Mooklasee.*

BY THE GOVERNOR

Of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

HAVING received intelligence that the enemy took possession of Washington, on Wednesday the 24th inst. and immediately without discrimination of public or private property, entirely destroyed that city: having every reason to believe that the other towns in the District of Columbia are destined, if they have not already undergone, the same fate;—being also informed that the enemy has landed a force in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, threatening that town with like destruction;—perceiving that his operations are principally directed against Virginia;—and considering that his past conduct forbids any, the least, reliance on his respect for the laws of civilized warfare; that, on the contrary, it is plainly his intention to lay waste, with fire and sword, every part of the country which may fall under his power; so that no hope remains, for the safety of whatever is dear and valuable to Men, but in prompt and vigorous resistance, combining every resource which the Governor can command, or the People voluntarily afford:—

I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, to assure the good people of this commonwealth, that every effort has been made, and is making, to embody the militia, and, by all possible means, to provide such a force as may be able to repel and chastise the invaders; hereby inviting, in addition thereto, the aid of Volunteers of every description, from every part of the state; earnestly calling upon all men, capable of bearing arms, and particularly such as are young and without families, to repair to the standard of their country, to defend their homes, their property and their liberty, their wives, their children, and their aged parents. Let all Volunteers bring with them knapsacks, cloaths, and all arms and accoutrements in their possession; let them repair to the city of Richmond, hereby appointed their place of rendezvous, singly or in companies, and above all, without delay; to which end, it is recommended and desired, that such as can should come mounted. They will be organized under the immediate orders of the executive. On an occasion like the present, demanding whatever of zeal and courage and patriotism exists amongst us, the Executive will not fail to do its duty to the uttermost of its ability, nor allow itself to fear that the People will be wanting to themselves.

Done at Richmond this twenty-sixth (L. S.) day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, & of the Commonwealth the thirty-ninth.

JAS. BARBOUR.

10,000 lbs. prime *Sweat* Soal Leather,

which will be sold low, by the quantity, if immediate application is made.

ALSO,

Upper & Harness Leather,

KIP, CALF, HOG and MOROCCO SKINS, BOOT LEGS, American and French Fair Tops, New HERRINGS and BACON, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES S LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, August 18, 1814.

P. S. Cash paid for Hides and Skins.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday night, the 6th instant, two apprentice boys, one named DANIEL RAGON, and the other JOHN WARE—Ware is of a dark complexion, and has a very remarkable scar in his forehead by a blow with an axe; he had on when he went away a second-hand blue cloth coat, dyed.—Ragon is a boy that hath an aukward walk, rather slow of speech; had on a brown coat with white buttons—their other clothing not known, as they have a variety with them. They are both shoemakers, and will try to pass for journeymen, and may have a certificate from the Journeymen's Society in Georgetown, D. C. Whoever will apprehend said boys and deliver them to the subscriber, lying in Georgetown, or secure them in any gaol in the United States, so that I get them, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

N. B.—All persons are most strictly forwarned from harboring or employing said boys, as I am determined to put the law in full force against all such offenders.

WILLIAM LANG.

Georgetown, August 10, 1814.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received and just finished opening

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

FANCY GOODS;

Which have been lately purchased for cash in Philadelphia, and selected from the latest arrivals:—

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

ELEGANT damask SILK SHAWLS, Levantine Silks, Fancy Ribbons, Black and Changeable Lutestrings, White Sattin and Mantuas, Fine Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Split Straw, Silk, and Cut Velvet Bonnets, Knotted Counterpanes very large and handsome, Cheap Irish Linens, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap Cambricks, Calicoes and Chintzes, 10 Bales of India Muslin, a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Shoes, Ladies' Morocco and Kid Slippers, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. all of which are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

SEASONED PLANK.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND A QUANTITY OF GOOD AND WELL SEASONED

PINE PLANK.

—ALSO—

HOG SKINS, Bar-Iron and Castings, Jack screws, Smiths' Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finished Calf Skins, Boot Legs and Fair Tops, Plated Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bitts, Home-made Linen, Twill'd Bags, Flax, &c. &c.

JOINER'S PLANES.

A quantity of Joiner's Planes, Rules, Squares and Plane Bitts.

