

# THE WAR.

"LET THE RALLYING WORD, THROUGH ALL THE DAY, BE "LIBERTY OR DEATH."

VOL. II.—No. 5.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1813.

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## THE WAR,

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## OFFICIAL.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Taylor to the Secretary of War.

Head-Quarters, Norfolk, 4th July.

Sir—I have the honor to transmit col. Beatty's report of the attack on Craney-Island on the 22d of June last. His multiplied and pressing avocations have prevented his completing it till to-day.

The whole force on the island at the time of the attack, consisted of 50 riflemen, 446 infantry of the line, 91 state artillery, and 150 seamen and marines furnished by capt. Tarbell. Of these, 43 were on the sick list.

The courage and constancy with which this inferior force, in the face of a formidable naval armament, not only sustained a position in which nothing was complete, but repelled the enemy with considerable loss, cannot fail to inspire the approbation of their government and the applause of their country. It has infused into the residue of the army a general spirit of competition, the beneficial effects of which will, I trust, be displayed in our future combats.

I cannot withhold my grateful acknowledgments to com. Cassin, capt. Tarbell, and the officers and crew of the Constellation and gun-boats, who have in every instance aided our operations with a cordiality, zeal and ability, not to be surpassed. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT TAYLOR, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

Copy of Col. Beatty's Report to Gen. Taylor.

Craney-Island, June 25, 1813.

Sir—Some movements on the 21st instant among the British shipping lying near Newport's Noose seemed to indicate an early attack on this island, and in the course of the next morning, on the 22d inst. they landed two miles from this, from the best accounts that can be ascertained from deserters, about 2500 troops of various descriptions. The object of this movement was, no doubt, with the view to approach this post on the west side of the island, across the water in that direction, which at low water is passable by infantry. Soon after their landing there approached about 45 or 50 boats full of men, which directed their course from the shipping as above stated to the north side of the island.

The British troops at the same time (that were previously landed) made their appearance on the main land, with a view of attacking the west and north positions of the island at the same moment. Two 24 pounders and 4 six pounders were advantageously posted under the direction of major Faulkner of the artillery, which being so well served by capt. Emmer-son, lieuts. Howl and Godwin, who displayed that cool and deliberate conduct, which will at all times insure success to the cause in which they are engaged. Lieut. Neale of the Constellation, during our defence, conducted himself with active zeal and courage, which will at all times add a lustre to the name of an American naval officer. Capt. Rook, of the ship Man-

hattan, conducted himself with great activity and judgment in defence of the place, which will no doubt give him a distinguished part in the success of the day. Great praise is also due to the conduct of sergeant Young and corporal Moffit of capt. Emmer-son's company, for the active part they took in the management of two 6 pounders.

Much credit is due to capt. Tarbell of the Constellation for the aid he gave in the defence of the island, in forwarding from his ship 150 sailors and marines, with the officers commanding the same, which no doubt contributed greatly in the successful defence of the island. Indeed, both officers and soldiers of every description shewed a degree of zeal for the defence of the place; and whenever opportunity may offer, we may confidently hope they will not be wanting in duty.

The loss of the enemy cannot be less than 200 in the course of the day, a number of which were killed on the land side by our artillery. But it is known that 4 or 5 of their barges were sunk, one of which, the Centipede, said to be 52 feet long, working 24 oars, belonging to admiral Warren's ship, was taken and brought in with 22 prisoners, and a small brass 3 pounder, with a number of small arms, pistols and cutlasses.

Besides the loss in killed, there must have been at least 40 deserters brought in in the course of the day and dispersed through the country.

It is with pleasure I have to state to you that not a man was lost on our part; the only weapons made use of by the enemy in the course of the day, were the Congreve rockets, a few of which fell in our encampment, though without injury. I am, sir, with great respect, your humble servant,

H. BEATTY, Lieut. Col. Commandant.

Copy of a letter from com. Lewis to the Secretary of the Navy.

Off Sandy-Hook, July 6, 1813.

Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you of the capture of the British sloop tender (Eagle) which for some time had been employed by com. Beresford for the purpose of burning the coasters, &c. Her force was two officers and 11 men, with a 32 brass howitzer.

This service was performed in a most gallant and officer-like manner by sailing-master Percival, who, with volunteers from the flotilla which I have the honor to command, jumped on board a fishing smack, ran the enemy alongside, and carried him by a coup de main. I am sorry to add, that in this little affair, the enemy lost the commanding officer, one mid-shipman mortally wounded and two seamen badly. I am happy to say we suffered no injury, which is to be attributed to the superior management of sailing-master Percival, and the coolness with which his men fired, for which they all deserve well of their country. I have the honor to be, &c. J. LEWIS,

Com. U. S. Flotilla.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. The capture was on Sunday the 4th inst.

Chillicothe, June 29.

