

THE WAR.

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

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THE WAR,

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New-London, Sept. 8.

In our last Gazette, we mentioned that a flag had been sent to commodore Hardy, requesting a passport for a brig, to convey the bodies of our gallant countrymen to New-York; and that it was refused. We afterwards learned that the request was subsequently granted; and so stated. Since which we have made ourselves acquainted with the following facts relating to this affair. Commodore Decatur received from com. Bainbridge, the original passport permitting the brig Henry to proceed to Halifax, and return to Salem; requesting him to obtain from the commanding officer of the British squadron off this port an extension of the passport, so as to allow the same vessel to proceed to New-York, with the remains of those brave officers, and to return to Salem. Accordingly com. Decatur dispatched lieutenant Nicholson, of the frigate United States, on this mission, with a letter addressed to commodore Hardy, or the officer commanding H. B. M. squadron off N. London; enclosing the original passport. The families had sailed for Halifax. On approaching the Valiant, lieutenant Nicholson was ordered to lie by until an officer was sent on board his boat. To this officer lieutenant Nicholson delivered his dispatch. The weather by this time had become boisterous, and being to the windward, lieutenant Nicholson enquired whether he might take shelter to the leeward of the ship, but was answered, that it was the pleasure of captain Oliver that the boat should remain where she was. After an hour's detention, a letter was sent on board for com. Decatur, informing that the letter and passport would be forwarded to commodore Hardy, at Halifax. Captain Oliver being the commanding officer of the squadron, committed something very much like an insult, in the trifling subterfuge which he adopted to avoid a direct refusal. The following day it appears he became sensible of his error. He sent in a flag with a letter to com. Decatur, conceived in manly and elegant terms; in which the favor requested was granted in a courteous manner, as became an honorable and magnanimous enemy.

SAVANNAH, AUGUST 26.

Loss of the British sloop of war Moselle.

In our paper of the 24th inst. we mentioned that it was the Colibri that was ashore on the Gaskin bank; since then we have received from respectable sources, the following particulars:

The British sloops of war Colibri and Moselle entered into Broad River on the 22d inst. and dropped anchor, immediately opposite captain Pope's house. On the morning of the 25th they weighed anchor, supposed to be going to sea, when the largest brig (the Moselle) struck on the breakers, and is entirely lost. The crew was taken off by the Colibri. We have just seen a gentleman who passed

near where the Moselle was wrecked; he informs that she is entirely gone to pieces.

Loss of the British sloop of war Persian.

His Britannic majesty's sloop of war Persian, in chasing the privateer Saucy Jack, was wrecked on the Silver Keys on the 29th June last. The crew are reported to have arrived at Port de Platt, from whence they proceeded to St. Thomas.

Worthington, (Ohio) Aug. 18.

Indian Murders. A company of the militia of Urbana under the command of capt. Thomas, which had been out on the frontiers in search of Indians, who were said to be committing acts of hostility near Manary's block-house, returned on Tuesday 10th inst. with the exception of capt. Thomas and his son, who were delayed on business. The next day, word was brought into Urbana that two men, near Solomonstown, were lying in the road murdered and stripped of their clothing. A number of the inhabitants immediately formed themselves into a company and repaired to the place, where they found capt. Thomas and his son butchered in a barbarous manner. The bodies were brought into Urbana and buried on Friday.

A few days previous to this, a woman living near Mad River, below Urbana, was fired upon by an Indian as she went to the spring for water, and the ball passed through her bonnet, but without further injury. A man was lately killed and scalped within sight of Manary's block-house; and other similar acts are not unfrequent in the north part of Champaign, Miami, and Dark counties.

Piqua, Ohio, August 21.

On Wednesday evening the 18th of the present month, the British allies made an irruption into the neighborhood of Piqua, fired on David Gerrard and a Mr. Ross who were at work some distance from a house making punchons; Ross made his escape unhurt, but Gerrard not being able to get out of the way, fell a sacrifice to the tomahawk and scalping knife; from this the savages proceeded some distance to where Henry Dillbone and his wife were pulling flax, fired on Dillbone and shot him through the body, after which they dispatched his wife with the knife and tomahawk, in the act of holding up her hands begging for mercy. The murderous wretches made good their retreat, and in all probability have returned to their employers at Malden to receive the reward of their services. Both Dillbone and Gerrard have left families of small helpless children. The party who committed the above murders passed Wapahikonetta where they were spoken to, avowed their intention of coming to Piqua, and said they were sent by the British, and that several parties of Indians had been sent to different parts of the frontier. From many circumstances which have come to my knowledge, I am induced to believe these visits will be repeated upon our defenceless inhabitants. Those residing in places of danger will do well to be on their guard. In haste, your obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

St. Louis, Mississippi Territory, July 31.

We some time last winter endeavored to turn the attention of government towards Prairie du Chein, a position which we ought to occupy, by establishing a military post at the village, or on the Oisconsin, 6 miles below.

