THE WAR.

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

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GEN. HULL'S
Official Statement.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 19.

Yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, Lt. Anderson, of the United States' army, reached this city, bearer of dispatches from Brigadier-General WM. HULL, to the Department of War, of which the following copies have been obtained for publication:

Montreal, 8th Sept. 1812.

SIR—The inclosed dispatch was prepared on my arrival at Fort George, and it was my intention to have forwarded it from that place by Major Witherell, of the Michigan volunteers. I made application to the commanding officer at that post, and was refused; he stating that he was not authorised, and Gen. Brock was then at York. We were immediately embarked for this place, and Major Witherell obtained liberty at Kingston to go home on parole.

This is the first opportunity I have had to forward the dispatches.

The fourth United States' regiment is destined for Quebec, with a part of the first. The whole consists of a little over three hundred.

Sir George Prevost, without any request on my part, has offered to take my parole, and permit me to proceed to the states.

Lieut. Anderson, of the eighth regiment, is the bearer of my dispatches. He was formerly a Lieut. in the Artillery, and resigned his commission on account of being appointed Marshal of the Territory of Michigan. During the campaign he has had a command in the Artillery; and I recommend him to you as a valuable officer.

He is particularly acquainted with the state of things previous and at the time when the capitulation took place. He will be able to give you correct information on any points, about which you may think proper to enquire. I am, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

W. HULL.

Hon. W. EUSTIS, Secr'y
of the Dept. of War.

THE DISPATCH.

Fort George, August 26, 1812.

SIR—Inclosed are the articles of capitulation, by which the Fort of Detroit has been surrendered to Major-General Brock, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces in Upper Canada, and by which the troops have become prisoners of war. My situation at present forbids me from detailing the particular causes which have led to this unfortunate event. I will, however, generally observe, that after the surrender of Michilimackinac, almost every tribe and nation of Indians, excepting a part of the Miamies and Delawares, north from beyond Lake Superior, west from beyond the Missisippi, south from the Ohio and Wabash, and east from every part of Upper Canada, and from all the intermediate country, joined in open hostility under the British standard, against the army I commanded, contrary to the most solemn assurances of a large portion of them to remain neutral; even the Ottawa Chiefs from Arbecrotch, who formed the delegation to Washington the last summer, in whose friendship I know you had great confidence, are among the hostile tribes, and several of them distinguished leaders. Among the vast number of chiefs who led the hostile bands, Tecumseh, Marplot, Logan, Walk-in-the-water, Split-Log, &c. are considered the principals. This numerous assemblage of savages, under the entire influence and direction of the British commander, enabled him totally to obstruct the only communication which I had with my country. This communication had been opened from the settlements in the state of Ohio, two hundred miles through a wilderness, by the fatigues of the army, which I marched to the frontier on the river Detroit. The body of the Lake being commanded by the British armed ships, and the shores and rivers by gun-boats, the army was totally deprived of all communication by water. On this extensive road it depended for transportation of provisions, military stores, medicine, clothing, and every other supply, on pack-horses—all its operations were successful until its arrival at Detroit, and in a few days it passed into the enemy's country, and all opposition seemed to fall before it. One month it remained in possession of this country, and was fed from its resources. In different directions detachments penetrated sixty miles in the settled part of the province, and the inhabitants seemed satisfied with the change of situation, which appeared to be taking place—the militia from Amherstburg were daily deserting, and the whole country, then under the control of the army, was asking for protection. The Indians generally, in the first instance, appeared to be neutralized, and determined to take no part in the contest. The fort of Amherstburg was eighteen miles below my encampment. Not a single cannon or mortar was on wheels suitable to carry before that place. I consulted my officers, whether it was expedient to make an attempt on it with the bayonet alone, without cannon, to make a breach in the first instance. The council I called was of the opinion it was not—The greatest industry was exerted in making preparation, and it was not until the 7th of Aug. that two 24-pounders and three howitzers were prepared. It was then my intention to have proceeded on the enterprise. While the operations of the army were delayed by these preparations, the clouds of adversity had been for some time and seemed still thickly to be gathering around me. The surrender of Michillimackinac opened the northern hive of Indians, and they were swarming down in every direction. Reinforcements from Niagara had arrived at Amherstburg under the command of Colonel Proctor. The desertion of the militia ceased. Besides the reinforcements that came by water, I received information of a very considerable force under the command of Maj. Chambers, on the river Le French, with four field-pieces, and collecting the militia on his route, evidently destined for Amherstburg; and in addition to this combination, and increase of force, contrary to all my expectations, the Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatamies, Munsees, Delawares, &c. with whom I had the most friendly intercourse, at once passed over to Amherstburg, and accepted the tomahawk and scalping knife. There being now a vast number of Indians at the British post, they were sent to the river Huron, Brownstown, and Maguago to intercept my communication. To open this communication, I detached Maj. Vanhorne of the Ohio volunteers with two hundred men to proceed as far as the river Raisin, under an expectation he would meet Capt. Brush with one hundred and fifty men, volunteers from the state of Ohio, and a quantity of provision for the army. An ambuscade was formed at Brownstown, and Maj. Vanhorn's detachment defeated and returned to camp without effecting the object of the expedition.

In my letter of the 7th inst. you have the particulars of that transaction, with a return of the killed and wounded. Under this sudden and unexpected change of things, and having received an express from Gen. Hall, commanding opposite the British shore on the Niagara river, by which it appeared that there was no prospect of any co-operation from that quarter, and the two senior officers of the artillery having stated to me an opinion that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to pass the Turkey river and river Aux Cannard, with the 24-pounders, and that they could not be transported by water, as the Queen-Charlotte, which carried eighteen 24-pounders, lay in the river Detroit above the

mouth of the river Aux Cannard; and as it appeared indispensibly necessary to open the communication to the river Raisin and the Miami, I found myself compelled to suspend the operation against Amherstburg, and concentrate the main force of the army at Detroit. Fully intending, at that time, after the communication was opened, to re-cross the river, and pursue the object at Amherstburg, and strongly desirous of continuing protection to a very large number of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, who had voluntarily accepted it under my proclamation, I established a fortress on the banks of the river, a little below Detroit, calculated for a garrison of three hundred men. On the evening of the 7th, and morning of the 8th inst. the army, excepting the garrison of 250 infantry, and a corps of artillerists, all under the command of Major Denny of the Ohio volunteers, recrossed the river, and encamped at Detroit. In pursuance of the object of opening the communication, on which I considered the existence of the army depending, a detachment of six hundred men, under the command of Lieut. Col. Miller, was immediately ordered. For a particular account of the proceedings of this detachment, and the memorable battle which was fought at Maguago, which reflects the highest honor on the American arms, I refer you to my letter of the 13th of Aug. inst. a duplicate of which is enclosed, marked G. Nothing however but honor was acquired by this victory; and it is a painful consideration, that the blood of seventy-five gallant men could only open the communication as far as the points of their bayonets extended. The necessary care of the sick and wounded, and a very severe storm of rain, rendered their return to camp indispensibly necessary for their own comfort. Captain Brush, with his small detachment, and the provisions being still at the river Raisin, and in a situation to be destroyed by the savages, on the 13th inst. in the evening, I permitted Cols. M'Arthur and Cass to select from their regiment four hundred of their most effective men, and proceed an upper route through the woods, which I had sent an express to Capt. Brush to take, and had directed the militia of the river Raisin to accompany him as a reinforcement. The force of the enemy continually increasing, and the necessity of opening the communication, and acting on the defensive, becoming more apparent, I had, previous to detaching Cols. M'Arthur and Cass, on the 11th inst. evacuated and destroyed the fort on the opposite bank. On the 13th, in the evening, Gen. Brock arrived at Amherstburg about the hour Colonels M'Arthur and Cass marched, of which at that time I had received no information. On the 15th I received a summons from him to surrender fort Detroit, of which the paper marked A. is a copy. My answer is marked B. At this time I had received no information from Cols. M'Arthur and Cass. An express was immediately sent, strongly escorted, with orders for them to return.