On Monday the 21st inst. gen. Harrison held a council in Franklinton with the chiefs of the Delaware, Shawanoe, Wyandot and Seneca tribes of Indians, to the amount of about 50. The general in his talk to these chiefs, observed to them that he had been induced to call them together in order to ascertain their real intentions. He informed them, that a crisis had arrived which demanded that all the tribes, which had heretofore remained neutral, should take a decided stand either for us or against us; and that in order to give the United States a guarantee of their good dispositions, the friendly tribes should either move with their families into the settlements, or their warriors should accompany him in the ensuing campaign, and fight for the United States. The chiefs have expressed their willingness to accede to the propositions of the general, and their satisfaction in having an opportunity of fighting for the United States. The general informed them that he would let them know when their services would be required. He

also informed them, that all those who should go with him must follow his mode of warfare, and not kill or injure old men, women, children, nor prisoners; that no one but a coward or sq aw would kill those who were unable to defend themselves; and that as gen. Proctor had agreed to deliver him (Harrison) up to Tecumseh, if they had succeeded in taking Fort Meigs, he promised them in his turn, if he should be successful, to deliver Proctor into their hands, provided they should only put a petticoat on him!!!

From the Georgia Journal, June 30.

## COMMOTION AMONG THE INDIANS.

The Creek Indians at present exhibit a curious and interesting spectacle, being at war with each other in consequence of the Little Warrior and his followers having been punished for the murder which they committed at the mouth of the Ohio last summer, while returning from a visit to the British on the lakes. The strength of both parties is supposed to be nearly equal. It is said by a chief, who has come in for protection, that each is embodying a considerable force, and that a decisive battle may be shortly expected. The peace party, however, being apprehensive of the issue, have entrenched themselves, we understand, in the town of Tookaubatchee, and sent to the governor for assistance. A message from col. Hawkins was received on Friday last, communicating the request. It is not known what part we shall take in the business, if any. But as we are avowedly the next object of attack in case the friendly Indians are put down, steps should at least be taken to guard our own frontier from danger, or we may soon see its inhabitants flying before the uplifted tomahawk, and the forest gleaming with their dwellings.

Since the above was in type, the following interesting articles have been handed us for publication:

Extract of a letter from col. Hawkins to the governor, dated

Creek Agency, June 27th.

A civil war is commencing among the Creeks. The chiefs and warriors who, in obedience to the orders of the council of the nation, put to death the Little Warrior and his associates, who murdered the two families on Ohio in February, have been attacked and 6 killed by the Alabama prophets and associates. If the chiefs and warriors now assembling at Tookaubatchee should be unable to restrain their fanaticism and ferocity, they will become hostile to the United States. I received a letter from gen. Wilkinson, of the 23d, yesterday. He was coming on 170 miles from this—expected to be joined by an escort of 30 men, mounted, the next day. He had set out under impressions of perfect safety, from the calm which pervaded this country after the execution of the murderers, and had dismissed his escort—received the first accounts of the confusion prevailing at Tookaubatchee on the road, and sent back for them. If I had any men near me, I would escort him.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Limbaugh, assistant agent, dated

Creek Agency, June 26.

Gen. Wilkinson is now in the nation on his way to the north. He has sent an express to col. Hawkins, apprehending an attack from the war-party. Captain Isaacs is not killed as was reported. He got safe to Tookaubatchee—his wife and five others were. The Cussetaus and Cowetsaus have all marched for Tookaubatchee to join the friendly Indians. The force of both parties is equal as yet, but I am fearful the war-party will get to be the strongest, as their numbers increase daily.

It is understood that the most infamous means have been employed by the enemy to stir up the Indians against us!

Dr. Robertson, who was sent out by our government on a secret mission to South America near 12 months ago, left town this morning for the city of Washington. He states that the Mexican Republicans have been victorious in all their late engagements, that they have succeeded in revolutionizing

several other provinces beside Texas, and are now only about 300 miles from the city of Mexico, which he thinks they will enter before long, as it is but feebly garrisoned and not very strongly fortified.

### FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

(CIRCULAR.)

#### FREEMEN OF OHIO,

Your state is again invaded by the British and their savage allies. The Indians have invested Lower Sandusky, and Fort Meigs is again in imminent danger of reduction. Cleveland has, perhaps, fallen, and your brethren in that quarter may have perished by the hands of a relentless foe!

When your country is thus critically situated, we cannot for a moment believe, that you will withhold your services. Your patriotism has heretofore been viewed with astonishment by other states: will you then hesitate at this important period to return to the field, where *glory and honor* await you—where your exertions for a few days will humble a proud and perfidious enemy? Will you not rather add new lustre to your characters, by repelling the invaders of your state, and the murderers of your friends and connections? We know your anxiety to serve your country: and while we regret that a call on your patriotism is indispen-ably requisite at this season, we repose unbounded confidence in your ability and will to relieve the posts on the frontier, and to save from destruction the brave army of the illustrious Harrison.