The paragrphists of Kentucky and Ohio imagine,

that Detroit and Malden once taken, the British posts of Mackinaw and St. Joseph's must surrender at discretion. They are unacquainted with the magnitude of the resources of Upper Mississippi in wheat, corn, fish, &c.

For several months we have not been able to procure any other than Indian information from the Prairie: the enemy have cut off all communication with us, but we are persuaded that permanent subsistence can be obtained for 1000 regular troops in the upper lake country. At Prairie du Chein there are about 50 families—most of these are engaged in agriculture—their common field is 4 miles long by half a mile in breadth; besides this field, they have three separate farms of considerable extent, and 12 horse-mill-manufacture their produce: 21 miles from Mackinaw, at the village of L'arbre Crochet, an immense quantity of corn is raised; from thence to Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan, there are several villages where corn is grown extensively; these supplies, added to the fine fish which abound in the lakes and rivers, will furnish the enemy's garrison with provisions in abundance.

The island of Mackinaw may now be called the Gibraltar of the North West. It has lately received such additional works as to render it peculiarly strong, and it is thought that a formidable garrison will be placed there, to hold out to the last extremity.

Our little garrison on the Mississippi, half way up to the Prairie, has taught the Indians a few lessons on prudence: with about 30 effective men, those brave and meritorious soldiers, lieutenants Hamilton and Vasques, in a wretched pen, improperly called a fort, beat off 500 of the most ferocious savages of the North-West.

Milledgeville, Georgia, August 25.

We are informed from respectable authority, that a detachment of the hostile Indians some days since, having determined to come in and kill Mr. Boothe of Jones county, set out in pursuance of their design: when they were overtaken by a party of the friendly Indians, who killed four and repulsed them.

The express sent to the governor of Tennessee, returned on Monday last, and brought letters to the governor, dated the 13th inst. Gov. Blount does not consider the letter of the secretary at war as a requisition on him to furnish men to go against the Creeks; but as evincive of a determination on the part of the government to punish the hostile Indians—and thinks 5000, instead of 1500, would be necessary to effect that object—and that that number could as easily be obtained as 1500, but is disposed to wait for future orders. Gov. Blount thinks if a junction is formed between the Georgia and Tennessee troops, that the falls of Coosa will be the proper place, and that a junction or grand rendezvous should be formed at or near the Hickory Ground.

Chillicothe, August 31.

We understand that col. Johnson's regiment of Kentucky mounted volunteers passed through Dayton on the 22d and 23d inst. on their way to the frontier. This regiment, now 1200 strong, will be eminently useful in repelling the incursions of the Indians, which have of late become very troublesome to the inhabitants of our western and north-western frontier.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent, dated Camp Seneca, August 22.

On the 19th inst. a small party started from Camp Meigs for this place, with a mail. About one mile on this side of the camp, they were fired on by a party of hostile Indians. Ensign Hackett and lieutenant Reufro were with the mail on foot—Hackett was slightly wounded in the arm by the first fire; and being left by the rest of the party, was immediately made a prisoner. The Indians had ran on with him near half a mile, when capt. White-Eyes, a Delaware Indian, and two or three other Delawares, who had started from Fort Meigs with the mail, and were acting as flankers or scouts, pursued the trail of the intruders so briskly, that the Indians who had immediate charge of ensign Hackett, discovered that he

could not get off with him, upon which he attempted to kill him, and had wounded him in the hand and on the head with a sword, and had also struck him one blow with the war club, when White-eyes shot at the Indian, and it is believed wounded him. He immediately left Hackett and made his escape. White-Eyes, who commanded the Delawares, sent one of his men in to inform gen. Clay of ensign Hackett's situation and to show where he was.

The balance of the Delaware and Shawnee Indians who were at Camp Meigs, (about 20 in number) on hearing that there were hostile Indians in the neighborhood, immediately went in pursuit of them: they got a considerable quantity of the plunder of the Potawatimies, (as they are in the habit of calling all the hostile Indians) but were unable to overtake them. The wounds of ensign Hackett are not thought to be dangerous—he is well satisfied that he is indebted to our Indians for his life and rescue.

From Fort Meigs. We have just seen a long letter from one of the Petersburg volunteers, many parts of which would doubtless be considered interesting, particularly to the numerous personal friends of that patriot corps. Its length, however, will not permit us to give it entire. It is dated as late as the 18th of August, and states towards the close, that general Clay (the commander) had received orders from gen. Harrison, to reduce the compass of the fort in such a manner as would enable 300 men to hold it, and then march with the balance of his force to headquarters at Seneca. Preparations were accordingly making to convey the stores, ammunition, and cannon, to Cleveland and Seneca, which would be accomplished in about 10 days. *Norfolk paper.*

A letter from an officer of the North-Western army to his friend in Washington City, dated at headquarters, Seneca town, August 29th, says—"We shall embark before the 15th September, with upwards of 5000 troops, regulars and militia." Commodore Perry is now master of the lake, which will greatly facilitate the movements of the army.

