

Has slim meminisse juvenit.—Vino.

Printed and published by H. Nitas, South-st. next door to the: lderchants' .Coffee House, at B5 per WO

(Continued from the sztpi'ement to 153.)

slowly around the south side of fort George and charge, and at the momei they broke, captain Illt-joined gmeral Ripley on the Niagara, and with his chic's company of artillery, and one piece (a twelve-brigade rettiened to camp at nine in the evening. pounder) of captain Bidcide's company of artillery

The enemy fired but a few shots from his hatte- under lieutenant Hall, participated in the action. ries, and with the exception of two or three small The captains, officers, non-commissioned officers parties that were sent out and immediately driven and men, conducted themselves as brave and faith- back by our light troops, kept close within his ful soldiers, and the whole artillery then on the wOrksi until we were retiring, when several pieces of field pursued, m,der the fire of the enemy's batte- artillery were sent out of the fort, and a brisk fire ries, with rapidity, and saw them precipitate them. commenced on Our rear. selves within their works. At this period of the

We lost not a man killed, and but two (both of action two eighteen-pounders under captain Wil- colonel Swift's regiment) wounded. Lieutenant Fon- hams, -and the remainder of captain Biddle's artill- taine of the artillery, and one of captain Boughton's lery were brought upon the field, but those officers eflicers, had their horses killed under them by can- reluctantly quitted the ground without being permit- non shot, ted to open battery upon the enemy's works.

But I have to regret the loss of five men Or captain To particularize, if all had been engaged from Boughton's fine company of New-York cavalry, made first to last, would be invidious, but in this case, prisoners. They are victims of @ own generous captain Towson and company deserve particular policy of suffering the inhabitants who profess neu- mention. 'I lle captain, being so fortunate as to be trality to remain undisturbed. The safety of my bri- ordered in advance with his company of artillery, gale requited me to place videttes at the several only, had an opportunity of skewing his gallantry roads leading from fort George and crossing my and distinguishing himself, officers and soldiers, line of march at right angles. Five of them were above others. Willi d ue respect, yours, &c.

surprized- and taken by a party of fifteen or twenty J. HINDMAN, .ITaj. coin. Bat. Art. Militia who live on the road, but who had secreted C. K. Garilner, Mi. Gen.

themSelves in the woods on our approach, and were BRIGADE ORDERS. advised of all our movements and positions by the Chippawa, July 10, 1814. the women who were thronging around us on our march. Brigadier-general Porter congratulates the corps Some of these men I am informed have been in our under his command, on the successful operation and brilliant achievements of the American army, tamp professing- friendship.

The conduct of every part of my command Was during the past week. The crossing of the Niagara such as not only to meet my 'approbation, but, con- on the 3d, and the surprise and capture of the fort sidering the description of force, to excite my high- and garrison of Erie, without the loo of a man, af- eat admiration They performed a march of thir ty forded the fullest evidence of the- talents of the miles, drove in the enemy's pickets, lay for some major-general, and was a certain presage of the suc- tumeunier his batteries, retired in good order, and cess which was to follow. in every movement of the day exhibited examples of The action of (; h ippawa in which the volunteers took so conspicuous a part, will ever be remembered to the honor of the American arms. It was coin- menced by about 800 Pennsylvania volunteers and indian warriors, who met about the same number of British rn4itia and indians, overthrew and drove them behind the main line of the British army, de- stroying at least 150, and annihilating, it is believed, this description of the enemy's fotice.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

P. B. PORTER,

Brig. Gen. Goan. VOthlteerd*

Major General JACOB BROWN,

Com. 2d division, U. S. army.

Agreeably to general orders, I transmit the fog - The British regulus were met by general Scott's lowing report:

At the commencement of the action of the 5th brigade, and defeated in the most gallant and mas- July, captain Towson's company of artillery, with terly stile, and the whole of the enemy driven vex sit the first brigade, was solely engaged with the enemy the Cbippawa, when they destroyed the bridges and —he maintained his position on the right and kept retired to their strong works. Colonel Fenton's re- up a spirited and destructive fire during the ad- ginirnt of volunteers again distinguished itself by vance of the enemy. Amidst the fire and-charge of its steadiness and courage in advancing in column the enemy, the captain and his subalterns, lieute- —and forming a line with the regular troops on the nants Campbell and Schmuck and lieutenant Ran- plain, in face of the enemy's batteries, and under a dolph of the infantry, commanding the reserve of tremendous cannonade. Otir loss, though severe, is artillery, behaved with great gallantry—and I am very trifling compared with that of the enemy, which proud to say, tended greatly to check the impetu- was five linded. We have however, to regret the. sity of the enemy. loss of heittenant-colonel Bull, major Galloway and

At an early part of the battle, the cape fin's piece captain White, of the Pennsylvania vokmteers, was thrown out of action by a twenty-four pound whose zeal and gallantry in pursuit led them with shot from the enemy; yet his zeal and exertions others directly upon the British regular line: ex- were given with his characteristic spirit to the re- hausted by fatigue, they were made prisoners. 'We. maining pieces, and he reports handsomely, ea the lost also, two distinguished chiefs of the Onondaga conduct of his officers, non-comMissioneebfficers and Oneida tribes., wijo were killed. The New York, volunteers did not arrive until the day alter the

Aug 1470

le; but they have since given the fullest evidence of their determination to emulate the example set them by the other part of the corps, by their conduct in forcing a passage over the Chippawa, on the 8th instant, and the readiness with which they volunteered in building a bridge under the fire of the enemy's batteries.

In short, the brigadier is satisfied that the whole corps will continue to distinguish itself by its courage and good conduct, and at the close of the campaign deserve and receive the thanks of their country.

13y order of brigadier general? B. PORTER, of

Con'd, o; V o/s.
D. FRASER, LL 15th U. S. Infantry,
and Vol. Aid de Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, :

Queenston, 11th & 13, 1814.

It is with sorrow that the commandant general announce the death of that brave and valuable officer, brigadier general Swift, of the volunteers from the state of New York. He was killed last evening, nobly struggling in the cause of his country; and it is to be regretted that the affair, though successful, was not of that magnitude to compensate for his loss. He will be buried with the honors due his rank, this afternoon at six o'clock. The

will be conducted by brigadier general Porter. His will be interred of the opposite side of the river, and the artillery will fire the necessary salute. Order of the major-general.

C. K. GARDNER, gig. Get.:

BRIGADE ORDERS. a

Queenston, 11th & 13, 1814.

It is with the most painful sensations that brig. file gen. Porter announces the death of his friend and companion in arms, brigadier general Joaz Swat. Yesterday generously volunteered his services to the commanding general to reconnoitre the enemy's position and works at Fort George, accompanied by a party of 120 volunteers, and having by the most judicious arrangements succeeded in capturing, without the discharge of a gun, an Outpost, a piquet with a corporal and 5 men, from whom he expected and file killed-1 field officer, 2 captains, 6 subalterns. In important information, he was assassinated terms, 11 sergeants, 114 rank and file wounded—I by one of the prisoners, who after begging for and subaltern missing.

The alarm occasioned by the discharge of the gun —1 field officer, 3 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 11 rank immediately brought towards the ground a patrolling and file wounded-1 sergeant, 14 rank and file missing. A party of the enemy, about 50 or 60 strong, when Royal XIX. light dragoons-1 sergeant, 5 rank general Swift formed his men, advanced at their file wounded.

head upon the patrol and commenced a successful engagement, when he fell, exhausted by his writings. The other officers of his command, of whom notice will be hereafter taken, animated by the example of heroism and fortitude which had been set them, fought, heat and drove the enemy into Fort George, from which they were not more than half a mile distant, and then returned, bearing their wounded and expiring general with them.

It is impossible for brig. gen. Porter to express the poignancy of his own grief, or to appreciate the loss which the corps has sustained in the hill of this and lieutenant. W. Campbell, severely, beats. Fox, Jack-excellent officer. After serving his country for seven years in the way of the revolution: he again stepped forward as a volunteer, to give the aid of his experience in support of the violated rights of his country and of the loss of a former patriot or a braver man.

He will be interred at 6 o'clock this afternoon with military honors. The brigade will parade at 5

1'. M. •
By order of brig. gen. P. D. Porter;
JACOB DOX, 1st D. C.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA.

Adjutant General's Office, H. q. Montreal, 13th July, 1814.

GENERAL Ounce.—His excellency the governor in Chief and commander of the forces has received from lieutenant general Datimmond the official report of major general Rialla of the sortie which took place on the fifth inst. from the lines of Chippewa.

His excellency derives a proud consolation in the undaunted gallantry and exemplary discipline displayed by the troops in the unequal contest. Major general Wall represents bent. col. Pearson in command a detachment of light troops—lieut. col. Gordon of the Royal—lieut. col. the marquis of Tweeddale 100th regt. maj. Evans, 8th or king's regt.; major Risle, 19th light dragoons, and capt. Mackonachie, royal artillery, to have afforded the most able support in the zealous and judicious command of their respective corps;—and that the zeal and intelligence evinced by his aid-de-camp, capt. Holland, captain Elliott, deputy assistant quarter master general—lieut. Fox, royals, acting brigade major and staff adjutant Geeig, merited his approbation; and that the conduct of lieut. col. Dickson Lincoln, was most exemplary.

His excellency laments the loss of so many valuable officers and men, but this sentiment is greatly aggravated by the disappointment and mortification he has experienced in learning that Fort Erie, entrusted to the charge of major Buck, 8th or king's regiment, was surrendered on the evening of the 3.1 inst. by capitulation, without having made an adequate defence.

Retail of the killed, wounded and 7th & 8th.

Royal artillery-1 rank and file killed-4 rank and file wounded.

Royal artillery drivers-1 subaltern wounded. 1st or royal Scots--1 captain, 4 sergeants, 48 rank and file killed-1 field officer, 2 captains, 7 KIWI-100th refit-2 subalterns, 3 sergeants 64 rank and file killed-1 field officer, 2 captains, 6 subalterns, 11 sergeants, 114 rank and file wounded—I rank and file missing.

8th or king's regiment-3 rank and file killed-4 subaltern, 1 sergeant and 22 rank and file wounded. 100th refit-2 subalterns, 3 sergeants 64 rank and file killed-1 field officer, 2 captains, 6 subalterns, 11 sergeants, 114 rank and file wounded—I rank and file missing.

Militia-2 capt. 1 subaltern, 9 rank and file killed —1 field officer, 3 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 11 rank and file wounded-1 sergeant, 14 rank and file missing. Royal XIX. light dragoons-1 sergeant, 5 rank and file wounded. Militia—capt. Baily. 100th regt.—lieut. Gibbons, and ensign Rea. Militia—captains Rowe and 'Furney, and lieut. aa'Donnell.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Royal Scots—rapt. Baily. 100th regt.—lieut. Gibbons, and ensign Rea. Militia—captains Rowe and 'Furney, and lieut. aa'Donnell.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

General staff—capt. Holland, aid-de-camp to maj. general Rialla severely, not dangerously.