Rally then, fellow citizens, around the standard of your country, and unite in its defence. While you have arms to guard and breasts to shield, let the enemy know your willingness to stem the storm of war, and share in all its dangers and privations.

We recommend mounted men to embody themselves without delay, and repair to Delaware, Franklinton or Urbana, where companies and squads will be organized, and then marched for the most contiguous posts which are besieged or annoyed by the enemy.

RETURN J. MEIGS.

DUNCAN M'ARTHUR.

P. S. Gov. Meigs goes this day to Franklinton and Delaware to make arrangements for arms, ammunition, provisions and forage; and gen. M'Arthur goes to Lebanon, Xenia and Urbana, to make similar arrangements.

*Chillicothe, July 2, 1813.*

### LATEST NEWS FROM FORT MEIGS.

*Franklinton, July 5.*

In order to quell the perturbation at present prevailing in the public mind, and to relieve our fellow citizens from the painful anxiety created by the intelligence received during last week from Fort Meigs and Lower Sandusky, we are induced to publish, as speedily as possible, the following particulars, brought by the express mail, arrived last night.

Gen. Harrison arrived at Fort Meigs on the 28th ult—found the place in perfect safety, and not threatened by the British or their allies. He dispatched col. Johnson's regiment of mounted men to the river Raisin to reconnoitre and collect information—Col. Johnson discovered no enemy—brought with him some Canadians, who informed that the British had not received such an accession to their Indian forces as had been reported, but that 100 Indians had left the river Raisin for Lower Sandusky to scout, pillage and massacre. On col. Johnson's return to Fort Meigs, gen. Harrison ordered a detachment to go immediately in pursuit of the Indians, but unfortunately they had done all the mischief they could do, before they were discovered. They killed 2 dragoons who were hunting their horses near the fort at Lower Sandusky, and murdered a family within 100 yards of the fort, consisting of 2 men, 1 woman and 2 children. They immediately retreated towards Fort Meigs, and must have passed within a mile and a half of gen. Harrison, who was on his return from Fort Meigs with an escort of only about 20 men. The gen. with his customary good fortune, arrived, unmolested, at Lower Sandusky on Friday last, and would start the next day for Cleveland; col. Ball's squadron would also proceed to Cleveland. Col. Johnson's regiment were expected at Lower Sandusky on Friday.

Thus it appears that the reports of Fort Meigs and Lower Sandusky being attacked, were premature.

The frontiers may now be considered in a state of more perfect safety than they have ever been before. Major Croghan, with nearly 500 regulars, is stationed at the Broad Ford, 17 miles from Lower Sandusky, and col. Johnson's regiment of mounted men are at

Lower Sandusky, ready to move to any point which may hereafter be endangered.

His excellency gov. Meigs, on first receiving intelligence of the late alarms, began, with his known zeal, vigilance and patriotism, to prepare for the worst. Several companies were immediately ordered out, and are now on their march. His excellency, who is here at present, sent expresses in different directions this morning, to order the militia to return to their homes.

We congratulate our agricultural friends on the improbability of their being again called from their farms at this important season of the year.

*From the Albany Argus.*

It is stated by gentlemen from Sacket's Harbor, that last week, com. Yeo left Kingston with a large force, in boats, with an intention to enter Sacket's Harbor in the night, to attack our flotilla by surprise, and to capture or destroy the ships. On reaching the point of the peninsula, 12 miles from the harbor, the night being deemed unfavorable for the enterprise, the men were disembarked, and the boats drawn up and covered with bushes to prevent discovery. In this position they remained all the next day; and at evening, when preparing to execute the project, it was discovered that one or two men were missing; when presuming they had deserted, the force re-embarked with precipitation, and returned to Kingston, leaving a sergeant and 12 men, who were out on patrol, behind them. These men came in and surrendered themselves as prisoners of war. The next morning com. Chauncey sailed in quest of Sir James, and went within 6 miles of Kingston, but too late to overtake the foe.

*Buffalo, July 6.*

During the last week, there has been frequent alarms at Fort George, occasioned by small parties of the enemy hanging about our picket guard. But the place is not considered in any danger; its batteries, breast-works and defences are very formidable and commanding.

A volunteer corps under capt. Bull has been enrolled in this village for the defence of the place. A battery has been erected on the point of the terrace, fronting the lake, mounting one long 12 and a six pounder.

The Queen Charlotte, and a small vessel, are said to be at Long-Point.

Col. Brady, from Pennsylvania, with 250 regulars and 50 horse, are expected every moment in this village.

About 250 militia have been drafted in Genesee county, and marched to Black Rock, under command of maj. P. Adams, late of Swift's U. S. volunteers.

The batteries at Black Rock are mounted with several fine piece of cannon.

Col. Boerstler and the men under his command, including major Chapin's volunteers, have been sent to Kingston.