On the 15th, as soon as Gen. Brock received my letter, his batteries opened on the town and fort, and continued until evening. In the evening all the British ships of war came nearly as far up the river as Sandwich, three miles below Detroit. At day light on the 16th (at which time I had received no information from Cols. M'Arthur and Cass, my expresses, sent the evening before, and in the night, having been prevented from passing by numerous bodies of Indians) the cannonade recommenced, and in a short time I received information, that the British army, and Indians, were landing below the Spring wells, under the cover of their ships of war. At this time the whole effective force at my disposal at Detroit did not exceed eight hundred men. Being new troops and unaccustomed to a camp life; having performed a laborious march; having been in a number of battles and skirmishes, in which many had fallen, and more had received wounds, in addition to which a large number being sick, and unprovided with medicine, and the comforts necessary for their situation; are the general causes by which the strength of the army was thus reduced. The fort at this time was filled with women, children, and the old and decrepit people of the town and country; they were unsafe in the town, as it was entirely open and exposed to the enemy's batteries Back of the fort, above or below it, there was no safety for them on account of the Indians. In the first instance, the enemy's fire was principally directed against our batteries; towards the close, it was directed against the fort alone, and almost every shot and shell had their effect.

It now became necessary either to fight the enemy in the field; collect the whole force in the fort; or propose terms of capitulation. I could not have carried into the field more than 600 men, and left any adequate force in the fort. There were landed at that time of the enemy a regular force of much more than that number, and twice that number of Indians. Considering this great inequality of force, I did not think it expedient to adopt the first measure. The second must have been attended with a great sacrifice of blood, and no possible advantage, because the contest could not have been sustained more than a day for the want of powder, and but a very few days for the want of provisions. In addition to this, Cols. M'Arthur and Cass would have been in a most hazardous situation. I feared nothing but the last alternative. I have dared to adopt it—I well know the high responsibility of the measure, and I take the whole of it on myself. It was dictated by a sense of duty, and a full conviction of its expediency. The bands of savages which had then joined the British force were numerous beyond any former example. Their numbers have since increased, and the history of the barbarians of the north of Europe does not furnish examples of more greedy violence than these savages have exhibited. A large portion of the brave and gallant officers and men I commanded would cheerfully have contested until the last cartridge had been expended, and the bayonets worn to the sockets. I could not consent to the useless sacrifice of such brave men, when I knew it was impossible for me to sustain my situation. It was impossible in the nature of things that an army could have been furnished with the necessary supplies of provision, military stores, clothing and comforts for the sick, on pack horses, through a wilderness of two hundred miles, filled with hostile savages. It was impossible, sir, that this little army, worn down by fatigue, by sickness, by wounds, and deaths, could have supported itself not only against the collected force of all the northern nations of Indians; but against the united strength of Upper Canada, whose population consists of more than twenty times the number contained in the territory of Michigan, aided by the principal part of the regular forces of the province, and the wealth and influence of the North-West and other trading establishments among the Indians, which have in their employment and under their entire control, more than two thousand white men. Before I close this dispatch it is a duty I owe my respectable associates in command, Cols. M'Arthur, Findley, Cass, and Lieut. Col. Miller, to express my obligations to them for the prompt and judicious manner in which they have performed their respective duties. If aught has taken place during the campaign which is honorable to the army, these officers are entitled to a large share of it. If the last act should be disapproved, no part of the censure belongs to them. I have likewise to express my obligation to General Taylor, who has performed the duty of quarter-master-general, for his great exertions in procuring every thing in his department which it was possible to furnish for the convenience of the army; likewise to brigade-major Jessup for the correct and punctual manner in which he has discharged his duty; and to the army generally for their exertion, and the zeal they have manifested for the public interest. The death of Dr. Foster soon after he arrived at Detroit was a severe misfortune to the army; it was increased by the capture of the Chachaga packet, by which the medicine and hospital stores were lost. He was commencing the best arrangements in the department of which he was the principal, with the very small means which he possessed. I was likewise deprived of the necessary services of Capt. Partridge by sickness, the only officer of the corps of engineers attached to the army. All the officers and men have gone to their respective homes, excepting the 4th U. States regiment, and a small part of the first, and Captain Dyson's company of artillery. Capt. Dyson's company was left at Amherstburgh, and the others are with me prisoners—they amount to about three hundred and forty. I have only to solicit an investigation of my conduct, as early as my situation, and the state of things will admit; and to add the further request, that the government will not be unmindful of my associates in captivity, and of the families of those brave men who have fallen in the contest.

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

W. HULL, Brig. Gen.
commanding the North-Western army of the United States.

Hon. W. EUSTIS, Secretary of the Department of War.

The letters of the 7th and 13th Aug. above alluded to, we are not able to publish to-day, but shall insert in our next.

Letter from Col. CASS, of the Army late under the command of Brig. Gen. WM. HULL, to the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10th, 1812.

SIR—Having been ordered on to this place by Col. M'Arthur, for the purpose of communicating to the government such particulars respecting the expedition lately commanded by Brig. General Hull, and its disastrous result, as might enable them correctly to appreciate the conduct of the officers and men; and to develope the causes which produced so foul a stain upon the

national character, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following statement:

When the forces landed in Canada, they landed with an ardent zeal and stimulated with the hope of conquest. No enemy appeared within view of us, and had an immediate and vigorous attack been made upon Malden, it would doubtless have fallen an easy victory. I know Gen. Hull afterwards declared he regretted this attack had not been made, and he had every reason to believe success would have crowned his efforts. The reason given for delaying our operations was to mount our heavy cannon, and to afford to the Canadian militia time and opportunity to quit an obnoxious service. In the course of two weeks the number of their militia, who were embodied, had decreased by desertion from six hundred to one hundred men; and, in the course of three weeks, the cannon were mounted, the ammunition fixed, and every preparation made for an immediate investment of the fort. At a council, at which were present all the field officers, and which was held two days before our preparations were completed, it was unanimously agreed to make an immediate attempt to accomplish the object of the expedition. If by waiting two days we could have the service of our heavy artillery, it was agreed to wait; if not, it was determined to go without it and attempt the place by storm. This opinion appeared to correspond with the views of the General, and the day was appointed for commencing our march. He declared to me, that he considered himself pledged to lead the army to Malden. The ammunition was placed in the waggons; the cannon were embarked on board the floating batteries, and every requisite article was prepared. The spirit and zeal, the ardor and animation displayed by the officers and men, on learning the near accomplishment of their wishes, was a sure and sacred pledge, that in the hour of trial they would not be found wanting in their duty to their country and themselves. But a change of measures, in opposition to the wishes and opinions of all the officers, was adopted by the General. The plan of attacking Malden was abandoned, and instead of acting offensively, we broke up our camp, evacuated Canada, and recrossed the river, in the night, without even the shadow of an enemy to injure us. We left to the tender mercy of the enemy the miserable Canadians who had joined us, and the *protection* we afforded them was but a passport to vengeance. This fatal and unaccountable step dispirited the troops, and destroyed the little confidence which a series of timid, irresolute and indecisive measures had left in the commanding officer.