FROM CHESAPEAKE BAY.

Norfolk, Sept. 3.

The species of warfare waged by captain Lloyd, of the Plantagenet, on the inhabitants of Princess-Anne county, is of that pitiful and dishonorable kind, which cannot fail to attach a lasting stigma to his character, and cause his name to descend to oblivion coupled with that of the infamous *Dunmore*, and clogged with the bitter execrations of all who shall hear the tale of his rapacity. In war, to be sure, it is lawful to distress an enemy in any way and to any extent, but there are advantages in war which a generous and brave enemy would scorn to profit by. To distress and harass individuals, who are incapable of taking an active, or indeed any part in the war, is a wanton outrage on humanity, and not a blow inflicted on the nation to which the individuals belong. Even a highwayman has been known, after plundering a passenger, to give him back some of the booty to bear his expenses home; but the British warrior scorns such weakness: he takes all that he can conveniently carry off, and destroys the remainder.

On Sunday last, six negro fellows belonging to different farmers in the vicinity of Cape Henry, went down to the beach and made signals to the Plantagenet and Dotterell, when a boat immediately put off and took them on board. A great many others have eloped in the same way, which induces us to believe that the enemy holds a secret correspondence with the negroes on shore. This proceeding of the enemy suggested to some of the inhabitants a plan, which, if it had been managed with more circumspection, would have made him pay dearly for the negroes. A party of militia (17 in number) stationed themselves behind the Sand-hills, while two white men with their faces and hands blacked, went down upon the

beach, and waved their handkerchiefs to the ships, when a boat with six men immediately came ashore, followed, at some distance, by two others full of men. Just as the men from the first boat were preparing to land, one of those disguised, in walking a few steps, showed his bare ankles, which he omitted to blacken, when the enemy exclaimed—"White men in disguise, by —; Let us push off!" which they did, and at the same moment the militia ran out and fired upon them until they were out of gun-shot; they killed two out of the six.

September 4.

The enemy at sun-set last evening, to the number of 36 sail, lay near Cape Henry—17 are ships, and as many as 4 if not 5 are of the line, the remainder frigates and sloops of war—9 brigs and 10 schooners. This is a larger force than has been within our waters since the war.

Not a doubt exists here of its being the intention of the enemy to make an attack on this place—but whether they will commence by an attempt to reduce Craney-Island, or endeavor to reach Norfolk by landing about Sewell's Point, and Tanner's Creek, is uncertain. Both contingencies have been provided for in such a manner as will make them pay dearly for victory should they at last gain it. Of this, however, I have no apprehension, but rather think that any attempt on our forts would cover them with a disaster similar to that which Croghan's valor overwhelmed them with at Sandusky. Such a result may be confidently expected if they assail Craney-Island. The works there are admirably constructed, and under the command of A. T. Mason, a brave and intelligent officer, who is ably seconded by a band of patriotic associates, all desirous to distinguish themselves, but fully impressed with the idea that discipline paves the way to military success.

Washington City, September 11.

We have received letters from Norfolk, as late as the 7th inst. which announce the departure of nearly the whole of the enemy's fleet from the Chesapeake. They got under way at 3 o'clock on the 6th, and with the exception of 3 ships, and 2 brigs, proceeded to sea. On the morning of the 7th there were in Lynnhaven bay, one ship of the line, one frigate, and 5 smaller vessels. The ships appeared to be getting under way. Both admirals had departed with the fleet.

Copy of a letter from Wm. H. Allen, commanding the U. S. brig Argus, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

L'Orient, (France) June 12, 1813.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you, that the U. States brig Argus has arrived here in a passage of 23 days, all well. On our passage fell in with (in pursuing our course) the British schooner Salamanca, (formerly the King of Rome, of New-York) of 260 tons, pierced for 18 guns, mounting 6, and manned with 16 men—she was from Oporto, bound to Newfoundland, in ballast; captured and burnt her.

I shall immediately proceed to put in execution your orders as to our ulterior destination. I have the honor to be &c

WM. H. ALLEN.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

Latest Intelligence from England.

In the house of Commons, on the 5th July, lord Cochrane moved several Resolutions, calling the attention of the house to a variety of evils and hardships which existed in the naval service, which, after a warm discussion, were negatived without a division.

Lord Cochrane, in the course of his remarks, said, "That although the valor, skill and spirit of the navy, had in all former times, been raised to the highest pitch, by the splendor of its achievements, yet it had, of late, in the unnatural war with the U. States, suffered defeat, disaster, and disgrace." He farther observed, that the American crews were, in every respect, superior to their's.

London papers say, that their government had recalled admiral Warren from the American station, and that he is to be replaced by lord Keith. The causes assigned are the second escape of com. Rodgers, and the permission given by the admiral to the American negotiators to sail to Russia.