P. S. *Tuesday Morning, 6 A. M.* On Sunday night the British came across at Schlosser, surprised and captured our guard of 20 or 30 men, took off some public and private property, and returned. Yesterday they appeared opposite Black Rock.

*From the Virginia Argus.*

### OUTRAGES AT HAMPTON!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, to his friend in this place, dated

*Armistead's, near Hampton, July 10.*

Your favor of the 7th inst. has been just received through the politeness of major Crutchfield, who has had it forwarded to me at this place. I am surprised to hear that you have among you, a man who would endeavor to apologize for the unprecedented villany, and brutal conduct of the enemy in Hampton. Be assured of one fact, that that which I informed you of in my last was strictly true. You request me to make known to you a few of the distressing particulars, in a way which will force conviction upon the minds of the incredulous. I will attend to it, my friend, that you may be enabled to confound such with positive proofs. At present you must content yourself with the following, and believe it as religiously as any fact beyond denial. Mrs. Turnbull was pursued up to her waist in the water, and dragged on shore by 10 or 12 of these ruffians, who satiated their brutal desires upon her, after pulling off her clothes, stockings, shoes, &c. This fact was seen by your nephew Keith and many others. Another case—a married woman, her name unknown to me, with her infant child in her arms (the child forcibly dragged from her) shared the

same fate. Two young women, well known to many, whose names will not be revealed at this time, suffered in like manner. \*Dr. Colton, Parson Halson, and Mrs. Hopkins, have informed me of these particulars—another in the presence of Mr. Hope, had her gown cut off with a sword and violence offered in his presence, which he endeavored to prevent, but had to quit the room, leaving the unfortunate victim in their possession, who no doubt was abused in the same way.

† Old Mr. Hope himself was stripped naked, pricked with a bayonet in the arm, and slapt in the face, and were I to mention a hundred cases in addition to the above, I do not know that I should exaggerate.

The loss of the British, as acknowledged by an officer to lieut. Paris, was 120 killed, and 90 or 95 wounded, among which was one colonel and captain of marines killed, and 2 lieutenants wounded.

Three deserters state that they are about to sail for New-London with a view of attacking that place, and that they can muster 4000 men in this fleet. Excuse this scrawl, it is now near twelve, and all around me sleeping—capt. Servants' riflemen and 17 of my troop, forming a small detachment under my command, are stationed at capt. Armistead's house, where I have to keep a vigilant look-out to prevent their catching me, as they say they want to lay their hands on Cooper of the cavalry.

\* The former of these gentlemen acted as surgeon to the detachment lately stationed at Hampton, and is a young gentleman of the first respectability. The latter is president of the academy at this place, and stands deservedly high in public estimation. Mrs. Hopkins is also a lady of very high respectability, and of the most unquestionable veracity.

† This worthy old gentleman is bowing beneath the pressure of age, being upwards of 65 or 70, if not older, has a numerous family, most of them sons, not in the service of their country.

## THE WAR.

NEW-YORK:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1813.

Our relations with France. On the 21st ult. a resolution passed the house of representatives requiring information from the president when, by whom, and in what manner the first intelligence was given to our government of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, which purported to be a repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, &c. On the 12th inst. the president communicated the information desired, in a report from the secretary of state, accompanied by a number of documents. The length of these has prevented our giving them in this paper, but we shall endeavor to present the whole of them in a double paper, next week.

### PROSPECT OF A GENERAL PEACE.

The London Courier of May 31, received in Boston, contains the following interesting article from a French paper:

*Paris, May 23.*

The Emperor has proposed a Congress to meet at Prague for a General Peace. On the side of France are to be plenipotentiaries from France, the United States, Denmark, the King of Spain, (Joseph) and the Confederated Princes. On the other side, are to be ministers from England, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish Cortes, and the allies of that belligerent mass.

### ALARM AT WASHINGTON.

On the 15th inst. several expresses arrived at Washington City, announcing that a British squadron of 14 sail had ascended the Potomac as far as Ragged Point, and menaced an attack on Washington City, or some neighboring town. Orders were forthwith issued for the assemblage of the military, when in three hours 3,000 men were under arms, and on their march for Fort Warburton, under the command of gen. Armstrong, secretary at war. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and all seemed anxious to meet the combat which appeared to offer itself. Col. Monroe, secretary of state, and many gentlemen not attached to military corps, went down with the troops as volunteers.

At 10 o'clock at night, intelligence being received that the enemy had not advanced since the first alarm, half of the regulars, volunteers and militia, encamped

at Warburton Heights, and the remainder within a few miles of them.

The frigate Adams, with some gun-boats, lie near the fort at Warburton, which is in good order, and well garrisoned.