About the tenth of August, the enemy received a reinforcement of four hundred men. On the twelfth the commanding officers of three of the regiments (the fourth was absent) were informed through a medium which admitted of no doubt, that the General had stated that a capitulation would be necessary. They on the same day addressed to Governor Meigs of Ohio, a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"Believe all the bearer will tell you. Believe it, however it may astonish you, as much as if it had been told by one of us. Even a c is talked of by the
The bearer will fill the vacancy."

The doubtful fate of this letter rendered it necessary to use circumspection in its details, and therefore these blanks were left. The word 'capitulation' will fill the first, and 'commanding general,' the other. As no enemy was near us, and as the superiority of our force was manifest, we could see no necessity for capitulating, nor any propriety in alluding to it. We therefore determined in the last resort to incur the responsibility of divesting the general of his command. This plan was eventually prevented by two of the commanding officers of regiments being ordered upon detachments.

On the 13th the British took a position opposite to Detroit, and began to throw up works. During that and the two following days, they pursued their object without interruption and established a battery for two 18 pounders and an 8 inch howitzer. About sun-set on the evening of the 14th, a detachment of 350 men from the regiments commanded by col. M'Arthur, and myself, was ordered to march to the river Raisin, to escort the provisions, which had some time remained there protected by a party under the command of capt. Brush.

On Saturday, the 15th, about 1 o'clock, a flag of truce arrived from Sandwich, bearing a summons from general Brock for the surrender of the town and fort of Detroit, stating he could no longer restrain the fury of the savages. To this an immediate and spirited refusal was returned. About four o'clock their batteries began to play upon the town. The fire was returned and continued without interruption and with little effect till dark. Their shells were thrown till eleven o'clock.

At day-light the firing on both sides recommenced; about the same time the enemy began to land troops at the Spring wells, three miles below Detroit, protected by two of their armed vessels. Between 6 and 7 o'clock they had effected their landing, and immediately took up their line of march. They moved in a close column of platoons, twelve in front, upon the bank of the river.

The fourth regiment was stationed in the fort; the Ohio volunteers and a part of the Michigan militia, behind some pickets, in a situation in which the whole flank of the enemy would have been exposed. The residue of the Michigan militia were in the upper part of the town to resist the incursions of the savages. Two 24-pounders, loaded with grape-shot, were posted on a commanding eminence, ready to sweep the advancing column. In this situation, the superiority of our position was apparent, and our troops, in the eager expectation of victory, awaited the approach of the enemy. Not a discontent broke upon the ear; not a look of cowardice met the eye. Every man expected a proud day for his country, and each was anxious that his individual exertion should contribute to the general result.

When the head of their column arrived within about five hundred yards of our line, orders were received from Gen. Hull for the whole to retreat to the fort, and for the twenty-four pounders not to open upon the enemy. One universal burst of indignation was apparent upon the receipt of this order. Those, whose conviction was the deliberate result of a dispassionate examination of passin gevents, saw the folly and impropriety of crowding 1100 men into a little work, which 300 men could fully man, and into which the shot and shells of the enemy were falling. The fort was in this manner filled; the men were directed to stack their arms, and scarcely was an opportunity afforded of moving. Shortly after a white flag was hung out upon the walls. A British officer rode up to inquire the cause. A communication passed between the commanding Generals, which ended in the capitulation submitted to you. In entering into this capitulation, the General took counsel from his own feelings only. Not an officer was consulted. Not one anticipated a surrender, till he saw the white flag displayed. Even the women were indignant at so shameful a degradation of the American character, and all felt as they should have felt, but he who held in his hands the reins of authority.

Our morning report had that morning made our effective men present fit for duty 1060, without including the detachment before alluded to, and without including 300 of the Michigan militia on duty. About dark on Saturday evening the detachment sent to escort the provisions, received orders from Gen. Hull to return with as much expedition as possible. About ten o'clock the next day they arrived within sight of Detroit. Had a firing been heard, or any resistance visible, they would have immediately advanced and attacked the rear of the enemy. The situation in which this detachment was placed, although the result of accident, was the best for annoying the enemy and cutting off his retreat that could have been selected. With his raw troops enclosed between two fires and no hopes of succor, it is hazarding little to say, that very few would have escaped.

I have been informed by Col. Findley, who saw the return of their quarter-master-general the day after the surrender, that their whole force of every description, white, red and black, was 1030. They had twenty-nine platoons, twelve in a platoon, of men dressed in uniform. Many of these were evidently Canadian militia. The rest of the militia increased their white force to about seven hundred men. The number of their Indians could not be ascertained with any degree of precision; not many were visible. And in the event of an attack upon the town and fort, it was a species of force which could have afforded no material advantage to the enemy.

In endeavoring to appreciate the motives and to investigate the causes, which led to an event so unexpected and dishonorable, it is impossible to find any solution in the rela-

tive strength of the contending parties, or in the measures of resistance in our power. That we were far superior to the enemy; that upon any ordinary principles of calculation we would have defeated them, the wounded and indignant feelings of every man there will testify.

A few days before the surrender, I was informed by Gen. Hull, we had 400 rounds of 24 pound shot fixed, and about 100,000 cartridges made. We surrendered with the fort 40 barrels of powder and 2500 stand of arms.

The state of our provisions has not been generally understood. On the day of the surrender we had fifteen days' provisions of every kind on hand. Of meat there was plenty in the country, and arrangements had been made for purchasing grain and grinding it to flour. It was calculated we could readily procure three months' provisions, independent of 150 barrels flour, and 1300 head of cattle, which had been forwarded from the state of Ohio, and which remained at the river Raisin, under Capt. Brush, within reach of the army.

But had we been totally destitute of provisions, our duty and our interest undoubtedly was to fight. The enemy invited us to meet him in the field.

By defeating him the whole country would have been open to us, and the object of our expedition gloriously and successfully obtained. If we had been defeated we had nothing to do but to retreat to the fort, and make the best defence which circumstances and our situation rendered practicable. But basely to surrender without firing a gun—tamely to submit without raising a bayonet—disgracefully to pass in review before an enemy as inferior in the quality as in the number of his forces, were circumstances, which excited feelings of indignation more easily felt than described. To see the whole of our men flushed with the hope of victory, eagerly awaiting the approaching contest, to see them afterwards dispirited, hopeless and despondING, at least 500 shedding tears because they were not allowed to meet their country's foe, and to fight their country's battles, excited sensations, which no American has ever before had cause to feel, and which, I trust in God, will never again be felt, while one man remains to defend the standard of the Union.

I am expressly authorised to state, that Col. M'Arthur and Col. Findlay and Lieut. Col. Miller viewed this transaction in the light which I do. They know and feel, that no circumstance in our situation, none in that of the enemy, can excuse a capitulation so dishonorable and unjustifiable. This too is the universal sentiment among the troops; and I shall be surprised to learn, that there is one man, who thinks it was necessary to sheath his sword, or lay down his musket.

