



[Vol. 13, No. 16.]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1814.

[No. 5.....777]

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EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Judges of Queen Anne's county court—We shall on the first Thursday in October next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six and twelve months, the whole of the real estate of James Nevi, dec'd—containing one hundred and nineteen and three quarters acres of Land, subject to the dower right of Mrs. Cronch.—This property lies within one mile of f. B. The houses are tolerable, the situation is healthy and supplied with good water; the soil is supposed to be equal to any in the neighborhood—on the border is a considerable quantity of excellent meadow ground. The purchaser must give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money.

A complete map of the and vi with Mr. Cronch, on the premises, who vi shew them Attendance given on day of sale, by
Robert Stevens,
John Elliott, &
Joseph B. Sparks,
Commissioners.

sept. 6 5

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the orphans' court of Talbot county, will be offered at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of October, next, at the late dwelling of William Watts, dec'd, the following negroes, to wit: 1 woman, for a term, four likely boys of about 8 years old and under, to be sold for life.

The terms of sale will be a credit of 9 months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by
N. WATTS, adm'r
of W. Watts, dec'd

sept. 20 3q

FORGE AND MILLS FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to leave the State of Delaware, offers for sale, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of November next, the following property, viz:

One Forge with two fires; one Saw-Mill and Grist-Mill; one small cotton engine and spinning Machine—all on an excellent stream of water. There are also sufficient improvements, such as dwelling houses, cook house, kitchen, carriage house, and good stables and other houses of convenience, all new and in good repair; together with 400 acres of Land, situated on Gravelly Branch, in Nanticoke Hundred, Sussex county, State of Delaware, and on the main road leading from Millford to Laurel Town. Wood for coal, and iron ore can be had for the use of the Forge, convenient, plentiful, and on good terms. The rent is eligible for any kind of machinery being convenient to water carriage.

The terms of payment will be made easy, when the purchaser wishes to view the property, will apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

SHADRACH ELLIOTT.

sept. 20 3q

FOR SALE.

The subscriber's FARM, beautifully situated on the waters of Miles or St. Michael's river, near the town of St. Michael's, containing 133 acres of Land, about forty acres of which are woodland, the residue cleared. On said farm is a frame dwelling house, 18 by 24 feet, nearly new—kitchen, corn house and meat house, all new; and for healthfulness of situation it is not exceeded by any in the county. The terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser. Property in or near Easton would be taken in part payment.

James Parrott.

sept. 27

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the parents and guardians of young persons residing in Talbot and the neighboring counties, that this Seminary will be opened on the second Monday of September next, for the reception of Scholars, under the direction of Messrs. QUINN and McCONNELL, whom the Trustees have engaged as Professors of the Languages and Mathematics for the ensuing year. The Greek and Latin Languages, the several branches of the Mathematics, Geography, History, Logic and Rhetoric, and the knowledge of the English Grammar, will be taught in the Academy. Due attention will be given to the discipline and government of the School, and to the morals and deportment of the Scholars. Convenience of every kind, and reasonable accommodation for Scholars, may be had at Easton.

By order of the Board.

Nicholas Hammond, President.

Easton, August 30 6

PAINTING.

House, sign, and ornamental painting, and paper hanging; Chimney boards, window and bed curtains and military standards, neatly executed with correctness and dispatch; Fancy pieces, designed for young ladies to work; and Likenesses correctly taken in miniature—price from two to ten dollars—by

WILLIAM FOSTER,

Near the Easton Hotel.

N. B. All orders addressed to the subscriber from a distance, will be punctually attended to.
sept. 20 3

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A lad about fourteen years of age, with a tolerable English education, will be taken apprentice to the Printing Business, by early application to the

E. S. Oakes.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 21.

Copy of a letter from Major Gen. Smith, to the Secretary of War, dated
Head Quarters, Baltimore,
September 19, 1814.

SIR,

In compliance with the promise contained in my letter of the 15th inst. I have now the honor of stating that the enemy landed between 7 and 8000 men on Monday the 12th inst. at North Point, 14 miles from this town. Anticipating this debarkation, Gen'l. Stricker had been detached on Sunday evening with a portion of his Brigade on the North Point Road. Major Randall, of the Baltimore county militia, having under his command a light corps of Riflemen and musketry taken from Gen. Stansbury's brigade and the Pennsylvania Volunteers, was detached to the mouth of Bear Creek, with orders to co-operate with Gen. Stricker, and to check any landing which the enemy might attempt in that quarter. On Monday, Brig. Gen. Stricker took a good position at the junction of the two Roads leading from this place to North Point, having his right flanked by Bear Creek, and his left by a marsh. He here awaited the approach of the enemy, having sent on an advance corps under the command of Maj. Heath of the 5th Regt. This advance was met by that of the enemy, and after some skirmishing it returned to the line, the main body of the enemy being at a short distance in the rear of their advance. Between 2 and 3 o'clock, the enemy's whole force came up and commenced the battle by some discharges of Rockets, which were succeeded by the cannon from both sides, and soon after the action became general along the line, Gen'l. Stricker gallantly maintained his ground against a great superiority of numbers during the space of an hour and 20 minutes, when the Regiment on his left (the 51st) giving way, he was under the necessity of retreating to the ground in his rear, where he had stationed 1 Regiment as a reserve. He here formed his Brigade; but the enemy not thinking it advisable to pursue, he, in compliance with previous arrangements, fell back to take post on the left of my intrenchments, and a half mile in advance of them. In this affair the citizen soldiers of Baltimore, with the exception of the 51st regt. have maintained the reputation they so deservedly acquired at Bladensburg, and their brave & skilful leader has confirmed the confidence which we had all so justly placed in him. I take the liberty of referring you to his letter for the more particular mention of the individuals who, new to warfare, have shown the coolness and valor of veterans; and who, by their conduct on this occasion, have given their country and their City an assurance of what may be expected from them when their services are again required. I cannot dismiss the subject without expressing the heart-felt satisfaction I experience in thus bearing testimony to the courage and good conduct of my fellow townsmen. About the time Gen. Stricker had taken the ground just mentioned, he was joined by Brig. Gen'l. Winder, who had been stationed on the west side of the City, but was now ordered to march with Gen. Douglass's brigade of Virginia Militia and the U. S. Dragoons under Captain Bird, and take post on the left of General Stricker. During these movements, the Brigades of Gen'l's Stansbury and Foreman, the Seamen and Marines under Com. Rodgers, the Pennsylvania volunteers under Cols. Coburn & Findley, the Baltimore artillery under Col. Harris, and the marine artillery under Capt. Stiles, manned the trenches and the batteries—all prepared to receive the enemy. We remained in this situation during the night.

On Tuesday the enemy appeared in front of my intrenchments at the distance of two miles, on the Philadelphia Road, from whence he had a full view of our position. He maneuvered during the morning towards our left, as if with the intention of making a circuitous march and coming down on the Harford or York Roads. Gen'l's Winder and Stricker were ordered to adapt their movements to those of the enemy so as to baffie this supposed intention. They executed this order with great skill and judgment by taking an advantageous position, stretching from my left across the country, when the enemy was likely to approach the quarter he seemed to threaten. This movement induced the enemy to concentrate his forces (between 1 and 2 o'clock) in my front, pushing his advance to within a mile of us, driving in our videttes, and showing an intention of attacking us that evening. I immediately drew Gens. Winder and Stricker nearer to the left of my intrenchments and to the right of the enemy, with the intention of their falling on his right or rear should he attack me; or, if he declined it, of attacking him in the morning. To this movement and to the strength of my defences, which the enemy had the fairest opportunity of observing, I am induced to attribute his retreat, which was commenced at half past one o'clock on Wednesday morning. As this he was so favored by

the extreme darkness and a continued rain, that we did not discover it until daylight. I consented to Gen'l. Winder's pursuing with the Virginia brigade and the U. S. Dragoons; at the same time Maj. Randall was dispatched with his light corps in pursuit on the enemy's right, whilst the whole of the militia cavalry was put in motion for the same object. All the troops were, however, so worn out with continued watching, and with being under arms during three days and nights, exposed the greater part of the time to very inclement weather, that it was found impracticable to do any thing more than pick up a few stragglers. The enemy commenced his embarkation that evening, and completed it the next day at one o'clock. It would have been impossible, even had our troops been in a condition to act offensively, to have cut off any part of the enemy's rear guard during the embarkation, as the point where it was effected was defended from our approach by a line of defences extending from Back River to Humphrey's Creek on the Patapsco, thrown up by ourselves previous to their arrival.

I have now the pleasure of calling your attention to the brave commander of Fort M'Henry, Major Armstrong, and to the operations confined to that quarter. The enemy made his approach by water at the same time that his army was advancing on the land, and commenced a discharge of bombs and rockets at the fort as soon as he got within range of it. The situation of Maj. Armstrong was peculiarly trying—the enemy having taken his position at such a distance as to render offensive operations on the part of the fort entirely fruitless, whilst their bombs and rockets were every moment falling in and about the officers and men being at the same time entirely exposed. The vessels, however, had the temerity to approach somewhat nearer—they were as soon compelled to withdraw. During the night, whilst the enemy on land was retreating, and whilst the bombardment was the most severe, 3 or 4 rocket vessels and barges succeeded in getting up the Ferry Branch; but they were soon compelled to retire, by the forts in that quarter, commanded by Lt. Newcomb of the Navy, and Lt. Webster of the Flotilla. These forts also destroyed one of their barges, with all on board. The barges and battery at the Lazaretto, under the command of Lieut. Rutter of the Flotilla, kept up a brisk, and, it is believed, a successful fire during the hottest period of the bombardment. Maj. Armstrong being seriously ill in consequence of his continued exposure to the weather, has rendered it impossible for him to send in his report. It is not, therefore, in my power to do justice to those gallant individuals, who partook with him the danger of a tremendous bombardment, without the ability of retorting, and without that security, which in more regular fortifications is provided for such occasions. The loss in the fort, is, I understand, about 27 killed and wounded—amongst the former I have to lament the fall of Lieuts. Claggett and Clemm, who were both estimable citizens and useful officers.

From Gen. Stricker's brigade, the return of the killed and wounded has not yet come in. It is supposed, however, to amount to about one hundred and fifty—amongst the former, this City has to regret the loss of its Representative in the State Legislature, Jas. Lowry Donaldson, Esq. Adjutant of the 27th Regt. This gentleman will ever be remembered by his constituents for his zeal and talents, and by his corps for his bravery and military knowledge.

I cannot conclude this report without informing you of the great aid I have derived from Com. Rodgers. He was ever present and ever ready to afford a useful council, and to render his important services. His presence, with that of his gallant officers and seamen, gave confidence to every one.

The enemy's loss in his attempt on Baltimore, amounts, as near as we can ascertain it, to between 6 and 700 killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Ross is certainly killed.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, sir,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL SMITH,
Maj. Gen. Com'g
Col. JAMES MONROE,
Acting Secretary at War.

Copy of a letter from Brigadier General STRICKER, to Major Gen. Smith, dated
Head Quarters, 3d Brigade,
Baltimore, Sept. 19, 1814.

Maj. Gen. S. Smith.

SIR—I have the honor to report to you, that, in obedience to your orders, I marched from Baltimore on Sunday, the 11th inst. with a part of my Brigade, as the advance corps of the army under your command. My force consisted of 550 of the 5th Regiment under Lieut. Col. Sterner; 620 of the 5th under Lt. Col. M'Donald; 500 of the 27th under Lt. Col. Long; 450 of the 51st under Lt. Col. Fowler; 700 of the 51st under Lt. Col. Ames; 150 Riflemen under Capt. Dyer;

140 Cavalry under Lieut. Col. Biays, and the Union Artillery of 75 men, with six 4 pounders under Captain Montgomery, making an aggregate of 3185 effective men. I moved towards North Point by the main road, and at 3 o'clock, P. M. reached the Meeting House near the heart of Bear Creek 7 miles from this city. Here the Brigade halted, with the exception of the Cavalry who were pushed forward to Gorsuch's farm 3 miles in advance, and the Riflemen who took post near the Blacksmith's Shop two miles in advance of our encampment. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, I received information from the advanced videttes that the enemy were debarking troops from and under cover of their gun vessels which lay off the bluff of North Point within the mouth of Patapsco River. I immediately ordered back my baggage under a strong guard, moved forward the 5th and 27th Regiments and my artillery to the head of Long-log-lane (so-called) resting the 5th with its right on the head of a branch of Bear Creek and its left on the main North Point road, while the 27th was posted on the opposite side of the Road in line with the 5th, its left extending towards a branch of Back River. The artillery I posted directly at the head of the Lane in the interval between the 5th and 27th. The 39th occupied a ground 300 yards in the rear of the 27th, and the 51st the same distance in rear of the 5th extending each parallel to the front line. The 6th Regiment was thrown back to a position a short distance this side of Cook's tavern, and half a mile in the rear of the second line. My orders were, that the 5th and 27th should receive the enemy, and, if necessary, fall back through the 51st and 39th, and form on the right of the 6th or reserve Regiment. The Riflemen were ordered to the skirts of a thick low pine wood beyond the Blacksmith's Shop, with a large sedgefield in front, that as the cavalry were still in advance who would inform of the enemy's approach, they might take advantage of the covering of the wood and annoy his advance. I soon learned that the enemy's advance party was moving rapidly up the main road, & as the cavalry continually announced their progress, I flattered myself with the hope that the Riflemen would soon proclaim by a galling fire their still nearer approach. Imagine my chagrin, when I perceived the whole Rifle corps falling back upon my main position, having too credulously listened to groundless information that the enemy were landing on Back River to cut them off. My hopes of early annoyance to the enemy being thus frustrated, I threw the Riflemen on the right flank of my front line, thereby with the addition of a few Cavalry very well securing that flank. My videttes soon brought information that the enemy in small force was enjoying himself at Gorsuch's farm. Insulted at the idea of a small marauding party thus daringly provoking chastisement, several of my officers volunteered their corps to dislodge it. Captains Levering's and Howard's companies from the 5th about 150 in number, under Maj. Heath of that Regiment; Capt. Aisquith's and a few other Riflemen in all about 70; one 4 pounder with 10 men under Lieut. Stiles, and the Cavalry, were immediately pushed forward to punish the insolence of the enemy's advance, or, if his main body appeared, to give evidence of our wish for a general engagement. The latter purpose was soon answered; this small volunteer corps had proceeded scarcely half a mile before the main body of the enemy shewed itself, which was immediately attacked. The Infantry and Riflemen maintained a fire of some minutes, and retired with some loss in killed and wounded; the Cavalry and Artillery owing to the disadvantageous grounds not being able to support them. In this skirmish Maj. Heath's horse was killed under him. At half past two o'clock the enemy commenced throwing rockets across my left flank, which seemed harmless, and had no other effect than to prepare my line for the sound of the artillery, which soon commenced by us on the enemy's right column then pushing across towards my left, and returned by their 6 pounders and a howitzer upon my left and centre. The cannonading was brisk for some minutes, when I ordered my fire to cease until the enemy should get within close range of cannon. Seeing that my left flank was the main object of the enemy, I bro't up the 39th into line on the left of the 27th, and detached two pieces of Artillery to the left of the 39th: still more securely to protect my left flank, Col. Ames of the 51st was ordered to form his Regt. at right angles with my line, resting his right near the left of the 39th. This order being badly executed created for a moment some confusion in that quarter, but was soon rectified by the efforts of my aid de camp and brigade majors, who corrected the error of Col. Ames, and posted the 51st in its ordered position. The enemy's right column displayed and advanced upon the 39th and 27th. The 51st, unmindful of my object to use its fire in protection of my left flank in case an attempt should be made to turn it, totally

forgotful of the honor of the Brigade, and regardless of its own reputation, delivered one random fire and retreated precipitately, and in such confusion, as to render every effort of mine to rally them ineffective. Some disorder was occasioned in the second battalion of the 39th, by the flight of the 51st, and a few gave way. The fire now became general from left to right? My Artillery in the centre poured forth an incessant volley of canister upon the enemy's left column, who were endeavoring to gain the cover of a small log-house, about 60 yards in front of the 5th; which, however, precaution had been taken to fire, so soon as Captain Sadtler's Yagers from the 5th (who were originally posted therein) should be compelled to leave it. The enemy's line advanced about 10 minutes before 4 o'clock, with a severe fire which was well returned by the Artillery, the whole 27th, the 5th except the 3 companies of Captains Levering, Howard and Sadtlers, which were too much exhausted by the advance skirmish of the two former—and the ordered retreat of the latter to resume their positions in line—and from the first battalion of the 39th, who maintained its ground in despite of the disgraceful example set by the intended support on the left. The fire was incessant till about 15 minutes before 4 o'clock, when, finding that line now 1400 strong, was insufficient to withstand the superior numbers of the enemy, and my left flank being exposed by the description of the 51st, I was constrained to order a movement back to the reserve Regt. under Col. M'Donald, which was well posted to receive the retreating line which mostly rallied well. On forming with the 6th, the fatigued state of the Regiments and corps which had retired, and the probability that my right flank might be turned by a quick movement of the enemy in that direction, induced me, after proper deliberation, to fall back to Worthington's mill; which was the more persuaded to, by my desire to have the 6th Regt. (whose officers and men were eager to share the dangers of their brother soldiers) perfect, and in good order to receive the enemy on his nearer approach to the City. All retired as I could wish, and were ready to act as circumstances might require. In this situation you found the Brigade on the morning of the 13th, somewhat fatigued, but with increased confidence in ourselves, and renewing our preparation for the annoyance of the enemy alone, if deemed proper, or in conjunction with any other force.

I have tho't it due to the merits of my Brigade, to detail thus fully their whole movement, and I feel a pride in the belief that the stand made on Monday in no small degree, tended to check the temerity of a foe, daring to invade a country like ours, & designing the destruction of our City, in whose defence some of the best blood of the country has already been spilt, and for whose safety and protection the citizen-soldiers of the 3d Brigade are ready to suffer every privation, and meet every danger. Should report be true, (and I doubt not this fact) that the enemy's commanding officer, Maj. Gen. Ross, was killed in this action, and that the enemy suffered in proportion to his superior numbers, I shall feel still more the valuable consequences of our fight.

The conduct of many company officers and privates, was such as I calculated on: that of most of my field officers also merits my particular notice. Maj. Richard Heath of the 5th, who led on the advanced party to bring on the action, behaved as became an officer; the facts of his first horse being killed under him in the first skirmish, his second being badly wounded, and himself receiving a contusion on the head by a musket ball, in the general action, are ample proofs of his bravery and exposure in discharge of his duty. Lt. Col. Sterrett, and Maj. Barry of the 5th, gained my highest approbation, and they unite with all in praise of Capt. Spangler and his company of Volunteers, from York, Penn. then attached to their command; also of Adj. Cheston who is slightly wounded. Lt. Col. Long of the 27th, and his field and company officers, did well; this whole Regt. were unsurpassed in bravery, resolution, and enthusiasm. My Brigade has to bewail the loss of Adjutant James Lowry Donaldson, who fell in the hottest of the fight, bravely discharging the duties of his commission. Lieut. Col. Fowler and Maj. Steiger of the 39th did their duty in every respect; they speak highly of the Volunteer companies of Capt. Quantrell from Hagerstown, and Captain Metzger from Hanover, Penn. Capt. Quantrell is wounded. Captain John Montgomery, commanding my Artillery, gained for himself and his company lasting honour. Capt. Aisquith and his company of Riflemen, merit my thanks. Ensign Williams, not commanding the company of United Volunteers of the 5th, & many of his men, distinguished themselves. To Brigade Major Calhoun & Freley, I am under great obligations for the prompt and zealous performance of their duty. To my Aid-de-Camp, Major George P. Stevenson, too much praise cannot be given, his industry in every arrangement before the fight, and in animating the

whole line, was conspicuous; his zeal and courage are of the most ardent kind, the sprightliness of his manners in the most trying scenes had the happiest effect upon all to whom he had to communicate my orders; and the precision with which he delivered my commands, could be exceeded only by the coolness with which he always saw them executed. He was animated, brave & useful. Maj. Wm. B. Barney, and Adj. Lemuel Taylor, of the Cavalry, who, having no opportunity of distinction in their Regiment owing to the grounds, did me great service, the former in aiding Capt. Montgomery, the latter in conveying my orders through the whole. Mr. Robt. Goodloe Harper deserves my thanks. He visited me just before the action; accompanied the advanced party, and aided me much throughout. The brave soldiers under my command have suffered many privations, and I recognise among our killed and wounded many valuable men; of which I will make a report in a few days.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN STRICKER,
Brig. Gen. Com'g. 3d Brig. M. M.

Head Quarters, 3d Brigade,
Baltimore, Sept. 24, 1814.

SIR—In my report to you of the affair of the 12th inst. I omitted to do that justice to Lt. Col. Biays and his Regiment of Cavalry, which their constant zeal and willingness for service so fully merited. Lt. Col. Biays joined the advanced party with Maj. Heath, and on that, as well as on every other occasion, evinced, by the alacrity with which he executed my orders, that greater opportunities were only wanted to obtain more extensive services from this fine Regiment of Cavalry.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN STRICKER,
Brig. Gen. 3d Brigade, M. M.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT M'HENRY.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Armistead to the Secretary of War, dated

Fort M'Henry, Sept. 24th, 1814.

A severe indisposition, the effect of which fatigue and exposure, has prevented me heretofore from presenting you with an account of the attack on this post. On the night of Saturday the 10th inst. the British fleet, consisting of ships of the line, heavy frigates and bomb vessels, amounting in the whole to 30 sail, appeared at the mouth of the River Patuxent, with every indication of an attempt on the City of Baltimore. My own force consisted of one company of U. S. Artillery, under Capt. Evans, and two companies of Sea Fencibles, under Capt. Bunbury and Addison. Of these 3 companies, 35 men were unfortunately on the sick list, and unfit for duty. I had been furnished with two companies of Volunteer Artillery from the City of Baltimore, under Capt. Berry and Lieut. Commandant Pennington. To these I must add another very fine company of Volunteer Artillerists, under Judge Nicholson, who had proffered their services to aid in the defence of this post whenever an attack might be apprehended; and also a detachment from Com. Barney's Flotilla, under Lt. Redman. Brig. Gen. Winder had also furnished me with about 600 infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Stewart and Major Lane, consisting of detachments from the 12th, 14th, 36th, and 38th Regiments of U. S. troops, the total amounting to about 1000 effective men.

On Monday morning, very early, it was perceived that the enemy was landing troops on the east side of the Patuxent, distant about 10 miles. During that day and the ensuing night, he had brought 16 ships (including 5 bomb ships) within about two miles and half of this Fort. I had arranged my force as follows:—The regular Artillerists under Capt. Evans, and the Volunteers under Captain Nicholson, manned the bastions in the Star Fort. Captains Bunbury's, Addison's, Rodman's, Berry's, and Lt. Commandant Pennington's command were stationed on the lower works, and the infantry under Lieut. Col. Stewart and Major Lane, were in the outer ditch, to meet the enemy at his landing, should he attempt one.

On Tuesday morning about sun-rise, the enemy commenced the attack from his five bomb vessels, at the distance of about two miles, when, finding that his shells reached us, he anchored, and kept up an incessant and well-directed bombardment. We immediately opened our Batteries, and kept a brisk fire from our guns and mortars, but unfortunately our ammunition all fell considerably short of him. This was to me a most distressing circumstance; as it left us exposed to a constant and tremendous shower of shells, without the most remote possibility of our doing him the slightest injury. It afforded me the highest gratification to state, that although we were left thus exposed, and thus inactive, not a man shrunk from the conflict.

About 2 o'clock, P. M. one of the 24 pounders on the south west bastion, under the immediate command of Capt. Nicholson, was dismounted by a shell, the explosion from which killed his second Lieut. and wounded several of his men; the bustle necessarily produced in removing the wounded & re-mounting the gun probably induced the enemy to suspect that we were in a state of confusion,

as he brought in 3 of his bomb ships to what I believed to be good striking distance. I immediately ordered a fire to be opened, which was obeyed with alacrity throughout the whole garrison, and in half an hour those intruders again sheltered themselves by withdrawing beyond our reach. We gave three cheers, and again ceased firing. The enemy continued throwing shells, with one or two slight intermissions, till 1 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, when it was discovered that he had availed himself of the darkness of the night, & had thrown a considerable force above to our right; they had approached very near to Fort Covington, when they began to throw rockets, & intended, I presume, to give them an opportunity of examining the shores—as I have since understood, they had detached 1250 picked men, with scaling ladders for the purpose of storming this Fort. We once more had an opportunity of opening our Batteries, and kept up a continued blaze for nearly 2 hours, which had the effect again to drive them off.

In justice to Lieut. Newcomb, of the U. S. Navy, who commanded at Fort Covington with a detachment of Sailors, & Lieut. Webster, of the Flotilla, who commanded the Six Gun Battery near that Fort, I ought to state, that during this time they kept up an animated, and I believe a very destructive fire, to which I am persuaded, we are much indebted in repulsing the enemy. One of his sunken barks has since been found with two dead men in it—others have been seen floating in the River. The only means we had of directing our guns was by the blaze of their rockets and the flashes of their guns. Had they ventured to the same situation in the day-time, not a man would have escaped.

The bombardment continued on the part of the enemy until seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, when it ceased; and about 9, their ships got under weigh and stood down the River. During the bombardment, which lasted 25 hours (with two slight intermissions) from the best calculations I can make, from 15 to 1800 shells were thrown by the enemy. A few of these fell short. A large proportion burst over us, throwing their fragments among us, and threatening destruction. Many passed over, and about 400 fell within the works. Two of the public buildings are materially injured—the others but slightly. I am happy to inform you (wonderful as it may appear) that our loss amounts only to four men killed and 24 wounded. The latter will all recover. Among the killed, I have to lament the loss of Lieut. Claggett and Sergeant Clemm, both of Capt. Nicholson's Volunteers; 2 men whose fate is to be deplored, not only for their personal bravery, but for their high standing, amiable demeanor and spotless integrity in private life. Lt. Russell, of the company under Lt. Pennington, received early in the attack a severe contusion in the heel; notwithstanding which, he remained at his post during the whole bombardment.

Were I to name any individual who signalized themselves, it would be doing injustice to others. Suffice it to say, that every officer and soldier under my command, did their duty to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honor to remain respectfully,
your obed't servant,
G. ARMISTEAD,
Lt. Col. U. S. A.

Hon. JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 27.

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

U. S. Ship SARATOGA, Plattsburg Bay, September 13, 1814.

SIR, I have the honor to give you the particulars of the action which took place on the 11th inst. on this Lake.

For several days the enemy were on their way to Plattsburg by land and water, and it being well understood that an attack would be made at the same time by their land and naval forces, I determined to await at anchor the approach of the latter.

At 8 A. M. the look-out boat announced the approach of the enemy. At 9, he anchored in a line ahead, at about 300 yards distance from my line; his ship opposed to the Saratoga, his brig to the Eagle, Captain Robert Henley, his galleys, thirteen in number, to the schooner, sloop, and a division of our galleys; one of his sloops assisting their ship and brig, the other assisting their galleys. Our remaining galleys with the Saratoga and Eagle.

In this situation the whole force on both sides became engaged, the Saratoga suffered much from the heavy fire of the Confidence. I could perceive, at the same time, however, that our fire was very destructive to her. The Ticonderoga, Lieut. Com. Cassin, gallantly sustained her full share of the action. At half past 10 o'clock, the Eagle not being able to bring her guns to bear, cut her cable and anchored in a more eligible position, between my ship and the Ticonderoga, where she very much annoyed the enemy, but unfortunately leaving me exposed to a galling fire from the enemy's brig. Our guns on the starboard side being nearly all dismounted, or not manageable, a stern anchor was let go, the lower cable cut, and the ship winded with a fresh broadside on the enemy's ship, which soon after surrendered. Our broadside was then sprung to bear on the brig, which surrendered in about 15 minutes after.

The sloop that was opposed to the Eagle had struck some time before, and

had down the line, the sloop which was with their galleys having struck also. Three of their galleys are said to be sunk, the others pulled off. Our galleys were about obeying with alacrity the signal to follow them, when all the vessels were reported to me to be in a sinking state; it then became necessary to annul the signal to the galleys, and order their men to the pumps.

I could only look at the enemy's galleys going off in a shattered condition, for there was not a mast in either squadron that could stand to make a sail on; the lower rigging being nearly all shot away, hung down as though it had been just placed over the mast heads.

The Saratoga had 55 pound shot in her hull—the Confidence one hundred and five. The enemy's shot passed principally just over our heads, as there were not 20 whole hammocks on the nettings at the close of the action, which lasted without intermission, two hours and twenty minutes.