Royal artillery drivers—lieut. Jack, slightly. 1st or royal Scots—lieut. col. Gordon, slightly. Capt. Bird and Wilson severely, and prisoners; lieutenant. W. Campbell, severely, beats. Fox, Jack-excellent officer. After serving his country for seven years in the way of the revolution: he again stepped forward as a volunteer, to give the aid of his experience in support of the violated rights of his country and of the loss of a former patriot or a braver man.

8th, or king's regt. lieut. Boyde. 100th regt.—lieut. col. the marquis of Tweeddale, severely not dangerously; captain Sherrard, do do; captain Sleigh, severely; lieut. Williams, Lyon and Valentine; lieut. Fortune, wounded and missing, supposed prisoner; ensigns Clarke and Johnson and adj. Hingston.

col. Dickson, slightly; lieut. Cie-



nation, to which I am indebted for the vindication of my honor, to remind your royal highness of what you know, that after open persecution and mysterious inquiries, upon undefined charges, the malice of prohibiting my appearance at the public drawing my enemies fell entirely upon themselves; and that rooms which will be held by your majesty in the I was restored by the king, with the advice of his ensuing month, with great surprise and regret. ministers, to the full enjoyment of my rank in the court, upon my complete acquittal. Since his majesty's lamented illness, I have demanded, in the face of parliament and the country, to be proved guilty or to be treated as innocent I have been determined innocent-I will not submit to be treated as honor me, up to the period of his majesty's disposition..

sition, which no one of his majesty's subjects has so

"Six-, your royal highness may possibly refuse to much cause to lament as myself; and that his majesty read this letter. But the world must know that I was graciously pleased to bestow upon me the have written it; and they will see my real motives for most unequivocal and gratifying proof of his at-forgoing, in this instance, the rights of my rank. Attachment and approbation, by his public reception of Occasions, however, may arise (one, I trust, is far me at his court, at a season of severe and unmerited. distant,) when I must appear in public, and your affliction, when his protection was most necessary royal highness must be present also.. Can your royal highness have contemplated the full extent of your respects to your majesty. I am now without appeal declaration? Has your royal highness forgotten the or protector. But I cannot so far forget my duty to approaching marriage of our daughter, and the possibility of our coronation?

"I waive my rights in a case where I am not also bound to assert them, in order to relieve the queen, as far as I can, from the painful situation in which she is plied by your royal highness; not in the present instance, to the will of his royal highness from any consciousness of blame; not from any necessity the prince regent, announced to me by your doubt of the existence of those rights, or of my own majesty, and shall not present myself at the drawing worthiness to enjoy them.

"Sir, the time you have selected for this proceeding is calculated to make it peculiarly galling.—Many illustrious strangers have already arrived in England; amongst the rest, as I am informed, the illustrious heir-of the house of Orange, Who has announced himself to me as my future son-in-law. Prom their society I am unjustly excluded. Others are expected, of rank equal to your own, to rejoice with your royal highness in the peace of Europe. My daughter will, for the first time, appear in the splendor and publicity becoming the approaching termination of those calamities with which Europe nuptials of the presumptive heiress of this empire. has been so long afflicted, in the presence of the illustrious season your royal highness has chosen for treatment. I am with fresh and unprovoked indignity; and of assembled at your majesty's court, with whom I am all his majesty's subjects, I alone am prevented from your royal highness from appearing in my place, to partake of the general joy, and am deprived of the indulgence an those feelings of pride and affection partnitted to every mother but me.

"I sin, sir,

"Your royal highness's faithful wife,

"CAROLINE, P." to

Continued at *House, May, 26, 1814.*

The Queen to the Princess of Wales.

"WINDSOR CASTLE, May 23, 1814.

"The Queen considers it to be her duty to lose no time in acquainting the princess of Wales, that she is a communication from her son the prince regent, in which he states, that her majesty's intention of holding two drawing rooms in the ensuing month having been notified to the public, he must declare, that he considers that his own presence at her court cannot be dispensed with; that he desires it may be distinctly understood, for the reasons of - which he alone can be judged, to be his fixed and unalterable determination not to meet the princess of Miles upon any occasion, either in public or private.

"The Queen is thus placed under the painful necessity of intimating to the princess of Wales the impossibility of her majesty's receiving her royal lightness at her thawing rooms.

"CHARLOTTE, LI?

Answer of the princess of Wales to the Queen:

"MADAM-I have received the letter which your majesty has done me the honor to address to me, my inquiries, upon undefined charges, the malice of prohibiting my appearance at the public drawing my enemies fell entirely upon themselves; and that rooms which will be held by your majesty in the I was restored by the king, with the advice of his ensuing month, with great surprise and regret. ministers, to the full enjoyment of my rank in the court, upon my complete acquittal. Since his majesty's lamented illness, I have demanded, in the face of parliament and the country, to be proved guilty or to be treated as innocent I have been determined innocent-I will not submit to be treated as honor me, up to the period of his majesty's disposition..

Your majesty is well acquainted with the affectionate regard with which the king was so kind as to Oared innocent-I will not submit to be treated as honor me, up to the period of his majesty's disposition.. sition, which no one of his majesty's subjects has so

"That I may not, however, add to the difficulty and uneasiness of your majesty's situation, I yield. In the present instance, to the will of his royal highness from any consciousness of blame; not from any necessity the prince regent, announced to me by your doubt of the existence of those rights, or of my own majesty, and shall not present myself at the drawing worthiness to enjoy them.

"It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to enquire of your majesty the reasons of his royal highness the prince regent for this harsh proceeding.. England; amongst the rest, as I am informed, the illustrious heir-of the house of Orange, Who has announced himself to me as my future son-in-law. Prom their society I am unjustly excluded. Others are expected, of rank equal to your own, to rejoice most unexpected and the most severe; the prohibition given. to me alone, not to appear before your majesty, to offer any congratulations upon the happy termination of those calamities with which Europe nuptials of the presumptive heiress of this empire. has been so long afflicted, in the presence of the illustrious season your royal highness has chosen for treatment. I am with fresh and unprovoked indignity; and of assembled at your majesty's court, with whom I am all his majesty's subjects, I alone am prevented from your royal highness from appearing in my place, to partake of the general joy, and am deprived of the indulgence an those feelings of pride and affection partnitted to every mother but me.

"I beseech your majesty to do me an act of justice, which, in the present circumstances, your majesty is the only person competent, by acquainting those illustrious strangers with the motives of personal consideration towards your majesty which alone induces me to abstain from the exercise of my right appear before your majesty: and that I do now, as. Have done at all times, defy the malice of my enemies to fix upon me the shadow of any one imputation which could render me unworthy of their society

or regard.

"Your majesty will, I am sure, not be displeased that I should relieve myself from a suspicion of disrespect towards your majesty, by making public the duties of my station would otherwise particularly demand my attendance.

"I have the honor to be; your majesty's most obedient daughter-in law and servant,

"CAROLINE, P."

Connaught house, May 24; 1814.

Postage.

I have paid at least \$100 for letters like the following; which is published in *extenso* (the name of the writer, &c. only omitted) as a *moments* for gentlemen asking *favours*. In general, the numbers of the *Be-*

& lister that are missing or damaged in the mail, or, in motion and the water will immediately be thrown after receipt, accidentally lost or destroyed, are freely 'on the top of the house, or by means of a hose or supplied ; but it is not right that I should pay post- other pipes, may be conducted into any part Of it. age for my willingness t) oblige. It is the mere . I request that you will give this hint publicity, want of reflection that has subjected us to this tax— that those who choose may avail themselves of it, for, certainly, no one would make us pay 25 cents, and that no vain pretender may attempt to obtain a (as in the present instance) for doing him a service, patent for it, and endeavor to impede its general use, If he thought one moment on the subject, as has been the case with another plan on a former occasion.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

H. Niles, Esq.

SIR—It is with regret that I find myself obliged tion by the introduction of this machinery, and the to embrace the liberal offer you make in your pro- consequent reduction of the risk and insurance of pectus, of supplying missing papers. From the great our manufacturing establishments, and am, sir, res- care of packing up and extreme regularity of the pectfully yours.

delivery of the numbers generally, I had hoped I P. S. Since writing the foregoing, I have con- should not be obliged to call on you for extra num- versed with a gentleman who says that the idea of at- hers ; but as those missing are important, you will taching a forcing pump to a cotton mill is not new, oblige me by transmitting them to and that he has heard it mentioned before—notwith- standing I forward this to you, and you are at libel': ty to use it as you may think proper.

No.— of vol. —.

No. — of vol. —.

Sir, your obedient servant,

ink 22, 1814.

ti ins Of 04 gg4r.

Fire-Engines for Factories.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

New-Jersey, July 29th 1814.

Sin—It is with great pleasure I observe your par- titular attention to the manufactures of the United States, and am happy to see that the "home inns- mace," or a disposition to foster and protect our manufacturing establishments is rapidly' gaining ground. I am desirous to aid the same good work of protection, from a conviction that agriculture is pective senators and mepresentatives then and there our primary resource and dependence, and that to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such manufactures are the best support of agriculture, communications as may then be made to them, and of course one of the main pillars of our wealth to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of and national independence.

I lately saw pass my house, a large fire engine, the United States. built at the expence of several hundred dollars, on its way to the cotton mill of a spirited proprietor. it immediately occurred to me that a forcing pump may be applied to the machinery of every cotton, paper, or other manufacturing mill, at an expence of not more than thirty or forty dollars, which would convey water to the top of the building, or, by means of a hose, to any part of it—a fire may be thus main- tained by one person's putting the water wheel in motion, the pump in gear, it' not previously done, and directing the hose where necessary, while to move and work a fire engine, to supply it with water, and direct the hose, will require an assemblage of twenty or thirty persons, and then its operation will not be so immediate or effectual.

I beg leave to suggest that a pump be erected in the manner usual at paper mills and distilleries, where there is a command of water, instead of the upper box or valve in the piston of the pump, let the piston be solid and well fitted to the pump— above the lower box or valve in the pump and be- low the stroke of the piston, enter horizontally or obliquely a wooden pipe, the same as the pump, in this pipe fix near the pump, a box or valve fi rmly fitted—let the pipe lead from the pump into a hogshead made for the purpose, and strongly headed and hooped, placed near the pump, or if not suffi- ciently strong, into one of Mr. Hare's patent beer barrels—pass a wooden pipe through the top of the interpretation and application of the rules and regt- hogshead or barrel, of smaller dimensions than the 'talons far• the better government of the army, in pipe leading into it, and extending in the hogshead relation to rank, the commanding officer of the dis- or barrel about three fourths of its depth—let the trict, army or post, where such controversy may oc- ' pipe extend the other way to the height of the house, cur, is authorised and directed to institute a court of for the convenience of conducting hoses or other enquiry, whose duty it shall be to examine and report pipes to every part of the building—let every part 'opinions on the cases respectively coming before air tight as well as water tight—put the pump' them ; which opinions, if confirmed by the said

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the congress of the United States, from an extraordinary occasion for convening them. I do. by these presents, appoint Monday the nine- teenth day of September next, for their meeting at the city of Washington; hereby requiring the res- pective senators and mepresentatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of • L. S.— the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the eighth day of August, in the year of our Laid one thousand eight htmdred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President, -

JAMES MONROE,
Secretary (f State,

From the National Intelligences, Aug. 9.