THE WAR.

NEW-YORK:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14.

TO OUR AGENTS.

We are always willing to risk REMITTANCES by mail, if carefully enclosed under cover. We mention this, because our agents are frequently writing to us for information on this subject. Those who hold collections in their hands for "The War," would very much oblige us by remitting them immediately, BY MAIL.

IMPORTANT.

On the first day of October next, we shall erase from our subscription-book the name of every subscriber to "The War," who shall not have complied with our terms.

The bodies of captain Lawrence and lieutenant Ludlow arrived in this city at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Whether they are to be publicly or privately interred, we are not informed.

A British frigate, on Sunday evening, chased a fishing smack close in to the fort at Sandy-Hook, which, together with two gun-boats, opened a fire on the enemy, when he made off. Alarm guns having been fired, a large body of militia turned out, and remained under arms all night.

On Wednesday last the New-London blockading squadron came down to the head of the Sound, about twenty miles from this city, captured about 20 coasters, and took a quantity of sheep from the main at Mamaroneck. One of their craft was down as far as Riker's-Island, 10 or 12 miles from the city, it was said, in the course of the evening, probably for the purpose of reconnoitring and obtaining information. Intelligence was promptly communicated to the gun-boat flotilla at Sandy-Hook, and before Thursday morning commodore Lewis, with 25 boats, had got up from his station and proceeded, in the course of the night, as the wind happened to be fair, through Hell-Gate towards the enemy. By 9 o'clock he was at Sands's Point, 10 miles from a British frigate and sloop of war, who got under way upon his approach and stood towards him. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the commodore had come to anchor in Hempstead Bay, with his flotilla in line of battle, ready to receive the enemy. The British, with the wind off shore, stretched in towards him until they got so near as to exchange 10 or 15 shot with him, at too great a distance, however, to produce any effect. They then stood off to the eastward, with a heavy breeze, left the commodore in possession of the ground, and were soon out of sight from the neighborhood.

Much spirit and resolution were exhibited by the citizens of this place on the near approach of the enemy in our waters. Before night two fast sailing sloops were armed, fitted, and manned; one from the U. S. sloop of war Alert, and the other by volunteers, at George's slip, who crowded the vessel, and departed amidst the shouts of thousands of spectators.

On Saturday the enemy's fleet passed New-Haven, standing to the eastward, and it is supposed have resumed their station off Gardner's Island.

SWEDISH MINISTER ARRIVED.

M. De Kantzon, councillor of the royal chancery, and minister plenipotentiary from his Swedish majesty to the United States, with his family, arrived at this port on the 10th instant, on his way to the seat of government. He came over in the ship Moses Brown, from Chatham, England, a cartel with 272 American prisoners.

NAVAL FORCES ON LAKE ONTARIO.

The following is believed to be a correct statement of the forces of the adverse fleets on Lake Ontario:

AMERICAN SQUADRON.	
Corvette Ship General Pike,	28 guns
Ship Madison,	24 guns
Brig Onaida,	18 guns
Schrs. Sylph,*	10 guns
Gov. Tompkins,	4 guns
Conquest,	2 guns
Ontario,	2 guns
Pert,	1 gun
Lady of the Lake,	1 gun
Total 90 guns	

* The force of this schooner has been variously stated, from 10 to 22 guns. The Sylph was completed in 26 days from the stump, and outsails every thing on the Lake.

BRITISH SQUADRON.	
Ships, Gen. Wolfe,	27 guns
Royal George,	24 guns
Brig, Earl Moira,	18 guns
A new Brig,	18 guns
Schrs. Prince Regent,	16 guns
Sir S. Smith,	18 guns
Growler, †	3 guns
Julia, †	2 guns
Total 126 guns	

† The Growler and Julia are the two schooners which were cut off from our squadron.

On Saturday the 4th instant commodore Chauncey, with our fleet, was at the Niagara river; and sir James L. Yeo, with the enemy's fleet, was at the Four Mile Creek, distant 4 miles. Commodore Chauncey was waiting a favorable opportunity to attack the enemy.

The governor of this state has issued another General Order for a detachment of about 2500 men to enter the service of the United States, for the defence of the frontiers. The whole to be assembled on the 14th inst. under the command of brig. Gen. Collins.

NAVAL VICTORY.