The absence and sickness of Lieutenant Raymond Perry, left me without the services of that excellent officer; much ought fairly to be attributed to him for his great care and attention in disciplining the ship's crew, as her first Lieutenant. His place was filled by a gallant young officer, Lieut. Peter Gamble, who I regret to inform you, was killed early in the action. Acting Lieutenant Vaillette worked the first and second division of guns with effect. Sailing Master Brum's attention to the springs, and in the execution of the order to wind the ship, and occasionally at the guns, meets my entire approbation; also Captain Young, commanding the acting marines, who took his men to the guns—Mr. Beale, purser, was of great service at the guns, and in carrying my orders throughout the ship, with Midshipman Montgomery. Master's mate Joshua Justin, had command of the 8d division; his conduct during the action, was that of a brave and correct officer. Midshipmen Monteith, Graham, Williamson, Platt, Thwing, and acting Midshipman Baldwin, all behaved well, and gave evidence of their making valuable officers.

The Saratoga was twice set on fire by hot shot from the enemy's ship.

I close, Sir, this communication with feelings of gratitude for the able support I received from every officer and man attached to the squadron which I have the honor to command.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, sir,
Your most obed't servant,
T. MACDONOUGH.

Hon. WM. JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. Accompanying this is a list of killed & wounded, a list of prisoners and a precise statement of both forces engaged. Also letters from Capt. Henley and Lieut. Com. Cassin.

HEAD QUARTERS,
PLATTSBURGH, SEPT. 14, 1814.
GENERAL ORDERS.

The Governor General of the Canadas and Commander in Chief of the British forces in North America, having invaded the Territory of the U. States, with the avowed purpose of conquering the country as far as Crown Point and Ticonderoga, there to winter his forces, with a view to further conquest, bro't with him a powerful Army and Flotilla—an Army amounting to 14,000 men, completely equipped, and accompanied by a numerous train of Artillery and all the engines of war—men who had conquered in France, Spain, Portugal, the Indies, and in various other parts of the Globe, and led by the most distinguished Generals of the British Army. A Flotilla also, superior to ours in vessels, men and guns, had determined at once to crush us both by land and by water.

The Governor General, after boasting of what he would do, and endeavoring to dissuade the loyal inhabitants of the U. States from their allegiance, by threats and promises as set forth in his Proclamations and Orders, fixed his head quarters at the village of Champlain, to organize his Army, and settle the government of his intended conquests. On the second day of the month he marched from Champlain, and on the 5th appeared before the village of Plattsburgh, with his whole army, and on the 11th, the day fixed for the general attack, the Flotilla arrived.

The enemy's Flotilla, at 3 in the morning, passed Cumberland Head, and at 9 engaged our Flotilla at an anchor in the Bay off the town, fully confident of crushing in an instant the whole of our naval force; but the gallant Com. Macdonough in the short space of two hours, obliged their large vessels to strike their colors, whilst the Gallies saved themselves by flight. This glorious achievement was in full view of the several forts, and the American forces had the satisfaction of witnessing the victory. The British army was also so posted on the surrounding heights that it could not behold the interesting struggle for dominion on the Lake. At the same hour the Fleet engaged, the enemy opened his Batteries on our Forts, throwing hundred of shells, balls and rockets, & attempted at the same time to cross the Saratoga at 3 different points to assault the works. At the upper end he was met by the militia and volunteers, and after repeated attempts was driven back with considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. At the Bridge near the village he was repulsed by the pickets & the brave Rifleman under Captain Grover and Lieut. Hamilton and Riley. At the Bridge in the town, he was foiled by the guards, block-houses, and the artillery of

the Ports, served by Captain Alexander Brooks, Capt. Richards and Smith, and Lieuts. Mountford, Smyth and Cromwell. The enemy's fire was returned with effect from our Batteries, and by sun-set we had the satisfaction to silence 7 Batteries which he had erected, & to see his columns retiring to their camps beyond the reach of our guns.

Thus beaten by land and by water, the Governor General withdrew his artillery and raised the siege, at 9 at night sent off his heavy baggage under cover of the darkness, retreated with his whole army towards Canada, leaving his wounded in the field, and a vast quantity of bread, flour & beef, which he had no time to take away besides a quantity of bombshells, shot, flints and ammunition of all kinds which remain at the Batteries and lie concealed in the Ponds & Rivers. As soon as his retreat was discovered the light troops, volunteers and militia were in pursuit, and followed as far as Chazy, capturing several dragoons and soldiers, besides covering the escape of hundreds of deserters, who continue still to be coming in. A violent storm and continual fall of rain prevented the brave Volunteers and Militia from further pursuit.

Thus have the attempts of the invaders been frustrated by a regular force of only 1500 men, a brave & active body of Militia of the State of New York, under Gen. Mooers, and volunteers of the respectable and patriotic citizens of Vermont, led by Gen. Strong and other gentlemen of distinction. The whole not exceeding 2500 men.

The British forces now being either expelled or captured, the services of the Volunteers and Militia may be dispensed with.

Gen. Macomb cannot however permit the Militia of New York and the Volunteers of Vermont to depart without carrying with them the high sense he entertains for their merits. The zeal, in which they came forward in defence of their country, when the signal of danger was given by the General, reflects the highest lustre on their patriotism and spirit. Their conduct on the field has corresponded with the laudable motive which led them into it. They have deserved the esteem of their fellow citizens, and the warm approbation of their commanders.—They have exemplified how speedily American citizens can be prepared to meet the enemies of their country. In testifying his sense of the merits of the troops, the General cannot but express his sorrow and regret, for the loss of some brave and virtuous citizens, and for those who have been wounded.—The loss no doubt will be keenly felt by their friends and countrymen, but at the same time will be borne with that fortitude and resignation which become good citizens and good christians.

The affection of the General will accompany his brave associates in arms, wheresoever they may go, nor will any thing give him more pleasures than opportunities of testifying to them individually, by actions as well as words, the high regard he cherishes for them.

The General, in the name of the United States, thanks the Volunteers and the Militia for their distinguished services, and wishes them a happy return to their families and friends.

ALEX. MACOMB.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 28.

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

New-Castle, Sept. 23, 1814.

SIR, From the time of my arrival at Baltimore until my departure, the various duties I had to perform, and the different situations in which I was placed, must plead my apology for not furnishing a report of the services of the naval force employed there under my command at an earlier period; and more particularly as my situation, a large portion of the time, was such as to deny me the use of pen, ink or paper.

The advance and retreat of the enemy you have been made acquainted with from other sources, and it now only remains for me to make known to you the dispositions made of, and the services rendered by the force under my command, and which I feel a pleasure in doing, as the conduct of all was such as to merit my entire approbation.

In the general distribution of the forces employed in the defence of Baltimore, with the concurrence of the commanding General, I stationed Lt. Gamble, first of the Guerriere, with about 100 seamen, in command of a 7 gun battery on the line between the roads leading from Philadelphia and Sparrow's Point.

Sailing-master De La Rouch of the Erie, and Midshipman Field of the Guerriere, with 20 seamen, in command of a 3 gun battery, fronting the road leading from Sparrow's Point.

Sailing-master Ramage, of the Guerriere, with 20 seamen, in command of a 5 gun battery, to the right of the Sparrow's Point Road.

And Midshipman Salter, with 12 seamen, in command of a one gun battery a little to the right of Mr. Ramage.

Lieut. Kuhn, with the detachment of Marines belonging to the Guerriere was posted in the intrenchment between the Batteries occupied by Lieut. Gamble and Sailing-master Ramage.

Lt. Newcomb, third of the Guerriere, with 30 seamen, occupied Fort Covington, on the Ferry Branch, a little below Spring Gardens.

Sailing-master Webster of the Flotilla, with 50 seamen of that corps, occupied the six gun battery on the Ferry Branch, known by the name of Babcock.

Lieutenant Frazier, of the Flotilla, with 45 seamen of the same corps, occupied a three gun battery near the Lazaretto.

And Lieut. Rutter the senior officer of the Flotilla in command of all the barges, which were moored at the entrance of the passage between the Lazaretto and Fort M'Henry in the left wing of the water battery, at which was stationed Sailing-master Rodman and 45 seamen of the Flotilla.

To the officers, seamen and marines of the Guerriere, considering the privations they experienced and the cheerfulness and zeal with which they encountered every obstacle, every acknowledgment is due, and it would be as impossible for me to say too much in their praise, as it would be unworthy of the station I hold, not to mention that their discipline and good conduct is owing, in a pre-eminent degree, to the indefatigable attention and exertions of that highly estimable officer Lt. Gamble.

The enemy's repulsion from the Ferry Branch on the night of the 13th inst. after he had passed Fort M'Henry with his barges and some light vessels was owing to the warm reception he met from Forts Covington and Babcock commanded by Lt. Newcomb and Sailing-master Webster, who with all under their command performed the duty assigned them to admiration.

To Lt. Frazier, commanding the 2 gun battery at the Lazaretto, great praise is due for the constant and animated fire with which he at times assailed the enemy during the whole bombardment, altho' placed in a very exposed situation to rockets and shells.

Great praise is justly due Lt. Rutter for his prompt execution of my orders, as well as the zeal & coolness with which he performed all the duties of his station, although continually exposed for near twenty-four hours to the enemy's rockets and shells.

Similar praise is due to the officers and men in the several barges of the Flotilla which were immediately under his command, who without regard to the enemy's rockets and shells maintained their position with firmness in the passage between Fort M'Henry and the Lazaretto.

Sailing-master Rodman, stationed in the water battery of Fort M'Henry with 60 seamen of the Flotilla, did his duty in a manner worthy of the service, to which he belongs.

To Master's-mate Stockton, my aid, I am greatly indebted for the zeal & promptitude, with which he conveyed my orders from post to post, and wherever I had occasion to communicate, altho' in some instances he had to pass through showers of shells and rockets.

To Mr. Allen (brother of the late gallant Capt. Allen of the Navy) who acted as my aid, and remained near my person, I am much indebted for the essential assistance he rendered in the capacity of Secretary, and conveying my orders wherever I found the same necessary.

It now becomes a duty to notice the services of that gallant and meritorious officer, Captain Spence of the Navy, by whose exertions, assisted by Lt. Rutter with the barges, the entrance into the Basin was so obstructed in the enemy's presence and that too in a very short time, as to bid defiance to his ships, had he attempted to force that passage. In fine, owing to the emergency of the service, although no definite command could be assigned Capt. Spence, his services were nevertheless of the first order, & where danger was expected, there he was to be found animating with his presence and encouraging by his conduct, all to do their duty. On leaving Baltimore Com. Perry being absent, the command of the naval forces devolved on this excellent officer.

That justly distinguished officer Com. Perry I am sorry to say, was so indisposed and worn out with the fatigue he had experienced on the Potomac, and having arrived at Baltimore, but a short time before the bombardment commenced, excluded his taking an active command; at the moment, however, when the enemy threatened to attack our lines, I found he was with us, and ready to render every assistance in his power.—In a word, every officer, seaman and marine, belonging as well to the Navy as to the Flotilla, performed his duty in a manner worthy of the corps to which he belonged.

I feel a delicacy in attempting to express an opinion of the conduct of any of our corps than those particularly placed under my command by the Navy Department, and the more so, as my object is to avoid every cause of being thought presuming. I must in justice, however, be permitted to say that the conduct of Com. Stephen Stone, commanding the 1st Regiment of Maryland Rifles, which was formed in column in my rear, for the defence of the lines, and whom I considered attached to my command by order of the commanding General, conducted in a manner not only to give me satisfaction, but the most incontestible proof that the corps would have done its duty, had the enemy attempted to force the intrenchment in its vicinity.

Much praise is also due to Mr. Hannan, commanding a battalion of Pennsylvania Riflemen, who was also placed under my command, and whom I dispatched with my aid, Mr. Stockton, to dislodge a party of men in the enemy's boats, which it was supposed intended landing near the Lazaretto to take possession of our little 3 gun battery. Mr. Stockton, on his return reported to me in very high terms, the zeal and gallantry displayed by the Major and the corps on this occasion. Indeed it is but justice to say, that I have the best reason to believe, that

The corps stationed in the intrenchments, so far as came under my immediate observation, would have performed their respective duties in a manner honorable to themselves and to their country.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN RODGERS.
The Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Names of the killed and wounded Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, belonging to the 1st Regiment of Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel D. Harris, on detachment at Fort M'Henry, Sept. 13th, 1814.

IN CAPT. NICHOLSON'S COMPANY.
Killed.—Levi Claggett, 3d Lieut. John Clemm, 2d Sergeant.
Slightly Wounded.—Sanil Harris, 3d Sergeant.

Severely Wounded.—Abraham Lerew, private; James Granger, ditto.
Slightly Wounded.—James L. Hawkins; Henry Bond; Lemuel Ettings, privates.

IN CAPT. BERRY'S COMPANY.
Killed.—Thomas V. Benson, private.
Severely Wounded.—Sam. Foy; Emery Lowman.

Slightly Wounded.—John Cretzue; Cornelius Collins; Samuel Gray; Jacob Resser; Derrick Fahnestick.

IN CAPT. HUGHES' COMPANY, COMMANDED BY LIEUT. PENNINGTON.
Slightly Wounded.—Thomas Russell, 3d Lieutenant.

Severely Wounded.—Geo. Greer, private; E. Kent, jun. do; James M'Neil, jun. do.

Slightly Wounded.—Marmaduke Wyvill, James Lambie.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed.—1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, one Private.

Slightly Wounded.—1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, 10 Privates.

Severely Wounded.—7 Privates.

Total 22.
NATHL. PEARCE.

Sergt. Maj. 1 Regt. A. 3d Brig. M. M.

List of killed and wounded in the Marine Battery under the command of Sailing Master Rodman on the 13th September, 1814.

Killed.—Charles Messenger.

Wounded.—William Jenkins, Joseph Bailey, Joseph Hardy.

In the company of Sea Fencibles commanded by M. S. Bunbury at Fort M'Henry, on the 13th Sept. 1814.

Killed.—None. Wounded dangerously.—Chas. Chare. Wounded slightly.—Robert Green.

(Signed) M. S. BUNBURY.

WM. BATES,
Asst. Adj. Gen. D. M. M.

BROWN'S THIRD EXPLOIT.

Copy of a letter from Major General Brown to the Secretary of War, dated Head-Quarters, Fort Erie, Sept. 18th, 1814.

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to announce to you a brilliant achievement yesterday effected by the forces under my command. A sortie was made upon the enemy's batteries. These were carried—we blew up his principal work, destroyed his battering pieces, and captured four hundred prisoners. The enemy resisted our assault with firmness, but suffered greatly. His total loss cannot be less than 800 men.

In such a business, we could not but expect to lose many valuable lives—they were offered up a voluntary sacrifice to the safety and honor of this army and the nation.

I will forward to you the particulars of this splendid affair, with a return of the killed and wounded, in the course of a few days.

Very respectfully,
Your humble servant,
JACOB BROWN.

Hon. Secretary of War.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We have been favored with the following copy of a letter from a spectator of the brilliant engagement above described, on the correctness of which entire reliance may be placed.

Nat. Intel.

Copy of a letter from J. B. VARNUM, jun. Esq. to his friend in this City, dated Buffalo, September 19, 1814.

DEAR SIR,

We have had another battle on this frontier. The greater part of our forces sallied out from their works at Fort Erie, on the afternoon of the 17th inst. for the purpose of destroying the enemy's batteries that were nearly ready to open a deadly fire upon our works and army. Two out of 3 of the most important batteries were carried, after a severe conflict of more than two hours. The guns and carriages were destroyed, besides a large quantity of ammunition—near 400 prisoners were taken—among them 12 officers.

The enemy's total loss must have exceeded 800 men, while ours was comparatively small, except in officers. We have to lament the loss of several valuable officers. Col. Gibson, Lieut. Col. Wood, Capt. Hale and Capt. Armistead, of the regular army, killed. Gen. Ripley, Col. Aspinwall, Major Tremble, and several other officers wounded. Gen. Davis of the militia killed—Gen. Porter and several other officers wounded. The enemy's loss will probably induce him to raise the siege. Six pieces of battering artillery were destroyed—among them 23 lb. cartridges.—The sortie was very

brilliant, and succeeded much better than could have been anticipated.

I am yours, &c.

J. B. VARNUM, jun. Esq.

P. S. I was over at the Fort during the action, and was not able to come over to this place until late last evening, owing to the roughness of the Lake.—The prisoners have not yet come over. Major Vilette, who was formerly a prisoner, and a Maj. De Winter, are among them.

Col. Fisher, a Lt. Col. and a Major of the British army, are all ascertained to have been killed.

J. B. V.

FROM THE NASHVILLE WHIG, EXTRA, SEPT. 9.

An express arrived here this morning from Gen. Jackson, with the following important information.

H. Quarters, 7th Military District, Mobile, Aug. 27, 1814.

SIR,

By an extract sent from Pensacola as well as from Antonio Callina, a citizen of that place who left there yesterday at 12 o'clock, bringing with him the pass of Col. Nicholas, the British officer commanding there, for his protection, I have received information, which may be implicitly relied on, that 8 British vessels, the Hermes, Orpheus and Carvian, arrived at Pensacola on the 25th inst. and on yesterday disembarked, an immense quantity of arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and provisions—and marched into the Spanish fort between 2 & 300 troops. That 13 sail of the line with a large number of transports are daily expected at that place, with ten thousand troops.

The Havana papers received there state, that 14 sail of the line had arrived at Bermuda. It is currently reported in Pensacola, that the Emperor of Russia has offered his Britannic majesty 50,000 of his best troops for the conquest of Louisiana, and that this Territory will fall a prey to the enemy before the expiration of one month. Sir J. Faubridge, and Capt. Pigot are the naval commanders.—Spain is said by a secret treaty to have ceded Pensacola to Great Britain.

You will immediately perceive the necessity of being on the alert, and taking time by the forelock. I have therefore to request that you, without delay, cause to be organized, equipped and brought into the field, the whole of the quota of the militia of your State, agreeably to the requisition of the War Department of the 4th of July last.—Col. Robert Butler, my Adjutant General, is now in your State, and has been instructed to make the necessary arrangement for transporting, provisioning and bringing to head quarters these troops, as well as to prescribe their route.—You will have them furnished with all the arms within your reach.

Those who cannot be furnished by you, will receive them here; but reliance must not be had on that if to be avoided.

I am, respectfully,
ANDREW JACKSON.

His Excel. WILLIE BLOUNT,
Governor of Tennessee.

VICE-ADMIRAL COCHRANE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

H. B. M. ship Tonnant, in the Chesapeake, Sept. 19, 1814.

SIR,

I had the honor to receive your letter of the 6th inst. this morning, in reply to the one which I addressed to you from the Patuxent.

As I have no authority from my government to enter upon any kind of discussion relative to the points contained in your letter, I have only to regret that there does not appear to be any hope that I shall be authorized to recal my general order; which has been further sanctioned by a subsequent request from Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost.

A copy of your letter will this day be forwarded by me to England, and until I receive instructions from my government, the measures which I have adopted must be persisted in; unless renunciation be made to the inhabitants of the Canadas for the injuries they have sustained from the outrages committed by the troops of the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE,
V. Adm. & Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

Hon. James Monroe,
Secretary of State.

SALEM, SEPT. 22.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.

Arrived this forenoon, British ship Stranger, prize to the privateer Fox, of Portsmouth, with a valuable cargo of ordnance stores.

She left England 90 days since, and has several ladies and children on board, who have been brought in. The Stranger is between 2 and 400 tons and mounts six guns.

A passenger in the Stranger states, that she was one of four ships laden with ordnance stores, which sailed from England, under convoy of a frigate; that on the banks of Newfoundland they were separated in a gale and two of them foundered, and the crews were taken off by the Stranger and the other ship, which two afterwards separated, that the Stranger has on board sixty-six 24-pounders with carriages and apparatus complete, expressly intended for Sir James Yeo's new ship building at Kingston, and a great quantity of blankets, soldiers' clothing, shot, shells, congrue rockets, blue lights, muskets, and a variety of other articles, for the use of the army in Canada.

The Stranger commenced unloading yesterday, and no doubt by this time every article of her important cargo is safely deposited in a place of security.

The loss of the Stranger and the two ships foundered, will be a very serious one to the enemy, and which cannot very well be remedied till the spring.

The Burlington stage arrived last evening brought no important information. By a passenger we learn, Gov. Chittenden had issued an order to the militia, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, to defend the States of Vermont and New York. A dinner was to be given at Burlington, in honour of Com. McDonough's victory on the 27th inst.

Extract of a letter from an officer, dated SACKETT'S HARBOR, Sept. 26.

"Sunday before last, the Commodore with the Superior, Mohawk, Pike and Madison, (the 3 heavy brigs being at the head of the Lake, the Ononda in port and the Lady on the way) beat into Kingston harbor, with a fresh breeze right out the port. Before he got within six miles of the Regent, the flag ship, Sir James hauled his big ship close into the dock, got out springs and swung his broadside to, that is, of his four ships precisely equal to our four in all respects but one—Sir James has more men than he knows what to do with. The Commodore beat into Kingston Harbor, just out of reach of the batteries, hauled up his courses, furlled topgallant sails, hove to and lay there within about four miles of the Knight of St. Bento of Avis, all the afternoon 'till dark."

PRIVATEER "FORTUNE OF WAR."

Extract of a letter from Thomas Paine, Junior, commanding U. S. gun vessel No. 160, to his father in Charleston, dated

SAVANNAH, September 14.

"In crossing Sapelo Sound, in company with U. S. gun vessel No. 151, under my direction, I was informed that a British vessel had landed a number of men. I immediately manned the boats and sent them in search of them; they took them, 14 in number. We then went in pursuit of the privateer, that was at anchor on the Sound—I hoisted English colors over the American as a decoy, which prevented them making their escape, they thinking we were prizes, until we were within half a mile of them, when I hauled down the British and hoisted the American colors, and gave her long tom; killed one man—I gave him the second, and being about to fire the third, they hailed and informed us they had struck. She proved to be the privateer Fortune of War, mounting two six pounders, and manned with thirty five men. She had been lying five days in the Sound, waiting for coasters—we took possession of her, and brought her safe into this port."

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 4, 1814.

TALBOT COUNTY ELECTION.

At a late hour last night we were enabled to obtain the following returns of the annual election for this county. While the result may astonish many, yet a development of the manner and means by which corruption prevails for a season, may yet bring its authors and actors to that justice, which must sooner or later receive the contempt of real Americans.

DISTRICTS.

No. I. II. III. IV. Total

CONGRESS.

Republican.

Federal.

Assembly.

Republican.

Federal.

John Reed, 187 199 189 168 743

Morgan Bron, 253 155 163 146 717

John Apley, jr. 251 148 164 149 712

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We readily have seen it very positively stated by those who were present to pollute the barbarous destruction of the public buildings in Washington by the enemy, that it was no more than had been done by our army on the capture of York. The assertion was so boldly and repeatedly made, that it was really almost believed, and regretted that, in the heat of pursuit, and in the vindictive spirit naturally excited by the loss of many brave men from the explosion of the enemy's mines on that occasion, the lustre of our arms should have been tarnished by such an act. But we now learn, from an officer who was with that army, and who is not to be questioned, that the charge is utterly false; and that no destruction of buildings took place, except such as the enemy fired himself, or such as related in some way to the operations of war. This statement is from the best authority, and is not to be questioned.—Let us hear now on that ground the Vandalism exhibited by the enemy at Washington is to be defended.

A LIST OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN, WHO WERE IN THE ACTION AT CAULK'S FIELD, ON THE NIGHT OF THE THIRTIETH OF AUGUST LAST, UNDER COL. REED.

Of Capt. Chambers's Company.

Ezekiel F. Chambers, Thomas Bordley

Thomas Enrick, Lieut. James Hickinbottom

John Skirrin, Ensign James Coleman

Joseph Wickes 4th John Kemp (drummer)

John Magnor Zebadiah Harbert

David Chambers Aaron Alford

Thomas J. Kennard Samuel Deal

Philip Crane James Haley

Jesse Vickers James Gooding

Wm. C. Lassell Lemuel Comegys

James Vickers Benj. Lee Chambers

James Mansfield Alexander Dunk

George Watts Edward Coleby

John Usleton Wm. S. Lassell

Samuel Runney Samuel Griffith

Robert Constable Samuel Floyd

Theophilus Russell Richard Keenard

James Robinson Thomas Wickes

James D. Miller Wm. Elliott

Andrew Toulson David Falls

Wm. Norris George Holtzman.

Benjamin Denton

Of Capt. Hays's Company.

Henry Tighman, Robert Barnes

Richard S. Thomas, Lieut. Joseph Gibbs

Ensign Wm. Hague

James Wilcox James Maslin

Nathaniel Tanson Jeremiah Nichols

James F. Brown Henry Copper

John E. Eccleston Robert M. Guire

Wm. Hyland Thomas J. James

Wilson Staveland James Middleton

Richard Seymour Lemuel Wilmer

Thomas Vickers Wm. Martin

James Ringgold, jr. Henry Robertson

John Edwards John R. Wilmer

Joseph Reddie Arthur Parsley.

Of Capt. Wickes's Rifle Corps.

Simon Wickes, jun. John Jones

1st Lieut. James Smith

Joseph Brown, Samuel C. Wickes

John Beck, 2d Lieut. Elipha Dowlin

Samuel Coleman Perigrine Beck

Henry Urie Richard Freika

Richard Smith Bazilla Sparks

Richard Kennard Thomas Hartly

James Yeates Levin Robinson

Horatio Stokes Wm. Lamb

John Apley Elisha Swift

John Hyland Robert Fellingham

John Beck James Tharp

John Pearce

Of Capt. Griffith's Company.

Samuel Griffith, John Crouch

Joseph Thomas, Captain James Crouch

David Jones Hyram Brown

Wm. Kendall Henry Dunk

Samuel Baker Jonathan Harris

Barney De Course George G. Simmonds.

Of Capt. Flynn's Company.

Thomas B. Hyson, Peregrine Whaland

Richard Grant, Captain James Shaw

Robert Love Wm. Hayne

Ensign John Warum.

Of Capt. Page's Company.

Samuel Wickes, Lieut. Benjamin Hynson

Merritt Miller, Ensign John Dunn

Thomas Crouch James Eagle

Abraham Warram Robert Collins

Wm. Wickes, jr. Gabriel Alloway

James Downey Stephen Bryan

Thomas Covington George Ashley

John Vealey, jr. John Humphreys

Wm. Farlow James Hudson

John Clancy Ezekiel Coleman

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THE TERMS

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THE TREASURY REPORT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 23, 1814.

SIR,
I have the honour to transmit a report prepared in obedience to the "act supplementary to the act, entitled an act to establish the Treasury Department." I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect,
Sir, your most obedient.

G. W. CAMPBELL.
The Hon. the
President of the Senate, &c.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to the act "supplementary to the act, entitled an act to establish the Treasury Department," has the honour respectfully to submit to Congress the following report and estimates.

The sums authorized by Congress to be expended during the year 1814, and for which appropriations have been made, are as follows:

1. For Civil, Diplomatic and Miscellaneous expenses, \$245,555 59.

To this sum is to be added the amount which may be payable on the following accounts, viz.—1. The amount of fines, penalties and forfeitures actually received into the Treasury, which is appropriated for defraying the expenses of the Courts of the United States.—2. The sums received by the Collectors of the Customs for the Marine Hospital Fund, and Private Pension Fund, which are paid into the Treasury with the other monies derived from the customs, but are exclusively applicable to the two objects here mentioned respectively. 3. The monies received into the Treasury for the United States' moiety of prizes captured by public vessels, which belong exclusively to the Navy Pension Fund. These items are contingent, and uncertain, until the accounts for the year are made up, and their amount ascertained.—As they appear among the receipts into the Treasury, they must also be placed among its expenditures. They may be estimated for the year 1814, at 200,000.

2. Military expenses, including the Indian Department, and the permanent appropriation of 200,000 dollars annually, for training and equipping the whole body of the militia of the U. S., 24,402,000

3. Naval expenses, including \$200,000 for the purchase of timber, appropriated by the act of March 30, 1812, 8,169,910 87

For the Public Debt, such sum as the public engagements may require, and which during the year 1814 may be estimated as follows: Interest on the public debt existing previously to the present year, 1,930,000

In view on the debt contracted during the present year, including the bonds of the present year, and Treasury Notes, 2,950,000
Reimbursement of principal, consisting of the annual reimbursement of the old 6 per cent and deferred stocks, temporary loans payable during this year, and treasury notes reimbursable during the same, 7,572,000

But for these purposes there had been advanced from the Treasury during the year 1813, to sundry commissioners of loans, beyond the demands upon them for the year 1813, and to the Treasurer of the United States, as agent for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, about 550,000

Leaving payable during the year 1814, 12,152,000

\$7,270,172 46

The means by which this sum was to be provided were the following:

1. Monies receivable on account of the public revenue, and which were estimated as follows:

From the Customs, 6,500,000
Sales of public lands, 800,000
Direct tax and internal duties, 3,300,000
Postage and incidental expenses, 30,000

Monies receivable for the proceeds of loans and treasury notes to be issued as follows:

A sum payable into the Treasury during the year 1814, of the Loan of seven and a half millions, made under the act of August 2, 1813, 3,592,665

A sum authorized to be borrowed by the act of March 24, 1814, 25,000,000

A sum authorized by the act of March 4, 1814, to be issued in treasury notes, 6,000,000

\$3,592,665

And it was estimated, that out of the balance of cash remaining in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1814, which amounted to \$5,196,182, there might be applied a sum sufficient to cover the whole amount of the authorized expenditures, and which would be 2,727,507 46

The accounts of the Treasury have as yet been made up only for the two first quarters of the year 1814, or to the 30th of June of that year. The annexed statement, marked A, shows the receipts and expenditures at the Treasury, for the fourth quarter of the year 1814, which have not before been communicated to Congress, and separately, those of the quarters of the year 1814.