By our paper of this day, it will be seen that con- gress is called upon to convene at an earlier day than, that fixed on by the act of the last session. The reasons for this last call will be disclosed by the Pres- ident at the proper time, and an attempt to antici- pate them would be useless, if not unbecoming in us. The momentous changes which have recently taken place in the political state of Europe, affecting, as they do, our interests and our prospects, will pre- sent to the mind of every reader, at least one of the considerations which probably induced the measure

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Adjutant and Inspector-general's office.

Washington July 28, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER. When controversies arise on the interpretation and application of the rules and regt- hogshead or barrel, of smaller dimensions than the 'talons far• the better government of the army, in pipe leading into it, and extending in the hogshead relation to rank, the commanding officer of the dis- or barrel about three fourths of its depth—let the trict, army or post, where such controversy may oc- ' pipe extend the other way to the height of the house, cur, is authorised and directed to institute a court of for the convenience of conducting hoses or other enquiry, whose duty it shall be to examine and report pipes to every part of the building—let every part 'opinions on the cases respectively coming before air tight as well as water tight—put the pump' them ; which opinions, if confirmed by the said

commanding officer, will be final and conclusive in the case or cases to which they apply.

JOHN R. BELL, *Ast. Insp. Gen.*

WAR DEPART: 10:NT,

.8qintant and Inspector-general's office,

Washington, August 1, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER. All regimental surgeons and frontier-weight with us, particularly when we recollect that Mg service, will immediately join their respective British never carried on a war for conquest—no!—no! regiments. Those who do not, will without delay—neither in Ireland or India, or any where else!—report the cause to this office. When sir Thomas Hardy's proclamation, inviting the inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance, was posted up, some person attached to the army, very stii

By order of the secretary of war.

JOHN R. BELL, *Ay. Insp. Gee.*

Melville Prison, July 13, 1814. We, the undersigned, in behalf of the prisoners; confine: in Melville Prison, beg leave to express their highest ap- following is a copy of the paper: probation of the official conduct of Mr. Ninetieth

agent for American prisoners of war at this depot, his Britannic majesty's forces under the command of and to return him our sincere thanks for his exertions sir Thomas Hardy, and lieut. col. Andrew Pifcing- in our behalf, and of those who were so unfortunate ton, it appears, by a proclamation published by vir- eo to be sent to England, as we are so confident that tue of their authority, that the citizens of this place nothing. on the part of Mr. Mitchell was omitted to are to chose either an eternal allegiance to his majes- ty George the 3c1, (from whose yoke our fathers

Signed in behalf of all the officers confined at the treed us) or an abandonment of their property on this island; it becomes their duty seriously to con-

• GEO. FL FELLOWS, seder whether they will renounce for ever the rights

THOS. CLOUTMAN, and privileges of American citizens, or accept the

JOSEPH STROUT, terms of the oath of allegiance for themselves, their

JOHN MCLOUD, heirs and successors, or like good men, and true to

WM. S LONE, their country and honor, refuse such oath of abject

EASTTIRT.—We have some minor particulars of submission, and appeal at once to the virtue and ge- the capthre of Eastport by the British, conitimi- nerosity of the American people for reparation. If Bated by Mir officers p•olled there, and arrived at the oath be taken, you cannot dare to stand by the Boston. The force that came against the place con- side of your bleeding country in the hour of her—

sisted of one ship of 74 guns, one of 60, b•s, tress i but you and your children fiirever must be sloops of war, and 3 transports, having on board considered the subjects of Britain. Never let it be 2,000 land troops. They r•ppear to have expected said by your children, Our fathers basely sold what considerable resistance, and would hardly believe their fithers bravely won. It you do not take the major Patitain, when he returned but 59 men, 11 oath, you are still freemen and honorable Americans of whom were sick. Tile second day after the cap- and ean meet your fellow-citizens with a pure heart. tore the militia were mustered and deprived of their If you do take the oath, you will be considered, dc- arms, among which were 2 brass 6 pounders belong- graded in their eyes forever.

Pig to Massachusetts. The deputy collector; a feht - "A day, an hour, of virtuous liberty, low named Comet, had taken the oath of allegiance" • "is worth whole eternity of bondage."

and was continued in the office. The enemy also obtained possession of the 'custom=house bonds About 9 o'clock in the morning, after many had through a person named Rodgers. * The town pre- read the above paper, it was taken down by the 13ri- vious to its capture was thronged by struggling Eng- tish officers, who were highly exasperated at the at- Esti and Americans, and this character appears to tempt to prevent the Americans from perjur- ing have belonged to the chief part of the inhabitants—themselves:

when the American flag was struck "sOme of theth Commotions: DECATUR, on receiving the news of huzzaed, and others, . men of influence, ' observed general Brown's late victory, fired a salute from the "nOw we shall get rid of the tax-gat herers—now the President. According to the notions of the Pastan d---d democrats will get it." But they Mund to senate, he must be a very "immoral and irreligious" their sorrow that they all were treated alike. ' The man.

representative of this place in the legialature' of . . ONTA um. Our fleet, under the gallant Chauncey, Massachusetts, named J. D. Weston, one of those is on the lake. It sailed from Sacketes harbor on who talked about French influence, &c. first took Monday the first, inst. The commodore was not res- the oath, and is "one of his majesty's justies of the Cored to health, but in a convalescent state. The peace." The meeting-house had been converted in- enemy was also on the lake the day before he sailed to a barracks, and filled .with soldiers, and their la- —If we have been fortunate enough to bring him to dies. All the vessels were confiscated and the great- action, the "tide" of the campaign will be materially per part of the private property of the people seized, changed. Many have been impatient at the delay and appropriated to the• use of the conquerors. of the • fleet; that delay, appears, to have discon- Houses were occupied sans ceremonie, and many certed Brown's plans; which, had they been accom- abuses committed, the reports of the English prin- unshed, would have been the most splendid coup de tees to the contrary notwithstanding; and the vile main that any nation could have boasted of—not an population of Eastport appears to suffer what they Englishman would have been left on this side of York richly deserve, imputed. The Boston Palladium, —but, no doubt, the zeal of Chauncey to co-operate

* Another account says that the bonds were saved, with him was restrained by imperious circumstances. INDIAN MURDERS. A Mrs. Regan and her two but that this Iain Rodgers, from Kennebeck, seized children, with four other children (her nephews or the custom-house officer by the collar as he was re- nieces) were murdered by the B•itishullies on Wood alloying the other papers, and detained him until the river, Illinois Ter. on Sunday evening the 1 Oth ult British officers came up. • and mangled with peculiar cruelty. Mrs. R. wa

far advanced in pregnancy. Fifty rangers went in tabled as it relates to the Loire, having been received pursuit of the monsters... ; • here foam an official source."

TRADE. Seventy waggon loads of fine British To close this matter, we shall pass over without cloths, lately arrived from *Canada*. The duty on notice the malevolent inuendoes and dirty hints of these articles was secured at *Burlington, Vt.* tile British prints in the United States, when *Rodgers*

A *New-York* paper has an advertisement for the states that had offered battle to the Plantagenet sale of nearly 800 packages of British goods, at that 74, and go immediately to the more hardy falsehood of one acknowledged to be in the pay of *Ida* majes-

BLOCKRADE. The *London Gazette* has announced ty," as our printers call the ideot king of England, the blockade of the whole American coast. by way of eminence.

Bata-Lama& At laast nine-tenths of the foreign A late "*Federal Republican*" contains a long dia- trade of the United States, prosecuted honestly, logue between col. *Plater* (a distinguished "federal- under our own flag, is now carried on in the famous ist" of Maryland) and lieut. *Dickinson*, of the *Loire* *Baltimore* schooners. We have accounts of the ar- frigate, then in the *Patuxent*, who had landed with a rival of some of them out or home almost every d party on his farm. The col. appears from this state-

A CARTEL ship, the *Mary*, has arrived at Salem meat to have conducted himself with great pro- with 104 prisoners from Halifax—off Cape Sable was Bence, carefully avoiding every thing that might im- boarded by the Dragon 74, from the Chesapeake,, plicate the character of his country; and, sometime with a large number of stolen negroes. hence, when we shall Collect and publish neglected

TIS PRESIDENT AND PLANTAGEFET.—From the events of the aver, this article shall be inserted to *New-York Evening Post*.—"A gentleman who has his honor. But the following part of the dialogue lately arrived at Boston from Bermuda, where he is all that relates to the present occasion:

has been for some time past, states that when corn- - "*Locum Dickinson*.—What is the opinion of your modore *Rodgers'* official account of his late cruise people as to corn. *Rodgers'* account of the force that Arrived there, a considerable sensation was excited threatened him off New York?

on account Of his statement that a British 74 gun Col. *Plater*. In what way-1 don't understand you. ship had avoided him.—Captain Lloyd of the Plan- Lieut. D. Why-this frigate [the *Loire*] of 38 gnus tagenet very honorably confirmed the whole state- and a little schooner captured the day before, were ment, saying, it was strictly true; that he did avoid the line of battle ships described by the commodore a meeting with commodore *Rodgers*, and he had de - in his letter to the secretary of the navy. We made mantled a court of enquiry to investigate his con- sail after him believing him to be ———; but Rodg- dnt. He stated that his crew had been in a state ers-was too quick heeled.

of mutiny for three days previous to his seeing corn.. PEACE TUatons.—Captain *Gorehsm*, arrived at *Rodgers*, and his ship was in such a state of confu- icew-York in the Spanish ship *San Josef* (to assist in sion, that if the commodore had come up with him navigating which he was put on board by captain he must have surrendered with very little resistance; Kerr of the *Acasta*, see page 415,) reports that cap- the greatest part of his crew being then confined in tail Kerr expressed his belief that there would be a irons. He was under the necessity of leaving the speedy peace between the United States and Great American coast the next day after he saw COMM' Britain.