#### LATEST FROM THE FRONTIERS.

On the 11th inst. 250 British regulars crossed the Niagara below Black Rock, and moved up towards that place. A party of militia stationed there fled at sight of the enemy, who immediately set fire to the block-houses, barracks, &c. spiked several cannon, and took a quantity of flour and salt, said to be 400 barrels. While engaged in getting it off, they were attacked by a party of regulars, militia, and Indians, who had come down from Buffalo, and who poured a successful fire into them, which killed and wounded a great number. The enemy, however, succeeded in getting off their plunder, leaving 9 of their men dead on the shore. Our loss was 1 killed and 3 wounded, 2 since dead.

On the 7th inst. the enemy attacked a guard about a mile and a half from Fort George, when lieutenant Eldridge, with 39 men who volunteered under him, went to relieve them; but in his zeal to execute the order, he unexpectedly found himself surrounded in a wood by Indians, who opened a deadly fire upon his little corps, which cut down 18—a few fled, and the remainder were taken by the Indians and stripped, scalped and mangled in a horrid manner. Only 9 of the corps escaped. The fate of lieut. E. is uncertain.

The British are in possession of their former ground on the Niagara, from Fort Erie to the line of our camp at Fort George.

Com. Chauncey's fleet remained in Sacket's Harbor on the 10th instant. The British fleet was at Kingston.

#### NAVAL ACTION.

Captain Borges, arrived at Boston from St. Michaels, informs, that on the 28th June, in lat 41 51, long. 53 20, at 8 o'clock in the morning, saw a sail from the mast-head, in the S. E. quarter; at 11 he heard a heavy, quick, and repeated firing, and saw smoke plainly from the deck, but at such a distance that the ships could not be seen. The firing lasted 30 minutes, ceased about 20, when it recommenced, and lasted till 50 minutes past 12, the whole firing being one hour and a half.

Captain Decost, arrived at New Bedford from Lisbon, corroborates the statement of capt. Borges—he reports, that on the 27th June he was boarded from the Bellerophon 74, with a frigate in company; that on the 28th at 10 A. M. he heard a heavy firing, which lasted an hour and a half. After the smoke cleared away, saw a ship standing towards where the firing had been, which he took to be the frigate which was in company with the Bellerophon; he supposed that the 74 was the ship engaged, but with what he could not tell.

It will be seen by our Marine Memoranda that the President, com. Rodgers, on the 11th of June, was spoken in lat. 43, long. 30, and we think it very probable that she was one of the ships engaged.

#### THE WAYS AND MEANS.

The bill for laying a direct tax within the United States, passed the house of representatives on the 8th inst., yeas, 97—nays, 70. It has also passed the senate.

This bill proposes to lay upon the United States a direct tax to the amount of 3,000,000 of dollars, apportioned to the states respectively, as follows:

New Hampshire	\$96,793 37
Massachusetts	316,272 98
Rhode-Island	34,702 18
Connecticut	118,167 71
Vermont	98,343 71
New-York	431,141 62
New-Jersey	108,871 83
Pennsylvania	365,479 16
Delaware	32,046 25
Maryland	151,623 94
Virginia	369,018 44
Kentucky	169,928 76
Ohio	104,150 14
North Carolina	220,238 28
Tennessee	110,086 55
South Carolina	151,905 48
Georgia	94,936 49
Louisiana	28,295 11

The bill apportions the quota of each state among the counties in said state. Each state may, prior to

the 1st day of April, vary, by an act of its legislature, the respective quotas imposed by this act on its several counties or districts, so as more equally and equitably to apportion the tax hereby imposed. Each state may pay its quota in the treasury of the United States, and thereon shall be entitled to a deduction of 15 per centum, if paid before the first day of March, 1814, and of 10 per centum if paid before the first day of May in the same year.

#### NAVAL & MARINE MEMORANDA.

*News of commodore Rodgers* The ship Admittance, arrived at Boston, was boarded on the 11th of June, in lat. 43, long. 30, by the U. S. frigate President. The President had taken the night before, the British packet Duke of Montrose, from Falmouth for the West-Indies, and had her then in company, ready to sail for England as a flag of truce, with 45 prisoners. Mr. D. West, the commodore's private secretary, was going in her as agent. The mail of the packet was sunk previous to her capture. The President had captured the British brig Kitty, from Newfoundland, and sent her to France. Ten men from the Admittance, entered on board the President. Left the President in chase of a brig, thought to be a sloop of war. Had seen no British armed vessels except the Curlew, since she left Boston, Three days before, the President had boarded the British brig Avery, prize to the privateer Yorktown, of N. York, bound home. The Admittance sailed from England as a cartel, and brought 160 American prisoners.