By this statement it appears that the payments from the Treasury during the first half of the present year, have been, for civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses, 1,444,062 60
Military expenses, 11,10,000 00
Naval do, 4,012,692 99
Public debt, 3,026,586 77

And would leave payable during the remainder of the year, on these several accounts, the following sums:

For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses, 1,001,292 99

Military expenses, 13,293,668

Naval do, 4,157,010 27

Public debt, 9,125,119 23

\$27,576,391 19

The receipts into the Treasury during the first half of the present year, have been as follows: for the proceeds of the

Customs, 4,182,088 25
Public Lands (including those in the Mississippi territory, the proceeds of which are now payable to the State of Georgia), 540,065 68

Internal duties and direct tax, 3,189,272 40

Postage and incidental receipts, 166,744

7,078,170 33

Loan of 7 1/2 millions, under the act of August 2, 1813, 3,592,665

Loan of ten millions, (part of 25 millions) under the act of May 24, 1814, 6,087,011

9,679,676

Treasury notes issued under the act of Feb. 75, 1813, 1,070,000

Treasury notes issued under the act of March 4, 1814, 1,392,100

2,462,100

12,152,776

19,219,946 33

And there remained cash in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1814, 4,722,439 32

\$23,942,385 65

To make up the sum, therefore, which will be wanted to meet the expenditures as above estimated, there must be obtained during the third and fourth quarters of the present year, 23,327,586 81

\$17,270,172 46

And the further sum of \$1,500,000, which is the least that ought at any time during a state of war to be left in the Treasury, making \$24,827,581 81

Of this amount it is estimated that there will be derived from the various sources of existing revenue, the following sums, viz:

From the customs, 2,220,000

It has not been practicable to prepare the statements of this and of the other branches of the revenue, in the usual official form, to be communicated to Congress at this time. Some of these statements have been heretofore regularly given for periods terminating on the 30th of September; and to preserve the series uninterrupted, their preparation is postponed until they can be made out terminating with that day.

They will heretofore be laid before Congress in the proper form. The amount of the custom house duties which accrued during the year 1813, was 7,070,000 dollars. During the two first quarters of the present year they amounted to about 3,000,000 dollars; but during the whole quarters will not probably exceed 1,000,000.

The amount receivable into the Treasury during the year 1814, from bonds outstanding at the commencement of the year, and from the duties accruing and which will become payable during that year, is estimated at 7,000,000 dollars, which is 500,000 more than was heretofore estimated. Of this sum, \$4,182,088 25, was paid during the first half of the year, and will leave payable during the remainder of the year the sum here stated.

Sales of Public Lands. The proceeds of the public lands sold in the Mississippi territory, which are now payable to the State of Georgia, are brought into the Treasury in the same manner as the monies derived from the sales of other public lands. As the amount when paid out of the Treasury to the State of Georgia, appears among the public expenditures, it is proper that these monies should be placed among the receipts of the Treasury. Including the proceeds of the lands in the Mississippi territory, the receipts during the year 1814, are estimated at 900,000 dollars, of which \$540,065 68, having been received during the two first quarters of the year, there will be left payable during the two last quarters,

\$359,934 32

\$1,444,062 60

\$11,10,000 00

\$4,012,692 99

\$3,026,586 77

\$19,093,781 27

\$17,270,172 46

\$1,444,062 60

\$11,10,000 00

\$4,012,692 99

\$3,026,586 77

\$19,093,781 27

\$17,270,172 46

\$1,444,062 60

\$11,10,000 00

\$4,012,692 99

\$3,026,586 77

\$19,093,781 27

\$17,270,172 46

\$1,444,062 60

\$11,10,000 00

Internal Duties and Direct Tax.—The receipts into the Treasury from these sources during the present year, will fully equal the estimate heretofore made. These taxes are paid readily and cheerfully. The direct tax is in collection in more than three-fourths of the districts, and will shortly be in the same state in all the districts, except two or three where the difficulty of obtaining competent persons to act as assessors has produced some delay. In several of the districts the collection is already nearly completed. The amount estimated as receivable from these two sources was 3,300,000 dollars. Of this sum, there was received prior to the 1st of July last \$2,189,272 40, and leaves to be received during the remainder of the year, 1,110,727 60

Postage and Incidental Receipts.—These were estimated for the whole year at 50,000 dollars. Including reprints, prizes money, and the arrears of the former direct tax and internal duties, there was received, on these accounts during the first half of the year, \$166,744. These receipts are so casual and uncertain that it is difficult to make any estimate of their amount. During the remainder of the year, they may, perhaps, be expected to produce 50,000

Total amount of receivable revenue, \$4,810,000

Under the act of the 24th of March, 1814, by which the President was authorized to borrow \$25,000,000, a loan was opened on the 21st of May, for ten millions of dollars in part of that sum. A loan for \$10,000,000 was considered as more likely to prove successful, than if an attempt were made to obtain the whole amount of twenty five millions at once. The sums offered for this loan amounted to 11,900,806 dollars; of which 2,671,750 dollars were at rates less than 88 per cent, and 1,183,400 dollars at rates less than 85 per cent. Of the sum of 9,229,056 dollars, which were offered at 88 per cent. or at rates more favorable to the U. States, five millions were offered with the condition annexed that if terms more favorable to the lenders should be allowed for any part of the 25,000,000 authorized to be borrowed the present year, the same terms should be extended to those holding the stock of the ten million loan. Taking into consideration the expectation thus entertained of an early return of peace, and the importance of maintaining unimpaired the public credit, by sustaining the price of stock in the mean time; and also considering the measure was sanctioned by precedent, it was agreed to accept the loan with that condition. Had the sum to which the condition was annexed been rejected, the consequence would have been to reduce the amount obtained to less than five millions, a sum altogether inadequate to the public demands; or, by depressing the stock to 85 per cent. to have obtained only a little more than six millions, which would still have been insufficient to answer the purposes of government. Officers were subsequently made to this loan, of sums amounting to five hundred and sixty six thousand dollars, which were accepted on the same terms as the original offers, & augmented the amount of the loan which was taken to 9,738,056 dollars.

The papers annexed under the letter B exhibit the particulars relating to this loan.

There was paid into the Treasury on account of the loan of ten millions, prior to the 1st of July, \$6,087,011, leaving to be paid after that day, \$3,708,045. Of this sum, a failure of payment on the days fixed by terms of the loan, of about 1,900,000 dollars has taken place; and it is doubtful whether the payment will be effected. No more, therefore, can be relied on towards the supply necessary for 3rd and 4th quarters of the year 1814, than what has been already paid & amounting to about \$1,900,000

Proposals were again invited on the 22d of August, for a loan of \$6,000,000, in further execution of the power obtained in the act of the 24th of March, for borrowing twenty five millions. The whole amount offered was only 2,923,300 dollars, of which 100,000 dollars were at rates less than 80 per cent, and 2,213,000 dollars were at the rate of 80 dollars in money for 100 dollars of six per centum stock. The remaining sum of 710,300 dollars was offered at various rates from 80 to 88. Notwithstanding the reduced rate at which the greater part of the above sum was proposed, yet as the market price of stock hardly exceeded 80 per cent.; as there was no prospect of obtaining the money on better terms; and as it was indispensable for the public service, it was deemed advisable to accept the sum offered at that rate. Including the sums offered at rates more favorable to the U. States, than that here stated, the whole amount of the proposals accepted was 2,723,300 dollars; and a further sum 207,000 dollars has been since accepted at the same rate; making the whole amount taken of this loan, \$2,930,300.

The annexed papers under the letter C relate to this loan.

Some of the persons who originally made proposals for this loan, when they were accepted, have since given notice that they could not carry their proposals into

execution. The sums in relation to which this failure has taken place amount to \$410,000, and there can, therefore, be relied on for the proceeds of this loan, only \$2,520,300.

Monies having been heretofore obtained by the U. States on loan, in Europe, upon favorable terms; & the punctuality and fidelity with which they were repaid having established their credit there, on a firm and respectable footing, it was determined, in consequence of the difficulties experienced in obtaining at home the sums requisite for the public service, to try the market in that quarter. To effect this purpose the requisite powers and instructions have been given for negotiating a loan for six millions of dollars, as a further part of the loan of twenty five millions authorized by the act of the 24th of March last; and in order to facilitate this object, 6 per cent. stock to that amount has been constituted and transmitted, with directions for its sale, if that shall be found the most advantageous mode for obtaining the money. The result, however, of this experiment is not certain; and the proceeds, in case it should be successful, will not probably come into the Treasury in the course of the present year. They cannot, therefore, be placed among the resources of this year; but as this sum forms a part of that which was authorized to be borrowed, & which will be necessary for the service of the present year, further authority will be required from Congress for obtaining this sum by loan or otherwise; in which case the proceeds of the negotiation undertaken in Europe will be applicable to the service of the ensuing year.

With a view to avoid the inconvenient increase of stock in the market, and its consequent depreciation, an effort was made to obtain temporary loans from the banks by special contracts; but the attempt was not attended with success.

The amount of Treasury notes issued prior to the 1st of July last, under the act of the 4th of March, 1814, was \$1,392,100. Those since issued, amount to \$1,512,300. The annexed statement marked E shows the particulars relating to these notes; & in the paper marked D an account is given of these Treasury notes issued under the act of the 25th of Feb. 1813, which have not been heretofore reported to Congress.

There are now in circulation near 8,000,000 of dollars in Treasury notes; of which, during the fourth quarter of the present year, notes for more than 4 millions of dollars will become reimbursable. A part of them may perhaps be replaced by new notes; but it is not believed that, upon their present footing, more than two millions and a half of dollars can thus be replaced. This would still leave more than six millions of dollars of notes in circulation, which the experience of two years has shown to be nearly as large a sum, while the other circulating paper medium of the country remained unembarrassed, and maintained itself in the public confidence, as can in their present shape be freely and easily circulated. Notes of a smaller denomination than those heretofore issued, have been prepared, and will probably, by passing into a more numerous and extensive class of the money-transactions of individuals, carry a greater quantity into circulation. There having been already issued since the 1st of July, Treasury notes amounting to 1,500,000 dollars, and it being estimated that a further sum of 2,500,000 dollars may be put in circulation previously to the end of the present year, the amount estimated to be derived from this source during the third and fourth quarter of the year will be \$4,000,000.

The means then, for meeting the demands upon the Treasury during the last half of the present year, as now ascertained, are estimated as follows:

From the revenue, 4,840,000

Loans under the 25 million act, viz:

Loan of 10 millions, 1,900,000

Loan of 6 millions, 2,930,000

4,830,000

Treasury Notes, 9,100,000

4,000,000

13,160,000

And will leave to be obtained 11,660,000

21,820,000

The difficulties already experienced in obtaining loans, and the terms on which it has been found necessary to accept them, sufficiently show the propriety of Congress adopting effective measures for procuring the sum still required for the service of the residue of the present year, as well as for that of the ensuing year.

The suspension of payments in specie by many of the most considerable banks in the U. States, and of those most important in the money operations of the Treasury, has produced, and will continue to produce, difficulties and embarrassments in those operations. The circulating medium of the country, which has consisted principally of bank notes, is placed upon a precarious and uncertain footing; and those difficulties and embarrassments will ex-

ist in a greater or less degree in the pecuniary operations of the citizens in general. The power of Congress, so far as they extend, will be required to be exerted in providing a remedy for these evils; and in placing, if practicable, the currency of the country on a more uniform, certain and stable footing.

If further reliance must be had on loans, it is respectfully suggested, that additional inducements should be offered to capitalists to advance their money, by affording an ample and unequivocal security of the regular payment of the interest, and reimbursement of the principal of such loans as may be obtained. This may be effected by establishing an adequate revenue and pledging the same specifically for that purpose.

It is also submitted for the consideration of Congress whether Treasury notes might not, by augmenting the rate of interest they now bear, and securing payment as well as their eventual reimbursement by an adequate revenue pledged for that purpose, be placed on a footing better calculated than at present, to sustain their credit, encourage their circulation, and answer with more certainty the purposes of government.

The estimates for the service of the year 1815 have not yet been prepared. It is certain, however, if the war continues, that a sum will be required, at least equal to that demanded for the present year; and under the head of public debt, an additional sum sufficient for the payment of the interest on the loans made in the meantime.

By the plan of finance which was adopted at the commencement of the present war, this additional sum would be all that would be required to be raised by new taxes during the year 1815, except what might be necessary to make good a deficiency in any of the existing revenues. According to that plan of finance, the expenditures to be recovered by the revenue during the year 1815, would be as follows:

Expense of the peace establishment, 7,000,000

Interest on the debt existing prior to the war, 1,900,000

Interest on the debt contracted since the war, including Treasury notes, and including the interest which will become payable during the year 1815, on debt contracted within that year, 4,600,000

6,500,000

13,500,000

The revenues as now established, are estimated to produce during the year 1815, the following sums, viz:

While the whole navy of the country is disposable for the interruption of our trade, this source of revenue cannot be very productive. From bonds which will be outstanding at the commencement of the year 1815, and from the duties which will accrue during that year, it is estimated that there will be received into the treasury 4,600,000

Sales of Public Lands, 800,000

Internal Duties. These will all bring their full amounts into the treasury during the year 1815, and will, it is believed, produce the net sum of 2,700,000

Arrears of direct tax of 1814, which will be received in 1815, 600,000

Postage and other incidental receipts, 100,000

Total amount, 8,200,000

And leaving to be provided 5,300,000

13,500,000

Towards making up this sum of five million three hundred thousand dollars, a continuance of the direct tax will, it is believed, be necessary; but at its present rate, it will not produce net to the Treasury more than \$2,600,000.

In order to provide the remaining sum of \$2,700,000, as well as such other sums as may be deemed requisite for the objects herein before suggested, it will be for Congress to consider how far it would be expedient to increase this tax as well as the present internal duties; and also, what new objects of taxation may for that purpose be most advantageously resorted to.

But the plan of finance above referred to assumed as one of the grounds upon which it depended, that loans might be annually obtained during the continuance of the war for the amount of the extraordinary expenditures occasioned by it. The experience of the present year furnishes ground to doubt whether this be practicable, at least in the shape in which loans have been hitherto attempted. Nor is it even certain that the establishing and pledging of revenues adequate to the punctual payment of the interest and eventual reimbursement of the principal of the sums which will be required for the service of the year 1815, would enable the Treasury to obtain them upon the medium of loans effected in the ordinary way.

With this view of the subject, it is respectfully submitted whether it would not be expedient to extend the provisions to be made for the service of the ensuing year, beyond those contemplated in this plan of finance, hitherto pursued for carrying on the war; so as to provide by means other than loans, for at least a portion of the extraordinary expenditures occasioned thereby. This would

Execution.—The sums in relation to which this failure has taken place amount to \$410,000, and there can, therefore, be relied on for the proceeds of this loan, only \$2,520,300.

Monies having been heretofore obtained by the U. States on loan, in Europe, upon favorable terms; & the punctuality and fidelity with which they were repaid having established their credit there, on a firm and respectable footing, it was determined, in consequence of the difficulties experienced in obtaining at home the sums requisite for the public service, to try the market in that quarter. To effect this purpose the requisite powers and instructions have been given for negotiating a loan for six millions of dollars, as a further part of the loan of twenty five millions authorized by the act of the 24th of March last; and in order to facilitate this object, 6 per cent. stock to that amount has been constituted and transmitted, with directions for its sale, if that shall be found the most advantageous mode for obtaining the money. The result, however, of this experiment is not certain; and the proceeds, in case it should be successful, will not probably come into the Treasury in the course of the present year. They cannot, therefore, be placed among the resources of this year; but as this sum forms a part of that which was authorized to be borrowed, & which will be necessary for the service of the present year, further authority will be required from Congress for obtaining this sum by loan or otherwise; in which case the proceeds of the negotiation undertaken in Europe will be applicable to the service of the ensuing year.

With a view to avoid the inconvenient increase of stock in the market, and its consequent depreciation, an effort was made to obtain temporary loans from the banks by special contracts; but the attempt was not attended with success.

The amount of Treasury notes issued prior to the 1st of July last, under the act of the 4th of March, 1814, was \$1,392,100. Those since issued, amount to \$1,512,300. The annexed statement marked E shows the particulars relating to these notes; & in the paper marked D an account is given of these Treasury notes issued under the act of the 25th of Feb. 1813, which have not been heretofore reported to Congress.

There are now in circulation near 8,000,000 of dollars in Treasury notes; of which, during the fourth quarter of the present year, notes for more than 4 millions of dollars will become reimbursable. A part of them may perhaps be replaced by new notes; but it is not believed that, upon their present footing, more than two millions and a half of dollars can thus be replaced. This would still leave more than six millions of dollars of notes in circulation, which the experience of two years has shown to be nearly as large a sum, while the other circulating paper medium of the country remained unembarrassed, and maintained itself in the public confidence, as can in their present shape be freely and easily circulated. Notes of a smaller denomination than those heretofore issued, have been prepared, and will probably, by passing into a more numerous and extensive class of the money-transactions of individuals, carry a greater quantity into circulation. There having been already issued since the 1st of July, Treasury notes amounting to 1,500,000 dollars, and it being estimated that a further sum of 2,500,000 dollars may be put in circulation previously to the end of the present year, the amount estimated to be derived from this source during the third and fourth quarter of the year will be \$4,000,000.

The means then, for meeting the demands upon the Treasury during the last half of the present year, as now ascertained, are estimated as follows:

From the revenue, 4,840,000

Loans under the 25 million act, viz:

Loan of 10 millions, 1,900,000

Loan of 6 millions, 2,930,000

4,830,000

have a tendency to ensure public confidence and preserve and confirm public credit.

The present state of our country, growing out of the unjust policy of the enemy, as well as the unusual manner in which he prosecutes the war, calls for new and extraordinary exertions on the part of the nation, and the means requisite to meet the expenditures which these may occasion ought to be provided.

The resources of the nation are not exhausted; they are ample, and the occasion requires they should be brought into full activity.

The very expenditures which render necessary the imposition of additional taxes will themselves have increased in the community the ability to discharge them.

The promptitude & cheerfulness with which the present taxes are paid, afford the best pledges of the spirit with which the people will meet such demands as the interest & safety of the country may require.

A people who have not only tasted, but enjoyed in their full extent, the blessings of liberty and independence for more than 30 years, cannot consider any sacrifice too great which are found indispensable to preserve them inviolate.

Those sacrifices, however, which may be demanded by the present crisis in our affairs will be of a temporary nature only; for while we may fairly calculate that with the termination of the present contest, the duration of which will be shortened in proportion to the vigor and unanimity with which it is sustained on our part, will cease the expenditures consequent on a state of war, and render no longer necessary a continuance of those extraordinary revenues established to provide the supplies requisite for that object, we may with equal confidence rely that the growing revenues arising from the commerce of a few prosperous years of peace, will be found sufficient to redeem the pledges which have been made to the public creditors, and thus relieve the people from those burthens which times of danger and of difficulties rendered indispensable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. W. CAMPBELL.

Treasury Department,
Sept. 23, 1814.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 1.

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

Head Quarters, Plattsburgh,
September 15th, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honour to communicate, for the information of the War Department, the particulars of the advance of the enemy into the Territory of the United States, the circumstances attending the siege of Plattsburgh, and the defence of the posts entrusted to my charge.

The Governor General of the Canadas, Sir George Prevost, having collected all the disposable force in Lower Canada, with a view of conquering the country as far as Crown Point and Ticonderoga, entered the Territories of the U. States on the 1st of the month, and occupied the village of Champlain; thereupon his intentions, and issued orders and proclamations tending to dissuade the people from their allegiance, and inviting them to furnish his army with provisions. He immediately began to impress the waggoners and teams in the vicinity, & loaded them with his heavy baggage and stores. From this I was persuaded he intended to attack this place. I had but just returned from the lines, where I had commanded a fine brigade, which was broken up to form the division under Maj. Gen. Izard, ordered to the westward. Being senior officer, he left me in command; and, except the 4 companies of the 6th Regiment, I had not an organized battalion among those remaining. The garrison was composed of convalescents and recruits of the new Regiments—all in the greatest confusion, as well as the ordnance and stores, & the works in no state of defence.

To create an emulation and zeal among the officers and men in completing the works, I divided them into detachments, and placed them near the several Forts; declaring, in orders, that each detachment was the garrison of its own work, and bound to defend it to the last extremity.

The enemy advanced cautiously and by short marches, and our soldiers worked day and night; so that by the time he had his appearance before the place, we were prepared to receive him.

Gen. Izard named the principal works, Fort Morar, and to remind the troops of the actions of their brave countrymen, I called the redoubt on the right, Fort Brown, and that on the left, Fort Scott. Besides these 3 works, we have 2 block houses strongly fortified.

Finding, on examining the returns of the garrison, that our force did not exceed 1500 effective men for duty, and well informed that the enemy had as many thousands, I called, on Genl. Moores, of the N. York militia, and arranged with him plans for bringing forth the Militia en masse. The inhabitants of the village fled with their families and effects, except a few worthy citizens and some boys, who formed themselves into a party, received rifles, and were exceedingly brave. By the 4th of the month, Genl. Moores collected about 7 hundred militia, and advanced seven miles on the Beckman Town Road, to watch the movements of the enemy, and to skirmish with him as he advanced, also to obstruct the route with fallen trees, and to break up the bridges.

On the Lake Road at Dead Creek Bridge, I posted 200 men under Captain Sprout, of the 12th Regt. with orders to abbatia the woods, to place obstructions in the Road, and to fortify himself; to this party I added two field pieces. In advance of this position, was Lieut. Col. Appling, with 110 riflemen, watching the movements of the enemy, and procuring intelligence. It was ascertained, that before day light on the 6th, the enemy would advance in two columns, on the two Roads before mentioned, dividing at Sampson's, a little below Chazy village. The column on the Beckman Town Road proceeded most rapidly; the militia skirmished with his advanced parties, and, except a few brave men, fell back most precipitately in the greatest disorder, notwithstanding the British troops did not deign to fire on them, except by their flankers and advanced patrols. The night previous, I ordered Maj. Wool to advance with a detachment of 250 men to support the militia, and set them an example of firmness. Also, Capt. Leonard of the light artillery was directed to proceed with two pieces to be on the ground before day; yet he did not make his appearance until 8 o'clock, when the enemy had approached within two miles of the village. With his conduct, therefore, I am not well-pleased. Maj. Wool, with his party, disputed the Road with great obstinacy, but the militia could not be prevailed on to stand, notwithstanding the exertions of their general and staff officers, altho' the fields were divided by strong stone walls, and they were told that the enemy could not possibly cut them off. The State dragoons of New York wear red coats, and they being on the heights to watch the enemy gave constant alarm to the militia, who mistook them for the enemy, and feared his getting in their rear. Finding the enemy's columns had penetrated within a mile of Plattsburgh, I dispatched my aid de camp, Lieut. Root, to bring off the detachment at Dead Creek, and to inform Lieut. Col. Appling that I wished him to fall on the enemy's right flank. The Col. fortunately arrived just in time to save his retreat and to fall in with the head of a column debouching from the woods. Here he poured in a destructive fire from his Riflemen at rest, and continued to annoy the column until he formed a junction with Major Wool. The field pieces did considerable execution among the enemy's columns. So undaunted, however, was the enemy, that he never deployed in his whole march, always pressing on in column. Finding that every road was full of troops crowding on us on all sides, I ordered the field pieces to retire across the Bridge and form a battery for its protection, and to cover the retreat of the infantry, which was accordingly done, and the parties of Appling and Wool, as well as that of Sprout, retired alternately, keeping up a brisk fire until they got under cover of the works. The enemy's light troops occupied the houses near the Bridge, and kept up a constant firing from the windows and balconies, and annoyed us much. I ordered them to be driven out with hot shot, which soon put the houses in flames, and obliged these sharpshooters to retire. The whole day, until it was too late to see, the enemy's light troops endeavoured to drive our guards from the Bridge, but they suffered dearly for their perseverance. An attempt was also made to cross the upper bridge, where the militia handsomely drove them back.

The column which marched by the Lake Road was much impeded by the obstructions, & the removal of the bridge at Dead Creek, and, as it passed the Creek and Beach, the Gallies kept up a lively and galling fire.

Our troops being now all on the south side of the Saranac, directed the planks to be taken off the Bridges and piled up in the form of breast works to cover our parties intended for disputing the passage, which afterwards enabled us to hold the Bridges against very superior numbers.

From the 7th to the 11th, the enemy was employed in getting on his battering train, and erecting his batteries and approaches, and constantly skirmishing at the bridges and fords. By this time the militia of N. York, and the volunteers of Vermont were pouring in from all quarters. I advised Gen. Moores to keep his force along the Saranac to prevent the enemy's crossing the River, and to send a strong body in his rear to harass him day and night, and keep him in continual alarm.

The militia behaved with great spirit after the first day, and the Volunteers of Vermont were exceeding serviceable. Our regular troops, notwithstanding the constant skirmishing, and repeated endeavors of the enemy to cross the River, kept at their work day and night strengthening the defences, and evincing a determination to hold out to the last extremity.

It was reported that the enemy only waited the arrival of his flotilla to make a general attack. About 8 in the morning of the 11th, as was expected, the flotilla appeared in sight round Cumberland Head, and at 9 bore down & engaged our flotilla at anchor in the Bay off the town. At the same instant the batteries were opened on us, and continued throwing bombshells, shrapnells, balls and congrue rockets until sunset, when the bombardment ceased, every battery of the enemy being silenced by the superiority of our fire. The naval engagement lasted but two hours in full view of both armies. Three efforts were made by the enemy to pass the river at the commencement of the cannonade and bombardment, with a view of assaulting the works, and had prepared for that purpose

an immense number of scaling ladders. One attempt to cross was made at the village Bridge, another at the upper Bridge, and a third at a ford about 3 miles from the works. At the two first he was repulsed by the regulars—at the ford by the brave Volunteers and Militia, where he suffered severely in killed, wounded and prisoners; a considerable body having crossed the stream, but were either killed, taken or driven back. The woods at this place were very favorable to the operations of the militia. A whole company of the 76th Regt. was here destroyed, the three Lieutenants and twenty seven men prisoners, the Capt. and the rest killed.

I cannot forego the pleasure of here stating the gallant conduct of Captain M'Glassin of the 15th regiment, who was ordered to ford the river, and attack a party constructing a battery on the right of the enemy's line, within 500 yards of Fort Brown, which he handsomely executed at midnight with fifty men; drove off the working party, consisting of one hundred and fifty, and defeated a covering party of the same number—killing one officer and six men in the charge, and wounding many.

At dusk the enemy withdrew his artillery from the batteries and raised the siege; and at nine, under cover of the night, sent off, in a great hurry, all the baggage he could find transport for, and also his artillery. At two the next morning the whole army precipitately retreated, leaving the sick and wounded to our generosity—and the Governor left a note with a surgeon, requesting the humane attention of the Commanding General.

Vast quantities of provision were left behind and destroyed, also an immense quantity of bombshells, cannonballs, grape-shot ammunition, flints, &c. &c. including tools of all sorts, also tents and marquees. A great deal has been found concealed in the ponds and creeks, and buried in the ground, and a vast quantity carried off by the inhabitants. Such was the precipitancy of his retreat, that he arrived at Chazy, a distance of eight miles, before we discovered he had gone. The light troops, volunteers and militia pursued immediately on learning of his flight; and some of the mounted men made prisoners of five dragoons of the 19th regiment, and several others of the rear guard. A continual fall of rain and a violent storm prevented further pursuit. Upwards of three hundred deserters have come in, and many are hourly arriving.

We have buried the British officers of the army and navy, with the honors of war, and shown every attention and kindness to those who have fallen into our hands.

The conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of my command, during this trying occasion, cannot be represented in too high terms, and I feel it my duty to recommend to the particular notice of government, Lieut. Col. Appling of the 1st rifle corps, Major Wool of the 25th, Major Totten of the corps of engineers, Capt. Brooks of the artillery, Capt. M'Glassin of the 15th, Lieuts. De Russy and Trescott of the corps of engineers, Lieuts. Smyth, Monmouth and Cromwell of the artillery, also my Aid-de-Camp Lieut. Root, who have all distinguished themselves by their uncommon zeal and activity, and have been greatly instrumental in producing the happy and glorious result of the siege.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of profound respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

ALEX. MACOMB.

The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, prisoners and deserters, since his first appearance, cannot fall short of two thousand five hundred—including many officers, among whom is Col. Wellington of the Buffs.