The highest price in Cash is given for good Clean Flax-Seed.

SELBY & SWEARINGEN.

Shepherd's Town, April 7.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE FARM

In Jefferson County, Viginia, about three miles from Charlestown.

IT lies in that body of land known and commonly called the Rich Woods. This tract contains three hundred and twenty acres, and is inferior to none in the county as to fertility of soil; at least one third is in very valuable timber, the balance is cleared, and in good farming order, having at this time one hundred and twenty acres sown in clover. On the premises are a good barn thirty feet square, shedded all round, and a threshing floor thirty feet square, two excellent wells about thirty feet deep, and have never been known to fail, a good dwelling house, with stone chimney, and other convenient buildings—there is also a small apple and peach orchard. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

RICHARD BAYLOR.

March 10, 1814. tf.

FOR SALE,

MILLS AND LAND,

desirably situated on the waters of Rappahannock, Virginia.

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent wheat neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. One other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappahannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of wood land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufactories, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy.

JOHN ALLCOCK.

Culpepper County, Va. June 9. [t. f.

RYE WANTED.

THE Subscriber will give a liberal price in cash for any quantity of good clean RYE, delivered at his mill on Mill Creek, Berkeley County.

CONRAD KOWNSLAR.

July 13. (tf.)

TO BE RENTED,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

THAT well known and long established Tavern stand, in Charles-Town, Jefferson County, belonging to the representatives of Thomas Flagg, deceased, and which has been for several years past in the occupancy of Mr. Robert Fulton—possession may be had immediately.

For particulars apply to the subscriber living in Martinsburgh, Berkeley County, or to M. Ranson, Esq. of Charles-Town.

JOSEPH HIVNOR.

February 24.

Stone Masons.

TEN or fifteen journeymen are wanted immediately, to whom good wages will be given and employment for the season. Apply to the subscriber in Charles Town, Jefferson County, Va.

JOHN WILKINS.

April 14.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Man & Woman.

The man is an excellent hand on a farm, and well acquainted with every kind of business relating thereto. The woman is acquainted with every kind of House or Kitchen business. Persons wishing to purchase can know the terms by applying to the subscriber, near Shepherd's-Town.

THOMAS LAFFERTY.

August 11.

FOR SALE,

ON MODERATE TERMS,

A valuable Mulatto GIRL, about 14 years of age, an excellent house servant, cook, washer, &c. For particulars inquire of the printer.

August 4.

A NEW STORE

ON THE HILL, NEAR HARPER'S FERRY

PHILIP HOFFMAN & ENOCH G. BREEDIN,

Have opened a handsome supply of seasonable

Dry Goods & Groceries,

on the Hill near Harper's Ferry, which they are determined to dispose of at very reasonable prices. From their acquaintance in Philadelphia it will always be in their power to get Goods at the shortest notice and lowest terms. They solicit their friends and acquaintances at the Ferry and neighborhood to call and see their stock. Gentlemen are particularly invited who wish wearing apparel, as they have been very successful in getting Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, Cords, Vestings, and Linens at reduced prices and of superior quality.

August 4, 1814. 6w.

Weavers' Slays or Reeds,

OF EVERY DENOMINATION.

COTTON YARN, Chain and Filling of every size,
NICE SPINNING COTTON,
Low priced ditto, at 12 1-2 cents per lb.
FLAX——NAILS,
Cotton and Wool CARDS, of all numbers,
ALMONDS, RAISINS, RICE, CHEESE, CHOCOLATE, COFFEE, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, FRESH TEAS of the first quality,
Sugar House MOLASSES, &c. &c. &c.

Just opened and now ready for sale by the subscriber at his Store in Shepherd's-Town.

JAMES S. LANE.

July 21, 1814.

JAMES BROWN

Has just received, at the *Corner Store*, adjoining *Mr. James's* (Globe Tavern) Shepherd's-Town, in addition to his former stock on hand, many

VALUABLE ARTICLES

of present necessity, which on examination will be found under the late prices, and will be sold on fair terms.

June 30, 1814.

CARD.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their respective sums. The money is wanting immediately and he hopes that every person interested will attend to this generous request.