#### SUCCESSFUL PRIVATEERING.

The privateer brig Anaconda, capt. Shaler, of this port, arrived at Ocracoke, (N. C.) on the 4th inst. from a prosperous cruise. The Anaconda has on board \$75,000, in specie, captured from an English brig, called the King's Packet, bound from Rio Janeiro to England, which she fell in with on the 14th May, in the lat. of the Cape de Verdes. The brig mounted 14 twelve pound carronades, and had on board 230 stand of small arms. She fought the privateer 44 minutes, when her flag was struck, again hoisted, union down; her spars and rigging were cut to pieces, and she had 5 feet water in her hold. The Anaconda received no injury. After removing the specie and other valuables on board the privateer, capt. Shaler ransomed the brig for \$8000. The Anaconda shortly after captured the brig Mary from Gibraltar bound to Brazil, with a cargo of wine and silk, invoiced at \$85,000, and the brig Harriot, bound from Buenos Ayres to London, laden with hides and tallow; cargo invoiced at \$100,000. The Anaconda landed her specie at Edenton, from whence, we understand, it has been transmitted to Tarborough to be deposited in the vaults of the bank at that place.

The British brig Avery, of 16 guns, from Mogadore, with a full cargo of gums, almonds, skins, and beeswax, has arrived at New-Bedford, prize to the Yorktown, of this port.

The British line of battle ship La Hogue, capt. Capel, who had already rendered his name infamous by his ungentlemanly treatment of Americans whom the fortune of war had thrown into his power, is again on a cruise, and has again commenced his plundering and burning system. The captains and crews of four coasters captured by the La Hogue were all put on board of one of them, and the remainder burnt. They arrived at Providence, nearly destitute of provisions. Capt.

Capel informed the above mentioned captains, that he should destroy or send in every vessel bound to or from our shores, except cartels, and not excepting vessels under neutral colors or licenses. He shewed them a copy of an order, to this effect, which he had issued to all the cruisers on this station, dated on board the La Hogue, July 6. He stated that the reason of this rigorous measure was in retaliation for enormities committed on their coasters and fishermen, by our privateers, and for the dastardly act of preparing the Eagle for explosion, off New-London. The captains of several vessels captured by La Hogue have arrived at Boston, and declare they received very ill treatment from captain Capel.

The officers of La Hogue informed the American prisoners on board, that on the 1st instant, after a chase of 84 hours, when within a few miles of the privateer Young Teaser, in a bay to the west of Halifax, finding the water too shallow for the ship to follow her, 6 boats, containing 130 men, were dispatched to capture the Y. T.—when within about a mile of her, from some unknown cause the privateer blew up, and every soul perished, except one man; he was taken from the fore shrouds, with the loss of a leg and both arms. He was taken on board La Hogue and died next morning, without being able to speak. Some of them said that a boat, with 6 men in it, was seen rowing for the shore previous to the blowing up of the Y. T. The Curlew was in company with La Hogue at the time the accident took place. The bowsprit, with the foremast and rigging of the privateer, remained—part of men's bodies were seen all over the deck.

The Young Teaser captured 9 prizes on her last cruise, 7 of which arrived at Portland.

Portsmouth, July 13, 1813.

The surgeon of the privateer Swordfish, (which was captured and carried into England) who arrived at Boston, in a cartel from England, informs us, that while he was at Portsmouth the Cornwall 74 arrived there from a foreign station—that at the time of her arrival she had on board 30 impressed American seamen—that a part of them requested to be considered as prisoners of war, and refused to do duty—that in consequence, they were put in irons, and ordered to be fed on bread and water. The British officers suspecting that they had been advised to this step by the surgeon of the Swordfish, ordered him below decks, nor was he again permitted his usual liberty till he embarked in the cartel. We are also furnished with the names of one hundred and thirteen Americans, who had been impressed, who have been sent on board the St. Antonio prison-ship—two of whom had been enslaved eighteen years in the British service, and the others from a half to fifteen years. There was about 300 prisoners on board the ship. It had been considered sickly—about 30 had died—provisions bad in quality and scant—half a pound of beef and one and a half pounds bread per day—2 days in the week they had 1 pound pickled herring or other fish, and 1 pound potatoes, for their allowance. From 5 o'clock P. M. to 7 o'clock A. M. the prisoners were confined under hatches—Mr. Beasley, the American agent for prisoners, paid little or no attention to the situation or wants of prisoners—was but once on board the St. Antonio during 7 months, and then made no inquiries respecting them.

## RESIGNATIONS IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Buffalo Gazette.

Sir—By publishing the following Remonstrance and Letter of Resignation, you will confer a favor on the undersigned.

Fort Niagara, 7th April, 1813.

To the Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary at War.

REMONSTRANCE of the Officers of the Twenty-Second Regiment United States Infantry, now stationed at this post.

With regret the officers of the 22d regt. feel themselves compelled to remonstrate against a procedure now become a principle. It is not for them to demand the reason why the vacancies in the above named regiment have been filled from among the citizens; but it is an unquestionable right and a duty incumbent on them to solicit an explanation. Conceiving their characters as military men implicated, their feelings wounded, an innovation on their rights obvious, they are compelled by laudable motives to pursue the course adopted. With sensations more disagreeable than can be expressed, they have observed the appointments of Robert Lucas and Ralph Merlin to be majors, George W. Barker to be a captain, and Julius R. Shumate to be a surgeon in the above named regiment. Far be it from any officer remonstrating, to derogate from the merit and capacities of those gentlemen; but the officers remonstrating were confident that all promotions to captains would be made regimentally, and to field officers respectively; yet they have found a general deviation from this rule; and it is but correct to state, that unless it is observed, many officers will leave the service, and particularly those of the 22d regiment at this post.