No. 1. A report of the killed, wounded and missing on our part.

No. 2. An exhibit of the force brought against us.

No. 3. List of prisoners taken from the British army—total 75.

No. 1.

Report of the killed, wounded and missing at Plattsburgh, from the 6th to the 11th Sept. 1814.

6th Regt.—Killed, 1 subaltern, 4 privates, total 5. Wounded, 1 sergeant, 1 musician, 15 privates, total 17—total killed and wounded 22.

29th Regt.—Killed, 1 sergeant, 14 privates, total 15. Wounded, 1 sergeant major, 1 sergt. 2 corporals, 1 musician, 11 privates; total 16—total killed and wounded 31. Missing—1 sergt. 3 privates; total 9.

30th & 31st Regts.—Killed, 1 private; total 1. Wounded, 1 musician, 6 privates, total 7; total killed & wounded, 8. Missing—4 privates; total 4.

33d & 34th Regts.—Killed, 2 privates, total 2. Wounded, 1 subaltern, 3 privates; total 4—total killed and wounded 6. Missing—1 private; total 1.

Capt. Sprout's command.—3 privates killed. Wounded, 1 subaltern, 5 privates; total 6—total killed and wounded 9. Missing, 3 privates; total 3.

4th Regt.—Killed, 1 private; total 1. Wounded, 1 private—total killed and wounded 2.

1st Rifle Regt.—Killed, 1 musician, 3 privates; total 4. Wounded, 2 sergeants, 1 musician, 6 privates; total 9—total killed and wounded 13. Missing, 3 privates; total 3.

Light Artillery.—Killed, 3 privates; total 3. Wounded, 1 private; total 1—total killed and wounded 4.

Corps of Artillery.—Killed, 3 privates, total 3. Wounded, 1 private; total 1—total killed and wounded 4.

Aggregate.—Killed, 1 subaltern, 1 ser-

geant, 1 musician, 34 privates; total 37. Wounded, 2 subalterns, 1 sergt. major, 4 sergeants, 2 corporals, 4 musicians, 49 privates; total 62—total killed & wounded 99. Missing, 1 sergeant, 19 privates, total 20.

Commissioned Officers.

6th Regt.—1st Lieut. Geo. W. Runk, wounded on the 7th and died the 8th Sept.

13th Regt.—3d Lieut. Robert M. Harrison, wounded in the shoulder.

34th Regt.—3d Lieut. Henry Taylor, wounded in the knee.

No. 2.

A list of the principal officers of the British army, and an exhibit of the several Regts. & Corps under the command of Lt. Gen. Sir George Prevost at the siege of Plattsburgh.

Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, Commander in Chief.

Maj. Gen. De Rottenburg, second in command.

Maj. Gen. Robertson, commanding 1st brigade.

Major Genl. Powers, commanding 2d brigade.

Major Gen. Brisbane, commanding 3d brigade.

Major General Baynes, Adjutant General.

Sir Sidney Beckwith, Quarer Master General.

Col. Hughes, Chief Engineer.

Major Sinclair, commanding officer of Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Tryall, Assistant Adjutant General.

Capt. Burke, Dep. Assistant Adjutant General.

Col. Murray, Assist. Quarter Master General.

Major Montgomery, do. do.

Capt. Davis, Dep. Assist. Quar. Mast. General.

List of the Regts. and Corps.

4 Troops 19th Light Dragoons 300

4 Companies Royal Artillery 400

1 Brigade of Rocketeers 25

1 Brig. royal sappers and miners 75

1st Brig.—27th regt. 1st bat. 900

58th 900

5th 1000

3d or Buffs 900

—3700

2d Brig.—88th 1000

39th 900

76th 3d Bat. 900

27th 3d Bat. 800

—5600

3d Brig.—8th or king's 2d bat. 800

13th 600

49th 600

6th 1000

—5100

Lt. Brig.—Muron's regt. (Swiss) 1200

Canadian Chasseurs 900

Voligeurs 550

Frontier Light Inf. 450

—2800

14,000

Copy of a letter from Commodore Macdonough, to Brig. General Macomb, dated

U. S. ship Saratoga, off Plattsburgh,
September 13th, 1814.

DEAR SIR,

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Captain White Youngs, and a list of killed and wounded attached to his command.

I beg leave to recommend capt. Youngs to your particular notice; during the action his conduct was such as to meet with my warmest approbation. I feel much indebted to him for his personal valour and example of coolness and intrepidity to his own men, as well as to the sailors. He volunteered, in a sinking boat, to carry my order to the Gallies, for close action, in the hottest part of it; and supplied the guns with his men as fast as the sailors were disabled.

I am, with much respect and esteem, your most obdt. servt.

T. MACDONOUGH.

Brig. Gen. Macomb,

United States Army.

Capt. Youngs of the 13th, is an officer of distinguished merit, and has conducted himself with the greatest propriety on board the fleet. By his example and attention we have been able to keep the fleet manned from the line, which has been the means of contributing to the result of the naval engagement, I therefore recommend him to the particular notice of the War Department.

ALEX. MACOMB.

Sept. 18, 1814.

Copy of a letter from Captain White Youngs, to Commodore Macdonough, dated

U. S. ship Saratoga, L. Champlain,
September 13th, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor of enclosing to you a list of killed and wounded troops of the line (acting marines on board the squadron, Lake Champlain) in the action of the 11th inst.

In attempting to do justice to the brave officers and men I have had the honor to command, my feeble abilities fall far short of my wishes. First Lieut. Morrison, 33d Inf. stationed on board the U. States brig Eagle, was wounded, but remained on deck during the action animating his men by his honorable conduct. Second Lieut. James Young, 6th Infan. on board the U. S. schr. Ticonderoga, merits my warmest thanks. I would particularly recommend him to your notice. Second Lieut. Wm. B. Howell, 15th Inf. in the U. S. ship Saratoga, rendered me every assistance, notwithstanding his having been confined for ten days of a fever, yet at the commencement of the action, was found on deck, and continued until the enemy had struck, when he was borne to his bed; I would also recommend him to your notice.

The conduct of the non-commissioned officers and privates was so highly honorable to their country and themselves, it would be superfluous to particularize them.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

WHITE YOUNGS,
Capt. 15th Inf. com'd detachment acting marines.

Com. Thos. Macdonough,
commanding U. S. squadron on Lake Champlain.

PRIVATE ACCOUNT.

FROM THE MONTREAL HERALD, SEPTEMBER 17.

Particulars of the late disastrous affair on Lake Champlain, &c.

The brave and lamented Capt. Downie, in the Confidence, led our small flotilla into battle in a gallant style, and as far as talents, the valor of British tars, and enthusiastic devotion to their country, could command victory, the most successful event was reasonably expected. That noble officer fell in his country's cause, the second shot, but his place was ably filled by his Lieutenant, who continued the engagement with unabated vigor, and was in the act of laying along side of the largest ship of the enemy, when the rudder of the Confidence was unhappily by a shot from the enemy. The Linnet, a small brig, which with the Confidence, was the only vessel of any size in our flotilla, went ashore; in this state, laying like a log on the water, the Confidence maintained the unequal contest, with the whole flotilla of the enemy, in which were four vessels of large size. History produces nothing superior to the valour and gallantry of the officers and crew of the Confidence; suffice it to say that she was literally fought to the water's edge, and if accounts are true, there remained but thirty of her men unhurt at the end of five hours fighting. Such men will bring down the Americans, as their fathers heretofore have the Dutch, who without disparagement, were at one time yet better sailors than our unnatural foe.

Would that a veil could be drawn over the scene on shore! but it must afford a sad tale in the page of British history! The scientific brave Generals, officers and soldiers, of the Duke of Wellington's army, and the others who have before fought in our cause in the Canadas, did every thing which depended on them to support the noble efforts of their brothers on the water. That distinguished officer, Gen. Robinson, who has been twice wounded this year on the other continent, with part of his brigade, had braved all danger in an assault. Some of the pickets of the Fort were tore away, and a few minutes more would have given up the fortifications, with an immense train of artillery into our hands, and every American must have fallen or been made prisoners. It was tho' necessary to check the ardor of the troops and we must now instantly redouble our energies to obtain the command of the Lake, or with humility await our future destiny.

Our whole loss in the action, says another private account, is estimated at about 1700—that of the enemy nearly as great.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 9.

Copy of a letter from Major General Brown, to the Secretary of War, dated

Head Quarters, Fort Erie,
September 20, 1814.

SIR,

Among the officers lost to this Army in the battle of Niagara Falls, was my Aid-de-Camp, Capt. Ambrose Spencer, who being mortally wounded, was left in the hands of the enemy. By flags from the British army, I was shortly afterwards assured of his convalescence, and an offer was made me by Lieut. General Drummond to exchange him for his own Aid-Capt. Loring, then a prisoner of war with us. However singular this proposition appeared, as Capt. Loring was not wounded, nor had received the slightest injury, I was willing to comply with it on Captain Spencer's account; but as I knew his wounds were severe, I first sent to ascertain the fact of his being then living. My messenger, with a flag was detained, nor even once permitted to see Capt. S. though in his immediate vicinity. The evidence I wished to acquire failed, but my regard for Capt. Spencer would not permit me longer to delay; and I informed General Drummond that his Aid should be exchanged even for the body of mine. This offer was, no doubt, gladly accepted, and the corpse of Captain Spencer sent to the American shore.

Indignant as I am, at this ungenerous procedure, I yet hold myself bound in honor to Lieutenant General Drummond to return Capt Loring; and must therefore earnestly solicit of you his immediate release. He can return to Lieut. General Drummond by the way of Montreal.

Very respectfully, sir,

Your most obdt. servant,

JAC. BROWN.

Hon. JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of War.

Extract of a letter from Col. Fenwick, to the Maryland Militia, to the Secretary of War, dated

Leonard Town, Sept. 27, 1814.
12 o'Clock, P. M.

"The brave Virginians you did me the honor to place at my disposal have been lucky; to day we captured a barge and 15 prisoners, and killed or wounded three men at Port Bello, a place on St. Mary's River. Of us, none were hurt except a

little by his horse falling. Ten of Capt. Taylor's corps being sick and a guard being necessary to our baggage, we were able to take only 45 with us; two young men of St. George's neighborhood volunteered and behaved handsomely. I took them first to a house on St. George's where we heard that there were a party of 30; when we got there we found that they had set off and we waited till the barge got out of sight. Hearing there that there had been 11 barges at a Mr. —'s the day before, and that the British were there almost every day, we resolved to try our chance. We proceeded cautiously through fields until we had approached the house within half a mile or less, when I discovered the sentinel leap a fence. I was sure then of something to do. I ordered Capt. Taylor to form in two divisions, which he most promptly executed, and was no sooner done than we dashed on at a full speed charge. When we reached the enclosure near the house I ordered the men to dismount, and hasten to the shore where we found two barges and the English in them pushing off as hard as they could. I ordered them to surrender, but finding them not disposed, we commenced a brisk fire upon the outermost boat. At the same time some of us rushed into the water and laid hold of the nearest, which we brought to shore. In the other, when we commenced a fire, they held up their hands and begged for mercy, at the same time were pushing off and some pretending to push in. I was deceived and they managed to get out of musket shot. I ordered the men to jump in the other boat and pursue them, which was eagerly obeyed, but I soon found my men were only soldiers, not sailors. Out of the first boat we got ten prisoners, in the one that got off, three were shot, two fell overboard and one in the boat. We picked up the five others, 2 along shore and 3 returning with their plunder on two horses.

"From the prisoners we learnt that 3 Lieuts. and a Surgeon were still on shore at a house with 12 men. I furnished Capt. Taylor with a guide and sent him in pursuit of them with 14 men; & if it is possible he will catch them, for a more brave and active man I never saw. Just after the firing ceased six barges from about St. Mary's Church on the opposite side and 5 from the mouth of St. Ingoules showed themselves, but they dared not venture near us. We waited till they had all gone down almost out of sight, when we moved off, after completely burning up the barge.

"Of the officers and men of Captain Taylor's corps it is impossible to say who behaved best; they all acted the part of brave men.

Two o'clock at night. Captain Taylor has returned, not being able to find any of them.

Prisoners Captured.

6 seamen; 2 artillery men; 1 sergent; 6 regulars; 1 steward, all of the Diadem. Total 15 prisoners.

Three killed or wounded.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1814.

FROM OUR PLENIPOTENTIARIES AT GHENT.

INTERESTING ARRIVAL.

Last evening arrived in the outer harbor of this port, in a passage of 36 days from the Texel, the U. S. corvette *John Adams*, Captain Angus, which sailed from New York on the 26th of February last as a cartel, with Messrs. Gay and Russell, and their suites for Gottenburgh.

Mr. Dallas, Secretary of Legation (to Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard) has returned in this vessel, with dispatches to government from our Commissioners at Ghent, with which he landed and proceeded to Washington this morning.

The British and American Ministers had commenced their negotiations, and had continued them for about 3 weeks, at the time of Mr. Dallas's departure. A Ghent paper of August 22, stated that the proceedings had been partially suspended, until a messenger which had been sent to London should return, but were resumed in consequence of a conference between our Commissioners and Lord Castlereagh (who had stopped there a few days on his way to the general European Congress at Vienna) and were in a favorable train for a speedy termination.

Mr. Dallas and the officers of the vessel, observe the proper silence on the state of the negotiation, and the import of his mission to this country, which, however, is supposed to be for the purpose of obtaining additional instructions on some points of difference between the two parties.

The other news by this arrival, are—That the Prince of Norway had been defeated by the Swedish troops of Bernadotte, and compelled to relinquish his opposition to the annexation of Norway to Sweden.

That the U. S. sloop of war *Peacock*, was cruising off Waterford, in Ireland, and two British sloops of war, one of them was spoken by the J. A. in pursuit of her. And that the *Wasp* was at Morlaix, in France, setting.

It is stated, we know not on what authority, that since the commencement of the negotiations with our Ministers, the expedition fitting out for this country at Portsmouth, under Lord Hill, had been, on the 15th of Aug. suspended.

The French brig *Oliver*, arrived at L' Orient from this port in 19 days. For any thing further of our diplomatic concerns, we must in all probability wait until their development at the seat of government.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Mr. Dallas, the bearer of dispatches from our Ministers at Ghent, came up yesterday from the corvette *John Adams*, and proceeded immediately to Washington. He left Ghent on the 27th of August, and the *Texel* on the 28th.

The negotiations had been going on for about 3 weeks previous to Mr. Dallas's departure; but we are unacquainted with their probable result.

Lord Castlereagh had stopped at Ghent 24 hours, on his way to Brussels. A Ghent paper of the 22d August, states, that the negotiations had opened, and were broken off; that a messenger had been sent to England in consequence; and that, after an interview between Lord Castlereagh and our Ministers, the negotiations were renewed.

No Armistice had been concluded. A London paper of the 14th August states as a report, on what authority is not mentioned, that the expedition under Lord Hill, intended to set out against this country, was suspended; but, in another part of the same paper, it is said that the most active preparations were making to fit it out with all possible dispatch.

Dutch papers, to the 27th of August, and London to the 21st, have been received by the *John Adams*.

Extract of a letter from Ghent, dated August 20.

"Not a word is known here of the negotiations; and you must judge for yourself from the dispatches which accompany this vessel. The *Neptune*, now at Antwerp, will probably ere long follow the *John Adams*. The *Sch. Chauncey*, of N. York, is at Gottenburgh."

Mercantile Advertiser.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday, July 30.

The House met this morning at ten, when the royal assent was given to those bills which were passed since the last commission.

At half past one o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent closed the session of Parliament with the following Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I cannot close this session of Parliament, without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"When, in consequence of that calamity, the powers of government were first entrusted to me, I found this country engaged in a war with the greater part of Europe.

"I determined to adhere to that line of policy which his Majesty had adopted, and in which he had persevered under so many and in such trying difficulties.

"The zealous and unremitting support and assistance which I have received from you, and from all classes of his Majesty's subjects; the consummate skill and ability displayed by the great Commander, whose services you have so justly acknowledged; and the valour and intrepidity of his Majesty's forces by sea and land have enabled me, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to surmount all the difficulties with which I have had to contend.

"I have the satisfaction of contemplating the full accomplishment of all those objects for which the war was either undertaken or continued; and the unexampled exertions of this country, combined with those of his Majesty's allies, have succeeded in effecting the deliverance of Europe from the most galling and oppressive tyranny under which it has ever laboured.

"The restoration of so many of the ancient and legitimate governments of the Continent, affords the best prospect of the permanence of that peace which, in conjunction with his Majesty's allies, I have concluded; and you may rely on my efforts being directed, at the approaching Congress to complete the settlement of Europe, which has been already so conspicuously begun; and to promote, upon principles of justice and impartiality, all those measures which may appear best calculated to secure the tranquillity and happiness of all the nations engaged in the late war.

"I regret the continuance of hostilities with the United States of America. Notwithstanding the unprovoked aggressions of the Government of that country, and the circumstances under which it took place, I am sincerely desirous of the restoration of peace between the two nations upon conditions honourable to both. But until this object can be obtained, I am persuaded you will see the necessity of my availing myself of the means now at my disposal, to prosecute the war with increased vigor.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the services of the present year.

"The circumstances under which the war in Europe has been concluded, and the necessity of maintaining for a time a body of troops in British pay upon the Continent, have rendered a continuance of our foreign expenditure unavoidable. You may rely, however, upon my determination to reduce the expenses of the country as rapidly as the nature of our situation will permit.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is a peculiar gratification to me to be enabled to assure you, that full justice is rendered throughout Europe to that manly perseverance which, amidst the convulsions on the Continent, has preserved this country against all the designs of its enemies, has augmented the resources and extended the dominion of the

British Empire, and has proved in its result as beneficial to other nations as to our own.

"His Majesty's subjects cannot fail to be deeply sensible of the distinguished advantages which they have possessed; and I am persuaded they will ascribe them, under Providence, to that constitution which it has now for a century been the object of my family to maintain unimpaired, and under which the people of this realm have enjoyed more of real liberty at home, and of true glory abroad, than has ever fallen to the lot of any nation."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, said,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is the command of his royal highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be prorogued to Saturday the 27th day of August next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Saturday the 27th day of August next."

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR
GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING OCT. 11, 1814.

The highly important contents of our columns this morning, will no doubt be received by the patrons of the Star with that correspondent pleasure with which it is presented. A gleam of justice presents itself from the enemy, as the reward of that bold and manly stand made by the American government, in defence of rights which freemen can never surrender. A few days no doubt will put us in possession of some of the leading features of the despatches by the *John Adams*.

During the last week flour rose in Baltimore to seven dollars per bbl. and wheat sold from 130 to 110 cts. per bushel, on the rise.

CONGRESS.

Whose proceedings we have heretofore given a sketch, but so far as the present session has progressed, little of importance has appeared. Great exertion has and is making on the part of the eastern members for a temporary removal of the seat of government, to what particular place has not been disclosed, but the just and no doubt correct opposition to such a step leaves little doubt of its going into effect, as in all probability the bill may not get through the House of Representatives, but should it succeed there, it is believed the Senate will not pass it. In our next such of interest shall appear.

Most of the large ships of the enemy it is believed have within a few days left the Chesapeake, and no part of their force is known as higher up the bay than Potomac. Whether their defeat near Baltimore or any late accounts they have received has thrown them into the present torpid state remains with time to reveal.

LATE ELECTION.

As we have received official returns from but few of the counties in the State, and prefer giving matter of more moment, we have omitted those few received; but from the general complexion of the State, the next House of Delegates will be federal, in the ratio of 59 to 21. Of the members of Congress from this State, they will stand 4 to 5, making an accession of two to the federal ranks. Mr. Wright's majority in the district was about 280.

Washington, October 6.

The President of the United States yesterday nominated to the Senate ALEXANDER J. DALLAS, of Philadelphia, to be Secretary of the Treasury. The nomination was not yesterday acted on.

Portsmouth, N. H. Oct. 1.

The *Washington*, 74, was launched at Portsmouth, in superb style, at half past 12 o'clock. No accident occurred. The spectators were very numerous.

Albany, October 4.

From the west we have nothing of interest. Commodore Chauncey is in port. It has been reported that the British fleet would sail on Sunday.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, on THURSDAY the 20th of October, the following property, on a credit of nine months on all sums over ten dollars, viz—horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, a yoke of oxen, one ox cart, one horse cart, farming utensils generally, some household furniture, &c. &c. Sale to commence at the subscriber's dwelling house at 10 o'clock.

Wm. H. Goldsborough.

Woodley, Oct. 11.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE

PACKET.

The sloop MESSENGER, Clement Vickers, master, has commenced plying from Easton to Baltimore as usual, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore every Wednesday at the same hour. She has excellent accommodations for passengers, and now in complete order.

ALSO—The subscriber has a new WHEAT-BOAT, which will run up the several creeks or rivers to collect Grain from those who may wish to employ him. Orders left with Mr. Thomas Parrott, at the Point, will be punctually attended to. Freight and passage as heretofore.

Clement Vickers.

Easton Point, Oct. 11.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of *Henry Travers*, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of April next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of October, 1814.

Roger Hooper, adm'r

D. B. N. of said dec'd.

October 11 3q

TAKE NOTICE.

I hereby warn all persons from taking an assignment, on a note for sixty dollars, given to *William Scott*, on Tuesday last (or the 5th day of October, 1814), as I am determined not to pay it, unless I am compelled.

John Dawson.

October 11 3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Centerville, Md. October 1, 1814.

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| B | Greenbury Baxter | John Lucas |
| B | Samuel J. Bawster | Thomas Lorman |
| B | Margaret Brady | Thomas Lesape |
| B | Elizabeth Brown | N |
| B | Nicholas Brown, 2 | Richard Newman |
| B | John Beard | Lucena J. Norris |
| B | James Boyer | Martin Norris |
| B | Spalding Basto | John Nevitt |
| B | Basil Betton | John Nabb |
| C | Wm. Covington | Samuel J. Pratt |
| C | Mary Cooper | R |
| C | Thomas Carter | John C. Ruth |
| C | Dennis Carroll, 2 | Margaret Ringgold |
| C | Joseph Cannon | Andrew Raburga |
| C | Clerk of Queen Ann's county | S |
| C | Harriet Covington | Robert Smith |
| D | James Davidson | John Smith |
| D | Silas Derry | David Small |
| D | James Finley | Wm. Stenson |
| D | John R. Giles | Sarah Sparks |
| D | Joseph George | Anna Stephens |
| D | Mary Gist | T |
| D | John Gold | Maria Tate |
| D | Ally Hackett | Jane Thomas |
| D | Kensley Harrison | Sarah Thompson |
| D | Elender Harrison | Rachel Thompson |
| D | Wm. S. Hambleton | Ruth Tolson |
| D | James Harris | W |
| D | Wm. T. Harris | Sam. Wilson, 2 |
| D | Henrietta Hackett | Doctor Wilson |
| D | Fanny Jackson | Wm. Williams |
| D | Vachel Keene | John Winters |
| D | October 11 3 | James H. Winchell |
| | | James Wilson |
| | | Junia Watson, 3 |
| | | James B. Williams |
| | | Wm. H. Woodland |
| | | Z |
| | | George Zigler |

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Chester Town, Md. October 1, 1814.

| | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|
| B | James Buchanan | Mary Ann Jones |
| B | Levin Bianchi | Mary Jones |
| B | John Bradshaw | L |
| B | Mrs. Sarah Blake | Henry Lorman |
| B | Richard Blackiston | Wm. Longfellow |
| B | Wm. Brown (of Jos) | M |
| B | Rebecca Brown | Joseph Murgor |
| B | Rev. James Bevins | Thomas Murphy, 2 |
| B | Ann Beck | Ephraim Mophet |
| B | Benjamin Barger | Sele Morgan |
| B | Frederick Boyer, 2 | Thomas Maslin |
| B | Joseph Brown 3d, 3 | James Maslin |
| C | John Clark, sen'r | John Maxwell |
| C | Elizabeth Comegys | Rebecca Maxwell |
| C | Thomas Carvell | Mary B. Moore |
| C | Wm. Cooper | Joseph Mitchell |
| C | Jonathan Comegys | N |
| C | Samuel M. Cloak | Sarah Needles |
| C | Nathaniel Cacy | O |
| C | Donald Cloak | Samuel Owens |
| C | Philip Criffield | P |
| C | Wm. Comegys | Wm. Primrose |
| C | Mary Clark | Kitty Pearce |
| C | Cornelius Comegys | Wm. Parks |
| C | Elizabeth Coke | Q |
| D | Wm. T. Donaldson | James Quimby, 3 |
| D | R. Demby | R |
| D | Rev. Thomas Dodson | Araminta Rasin |
| D | Thomas D. Ford | Theophilus Russell |
| D | Rebecca English | John Roche |
| D | Joseph Everitt | Thomas Rasin |
| D | Ann Freeman | Charlotte Ringgold, 2 |
| D | James Frisby, jr. 2 | S |
| D | James Fowler | Wm. R. Stewart, 2 |
| D | Lewis Griffith | George Starck |
| D | Sarah Haragan | John Seward |
| D | Margaret Hayward, 2 | Habella Sappington |
| D | Ann M. Bades | Chas. Jarvis, Spencer |
| D | Thomas Hayne | Henry H. Stewart, 2 |
| D | John Humphreys, jr | Joseph Simmonds |
| D | John Hanson | George G. Simmonds |
| D | John Hanson | Job A. Staples |
| D | Mary E. Hyndon | Ann Sudler, 3 |
| D | Charles Hyndon | T |
| D | John Hayne | Marmaduke Tilden, sr. 2 |
| D | Henry Honey | Marmaduke Tilden, jr. 2 |
| D | Wm. Hosier | Samuel Thompson |
| D | John Harris | George Tiller |
| D | Wm. Hynson | Margaret Tomlinson |
| D | Wm. Harrison | U |
| D | Arthur J. Jones | Aquilla Usleton |
| D | October 11 3 | V |
| | | James Vansant |
| | | W |
| | | Edward Wright |
| | | Simon Wilmer, 2 |
| | | Y |
| | | Henrietta Younger. |

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Denton, Md. October 1, 1814.

| | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|
| A | Luke Andrew | M |
| B | Andrew Beacham | Andrew Manahip |
| B | Rebecca Barwick | N |
| B | Benjamin Brown | Mary North |
| B | Caleb Chance | P |
| B | Solomon Cooper | Clark Palmer |
| B | Rebecca Clark | S |
| D | Henry Dickinson | Sheriff of Caroline |
| D | Joshua Dimmett | Gave Sautbury |
| D | Matthew Driver | Robert Sylvester |
| D | Thomas Daffin | Elijah Satterfield |
| F | Walter L. Fountain | T |
| H | Margaret Hutcheson | Joseph Talbot |
| H | Wm. Harper | James Vinson |
| H | Isaac Hyatt | W |
| H | October 11 3 | Mary Wooters |
| | | John Wooters |
| | | Francis J. Wilson |
| | | Henry Willis |

TO LET FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

Three Brick Houses at the lower end of the town, situated on Washington street, the property of the late James Earle, Esq. The terms will be made known, by an application to either of the subscribers.

Robert L. Tilghman,

Tench Tilghman,

Wm. H. Tilghman,

Ex'ors of J. Earle, dec'd.

Easton, Oct. 11 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphan's court of Dorchester county. This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Barrett*, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in April next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of October, anno domini 1814.

Richard Sherman, ex'or

of John Barrett, dec'd

October 11 3q

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphan's court of Dorchester county. This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Thomas Orem*, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in April next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of October, anno domini 1814.

Levin Lake, ex'or

of Thomas Orem, dec'd.

October 11 3q

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphan's court of Dorchester county. This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration (with the will annexed) on the personal estate of *John Payne*, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in April next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of October, anno domini 1814.

Samuel Payne, adm'r

will annexed of John Payne.

October 11 3q

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphan's court of Dorchester county. This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Jabez Todd*, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in April next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of October, anno domini 1814.

Jacob Todd, adm'r

of Jabez Todd, dec'd.

October 11 3q

NOTICE.

This undersigned, two of the Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress passed on the thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," hereby, according to the injunctions of the said act, give notice to all whom it may concern:

That the Commissioners appointed by the said act will meet on the first Monday in January next, at the City of Washington, as by the said act is directed, for the purpose then, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, of adjudging and determining upon the sufficiency of all such claims, assignments and powers as may be executed and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, in conformity with the directions of the said act; and also then and there, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of adjudging and finally determining upon all controversies arising from releases and claims which may be found to conflict with, and be adverse to each other; and also of adjudging and determining upon all such claims under a certain act, or pretended act, of the State of Georgia, entitled "an act supplementary to an act, entitled 'an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this State (Georgia) for the payment of the late state troops and other purposes therein mentioned, declaring the right of this State to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection and support of the frontiers of this State, and for other purposes,'" passed January the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, as may be found to have accrued to the U. S. by operation of law; and, generally, for the purpose of doing and performing all matters and things enjoined upon the said Commissioners by the act of the thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, aforesaid.