HE HAS ON HAND A QUANTITY OF

Wrought and Cut Nails,

SCOTCH SNUFF, first and second quality, SCHOOL WRITING and LETTER PAPER, with many other articles in demand, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser.

JOHN CARLILE,

Near the Market-House in Charles-Town, Va. July 21, 1814.

JOHNSON & BOLEY

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the

Wheel and Chair Making Business,

together with TURNING of every description, in the house belonging to Capt. George North, and formerly occupied by Jesse Moore, Esq. opposite the old stand of Joseph Brown, dec'd, where they are now ready to serve all who may please to favor them with their custom.

They wish to employ a Journeyman who understands the above business, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

Charles-Town, July 28.

FOR RENT,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

The Farm whereon Benjamin Thomas now lives, on Back Creek, adjoining Mr. Samuel Kennedy's and Abraham Snyder's farm and mills. There are two orchards on the place, a quantity of fine meadow, and very convenient buildings. The tenant may have the privilege of mowing the present crop of grass, and putting in a fall crop.—For particulars apply to Major James Faulkner, in Martinsburgh, Berkeley County, or the subscriber, near Lee-Town.

RICHARD M'SHERRY.

July 7.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss.

May Court, 1814.

John Ager, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Talbot and William G Bowler, Defts.
IN CHANCERY.

The Defendant, Bowler, not having appeared and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the Plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said Defendant, Bowler, do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the Court House of the said County.

A Copy, Teste.

GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS many persons have been in the habit of going through the subscriber's farm, destroying his orchards, and committing many other depredations thereon, all such are hereby cautioned against trespassing in any manner on said farm, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders to the utmost rigor of the law.

JOSEPH CRANE.

August 4.

FOR SALE,

An active Negro Boy,

about eighteen years of age. For further particulars inquire of the Printer.

August 4.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (*Jefferson County, Virginia,*) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1814. [No. 336.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is *Two Dollars* a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted *three* weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

☞ *All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.*

OFFICIAL LETTERS.

Copy of a letter from Lt. Col. Croghan to the Secretary of War, dated

U. S. S. of War, Niagara, off Thunder Bay, August 9th, 1814.

SIR—We left Fort Gratiot (head of the Straits St. Clare) on the 12th ult. and imagined that we should arrive in a few days at Malshadash Bay. At the end of a week, however, the commodore from the want of pilots acquainted with that unfrequented part of the lake, despaired of being able to find a passage through the Island into the bay; and made St. Joseph's, where he anchored on the 20th day of July. After setting fire to the Ft. of St. Joseph, which seemed not to have been recently occupied, a detachment of infantry and artillery, under maj. Holmes, was ordered to Sault St. Mary's, for the purpose of breaking up the enmy's establishment at that place. For particulars relative to the execution of this order, I beg leave to refer you to major Holmes' report herewith enclosed. Finding on my arrival at Michilimackinac, on the 26th ult. that the enemy had strongly fortified the height overlooking the old Fort of Mackinac, I at once despaired of being able with my small force, to carry the place by storm, and determined, (as the only course remaining) on landing and establishing myself on some favorable position, whence I could be enabled to annoy the enemy by gradual and slow approaches, under cover of my artillery, in which I should have the superiority in point of metal. I was urged to adopt this step by another reason, not a little cogent; could a position be taken and fortified on the Island, I was well aware that it would either induce the enemy to attack me in my strong holds, or force his Indians and Canadians (his most efficient, and only disposable force) off the island, as they would be very unwilling to remain in my neighborhood after a permanent footing had been taken. On enquiry, I learned from individuals who had lived many years on the island, that a position desirable as I might wish, could be found on the west end, and therefore immediately made arrangements for disembarking. A landing was effected on the 4th inst. under cover of the guns of the shipping, and the line being quickly formed, had advanced to the edge of the field spoken of for a camp, when intelligence was conveyed to me, that the enemy was ahead, and a few seconds more brought us a fire from his battery, of 4 pieces firing shot and shells. After reconnoitering his position, which was well selected; his line reaching along the edge of the woods, at the further extremity of the field and covered by a temporary breast work; I determined on changing my position, which was now two lines, the militia forming the front, by advancing maj. Holmes' battalion of regulars on the right of the militia, thus to outflank him, and by a vigorous effort to gain his rear. This movement was immediately ordered, but before it could be executed, a fire was opened by some Indians posted in a thick wood near our right, which proved fatal to major Holmes and severely wounded captain Desha, [the next officer in rank.] This unlucky fire, by depriving us of the services of our most valuable officers, threw that part of the line into confusion from which the best exertions of the officers were not able to recover it. Finding it impossible to gain the enemy's left, owing to the impenetrable thickness of the woods, a charge was ordered to be made by the regulars immediately against the front. This charge although made in some confusion, served to drive the enemy back into the woods, from whence an annoying fire was kept up by the Indians.