However painful the task, those remonstrating have no hesitation in declaring, that they feel themselves highly aggrieved; and to abandon the service at this critical period, is not consistent with their wishes nor approbatory to their feelings; but if the gentlemen lately appointed are not removed from the regiment, and the mode of promotion adopted by the war office pursued, those aggrieved now on this frontier, will tender their resignations to the proper department. The officers of the 22d regiment do not claim any merit for the services done while on this frontier: they have but done their duty; yet the idea of being placed under the command of gentlemen who have not been in service with them, will not be tacitly submitted to. The secretary's humble servants,

David Milliken, capt. 22d Infantry.  
Daniel M. Farland, capt. 22d Infantry.  
Frederick A. Wise, 1st lieut. 22d Infantry.  
John H. Wise, 2d lieut. 22d Infantry.  
Samuel A. Rippey, 2d lieut. 22d Infantry.  
John Culbertson, ensign 22d Infantry.  
William Gillespie, ensign 22d Infantry.  
John R. Guy, ensign, adjt 22d Infantry.  
Priestly H. Craigé, surg. mate, 22d Infantry.

Camp near Fort George, U. C. 18th June, 1813.

Respected Sir—In compliance with a resolution formed anterior to the present period, we tender our resignations in the army of the United States.

An indirect allusion from the war department, prejudicial to our characters as military men, has induced us to pursue the steps now adopted. But even this last extremity was not resorted to until such measures were taken as was presumed would remove the grievances of which the officers of the 22d regt. generally complained. A perseverance on the part of the war department of the principle adopted by it, added to an assurance that "officers plenty could be had," has left no other alternative than that of quitting the service, or sinking beneath the dignity of men.

Our resignation will not, it is hoped, be ascribed to any other motives than those stated, although some insinuations made previous to our descent on this province, had a tendency to procrastinate the resignations of several officers of the above named regiment.

The assurances received from the hon John Armstrong and Maj. Gen. Dearborn, that the resignation of the officers of the 22d regt. would be unhesitatingly received, flatters us with the hope, of having a speedy dismissal from the service, as under present impressions, we cannot serve our country as officers in the regular army, unless compelled.

David Milliken, capt. 22d Infantry.  
Daniel M. Farland, capt. 22d Infantry.  
Frederick A. Wise, 1st lieut. 22d Infantry.

## LESSON FOR SOLDIERS.

## DISTRICT ORDERS.

H. Q. Burlington, June 19, 1813.

Whereas eight soldiers are under sentence of death, by an order approving the sentence of a general court-martial of the 17th instant, it was ordered that the sentence should be executed on Monday the 21st inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and that arrangements would be made in a future order. The arrangements will be as follows: Thomas Sethbridge, Benjamin Lynde, Zebulon Caswell, and William Beckford, will be hung by the neck till they are dead; Daniel Sergeant, David Larned, Abel Steel, and James Chase, will be shot till they are dead.

Lieut. col. Bedel will be the officer of the day on Monday the 21st inst. and will see the necessary preparations made and the sentence fully executed.

By order of the col. com'g.

THOMAS STANFORD,  
Adjutant of the post.

## PETITION OF PRISONERS.

To colonel ISAAC CLARK, Commandant of Champlain District.

We, the undersigned, patiently and humbly pray you would take our unhappy and deplorable case into consideration, and by your merciful interposition, arrest the execution of the sentence of death, about to be consummated. We have offended and broken the laws of our country, and by them we are condemned to suffer the most ignominious punishment, justly merited by us, and necessary as an example to others not to be guilty of the like offence. The end of punishment is the reformation of the criminal, and a warning to others. If consistent with your duty, we ask you, under God, to open to us the door of mercy, to lengthen out our span of existence, that, by our penitence and example, we may be as monuments of mercy, exhorting all our brethren in arms to obedience to the laws, both civil, military, and divine. We are fully sensible of the forlornness of our situations; for we, of ourselves, can give you no assurance of better conduct. We have nothing to give; our crimes have swept from us this last refuge of the afflicted; but if we are worthy of being considered as objects of pity and compassion, we pray you to consider our situation. Can we, as active and living men, grateful for mercy extended to us, be better living than dead? To us your decision is of eternal importance.