James Monroe,

Acting Sec'y of State,

Richard Rush,

Attorney General.

Washington, Oct. 3, 1814.

Oct. 11 3m

RANAWAY

From the subscriber, on the first day of October, 1814, a likely negro man, 26 years of age, who calls himself *Levin Elzey*; he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, very pert and very talkative, and rather neat in his person. It is presumed that he will frequently change his dress, as he had a variety of clothing with him when he went off.

Also, a black girl, 18 years old, who calls herself *Leah Gibbs*, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, very genteel in her appearance, and rather handsome. She is very smart and active, and understands all kinds of house work. She is an excellent maid nurse and seamstress. When spoken to answers very easily and promptly. She is fond of dress and is very proud, and always wears earrings. She took with her many clothes, and will probably change her dress frequently.

Whoever apprehends and secures the above negroes, shall receive whatever Levin sells for—or if Levin only, half of what he will sell for—and if Leah only, one hundred dollars.

For sale at the War Office



[Vol. 13.....16.]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1814

[No. 7.....779.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be continued until the same is paid for.
Advertisements inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Brown to the Secretary of War, dated
Head-Quarters, Camp Port,
Erie, Sept. 23, 1814.

SIR,

In my letter of the 18th inst. I briefly informed you of the fortunate issue of the sortie which took place the day preceding. But it is due to the gallant officers and men, to whose bravery we are indebted for our success on this occasion, that I should give you a more circumstantial and detailed account of this affair.

The enemy's camp I had ascertained to be situated in a field, surrounded by woods, nearly two miles distant from their batteries and entrenchments, the object of which was to keep that part of their force which was not on duty, out of the range of our fire from Fort Erie and Black Rock. Their infantry was formed into three brigades, estimated at 12 or 15 hundred men each. One of these brigades, with a detail from their artillery, was stationed at their works, (these being but 500 yards distant from old Fort Erie, and the right of our line.) We had already suffered much from the fire of two of their batteries, and were aware that a third was about to open upon us. Under these circumstances, I resolved to storm the batteries, destroy the cannon, and roughly handle the brigade on duty, before those in reserve could be brought into action.

On the morning of the 17th, the infantry and riflemen, regulars and militia, were ordered to be paraded and put in readiness to march precisely at 12 o'clock. Gen. Porter with the volunteers, Col. Gibson with the riflemen, and Maj. Brooks with the 23d and 1st infantry, and a few dragoons acting as infantry, were ordered to move from the extreme left of our position upon the enemy's right, by a passage opened through the woods for the occasion. Gen'l. Miller was directed to station his command in the ravine, which lies between Fort Erie and the enemy's batteries, by passing them by detachments through the skirts of the wood—and the 21st infantry under Gen. Ripley was posted as a corps of reserve between the new bastions of Fort Erie, all under cover, and out of the view of the enemy.

About 30 minutes before 3 P. M. I found the left columns under the command of Gen. Porter, which were destined to turn the enemy's right, within a few rods of the British entrenchments. They were ordered to advance and commence the action. Passing down the ravine, I judged from the report of musketry that the action had commenced on our left; I now hastened to Gen. Miller and directed him to seize the moment and pierce the enemy's entrenchments between batteries No. 2 and 3. My orders were promptly and ably executed. Within 30 minutes after the first gun was fired, batteries No. 2 and 3, the enemy's line of entrenchments and his two block houses, were in our possession.

Soon after, battery No. 1 was abandoned by the British. The guns in each were spiked by us, or otherwise destroyed, & the magazine of No. 3 was blown up.

A few minutes before the explosion, I had ordered up the reserve under Gen. Ripley. As he passed me, at the head of his column, I desired him, as he would be the senior in advance, to ascertain as near as possible, the situation of the troops in general, and to have a care that not more was hazarded than the occasion required; that the object of the sortie effected, the troops would retire in good order, &c. Gen'l. Ripley passed rapidly on—soon after, I became alarmed for Gen. Miller, and sent an order for the 21st to hasten to his support towards battery No. 1. Col. Upham received the order, and advanced to the aid of Gen. Miller. Gen. Ripley had inclined to the left, where Major Brooks's command was engaged, with a view of making some necessary enquiries of that officer, and in the act of doing so was unfortunately wounded. By this time the object of the sortie was accomplished beyond my most sanguine expectations. Gen. Miller, and consequently ordered the troops on the right to fall back—observing this movement, I sent my staff along the line to call in the other corps. Within a few minutes they retired from the ravine, and from thence to camp.

Thus one thousand regulars and an equal number of militia, in one hour of close action, blasted the hopes of the enemy, destroyed the fruits of fifty days' labor, and diminished his effective force 1000 men at least. I am at a loss how to express my satisfaction in the gallant

conduct of the officers and men of this division, whose valor has shone superior to every trial. Gen'l. Porter in his official report, herein enclosed, has very properly noticed those patriotic citizens who have done so much honour to themselves, by freely and voluntarily tendering their services at a dangerous and critical period.

As the scene of action was in a wood in advance of the position I had chosen for directing the movements of the whole, the several reports of the commandants of corps must guide me in noticing individuals.

Gen. Miller mentions Lieut. Col. Aspinwall, Lieut. Col. Beedle, Maj. Trimble, Captain Hall, Captain Ingersoll, Lieut. Crawford, Lieut. Lee, and particularly Ensign O'Fling, as entitled to distinction.

Lt. Col. M'Donald, upon whom the command of the rifle corps devolved upon the fall of the brave and generous Gibson, names Adjutants Shertridge of the 1st, and Ballard of the 4th regiment, as deserving the highest applause for their promptness and gallantry in communicating orders. Of the other officers of the corps, he reports generally, that the bravery and good conduct of all was so conspicuous, as to render it impossible to discriminate.

Major Brooks, to whom much credit is due for the distinguished manner in which he executed the orders he received, speaks in high terms of Lieutenants Goodell, Ingersoll, Livingston, and Ensigns Brant and O'Fling of the 23d—particularly of the latter. Also of Capt. Simms, Lieut. Biessel, Shore, and Brinot of the 1st infantry, and Lieut. Watts of the dragoons.

Lieut. Col. Upham, who took command of the reserve after Gen. Ripley was disabled, bestows great praise upon Major Chambers of the 4th regiment of riflemen, attached to the 21st infantry, as also upon Capt. Bradford and Lieut. Holding of that regiment.

My staff, Col. Snelling, Col. Gardner, Maj. Jones, and my Aids-de-Camp, Maj. Austin and Lieut. Armstrong were, as usual, zealous, intelligent, and active—they performed every duty required of them to my entire satisfaction.

Major Hall, Asst. Insp. Gen. led a battalion of militia, and conducted with skill and gallantry. Lieut. Kirby, Aids-de-Camp to Gen. Ripley, was extremely active and useful during the time he was in action.

Lieuts. Frazer and Riddle were in Gen. Porter's staff; their bravery was conspicuous, and no officers of their grade were more useful.

The corps of artillery commanded by Major Hindman, which has been so eminently distinguished throughout this campaign, had no opportunity of taking a part in the sortie. The 25th infantry, under Colonel Jessup, was stationed in Fort Erie to hold the key of our position.

Col. Brady, on whose firmness and good conduct every reliance could be placed, was on command at Buffalo with the remains of the 22d infantry. Lieut. Col. M'Be and Lieut. Col. Wood of the corps of engineers, having rendered to this army services the most important, I must seize the opportunity of again mentioning them particularly.—On every trying occasion I have reaped much benefit from their sound and excellent advice. No two officers of their grade could have contributed more to the safety and honour of this army.—Wood, brave, generous and enterprising, died as he had lived, without a feeling but for the honour of his country and the glory of her arms. His name and example will live to guide the soldier in the path of duty, so long as true heroism is held in estimation. M'Be lives to enjoy the approbation of every virtuous and generous mind, and to receive the reward due to his services and high military talents.

It is proper here to notice, that although but one-third of the enemy's force was on duty when his works were carried, the whole were brought into action while we were employed in destroying his cannon. We secured prisoners from 7 of his regiments, and know that the 6th and 82d suffered severely in killed and wounded, yet these regiments were not upon duty.

Lieut. Gen. Drummond broke up his camp during the night of the 21st, and retired to his intrenchments behind the Chippeway. A party of our men came up with the rear of his army at Frenchman's Creek; the enemy destroyed part of their stores by setting fire to the buildings from which they were employed in conveying them. We found in and about their camp a considerable quantity of cannon balls, and upwards of 100 stand of arms.

I send you enclosed herein a return of our loss. The return of prisoners enclosed does not include the stragglers that came in after the action.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, very respectfully,

Your most obt. humble servt.

JACOB BROWN.

Hon. Secretary of War.

Copy of a letter from Brigadier-General Porter, to Major General Brown.

Fort Erie, Sept. 22, 1814.

SIR,

In executing the duty you have imposed on me, of reporting the conduct of the officers and men composing the left column, which you were pleased to place under my command, in the sortie of the 17th inst. the pleasure I derive in representing to you the admirable conduct of the whole, is deeply chastened by sorrow for the loss of many brave & distinguished men.

Being obliged, from the nature of the ground, to act on foot, it was impossible that my own personal observation should reach to every officer. Some part of this report must therefore rest upon the information of others.

It is the business of this communication to speak of the conduct of individuals; yet you will permit me to premise, although well known to yourself already, that the object of the left column was to penetrate, by a circuitous route, between the enemy's batteries, where one-third of his force was always kept on duty, and his main camp, and that it was subdivided into 3 divisions—the advance of 200 Riflemen, and a few Indians, commanded by Col. Gibson, and two columns moving parallel to, and 30 yards distant from each other. The right column was commanded by Lieut. Col. Wood, headed by 400 infantry, under Major Brook of the 23d, and followed by 500 volunteer and militia, being parts of Lt. Col. Dobbins, M'Burney's & Fleming's Regts. and was intended to attack the batteries. The left column of 500 militia was commanded by Brig. Gen'l. Davis, and comprised the commands of Lt. Cols. Hopkins, Churchill and Crosby, and was intended to hold in check any reinforcements from the enemy's camp; or both column (circumstances requiring it, which frequently happened) to co-operate in the same object.

After carrying by storm, in the handsomest style a strong block house, in rear of the 3d battery, making its garrison prisoners, destroying the three 24 pounders and their carriages in the third battery, & blowing up the enemy's magazine, and after co-operating with Gen. Miller, in taking the 2d battery, the gallant leaders of the three divisions all fell nearly at the same time; Col. Gibson, at the second battery, and Gen. Davis and Lieut. Col. Wood, in an assault upon the Fort.

Brig. Gen. Davis, altho' a militia officer of little experience, conducted on this occasion with all the coolness and bravery of a veteran, and fell while advancing upon the enemy's entrenchments. His loss as a citizen, as well as a soldier, will be severely felt in the patriotic county of Genesee. Col. Gibson fully sustained the high military reputation, which he had before so justly acquired. You know how exalted an opinion I have always entertained of Lt. Col. Wood, of the Engineers. His conduct, on this day, was what it uniformly has been, on every similar occasion, an exhibition of the military skill, acute judgment, and heroic valor. Of the other Regular Officers, Lieutenant Colonel M'Donald and Maj. Brook, senior in command, will report to you in relation to their respective divisions. Permit me, however, to say of these two officers, that much as was left to them by the fall of their distinguished leaders, they were able to sustain their parts in the most admirable manner, and they richly deserve the notice of the government.

Of the militia, I regret that the limits of a report will not permit me even to name all of those, who, on this occasion established claims to the gratitude of their fellow citizens; much less to particularize individual merit. Lt. Cols. Hopkins, M'Burney, Churchill, and Crosby, and Majors, Lee, Marle, Wilson, Lawrence, Burr, Dunham, Kollogg & Gunson, are entitled to the highest praise for their gallant conduct, their steady and persevering exertions. Lt. Col. Dobbins being prevented by severe indisposition from taking the field, Maj. Hall, Asst. Insp. General, volunteered his services to join Maj. Lee in the command of the Volunteer Regiment; and Maj. Lee and every other officer speaks in the highest terms of the gallant and good conduct of this young officer.

Capt. Fleming, who commanded the Indians, was, as he always is, in the front of the battle. There is not a more intrepid soldier in the army. I should be ungrateful, were I to omit the names of Capts. Knapp and Hull of the volunteers, and Capt. Parker and Lt. Chatfield of the militia, by whose intrepidity I was, during the action, extricated from the most unpleasant situation. Capts. Richardson, Buell and Kennedy, Lts. Parkhurst and Brown, and Adjts. Dobbins, Bates and Robinson, particularly distinguished themselves. The patriotic conduct of Capt. Elliott, with 20 young gentlemen, volunteered from Batavia, and of Major Hubbard with fourteen men exempted by age from military duty, should not be omitted. They were conspicuous during the action.

You will excuse me, if I shall seem partial, in speaking of my own family, consisting of my Brig. Maj. Fraser, my volunteer aid de camp Riddle, (both 1st Lieuts. in the 15th infan.) Capt. Bigger, of the Canadian volunteers, Messrs. Williams and Delapierre, volunteer aids for the day, all of whom, except Mr. Williams, were wounded.

Lts. Fraser and Riddle were engaged for most of the preceding day with fatigue parties cutting roads for the advance of the column thro' the swamp, and falling timber to the rear; and within 150 yards of the enemy's right: which service they executed with so much address as to avoid discovery; and on the succeeding day they conducted the two columns to the attack. Fraser was severely wounded by a musket ball whilst spiking a gun on the second battery. Riddle, after the first battery was carried, descended into the enemy's magazine, and after securing (with the assistance of Quarter Master Greene of the Volunteers, whose good conduct deserves much praise) a quantity of fixed ammunition, blew up the magazine, and suffered severely by the explosion. I must solicit thro' you, sir, the attention of the gen'l government to these meritorious young men. Capt. Bigger is an excellent officer, and rendered me much assistance, but was dangerously wounded. The other young gentlemen are citizens, and deserve much credit for their activity, and for having voluntarily encountered danger. My aid de camp, Maj. Dox, was confined at Buffalo by sickness.

On the whole, sir, I can say of the regular troops attached to the left column, and of the veteran Volunteers of Lt. Col. Dobbins's Regiment, that every man did his duty, and their conduct on this occasion reflects a new lustre on their former brilliant achievements. To the militia, the compliment is justly due, and I could pay them no greater one, than to say, that they were not surpassed by the heroes of Chippewa and Niagara in steadiness and bravery.

The studied intricacy of the enemy's defences, consisting not only of the breast work connecting their batteries, but of successive lines of entrenchments, for a hundred yards in the rear, covering the batteries, and enfilading each other, and the whole obstructed by abatis, brush and felled timber, was calculated to produce confusion among the assailants, and led to several contests at the point of the bayonet. But by our double columns and temporary irregularity in the one was always corrected by the other. Our success would probably have been more complete, but for the rain which unfortunately set in soon after we commenced our march, which rendered the fire of many of our muskets useless, and by obscuring the sun, led to several unlucky mistakes. As an instance of this, a body of 50 prisoners who had surrendered, were ordered to the Fort in charge of a subaltern and 14 volunteers; the officer mistaking the direction, conducted them towards the British camp in the route by which we had advanced, & they were retaken with the whole of the guard, excepting the officer and one man who fought their way back. Several of our stragglers were made prisoners by the same mistake.—But, sir, notwithstanding these accidents, we have reason to rejoice, at our signal success in inflicting a vastly disproportionate injury on the enemy, and in wholly defeating all his plans of operation against this army.

I have the honor to be,
With very great respect,
Your obedient servant,
P. B. PORTER, Brig. Gen.
Commanding volunteers & militia.
Maj. Gen. Brown, Com'g. &c.

Report of the killed, wounded, and missing of the Left Division of the Army at Fort Erie, commanded by Major Gen. Brown, in the sortie against the enemy's batteries on the 17th September, 1814.

TOTAL OF REGULARS.

Killed.—1 lieut. col. 3 captains, 5 sergeants, 7 corporals, 44 privates.

Wounded.—1 brig. gen. 1 brigade major, 1 colonel, 1 lieut. col. 1 major, 2 captains, 11 subalterns, 1 principal musician, 12 sergeants, 11 corporals, 49 privates.

Missing.—1 adjutant, 1 sergt., 4 corporals, 1 musician, 36 privates.

TOTAL OF MILITIA, &c.

Killed.—1 brig. general, 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 13 privates.

Wounded.—1 major general, 2 aids de camp, 1 brigade major, 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 4 sergeants, 3 corporals, 65 privates.

Missing.—1 lieut. col. 1 major, 1 quarter master, 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 9 sergeants, 12 corporals, 6 musicians, 126 privates.

GRAND TOTAL.

Killed.—1 brig. gen. 1 lieut. colonel, 4 captains, 3 subalterns, 6 sergeants, 3 corporals, 56 privates.

Wounded.—1 major gen. 1 brig. gen. 2 aids de camp, 3 brig. majors, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 4 captains, 18 subalterns, 1 principal musician,

an, 16 sergeants, 14 corporals, 159 privates.

Missing.—1 lieut. col. 1 major, 1 adjt. 1 quarter master, 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 10 sergeants, 17 corporals, 7 musicians, 172 privates.

Aggregate.—Officers 45; non commissioned officers, musicians and privates 466; aggregate 511.

NAMES & RANKS OF OFFICERS,

KILLED.

Lieut. Colonel E. D. Wood, Captain and brevet Lieut. Col. of Engineers.
Capt. L. Bradford, 21st Infantry.
Capt. L. Hale, 11th Infantry.
Captain L. G. A. Armistead, 1st Rifle men.

WOUNDED.

Staff.—Brigadier General Ripley, 2d Brigade, dangerously, shot through the neck.

First Lieut. Crawford, 11th Infantry, Brigade Major, 1st Brig. slightly, shot in the arm.

9th Infantry.—Lt. Col. Aspinwall, severely, left arm amputated.

Capt. Ingersoll, slightly, in the head.

First Lt. E. Childs, severely, bayonet wound thro' the thigh.

11th Infantry.—1st Lt. W. F. Hale, dangerously, shot in the body.

Second Lieut. J. Clark, severely, in the body.

Third Lt. Stevenson, severely, through the thigh.

Third Lt. Davis, dangerously, through the body.

19th Infantry.—Major Trimble, dangerously, shot thro' the body.

Ensign Neely, slightly, shot in the thigh.

21st Infantry.—Ensign Gummings, severely, in the arm.

23d Infantry.—1st Lt. Brown, slightly, in the arm.

Ensign O'Fling, mortally, since dead.

1st Riflemen.—Capt. Ramsay, severely, in the groin.

Third Lieut. Cobb, severely, in the body.

4th Riflemen.—Col. James Gibson, mortally, died the 18th inst.

First Lt. Gantt, severe wounds in the arm and side.

MISSING.

First Lt. Ballard, Adj. 4th Riflemen, prisoner.

OF THE MILITIA.

KILLED.

Brig. General Davis, of Volunteer brigade.

Captain Buell, of Lieut. Col. Crosby's Regiment.

Lieut. Brown, of Lt. Col. M'Burney's Regiment.

Lieut. W. Belknap, of Lt. Col. Fleming's Regiment.

Ensign Blakesley, of Lt. Col. M'Burney's Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Staff.—Maj. Gen. P. B. Porter, sword wound in the hand.

First Lieut. Fraser, 12th Inf. Brigade Major, severely in the leg.

First Lt. Riddle, 15th Inf. acting aid de camp, slight confusion.

Capt. Bigger, N. Y. Volunteers, acting Aid, severely through the breast and shoulder.

Lt. Col. Dobbins's Regt.—Capt. Knapp, in the hip.

Lt. Bailey, in the side.

Lieutenant Colonel M'Burney's Regiment.—Captain Hale wounded and prisoner.

Lt. Col. Hopkins's Regt.—Lt. Gillet, thro' the thigh.

MISSING.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Churchill,

Major E. Wilson,

Quarter Master O. Willcox,

Captain Crouch,

Captain Case,

Lieutenant Case,

Ensign Chambers,

Ensign Clark,

Ensign Church,

C. K. GARDNER, Adj. Gen.

Return of prisoners taken in the sortie

from Fort Erie on the 17th day of September, 1814.

Regiment of De Wittville.

2 majors, 8 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 asst. surgeon, 4 staff sergeants, 7 sergeants, 7 corporals, 1 drummer and 204 privates—Total 232.

Royal Artillery.

9 privates—Total 9.

1st Regiment of Royal Scots.

2 sergeants, 16 privates—Total 18.

6th Regiment.

1 sergeant, 9 privates—Total 10.

8th or 9th Regiment.

1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 sergeants, 9 corporals, 66 privates—Total 86.

82d Regiment.

9 privates—Total 9.

89th Regiment.

1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 19 privates—Total 21.

GRAND TOTAL.

2 majors, 4 captains,

4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 asst. surgeon, 4 staff sergeants, 17 corporals,

1 drummer, 332 privates.

Aggregate. 384.

J. SNELLING,

Adj. Gen.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 11.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The following message was yesterday sent to both Houses of Congress, by the President of the United States. The sentiments it excited in both Houses were purely national, and almost unanimous.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress communications just received from the Plenipotentiaries of the U. States, charged with negotiating Peace with G. Britain; shewing the conditions on which, alone that government is willing to put an end to the war. The instructions to these Plenipotentiaries, disclosing the grounds on which they were authorized to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, will be the subject of another communication.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Oct. 10, 1814.

DOCUMENTS.

Copy of a letter from Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay, & Russell, to Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, dated Ghent, 12th Aug. 1814.

SIR—We have the honour to inform you that the British commissioners, Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, Esq. and William Adams, Esq. arrived in this City on Saturday, the 6th inst. The day after their arrival, Mr. Baker, their Secretary, called upon us to give us notice of the fact, and to propose a meeting, at a certain hour, on the ensuing day. The place having been agreed upon, we accordingly met, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, the 8th inst.

We enclose, herewith, a copy of the full powers exhibited by the British commissioners at that conference; which was opened on their part by an expression of the sincere and earnest desire of their government, that the negotiation might result in a solid peace, honorable to both parties. They, at the same time, declared, that no events which had occurred since the first proposal for this negotiation, had altered the pacific disposition of their government, or varied its views as to the terms upon which it was willing to conclude the peace.

We answered, that we heard these declarations with great satisfaction, and that our government had acceded to the proposal of negotiation, with the most sincere desire to put an end to the differences which divided the two countries, and to lay upon just and liberal grounds the foundation of a peace which, securing the rights and interests of both nations, should unite them by lasting bonds of amity.

The British Commissioners then stated the following subjects, as those upon which it appeared to them that the discussions would be likely to turn, and on which they were instructed.

1. The forcible seizure of mariners on board of merchant vessels, and in connection with it, the claims of his Britannic Majesty to the allegiance of all the native subjects of G. Britain.

We understood them to intimate, that the British government did not propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of discussing; but that, as it had occupied so prominent a place in the disputes between the two countries, it necessarily attracted notice, and was considered as a subject which would come under discussion.

2. The Indian allies of Great Britain to be included in the pacification, and a definite boundary to be settled for their territory.

The British Commissioners stated, that in arrangement upon this point was *sine qua non*: that they were not authorized to conclude a Treaty of Peace which did not embrace the Indians, as allies of his Britannic Majesty; and that the establishment of a definitive boundary of the Indian territory was necessary to secure a permanent peace, not only with the Indians, but also between the U. States and G. Britain.

3. A revision of the boundary line between the U. States and the subsequent British colonies.

With respect to this point, they expressly disclaimed any intention, on the part of their government, to acquire an increase of territory, and represented the proposed revision as intended merely for the purpose of preventing uncertainty & dispute.

After having stated these three points, as subjects of discussion, the British Commissioners added, that before they desired any answer from us, they felt it incumbent upon them to declare, that the British government did not deny the right of the Americans to the fisheries generally, or in the open seas, the privilege formerly granted by treaty to the States, of fishing within the limits of the British jurisdiction, and of landing & drying fish on the shores of the British territories, would not be renewed without an equivalent.

The extent of what was considered by them as waters peculiarly British, was not stated.—From the manner in which they brought this subject into view, they seemed to wish us to understand that they were not anxious that it should be discussed, and that they only intended to give notice that these privileges had ceased to exist, and would not be again granted without an equivalent, nor unless we thought proper to provide expressly in the Treaty of Peace for their renewal.

The British Commissioners having stated that these were all the subjects which they intended to bring forward or suggest, requested to be informed, whether we were authorized to enter into negotiation of these several points; and, whether there was any amongst those

which we thought it unnecessary to bring into the negotiation; and they desired us to state, on our part, such other subjects as we might intend to propose for discussion in the course of the negotiation. The meeting was then adjourned to the next day, in order to afford us the opportunity of consultation among ourselves, before we gave an answer.

In the course of the evening of the same day, we received your letters of the 25th and 27th of June.

There could be no hesitation, on our part, in informing the British commissioners, that we were not instructed, on the subject of Indian pacification or boundary, and of fisheries. Nor did it seem probable, although neither of these points had been stated with sufficient precision in that first verbal conference, that they could be admitted in any shape. We did not wish, however, to prejudice the result, or by any hasty proceeding abruptly to break off the negotiation. It was not impossible that, on the subject of the Indians, the British government had received erroneous impressions from the Indian traders in Canada, which our representations might remove. And it appeared, at all events, important, to ascertain distinctly the precise intentions of G. Britain on both points. We, therefore, thought it advisable to invite the British Commissioners to a general conversation on all the points; stating to them, at the same time, our want of instructions on two of them, and holding out no expectation of the probability of our agreeing to any article respecting them.

At our meeting on the ensuing day we informed the British Commissioners, that the first and third points proposed by them were provided with instructions, and we presented as further subjects considered by our government as suitable for discussion:

1st. A definition of blockade; and as far as might be mutually agreed of other neutral and belligerent rights.

2d. Claims of indemnity in certain cases of capture and seizure.

We then stated that the two subjects, 1st of Indian pacification, and boundary, and 2d of fisheries were not embraced by our instructions.

We observed, that as these points had not been heretofore the grounds of any controversy between the government of G. Britain and that of the U. States, and had not been alluded to by Lord Castlereagh, in his letter proposing the negotiation, it could not be expected that they should have been anticipated and made the subject of instruction by our government; that it was natural to be supposed, that our instructions were confined to those subjects upon which differences between the two countries were known to exist; and that the proposition to define, in a treaty between the U. States and G. Britain, the boundary of the Indian possession within our territories, was new and without example. No such provision had been inserted in the Treaty of Peace in 1793, nor in any other Treaty between the two countries.

No such provision had, to our knowledge, ever been inserted in any Treaty made by G. Britain or any other European power in relation to the same description of people, existing under like circumstances. We would say, however, that it would not be doubted, that peace with the Indians would certainly follow a peace with G. Britain; that we had information that Commissioners had already been appointed to treat with them—that a treaty to that effect might, perhaps, have been already concluded; and that the U. States having no interest, nor any motive, to continue a separate war against the Indians, there could never be a moment when our Government would not be disposed to make peace with them.

We then expressed our wish to receive from the British Commissioners a statement of the views and objects of G. Britain upon all the points, and our willingness to discuss them all, in order that, even if no arrangement should be agreed on, upon the points not included in our instructions, the government of the U. States might be possessed of the entire and precise intentions of that of Great Britain, respecting these points, and that the British government might be fully informed of the objections, on the part of the United States, to any such arrangement.

In answer to our remark that these points had not been alluded to by Lord Castlereagh, in his letter proposing the negotiation, it was said, that it could not be expected, that, in a letter merely intended to invite a negotiation, he should enumerate the topics of discussion, or state the pretensions of his government; since these would depend upon ulterior events, and might arise out of a subsequent state of things.

In reply to our observation, that the proposed stipulation of an Indian boundary was without example in the practice of European nations, it was asserted that the Indians must in some sort be considered as an independent people; since treaties were made with them, both by G. Britain and by the U. States; upon which we pointed out the obvious and important difference between the treaties we might make with Indians, living in our territory, and such a treaty as was proposed to be made, respecting them, with a foreign power, who had solemnly acknowledged the territory on which they resided to be part of the U. States.

We were then asked by the British Commissioners whether, in case they should enter further upon the discussion of the several points which had been stated, we could expect that it would terminate by some provisional arrangement on the points on which we had no instructions,

particularly in that respecting the Indians, which arrangement would be subject to the ratification of our Government?

We answered, that, before the subjects were distinctly understood, and the objects in view more precisely disclosed, we could not decide whether it would be possible to form any satisfactory article on the subject; nor pledge ourselves as to the exercise of a discretion under our powers, even with respect to a provisional agreement. We added, that as we should deeply deplore a rupture of the negotiation on any point, it was our anxious desire to employ all possible means to avert an event so serious in its consequences—and that we had not been without hopes that a discussion might correct the effect of any erroneous information which the British government might have received on the subject, which they had proposed as a preliminary basis.