I was informed by Gen. Hull the morning after the capitulation, that the British forces consisted of 1800 regulars, and that he surrendered to prevent the effusion of human blood. That he magnified their regular force nearly five-fold, there can be no doubt. Whether the philanthropic reason assigned by him is a sufficient justification for surrendering a fortified town, an army and a territory, is for the government to determine. Confident I am, that had the courage and conduct of the General been equal to the spirit and zeal of the troops, the event would have been as brilliant and successful as it now is disastrous and dishonorable.

Very respectfully, Sir,
I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS,
Col. 3d. Regt. Ohio Volunteers.

The Hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS,
Sec'ry of War.

FROM THE FRONTIERS.

CINCINNATI, August 29.

William Henry Harrison, in consequence of the united voice of the citizens of Kentucky, expressed by deputies and petitions, from every part of the state, requesting the governor to dispense with all formalities, has been appointed a major-general, and has taken the command of the north-western army.

An express arrived in town yesterday bringing a letter from gen. Worthington and Mr. Morrow to col. Wells, (supposing him to be commander of the detachment from Kentucky, now on their march) requesting him to order the troops under his command to Fort Wayne, as they had received pretty certain information, that the Indians from Lake Michigan, would, as soon as they had divided the plunder taken at Detroit, attack that post. In consequence of the above information, general Harrison has ordered the whole of this force, amounting to 6000 men, to Fort Wayne.

By the above express we learn, that two waggoners, belonging to the Ohio army at Detroit, one by the name of M'Clure, who resides in the neighborhood of Dayton, had been permitted to return. Mr. M'Clure confirms the account of the surrender of Fort D troit, without the least resistance by general Hull; he states the militia are to be sent to Lower Sandusky and permitted to return to their homes.

Ohio Patriotism. About two thousand volunteers completely armed and equipped, and furnished with thirty day's provisions, have mounted their war horses and are at Urbana, destined to protect our frontiers from savage barbarity, until relieved by the army now on their march thither. They are composed of the most respectable and useful citizens the state of Ohio can boast of.

Kentuckians broke loose for the defence of their country.

On Wednesday last 400 regulars under the command of col. Wells, marched thro' this town for the general rendezvous at Urbana, and on Thursday a detachment of Kentucky volunteers, amounting to about eighteen hundred men, under the command of brigadier-general Payne, marched through for the same place. The whole were in high spirits, and are some of the best stuff in Kentucky—they seemed indignant at the late news, anxious to wipe off the stain from the American name; and all of them were eager and determined to march under the banner of Harrison, who has taken the command of the western army.

Three complete regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and 500 mounted riflemen, are on their way to take the same route; they will be here in a few days.

A CARD.

Colonel Symmes, of the senior division of the Ohio militia, presents his respectful compliments to major-general Brock, commanding his Britannic majesty's forces, *white* and *red*, in Upper Canada.

Colonel Symmes observing, that by the 4th article of the capitulation of Fort Detroit to major-general Brock, all public arms moving towards Fort Detroit, are to be delivered up, but as no place of deposit is pointed out by the capitulation, *forty thousand stand of arms* coming within the description, are at the service of major-general Brock, if his excellency will condescend *to come and take them.*

Extract from the Log-Book of the schooner Atlas.

Aug. 3. in lat. 37 30, long. 46, W. at half post 8 A. M. made two sail to the westward standing to the N. E. tacked to the southward. At half past nine tacked to the northward. At 10 A. M. beat to quarters and cleared for action. At half past 10 bore away for both ships and hoisted the American ensign and pendant. At 3-4 past 10 the smallest ship fired a shot at us, both ships at this time having English colors flying. At 10 A. M. the action commenced by a broadside and musketry from the Atlas, which continued (engaged both ships at the same time) until noon, when the small ship struck her colours. We then directed the whole of our fire against the large ship, but to our utmost surprise the small ship again opened her fire upon us, although her colors were still down; we again commenced firing upon her, and in a few minutes drove every man off her decks. At 20 minutes past meridian, the large ship struck; we immediately took possession of them. They proved to be the ship Pursuit, captain Shivers, of London, 450 tons, 16 guns, 18's and 9's, with a complement of 35 men; and the ship Planter, capt. Frith, of Bristol, of 260 tons, 12 guns, 12 pounders, and 15 men, both with valuable cargoes of sugar, cotton and tobacco, 30 days out from Surrinam, bound to London. Shifted the prisoners and put a prize-master and mate and crew on board of each of them and stood to the southward in company. During the action we had John Council killed; Wm. Curl, mortally wounded, since dead; Murrah Talbot, severely wounded, and J. Monnock, J. Gill, J. Russel and Martin Christ, slightly wounded. Every one of the shrouds on the larboard side were shot away, some of them in two or three places, the running rigging and sails

very much cut; in consequence of the disabled condition of our rigging and fore yard being gone, captain Moffat determined on convoying the prizes to the first port in the United States, to refit; kept company with the prizes until Wednesday 21 September, when at 4 A. M. we made a large ship to the Eastward, standing to the south. At half past 5 A. M. she tacked after us in chase, bore down and spoke the Pursuit, and ordered the prize-master to tack to the southward, and make the first port he could. At 6 A. M. spoke the Planter, and informed the ship in chase was a frigate, and ordered him to make all sail to the northward. At 10 A. M. the pursuit out of sight to the southward. At 11 backed the main topsail, the strange sail coming up fast with the Planter. At meridian tacked to the southward. At half past 1 P. M. the frigate fired five guns at the Planter, which obliged her to bring to; supposing her to be a British frigate, as she kept English colors flying, we made sail to the westward. At half past 3 P. M. the frigate and Planter still in sight, lying to, the American colors still flying at the Planter's mizen peak. We have every reason to suppose that the large ship escaped, as she was 5 hours out of sight before we lost sight of the frigate and the Planter.

ANOTHER CATASTROPHE AT RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

It is our duty to place before our readers an event which must shock every heart that can feel for the woes of others. Near 6 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday last this city was shaken by three distinct and tremendous convulsions; the houses shook as if under the operation of an earthquake; the windows rattled, and the furniture was thrown into considerable agitation. Crowds rushed into the streets—some conceived it to be an earthquake—some the fall of large buildings—and others at first supposed it to be a discharge of artillery, a *feu de joie*, on account of the departure of the tent and knapsack waggons for our citizens of the west. But the shocks were unaccompanied by any of those loud and distinct explosions which artillery rings in the ear. Some voices cried out it was the *Powder-mill;* the same exclamation now became general, and the curls of smoke, which began majestically to rise to the clouds in that direction, soon gave too much "body and shape" to this alarming presentiment. It was too true. The powder-mills, occupied by Messrs. Page, Brown and Burr, of this city, about two miles to the East from the centre of the place, with three other buildings appropriated to the manufactory, was found blown to atoms. What a direful spectacle was presented to view! The mangled remains of fifteen unfortunate beings, employed in the buildings, were strewn in almost every direction—legs broken, sculls fractured, carcases almost cut in two; arms torn off, were scattered about in horrible profusion. One corpse was thrown a hundred yards into the trunk of a tree; an arm and hand driven 3 or 4 hundred yards from the scene of woe. Almost every lineament of every face lost; and the white and the negroes almost defied distinction but by the greater or less degree of the crisp of his hair—ten of the former and five of the latter have perished—the former were artists and carpenters.