We are sensible of the heinousness of our offences; for we have all sworn before our God faithfully to serve our country. We have broken the oath; we have been regardless of its obligation and solemnity. For this we fervently solicit, that the opportunity and period of our necessary atonement may not be stunted, but prolonged. Our feelings are alarmed to agony, in the fear that our peace is not made with heaven. We are awfully impressed with the distracting idea of entering upon a boundless eternity unprepared; of passing that bourne from which there is no return, with all our transgressions upon us.

Oh! dear colonel, is there no respite, no pardon for us? Must we appear before the tribunal of our God unannealed? Is it necessary that you say we have sinned out the day of our repentance, and that the opportunity of reformation and pardon is gone never to return? Are we lost past redemption? May God direct you in your decision, and incline you to that mercy which is consistent with your duty, and for our eternal good.

We pray you hear us further. Although language cannot reach the horror we feel, or describe our dread at the approach of an ignominious death, and this too a certain and horrid one, due to a manifest crime against our country; a crime also against our God, the breach of our solemn oaths—we should not fear, as soldiers, to run the hazard of an honorable and useful death. But to die disgraced, a dishonor to our friends and kindred, and remembered only as a reproach to our surviving relatives, gives a keenness to our feelings which nothing can blunt. Have we so far transgressed that it is necessary we should be instruments of wounding our friends and connexions? We once had hopes that the sympathy and blessings of our friends would have followed us beyond the grave! Unless your mercy interposes to snatch us from impending disgrace, a disgrace that nothing can wash away, we have nothing to take one sting from death. Cannot you afford us consolation? Must we drink of the bitter cup to its very dregs, and is there nothing left to lessen its bitterness?

We cannot ask you to do a wrong; we would not move you to it. But we fervently and solemnly solicit your attention to our situation. And if, upon reflection, you think the ends of punishment can be answered; if you have sufficient evidence of our penitence; if the day of repentance for our crimes against our God and country can be lengthened out; if you believe it will be as good for the world that we live as die; and if our friends can be spared that portion of the punishment they must participate, if our sentence is executed, we do, as our only hope, cling to the belief we shall be spared.

And we pray God, that if we are pardoned, it may terminate for our good; and if otherwise, that we may be supported in the hour of execution with that consolation which God alone can give; and while we live, we shall ever pray.

ABEL STEEL, JAMES CHASE,  
WM. BECKFORD, ZEBULON CASWELL,  
BENJ. LYNDE, DANIEL SERGEANT,  
DAVID LARNED, THOS. SETHBRIDGE.

## DISTRICT ORDERS.

Burlington, June 21, 1813.

Soldiers—You whose lives have become forfeited for the crime of desertion—you who, regardless of the obligation and solemnity of your oaths, have set at defiance the sanctions of the laws of your country, and the laws of your God: whose term of existence would, but for the aid of mercy, have been this day terminated with ignominy, and justly forfeited—know, that the government, through me, more mindful of your reputation and welfare than you have been yourselves; mindful also of your penitential and humble petition for mercy, has permitted you to return to duty, graciously pardoned you—not under the gallows, but on the public parade; manifesting thereby, that the "quality of mercy is not strained, but dropped as the gentle dew from heaven; it blesses those who give and those who receive." But this must not be misunderstood; you must not despise or abuse the boon given you; for this would be the height of temerity and rashness. While the government is liberal, you must not trifle with its clemency; you must be more circumspect in the discharge of your duty, and convince the world this clemency is not misplaced. If by your future misconduct, you give occasion to suspect you mean to take advantage of its lenity, by a second offence, its justice will follow you, and the period of retributive justice will be exemplary and terrible as its mercy has been conspicuous.

Soldiers—It is to be expressly understood that no desertions hereafter will be pardoned, or in any way exempt from the sentence pronounced by a regularly constituted court martial. The idea has become prevalent, that for the first desertion the punishment of death will not be inflicted. This is altogether a mistaken idea. The soldier deserting hereafter must not deceive himself. He is and will be in danger of losing his life, and nothing can release him from the penalty; mercy cannot step in to relieve, for justice exacts the punishment. The remission of punishment, in the present instance, is not intended to loosen the necessary rigor and sanctions of the law; but to impress upon the mind of all, that we are slow to punish, and do not delight in unnecessary severity; but impunity, and a repetition of the like offence, after this example of clemency, will not go unpunished.

With these observations, I hereby declare, that Abel Steel, James Chase, William Beckford, Zebulon Caswell, Benjamin Lynde, Daniel Sergeant, David Larned, and Thomas Sethbridge, now under sentence of death, which sentence has been approved of as a just and righteous sentence, are hereby each and every one of them pardoned; and are, from the moment, liberated from confinement, and ordered to their duty, by ISAAC CLARK, Com. Dist. Champlain.

## FROM NEW-LONDON.

The militia which had been embodied for the defence of New-London were dismissed early last week by order of the secretary of war. This measure excited much alarm in the inhabitants, from a report that the enemy in the sound had received a large reinforcement, but which we believe was unfounded. We understand the militia have been again ordered out.