We took this opportunity to remark, that no nation observed a policy more liberal and humane towards the Indians than that pursued by the U. States; that our object had been, by all practicable means, to introduce civilization amongst them; that their possessions were secured to them by well defined boundaries, that their persons, lands and other property were now more effectually protected against violence or frauds from any quarter, than they had been under any former government—that even our citizens were not allowed to purchase their lands; that when they gave up their title to any portion of their country to the U. States, it was by voluntary treaty with our government, who gave them a satisfactory equivalent; and that through these means the United States had succeeded in preserving, since the treaty of Greenville of 1793, an uninterrupted peace of 16 years, with all the Indian tribes; a period of tranquillity much longer than they were known to have enjoyed heretofore.

It was then expressly stated on our part, that the proposition respecting the Indians was not distinctly understood.—We asked whether the pacification and the settlement of a boundary for them were both made *sine qua non*? Which was answered in the affirmative. The question was then asked the British Commissioners, whether the proposed Indian boundary was intended to preclude the U. States from the right of purchasing by treaty from the Indians, without the consent of Great Britain, lands lying beyond that boundary? And as a restriction upon the Indians from selling by amicable treaties lands to the U. States as had been hitherto practised?

To this question, it was first answered by one of the Commissioners, that the Indians would not be restricted from selling their lands, but that the U. States would be restricted from purchasing them—and on reflection another of the Commissioners, that the Indians territories should be a barrier between the British dominions and those of the U. States, that both G. Britain and the U. S. should be restricted from purchasing their lands—but that the Indians might sell them to a third party.

The proposition respecting Indian boundary thus explained, and connected with the right of sovereignty ascribed to the Indians over the country, amounted to nothing less than a demand of the absolute cession of the rights both of sovereignty and soil. We cannot abstain from remarking to you that the subject of Indian boundary was indistinctly stated when first proposed, and that the explanations were at first obscure and always given with reluctance. And it was declared from the first moment, to be a *sine qua non*, rendering any discussion unprofitable until it was admitted as a basis. Knowing that we had no power to cede to the Indians any part of our territory, we thought it unnecessary to ask, what probably would not have been answered till the principle was admitted, where the line of demarcation of the Indian country was proposed to be established.

The British commissioners, after having repeated that their instructions on the subject of the Indians were peremptory, stated that unless we could give some assurance, that our powers would allow us to make at least a provisional arrangement on the subject, any further discussion would be fruitless, and that they must consult their own government on this state of things. They proposed accordingly a suspension of the conference, until they should have received an answer, it being understood that, each party might call a meeting, whenever they had a proposition to submit. They dispatched a special messenger the same evening, and we are now waiting for the result.

Before the proposed adjournment took place, it was agreed, that there should be a protocol of the conference, that a statement should for that purpose be drawn up by each party, and that we should meet the next day to compare the statements. We accordingly met again on Wednesday the 10th instant, and ultimately agreed upon what should constitute the protocol of the conference. A copy of this instrument we have the honor to transmit with this dispatch, and we also enclose a copy of the statement originally drawn up on our part, for the purpose of making known to you the passages to which the British commissioners objected.

Their objection to some of the passages was, that they appeared to be argumentative, and that the object of the protocol was to contain a mere statement of facts. They, however, objected to the insertion of the answer which they had given to our question respecting the effect of the

proposed Indian boundary—but they agreed to an alteration of their original proposition on that subject, which renders it much more explicit than as stated, either in the first conference in their proposed draught of the protocol. They also objected to the insertion of the fact, that they had proposed to adjourn the conference, until they could obtain further instructions from their government. The return of their messenger, may, perhaps, disclose the motive of their reluctance in that respect.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your humble and obedient servants,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
J. A. BAYARD,
H. CLAY,
JONA. RUSSELL.

PROTOCOL OF CONFERENCE.

August 8th, 1814.

The British and American Commissioners having met, their full powers were respectively produced, which were found satisfactory, and copies thereof were exchanged.

The British commissioners stated the following subjects as those upon which it appeared to them that the discussions between themselves and the American commissioners would be likely to turn:

1.—The forcible seizure of mariners from on board merchant ships on the high seas, and in connection with it the right of the King of Great Britain to the allegiance of all his native subjects.

2.—That the peace be extended to the Indian allies of Great Britain, and that the boundary of their territory be definitively marked out, as a permanent barrier between the dominions of G. Britain and the United States. An arrangement on this subject to be a *sine qua non* of a treaty of peace.

3.—A revision of the boundary line between the British and American territories, with a view to prevent future uncertainty and dispute.

The British commissioners requested information whether the American commissioners were instructed to enter into negotiations on the above points? But before they desired any answer, they felt it right to communicate the intentions of their government as to the North American fisheries, viz. That the British government did not intend to grant to the U. States, gratuitously, the privilege formerly granted to them, of fishing within the limits of the British sovereignty, and of using the shores of the British territories for purposes connected with the fisheries.

The meeting being adjourned to the 9th of August, the commissioners met again that day.

The American commissioners at this meeting stated, that upon the first and third points proposed by the British commissioners, they were provided with instructions from their government, and that the second and fourth of these points were not provided for in their instructions. That in relation to an Indian pacification, they knew that the government of the United States had appointed commissioners to treat of peace with the Indians, and that it was not improbable that peace had been made with them.

The American commissioners presented as further subjects considered by the government of the U. States as suitable for discussion:

1.—A definition of blockade, and as far as may be agreed, of other neutral or belligerent rights.

2.—Certain claims of indemnity to individuals for captures and seizures preceding and subsequent to the war.

3.—They further stated that there were various other points to which their instructions extended, which might with propriety be objects of discussion, either in the negotiation of the peace, or in that of the treaty of commerce, which in the case of a propitious termination of the present conference, they were likewise authorized to conclude. That for the purpose of facilitating the first and most essential object of peace, they had discarded every subject which was not considered as peculiarly connected with that, and presented only these points which appeared to be immediately relevant to the negotiations.

The American commissioners expressed their wish to receive from the British commissioners a statement of the views and objects of G. Britain upon all the points, and their willingness to discuss them all.

They, the American commissioners, were asked, whether, if those of Great Britain should enter further upon this discussion, particularly respecting the Indian boundary, the American commissioners would expect that it would terminate by some provisional arrangement, which they could not conclude, subject to the ratification of their government.

We answered, that as any arrangement to which they could agree upon the subject must be without specific authority from their government, it was not possible for them, previous to discussion, to decide whether any article on the subject could be mutually satisfactory, and to which they should think themselves, under their discretionary powers, justified in acceding.

The meeting was adjourned.

True copy. CHRIS. HUGHES, Jr.

Secretary of Legation.

Draught of the original protocol made by the American Ministers, of the two first conferences held with the British commissioners.

At a meeting between the commissioners of H. M. Majesty and those of the U. States of America, for negotiating and concluding a peace, held at Ghent, Aug. 8, 1814, the following points were presented by the commissioners on the part of G. Britain, as subjects for discussion:

1.—The forcible seizure of mariners on board of merchant vessels, and the claim of allegiance of H. M. Majesty upon all the native born subjects of Great Britain.

2.—The Indian allies of G. Britain to be included in the pacification, and a boundary to be settled between the dominions of the Indians and those of the U. States. Both parts of this point are considered by the British government as a *sine qua non* to the conclusion of a treaty.

3.—The revision of the boundary line between the territories of the U. States and those of G. Britain, adjoining the territory N. America.

4.—The fisheries, respecting which the British government will not allow the people of the U. States the privilege of landing and drying fish, within the jurisdiction of G. Britain, without an equivalent.

The American commissioners were requested to say, whether their instructions from their government authorized them to treat upon these several points; and to state on their part such other points as they might be further instructed to propose for discussion.

The meeting was adjourned to Tuesday the 9th of August, on which day the commissioners met again.

The American commissioners at this meeting stated, that upon the 1st and 2d points proposed by the British commissioners, they were provided with instructions from their government; and that on the 3d and 4th of those points, there not having existed heretofore any differences between the two governments, they had not been anticipated by the government of the United States, and were therefore not provided for in their instructions. That in relation to an Indian pacification, they knew that the government of the United States had appointed commissioners to treat of peace with the Indians, and that it

was not improbable that a peace had been made with them.

The American commissioners presented a further points (subjects) considered by the government of the U. States as suitable for discussion.

1.—A definition of blockade, and as far as may be agreed, of other neutral and belligerent rights.

2.—Certain claims of indemnity to individuals for captures and seizures preceding and subsequent to the war.

3.—They further stated, that there were various points to which their instructions extended, which might with propriety be objects of discussion, either in the negotiation of peace or in that of a treaty of commerce, which in the case of a propitious termination of the present conference, they were likewise authorized to conclude. That for the purpose of facilitating the first, and most essential object of peace, they had discarded every subject which was not peculiarly connected with that, and presented only those points, which appeared to be immediately relevant to this negotiation.

The American commissioners expressed their wish to receive from the British commissioners a statement of the views and objects of G. Britain upon all the points, and their willingness to discuss them all, in order that, even if no arrangement should be agreed upon the points not in their instructions, which would come within the scope of the powers committed to their discretion, the government of U. States might be put in possession of the entire and precise intentions of that of Great Britain, with regard to such points; and that the British government might be fully informed of the objections on the part of the United States to any such arrangement.

They, the American commissioners, were asked, whether, if those of Great Britain should enter further upon the discussion, particularly respecting the Indian boundary, the American commissioners could expect it would terminate by some provisional arrangement which they could conclude, subject to the ratification of their government?

They answered, that as any arrangement to which they could agree upon the subject, must be without specific authority from their government, it was not possible for them previous to discussion, to decide whether any article on the subject could be mutually satisfactory, and to which they should think themselves, under their discretionary powers, justified in acceding.

The British commissioners declined entering upon the discussion, unless the American commissioners would say, that they considered it within their discretion to make a provisional arrangement on the subject conformable to the view set forth by the British government, and to adjourn the conference, for the purpose of consulting their own government on this state of things.

The British commissioners were asked, what they understood as an effect of the proposed boundary for the Indians, that the U. States would be precluded from the right of purchasing territory from the Indians within that boundary by amicable treaty with the Indians themselves, without the consent of Great Britain? And whether it was understood to operate as a restriction upon the Indians from selling by amicable treaties, lands to the United States, as has been hitherto practised?

They answered, that it was understood that the Indian territories should be a barrier between the British possessions & those of the U. States; that the U. States and G. Britain should both be restricted from such purchases of lands; but that the Indians would not be restricted from selling to any third party.

The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday the 10th August.

True copy. C. HUGHES, Jr. Secretary to the Mission Extraordinary.

Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay, Russell, and Gellatin, to Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, dated

Ghent, 19th Aug. 1814.

SIR—Mr. Baker, Secretary to the British mission, called upon us to-day, at 8 o'clock, and invited us to a conference to be held at 3. This was agreed to, and the British commissioners opened it, by saying, they had received their further instructions this morning, and had not lost a moment in requesting a meeting for the purpose of communicating the decision of their government. It is proper to notice that Lord Castlereagh had arrived last night in this city, whence, it is said, he will depart to-morrow on his way to Brussels and Vienna.

The British commissioners stated that their government had felt some surprise, that we were not instructed respecting the Indians, as it could not have been expected that they would leave their allies in their comparatively weak situation, exposed to our resentment. G. Britain might justly have supposed that the American government would have furnished us with instructions, authorising us to agree to a positive article on the subject—but the least she could demand was that we should sign a provisional article admitting the principle, subject to the ratification of our government; so that, if it should be ratified, the treaty should take effect; and, if not, that it should be null and void: on our assent or refusal to admit such an article, would depend the continuance or suspension of the negotiations.

As we had represented that the proposition made by them, on that subject, was not sufficiently explicit, their government had directed them to give us every necessary explanation, and to state distinctly the basis which must be considered as an indispensable preliminary.

It was a *sine qua non* that the Indians should be included in the pacification, and, as incident thereto, that the boundaries of their territory should be permanently established. Peace with the Indians was a subject so simple, as to require no comment. With respect to the boundaries which was to divide their territory from that of the United States, the object of the British government was, that the Indians should remain as a permanent barrier between our western settlements, and the adjacent British provinces, to prevent them from being colonized by the British; and that neither the United States nor G. Britain should ever hereafter have the right to purchase or acquire any part of the territory thus recognized as belonging to the Indians. With respect to the extent of the Indian territory, and the boundary line, the British government would propose the line of the Greenville treaty, as a proper basis, subject, however, to discussions and modifications.

We stated that the British government, according to these instructions, had

and a great number of American citizens; not less, perhaps, than a hundred thousand; and asked, what was the intention of the British government, respecting them, and under whose government they would fall? It was answered, that those settlements would be taken into consideration, when the line became a subject of discussion; but that such of the inhabitants as would ultimately be included within the Indian territory, must make their own arrangements and provide for themselves.

The British commissioners here said, that considering the importance of the question we had to decide, (that of agreeing to a provisional article) their government had thought it right, that we should also be fully informed of its views, with respect to the proposed revision of the boundary line between the dominions of G. Britain and the U. States.

1. Experience had proved that the joint possession of the Lakes, and a right common to both nations to keep up a naval force on them, necessarily produced collisions, and rendered peace insecure. As G. Britain could not be supposed to expect to make conquests in that quarter, and as that province was essentially weaker than the U. States, and exposed to invasion, it was necessary, for its security, that G. Britain should require that the United States should hereafter keep no armed naval force on the Western Lakes, from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior, both inclusive; that they should not erect any fortified or military post or establishment on the shores of those Lakes; and that they should not maintain those which were already existing. This must, they said, be considered as a moderate demand, since G. Britain, if she had not disclaimed the intention of any increase of territory, might with propriety have asked a cession of the adjacent American shores. The commercial navigation and intercourse would be left on the same footing as heretofore. It was expressly stated, (in answer to a question we asked) that Great Britain was to retain the right of having an armed naval force on those Lakes, & of holding military posts & establishments on their shores.

2. The boundary line west of Lake Superior, and thence to the Mississippi, to be revised; and the treaty right of G. Britain to the navigation of the Mississippi to be continued. When asked, whether they did not mean the line from the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi, the British commissioners repeated that they meant the line from Lake Superior to that river.

3. A direct communication from Halifax and the province of New Brunswick and Quebec, to be secured to G. Britain. In answer to our question, in what manner this was to be effected, we were told that it must be done by a cession to Great Britain of that portion of the District of Maine, (in the State of Massachusetts,) which intervenes between New Brunswick and Quebec, and prevents that direct communication.

Reverting to the proposed provisional article, respecting the Indian pacification and boundary, the British commissioners concluded by stating to us, that if the conferences should be suspended by our refusal to agree to such an article, without having obtained further instructions from our government, G. Britain would not consider herself bound to abide by the terms which she now offered, but would be at liberty to vary and regulate her demands according to subsequent events. In such manner as the state of the war, at the time of renewing the negotiations, might warrant.

We asked whether the statement made respecting the proposed revision of the boundary line between the U. States and the dominions of G. Britain, embraced all the objects she meant to bring forward for discussion, and what were, particularly, her views with respect to those islands, and such other islands in the bay of Passamaquoddy, as had been in our possession till the present war, but had been lately captured? We were answered, that those islands, belonging of right to G. Britain (as such, one of the commissioners said, as Northamptonshire,) they would certainly be kept by her, and were not even supposed to be an object of discussion.

From the forcible manner in which the demand, that the U. States should keep no naval force on the Lakes, nor any military post on their shores, had been brought forward, we were induced to enquire whether this condition was also meant as a sine qua non? To this the British commissioners declined giving a positive answer. They said they had been sufficiently explicit; that they had given us one sine qua non, and when we had disposed of that, it would be time enough to give us an answer as to another.

We then stated, that considering the nature and importance of the communication made this day, we wished the British commissioners to reduce their proposals to writing, before we gave them an answer; this they agreed to, and promised to send us an official note without delay.

We need hardly say, that the demands of G. Britain will receive from us an unanimous and decided negative. We do not deem it necessary to detain the John Adams for the purpose of transmitting to you the official notes which may pass on the subject and close the negotiation. And we have felt our duty immediately to apprise you, by this hasty but correct sketch of our last conference, that there is not at present any hope of peace.

We have the honor to be, sir, with perfect respect, your obedient servants,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
J. A. BAYARD,
H. CLAY,
JOHN ROUSSELL,
ALBERT G. BLAINE.

NOTE OF THE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.

Received after the above letter was written.
The undersigned Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty, do themselves the honor of acquainting the Plenipotentiaries of the U. States, that they have communicated to their Court the result of the conference which they had the honour of holding with them upon the 9th inst. in which they stated that they were unprovided with any specific instructions, as to comprehending the Indian nations in a treaty of peace to be made with G. Britain, and as to defining a boundary to the Indian territory.

The undersigned are instructed to acquaint the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, that his Majesty's government having at the outset of the negotiation, with a view to the speedy restoration of peace, reduced as far as possible the number of points to be discussed, and having professed themselves willing to forego on some important topics any stipulation to the advantage of G. Britain, cannot but feel some surprise that the government of the U. States should not have furnished their Plenipotentiaries upon these points which could hardly fail to come under discussion.

Under the inability of the American Plenipotentiaries to conclude any article upon the subject of Indian pacification & Indian boundary, which shall bind the government of the U. States, his Majesty's government conceive that they cannot give a better proof of their sincere desire for the restoration of peace, than by professing their willingness to accept a provisional article upon these heads, in the event of the American Plenipotentiaries considering themselves authorized to accede to the general principles, upon which an article ought to be founded. With a view to enable the American Plenipotentiaries to decide how far the conclusion of such an article is within the limit of their general discretion, the undersigned are directed to state fully and distinctly, the basis upon which alone G. Britain sees any prospect of advantage at the present time.

The undersigned have already had the honor of stating to the American Plenipotentiaries, that in considering the points above referred to, as a sine qua non of any treaty of peace, the view of the British government is the permanent tranquility and security of the Indian nations, and the prevention of those jealousies and irritations, to which the frequent alteration of the Indian limits has heretofore given rise.

For this purpose it is indispensably necessary, that the Indian nations who have been during the war in alliance with Great Britain should at the termination of the war, be included in the pacification.

It is equally necessary, that a definite boundary should be assigned to the Indians, and that the contracting parties should guarantee the integrity of their territory, by a mutual stipulation, not to acquire by purchase, or otherwise, any territory within the specified limits. The British government are willing to take as the basis of an article on this subject, those stipulations of the treaty of Grenville, subject to modifications, which relate to a boundary line.

As the undersigned are desirous of stating every point in connection with the subject, which may reasonably influence the decision of the American Plenipotentiaries in the exercise of their discretion, they avail themselves of this opportunity to repeat what they have already stated, that Great Britain desires the revision of the frontier between her North American dominions and those of the United States, not with any view to an acquisition of territory, as such, but for the purpose of securing her possessions, and preventing future disputes.

The British government consider the Lakes from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior, both inclusive, to be the natural military frontier of the British possessions in North America. As the weaker power on the North American continent, the least capable of acting offensively & the most exposed to sudden invasion, Great Britain considers the military occupation of those Lakes as necessary to the security of her dominions. A boundary line equally dividing these waters, with a right to each nation to arm, both upon the Lakes and upon their shores, is calculated to create a contest for naval ascendancy in peace as well as in war. The power which occupies these Lakes should as a necessary result, have the military occupation of both shores.

In furtherance of this object, the British government is prepared to propose a boundary line. But as this might be misconstrued as an intention to extend their possessions to the southward of the Lakes, which is by no means the object they have in view, they are disposed to leave the territorial limits undisturbed and as incident to the free commercial navigation of the Lakes, provided that the American government will stipulate not to maintain or construct any fortifications upon, or within a limited distance of the shores, or to maintain or construct any armed vessel upon the Lakes in question, or in the Rivers which empty themselves into the same.

If this can be adjusted, there will then remain for discussion the arrangement of the north western boundary between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, the free navigation of that River, and such a vacation of the line of frontier as may secure a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax.

The undersigned trust, that the full statement which they have made of the views and objects of the British government

in requiring the pacification of the Indian nations, and a permanent limit to their territories, will enable the American Plenipotentiaries to conclude a provisional article upon the basis above stated. Should they feel it necessary to refer to the government of the U. States for further instructions, the undersigned feel it incumbent upon them to acquaint the American Plenipotentiaries, that the government cannot be precluded by anything that has passed, from varying the terms at present proposed, in such a manner as the state of war, at the time of resuming the conferences, may, in their judgment, render advisable.

The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to renew to the Plenipotentiaries of the U. States, the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) GAMBIE,
HENRY GOULBURN,
WM. ADAMS.

Ghent, 19th Aug. 1814.
WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 8.
H. QUARTERS, 7TH MIL'Y DISTRICT,
Mobile, September 17, 1814.
10 o'Clock, A. M.

SIR,
I have but a moment to spare to tell you since the departure of my letter of this morning, a messenger has returned from Fort Bowyer with the pleasing intelligence that Major Laurence has gallantly repulsed the enemy with great loss, blowing up a vessel of 36 guns. Only 4 of our men were killed and five wounded. The officers bringing the despatches will be here in an hour, when I will be enabled to give you the particulars.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Com'g.
The Hon. J. Armstrong,
Secretary of War.

Extract of a letter received in this City.

"By a letter just received from Gen. Jackson, he has beaten the British and Indians at Mobile Point, blown up the Admiral ship, and sunk one brig. About 20 of their crews saved. The letter is as follows."

WM. DONNISON.
Payetteville, (Ten.) Sept. 24.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10.

BY THE STEAM-BOAT CAR OF NEPTUNE.
"Albany Argus Office,
Saturday Morning.

"The western mail brings letters from Sackett's Harbour and Buffalo. Gen. Izard was with his army at Lewistown. Com. Chauncey was off Kingston, blockading the enemy's fleet, which had not come out. Lieut. Dickinson, with a detachment of men, has captured five British boats, with goods on board belonging to the North West Company, worth 12,000 dollars. 350 sailors have gone from Lake Champlain to the Harbour. 320 British prisoners are seven miles above Albany, coming down. The calling out of the militia was only a measure of precaution."

Passengers in the steam boat state, that Sir James Yeo's large ship could not get over Kingston bar with her guns in; and would probably not venture out without them so long as Com. Chauncey continued the blockade.

IMPORTANT.

FROM THE RHODE-ISLAND AMERICAN.
Providence, Oct. 7.

Last evening an express arrived in this town to Col. Kingbury, bringing a letter from Capt. Helliham, dated Newport, at 1 o'clock, P. M. informing that 9 sail of the enemy's vessels were off that harbor, & that several others were hearing in sight. We learn that an express was dispatched to Gen. Cushing, at New London.

Eight o'clock, A. M.—A letter from Captain Creighton, of the Navy, dated at Newport last evening, at sup set, informs that the enemy's fleet were then in sight, about 5 leagues distant, standing N. E. wind N. W.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS OF FRIDAY.

We learn from Plattsburgh, that the British force which withdrew from Plattsburgh, had been mostly marched to Kingston, by forced marches, the soldiers leaving even their knapsacks. This undoubtedly constitutes a part of the force which has been landed near Sackett's Harbor.

About one hundred and fifty British prisoners passed thro' this City on Tuesday, from the Niagara frontier. They are followed by nearly four hundred more, who may be expected to morrow or next day.

THE U. S. SLOOP OF WAR PEACOCK.

London, August 6.

The Venna, Kennedy, from Bordeaux for the Clyde, was taken on Thursday night last, between Cork and Waterford, 10 leagues from land, by the Peacock, American sloop of war, of 22 guns, (32 and 18) and 145 men; she had also taken the Abeona, Maxwell, from Liverpool to London. The Venna & Fortitude she destroyed; the Abeona she gave up to the crew on Friday last, after taking several out of her, and she has since arrived at Dublin. The Peacock then went in chase of a fleet of 20 sail, from Bordeaux, 6 of which were in sight. She had previously taken a ship from the Brazils, richly laden & tallow. The Peacock had been chased by two frigates, and escaped by superior sailing.

Dublin, August 1.
On Saturday evening last, an American privateer boarded two vessels as they were entering our harbor. One was laden with rum and brandy, and the other, we are told, had the care of a considerable quantity of specie. The enemy sunk the vessels, and landed their crews yesterday morning at Dunlucan.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A letter received in this City from one of our Commissioners at Ghent, dated Aug. 20th, gives the very unpleasant information that the negotiations want only the formality of closing, all hopes of effecting an arrangement on reasonable terms being at an end.

The terms proposed on the part of G. Britain as her ultimatum were such as might be supposed to be dictated by a conqueror to a conquered nation; humiliating and disgraceful; such as our commissioners did not hesitate to reject. We are informed that a gentleman just from Washington confirms the above statement, and adds, that our Commissioners were to sail on their return home about the beginning of October.

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

POSTSCRIPT.—Com. Barney has returned from the British fleet, having effected the exchange of all our citizens, captured by the enemy during the late invasion. Part of their fleet (5 vessels) are coming up the Bay.

REPUBLICAN STAR,
OR
GENERAL ADVERTISER
EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 18, 1814.

From last, from the best information (verbally) which has been received from Europe, we were induced to believe that a gleam of hope was yet to be seen, and that our differences with our present inveterate and incendiary adversary, in which the official documents from our Ministers, have been by the President laid before Congress, (which we give entire in this morning's paper) by which it will be seen that new demands are made, as insistent in character as they are novel in fact, and such as we still cherish the hope that no American in heart will join the standard of our government in repelling with indignation they so justly merit. Let us then be watchful, both in action and deed, and the Republic is safe against all the forces the enemy can bring.

The issue of the late elections in Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, have not come to hand, except that of the city of Philadelphia and its precincts, which gives a majority to the federal ticket.

The Committee of Ways and Means have reported partially to Congress, by which new taxes are proposed, and an advance on those heretofore laid.—The crowded state of our columns prevents its insertion this morning. War is inevitable, which of course will render taxes necessary to carry it on to an honorable close, which will soon come round, if a proper American front is brought into the field.

The Senate of the United States on the 6th inst. confirmed the nomination of ALEXANDER J. DALLAS, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Extract of a letter from the Minister of the United States at Paris, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

AUGUST 17, 1814.
"I have the pleasure to enclose you Captain Blakeley's despatches giving the result of his cruise, and especially of the capture of the Reindeer. This is another proud trophy which will swell the glorious annals of our little navy.—I believe the Peacock has sunk the British sloop of war Pelican. It appears to be certain that she has had an action in the Irish channel and sunk a sloop of her Majesty's."

Many circumstances concur in favour of its being the Pelican; she is known to have sailed in quest of the Peacock."

[Every reader will recollect that it was the Pelican that sunk our sloop of war Argus, and that she was one of the best sloops of war in the British navy.]

It is rumored, we know not on what authority, that the late President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, equally animated by motives of patriotism and friendship, has consented to accept the office of Secretary of State, vacant in consequence of Mr. Monroe's acceptance of the Department of War.

THE DESPATCHES
Upon the documents published in our last issue cannot be necessary to offer to our readers a single comment. They speak home to the feelings of every man in the nation, and can give rise to but one sentiment. The spontaneous effusion of resentment and wounded pride, which displays itself audibly and visibly, from the lips and cheeks of every man who reads them, are pledges of the unanimity of action to which the result they develop is the indictment and the certain precursor. Henceforth there can be no question as to that score, but how the war can be prosecuted with the greatest effect; for it is evident that every avenue to peace is now closed, but that which leads through vigorous and successful war.

To make the war successful, nothing more is necessary than an adequate provision of the Ways and Means for carrying it on. Strong arms and stout hearts will quickly do the rest.

The report of the Congressional Committee on the subject of augmenting the revenue is now before the nation. Whether the system it embraces be or be not the best that can be devised, is a fit subject for discussion. With such modifications as experience and political wisdom may suggest, if indeed any modification be necessary in the report, there can be no doubt, but the system will receive nearly the unanimous sanction of both Houses of Congress.

FORT BOWYER.
The brilliant exploit at this little Fort (which was created in 1812, by Lieut. Col. Bowyer, and consisted of common logs, filled in with sand) was performed, we learn, by a small detachment of the 2d regiment, which had not before an opportunity of distinguishing itself in the present war, though highly distinguished, formerly, for its gallant stand against the savages in covering Sir Clark's retreat, where only 16 of its officers survived, and only four escaped unhurt. Of these, Col. Sparks and Lieut. Col. Root still remain in the regiment. Lieut. Col. Bowyer has been recently promoted, and transferred to the northern service. Major Lawrence, who commanded Fort Bowyer, is an officer of high promise—a native of Calvert county, Maryland.

The Senate of the United States yesterday confirmed the nomination of CHARLES C. CALVERT, formerly a Senator from New Hampshire, to be Secretary of the Senate.

The number of candidates voted for was nine. The number who offered for the situation was not less than three times nine.

G. W. FAYNE, late special minister to Denmark, is appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, to be our minister to the Court of Spain.

WHEELWRIGHT WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to employ for the ensuing year, a good Flow and Wheelwright, with or without a family. Generous wages will be given to one who can produce satisfactory recommendations for competency, sobriety and industry.