The whole scene defies description. The force of the explosion was manifested in all directions. The whole area within 70 yards of the spot, was strewed with fragments of houses—large planks were ripped off from buildings within 100 yards, by the impulse of the air; trees were almost stripped of their branches and leaves, and pieces of the timber of the houses were hurled to an immense distance; one of them at least nine inches square and 12 feet long, 200 yards.

It is almost impossible in such cases to authenticate the cause of the disaster; but we suspect no incendiaries. A negro lad, (tho' he gives a confused and suspicious account) who was saved, declares that he was in the out-house at the time; and that it was in driving an iron hoop to a screw with an axe, instead of a copper hammer used in this institution, that the fatal spark was struck, and the dust inflamed. The loss to the company is perhaps 3 or 4000 dollars—a good deal of powder was blown away—but at such a crisis as this, too, it is a national loss. The company had entered into a contract with the United States to supply them with several thousand pounds of this necessary manufacture. The same company own *another powder-mill on the other side of James River*.

DISTRICT COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA,

September 11.

The TULIP, *Funk, master.*

The brig Tulip, Funk, master, was captured and brought into the port of Philadelphia for adjudication, by the privateer armed schooner Atlas, Maffet, commander; and both vessel and cargo were claimed for William Shaw, merchant, of New-York.

The case was argued for several days, by Mr. Dallas for the captors, and by Messrs Hopkinson and Binney, for the claimant.

This day judge Peters pronounced a decree condemning both vessel and cargo, as lawful prize; principally on the ground that, at the time of the capture, the vessel was sailing in the service of the enemy, under a contract between the claimant and Mr. Foster, the late British minister, to land a messenger with dispatches in England, in the course of her voyage from New-York, ostensibly for Lisbon. *D. Press.*

Important improvement in Cannon.

This day an experiment was made at the navy-yard on a piece of cannon, of a new construction. The improvement is simple; prudence forbids an explanation; suffice it to say, that in this improved cannon, no accident can happen in sponging or loading; and it may be charged and fired eight times in the same period that the common cannon can be loaded and fired six. Some other very essential advantages attend it. Being the first of the construction ever cast, it was tried first with a quarter of a charge—second, a half charge with ball—third, a full charge—fourth, a proof charge—and last, a full charge with ball; and all succeeded to the entire satisfaction of those present, amomg whom were many officers of the army and navy. *Nat. Int.*

Zanesville, (Ohio) Sept. 2.

Died, in Detroit, on Sunday the 16th ult. Dr. James Reynolds, surgeon's mate in Col. Cass's regiment of the Ohio volunteers, and only brother to major John Reynolds, of this county—aged 24 years. His death was occasioned by a cannon shot from a battery erected by the British after the evacuation of Sandwich, which carried away one of his thighs and part of the other. He survived his wounds about half an hour, and died with fortitude—Among his last words he is said to have expressed himself as follows: "*Fight on my brave comrades—I shall never see Zanesville—I die in peace.*"

"O pity, if the holy tear,
Immortal, decks the wing of time,
'Tis when the soldier's honored bier,
Demands the glittering drop sublime;
For who, from busy life removed,
Such glorious dangerous toil has proved
As he, who on the embattled plain
Lies, *nobly slain?*"

For the War.

TO THE PATRIOTS OF COLUMBIA.

Rouse! ye patriots! haste away,
Haste to meet the treacherous foe—
Crush old England's haughty sway,
All her armies overthrow.

In the vengeance of your might,
Meet the tyrant of the sea—
Wave the emblem of your right—
The watchword—"death or liberty."

In the field your fathers fought,
In the field your fathers fell;
Freedom with their blood was bought,
You their glorious deeds can tell.

Will you not the prize maintain
Which their valor nobly won?
Will you not the rights retain,
Left by father for the son?

Then arise, 'tis glory calls!
Freedom's eagle soaring high,
This truth proclaiming; "he who falls
In virtue's cause, shall nobly die."

See the purple torrent flow
From a fellow-soldier's breast,
Murdered by an Indian's blow,
By an Indian sent to rest.

Such the friends the foe employs—
Fiends of treachery and woe:
Heaven will aid the freeman's cause,
Heaven destroy the savage foe.

In the vengeance of your might,
Crush the tyrant of the land,
With the sword and butchering knife
Exterminate the savage band.

In the vengeance of your might,
Meet the tyrant of the sea;
He who knows no law of right—
Swear to conquer, and be free.

ATAIR.

NEW-YORK:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26, 1812.

GENERAL HULL.

We this week present our readers with the official report of gen. Hull to the Department of War, respecting the surrender of Detroit and the north-western army; together with the letter of col. Cass, of the Ohio volunteers, to the same. Each document, it will be perceived, represents the affair in a different light; and the letter of colonel Cass highly impeaches the valor and integrity of general Hull. But as the general has taken upon himself the whole responsibility of the transaction, and demands an investigation of his conduct, it would be uncandid in us to prejudge his case. A court-martial, it is to be presumed, will be summoned without delay; and if he fails to justify his conduct, he ought to receive the punishment due to so flagrant a stain upon the national standard. Yet whatever may be the fate of general Hull, it is consoling to the wounded feelings of Americans to learn, that in every affair previous to the capitulation, additional lustre was added to the reputation of our troops, for constancy and courage; and it was only when pressed by vastly superior numbers, that they retired from the contest.

General Hull is now at the seat of his brother-in-law, judge Masters, in Rensselaer county, in this state.

The gallant captain Hull, it is said, is to take the command of the Constellation, now fitting at Washington. Captain Bainbridge, who is a senior officer to captain Hull, was appointed to the Constitution previous to the capture of the Guerriere, though not out of any disrespect to capt. H.; the former having claimed the Constitution of the secretary of the navy, on account of precedency. The Constitution's crew is to be tranferred to the Constellation.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS, &c.

General Harrison has been appointed to the command of the second north-western army, and has 6,000 men under his command; as brave fellows as ever pulled a trigger. By the last accounts from the westward he was proceeding rapidly towards Fort Wayne, which was said to be besieged by the Indians; and vast numbers of volunteers were marching from different parts to reinforce him—so that it may be fairly calculated, that in a short time he will have 10,000 men under his command; men who are thirsting to redeem the tarnished honor of the American arms. If our western brethren are properly furnished with provisions and the munitions of war, we may soon expect to hear of the American standard being again reared in Upper Canada, by a force which shall bear down all opposition.

General Bloomfield has a considerable force at Plattsburgh, on our northern frontier, and the continual marching of troops to reinforce him, seem to indicate an intention of making a descent upon Canada from that quarter.

Four companies of the Republican Greens of this city, have volunteered their services, and marched to join the northern army.

Five volunteer companies from Troy and its vicinity, marched on Saturday last to Plattsburgh, and one to Sackett's Harbor.

The 13th U. S. regiment of infantry marched from Greenbush on Friday last, for the westward. The number of troops at Plattsburgh is 6,000, besides militia. About 2,000 remain at the camp at Greenbush. Gen. Dearborn is now at Plattsburgh.

Captain Isaac Chauncey, late commandant of the naval force in this harbor, is promoted to the rank of commodore, and is to command the naval force preparing on Lake Ontario. He left this city on Thursday last, for the place of his destination, accompanied by 600 brave tars, who have volunteered their services in defence of their country.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.