We have the inexpressible satisfaction of presenting our readers, this week, with the details of another brilliant achievement of our gallant tars, in the capture of the British brig Boxer, capt. Blyth, rating 14, but mounting 18 guns, by the U. S. brig Enterprize, commanded by lieut. Burrows, also rating 14 guns, but mounting only 16, of the same calibre. The following particulars of the capture are from the Portland Argus of the 8th instant:

On Monday the 6th inst. at 5, P. M. anchored in this harbor, the U. S. brig ENTERPRIZE, (late lieut. Wm. Burrows commander) with H. B. M.'s brig BOXER, (late capt. Blyth) her prize, of superior force, captured on the 5th inst. after an action of 45 minutes; the following particulars of the engagement are obtained from the officers on board the Enterprize:

Sept. 5th, at 5 A. M. light winds from N. N. W. Penmaquid bearing north, 8 miles distant, saw a brig at anchor in shore, and made sail on a wind with the larboard tacks on board. At half past 7, the brig weighed and fired 3 shot at a fishing boat, for the purpose of ascertaining what we were, (as we have since learnt). At half past 8, the brig fired a shot as a challenge, and hoisted 3 English ensigns, and immediately bore up for us. At 9, we tacked, kept away south, and prepared for action. At half past 9, it fell calm, the enemy bearing N. N. W. distant 4 miles. At half past 11, a breeze sprang up from the S. W. which gave us the weather-gage; we manœuvred to the windward until 2 P. M. to try our sailing with the enemy, and ascertain his force. At a quarter past 2 P. M. we shortened sail, hoisted 3 ensigns, and fired a shot at the ene-

my. At 3 P. M. tacked and bore up for the enemy, taking him to be one of H. M.'s brigs of the largest size. At a quarter past 3, the enemy being within half pistol shot, gave 3 cheers and commenced the action, by firing her starboard broadside. We then returned them 3 cheers with our larboard broadside, when the action became general. At 20 minutes past 3, P. M. our brave commander fell, and while lying on deck refused to be carried below, raised his head, and requested *that the flag might never be struck!* At half past 3 we ranged ahead of the enemy, fired our stern chaser, rounded to on the starboard tack, and raked him with our starboard broadside. At 35 minutes past 3, the enemy's maintopmast and topsail yard came down. We then set the foresail, and took a position on his starboard bow, and continued to rake him, until 45 minutes past 3, when he ceased firing and cried out for quarters; saying, *that as their colors were nailed, they could not haul them down.*

We then took possession of the prize, which proved to be H. B. M.'s brig Boxer. 64 prisoners were taken, including 17 wounded. The number of the enemy killed cannot be exactly ascertained, as many were hove overboard before we took possession, captain Blyth being one of the slain who fell in the early part of the action.

When the sword of the vanquished enemy was presented to the dying conqueror, he clasped his hands and said, *"I am satisfied, I die contented."* And then consented, nor till then would he consent, to be carried below.

Some of the Boxer's crew inform, that when she last left her port she had 115 picked men for the purpose of taking the Enterprize; and that 6 were put on board of a prize, and 5, including the doctor, were on shore at the island of Manhiggen, leaving on board when the action commenced 104, which account is corroborated by the muster-book found on board of the Boxer. The Enterprize had 2 men killed and 12 wounded, among the latter of whom were the captain, who expired at 12 o'clock on the night following the action, and midshipman Kervin Waters also mortally, yet languishing.

The damage done to the two vessels in the action, forms a most surprising contrast; for whereas the Boxer is literally cut to pieces, in sails, rigging, spars, hull, &c. the Enterprize is in a situation to commence another action of the same kind immediately, if we may except some injury done to some of her spars and rigging, which may require them to be replaced. While we deeply lament the loss of our gallant Burrows, we are proud to record the cool and determined courage and good conduct of lieut. McCall, his successor to the command, as also, that of all the rest of the brave officers and crew of the Enterprize, who, in this brilliant affair, have placed at a still greater distance, all doubt of the decided superiority of our naval heroes; nor is their heroism less conspicuous in their humanity to the vanquished enemy, than in their bravery while in combat.

The remains of the intrepid and gallant WILLIAM BURROWS, late commander of the United States brig Enterprize, and of his brave competitor, SAMUEL BLYTH, late commander of the British brig Boxer, were entombed in Portland, on Wednesday last, with military and civil honors.

The procession was formed at the Court-House, at 9 o'clock, A. M. under the direction of Robert Hsley

and Levi Cutter, esquires, assisted by twelve marshals, and proceeded under the escort of the Portland rifle company, and capt. Shaw and Smith's companies of infantry, commanded by capt. Abel W. Atherton, to the lower end of Union Wharf, where the corpses were landed from each vessel from barges of ten oars each, rowed at minute strokes by ship masters and mates, accompanied by most of the barges and boats in the harbor.

During the approach of the barges from the vessels to the shore, and the moving of the procession, minute guns were fired alternately by each vessel. From Union Wharf the procession proceeded up Fore and Pleasant-streets, to High-street, thence down Main and Middle-streets, to the rev. Mr. Payson's meeting-house, where the rites of Sepulture were performed, with appropriate and solemn music—thence to the place of interment.