-lore *Rodgers*; a number of his men are now in irons. The like opinion, or belie; is ascribed to British and it is thought that several of them will be execu- officers on the lines.

ted. It was supposed at Bermuda that the captain , The *Boston Centinel*, of the 6ah instant,"alluding, -would be honorably acquitted." we presume, to the article inserted below, says—

Another parson has arrived at *Boston* who was The report of Thursday, said to have been brought lately .on board the *Endymion* frigate—he informs by the cartel from Halifax, that the negotiation at that he conversed sonic time with her commander, Ghent had been broken off, was an impudent fabrica- Capt. Hope, and among other questions asked him (ion. On the contrary, though the people in Halifax what he thought of coin. *Rodgers*, when he sought generally were growin7, rich by the war, it was the an engagement with the 74, off Sandy Hook. He opinion of the governor, and the most intelligent answered, that he had entertained doubts as to his people there, that peace would grow out of the ne- courage, &c. but his conduct on that occasiim had glaciation at Ghent, and be concluded before Christ- led him to entertain a different opinion, and stated mas.

that the commodore's letter to the secretary of the NEGOCIATION. *London, May 30.* We have au- navy, giving the particulars of the same, was sub- thority to state, that there is no foundation for the stantially correct; that sloe 74 which he stood for report of the mission of Lord Gambier,, and others at that time was the Plantagenet, capt. Lloyd; that to the Hague, to treat for peace with the American he thought capt. Lloyd's conduct on that occasion commissioners.

was very correct, as his crew had been in a state of [The *London* article lately copied into the Ame- mutiny for one or two days previous, and on that cc- rican papers, which said Lord Gambier was going to count was obliged to leave the station next day, and the Hague, &c. was dated 28th of May]

that capt. Lloyd would no doubt be tried by a court INTERESTING.—The following is entitled to consi- martial, but he had not the least doubt he would be deration. It is an extract of a letter to the editors honorably acquitted. Such was capt. Hope's state- of the (*Baltimore*) American from their correspon- ment, and lie said it was known to be a fact by eve- dent at *Washington*, dated August 9—

ry British officer on the coa'st. In confirmation of what I wrote to you yesterday

The *New York Gazette* of the 26th ult. says—"We respecting the favorable dispositions of Holland to- were yesterday.satisfactorily informed, that not only wards us, and the prospect of peace between Ame- the Plantagenet was off the Hook, but that the Loire rica and England, as held out by Mr. Changuion, the frigate was at the same time wide in the offing when Dutch envoy, the following authentic e- tract is cm. commodore *Rogers* entered this port in the Presi- pided for you from a letter received here from a high- dent frigate. The Loire was in the south-east quar- ly respectable gentleman in Boston, who had a for- ter, with the wind at the southward and westward, mad conversation with the minister on his first arr- standing in under a press of canvas. These facts are

collected from the statement furnished by Mr. Top-, "It would be pleasing if col. P. would supply this X/1fl as it relates to the Plantagenet, and fully ascer; dash. It the fellow be unmasked. En.

Val there. The letter is dated the second inst. and United States' forces, artillery, infantry, sea-fence, says:—"Mr Changuon assured me, that his govern-ables, or seamen, are stationed in the forts, that the ment was very anxious that the trade between the — and — A camp of 3000 militia is two countries should be as extensive as formerly, immediately to be formed at *Badensburg*. The tits-and as we had never been at war, the-people of *Columbia* has about 2000 well organized mi-Holland were very friendly towards those of the U. litia, artillery, riflemen and info um and the regu-nited States. He informed me that he saw Messrs. tar force, marines, Sze. at that place amounts to Gallatin and Bayard at Amsterdam in Atwell'. — teen. The 36th and 2nd battalion of the 38tii-aSked what was the general impression in Holland on U. S. infantry; with the force tinder commodore the result of the negociations at Ghent; he replied *Barney*, — strong, is in the neighborhood. Ar-that it 'was thought a peace between the United rangements have been made to call out 5000 Penn-States and Great Britain would result therefrom." sy/vonions from the neighboring counties, who are

The expected proclamation convening congress ready at a moment's notice; and, through the incle- next month, has at length appeared.—The consider- fatigable exertions of general *Winder*, who receives ations inducing that very proper measure are not all possible assistance from the government, this difficult to be comprehended. Government know not force can be directly collected at any required at what moment they may receive the result of the point between the two places. *We cannot* be at- negociatiOns at Ghent. If that result should be a tacked suddenly. We must have several days notice treaty, no delay ought to take place in its ratification of a force likely to make an impression; and, though or rejection; and the presence of congress is on that "*Mr. Madison's capital*" may be threatened, or account necessary;. If, on the contrary, the pro- tine destruction of "*Baltimore*" talked of, we gvers gress the negotiation should disclose dispositions they will not be burnt at present. Besides these, on the part of the enemy presenting an insuperable the militia of our own neighborhood, of Baltimore, bar to an honorable peace at this time, speedy addi. Harford and Anne Arundle counties, &c: would Coital provisions will become essential to strengthen swell the entire force to an amount needful for any the security to the present and future creditors of emergency; and we have powder, and ball, muskets government for the punctual payment of the inter- and prepared ammunition enough (if properly ma-ests and final reimbursement of the Principle of their naffed) to kill all the *Englishmen* in, or coming to, loans, and to place the public credit on a still more A merinv-

fium and solid footing, by authorising the laying of **DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON, &c.—From the National additional taxes; and pledging the resources of the** *encer.*—We understand that the banks of this nation In the most satisfactory manner for the re- district have it in contemplation to offer to the go- demptiOn of the nation's engagements.—Other verninent the loan of a sum of money, to be applied tary and 'natal preparations than those heretofore ekclusively, if accepted by the president, to the bet- authorised, would also be necessary; arid it is high- ter defence of the districte--and that several of these ly probable that the subject of a national bank w ill institutions have appointed committees to consider again come betbre Congress." and report on the subject. If, in addition to what the

MICKILINACKINAC—k letter dated "Fort Gratiot, government has done and yet contemplates, such a rapids of river St. Clair, July 13," says—"The land tender he necessary to our security, the measure will forces arrived here yesterday, having marched by be one of self-interest as well as public spirit, on the land fifteen miles through a very ugly and wet part of the banks, and will not, we trust, be thwarted country, and without even a path the quarter part of by any suggestions of political or personal prejudice.

the way. The vessels were detained by head-winds, **NEW YORK**, August 2.—The following address to o-day they have a fair wind and the Niagara and our fellow citizens was last evening reported to the Lawrence have just passed over the rapids, and common council by the committee of defence, and anchored in lake Huron; the Caledonia, Porcupine unanimously agreed to:

and Tygress, are now passing the rapids. The troops *Fellow Citizens.*—The times are portentous. Our are ordered to be ready to embark in one hour. If country is involved in war, with one of the most the wind is good we will be before Mackinaw in powerful nations in the world; a nation possessing at three days. Our force will be 550 or 600 strong.— all times most efficient means of annoyance, and Report says that of the enemy is 400 regulars anal. now, in consequence of late events in Europe, let; 1000 Canadians and indians. **with but one object against which to direct the whole**

• A letter from Cillicothé, dated August 2, says— attention of her enormous military and naval forces. We have just heard that colonel Croghan is in pos- — *This object is our beloved country!* Powerful fleets sessiortof _MacKitiaw and St. Joseph's. He went first and armies have sailed from Europe. Doubts, why- to St. Joseph's and took possession of that post; from flier during the pending negociations, this force which he went to Mackinaw, and found it evacuated, would be employed in hostility against us have para 7 iind took possession of it also. The British and in- lized the efforts of many; and under the expectations rlians robbed the inhabitants of all the provisions, of a speedy peace, we have all rested in too much &c. they had, and government has sent up a consider- security. We ought not to be kept back from ne- cessary preparations by doubts, nor lulled asleep by

Derseicx.—The defence of *Baltimore* and *Wash- expectations.*—While we hope for a speedy and ho- in:Von cities, and their neighborhood, is assuming notable peace, let us prepare ourselves for the worst. great power and respectability. Without saying any Let its place ourselves in a situation, should it be thing that can be Useftil to the enemy, the followhig the policy of the enemy to attack IIS before the ne- gotatemet may interestour friends: gociations are terminated, to meet him with the most

The *Baltimore* city brigade consists of one full prompt and vigorous opposition. regiment of artillery (besides the *Marine* artillery, Where the place of attack will be, it is impossi- 200 strong) with from 70 to 90 pieces of cannon, on he for any to divine. It therefore becomes us to be travelling carriages—one company of *horse* artillery prepared at every exposed point. The immense im- one regiment of cavalry—one battalion of riflemen portance of New York to this country need not be and five regiments Of infantry; found 'with all the mentioned. Its value to the enemy, if possessed by ateed.ftil munitions, and the greater part well disci- them, would be incalculable.

%lmed. A .lJacent to the city a body of hardy fellows *Fellow Citizens*—The city is in danger.—We are from the interior, 2000 strong; is encamped: The threatened with invasion. It is the duty of all goo4

citizens to prepare for the crisis; we must arm ourselves, to repulse any power of the enemy which selves to aid the regular forces of the government may presume to attack us.

in a vigorous defence. The questions are not now Let there then, be but one voice among us: Let whether the war was just or unjust in its commence- every arm be raised to defend our country, with a inent—whether the declaration of it was politic or humble reliance on the God of our fathers. Our expedient—whether its causes have long ago ceased country demands our aid, she expects that every or not—whether our ge: Yernment might or might not man will be found at his post in the hour of danger, have brought it to a speedy and honorable termina- and that every free citizen of New York will do his tion—or whether they done their duty towards us duty. **DEWITT CLINTON, mayor.**

since they involved us in this war. These are solemn New-Ironic, August 8.—Brigadier-general Swift questions which will one day be agitated and which having furnished the committee of defence of the must be answered hereafter; but now we must re- corporation with a plan for the construction of ad- pulse the enemy in case he attacks us; this is the ditional works of defence, near Brooklyn, the work first objectof our attention: and the present enqui- will be commenced this morning by the artillery ries ought to be, will we defend our country, ,our ci- company under the command of captain Andrew ty, our property, our families? Will we go forth to Bremner who have volunteered their services for the meet and repel the enemy? Shall we at a time like day. The committee invite their other fellow this, when our all is in jeopardy, refrain from zens to follow their laudable example.

ing into requisition all the physical force of our city To facilitate the business, the committee of de- for a manly resistance? Shall we refuse to sacrifice fence will meet daily at the mayor's office, in the city our time, our labor, our exertions, our property or hall, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, even our lives, if necessary, to protect our city and to receive tenders of similar services, and to arrange place it in a state of security. **working parties.**

As the immediate guardians of the city, we have Oen Totes.—While Washington was with the ar- not been idle. We have repeatedly called upon I he my to the North, a British frigate came up the *Pots*; state and general government for assistance. We *mac*, to Mount Vernon, and threatened to lay the - have, in behalf of our fellow citizens, made to go- place in ashes, if provisions were not sent on board... vernment liberal offers 'of pecuniary aid. We have To save that venerable mansion, the manager sent on received from them promises of succor; and we feel hoard the requisite supplies. On hearing the matter, desirous, that in addition to what they may do, and Washington wrote his manager the following note: what we as a corporation have done, our fellow citi- gives me extreme concern to hear that zens may use all their efforts to co-operate with the you furnished the enemy with refreshments. It government in the important object of our safety and would have been a less painful circumstance to me defence. **to have heard that, in consequence of your non-**

We have observed with much satisfaction the compliance with their request they had laid my efforts which have been already made by citizens, plantation in ruin. **GEO. WASHINGTON.** exempt from militia duty, to organize themselves HALIFAX, July 23.—Some men employed in re- into effective corps. We cordially approve of all moving manure from under one of the stables in such patriotic efforts. We recommend to all such Marchindton's lane, on Monday last, discovered a citizens, capable of bearing arms, to enrol them- number of human bones. A small tin case was found selves without delay, or to connect themselves with near the same place, which contained an *American* the uniform companies already established, to the protection, belonging to "James Redfield, of Salem, end, that by suitable preparation and discipline, they Massachusetts."

may be able effectually to assist in repelling any hos- **QUEBEC, July 26.** The intention, we understand tile attack, **to be, that the troops [6000 lately arrived in the St.**