Events of the War. Brigadier-General Smyth left town on Friday the 18th, to assume the command of the regular troops assembling at Niagara. He was attended by Capt. Bankhead, of the 8th regiment infantry, as brigade-major, and Lieut. Smyth, of the 2d regiment artillery, his aid-de-camp. Capt. King, of the 15th regiment infantry, assistant-inspector-general, also accompanied him.

On Friday last, the 13th, (Col. Schuyler's) regiment of the army of the United States, passed through this city from Greenbush, for Niagara. The regiment was nearly full, and was well clothed, equipped and armed. The officers and soldiers, with scarcely an exception, made a very martial appearance, which was much heightened by a fine regimental band, and an elegant stand of colors. It must be particularly gratifying to every true patriot, to see such troops marching to the frontiers. We venture to predict, that if an opportunity is afforded them, they will do honor to their country and the standard under which they march.

A seasonable supply. On Sunday, twenty waggons, each drawn by five horses, laden with clothing, &c. for the army, arrived at Greenbush, from Pennsylvania.

Patriotism. A correspondent informs us, that Dr. Skinner, of this city, has subscribed *fifty dollars*, to the paper which has been circulating to obtain voluntary subscriptions for the defraying the expense of raising a regiment for government service, and that he has, in addition, offered his *personal service as a private for one year*, GRATIS. A laudable example and highly worthy of imitation.

The sloop of war John Adams, lying in this harbor, is to be dismantled, and used as a prison-ship during the war. This vessel was originally a frigate; was cut down to a sloop of war, and afterwards built upon; but is found to be so unwieldy as to be unfit for service.

It is reported that the privateer Shadow, of Philadelphia, has been lost, and that all the crew have perished. The particulars are not yet known, but it is supposed that she run under while chased by a British frigate.

The following ships of war are named in late London papers as fitting out, destined, it is said, for our coast: Prince of Wales, 98; San Domingo, 74; Junon, 38; Porcupine, 24; Mutine, 18; and Curlew, 18. The San Domingo is to be the flag-ship.

Patriotic. The citizens of Richmond, Virginia, have raised by subscription the sum of 6,000 dollars, for the comfort and accommodation of the drafts and volunteers destined for the defence of that place; and for the assistance of such of their families as may be in need during their absence from their homes.

The Common Council of the city of Albany have unanimously voted captain Hull the freedom of that city, to be presented him in a gold box, with suitable devices and inscriptions, as a mark of the high sense they entertain of the gallantry and valor displayed by him in the late naval action between the Constitution and the Guerriere.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, dated 28th of July, 1812.

"Yesterday the pilot-boat sch'r Champlin, touched here for an hour and proceeded on with a fair wind for Hanno and Cronstadt.

"The timely advice of war having been declared by the United States against Great Britain, received by this vessel, will secure all the American vessels in the Baltic and at Gottenburg, where she touched.

"The event which has taken place will improve the market here very much. The Washington, from St. Petersburg for New-York, is at Elsineur, and will be safe here (Copenhagen) this day."

Unfortunate.—The Powder-mill and works in the neighborhood of Baltimore, belonging to Messrs. Lorman, Hollingsworth & Co. were blown up on the night of the 18th inst. The fire originated in the saltpetre refinery. The loss is estimated at $40,000. The workmen fortunately escaped. The *times* and the merit of the owners cause this accident to be much regretted.

Latest From England.

PLYMOUTH, August 10.

This afternoon Admiral Sir J. B. Warren hoisted his flag on board the San Domingo, 74, under the usual salutes. Sir S. Smith will sail in the Tremendous, 74, Capt. Campbell, on Wednesday evening.

Arrived, the Harriot, Fox, from Amelia Island.

The American ships detained in this port are—The Belle Vue, Ganges, Janus, Æolus, Leonidas, and Richmond, in ballast. The Nancy, in ballast, has been since sent in by the Parthian, Capt. Garetty. The Dock-yard people are to work extra hours next week, from five to seven o'clock, for the more speedy equipment of several ships which are wanted for immediate service. The *Pompee* was taken out of dock to-day; the *Laurestina*, *Spitfire*, *Decoy*, and *Dwarf*, will be taken out on Monday.

London, August 7.

The Bank gave notice yesterday, that they would make all the payments on the Omnium, except the last, when the whole must be redeemed.

August 10.

On Saturday morning some Canada Merchants waited on Ministers to acquire information as to the means adopted for the security of their property in the Colonies. They were informed, that besides the naval force, which had been augmented, one regiment had been ordered from Barbadoes to Halifax, and the 103d regiment in this country had received the same destination. Competent supplies, they were told, had been forwarded, and every fit precaution for the safety of the country had been adopted.

Sir J. B. Warren had a long conference with the Board of Admiralty on Saturday, and received his final instructions, as Commander of the ships on the American station. Yesterday he left town for Portsmouth, to hoist his flag in the St. Domingo, and will sail without delay. His command is to include all the Islands stations, as also those at Halifax. The Poictiers, 74, Capt. Beresford; Fawn, 20, Capt. Fellowes; Magnet, Capt. Maurice; Mutine, Captain De Courcy; and the Sapphire, Capt. Lockyer, are fitting for foreign service, to form part of Sir John's squadron.

It is reported that a person arrived within the last two days, in town, who is said to be the bearer of dispatches from the Court of Vienna.

The Gazette of Saturday contains an Order in Council, revoking one issued December, 1807, for granting reprisals against the ships and property of Russian subjects.

August 11.

The following notice was posted up at Lloyd's yesterday:

"The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Privy Council have directed particular instructions to be transmitted to the Commanders of his Majesty's ships, not to detain American vessels proceeding from G. Britain to the U. States with licenses; and have also directed instructions to be sent to the Courts of Vice-Admiralty in British America and the West Indies, to liberate any such vessels as may be sent in there, and suffer them immediately to proceed to their respective ports of destination."

American Licenses—In consequence of the orders made known yesterday by the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, the Mars, ——, of and for Wilmington, from London, which was detained and sent into Dover on the 1st inst. by the Charles, armed ship, has been released; and while preparing to sail yesterday morning was stopped by the Customs, in consequence of information that the crew had plundered the cargo. Some of them are in irons. The Mary and Jane, Fassett, detained and sent into the Downs by the Castilian sloop of war, on the 3d inst. sailed yesterday for America.

The embargo that was put on the American vessels in the Clyde, is now taken off; and those having licenses are now to be allowed to proceed to their port of destination.

August 12.

Yesterday the Board of Trade signified its readiness to grant Licenses, which are to continue in force during eight months, to permit American vessels laden with provisions, to proceed from the U. States either to Cadiz or Lisbon. One of the ports must be named in the License, which is not to admit of an option as to the other port.

August 13.

"OFFICE OF TRADE.

"*Whitehall, August* 12, 1812.

"The Licences granted for the protection of ships belonging to the United States of America, which required their clearing out before the 15th of this month, will be extended to the first of September next; and if it shall happen that goods now on hand shall not then be ready to be shipped, on a statement of such fact by the merchant or manufacturer, the said Licences will be further extended to the 15th of September.

"The above indulgence is in both cases to be limited to ships which are now protected by licences."

Plymouth, August 6.

Came in the American ships Roda and Betsey, in ballast, from Cadiz, bound to Liverpool, captured by the Talbot, 18.