October 18 4
Edward Lloyd.

TO BE LET.

The House and Lot in Centerville, late the property of Dr. Perry E. Noel, dec'd. The Lot contains one acre of ground—the dwelling house is of brick, and two stories, with two rooms and a passage down stairs, and three rooms up stairs, besides the garret rooms: the other improvements are, a good office about 16 feet square, well finished, and suitable for a Lawyer or Physician—a stable, smoke house, &c. The yard and garden are under good fence, and the garden well stocked with a variety of nice fruit. For further particulars, and the terms, enquire of William Chambers, or the subscriber on the premises.

Centerville, October 18 5
Sarah Noel.

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHAN COURT.

Tuesday, the 9th day of August, 1814.
On application of LEVIN POOL, executor of Sophia Dean, late of Caroline county, at and ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers at Eastern.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan Court of the county aforesaid, I, L. A. J. have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this 9th day of August, 1814.

John Young, Reg'r
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of the 8th month next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of the 10th month, 1814.

Levin Pool, ex'or
of Sophia Dean, dec'd.

October 18 3q

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

To all persons indebted to the estate of George Sewell, late of Easton, Talbot county, deceased, that the subscriber has appointed Mr. Charles Blake, of the town of Easton, his agent, with full power to settle said estate without delay; and those persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims against said estate, will bring them in properly authenticated to him for settlement, whose acts in the premises will be good against me. Given under my hand this 14th day of October, 1814.

William White.

October 18 3

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forewarned trespassing on the enclosures of the subscriber, he having sustained considerable loss from persons taking down his fence and leaving gates open, as the law will be put in force against offenders after the date of this notice.

October 18 3
Athol Stuart.

UNION TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken the Inn lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Henrix, and formerly by Mr. Thomas Peacock, directly opposite the Bank and Post Office, respectfully informs his former customers, and strangers, that he is determined to keep the best fare that can possibly be procured. Private rooms, and the best accommodation in respect of eating, drinking, and attentive servants, can be had at all times, as well as good hostlers, and the best provender; and every reasonable attention paid to all who may call upon him.

SQLOMON LOWE.

MAIL STAGE.

From Easton to Chester-Town.
STARTS from the subscriber's Tavern every Monday and Thursday morning, after an early breakfast, and arrives at Chester-Town before sundown same evening, where the line continues the next morning through Wilmington to Philadelphia. Returning, leaves Chester-Town every Tuesday and Friday morning, and arrives at the Easton Hotel, (late Fountain Inn) same evenings; where the best accommodation, and prepared for Travellers, and conveyances furnished for those wishing to proceed to either of the lower counties.

The subscriber has a new Stage, good strong horses, and a careful driver, added to the certainty of progressing on the route without delay; renders the present establishment worthy the attention of the Public, in whom he solicits a share of patronage.

The Hotel is large, and will at all times enable him to furnish private rooms to Travellers—liquors of the best quality—his table spread with the varieties of the season; and his servants and fare far surpasses any of the kind in the lower counties.

added to his own personal attention, he flatters himself in being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may give him a call.

Thomas Henrix.

april 26

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 19th Sept. last, of a runaway, a negro boy who calls himself Jim. He is supposed to be about 18 years of age, five feet high. His clothing when committed wore a dark brown surtout coat, very much torn, top hat, white shirt, and old wool hat; he is pretty much black marked, and stutters very much. Says he belongs to Elias Brown, living on Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment by the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff
Fredk. county, Md.

October 18 8

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, on **THURSDAY** the 20th of October, the following property, on a credit of nine months on all sums over ten dollars, viz—horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, a yoke of oxen, one cart, one horse cart, farming utensils generally, some household furniture, &c. &c. Sale to commence at the subscriber's dwelling house at 10 o'clock.

Wm. H. Goldsborough.
Woodley, Oct. 11 2

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the orphans' court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 26th of October inst. at the late residence of **Rebecca Rose, dec'd.**

All the personal property of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, &c. Also corn, cow blades, tops and hay. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months on all sums over eight dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest till paid; for all sums under eight dollars the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

Hugh Orem, ex'or
of E. Rose, dec'd.

October 4 4

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, on **WEDNESDAY** the 26th of October, some valuable work horses, cattle and sheep, with a variety of farming utensils, tools and implements; some household and kitchen furniture; a second hand coach, with glass top in the side—Also, corn and corn fodder. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums of ten dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security; for all sums under ten dollars, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

James Ridgway.

October 4 5

DIVIDEND.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland have decided a dividend of 4 per cent. on the stock therein, for the last six months; which will be payable to the stockholders at their representatives, on or after the 31st day of October next.

By the Board—
Joseph Haskins, cash'r
Branch Bank at Eastern,
Sept. 28, 1814. 5 Oct. 4

BANK OF CAROLINE.

Dominion, August 27, 1814.
RESOLVED, by the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, that each and every stockholder in the capital stock of said Bank, who have not paid on their stock ten dollars on each share, are required to pay to the said Bank, on the seventh day of November next, so much on each and every share by him, her, or them held, as shall complete the payment on each share to ten dollars.

It is ordered by the President and Directors, that for the convenience of the stockholders the above required payment will be received at Bank, at any time previous to the seventh day of November. The dividend will be calculated from and for the said seventh day of November next.

Thos. Culbreth, cashier.

August 30 9

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

The Medical Lectures in this Institution will commence on the last Monday of October. The different courses will be given as follows:
Anatomy—by John B. Davidge, M. D.
Theory & Practice of Medicine—by Nathaniel Potter, M. D.
Chemistry & Mineralogy—by Elisha De Butts, M. D.
Materia Medica—by Samuel Baker, M. D.
Principles & Practice of Surgery—by William Gibson, M. D.
Obstetrics—by Richard W. Hall, M. D.
The Theory of Physics—by Maxwell M'Dowell, M. D.

By order—
Richd. W. Hall, Sec'y.

Baltimore, Aug. 24 4

FOR SALE.

The subscriber's FARM, beautifully situated on the waters of Miles or St. Michael's river, near the town of St. Michael's, containing 133 acres of land, about forty acres of which are woodland, the residue cleared. On said farm is a frame dwelling house, 18 by 24 feet, nearly new—kitchen, corn house and meat house, all new; and for healthiness of situation it is not excelled by any in the county. The terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser. Property in or near Eastern would be taken in part payment.

James Parrott.

Sept. 24

NOTICE.

The Trustees for the Poor of Talbot county will receive proposals in writing, at the store of the subscriber, until the 15th of November next, for the supply of Corn and Pork, for the use of said Poor for the next year. They will also receive proposals at the same place, until the 7th of Nov. for the supply of Beef for the present fall, as well as a sufficient quantity for the next year.

Samuel Groome, treas'r.

Eastern, Oct. 4 3

EASTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Will be run for, over a beautiful course, on **WEDNESDAY** the 24th day of November, the Jockey Club purse of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars—the four mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the Club.

On **THURSDAY** the 3d day of November, the Jockey Club colts' purse of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars—the two mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On **FRIDAY** the 4th day of November, will be run for, all the booth, gate and subscription money, except what pays the rent of the field—the three mile heats.

N. B. The Jockey Club purses will be composed of the ten dollars subscribed by each member, by which they will be regulated. The members are requested to attend at the "Eastern Hotel" on **TUESDAY** previous to the Races afore said.

THOMAS HENRIX, Secretary to the Eastern Share of Maryland and Delaware Jockey Club.

Sept. 20 6

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A LAD about fourteen years of age, with a good English education, will be taken apprentice to the Printing Business, by early application.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

The sloop **MESSINGER**, Clement Vickers, master, has commenced running from Eastern to Baltimore as usual, leaving Eastern Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore every Wednesday at the same hour—She has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and new in complete order.

ALSO—The subscriber has a new **WHEELBOAT**, which will run up the several creeks or rivers to collect Grain from those who may wish to employ him. Orders left with Mr. Thomas Parrott, at the Point, will be punctually attended to. Freight and passages heretofore.

Clement Vickers.
Eastern Point, Oct. 11 3

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

The Professors of Eastern Academy deem it incumbent on them to inform the gentlemen of Eastern and its vicinity, that in the English department of the Academy two classes have been opened, which are to be confined solely to the elements of Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, all simplified to the capacities of children.

As emulation and application increase in proportion to the number in a class, therefore the same Lecture given on any of these branches, not being as instructive to four, as it would be to sixteen pupils, induced them to publish this; and they are, through their exertions and care, persuaded, that a boy of moderate abilities must, by being one year in such a class, lay the foundation of a solid English education.

P. QUINN & T. MCCONNELL.

Sept. 30

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of **Stewart & Whiteley** has this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are earnestly desired to come forward and settle the same, either by cash or note, to Anthony Whiteley, Junr. who is authorized to settle the above firm.

Stewart & Whiteley.

Eastern, Oct. 1, 1814.

ANTHONY WHITELEY, JUN.

Grateful to a generous public for the share of their custom he has received, while acting as one of the firm, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the store entire, and intends carrying on the business at the same stand; where he hopes, from his immediate attention to the business, to obtain a share of the patronage of a generous public.

October 4 3

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

This large and commodious establishment is situated on Washington street—formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, now by Mr. Thomas Henrix. It is well known, being the oldest in the place, and probably the best stand on the Eastern Shore. Every necessary convenience attached, as also an extensive garden.

James Wilson, Junr.

Eastern, Oct. 4 5q

NOTICE.

The undersigned, two of the Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress passed on the thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act providing for the transmission of certain claims of public lands to the Mississippi territory," hereby, according to the injunctions of the said act, give notice to all whom it may concern:

That the Commissioners appointed by the said act will meet on the first Monday in January next, at the City of Washington, as by the said act is directed, for the purpose then, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, of adjudging and determining upon the sufficiency of all such releases, assignments and powers as may be executed and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, in conformity with the directions of the said act; and also then and there, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of adjudging and finally determining upon all controversies arising from releases claims which may be found to conflict with, and he advises to each other; and also of adjudging and determining upon all such claims under a certain act, or pretended act, of the State of Georgia, entitled "an act supplementary to an act, entitled 'an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this State (Georgia) for the payment of the late state troops and other purposes therein mentioned, declaring the right of this State to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection and support of the frontiers of this State, and for other purposes,' passed January the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, as may be found to have accrued to the U. S. by operation of law; and, generally, for the purpose of doing and performing all matters and things enjoined upon the said Commissioners by the act of the thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, aforesaid.

James Monroe,
Acting Sec'y of State
Richard Rush,
Attorney General.

Washington, Oct. 8, 1814.

TO LET FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The three Brick Houses at the lower end of the town, situated on Washington street, the property of the late James Earle, Esq. The terms will be made known, by an application to either of the subscribers.

Robert L. Tilghman,
Tench Tilghman,
Wm. H. Tilghman,
Ex'ors of J. Earle, dec'd.

Eastern, Oct. 11 3

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Denton, Md.

October 1, 1814.

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| A | Andrew Mauship |
| B | Andrew Beacham |
| C | Rebecca Barwick |
| D | Benjamin Brown |
| E | Clark Palmer |
| F | Sherrif of Caroline |
| G | Grove Salsbury |
| H | Robert Sylvester |
| I | Elijah Satterfield |
| J | Joseph Talbot |
| K | James Vinson |
| L | Walter L. Fountain |
| M | Margaret Hutchison |
| N | Wm. Harper |
| O | Isaac Hyatt |
| P | Mary Wooters |
| Q | John Wooters |
| R | Francis J. Wilson |
| S | Henry Wilke |

October 11 3

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Chesapeake Town, Md.

October 1, 1814.

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| B | James Buchanan |
| C | Mary Ann Jones |
| D | Mary Jones |
| E | Henry Lorman |
| F | Wm. Longfellow |
| G | Joseph Murger |
| H | Thomas Murphy, 2 |
| I | Ephraim Mopet |
| J | Sele Morgan |
| K | Thomas Madia |
| L | James Maslin |
| M | John Maxwell |
| N | Rebecca Maxwell |
| O | Mary B. Moore |
| P | Joseph Mitchell |
| Q | Sarah Needles |
| R | Samuel Owens |
| S | Wm. P. Pimrose |
| T | Kitty Pearce |
| U | Wm. Parks |
| V | James Quimby, 6 |
| W | Araminta Rasin |
| X | Theophilus Russell |
| Y | John Roche |
| Z | Thomas Rasin |
| A | Charlotte Ringgold, 2 |
| B | Wm. R. Stewart, 2 |
| C | George Starck |
| D | John Seward |
| E | Isabella Sappington |
| F | Col. Jarvis Spencer |
| G | Henry H. Stewart, 2 |
| H | Joseph Simmonds |
| I | George C. Simmonds |
| J | John A. Staples |
| K | Ann Sudler, 3 |
| L | Marmaduke Tilden, Jr. 2 |
| M | Marmaduke Tilden, Jr. 2 |
| N | Samuel Thompson |
| O | George Tiller |
| P | Margaret Tomlinson |
| Q | Aquila Uxleton |
| R | James Vanant |
| S | Edward Wright |
| T | Simon Wilmer, 3 |
| U | Henrietta Younger. |

Arthur L. Jones

October 11 3

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Centerville, Md.

October 1, 1814.

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| B | Greenbury Baxer |
| C | Samuel J. Banister |
| D | Margaret Brady |
| E | Elizabeth Boon |
| F | Nicholas Brown, 2 |
| G | John Beard |
| H | James Boyer |
| I | Spalding Busto |
| J | Basel Betton |
| K | Wm. Covington |
| L | Mary Cooper |
| M | Thomas Carter |
| N | Dennis Carroll, 2 |
| O | Joseph Cannon |
| P | Clerk of Queen Ann's county |
| Q | Harriet Corington |
| R | James Davidson |
| S | Silas Deary |
| T | James Finley |
| U | John R. Giles |
| V | Joseph George |
| W | Mary Gost |
| X | John Gold |
| Y | Ally Haskett |
| Z | Kensley Harrison |
| A | Elender Harrison |
| B | Wm. S. Hamilton |
| C | James Harris |
| D | Wm. T. Harris |
| E | Henrietta Hackott |
| F | Fanny Jackson |
| G | Vachel Keene |
| H | October 11 3 |
| I | Wm. Hopkins |
| J | Wm. S. Harrison |
| K | Wm. Hensley |
| L | Rebecca Hamilton |
| M | Hannah James |
| N | Alice Longstreet |
| O | Robert Maguire |
| P | Levi Myers |
| Q | Gen. Henry Miller |
| R | Wm. Meloy |
| S | F. D. Mallet, 2 |
| T | Susan Marshall |
| U | Maj. Daniel Martin |
| V | Wm. Mitchell |
| W | Jane Mackey |
| X | Elizabeth Ozman |
| Y | Clarke Palmer |
| Z | Daniel Potts |
| A | Ely S. Pardee |
| B | Mary Phillips |
| C | Milly Roberts |
| D | Dr. Sydenham Russum |
| E | John Singleton, 2 |
| F | Ann Skagwood |
| G | Wm. P. Samuels |
| H | Sophia Seney |
| I | Thomas Stevens |
| J | George Stevenson |
| K | Richard Shied |
| L | Esther Sherwood |
| M | Wm. D. Thomas |
| N | Ann Thomas |
| O | Abner Turner |
| P | Henry Toomy |
| Q | Thomas Voice |
| R | Cassa Wright. |

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Eastern, (Md.)

October 1, 1814.

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| A | James Abbott |
| B | Thos. Andrews |
| C | Thomas Atkinson, 3 |
| D | Polly Atkinson |
| E | Ether Atkinson |
| F | John W. Battie |
| G | Eliza Barr |
| H | Sarah Berry |
| I | John Benson |
| J | Lt. R. Bennett |
| K | Jeremiah Berry |
| L | Jacob Bailey |
| M | Sophia Bewler |
| N | James Caulk, 2 |
| O | Louisa C. Coursey |
| P | Richard Gray |
| Q | Rebecca Chatman |
| R | Thomas Dukes |
| S | Joshua Dennis |
| T | Henry Dickinson |
| U | Sarah Dorrell |
| V | Sally Edgar |
| W | Mary Emma |
| X | Charlotte Edmondson |
| Y | Adam Edgar |
| Z | Wm. Farlow |
| A | Isaac Frampton |
| B | John Fleming |
| C | John Fleming |
| D | H. M. Frazier |
| E | Mary Faulkner |
| F | Ezekiel Forman |
| G | Robert Floyd |
| H | Melvin Gilmore |
| I | Sarah Gannon |
| J | John Harrington |
| K | Anna Maria Hall |
| L | Thomas Harper |
| M | October 4 3 |

TO ALL WHOM IT DOETH CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given, That a petition will be preferred to the next General Assembly, praying a law to extend the time of condemnation of so much of the mill-seat as present occupied by the subscriber, as is necessary for the practical operation of the mill.

JOHN LUCAS, 3d.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **Jabez Todd**, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of October, anno domini 1814.

Jacob Todd, adm'r
of Jabez Todd, dec'd.

October 11 3q

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration (with the will annexed,) on the personal estate of **John Payne**, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of October, anno domini 1814.

Samuel Payne, adm'r
will annexed of John Payne

October 11 3q

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of **Thomas Orem**, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of October, anno domini 1814.

Levin Lake, ex'or
of Thomas Orem, dec'd.

October 11 3q

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of **John Barnett**, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of October, anno domini 1814.

Richard Sherman, ex'or
of John Barnett, dec'd.

October 11 3q

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Anne's county, in the State of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of **Henry Travers**, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of October, 1814.

Roger Hooper, adm'r
D. B. N. of said dec'd.

October 11 3q

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Anne's county, in the State of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of **Lemmon Johnson**, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, on or before the 15th day of the 5th month, in the year 1815; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate: And all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of the 9th month, 1814.

Johnson Swiggett, ex'or
of L. Johnson, dec'd.

October 4 3q

RANAWAY.

From the subscriber, on the first day of October, 1814, a likely negro man, 26 years of age, who calls himself **Levin Elary**; he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, very port and very talkative, and rather neat in his person. It is presumed that he will frequently change his dress, as he had a variety of clothing with him when he went off.

Also, a black girl, 19 years old, who calls herself **Leah Gillis**, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; very gentle in her appearance, and rather handsome. She is very smart and active, and understands all kinds of house work—She is an excellent maid nurse and seamstress—When she is asked answers very easily and promptly—She is fond of dress and is very proud,



[No. 13, 16]

EASTON TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1814

[No. 8, 780.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
Thomas Perrin Smith
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION)

THE TERMS

Are Ten Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be continued until the same is paid for.
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

THE BUDGET.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the Message of the President of the U. States as relates to finances,

REPORT:

That taxes, loans, and treasury notes, appear to be the resources on which we must rely for carrying on the war. The project of the first, cannot be commanded in time to meet the immediate demands of the treasury—a reliance on loans, in the present situation of this country, would be uncertain, and the terms on which they would be obtained not such as to induce a resort to them at the present moment—treasury notes, combined with a system of taxation more extended than the one heretofore adopted, will, it is believed, in the present state of bank credit, be found to be a much better resource. The want of some medium, which, resting on a firm and solid basis, may unite public confidence, and have a general, instead of a local circulation, is now universally acknowledged. The stoppage of specie payments by the principal banks of the middle states, has embarrassed greatly the operations of the treasury, and by confining the circulation of notes to the limits of the states within which they are issued, has deprived the government of all the facilities, in the remittance of money, which was afforded while public confidence gave to bank notes a general circulation. The notes of New York and Philadelphia will not be received in Boston; the notes of Baltimore, or of the District of Columbia, will not answer for payments in Philadelphia. If, by any new modification, treasury notes could be made to answer the purposes of a circulating medium, between the different states, they would greatly facilitate the operations of government, and free from embarrassment the transactions of individuals. To secure their circulation, it would be necessary—1st. To issue the notes in sums sufficiently small for the ordinary purposes of society. 2d. To allow the individual who holds them, to find them at pleasure at any of the loan offices, and to receive the amount in stock of the United States, bearing an interest of 3 per cent. 3d. To make them payable to bearer, and transferrable by delivery. 4th. To make them receivable in all payments for public lands and taxes. 5th. To pledge the payment of the interest on the amount issued, so much of the internal duties as shall be necessary. To prevent an accumulation of circulating medium, the United States to retain the power, on giving six months' notice, of redeeming them with specie, or exchanging them for stock, bearing an interest of 3 per cent. If these provisions are adopted, and taxes imposed, which shall manifest clearly, the ability of the government to meet its engagements, our present difficulties will vanish, confidence be restored, and the capital, hoarded by avarice, or locked up from timidity, will be again restored to the accustomed channels of circulation. In presenting additional objects of taxation, care has been taken to select such as will bear equally on every portion of the community. In Europe, the price of agricultural products is not materially affected by a state of war; the produce of the earth is there consumed within the country, in peace and in war. The situation of the United States is totally different—with an extensive and fertile country, and a small population, compared to the extent of our territory, we have annually a large surplus to export to foreign markets, over and above what is necessary for consumption. On the export of this surplus, which is cut off by war, depends, in a great degree, the ability of the farmer to meet taxes. While, however, war depresses the agricultural interest, it gives vigor to various manufactures; by destroying all foreign competition, it has brought many of these manufactures to a state of perfection, which will secure their successful prosecution even after peace shall be restored. In times of difficulty and danger, we must appeal to the patriotism of every class of our citizens. These establishments, under the fostering hand of the government, have grown to maturity, and will not hesitate to bear, with the agricultural interests, their portion of the taxes necessary to maintain, unimpaired, that character for punctuality and good faith, for which the American government has heretofore been distinguished. Several of these manufactures have been selected as proper objects of taxation, and it is proposed

to unite with the taxes, a pledge of the public faith for the continuance of the duties, until the tax shall be repealed.

The committee deem it unnecessary, at present, to present any view of the expenditures for the next year, reserving a report on the subject, until the estimates from the treasury shall be forwarded.—Confining, therefore, this report to the additional taxes, necessary for the support of the public credit, they submit the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to continue the direct tax, and to increase the same fifty per cent.
2. Resolved, That it is expedient to increase the duty on spirits distilled, by an additional duty of twelve and a half cents on the gallon.
3. Resolved, That it is expedient to add one hundred per cent. to the present duty on sales at auction.
4. Resolved, That it is expedient to add fifty per cent. to the present duty on the conveyance of papers and letters.
5. Resolved, That it is expedient to impose a duty on the following articles, viz: Manufactured tobacco and snuff, in the hands of the manufacturer; candles, of tallow and sperm; hats; cotton yarn, spun by the aid of machinery, worked by steam or water; leather; pig iron; castings; bar, rolled and slit iron; and on rails made by the aid of machinery; on furniture, above a certain value, except beds, bedding, and articles of domestic manufacture, in the hands of the owner; beer, ale and porter, in the hands of the manufacturer; boots and shoes above a certain price, in the hands of the manufacturer; on plated harness, in the hands of the owner; on vats for the manufacture of paper; on saddles and bridles, above a certain price, in the hands of the owner; on gold and silver watches, in the hands of the owner; on pleasure horses, kept exclusively for the saddle or carriage; on playing cards; and on lotteries.

Statement of the amount of the proposed increase, and of the new duties.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 50 per cent. on the direct tax, | \$ 1,500,000 |
| Additional duty on distilled spirits, | 3,000,000 |
| 100 per cent. on the present auction duty, | 150,000 |
| 50 per cent. on postage, | 150,000 |
| Manufactured tobacco and snuff, | 10,000,000 |
| 10,000,000 of pounds averaged at 4 cents, | 400,000 |
| Candles of tallow, 6,000,000 lbs at 2 cents, | 120,000 |
| Sperm and white wax 100,000 lbs at 10 cents, | 1,000,000 |
| Hat—on beaver 1 dollar, castors 75 cents, and on other 25 cents, payable by the manufacturers, | 600,000 |
| Cotton yarn, spun by aid of machinery, worked by steam or water, 100,000 spindles at 25 cents, | 2,500,000 |
| Leather—saddles, harness, calfs, horse and hog, kid and seal skin, 18,000,000 pounds, averaged at 3 cents, | 540,000 |
| Gold and sheep skins tanned with alum, or otherwise to resemble such, 100,000 skins, at 50 cents the dozen, and all other skins tanned or dressed with alum, averaged at 3 cents each, | 60,000 |
| Pork, 300,000 tons of pig, at one dollar 10, | 3,000,000 |
| 100,000 tons of castings, at 1 dollar 50 cents, | 150,000 |
| 100,000 tons of bar, rolled and slit, at 1 dollar, | 100,000 |
| Beer, ale and porter, 6,000,000 of gallons at 1 cent, | 60,000 |
| For duties tax, excluding beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, carpets and contents of domestic manufacture, and family pictures, and excluding also from the operation of the tax, every piece of household furniture, exclusive of the above articles, does not amount to 200 dollars.—The estimate is made on a supposition that the U. States contains 800,000 families. | |
| Furniture exempt, as possessing less than 200 words of furniture, | 2,000,000 |
| Pork ranging between | |
| 200 and 300 dollars | 300,000 at \$1 |
| 300 and 400 do. | 100,000 at 1 50 |
| 400 and 500 do. | 75,000 at 3 |
| 500 and 600 do. | 25,000 at 6 |
| 600 and 700 do. | 15,000 at 10 |
| 700 and 800 do. | 10,000 at 17 |
| 800 and 900 do. | 10,000 at 25 |
| 900 and 1,000 do. | 10,000 at 45 |
| 1,000 and 1,200 do. | 5,000 at 75 |
| Above 1,200 do. | 1,000 at 100 |
| Boots, white top and full dress military boots, 100,000 pair, at seventy five cents, | 75,000 |
| Other boots or booties of the value of 8 dollars, 250,000 pair, at fifty cents, | 125,000 |
| Boots or booties, not less than 25 in value, and not exceeding 8 dollars, 500,000 pair, at 25 cents, | 125,000 |
| Four shoes, above the value of \$1 75, 1,000,000, at 10 cents, | 100,000 |
| Plated harness in the hands of the owner, 50,000 pair, at \$2, | 100,000 |
| On the manufacture of paper, on vats exclusively employed in making white paper, \$30; on vats employed in making part white and part brown, \$30; on vats exclusively employed in making brown paper, \$15—2000 vats averaged, | 30,000 |
| On nails made by the aid of machinery, 20,000,000 lbs. at 1 cent, | 200,000 |
| On saddles under 10 dollars value, 50 cents; over 10 and under 15, 75 cents; and above 15 dollars, one dollar, | 100,000 |
| On blades of less value than 2 dollars, 10 cents; 2 dollars, and under 3, 20 cents; 3 dollars, and under 4, 30 cents; 4 dollars, and under 5, 40 cents; 5 dollars, and under 6, 50 cents; above 6 dollars, 1 dollar, | 100,000 |

Pleasure horses kept exclusively for the saddle 1 dollar; horses kept exclusively for the carriage, 1 dollar 50 cents;
Gold watches, 250,000, at \$2,
Silver watches, 250,000, at \$1,
Playing cards, 100,000 packs, at 25 cents,
Lotteries, a per cent. on the amount,
11,635,000

Add the revenue of 1815, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury,
10,000,000

Makes for 1815, a revenue of \$22,435,000

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Oct. 3.

COMMUNICATION.

On Tuesday last the King-street volunteers and the members of the Presbyterian Church, accompanied by their pastor the Rev. Dr. Flinn assembled at the Tobacco Inspection, from whence they proceeded to lay the foundation of the centre bastion.—The Rev. Doctor by particular request, delivered an extemporaneous address, which was nearly as follows—and concluded the same by an appropriate prayer.

Fellow Citizens,

I appear before you, this morning, in a character which I have not been accustomed to fill. When, in obedience to what appeared to me to be the high mandate of Heaven, I assumed the sacred character of a minister of peace, I bade farewell, as I then thought, forever to the tumultuous scenes of political life. The path to which the finger of Providence pointed, was mine, was the retired, the tranquil path of the laborer of grace. In this I have hitherto pursued my noisy way. It has often consoled me through the dreary valley of affliction—it has wound its way among the cottages of the poor, where I have delighted to be, but has seldom led me to participate in the agitations, and tumults of the world. And yet I deem it not altogether incompatible with the sanctity of my office, or at variance with the character which I hope ever to sustain, to comply with a request, made under circumstances too imposing to be declined, to meet you this morning, when you are to lay the foundation of another Bastion, for the defence of our City, to make a short address to you, and to supplicate the throne of Heaven, on behalf of our beloved country—a request which, I am fully sensible, reflects more honor upon me, than I shall be able to reflect upon it, or upon you who made it.