We reeammend to the whole militia of our city, Lawrence,] should land below and march up. This to keep themselves in complete water for seervice, is the only remedy to counteract the unpropitious ready to march at a moment's warning; to turn out effect of the season. Would to heaven that these as frequently as possible, for exercise and improve- troops were at Fort George instead of. below; but ment; and to the officers of the militia, we would we trust that all will be well in good time; and that earnestly recommend the most prompt and thorough general Brown will eventually be convinced that it attention to the inspection of their men, that every was an evil hour he ventured to cross the Niagara one may be properly equipped, with arms and ac- river, however numerous may be his force. His courtements as required by law. **progress hitherto is far from rapid; and it was only**

We recommend to all our citizens a cheerful prof- at the outset that he could expect success, as our fer of their services to the officers of the United force in that quarter mast soon be formidable. We States, to aid by voluntary labor in the completion confess, however, that we do not feel quite easy in of the works of defence now erecting, and in the contemplating the prospective relative strength of construction of such others as may be deemed im- the two fleets, which are to contend for the mastery portant; by those to whom the safety of our city is of the lake. We should be happy to be assured that immediately entrusted. **all is as it should be on our side; and that there is**

We recommend to such of our citizens as have not no kind of danger of an overmatch on the side of the yet removed their vessels, to do it without delay.— enemy. We are not disposed to croak; but a view This measure is considered one of great importance. of the pat does not hold out the most sanguine ex- it will take away one of the inducements to a hostile pections for the future. Great Britain, however, attack. It may prevent the destruction the city ought not be surpassed on any water, particularly by conflagration, should our shipping be fired by the now that she is disengaged from the great European enemy, at our wharves; and, would preserve, for our contest, and we hope she will not be.

defence, multitudes of brave and vigorous men who **MERINO SHEEP,**—As the astonishing increase of might be otherwise engaged in removing them in the this animal may be fairly considered one of the "events of the war," we notice in this place the fre-

Surely the city of New-York and the adjoining quent advertisements that appear in the newspapers counties, possess men enough, who will be willing for their sale. They have become an article of great to hazard their lives for their families and firesides; internal trade. I have this moment before me, in a 2nd strength enough, if properly organized and di- few country papers, several advertisements respect-

ing them. It looks well. IF the heading of our he applied for a parole but could not obtain one. advertisements shall be "*merino sheep*" and "*domes*—Mr. Dennis Cook, surgeon of the Yankee Lass, made *tic goods*," we need not regret the loss of the "*for*" application for his release, but was refused on the *London's*," and "*for Liverpool's*," that filled our city plea that he was recently discharged from the *Rolla*, gazettes. *Wool* is also advertised in great quantities. American privateer; and told that "be must be a

Tar. **MAGNANIMOUS I:**NotNal A relation of the friend to his country or he would not so soon enter disgraceful incidents that have occurred on the *Pa-* in a vessel cruising against British rights." On this *tuxent* and *Potomac* would fill a volume; and we ground they detained Mr. Cook. There were several hope it may be written in *perpetnam* *memorian* of other non-combatants on board the *Ardent*, who British *honor*! —*I* would make a schoa' book of it, so could not obtain their release. Captain Churchill that, like young *Hannibal*, every child should be states that the allowance of provisions for the prison-taught to hate the deeds of *Englishmen*. The won- ers on board the *Ardent* was very scant: Each man tonness of destruction walked abroad, and cruelty received per week two pounds six ounces beef or had full sway. We have heard many particulars—pork, one pond flour and four pounds of bread the following may serve to shew the spirit of the (which contained maggots)—three gills of cocoa wa-whole: . **ter per day with sugar sufficient to sweeten it; and**

A party entered the house of a widow—after steal- one gill of pease every other day. A few onions and ing whatever they pleased, they jeeringly proposed three cabbages a week were allowed to a mess, to replenish her goods by making *two* articles out which consisted of eight persons. The prisoners on of one—as, for instance, they broke a piano in two, board the prison-ship were very often threatened a side-board in two, a table in two; and said to the of being put into the black hole on bread and water lady she now had *two* pianos, two side-boards, *two* ta- if they did not wash and curry the decks, furl sails, *bles!*—*unfeeling* &c. &c.

• At a small village, all the men ran away hut a, *Lieut. col. Stone* recently dismissed under the im-poor tailor; they seized him, tied his hands behind potation of having burnt the village of *St. Davids*, him, and, of mere *fun*, ducked the unfortunate man in Canada, says it was done without his orders, that nearly to death, and beat and abused. him shamefully. he is ignorant of the person who did it, and that he *Brave and honorable warriors!* received his dismissal without an opportunity to jus-

A gentleman had near his house a lane shaded tifv himself. Though the col. may be an aggrieved. with "*English-walnut trees*—the savages cut them individual, we must admire the *principle* for which down, or so hacked them, that the whole are de- he at present suffers. *stroeyed. Religions Englishmen!*

MILITARY.

The *Washington City Gazette* says that at *Chaptico* Pnomorrisms. From the *National Intelligencer*. We they actually opened a vault, and stripped the dead understand the president of the United States has bodies. Blasting as this is to *Englishmen*, we see no conferred. *brevet* rank on the following gallant sol-reason to disbelieve it. **diers for their distinguished merit in the present**

TnaNssona's. Four transports from England to campaign in Upper Canada. quebec, with about 1400 troops, under convoy of Brigadier-general *IV. Scott*, major-general. the Leopard, -were lastly cast away on an Wand. in the St. Lawren :e, and about 400 lost: Major H. *Leavenworth*, 9th infantry, lieutenant-colonel.

Ianraar Tnsa-rv.--eOur latest accounts from *Green*. Major T. S. *Jessup*, 25th inf. lieutenant-colonel. -Mlle confirm the reports in our last number. The *njor* .AP, IV'eal, 11th inf. lieutenant-colonel. treaty was concluded on the 10th ult. None of the Captain T. *Croaker*, 9th inf. major. the Winnebagoes or Chippeways were twesent; but the **Captain X** *Towson*, artillery, major. whole of the Shawanoese, Delawares, Miamies and **Captain T.** *Harrison*, 42d inf. major. Weeas and about three-fourths of the Wyandots and **Captain L.** *Austin*, 46th inf. aid to major-general:" fragments of the Potowatomies, Kickapoos, Otto- Brown, major. ways, Nanticokes, Munceea, Mingoes and Senecas, First lieutenant .L. *Worth*, 23d inf. aid to gen. making in the whole, as estimated by the agents, Scott, captain.

foCir thousand. souls. All accepted the tomahawk but Second lieutenant G. *Watts*, dragoons, do. do. first two Miami chiefs, and joined the war *dance*. It is heotenalat. said they will be formed into a corps of SOO or 1000 Lieutenant-colonel G. E. *Mitchell*, of artillery, has

men. N. W. INTTANS.—Cincinnati, July 30. We learn of Oswego, and that the indian warriors who were at the late treaty **Major D. ..Ippling**, 1st rifle regiment, lieutenant. at Greenville, have accompanied governor Cass to colonel, for his gallant enterprise in capturing the Detroit, leaving their women and old men behind; whole of the enemy's force at Sandy Creek.

that the present boundaries of the indian lands are Rhode-Island (says the *Boston Palladium*) has ar-to be secured to them while they continue faithful ranged with the president to raise a state corps of to the cause of the United States. This we think 500 men, to be received into the service of the U. another instance, if another instance were wanting, States in lieu of the militia requisition. They are of the forbearance of our government towards those to be enlisted for one year, not to serve out of the poor deluded savages; they have crimsoned the state, to be officered by governor Jones, and under snows of Raisin and suffused the plains of Chicago the control of gen. Cushing. Bounty S20—B2 extra with the blood. of our citizens; have spread terror and monthly pay.

dismay amongst our helpless and defenceless General Martin, with 1,500 of the N. Y. militia, bitants, not sparing our women and children, and arrived at *Sackett's Harbor* about the 29th ult. It yet our government has not only given them the was probably for these that Chauncey waited. Gen. hand of friendship but has guaranteed; the integrity *Gaines* had proceeded to the westward on the news of their lands. *Brown's* late battle.

Prisoners at Bermuda.—Captain Churchill, late The drafted militia are marching into Boston from come: nder of the privateer Yankee Lass, captured the interior every day, and are a very fine, stout and by two British frigates, and sent to *Bermuda*, made healthy body of men, with all the characteristic his escape from the *Ardent* prison-ship on the 20th marks of New-England militia. Some of them had June, and has workecrhis way to Savannah. He says their pocket-handkerchiefs tied over the locks of

their muskets to keep out the damp ; others had some of the transports. By an officer arrived, we their boots slung behind them, while they marched learn the following brigades were in the fleet.

barefooted, to save them. But every thing betokened hardihood. Such a body of men, when they come to be properly drilled, and taught how to "hamdle their feet," would equal their heroic brothers tinder generals *Brown* and *Scott*. We hail these our country brethren with a hearty welcomv, and congratulate our sea-board on the occasion. [*Roo. Pa*

Some "blue lights" at *Boston* jeering at the appearance of the above militia, were silenced by being reminded that it was exactly such as they who raptured *Burgoyne* at *Saratoga*!

The governor of *Connecticut* has ordered into mediate service, that state's quota of militia, according to the late requisition of the president : and, besides a 74; but as it is, at present, the season of in general orders, the whole body of the militia is wes'erly winds and calms, their appearance shall be exhorted to be in constant readiness—for instant a work of time.

service.
General Porterfield, a veteran of the revolution, has the command of the Virginia militia stationed for the more immediate defence of *Richmond*.

Copy of a letter tp the adjutant-general, dated
Surry Court House, July 24, 1814.

Sin—Agreeable to your general orders, bearing date 21st inst. (July) directing use to detail a complete company of men from the 71st Va. regt. proceed to fort Powhatan, i have the honor to enclose a muster roll of captain *George Judkins'* company, consisting of 118 men, including officers, who came forward on the above date, and tendered his services and company, to serve for the detachment required by your general orders of the 21st inst.

I have the honor to he, sir, your mostobedient servant,

WM. ALLEN, Lieut. col.
commdt. 71st regd. Va. M.

Adjutant-general's office,, *Richmond*, 30th July, 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The voluntary tender of the services of rapt. *Judkins'* company, at a part of the defence of fort Powhatan, is accepted. The corn-minder-in-chief freely acknowledges the merit of this patriotic corps, and tenders them his thanks.—While their conduct reflects honor upon themselves, their regiment, and their country, it affords an example worthy of emulation.

By order,

C. W. GOOCH, *Depstg. Adj. Gen.*

Plattsburg, *Tnly* 30.—On Saturday last, two of our gun-boats captured, about a mile from the line, a raft, consisting of plank and spars, valued at 5 or 6000 dollars, on board of which was twenty-seven barrels of tar. The raft was owned by citizens of the United States, who were taking it over to the enemy—6 or 8 of them were taken on board of it, and we understand have been delivered over to the civil authority for trial. A Mr. *Holgate*, of *Milton*, *Vermont*, is said to be the principal in this traitorous and diabolical traffic.

The enemy's vessel, according to the latest information, progresses very slow, and is not in so great forwardness now, as it was reported to be 8 or 10 days ago.

On Thursday morning last, captain *Nelson*, of the lath infantry, with a small detachment supprised the British picquet at *Smith's*, in *Odeltown*, killed a lieut. made nine prisoners, and put the rest to flight.