His majesty's ship Leonidas, Capt. Griffiths, sent in yesterday morning a fine new American ship, last from Gibraltar. She is moored alongside the Perseverance, of New-York, sent in by the Sybelle.

Came in two American vessels from Bordeaux with wine, &c.

Yarmouth, August 6.

Sailed on a cruise to intercept American vessels from the Baltic, homeward bound, the Cretan, Chanticleer, and Portia.

Cork, August 5.

American Embargo. Yesterday morning the different American ships in our harbor were taken possession of, and marines placed on board them. In the afternoon the Earl Spencer cutter, Lieut. Bothwell, was dispatched, with orders to bring into port whatever Americans she might fall in with; and, late in the evening, Admiral Thornborough, with his usual zeal for the service, hurried out the Admiral's schooner, under the command of his Flag Lieutenant, Lieut. Young, on a short cruise, for the above purpose.

Cove of Cork, August 6.

His majesty's ship Leonidas, has sent into this port the ship Catherine, of New-Bedford, laden with hemp and tallow, bound from Archangel for New-York, detained upon the information of war having been declared by America against this country.

DREADFUL HURRICANE.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Wilkinson, to a friend in Washington, dated

"New-Orleans, August 22.

"On the 19th and 20th inst. we were visited at this place by a hurricane, which has left behind it a scene of desolation, comprehending trees, fences, crops, houses, shipping and water-craft of every species; millions will not repair the damages; our barracks, hospital, store-houses and magazines, have been unroofed, and the wall of our barrack-yard prostrated, and our boats all destroyed. But the loss to our navy is more considerable; indeed, I fear, under existing circumstances, it cannot be seasonably repaired: The Enterprise is on shore, being driven from one side of the river to the other, in spite of all her anchors. The Viper has lost her main-mast, and is otherwise greatly damaged. The sheer-hulk, with the Viper's guns and ammunition, and other property, has gone down; and the only gun-boat we have heard of is on shore in Lake Pontchaintrain. We have no news of the Syren, or the gun-boats to the eastward, or those in the river; nor have I a word from Fort St. Philip (Placquemines); but I tremble for the consequences."

Extract, from a young gentleman in New-Orleans, to his brother, dated August 23d.

"We have had a gale of wind here which has blown all the shipping out of water. The United States brig Enterprise is high and dry on shore, and the Viper is almost to pieces. The market-house has blown down, also the barracks for the soldiers. Fort St. Philip was entirely swampt, and almost all the men drowned. In this condition the British frigate Southampton arrived off the bar; and hearing of the destruction of the Fort, dispatched her boats up, and took possession, and now there are 240 men well armed in the Fort. We are raising volunteers to go down and dispossess them. I am one of them. We have had an insurrection of the negroes; but all the heads are taken."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Orleans to his friend in Washington, dated August 24.

"All is bustle here in the military way: since the morning a report has reached town, that the British have taken possession of our Block-House and Fort St. Philip, near the mouth of this river. The Southampton ship of war (or frigate) and the Brazen sloop of war weathered the storm on the 19th inst. and it is believed with *their boats* they have taken the above-mentioned positions, which were rendered entirely defenceless by the hurricane. It would be impossible to give you a just description of the dreadful havoc and melancholy aspect of this ill-fated city. The hurricane far surpassed any thing of the kind ever witnessed here before, for violence and consequent destruction of property. Every house in the city is more or less injured: many were dashed to atoms; hundreds of lives were lost on the river, and out of sixty vessels scarcely six are worth repairing. You can form no idea of the dreadful havoc and of the horror that pervaded the city on that melancholy night. To add to the distresses of the inhabitants, a report was put in circulation, that the negroes were to fire the city and murder its white inhabitants. This report seems not to have been without some foundation. Many persons (some whites as well as blacks) are in confinement upon suspicion, and their diabolical designs have, for the present, at least, been frustrated; but God only knows where the misfortunes of this seemingly devoted city will end."

"NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 24.

"Gen. Wilkinson has demanded of the goveror 2,000 men.—It is supposed they will be granted, but not suffered to leave the State.

"The Steam Boat arrived here last night in good order from Natchez, with upwards of 100 troops on board; and I am told the 7th regiment will soon arrive from Baton Rogue. The U. S. brig Syren, from Vera-Cruz, arrived at Cat-Island before the hurricane, since which we heard nothing from her nor from the gun-boats in the bay of St. Louis.

"New-Orleans was never more healthy, and I think will keep so.

"The U. S. gun boats, Nos. 27, 66, 162 and 163, left the Balize before the hurricane.

"There is a report, which is believed, that an officer from the English corvette Brazen was in town for several days."

FROM THE WEST.

Fall of Fort Dearborn at Chicauga.

Yesterday afternoon the Queen Charlotte arrived at Fort Erie in 7 days from Detroit. A flag of truce soon landed at Buffalo Creek Major Atwater, and Lieut. John L. Eastman, who gave the following account of the fall of Fort Dearborn. On the 1st of Sept. a Pottawattamie chief arrived at Detroit, and stated, that about the middle of August Capt. Wells from Fort Wayne, (an interpreter) arrived at Fort Dearborn, to advise the commandant of the fort to evacuate it and retreat. In the mean time, a large body of Indians, of different nations, had collected and menaced the garrison. A council was held with the Indians, in which the Indians agreed that the garrison should be spared, on condition that all property in the fort should be delivered up. The Americans marched out, but were fired upon and nearly all killed. There were about 50 men in the fort besides women and children, and probably not more than 10 or 12 taken prisoners. Capt. Wells and capt. Heald (the commandant) were killed.

The affairs at Detroit remained without any material change. *Buffalo Gaz.*

THE INDIANS.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant on the Ohio River, to his correspondent in Baltimore, dated Louisville, September 5.

"Since the capture of General Hull, the Indians are become very troublesome on our frontiers. About 20 miles from this, in the Indiana territory, a settlement of seven families were attacked by the savages; they killed 17 persons. Several children were found butchered in a most shocking manner. With the houses were burnt also several mothers and children; they burnt every cabin in the settlement, rendering it a bloody waste! This all occurred on the night of the 2d inst. Yesterday a posse callected on the ground: we have collected *and in our yard*, nine bodies, (women and children only) whose situation is too bad to describe. A party of 200 men have gone in pursuit of this detachment of Indians."

MARINE MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED,

At New-York, cartel sch. Hero, from Bermuda, with American prisoners. The privateer James Madison was brought in there by the Jason frigate, one of the convoy of the Tortola fleet, which had put in there in distress. She fired a broadside into the frigate which killed and wounded several men. The James Madison was commissioned, and sailed with the fleet for England. Provisions were very scarce at Bermuda, and the prisoners allowed only 18 pence per day for their subsistence Captains of vessels were suffered to live ashore at their own expense—board two dollars per day.

At Boston, cartel brig Lord Wellington, with 157, and cartel schooner Thetis, with 96 prisoners, both from Halifax. Spoke on the passage privateer Teazer, of New-York, who had engaged two British letter of marque ships, and was beaten off, with the loss of one killed and two wounded. One of the ships struck to the Teazer, but the fire of the other was so destructive, that the Teazer was obliged to relinquish her prize.