Captains Bird and Varnum paraded their artillery companies, and fired minute guns after the procession left the meeting-house, until it arrived on the burial ground. By an order from col. Learned, minute guns were repeated from Forts Preble and Scammel. After the whole ceremonies, the procession returned to the court-house.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Military Escort.
Select-men of Portland.
Town Treasurer and Sheriff of the County.
Town Clerk, and other Municipal Officers.
The Reverend Clergy.

CORPSE OF LIEUT. BURROWS.

Chief Mourners,
Dr. Washington—Capt. Hull.
Officers of the U. S. brig Enterprize.
The Crew of the U. S. brig Enterprize.

CORPSE OF CAPTAIN BLYTH

Officers of the brig Boxer, as Mourners, and Officers on parole.
Crew of the brig Boxer.
Officers of the United States Navy.
Ship Masters and Mates.
Marshals of Maine.
Navy Agent, and the late Consul-General to the Barbary Powers.
Collector of the Port, and Surveyor.
Superintendent-General of Military Supplies.
Officers of the Army of the United States.
Military Officer of the State in Uniform.
Judges, and other Civil Officers of the U. States.
Members of Congress.
Judiciary of the Commonwealth.
Members of the State Legislature.
Civil officers of the State.
Portland Marine Society.
President, Directors, and officers of the Banks, and Insurance Officers.
Citizens in General.

Captain Blyth, of the Boxer, was one of the pall-bearers at the funeral honors paid to the late captain Lawrence, in Halifax.

NAVAL AND MARINE MEMORANDA.

A new U. S. sloop of war was launched at Charlestown on the 11th instant, which is called the Frolic, as a compliment to capt. Jones. She is to be commanded by capt. Bambridge, late of the Syren. The one building on the Merrimack is to be called the Wasp; and the one building in this harbor the Peacock.

Capt. Blakeley, who formerly commanded the U. S. brig Enterprize, has lately been ordered to take the command of the Wasp.

The privateer Snap-Dragon, capt. Burns, has arrived at Beaufort, N. C. after a successful cruise, in which she has captured, off Halifax, 2 ships and 5 brigs, with cargoes worth half a million. She is completely filled with English bale goods—the captain and crew, during her passage home, were compelled to sleep on deck.

Gold and silver bullion and diamonds, to the amount of \$65,000, a part of the Ausconda's prize, was sold a few days ago at the bank in Raleigh, N. C.

A Spanish brig from New-Haven for the West-Indies was boarded a few days since by capt. Oliver's squadron off Gardner's Island, and the mate, an American, taken out. They said they should make prisoners of all Americans found on board neutral vessels.

The British schr. Louisa, prize to the letter-of-marque Expedition, of Baltimore, has arrived at New-

port, with a cargo of rum and sugar—she is 202 tons, and mounted 1 gun.

A British ship loaded with West-India produce, and a schr. loaded with fish, have arrived in France, prizes to the U. S. frigate *President*.

The American privateer "*True-Blooded-Yankee*," Hailey, was at L'Orient, fitting for a cruise—had lately returned from a cruise, and had taken 7 prizes, several of which had arrived in France.

The American privateer sch. *Leo*, of Baltimore, has arrived at L'Orient, from a cruise, during which she took 4 prizes; 2 of them have arrived in France. She brought in \$60,000 in specie, taken out of one of her prizes. One of the prizes was a large homeward bound Indiaman, with a cargo worth \$500,000, which she took by boarding, and was conveying her into France, when she fell in with a sloop of war, which re-captured her.

The sch. Gen. *Armstrong* has arrived in France; on her passage out she captured an English sch. and burnt her.

The sch. *Brutus*, arrived in France, on her outward passage captured two English brigs loaded with fish—one she manned out, and ransomed the other for 5,000 dollars.

The cartel brig *Malmoe*, capt. Loring, has arrived at Providence, R. I. from Barbadoes, with 200 American prisoners, among whom are twenty-six who have been impressed by the British, and detained in their service, some of them, upwards of ten years. The prize crew of the British brig *Fly* (captured on the coast of Africa by the Yankee of Bristol, R. I., re-captured by the *Venus* frigate and lost by upsetting, 3 hours afterwards, and in which 3 men and a midshipman were drowned) came in the *Malmoe*.

The *Nymph* frigate. A gentleman who was lately on board the British frigate *Nymph*, capt. F. P. Epsworth, now cruising in Boston bay, states, that she is disguised and shows but 38 guns, but actually mounts 54 carriage guns—that she has a large and full complement of picked men, who have been long trained to the service, and small arms of every description in abundance—that she is a ship the best fitted for fighting he ever saw, and intends, if opportunity offers, to meet the *Constitution* as soon as she leaves port, in which case she will have a decided and important advantage, as did the *Shannon* over the *Chesapeake*.