The prisoners, (a sergt. maj. qr. mas. sergt. two sergts. and 5 privates,) ware brought to this place yesterday morning.

The enemy's indians are constantly hovering about the lines.

QUEBEC, July 22.—Arrived here this morning, the transport *Hydra* with 15 officers and 433 privates of the 58th regt. Sailed tinder convoy Of H. M. ships *Ajax* awl *Warspite*, 74's, with 18 sail of transports of the *for Quebec*. The kieg's ships are in the river, and

3d regt. I
5th do. I, Brigade R. A. general
27th, do. Power.

58th do. Gen. Ross.
4th do. 1st battalion
44th do.

85th do.
81st do. 1st baltalion
6thh do. Gen Kemp.
9th do.

37th do. 1st. battalion
A part have arrived, and taken their departure, by land upwards. Ten more vessels are telegraphed

DEAR sin—On the 20th the army moved, and encamped in the rear of fort George. General *Scott*, with the van, had some skirmishing before the main body came up ; but as the enemy kept close to their works, nothing important occurred. No force was left in our rear ; the heights were abandoned to the enemy, and we did hope that the movement would have induced him to re-occupy them, or close in nearer to us, so as to bring on an engagement out of his works. In this we were disappointed. The army returned to-day, and found a body of militia and a few regulars in and about the heights. Gen. *Porter* pursued them with his command and a few regulars, and was so fortunate as to come up with and capture seven officers and ten privates. They, will be sent to *Greenbush*.

Copies „of letters from major-general Brown to the secretary of war, dated

Head-quarters, queenston, July 22, 1811.

DEAR sin—On the 20th the army moved, and encamped in the rear of fort George. General *Scott*, with the van, had some skirmishing before the main body came up ; but as the enemy kept close to their works, nothing important occurred. No force was left in our rear ; the heights were abandoned to the enemy, and we did hope that the movement would have induced him to re-occupy them, or close in nearer to us, so as to bring on an engagement out of his works. In this we were disappointed. The army returned to-day, and found a body of militia and a few regulars in and about the heights. Gen. *Porter* pursued them with his command and a few regulars, and was so fortunate as to come up with and capture seven officers and ten privates. They, will be sent to *Greenbush*.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

JACOB BROWN,

Hon. John Armstrong, secretary of war.

Head-quarters, Chippewa, July 25, 1814.

Damn sin—On the 23.1 inst. I received a letter by express from general *Gaines*, advising me hat on the 20th the heavy guns that I had ordered from the harbor, to enable me to operate against forts *George* and *Niagara*, were blockaded in that port, together with the rifle regiment that I had ordered up with them. I had ordered these guns and troops in boats, provided the commodore should not deem it prudent or proper to convey them in h.is fleet, not doubting but that he would have been upon the lake for their protection, and that the enemy would have been driven into port or captured. As gen. *Gaines* informed me that the commodore was confined to his bed with a fever, and as he did not know when the fleet would sail, or when the guns and forces that I had been expecting would even leave *Sackett's liarbor*, I have thought it proper to change my position, with a view to other objects. • You know how greatly I am disappointed, and therefore I will not dwell upon that painful subject. And you can best perceive, how much has been lost by the delay,—and the command of lake *Ontario* being with the enemy —reliances being placed upon a different state of things. The indians all left me some time,since.—It is said that they will return, but this you will perceive depends upon circumstances. The reinforcement ordered on from the west have not arrived.

Yours, respectfully and truly,

JACOB BROWN,

Hon. Secretary of War, Washington.

Adjutant-general's office, head-quarters,

Montreal, July 18, 1814

GENERAL oantro.—His excellency the commander of the forces announces to the troops under his command, that having, at the invitation of the Ameri-

can government, deputed col. Baynes, adjutant-general, had arrived at Detroit with a number of neral, and lieut. col. Brenton, provincial aid-de-camp, prisoners, the baggage of sixty men, and nearly sixty to meet, on Thursday last at Champlain, col. Lear, horses. The circumstances as stated are, that the late consul-general of the United States at Algiers—detachment went to the river Thames, agreed to for the purpose of re-considering the convention for flank out to the right and left of the road, and meet the exchange of prisoners, which had been entered again at a certain time and place, which they did. into on the 1612: of April last, between col. Baynes, On their arrival at the place appointed, they disco- and brigadier-general Winder; and of removing vered that a number of horses had passed towards whatever objections might be made to the due exe- Detroit: they pursued them and came up with them cution of it:—And the said meeting having taken in the evening when they were encamping. It being place accordingly, all objections to the said conven- late in the evening, and the enemy superior in num- tion were then, and there, completely removed; and bars, they retired and encamped until morning, when the same was, on the 16th instant, fully and defitii- our troops advanced, attacked the enemy in their tively ratified by colonel Lear, on the ?art of the camp, and took or destroyed the whole of their United States (he having full powers for that pur- detachment, said to consist of sixty .dragoons well pose,) with a supplementary clause, by which the mounted and equipt.

twenty-three British soldiers, and the fluty-six Antec- rican officers and non-commissioned officers, the host, ages mentioned in the first article of the said con- vention, are declared to be included in that conven- tion, and are to be released and exchanged, in the same manner as other prisoners of war, mentioned in the said articles, notwithstanding the exception to them therein contained; And his excellency is pleased hereby to direct, that this general order be considered in explanation and confirmation of the general orders issued on the 16th April and 2d July, 1814.

(Signed)

EDWARD BAYNES.

Adjutant general, 1st:

Camp, Champlain, July 20, 1814.

Sin—On the 18th inst. at 2 o'clock at night, one of our picquet guards, under the command of the gallant lieut. *Charles P. Shelburne*, of the 4th regt. infantry, was attacked by about 70 voltigeurs and indians; ours consisted of 20 men. The indians commenced the attack by surprising and shooting a sentinel; upon which lieut. Shelburne paraded his guard and received the fire of the whole British force with great bravery, and returned it; on the first fire, we had two killed and lieut. S. received a wound in the hip; nevertheless, he kept up a well directed fire, and stood his ground until he received two other wounds, one in the neck the other in the right breast; he then made a retrograde movement, in good order, but kept a well directed fire on the enemy, until a reinforcement arrived to his assistance from camp, upon which they made a charge upon the enemy, lieut. S. accompanying them, although against the express command and wish of the officers present; but in the pursuit he fell on account of the great loss of blood. We drove the enemy, and took two prisoners, from whom we learn that Lieut. S. with his spartan band, killed twenty, and wounded six, including one lieut. We found 15 killed on the field and 3 wounded. We only had 3 killed and 4 wounded, including our hero, who is now doing well, and will be out in a day or two. It is only necessary to add, that lieut. Shelburne, after having received his three wounds, and while in pursuit of the enemy, was attacked by an Indian, who sprung upon him from the bushes, and gave him a slight cut upon the head with his tomahawk. After a slight skirmish, lieut. S. succeeded in dispatching him with his sword, by a thrust through the body.— He then fell br wantof blood, and was carried from the field.

Last night, two of the enemy's patrolling parties met and attacked each other, and did not discover their mistake, until they had killed 7 of their own men.

[*Boo. Pat.*

Dayton, (*Ohio*). *July 25.*—We learn from fort Greenville, that an express arrived there on Thursday last from Detroit, which states that a detachment of militia was sent to the river Thames to re-

BATTLE OF BRIDGEWATER.

The official account of *Brown's* second battle not having arrived, we are induced to insert the following statements to relieve the public anxiety as far as we can—to which we have added every thing of importance respecting the more recent events that has reached us.

From the Buffalo Gazette Extra, July 28.

On the 25th instant, the army under the command of major general Brown, encamped above Chippewa, near the battle ground of the 5th. At 4 P. M. information was received that the enemy had thrown a body of troops across the Niagara, at the 5 mile meadows; but our commanding general was not diverted by this movement; the 1st brigade under brigadier-general Scott, moved past Chippewa, and halted at Bridgewater, a mile below Chippewa, in plain view of Niagara Falls. Gen. S. learnt that the enemy under gen. Itail, was approaching him. Battle was immediately given the enemy, near Mrs. Wilson's, at half past 4 P. M.; their cannon were planted about 200 rods from this position, on an eminence. The enemy's numerical force was much superior to general Scott's; his line was far extended, and he showed a disposition to flank; in order to counteract these views of gen. Riall, he was fought in detachments—he was charged in column; gen. Scott being at the head of his troops in almost every charge.

Captain Towson with his company of artillery, attached to Scott's brigade, kept up his fire with great vigor and effect. The action was continued, and the ground maintained by gen. Scott, for more than an hour, before the reserve under gen. Ripley, and the volunteers under gen. Porter, were successfully brought into action.

The ground was obstinately contested until Past 9 o'clock, in the evening, when general Brown perceiving that the enemy's artillery was most destructive, decided to storm the battery. Col. Miller, the hero of Magagua, was ordered on this enterprize; he approached the enemy's cannon with a quick step, and delivered his fire within a few paces of the enemy's line; who after receiving two or three rounds, and a vigorous charge, retired to the

bottom of the hill, and abandoned his cannon. mortally wounded; major Stanton of N. Y. V.. Only one piece was brought off the field for Adj. Pew, Pa. V. killed.—Major Camp, of the want of horses. The enemy now gave way staff, lost two horses on the field, but escaped and retreated ; they were followed some dia.. a wound. The 9th, 11th and 25th, suffered tance Our army was now employed in se- very severely.

curing prisoners, and bringing off the wounded. *From the Pittsfield (Mass) Sun.*

The cessation, however, was short. Lieut. **THE LATE BLOODY BATTLE.**—The follow- gen. Drummond is supposed to have arrived ing extract of a letter from a gentleman of at this interval with a reinforcement. The this town, gives the most minute account of enemy renewed the action, while our troops the late battle fought near Niagara which we were busily employed in clearing the ground have yet seen.

of wounded; but the gallant Americans form - *Extract of a letter from Dr. E. L. Allen, of* ed with alacrity, and after a close engagement *the 21st regiment, to his brother in this* of 20 minutes the enemy were repulsed. The town, *dated Buffalo, 26th July, 1814.*

army now effected the removal of nearly if "Last night was fought the most sanguina- not all the wounded, and retired from the ry action the annals of this country record. ground, it being nearly 12 o'clock at night ; General Ripley, by the blessing of heaven, is they returned to their encampment in good safe: a musket shot perforated his hat just by order. On the morning the 26th, our forces the crown of his head, without injury. The under generals Ripley and Porter, reconoitered 20th we invested fort George, their shells and the enemy near the battle ground, returned shot did little execution. 22d, fell back to and burnt the Bridgewater mills, and all the Queenston heights, probably on account of enemy's barracks and the bridge at Chippewa, the powerful reinforcements arriving from and passed the river to fort Erie where they Kingston. 24th, fell back to Chippewa, which made a stand. is two miles above the falls. 25th, at noon, the

The enemy's force engaged must have been enemy sent 500 across the river to Lewiston, nearly 5000; ours short of that number. Ma- and destroyed some baggage our sick had just jor-general Riall was wounded, and taken in left.

the rear of his army by captain Ketchum, to- "In the afternoon the enemy advanced together with one of his aids, the other being wards Chippewa with a powerful force. At killed. **six o'clock general Scott was ordered to ad-**

It would be impossible to put the action of vance with his brigade and attack them. the 25th on paper. Considering the number was soon reinforced by general Ripley's bri- engaged, the history of modern wars will gade; they met the enemy in great force be- scarcely produce a parallel. The admiration low the Fall s—They had selected their of this nation will follow those who fought, ground for the night, intending to attack our those who fell—to their graves;—their names camp before day-light. The action began just will justly be added to that brilliant catalogue before seven, and an uninterrupted stream of of worthies, the heroes of the revolution; and musketry continued till half past eight, when the battle of Bridgewater, will be remember- there was some cessation, the British falling ed, by posterity, with the same sensations as back. It soon began again with some artillery, those of Bunker Hill and Saratoga. which with slight interruption continued till

Maj. gen. Brown, was severely wounded in half past ten, when there was a charge, and a the thigh, (besides a contusion on his body,) tremendous stream of fire closed the conflict. in the hottest of the action, but continued to Both armies fought with a desperation border*. to command until the enemy retreated. Brig. ing on madness; neither would yield the palm, gen. Scott, was also severely wounded by a but each retired a short distance wearied out: grape in the shoulder besides a severe bruise with fatigue. Such a constant and destructive occasioned by a shell or cannon shot, having fire was never before sustained by American lost 2 horses killed. Col. Brady, 22d infantry, troops without falling back.