Lieut. Morgan was ordered up with a light piece to assist the left, now particularly galled; the excellent practice of this piece brought the enemy to fire at a longer distance. Discovering that this position from whence the enemy had just been driven, (and which had been represented to me as so high and commanding, was by no means tenable, from being interspersed with thickets, and intersected in every way by ravines; I determined no longer to expose my force to the fire of an enemy deriving every advantage which could be obtained from numbers and a knowledge of the position, and therefore ordered an immediate retreat towards the shipping.

This affair, which has cost us many lives, leaves us to lament the fall of that gallant officer Major Holmes, whose character is so well known to the War Department. Captain Vanhorn, of the 19th infantry, and Lieut. Jackson of the 24th infantry, both brave intrepid men, fell mortally wounded at the head of their respective commands. The conduct of all my officers on this occasion merits my approbation. Capt. Desha of the 24th infantry, although severely wounded, continued with his command until forced to retire from faintness through loss of blood. Capts. Saunders, Hawkins and Sturgus, with every subaltern of that battalion, acted in the most exemplary manner. Ensign Bryan, 2d rifle regt. acting adjutant to the battalion, actively forwarded the wishes of the commanding officer. Lieuts. Hickman, 28th infantry, and Hyde of the U. S. marines, who commanded the reserve, claim my particular thanks for their activity in keeping that command in readiness to meet any exigency. I have before mentioned Lt. Morgan's activity: his two assistants, Lieut. Pickett and Mr. Peters, conductor of artillery, also merit the name of good officers.

The militia were wanting in no part of their duty. Col. Cotgreave, his officers and soldiers, deserve the warmest approbation. My Acting Assistant Adjutant Gen. Capt. N. H. Moore, 28th infantry; with volunteer Adjutant M'Comb, were prompt in delivering my orders. Capt. Gratiot of the engineers, who volunteered his services as Adjutant on the occasion, gave me valuable assistance.

On the morning of the 5th, I sent a flag to the enemy, to enquire into the state of the wounded (two in number) who were left on the field, and to request permission to bring away the body of Major Holmes, which was also left, owing to the unpardonable neglect of the soldiers in whose hands he was placed. I am happy in assuring you, that the body of Maj. Holmes is secured, and will be buried at Detroit with becoming honours.

I shall discharge the militia to-morrow, and will send them down, together with two regular companies to Detroit. With the remaining three companies I shall attempt to destroy the enemy's establishment in the head of *Naw taw wa sa ga* river, and if it be thought proper, erect a post at the mouth of that river.

Very respectfully I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

G. CROGHAN, Lt. Col. 2d Riflemen.

Hon. J. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War.

Copy of a letter from Maj. A. H. Holmes, to Lt. Col. Croghan, dated On board the U. S. schr. Scorpion, 27th July, 1814.

SIR—Pursuant to your orders, of the inst. I left the squadron with Lt. Turner of the navy, and arrived at the Sault St. Mary's at noon the day after; two hours before, the North West Agent had received notice of our approach, and succeeded in escaping with a considerable amount of goods, after setting fire to the vessel above the falls. The design of this latter measure was frustrated only by the intrepid exertions of Mr. Turner, with his own men and a few of captain Saunders' company.

The vessel was brought down the falls on the 25th, but, having bilged, Mr. Turner destroyed her. Much of the goods we have taken were found in the woods, on the American side, and were claimed by the agent of John Johnston an Indian trader.