The *Majestic* (razee). We have had a sample of the famous class of ships called razees (says a letter from Cadiz) at this port, the *Majestic*, admiral Griffiths, (capt. Hayes). She is represented to be a 74 cut down, and reduced to an equality with the American frigates! but she is the same *Majestic*, 74, as formerly, with the exception of her being in better trim, her poop taken off, her crew picked, and she painted so as to have the appearance of a frigate—but she is as much a frigate as the *Plantagenet* now on the American coast. The *Majestic* sailed on the 2d of June, with the *Lacedemonian*, *Abundance*, *Dolphin*, and *Ardent* frigates, for Bermuda, having on board a large quantity of munitions of war.

SAUCY JACK'S CRUISE.

Extract from the log-book of the privateer *Saucy Jack*, of Charleston, John P. Chazal, commander, arrived at St. Mary's from her third cruise.

June 12, crossed Charleston bar; 25th, off Grand Turks, captured a small English schooner bound in, found her of no value and gave her up to the skipper. 29th, closely chased by a brig of war. 30th, entered the harbor of Cape Henry (Hayti) to make necessary repairs and alterations. July 9th, left the Cape and resumed the cruise. 12th, captured British schooner *Flying Fish*, of and from Kingston, (Jam.) took dry goods to the amount of \$1000 and released the vessel. 14th, off the Tortugas, took British schooner *Two-Sisters*, from Bermuda, with flour, fish, &c. manned her and ordered her for the U. S.; same day captured without any resistance British ship *Eliza*, of 10 guns, from Bermuda to Kingston, with flour, beef, &c. and dispatched her for a port in the U. S. 18th, off the same island, took English sloop *Catherine*, from Turk's Island bound to Jeremie, with salt, and not being in a condition to proceed to the U. States, sent her into Cape Henry, (Hayti). 24th, made prize of British sch. *Kate*, from Bermuda for Kingston, with a load of salt fish, being in a very leaky state ordered her into the Cape, in sight at the time. 26th, put into the Cape for the second time, having the night before in a severe squall pitched away the jib-boom and injured our foremast. August 5th, sailed in continuation of the cruise, after having been detained three days by government in consequence of the sailing of

2 British vessels. 17th, lat. 25, 73, got sight of them, and after an action of 15 minutes succeeded in capturing ship *Louisa* and brig *Three Brothers*, each mounting 10 guns, bound to London with full cargoes of coffee—lost no men on either side. The *Louisa* had 3 of her crew wounded, 1 of them dangerously. Manned these 2 vessels and convoyed them on their way to the U. S. 14th, our 2 prizes in co., at day-light saw several sail to the southward; soon after counted 23 sail and perceived two of them in chase of us, one a line of battle ship, the other a brig of war; they coming up very fast and seeing no possibility of saving the *Louisa*, set her on fire, and at 8 A. M. she blew up and went down; took the brig in tow and out all sweeps, the 3 boats ahead—the chase now gaining very little. 15th, half past 3 o'clock P. M. the men of war gave up the chase. 16th, in crossing *Amelia Bar*, knocked off the rudder and broke the pintle—same day came to in St. Mary's river with the brig *Three Brothers*, our prize, in company.

Extract from the log-book of the private armed schooner *Matilda*, captain Henry H. Ranton, of Philadelphia, captured by the *Lion* privateer, of London, off Pernambuco.

March 22, took a pilot on board for Pernambuco, who informed us there were no British cruisers on that coast. At 2 P. M. steering in, saw a ship lying by at the entrance of Pernambuco Bay, with Portuguese colors flying. At 3 P. M. being within half gun shot under her lee, she hauled down her Portuguese and hoisted English colors, at the same time giving us a gun. We then hauled our wind across her bow, and made sail to get away from her, she keeping a continual fire upon us from her bow guns, and making all sail in chase. At length finding we were out of her reach, we shortened sail, and after clearing away for action, we stood for her. At 4, 45, P. M. commenced a fire from our lee-guns—at 5, 20, came to close action—at 5, 45, dropped alongside of him and effected a boarding; but being overpowered, were drove back. Capt. Ranton, and Mr. James Robinson, first lieutenant, being killed, several of our officers wounded, and some overboard, at 6 P. M. hauled down our colors, the enemy still keeping up a continual fire upon us. At 6, 10, they boarded us; at the same time their captain gave orders to show us no quarters, several of our people were wounded after they had possession of us. The ship proved to be the *Lion* privateer of London, captain Thompson; she had formerly been a Turkish frigate mounting 28 guns—12, 18 and 24 pounders. She fought her guns upon two decks; she had 120 men. Her loss was 5 killed and 12 wounded—amongst the latter was the captain, purser, sailing-master, third mate and boatswain. The *Matilda* mounted 11 guns, 6, 9, and 17 pounders—had 64 men and boys in the action.