Majors Jessup 25, Levenworth 9th, M'Neil "The enemy had collected their whole force 11th, brig. major Smith, Lieuts. Campbell, in the peninsula, and were reinforced by the Smack, artil. lieut. Worth, aid to general troops from lord Wellington's army, just- Scott, lieut. Camp, I nth, together with many landed from Kingston. For two hours, the others, whose names we have not learnt, were two hostile lines were within twenty yards of wounded, some badly. **each other, and so frequently intermingled,**

The loss of the enemy in killed and wound- that often an officer would order -an enemy's ed, was rising 800, exclusive of 200 regulars platoon. The moon shone bright, but part of and 20 officers, prisoners. Our loss in killed, our men being dressed like their Glangarian wounded and missing, is from 6 to 700. Ma- regiment, caused the deception. They fre- jor 11tFarland, 23d, capt. Ritchie, art. capt. quently charged, and as often were driven _Kinney and Goodrich, lieut. Bigelow, inf. and back. Our regiment, under colonel Miller. several other officers killed; captain Spencer, was ordered to storm the British battery. We aid to major general Brown supposed to be charged and took every piece of the eriemys,

cannon. We kept possession of the ground and men. His force engaged was by their owl } cannon until twelve o'clock at night, when we account about 4500 regulars. besides his In- fell back to camp distant more than two miles. dians, &c. commanded by lieut. gen. Drum- This was done to secure our camp, which mend and mai gen. Riall. We had not an might otherwise have been attacked in the Indian engaged and our force did not exceed' rear. Our horses being most of them killed, twenty-eight hundred men; our loss is severe. and there being no ropes to the pieces, we got Generals Brown and Scott, and an aid of each off but two or three. The men were so ex- with several fitrid officers are wounded—seve- tremely fatigued they could not drag them. ral other officers killed, among whom was my We lost one howitzer, the horses being on full captain [Ritchie]—he was wounded in the bo- gallop toward the enemy to attack them, the dy, but refused to quit his piece, when a can- riders were shot off, and the horses ran non shot took most of his head off All the through the enemy's line. We lost one piece men at his piece were killed or wounded. lie of cannon, which was too much advanced, was brother to the editor of the Richmond every man being shot, that bad charge of it Enquirer, and formerly lived in Alexandria. but two. Several of our caissons were blown The letter adds—that the Beithish prisoners up by their rockets which did some injury, have expressed their *surprize* at the obstinate and deprived our cannon of ammunition. The valor of our troops in the late actions. lines were so near that cannon could not be used with advantage. This morning general Ripley marched out our whole force to the battle ground, to bury } our dead, and secure what wounded were left. The enemy had got - ten many who were badly wounded and left on the ground. He marched near their army, but neither were disposed to engage.

We took about 200 non-commissioned offi- cers and privates prisoners, and 21 officers, in- eluding major general Riall, who was wound- ed in the shoulder. They acknowledge col. Gordon of the 100th, and many other British officers killed, their rank yet unknown. The was enemy must have suffered very severely. Our loss is immense, but was not known when I left the army this morning.

Copy of a letter from an Vicar in the army to his friend in Alexandria, dated fort Erie U. C. July 28.

On the 23d I found myself so far recovered as to join the army at Queenston Heights, al- though that part of my foot which was frac- tured will never be of much service. On the 21th we retired to Chippewa, and on the 25th at half past 4 P. M. our first brigade com- manded by general Scott, engaged the ene- my's advance, about 2 1-2 miles from Chip- pewa; the main body of both armies soon sup- ported the advances, and a tremendous battle was fought lasting 5 hours and 23 minutes, mostly within half musket, and sometimes within pistol shot, which ended in the enemy's total defeat, leaving 2 brass 24 pounders and 1 Argus, commands, like the achievements of brass 6 pounder in our possession. We kept our naval heroes, the admiration of all classes the battle ground until midnight, when having of the American people, a few excepted; and removed our wounded and part of our dead, the most bitter revilers of the army are im- we retired to Chippewa, taking with us his polled, by the strong current of applatuie, to brass 6 pounder. We were unable to bring admit that the heroes of Niagara merit the off his two 21 pounders from a want of horses; warmest thanks and gratitude of their coun- almost all ours being killed, and our pieces try. The captured officers of the enemy, with were generally taken off with bricoles. The an ingenuous candor that reflects upon them enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners honor, declare, that there was exhibited on must be about 12 or 1300. Of prisoners we our part not only the most undaunted bravery, have taken major general Riall, gen. Drum- mond's aid de camp, 19 officers and 350 or 40Q seldow surpassed by the most veteran armies.,

Extract of a lever from on officer to the editot of the Buffalo Gazette, July 31, 1814.*

"I have this moment seen your extra of July 28, giving an account of the battle at Bridgewater; its winch captain Towson's company of artillery is the only one mentioned:

"it is due to m.ior Hindman's battalion, to state that he advanced with the first brigade. When the action commenced he return d to camp arai brought up captains Biddle and Ritchie's companies to ifs. support. It is to be regretted that the enemy's position did not permit our artillery to be as destructive as his; but any credit it may deserve should be shared by the companies mentioned.

"Captain Ritchie was killed, and captain Biddle wounded.

EXTRACT OF BRIGADE ORDERS, dated

Cump at Erie, July 28, 1814.

"To the field officers of the 1st and 23d regi- ments, lieutenant-col. Nicholas and major Brooke, the brigadier returns his thanks for their gallant conduct, particularly to the latter, for his alacrity in rallying his troops. To colonel Miller, of the 21st regiment, he *returns more than his thanks*: he de- serves the gratitude and approbation of the nation; never was an enterprise more heroically executed — never was the valor of a veteran more proudly displayed. The brigadier-general was satisfied with the conduct of his staff; lieutenant M'Donald of the 19th, and lieutenant Clark of the 11th.

"The officers of the brigade have to mourn the loss of major M'Farland, of the 23d, and lieutenant Bigelow, of the 21st regiment; they died on that field where a soldier should pant to perish, gallantly leading and animating their men."

(Signed)

E. W. RIPLEY,

Brig-. Gen. Cones" 2d Brigade."

The battle of NIAGARA, says the Albany commands, like the achievements of heroes, the admiration of all classes the American people, a few excepted; and removed our wounded and part of our dead, the most bitter revilers of the army are im- we retired to Chippewa, taking with us his polled, by the strong current of applatuie, to brass 6 pounder. We were unable to bring admit that the heroes of Niagara merit the off his two 21 pounders from a want of horses; warmest thanks and gratitude of their coun- almost all ours being killed, and our pieces try. The captured officers of the enemy, with were generally taken off with bricoles. The an ingenuous candor that reflects upon them enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners honor, declare, that there was exhibited on must be about 12 or 1300. Of prisoners we our part not only the most undaunted bravery, have taken major general Riall, gen. Drum- mond's aid de camp, 19 officers and 350 or 40Q seldow surpassed by the most veteran armies.,

The charge of col. Miller upon the enemy's artillery, is represented by one of these gen. Heinen, who has served in the campaigns of Spain, to have surpassed any thing of the kind he ever saw, except the storming of St Sebastians. Thrice, said he, we repulsed them with a carnage which we thought would deter them from another attempt; yet to our unutterable astonishment, they rallied a fourth time, charged and drove us from the heights. The moment we were vanquished, and prisoners in their camp, we were treated with the humanity and friendship of brothers, by the American officers.

Such, we are credibly informed, have been the spontaneous declarations of some of the British officers now in town—declarations which indicate a magnanimity on their part worthy of imitation.

The Niagara frontier. The army under gen. Ripley remained on the Canada side, able to retire if necessary, which however does not seem expected. An *Albany* paper of the 6th inst. says, "a letter was received in this citV (Albany) yesterday, from 'n' J'r general Brown, dated Buffalo, Aug. 1st, 1811, which states, 'that our army at Erie were under no fear of being attacked by the British: that reinforcements were joining them, and that he (gen. Brown) expected soon to be in a situation to resume his tomshial'."

Gen. Brown has made a demand on maj. gen. Hall for 1000 militia. Gen. Hall has issued his order for an immediate draft of that number.

Another from *Fort Erie*, dated August 1, informs, "our army still remains at this place, and are busily employed in entreleing. The enemy's advanced parties are daily skirmishing with our pickets and foraging parties; nothing of material consequence has as yet occurred. We have just received a reinforcement of about two hundred riflemen from Sackett's harbor. I am happy to find that our loss on the 25th ult. was not so great as was at first apprehended; the battle being fought at night, many of our men scattered and secreted themselves in the woods, and have not, until within a day or two, all been collected. **they have frequently supplied themselves.**

The (Phila.) *Democratic Press* has the following letter from Buffalo, dated July 29.—"Our killed were interred in one grave, and a sermon preached over them by the rev. David Jones, formerly chaplain to general Wavm's army. The artillery which was taken from the enemy, was lost behind in consequence of dm horses being mostly killed. Lieut. gen. Drummond, as well as Lieut. general Rieu, had surrendered, but it being near 9 o'clock, and the enemy having possession of our watch word, the lieut. gen. escaped."

The *National Intelligencer* of the 11th inst. says—"Letters from Banks, received at the war department by the mail of yesterday, are of the 3d 1/19th. They state, that the whole of the enemy's force moved up towards Fort Erie and took a position about a mile from that of our army; that on the morning of the 3d, before day light, they passed over the Niagara by a body of 500 men who landed below Black Rock, evidently with a design of attacking Buffalo and destroying our stores at that place; that they were met, engaged for 90 minutes and compelled to recross, by a corps of two hundred riflemen and some volunteers, under the command of major Morgan of the 1st rifle regiment, that we had three men killed and several wounded, aiming whom was Capt. Hamilton, 1st rifle regiment; that we have taken in the affair several prisoners; that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is considerable, and that there is frequent skirmishing between the armies on the Canada side.