The history of our country, fellow citizens, will be handed down to the latest generation as a most eventful, and interesting history. Separated, as were our fathers, from the conflicting intrigues, and convulsions of the European continent, they had a right to expect that they would be permitted to enjoy, without molestation, their civil and religious privileges.—But in this they were disappointed. Even here they were made to feel the pressure of the hand of tyranny. They saw the fetters already forged, which were to bind them to the foot of a foreign throne—they heard the clanking of the chains which were already prepared for their children. They rose in their might—they lifted their eyes to God—they struck; & the stroke was like the lightning of Heaven—it blazed where it fell—it dissolved the adamantine chain which was to bind them to the intrigues and interests of European courts. Propitious Heaven smiled—the universe heard the mandate of the Almighty, "America be thou exalted!" And she rose to a proud pre-eminence among the nations of the earth! Her glory brightened—her commerce flourished—her wisdom flowed thro' a thousand channels—institutions of science, blending their beams with those of religion, shed an unrivalled lustre on this inheritance which our fathers have handed over to us. Amidst our happiness, and rising grandeur as a nation, who have not been indifferent spectators of the scenes which, for years, have been unfolding in the old world.—From the peaceful shores of our country, we beheld the threatening cloud, which long hung over Europe—we heard the tempest raging, and saw the storm descending upon that devoted continent—we heard the thunder, which was shaking her thrones, and beheld the lightning which was withering her glory; but ours were only the feelings of sympathy for suffering humanity—for the long and deep desolations which were stretching over regions, once fertile and happy—for the destruction of institutions, which religion had sanctified and time had rendered remarkable. But behold, my countrymen, the storm which we hoped would have spent its fury on the other side of the Atlantic, has now reached our once happy land, and our nation is groaning beneath its pressure. And what have we done to the nations of Europe, that they are angry with us? What have we done to our inveterate foe, that he seeks our heart?—This, fellow citizens, is our crime—We are free—we are not free—we were happy! This is the up-
donable crime, which must be wiped out

in blood. To atone for this, our Cities must be wrapt in flames; for this the shores of our country must be whitened with the bones of our brethren, and our sons; for this our flag must be driven from the ocean; for this the merciless savage must be armed against our defenceless women and children; for this we are threatened with chastisement which is to result in "unconditional submission."

Are you prepared to yield?—No! my countrymen! Baltimore answers—no; the plains of Chippewa answer—no; the thunder of our cannon on the Lake, and the roar of our artillery from the heights of Plattsburgh answer—no.—We respond to our brethren in arms, we too, answer, no! Here, beneath the ramparts of our City, we will bury party names, and party bickerings. We will discard every thing that weakens—we will cherish every thing that strengthens—we will know each other only as Americans—as brethren of that great community, whose interest is one. On this spot will we plant the standard of our country. Here under the smiles of our Father's God, shall our banners float triumphant. Beneath the wings of the American Eagle, and amidst the stars of American glory, shall be written in indelible characters—"GOD—LIBERTY, AND THE LAND OF OUR FATHERS—TYRANTS OFFEND THEM!"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

Copy of a letter from Major General JACKSON, to the Secretary of War, dated

Head Quarters, 7th Military District, Mobile, September 17

SIR,

With lively emotions of satisfaction I communicate that success has crowned the gallant efforts of our brave soldiers, in resisting and repulsing a combined British naval and land force, which on the 15th inst. attacked Fort Bowyer, on the Point of Mobile.

I enclose a copy of the official report of Major William Lawrence, of the 2d infantry, who commanded. In addition to the particulars communicated in his letter, I have learnt that the ship which was destroyed, was the *Hermes*, of from 24 to 28 guns, Captain the hon. Wm. H. Percy, senior officer in the Gulf of Mexico; and the brig so considerably damaged is the *Soprano*, 13 guns, Captain Wm. Lockyer. The other ship was the *Carroll*, of from 24 to 28 guns, Capt. Spencer, son of Earl Spencer; the other brig's name unknown. On board of the *Carroll*, eighty five men were killed & wounded; among whom was Col. Nicoll, of the Royal Marines, who lost an eye by a splinter.—The land force consisted of one hundred and ten marines, and 200 Creek Indians, under the command of Capt. Woodbine, of marines, and about twenty artillerymen, with which they discharged shells and nine pound shot.—They re-embarked the piece, and retreated by land towards Pensacola, whence they came.

By the morning report of the 16th, there were present in the Fort fit for duty officers and men, 158.

The result of this engagement has stamped a character on the war in this quarter highly favorable to the American arms; it is an event from which may be drawn the most favorable augury.

An achievement so glorious in itself, and so important in its consequences, should be appreciated by the government; and those concerned are entitled to, and will doubtless, receive the most gratifying evidence of the approbation of their countrymen.

In the words of Maj. Lawrence "where all behaved well, it is unnecessary to discriminate." But all being meritorious, I beg leave to annex the names of the officers who were engaged and present; and hope they will, individually, be deemed worthy of distinction.

Major William Lawrence, 2d infantry, commanding; Captain Walsh of the artillery, Captains Chamberlain, Brownlow and Bradley of the second infantry, Captain Sands, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Lieutenants Villard, Sturges, Conway, H. Sanders, T. R. Sanders, Brooks, Davis and C. Sanders, all of the 2d infantry.

I am confident that your own feelings will lead you to participate in my wishes on this subject. Permit me to suggest the propriety and justice of allowing to this gallant band the value of the vessel destroyed by them.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON,

Maj. Gen. Com'g. The Hon. Secretary of War.

Copy of a letter from Major WILLIAM LAWRENCE, to Major Gen'l. JACKSON, dated

Fort Bowyer, Sept. 15, 1814, 12 o'clock at night.

SIR,

After writing the enclosed, I was prevented by the approach of the enemy from sending it by an express. At midnight they were under full sail, with an

easy and favorable breeze, standing directly for the Fort, and at 4 P. M. we opened our Battery, which was returned from 2 ships, and two brigs, as they approached. The action became general at about 20 minutes past 4, and was continued without intermission on either side until 7; when one ship and 2 brigs were compelled to retire. The leading ship, supposed to be the Commodore, mounting 23 32 pound carronades, having anchored nearest our battery, was so much disabled, her cable being cut by our shot, that she drifted ashore, within 600 yards of the battery, and the other vessels having got out of our reach, we kept such a tremendous fire upon her that she was set on fire and abandoned by the few of the crew who survived. At 10 P. M. we had the pleasure of witnessing the explosion of her magazine. The loss of lives on board must have been immense, as we are certain no boats left her except 3, which had previously gone to her assistance, and one of these I believe was sunk; in fact one of her boats was burned along side of her.

The brig that followed her I am certain was much damaged in hull and rigging. The other two did not approach near enough to be so much injured, but I am confident they did not escape, as well directed fire was kept on them during the whole time.

During the action a battery of a twelve pounder and a howitzer was opened on our rear, but without doing any execution, and was silenced by a few shot. Our loss is 4 privates killed and 5 privates wounded.

Towards the close of the action the flag-staff was shot away; but the flag was immediately hoisted on a sponge staff over the parapet. While the flag was down the enemy kept up their most incessant and tremendous fire; the men were withdrawn from the curtains and N. E. bastion, as the enemy's own shot completely protected our rear, except the position they had chosen for their battery.

Where all behaved well it is unnecessary to discriminate. Suffice it to say, every officer and man did his duty; the whole behaved with that coolness and intrepidity which is characteristic of the true American, and which could scarcely have been expected from men most of whom had never seen an enemy, and were now for the first time exposed for nearly 5 hours to a force of nearly or quite four guns to one.

We fired during the action between 4 and 500 guns, most of them double shot, and after the first half hour but few missed an effect.

Sept. 16th, 11 o'clock, A. M.

Upon an examination of our battery this morning, we had upwards of 300 shot and shot holes in the inside of the North and East bastions, and of N. E. bastion, of all calibres, from a musket ball to 32 pound shot. In the N. E. bastion there were 3 guns dismounted; one of which, a four pounder, was broken off near the muzzles by a 32 pound shot, and another much battered. I regret to say that both the 24 pounders are cracked in such a manner as to render them unfit for service.

I am informed by two deserters from the land force, who have just arrived here, and whom I send for your disposal, that a reinforcement is expected, when they will doubtless endeavor to wipe off the stain of yesterday.

If you will send the *Amelia* down, we may probably save most or all of the ship's guns, as her wreck is lying in six or 7 feet water, and some of them are just covered. They will not, however, answer for the Fort, as they are too short.

By the deserters, we learn that the ship we have destroyed was the *Hermes*, but her commander's name they did not recollect. It was the Commodore, and doubtless fell on his quarter deck, as we had a raking fire upon it at about 200 yards distance for some time.

To Capt. Sands, who will have the honor of landing you this despatch, I refer you for a more particular account of the movements of the enemy than be contained in my letters; his services both before and during the action were of great importance, and I consider fully justified me in having detained him.—Captain Walsh and several men were much burned by the accidental explosion of two or three cartridges. They are not included in the list of wounded heretofore given.

The enemy's fleet this morning at day break were at anchor in the channel about 4 miles from the fort; shortly after it got under way and stood to sea; after passing the bar they have two, and boats have been constantly passing between the disabled brig and the others. I presume the former is so much disabled as to render it necessary to lighten her.

15 minutes after 1 P. M.—The whole fleet have this moment made sail and are standing to sea.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. LAWRENCE

Maj. Gen. AND. JACKSON, Com. 7th Military District

PIRATES OF BARRATARIA.

Copy of a letter from John K. Smith, Esq. to the Secretary of the Navy, dated New Orleans, Sept. 23d, 1814.

SIR, Captain Patterson left this place on the 11th inst. with three barges, and was joined at the Barize by six gunboats and the schooner Carolina, from whence he proceeded against Barrataria. He has been completely successful in breaking up the nest of pirates at that place, and has taken 9 vessels, some specie, and a quantity of dry goods. The principal (Lafitte) escaped; but the second in command, Dominique, is taken. The number of prisoners taken is not known, nor are any of the particulars. A letter from that place states that Captain Patterson would leave them on the 20th. He will therefore, no doubt, have the honor of giving you the result by the next mail.

The breaking up of this piratical establishment is of great importance to this country. It is ascertained that vessels clearing out from this port with passengers have been captured & every soul on board murdered; they took indiscriminately vessels of every nation, and the fact was perfectly known at Pensacola. The commanding British officer at that place recently issued a communication in writing to Lafitte requesting his aid in an attack upon New Orleans, which was refused. That correspondence which is in the hands of Gov. Claiborne no doubt has been communicated to the government.

In the gallant defence of Mobile Point the only two 24 pounders used were injured and rendered useless. Gen. Jackson since made a requisition upon Captain Patterson for others to replace them, which have, in his absence, been furnished.

I have the honor to be, &c.
J. K. SMITH.
Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

FROM THE LOUISIANA GAZETTE, EXTRA, OF SEPT. 22.
GOOD NEWS.

Extract of a letter from Col. J. Ross, at Grandterre to Major RAYMOND, dated

19TH SEPTEMBER, 1814.
I have just had the honor to receive from some of the Ringdancers, who are in possession of all the Florida except a small part, that was burnt to the water's edge, that there were here, say 7 fine soldiers, well armed, and named. When this moment returned from taking a fine and outside of the bank of 150 canoes, and complete. Gen. H.ley say of the out-maneuvring of the British, for the first time between two fires, signals, and from the Commodore; another signal sail in sight.

The following insolent paper, together with some other of a similar character, were issued by the British Colonel Nicolls before he was so cruelly beaten at Mobile Point.

Head Quarters, Pensacola,
August 31st, 1814.

SIR, I have arrived in the Florida for the purpose of annoying the only enemy G. Britain has in the world. As France and England are now friends, I call on you with your brave followers to enter into the service of Great Britain, in which you shall have the rank of Captain. Lands will be given to you all in proportion to your respective ranks, on a peace taking place; and I invite you on the following terms—your property shall be guaranteed to you, and your person protected. In return for which, I ask you to declare all hostilities against Spain or the allies of G. Britain. Your ships and vessels to be placed under the orders of the commanding officer on this station until the Commander in Chief's pleasure is known; but I guarantee their fair value to you at all events.

I herewith enclose you a copy of my proclamation to the inhabitants of Louisiana which will I trust point out to you the honorable intentions of my government; you may be a useful assistant to me in forwarding them, therefore, if you determine, lose no time; the bearer of this, Capt. Williams, will satisfy you on every other point you may be anxious to know, as will Capt. Lockyer, of the 50th, who carries him to you. We have a full reinforcement on its way here, and I hope to cut out some other work for the Americans than oppressing the inhabitants of Louisiana. Be expeditious in your resolves and rely on the velocity of

Yours very humble servant,
(Signed)

EDWARD NICOLLS,
Lieutenant Colonel commanding his Britannic majesty's forces in the Florida.

To Monsieur Lafitte or the Commandant at Barrataria.

By Lt. Col. Edward Nicolls, commanding his Britannic majesty's forces in the Florida.

Natives of Louisiana, on you the first call is made to assist in liberating from a foul-smelling imbecile government, your paternal soil. Spaniards, Frenchmen, Italians and British, whether settled or residing for a time in Louisiana, on you also I call to aid me in this just cause. The American usurpation in this country, must be abolished, and the lawful owners of our soil put in possession of it as the head of a large body of Indians,

well armed, disciplined and commanded by British officers—a good train of artillery with every requisite, seconded by the powerful aid of a numerous British and Spanish squadron of ships & vessels of war.—Be not alarmed inhabitants of the country at our approach, the same good faith and disinterestedness, which has distinguished the conduct of British in Europe accompanies them here.—You will have no fear of litigious taxes imposed on you for the purpose of carrying on an unnatural and unjust war; your property, your laws, the peace and tranquility of your country, will be guaranteed to you by men who will suffer no infringement of theirs; rest assured that these brave men only burn with an ardent desire of satisfaction, for the wrongs they have suffered from the Americans, to join you in liberating these Southern frontiers from their yoke, and drive them into those limits formerly prescribed by their sovereign.—The Indians have pledged themselves, in the most solemn manner, not to injure in the slightest degree, the persons or properties of any but enemies to their Spanish or English fathers. A flag over any door, whether Spanish, French, or British, will be a certain protection. Nor dare any Indian put his foot on the threshold thereof under the penalty of death from his own countrymen. Not even an enemy, with an Indian put to death, except resisting in arms, and as for injuring helpless women and children, the red men by their good conduct and treatment to them, will, if it be possible, make the Americans blush for their more than human conduct, lately on the Escondida, and within a neutral territory.

Inhabitants of Kentucky, you have too long borne with grievous impositions.—The whole brunt of the war has fallen on your brave sons; be imposed on no more; but either range yourselves under the standard of your forefathers, or observe a strict neutrality. If you comply with either of these offers; whatever provisions you send down, will be paid for in cash, and the safety of the persons bringing it, as well as the free navigation of the Mississippi, guaranteed to you. Men of Kentucky, let me call to your view (and I trust to your abhorrence) the conduct of those factions, which hurried you into this cruel, unjust & monstrous war, at a time when Great Britain was straining every nerve in defence of her own, and the liberties of the world; when the bravest of her sons were fighting and bleeding in so sacred a cause; when she was spending millions of her treasure in endeavouring to pull down one of the most formidable and dangerous tyrants that ever disgraced the brow of man! when growing Europe was almost in her last gasps, and a British alone showed an undaunted front, basely did those assassins endeavour to snuff her from the race. She has turned on them, renovated from the bloody, but successful struggle. She is happy and free, and she now hastens justly to avenge the unprovoked insults.—Show them that you are not collectively unjust, leave that contemptible law to shift for themselves; let those slaves of the tyrant send an embassy to Elba, and implore his aid; but let every honest up-rising American spirit, with unfeigned contempt, after the experience of 21 years, and you any longer support those lawbreakers for liberty, who call it freedom, and when tyrannies are free, be no longer their dupes, except of my offer; every offer, every thing I have promised in this paper, I guarantee to you on the sacred honor of a British officer.

Given under my hand at my Head Quarters, Pensacola, this 23th of August, 1814.
(Signed)

EDWARD NICOLLS.
ALBANY, October 11.

About 300 British prisoners, made in the memorable sortie from Fort Erie on the 17th ult. passed through this city on Sunday.

The Federal Convention, which met in this city, we understand terminated very much to the disappointment and mortification of the few who called it: for it is a fact memorable to several of the gentlemen whose names appear on the circular, that they disavow having had any hand in the ridiculous measure. The result, if we are correctly informed, is highly honorable to the majority of the gentlemen who attended.

Major Paine indulges in a boldness of language, and a latitude of censure against Prevost not hitherto witnessed.—He is charged with having "sacrificed the flotilla and disgraced the army," and with having "thus foisted the whole objects of the campaign on Lake Champlain and elsewhere." "The retreat from Burgoyne," says one of these parties, "was disastrous, but witnesses to both are induced to believe it not so much so as the one under immediate view [from Plattsburgh] which cannot fall short of 75,000 sterling, loss in stores, &c. in men no one dare make mention. His wounded sensibility reminds him he is a British subject, unwilling to tell too sad tales." We will endeavor soon to give some of the extracts entire.

WASHINGTON, October 18.

Copy of a letter from Major General Brown, to the Secretary of War, dated Head Quarters, Camp Fort Erie, October 14, 1814.

SIR, Look over my official account of the action of the 17th ult. I find that the names of the Regiments which composed Gen. Miller's command have not been given. As I believe it even more

important to distinguish corps than individuals, I am anxious to correct this mistake. Gen. Miller on that day commanded the remains of the 9th and 11th infantry and a detachment of the 19th. Of three field officers who were attached to them, two were severely wounded; Lieut. Col. Aspinwall of the 9th, gallantly leading his men to the attack upon the enemy's entrenchments; and Major Trimble of the 19th, who was shot within their works, conducting with great skill and bravery. A detachment of the 17th Regiment was attached to the 21st.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
JAC. BROWN.
Hon. Secretary of War.

NOTICE.
Office of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, Oct. 12, 1814.
The Officers and Privates hereinafter named, belonging to the United States' service, having been finally exchanged by an agreement made on the 17th instant, with the proper authorities of the enemy, are hereby declared discharged from parole, and as free to act in all respects as they and either of them may have been before they were made prisoners.

Captured at Bladensburg.
Joshua Barney, Captain, U. States' Flotilla.
John Reagan, Lt. Col. Militia.
Samuel Miller, Captain, Marine corps.
Domick Bader, Captain Militia.
G. Von Harten, Lieutenant.
Robert M. Hamilton, Master, U. S. Navy.
Thomas Dukehart, Acting Master.
Jesse Hollington, Sailing Master.
David Robinson, Acting Midshipman, U. S. Flotilla.
John M. Howland, 5th regt. Baltimore Volunteers.
J. B. Martin, Surgeon.

PRIVATE.
Robert McCall, Joseph Chase, Isaac Johnson, Thomas H. Day, William Gayler, Edward D. Kraft, Thomas Goswick, John Cook, G. W. Amick, Jacob Young, Michael Moore, Joseph Edwards, Wm. Westham, Walter Tait, Abraham Clarke, Louis Lambert, Christian Johnson, Joseph Bennett, Michael Younville, Joseph Fabbie, John H. Smith, Samuel Dier, David K. Richard, Jacob Ber, Patrick Berle, John Montgomery, James H. Hoffman, John L. Bell, James Thompson, Rock Bell, Henry Ziehmman, Nathl Smith, James Foster, Jacob Wise, John D. Groat, Daniel Bradley, Wm. Goodrich, David Ryndhart.

Captured at Baltimore.
Jas. H. McCulloch, John Pigeon, Henry Brier, Luther A. Norris, George Reunt, David Davis, Jacob Neyle, William Collings, John Lamb, John Robinson, James Davidson, Charles Goddard, Wm. Kram, jun., Walter Musket, James Gibson, Bryan Allen, Richard K. Cook, George Reitzel, Robert Smith, Jacob Hubbard, John Jepson, Benj. Flitwood, George Bennett, Thomas Bringman, Conrad Euler.

NOTE. By the agreement referred to all the prisoners captured in the actions of Bladensburg and Baltimore, and now held by either party, are to be released without delay to be exchanged against each other, and the balance against the British government to be carried to the general account of releases.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Chauncey, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. ship Superior, off the Ducks, October 1, 1814.

SIR, On the 23th ult. at day light, we discovered two of the enemy's ships, standing off in Kingston under a press of sail. As soon as they discovered us, they gave two. The wind being fresh from the northward and eastward, and fair to leave Kingston, I was impressed with a belief that Sir James had got his large ship ready, and that he was coming out with his whole fleet. I immediately made sail in order to gain the wind; but as soon as we tacked for them, the enemy's ship filled, made sail on a wind, and soon after tacked from us. The weather being hazy, it soon became so thick a fog that we could not discover objects more than a hundred yards. I, however, continued to beat to windward, and late in the afternoon it cleared up for a short time, when we discovered the enemy's two ships outside of 9 Mile Point; but as soon as he discovered that we had near him considerably, and in a situation to cut him off from Kingston, if he attempted to further out, he immediately made all sail and beat into his anchorage.

As no other part of the enemy's squadron made their appearance, and these 2 ships from their manœuvres evidently wished to escape us, it struck me that the enemy had learnt the movements of General Izard upon the Lake, and apprehending an attack upon Gen. Drummond's army (which probably also was distressed for provisions) had induced him to put on board these 2 ships troops and provisions, and risk them for the relief of his army upon the Niagara frontier; the wind and thick foggy weather also favored such a movement. I determined to frustrate his designs if possible. Soon after stand-down I anchored the fleet be-

tween Caloos and Grenadier Island, for the purpose of keeping them together, and putting Skinner with an additional number of men on board the Lady of the Lake with orders to anchor between Pigeon and Snake Islands, and if he discovered any movement of the enemy, to make me a signal with rockets or guns, of his number, &c. It continued a thick fog during the night—the enemy made no movement, and the next morning (29) the weather cleared up, with the wind to the westward—sailed with the fleet and stood in for Kingston until we opened the town—sent the Lady of the Lake close in to reconnoitre and ascertain the state of forwardness of the new ship.—Lt. Skinner found her hauled off in the stream, and completely rigged, but sails not bent—4 other ships and a large schooner lying also in the stream, and apparently ready to sail.

From present appearances I have no doubt but the enemy will be on the Lake with his whole force in the course of a week, and I think his first movement will be to attempt to retrieve, at Sackett's Harbor, what he lost at Plattsburgh. I hope, however, that he will meet with the same gallant resistance upon this Lake that he experienced upon Lake Champlain.

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

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.
Hon. William Jones, Washington.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.
U. S. ship Superior, off the Ducks, 2d Oct. 1814.

SIR, Having a very commanding breeze yesterday, I sent the Lady of the Lake into Kingston to reconnoitre. She stood close in with the forts and shipping, keeping just without the range of their shot and had a fair view. The ships lay in the same positions, as on the 29th, and the large ship still without her sails bent—no visible preparation to embark troops. I shall watch them in this position as long as possible without endangering the safety of the fleet.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, Your most obedient humble servant,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.
Hon. William Jones, Sec. of the Navy.

FROM THE AURORA.

America as you have seen the terms of peace offered to you by the British government: are you prepared to submit to them? I must tell you answer, unanimously, NEVER! Are you sincerely desirous of enjoying the blessings of an honorable peace? No one can doubt it. Arise, then, my brave countrymen, in the majesty of your strength, and conquer it, for this is the only mode left by which you can attain it. Do you wish to shorten the term of the war—to abridge the period of its horrors? The vigor and unanimity of your efforts can alone effect this desirable object.

We are pitted if not despised by the nations of Europe—Britain affects to look down upon us with scorn and contempt: will you calmly submit to be pitted or despised by the world? I trust not!—I hope my countrymen are to high minded—that their sentiments are too noble to submit to contempt from any quarter.—Rush, then, Americans, like an overwhelming surge, upon your enemies, and sweep them from the continent; then, and then only, will they learn to respect you.

Let us take a decisive and lofty stand among the nations of the earth—let us resolve that the curruptions of our valor shall irradiate the whole world.

People of Massachusetts, the tread of hostile feet has polluted your soil—England claims Moose Island; she demands a portion of Maine—assemble your brave yeomanry, and drive them into the ocean at the point of the bayonet.

People of New England, it is unnecessary for me to detail to you the importance of the fisheries; will you submit any longer to hold them on a lease, which may be cancelled at pleasure? Arouse! annex New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to the Union, and hold them in fee simple forever.

People of America, will you consent to have your boundaries retrenched? Will you stipulate not to have an armed force on the lakes, and to dismantle your forts? I think I can answer for you, no! Arise, then, my countrymen, conquer the Canadas, and put that question also to rest.

M.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Campbell, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated St. Mary's, Oct. 3th, 1814.

SIR, I have the misfortune to inform you of the loss of Gun Vessel No. 160, commanded by Thomas Paine, jun. Sailing Master. He was from Savannah with convoy, and about 18 leagues from this place when taken. The enemy had ten boats of different descriptions, and a sloop fitted out as a tender full of men. They were manned from the frigate Lacedemonian, and other vessels, names unknown, having on board about 200 men. They entered St. Andrews Sound on the night of the 5th inst. came up with the Gun Boat about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 6th, and carried her by boarding, after a distant cannonade and a discharge of musketry for about 20 minutes. Four of the crew were likewise taken, two of which they destroyed, in consequence their running on shore. Mr. Paine had but 30 souls on board, of which sixteen

were fit for duty, the residue on the sick list. The enemy landed on the beach, and wounded, except Mr. Paine, a sand bank near the bar of St. Andrews Sound, a situation from which they could not extricate themselves, but at the risk of their lives, and one of them was drowned in the attempt; those that could not swim were obliged to remain on the bank, and must have drowned had not timely relief been given them by a few inhabitants formerly of this place, who had lately settled on Cumberland, who took them off at a moment when a few minutes would have terminated their existence. They all declare that they could have survived but a few moments longer. Eleven of these unfortunate men have arrived at this place; by their statement of the action I have reason to believe that every man did his duty on board the gun boat, yet strange to tell, we had but 3 men wounded. Mr. Paine included, who fell early in the action. The enemy's loss as far as I can learn is about twenty killed and wounded, of the latter a Lieutenant with the loss of his arm, and two midshipmen with the loss of a hand each. Their orders are I understand to destroy the inland trade between this place and Savannah.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, sir, Your obedient servant,
HUGH G. CAMPBELL.
Hon. Wm. Jones, Sec. of the Navy.

BRUTALITY OF THE ENEMY.

Moore's Gals and Stator, Having seen the following publication in the Alexander's Herald, of the 19th of Oct. with horror, exclaiming the doing of atrocity—

To the Editors of the Herald.

GENTLEMEN, I have no recollection of having seen any account of the conduct of the enemy at Choptico published in any of the public prints; you are at liberty to publish the following extract of a letter to a friend, written shortly after that affair. It is a very imperfect account written in a hurry amidst the bustle of a camp, but contains most of the facts. My name is enclosed which you are at liberty to make use of, if any respectable person should deny the truth of the following statement.

A Citizen of Maryland.

'I passed thro' Choptico shortly after the enemy left it, and I am sorry to say that their conduct would have disgraced cannibals, the houses were torn to pieces, the well which afforded water for the inhabitants was filled up, and what is still worse, the Church and the ashes of the dead shared an equally bad or worse fate. Will you believe me, when I tell you that the sunken graves were converted into barbed holes. The remaining glass of the Church windows broken, the communion table used as a dinner table and then broken to pieces! Bad as the above may appear, it dwindles into insignificance, when compared with what follows; the vault was entered and the remains of the dead disturbed. Yes, my friend, the winding was torn from the body of a lady of the first respectability, & the whole contents of the vault entirely deranged! The above facts were witnessed by hundreds as well as myself, and I am happy to say, that but one sentiment pervaded our army.

I immediately showed it to Gen. Philip Sturges, lately commanding the American troops at that place, who read and declared it strictly true; that Cockburn was at the head of it, that they also destroyed the organs; that Judge Key's lady who had been last put into the vault was the person alluded to, that her winding sheet was torn in pieces, and her person wantonly exposed; and that his men were exasperated to desperation by this conduct. You will publish this.

Yours, &c.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

Oct. 19, 1814.

N.B. I hope every American printer will also publish it.

R. W.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 14.

DESCENT ON THE BAHAMAS.

Extract of a letter dated at Amelia 1st and Oct. 7.

"By an arrival here yesterday in six days from Nassau, we learn, that the privateer Mides, Capt. Thompson, had appeared off Harbor Island, landed her crew and burned or plundered Twenty Seven Houses. It was asserted at Nassau, that they had taken 750 Doubleloons from one person (a Mr. Barnard)—and that they assigned, as a reason for their proceedings, that it was in retaliation for the destruction of the American Capital. The Mides sailed from Savannah a few weeks since."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19.

BY THE STEAM BOAT FULTON.

Gazette-Office Albany, October 19.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Sackett's Harbor to a gentleman in this city, dated

October 12.

"We are still fortifying this post with breast works, that surround the whole Harbour, and a new battery that will mount sixteen 44's. We are in daily expectation of an attack from the enemy by land and water. The fleet is in port. I think this post can be defended against any force the enemy can bring against us. The force at this post is about 4,000 militia & 1000 regulars, and a large force of the militia, some of which have already arrived. Gen. Collins arrived some time since and has assumed