I secured this property because it was good prize by the maritime law of nations as recognized in the English courts, (witness the case of Admiral Rodney adjudged by Lord Mansfield) further, because Johnson has acted the part of a traitor, having been a citizen and a magistrate of Michigan territory, before the war and at its commencement, and now discharging the functions of a magistrate under the British government. Because his agents armed the Indians from his stores at our approach; and lastly because those goods or a considerable part were designed to be taken to Michilimackinac. Pork, Salt and Groceries compose the chief part. Johnston himself passed to Michilimackinac since the squadron arrived at St. Joseph.

With high respect,

A. H. HOLMES,
Major 32d Infantry.

Lt. Col. CROGHAN,
2nd Rifle, commanding.

A true copy from the original report.

N. H. MOORE,
Acting Adj't Gen.

Total of killed, wounded and missing of Col Croghan's detachment in the affair of the 4th of August, 1814.

1 Major and 12 privates killed.

2 captains, 1 Lieutenant, 6 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 musician and 33 privates wounded.

2 privates missing.

Extract of a letter from Gen. M'Arthur to the Secretary at War, dated

"Malden, Aug. 18, 1814.

"The squadron under Com. St. Clair is still cruizing on Lake Huron; having taken two small vessels and are in pursuit of others. I trust it will be able to remain on the Upper Lakes until the garrison at Mackinaw and the British posts in that quarter will be reduced for want of provisions."

Extract of a letter from B. Hawkins to the Secretary at War, dated

Creek Agency, 16th Aug. 1814.

"Gen. Jackson terminated his negociation with the Creeks on the 9th, and left there on the 11th with the regular troops going by water down the Alabama. The line of limits is Codson river, with a reserve of two miles square for Fort Williams, to the falls of the river, seven miles above Fort Jackson, thence eastwardly to a point 2 miles north of Ofuchshee (a large creek six miles below Fort Decatur,) thence across Tallapoosa, to the mouth of the Creek, and up the same ten miles in a direct line, thence to Chattonochee, and across it at the first creek two and a half miles below Ghelayoceune about 68 miles north of the confluence of Chattehechee and Flint, thence to Georgia with an eventual reservation to accommodate the Kinnards."

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Gaines, to the Secretary of War, dated H. Q. Fort Erie, U. C. Aug. 26, 1814.

SIR—In my report of the battle of the 15th inst. I inadvertently omitted the names of Captain Chunn of the 12th, Lieuts. Bowman and Larned of the 21st and Lieut. Jewitt of the 11th infantry, as also my brigade Major, Lt. Gleason; each of whom bore a conspicuous part in the action, and whom I beg leave to recommend to your notice. Lieuts. Bowman and Larned commanded companies in the 21st, which so gallantly beat the enemy's right column. Capt. Chunn with his company was doing duty with the same regiment. I also omitted mentioning that a part of this regiment pursued the enemy's right upwards of a mile and took nearly one hundred prisoners: his left was likewise pursued and more than an hundred prisoners were taken beyond our works. These facts prove that the affair was not merely a *defence* of our position or a mere *repulse* of the enemy, as I find it called by some. As regards myself, I am satisfied with the *result*, and am not disposed to make any difficulty about the *name* by which the affair may be called; but it is due to the brave men I have the honor to command, that I should say that the affair was to the enemy a *sore beating* and a *defeat*, and it was to us a *handsome victory*.

Our position is growing stronger every day by the exertions of Majors M'Rea and Wood, and the officers and men generally. We keep up a smart cannonade. One of the enemy's pickets yesterday approached nearer to ours than usual. Maj. Brooks, officer of the day, added 100 men to our picket, attacked and drove them in with considerable loss; the Maj. brought in about thirty muskets. In this affair however, we have to lament the loss of another gallant officer, Capt. Wattles, of the 23d; our loss was otherwise inconsiderable.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

E. P. GAINES,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War.

[Returns of the killed, wounded and missing accompanying Gen. Gaines's letter, published in our last.]

Report of the killed, wounded and missing of the left division of the United States army, commanded by Brigadier Gen. Gaines, in the action of the 15th August, 1814, at Fort Erie, U. C.

Adjt. General's Office,
Fort Erie, Aug. 17, 1814.

Corps of Bombardiers.

Killed, 1 private.