Extract of a letter, dated Buffalo, August, 3, 11 A. M.

"The whole of the enemy's forces have moved up within about one mile, of our army—this morning at day light he crossed over about 500 men just below Black Rock—his object no doubt was to attack Buffalo and destroy our stores, &c. He was gallantly met by AO riflemen and a party of volunteers under maj. Morgan; after contending nearly five hours, he recrossed the Niagara. The loss or gain by either party was not great. We lost two or three men killed and several wounded. Capt. Hamilton is supposed to be mortally wounded.

"We took several prisoners—the enemy's loss was much greater than ours. The armies are still skirmishing."

6.3. Brown's army was hourly receiving reinforcements. Brig. gen. (A. Aloes, from Sackett's harbor, an officer highly spoken of, arrived at Buffalo about the 4th inst. and is supposed to have taken the command at Fort Erie; which by great exertion has been made a strong place. The corps of volunteers under colonel Swift, late at 'twist' had crossed and joined the army, as well as considerable bodies of regulars and militia—twenty waggons laden with bomb shells, passed through Geneva for the frontier from the 1st to the 3d inst. (ass. Capt. liztmedy, with three of our vends, is fa

Fort Erie, ready to co-operate as occasion may require—eighteen British officers and 230 privates taken at Bridgewater, have before this arrived at Greenbush, f Albany.] e have nothing front the feet except that it was seen on the evening of the 2d inst. standpeg up the lake. It is stated that immediately on its sailing alarm guns were fired at Kingston. Colonel Mitchell commands the regulars left for the defence of Kckett's harbor—1500 militia had arrived there and more were daily coming in. It does not appear certain that the British fleet is out.

IZARD'S Aular has had some little skirmishes with the enemy; a battle is daily expected. Our troops are in the best state—glowing with health and spirits. is feared, however, they may be compelled to retire by superior numbers.

NAVAL.

It is stated that captain *Pseter* is to have command of the new 44 gun frigate building at Washington city. This frigate was to have been called **the Columbia**—her name is changed to the *Essex*. Lieutenant *Downs* is to command the *Epervier* taken by the *Peacock*.

The *Constellation* has recruited her crew at Norfolk which was considerably reduced by the expiration of the term for which many had shipped. Its three days 200 able seamen entered for that ship.

The British ship *LISOPALD*, of 50 guns, (of Chempeake memory,) has been wrecked in the St. Lawrence. She was armed en flute and had just arrived from England with troops.

The Newburyport Herald states that the prize brig *Fortitude*, (which has arrived at the Eastward;) was boarded by two English cruisers, and permitted to proceed, in consequence of exhibiting papers stating her to be bound to Halifax!

The enemy lately landed a party at Holmes Hole in the night and carried off two pilots. In this manner they frequently supplied themselves.

A sloop with a deck load of cattle, supposed to be from *Sionnitscton*, Con. went immediately alongside the *Superb 74*, a few days since.

As the *President*, at New York, gets ready for sea, the blockading squadron increases. A reinforcement of three frigates has lately joined the *seventy-four* off that port.

A 20 gun brig is expected to be launched by the 15th of this month, at Vergennes, the timber of which was, 15 days ago, [the 15th of July] standing in the forest.

The Spanish ship *San Josef*, with a great cargo of sugar, hides, &c. from Havana for Malaga, having not only been disrusted, but also lost her rudder, was overhauled, by the *Acasta* frigate, captain Kerr, who endorsed a permission on her register to put into the Delaware or New York, and she has arrived at the latter.

In the cartel arrived at Providence came ninety sailors, late of the crew of the *Chesapeake*. They went thence in carriages to Charlestown.

A 'ti, Tork, Aug. 10.—Reinforcements have arrived in the mouth of Long Island Sound. Our informant counted, on Sunday, in Gardiner's Bay, 2 ninety-gun ships, 4 seventy-fours, 4 frigates and 1 brig. L. total 11 sail. Other accounts increase the number, by smaller vessels, to 15 sail in that neighborhood and off New London. There was no transports, or troops on board the shipping, the crews of which were sickly, and were to be lauded on Montauk Point, it was said to the number of 500 or 600, to recover and recruit.

Whether the ships were direct from Europe, or gathered from other parts of our coast, was not known. [Montauk is common pasture for about 1500 cattle, 1400 sheep, and 200 hogs, and 4000 geese.]

to the citizens of East HamptOn, and would furnish refreshment for the well, as well as the sick; *if* not removed by the owner]. [Columbian extra.

The enemy in the Chesapeake.

From the (Balt.) *Merchants Coco House Books*. "The flag of truce which sailed on Sunday last for the British fleet returned yesterday morning. Mr. Skinner, the flag officer, is bearer of despatches from rear admiral Cockburn to his excellency the Russian minister, and the honorable secretary of state; also to *gen. MaStin* and col. Barclay, commissioners of prisoners. Mr. *siaoo*, • was politely favored by admiral Cockburn with a file of the last English papers received in the fleet—they are however understood to be no later than 26th May. The farce of the enemy beldw is Said td be the admiral's ship, • two-deckers, 3 frigates, one troop ship, 2 heigi; and 15 or as craft in the Potomac; 2 frigates, 1 brig, and several small craft in the Patuxent. The atenalans and another frigate arrived on Monday last from Hord. aux. The Loire frigate sailed on Tuesday on a cruise. A brig was lying Milittle Choptank."

Blame: id, Aug. 8. "We learn that despatches were sesterday received from *gen. Hungerford*, dated near Kinsale, Aug. 5th; stating that the enemy on the 3.1 inst. landed from several tenders and about twenty barges at Munday's Point, where they were gal' lastly met by cent. Henderson .f th• Nortlintoberland mama, who disputed the ground until he had expended all his ammunition, mid then retired with his field piece. The enemy pursued to attn.. H's house whirls they burnt, with every other on their way, ensmittin every kind of depredation.

In an attack on Kinsale, Westmoreland county, a barge's crew of the enemy sustained considerable lnes in an affair with brut Crab's detachment of artillery; we had an officer and one man severely wounded by a discharge of grape from the barge."

Bounty Land.

information for the government of those who have claims for Bounty Land, under the acts if Congress relative to the existing Military Establishment of the United States.

(Digested for The National Intelligencer.)

A warrant issued at present for the boo my land above specified, would be useless, because no survey, as provided by the law of the 8111 of May, 1812, has yet taken place.

'ur the purpose of eventually satisfying these claims, congress has appropriated six millions of acres, via: Two millions in the *miciagoa* terrm; ; •w• minions in the *Illinois* territory; and two millions in the *Louisiana* territory. When these lands sail have been surveyed nod off into hits, conformably to law, and the other necessary arrаемgents for issuing the warrants shall have been made, public notice thereof will be given in different la, wspapon throughout the United States.

III substantiating a claim of this kind, the *regular discharge* at the *original claimant* from the public service, will be considered the best voucher that can be produced. A claimant ought, also, carefully to preserve any *certificate* received from the *pay office*—because, although such documents will not be considered in themselves conclusive evidence to substantiate a claim the houoty land, yet they may serve as an *index* to authentic records of the *original* right: such, for example, as the muster roll, or other record of military service, by which means satisfactory proof may be adduced relative to the period when such a claimant entered the public service, whether he fulfilled his engagements, and the reason why he was discharged.

If the *original claimant* does not *personally* apply for his land warrant, lie must prove his *identity* before a magistrate, by his *OWN affidavit* and the *affidavits* of two witnesses, whose *credibility* the said magistrate will *certify*—rod must *execu* • a *power* Or *actor*—ney to whoever applies for the warrant in his b•half; the *quality* and *signature* of the magistrate before whom said affidavits are made, or the power of attorney is acknowledged, must be attested by the *signature* and *seal* of the *county clerk*, or *other equivalent authority*, of the district wherein he resides.

N. B.—The power of attorney, to authorise the delivery of a land warrant, may be dispensed With in case a member Of congress, while the body is in actual session, will call at the war department and sign a receipt for it upon the record: in this case, a letter of order in his favor from the person who has the right to receive the warrant, addressed to the secretary of war, will be deemed a sufficient authorization for its delivery.

If the *original claimant* be dead, and ass *heir* applies in his r ight, he must produce legal certificates from competent authority, to prove that he is a *legitimate heir at law*—in which case, alt hough there may be other heirs existing, a warrant will be issued in that name, adding thereto, "*and the other heirs at law of* —."

A land warrant will not be issued to an *administrator* or to an *executor*.

The following is so honorable to the *patriotism*, and *constitutional principles* or the men to whom it relates, that it would be an act of injustice to tie. glect its insertion. It is a letter from col. *Pear*. tion, commanding the *Xorik Caroliu* militia, to the editor of the *Raleigh Register*.

Camp near Fort Jackson, June 10, *IBM* .Mr. Gales—Sir, You will do me the favour to publi- lista in your paper the enclosed certificates, and

thereby perforin an act of common justice to die brave men from Rowan county, who although they did every thing in their power to avert the declara- tion of war, yet whets called upon by the constitutional authorities of their country to bear their por, tion of its dangers and its sufferings, have obeyed the call without a murmur; and ask nothing of their political opponents, but to speak of them truly, or to speak not at all.

J. A. PEARSON.

CERTIFICATES.

Fort Decatur, June 10, 1813:

I certify that not a single man in my company Wilborn, Jeremiah Howard and Micajab Howard excepted; who deserted) refused to cross the Ositmulg, c or perform any other duty required of them by their officers. JOHN FROST, Capt.

Commanding a company of detached militia ffrom Rowan county.

Camp near Fort Jackson, June 10, 1814,

I certify that not a single man in my company (except Joseph Fry, and he a substitute) refused to crows the Oakmulgee, or perform any other duty required of them by their officers.

JA. RRIDER, capi:

Commanding a company of detached militia from Rowan county.

Postscript.

Washington city, Aug. 12. 'There was no mail received from Buffalo yesterday by the express. It is stated that the rider on the extreme stage of the line has disappeared, in what manner not known, and no traces have been discovered of him or the mail. It is owing to this circumstance probably, that we have received no further report of gen. Brown's late battle.

Letters s late as the 5th inst. have however, been received from Presqu' Isle, through which we derive the following intelligence:

Erie, (Pen.) .Ring. 5. This moment the captain of a small trading vessel, which sailed from Buffalo at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday came on shore. He con- firms the information of an attack on fort Erie by the British; and adds, that after heavy cannonading for two hours, the enemy were repulsed at all points, and left the ground before night; no damage sag- tamed on our part—that of the enemy not known.. Two soldiers who crossed to Buffalo after the action, stated that "the enemy were cut to pieces—driven At all points, and our tromps in the highest spirits. It was generally believed the attack was supported by nearly the whole force of enemy on the peninsula."

A SUPPLEMENT

For the last . o. accompanies the present.— The editor was induced in these *hard times* to incur the expence, not only to get in a great deal of matter that was lying over, but also (as the year is about expiring) to put his subscribers in a *good humor* to forward their arrears or advance, by spewing a willingness to deserve those *needful* attentions. The pre- sent volume, or third year, of the WEEKLY REGISTER Will be completed with two numbers more,