At Newport, schooner Two-Brothers, Hoyt, from Bristol, (Eng.) laden with tin, iron, copper, &c. bound to Baltimore, prize to the privateer schooner "*United we Stand,*" of New-York.—The Two Brothers left Bristol July 12th, and was captured on the 10th Sept. off Sandy-Hook, by the Acasta frigate, and re-captured on Tuesday last, by the above named privateer.

SAILED

From New-York, sloop Hardware, for Albany, with 100 volunteer seamen, and twenty 32 pounders, for the lakes. Cartel ship Tontine, captain Crocker, for Liverpool, with 120 passengers.

The beautiful privateer schooner Governor Tompkins, mounting 14 guns, and carrying 120 men, commanded by J. Skinner.

GENERAL HULL.

This character is now the subject of so much conversation, that a brief biographical sketch of him may not be uninteresting.

William Hull was born at Derby, in Connecticut, and received his education at Yale College, where he graduated about the commencement of the Revolutionary War. He then entered the army as a volunteer, occasionally served as aid-de-camp to different generals, but it is believed he never had any permanent command. At the close of the war he married a young lady of family and fortune, at Watertown, in Massachusetts, where he for some time resided. He was afterwards appointed governor of the Michigan Territory, and lately a brigadier-general in the army. He has ever held a high place in the opinion of the republican party. At college he was famed for his classical attainments, and has ever since been ranked high as a scholar. His late proclamation, unquestionably the product of his own pen, proves that he is a literary if not a military man. Captain Hull, of the Constitution, who lately distinguished himself in the action with the Guerriere, is his nephew, and was originally a lawyer. The general, we believe, was once destined for the profession of medicine.

Raleigh Star.

Heroism. Among the many interesting incidents in the late action between the Constitution and the Guerriere, the following will contribute to show the high spirit of our gallant tars. In the heat of the action, one of the crew of the Constitution, perceiving that the flag at the foretopmast head had been shot away, went up and lashed it in such a manner as to make it impossible for shot to take it away without taking the mast with it. We understand that the Secretary of the Navy intends taking suitable notice of this brilliant act. *Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter from Captain Hull, of the frigate Constitution, to the Secretary of the Navy.

"I cannot but make you acquainted with the very great assistance I received from that valuable officer lieutenant Morris, in bringing the ship into action, and in working her whilst along side the enemy, and I am extremely sorry to state that he is badly wounded, being shot through the body; we have yet hopes of his recovery, when I am sure he will receive the thanks and gratitude of his country, for this and the many gallant acts he has done in its service. Were I to name any particular officer as having been more useful than the rest, I should do them great injustice; they all fought bravely, and gave me every possible assistance that I could wish. I am extremely sorry to state to you the loss of lieut. Bush, of marines; he fell at the head of his men in getting ready to board the enemy. In him our country has lost a valuable and brave officer. After the fall of lieut. Bush, lieut. Contee, of the corps, took the command of the marines, and I have pleasure in saying that his conduct was that of a brave good officer, and the marines behaved with great coolness and courage during the action, and annoyed the enemy very much whilst she was under our stern."

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of great respectability to his friend in this city, dated Boston, 25th August, 1812.

"The gallant Morris is now on his beamends—but he is convalescing—every noble hearted fellow must anxiously wish his speedy recovery. His many gallant acts, his great and distinguished worth, will, we all hope, be rewarded by promotion. There is not an officer in our navy who would do more honor to the commission of a captain, than would Morris; and our gratitude will not rest satisfied, short of such a commission. Be assured the conferring of such a commission upon Morris would be a wise and just measure. I have a brother who is senior to him,—and I love him because he is gallant and brave; but the deeds of Morris ought to ensure him a preference—and in behalf of my brother I would cheerfully accord such preference."

LIEUTENANT MORRIS.

Lieut. Charles Morris entered the U. S. navy, about twelve years ago. He made his naval debut on the Mediterranean station, where he served several years. By his correct conduct, his gentlemanlike demeanor, and his unremitted attention to his duty, he obtained the confidence of all the commanders with whom he sailed, and the universal esteem of his brother officers. Among the chosen few, selected by lieut. (now commodore) Decatur, to accompany him in his gallant expedition to burn the Philadelphia frigate, midshipman Morris was one. He followed lieut. Decatur in boarding the ship, and during the conducting of that masterly achievement, manifested many proofs of the dauntless bravery and intrepid spirit, which he is well known to possess. For some time past Mr. Morris has had claims upon the navy department, which are enhanced ten-fold by his gallant conduct in the late engagement between the U. S. ship Constitution, of which he is first lieutenant, and his Britannic majesty's ship Guerriere. We sincerely hope that the reward to which modest merit is entitled, will not be withheld from this officer.

Phil. Reg.

From the Norfolk Herald.

A private in lieut. Swift's corps of marines, stationed at the navy-yard, had been sentenced to be shot for deserting his post while on guard; and Saturday the 5th inst. was appointed the day of execution.

The awful moment was announced by the solemn roll of the drum; the delinquent was conducted from the prison with the ceremonies customary on such occasions, and led to the fatal spot where he was to suffer. The whole detachment were under arms, twelve of whom were selected to execute the sentence. When the procession halted, lieut. Swift addressed them as nearly as we could recollect in the following terms:

"*Soldiers*—An awful scene is now presented for your contemplation. You behold before you one of your comrades, about to pay the forfeit of that crime which it has been my constant duty to warn you against; he enlisted to serve his country, and deserted. In peace this is a crime of the first magnitude, and its penalty, death; how enormous then is the transgression of this man, who has deserted his country in the hour of peril. But to the crime of desertion is superadded that of perjury. The sacred oath which binds a soldier to his duty and his country, is most shamefully violated, in the case of desertion. The punishment that follows, none of you can plead ignorance of. The Articles of War have been repeatedly read to you. You know the penalty attached to desertion, and all other crimes therein enumerated. You have voluntarily entered for the service of your country, and bound yourselves by the most solemn ties, to discharge your duty with fidelity. The unhappy object before you, was well aware of the consequences which have followed his crime, and has sinned with his eyes open! I beseech you, soldiers, to take warning from his fate; fulfil the solemn obligations enjoined upon you, and refrain from the guilty path into which he has wandered to his own destruction.

"You must be sensible how grateful it would be to my feelings, never to see or hear any cause of complaint against you. If any of you are illy treated by your commanding officer, or even by the high authorities under which he serves, it will not justify disobedience or desertion on your part. No, there is a tribunal to which you can appeal for redress, and obtain ample justice. Therefore let me admonish you once more to perform your duty to your country like good and faithful soldiers; so shall you gain the confidence and esteem of your commanding officer, and the thanks of your country."

At the conclusion of this speech, a solemn pause ensued—a signal was given, and immediately the engines of death were aimed at the devoted victim. Another pause—and the arm of death was arrested; an officer rushed through the croud, holding a paper in his hand—it was a reprieve!

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington City, 5th Sept. 1812.

The proceedings of General Courts Martial, which in time of peace are to be submitted to the President of the United States, before the same can be carried into execution, will, during the continuance of the war, be laid before the general officer having the command of the Department, within which such general courts martial may be held, for his confirmation or disapproval and orders in the case; agreeably to the provisions of the 55th article of the act entitled "An act for establishing Rules and Articles for the government of the Armies of the United States."

By order of the Secretary of War.

T. H. H. CUSHING, Adj. Gen.

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