Artillery.

Killed, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 privates—wounded severely, 1 lieutenant, 3 privates; slightly 6 privates—missing, 1 lieutenant, 3 privates.

1st Brigade.

9th Regt.—slightly wounded, one private.

11th Regt.—killed, 3 privates; wounded dangerously, 1 sergeant, 1 private; severely 4 privates; missing 1 private.

19th Regt.—killed, 5 privates, wounded dangerously, 1 subaltern; severely, 1 sergeant, 4 privates; slightly, 1 corporal, 8 privates.*

22d Regt.—killed 2 privates; wounded severely, 5 privates.

2d Brigade.

21st Regt.—killed, 2 privates; wounded severely, 1 subaltern, 3 privates; slightly, 3 privates; missing, 3 privates.

23d Regt.—wounded severely, 2 subalterns, 1 private, slightly, 3 privates; missing 2 privates.

1st and 4th rifle corps

Wounded severely, 1 captain, 1 private; missing, 1 private.

Grand Total—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 15 privates, killed.

1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 1 private, dangerously wounded.

1 captain, 4 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 21 privates, severely wounded.

1 corporal, 25 privates, slightly wounded.

1 lieutenant, 10 privates missing.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.

Artillery.—Capt. Williams, and lieut. M'Donough, killed defending the bastion.

Lieut. Watmough, wounded do. severely.

Lieutenant Fountain, missing, thrown from the bastion.

Infantry—19th regt. Ensign Cissna, dangerously, in defence of the fort.

21st regt.—Lieut. Bushnell, severely, do.

23d regt.—Lieut. Brown, do. do.

Do. Lieut Belknap, do. in defending the picket guard which he commanded.

4th rifle regt.—Captain Birdsal, accidently wounded, whilst defending the fort, by one of his own soldiers.

* *This regiment was stationed in the fort.*

Copy of a letter from Captain Charles Morris to the Secretary of the Navy,

Hampden, D. Maine, Aug. 22, 1814.

U.S. SHIP ADAMS.

SIR—After leaving Savannah we proceeded to the northward of the Matanilla Reef, where we remained waiting for the Jamaica convoy till the 22d of May, when we learned from a neutral vessel they had passed us the preceding night. We then made sail to the northward, and on the 24th got sight of the convoy, from which we were chased by two ships of war; saw them again next morning, but the weather being pleasant and the wind fair, they kept in very close order, and their convoying force being too strong for us to injure them, except in case of separation, we bore up to the eastward, intending to cruize a few days upon the banks. On the 9th June, met with Islands of ice and very thick weather in lat 41, 40—the fog continued for several days and the thermometer indicating the vicinity of ice very frequently, we stood to the southward and eastward until we were clear of it. June 24th, in lat. 46, captured and destroyed the British brig Hunter, 10 guns, 20 men with a cargo of fish from Newfoundland to Corunna. June 28th, in lat. 48, captured and destroyed the British brig Mary from France to Newfoundland with salt. On the 3d July made the Blasquit Islands on the west coast of Ireland; on the 4th chased 2 vessels into the mouth of the Shannon, but the wind being strong from the westward and a heavy sea, we were obliged to haul out of the bay: stood to the northward and cruized off Broadhaven till the 9th, but the weather was so thick that we saw not a single vessel; we then returned to the southward and eastward. In lat. 49, long. 10, while in chase of a large merchant ship discovered a frigate under our lee bow from which we were obliged to tack, she continued in chase of us through the day and by her superior sailing had closed nearly within gun shot by sunset—at eight, P. M. cut away our anchors and hove two boat guns overboard, it falling calm during the night, got our boats ahead to tow, by day light had left the frigate five miles astern; the chase was however continued till 10 o'clock the next night, when by altering our course we lost sight of her. Returning again to the southward on the morning of the 19th in lat. 49, 20 discovered a frigate under our lee bow, tacked and made sail from him; two hours after discovered another ship of war on our weather beam in chase of us, by noon we had lost sight of the first in the haze, the other continued the chase at about four miles distance, till the evening of the 30th, when in lat. 36 we lost sight of him by changing our course.—Although every possible precaution had been taken to guard against the scurvy, we had nothing