Killed, Henry H. Ranton, captain; James Robinson, 1st lieutenant; James Wilson, carpenter's mate; Wm. Gowne and Wm. White, seamen. Wounded, E. M. Cutter, 2d lieutenant; James Cuttler, prize master, do.; James Steritt, do. do. slightly; James Sutton, steward, severely; Ebenezer Bowditch, seaman, slightly; John Murray, seaman, since dead; Raymond Domingo, do. do.; Peter Barber, seaman, severely; Nathaniel Niles, James Galaway, John Murphy, James Burton, James Berry, John Cuddy, (a boy) and James Black, seamen, slightly; Felix Galicon, surgeon, left in Pernambuco. Those who were not wounded, were carried in the *Lion* to St. Salvador, and landed under parole. The wounded were landed at Pernambuco, and sent to the hospitals.

The surviving officers and crew have arrived at this port in a cartel.

DREADFUL GALE AT CHARLESTON.

Copy of a letter from Captain John H. Dent, commanding naval officer at Charleston, (S. C.) dated Aug. 28, 1813.

Sir—It is with regret I have to inform you, that the weather for some time past has indicated a gale, which came on yesterday about noon from the N. E. and by 9 P. M. increased to a hurricane, which blew with greater violence, until 12, than I have ever recollected to have experienced. The city and wharves present this morning a most melancholy aspect; it is impossible as yet to give any idea of the damage, but it has been greater than that sustained in 1804. The *Nonsuch*, *Carolina*, and hospital ship, are the only vessels safe—the latter dismasted. Some of the barges, in seeking safety in the docks, were carried in the streets, with the general wreck, and are much

damaged. The tide rose so high that ships are now on the wharves. The beautiful new bridge over Ashley river is entirely destroyed and washed away. The prison ship parted her cable, and is now on shore at James' Island. A wreck of a vessel on Fort Reef—not known whether the people on board were saved.

I had the honor to inform you in my letter of yesterday, that I should proceed to Port Royal, with the barges; the weather prevented it, at the moment of departure, which I consider a fortunate escape. I shall be able to-morrow to give you a correct report of the damage sustained by the schooners and barges under my command. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN H. DENT.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

From the same to the same.

Charleston, Aug. 29, 1813.

Sir—I have the honor to report that the schooners *Carolina* and *Nonsuch* have received no injury in the late gale; the hospital ship's decks were torn up by the falling of the mast; barge No. 7 bilged and is otherwise much injured, lying on the ruins of houses, &c. her armament and stores saved, 2 men much hurt. Barge No. 8 lying on Johnson's wharf, not injured; barge No. 9 lying in the street above Gadsden's wharf, a little injured in her bows; barge No. 12 received no injury, having been driven into the marsh and got off. I shall in the morning proceed to clear the mass of timber, &c. that obstructs the passage of the barges to the water, and have them put in order for service immediately. I have not received any information from the *Ferret* and barge in Stono, or the one at Georgetown. I have the honor to be, with great respect, &c.

J. H. DENT.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

LONDON, July 12.

Dispatch of Captain Broke, commanding the Frigate *Shannon*.

Halifax, 6th June, 1813. I have the honor to inform you, that being on the first of this month near the light house of Boston, I had the pleasure to see that the U. S. frigate *Chesapeake*, which we had been watching for a long time, was coming out from port to give battle to the *Shannon*. I placed myself between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, and made sail afterwards so as to facilitate her coming up with us. The enemy bore down upon us in a brilliant style, having three American flags flying; and in nearing us, lowered his royals. I kept the *Shannon* close to the wind, hoping that the wind would lull. At half past 5, the enemy hugging the wind, came within hail on our starboard side. The action then commenced, the 2 ships steering under their topsails. After having exchanged 2 or 3 broadsides, the enemy fell on board of us; her mizen blocks entangling in our fore rigging. I went on the fore-castle to ascertain her situation; and seeing that the enemy had abandoned his guns, I gave orders to get ready for boarding. Our brave fellows chosen to execute this order, with their officers, precipitated themselves on the deck of the enemy; driving every thing before them with irresistible courage. The enemy fought desperately, but in disorder.

The fire continued on the spar deck, and in the tops; but in the space of 2 minutes the enemy were driven, sword in hand, from all their stations. The enemy's flag was struck.

I have to lament the loss of many brave men of my crew, who died gloriously.

My brave first lieutenant, Mr. Watts, was killed at the moment he was hoisting the English flag. My quarter-master, Mr. Aldhan, who had volunteered to lead a detachment, was killed on the spar deck; and my old faithful clerk, Mr. Duron, was killed by his side.

Having myself received a sabre wound at the beginning of the action, when charging a party of the enemy collected on the fore-castle, I could do no more than give orders until I was assured that victory was complete. I then directed my second lieutenant, Mr. Wallace, to take command of the *Shannon*, and to secure the prisoners.

The enemy had about 70 killed, and about 100 wounded.

Our loss amounted to 24 killed, including officers, seamen and marines.

The above article is translated from the *Moniteur*, a French paper; and from the omission of the signature, we think it but an extract from capt. Broke's dispatch.