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THE WAR.

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

VOL. II.—No. 12.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1813.

Whole No. 64.

DESPERATE ACTION.

Charleston, August 15.

Yesterday arrived at this port the fine new privateer schooner Decatur, capt. Dominique Diron, from a cruise of 85 days; bringing in with her as prizes his B. M. schooner Dominico, licut. G. W. Barrette, late commander, captured on the 6th instant, and the British ship London Trader, capt. Sinclair, from Surinam bound to London, captured on the following day. The particulars of the action with the Dominico, will be found in the following extract from the Decatur's log-book.

EXTRACT.

Relation of the battle between the American Privateer Decatur, armed with 6 12lb. carronades, and 1 18 pounder on a pivot, with 103 men, commanded by Monsieur Dominique Diron; and H. B. M. schr. Dominico, of 12 12lb. carronades, 2 long sixes, one brass 4lb and 1 32lb. carronade on a pivot, with 83 men, commanded by licut. George Wilmot Barrette—carried by boarding.

On the 4th of August, 1813, at half past 10 in the morning, the man at the mast head discovered 2 sail to the southward—at 11 these vessels were ascertained to be a ship and a schooner—at half past 12 found ourselves abreast of the schooner, which hoisted English colors, at 1 o'clock the Decatur wore round; half an hour after the schooner fired a shot, without effect; the captain then gave orders to prepare every thing for action, to load all the cannon and musketry, to have the grapplings, swords, &c. ready, and having previously got up the necessary ammunition, water, &c from below, ordered the hatches to be fastened down. At 2 o'clock, the Decatur having wore ship in order to take the schooner aboard, she fired another shot which passed over us; and a quarter past 2 we fired our large gun and hoisted American colors at the peak; we fired our piece a second and a third time, which she answered by firing two guns from her battery; our distance was now about half gun shot; it was now half past 2 o'clock, and the schooner evinced a desire to bear away; observing this, the Decatur hauled upon the larboard tack, in order to present her bow to the enemy; 10 minutes after the enemy fired a whole broadside, which caused no damage to the Decatur, except some trifling injury to her rigging. After having answered her by a shot from our 18 pounder, the captain of the Decatur ordered every one to his post, in order to carry her by boarding, when the necessary preparations were made for the purpose; it was now about three quarters past 2, the distance about pistol shot—the crew of the Decatur having cheered preparatory to boarding, our fire of musketry commenced and was very well kept up; the enemy bearing away in order to avoid the boarding, seized the opportunity to fire a broadside into us, which killed 2 of our men, and otherwise materially injured our rigging and sails. The Decatur continuing to follow up the manœuvres of the enemy, endeavored again to board her, which she once more avoided and fired another broadside. The capt. of the Decatur having ordered the drum to beat the charge, the crew cried out to board. At that moment endeavored again to board her, which the enemy could no longer resist, and was effected by passing into her stern over our bowsprit, our jib-boom running into her mainsail. It was now half past 3—the fire from the artillery and musketry was terrible, and well supported on both sides. The enemy not being able to disengage himself, dropped alongside; and it was in this position that capt. Diron ordered his whole crew to board, armed with pistols, sabres, &c. which order was executed with the promptness of lightning.—Mr. Vincent Smith, 1st prize-master, and quarter-master Thomas Washburne, were the two first on board the enemy; in doing which the prize-master received 3 wounds; the crew of the enemy fought with as much courage and bravery as that of the Decatur did with valor and integrity. Fire-arms now became useless, and the crews were fighting hand to hand with cutlasses, and throwing cold shot; when, the capt. of the enemy and the

principal officers being killed, the deck covered with dead and wounded, the English colors were hauled down by the conquerors. In consequence of the orders given by the capt. of the Decatur, the vessels were then separated, the rigging and sails being in the worst state possible.

During the combat, which lasted an hour, the king's packet ship Princess Charlotte remained a silent spectator of the scene, and as soon as the vessels were disengaged from each other, she tacked about and stood to the southward. She had sailed from St. Thomas, bound to England, under convoy, to a certain latitude, of the Dominico.

Killed and Wounded on board the Decatur.

Killed, 3. Wounded, 16—one of whom (the carpenter) since dead.

On board the Dominico.

Killed, 13. Wounded, 47—5 of whom are since dead of their wounds. Total killed and wounded, 60. Among the killed are G. W. Barrette, commander; Mr. J. Sacker, master; Mr. D. Brown, purser; Mr. Archer and Mr. Parrey, midshipmen. Wounded, Mr. John Nichols, midshipman. The surgeon and one midshipman were the only officers on board who were not killed or wounded. The licut. was left on shore, sick.

From the above statement it would appear, that this engagement has been the most bloody, and the loss of the killed and wounded on the part of the enemy, in proportion to the number engaged, perhaps the greatest, of any action to be found in the records of naval warfare. The surviving officers of the Dominico attribute the loss of their vessel to the superior skill of the Decatur's crew in the use of musketry, and the masterly manœuvring of that vessel, by which their carriage guns were rendered nearly useless. Capt. Barrette was a young man, of not more than 25 years of age; he had been wounded early in the action by 2 musket balls in the left arm, but he fought till the last moment, refusing to surrender his vessel, although he was urged by the few survivors of his crew to do so; declaring his determination not to survive her loss. One of the lieuts. of the Decatur received a severe sabre wound in the hand from capt. B. a few moments before he fell. Capt. Diron is a Frenchman, and many of the officers and crew of his vessel are his countrymen; they have done themselves immortal honor by the humanity and attention displayed towards their prisoners after victory, which is spoken of in high terms of approbation, by the surviving officers of the enemy's vessel.

The crew of the Dominico, with the exception of 8 or 10 boys, were fine looking young men; but to see them in the mangled state in which they arrived, was enough to freeze the blood, of one not accustomed to such sights, with horror. Among her crew is a small boy, not eleven years old, who was twice wounded, while contending for victory upon the deck.

The day after capturing the sch. the Decatur fell in with and captured, without any action, the British ship London Trader, from Surinam bound to London, with a cargo consisting of 269 hhd. of sugar, 140 tierces of molasses, 55 hhd. rum, 700 bags coffee, about 50 or 60 bales cotton, and some other articles. She anchored in 5 fathom hole yesterday.

There never was a greater instance of good fortune than that experienced by these vessels, in the moment of their arrival on the coast—had they got here one day sooner, they would have stood a great chance to have fallen into the hands of the enemy's brigs which had been cruising for some time off here, and which had passed the bar and stood to the southward, with the wind at N. E. on Thursday morning.

From the National Intelligencer.

We cannot help calling the attention of our readers to the noble conduct of Croghan and his brave associates at Sandusky, after repulsing the enemy as detailed below. The enemy had sought their lives, had openly menaced their extermination, and had declared that he would give no quarters. He was repulsed—he was vanquished by a handful of men. He left the ditch full of his dead and wounded, and retreated with

precipitation, leaving his Indian allies scattered at a distance round the fort, to revenge the loss of their comrades by chance-shots from the deadly rifle. Regardless of the danger from this fire, our brave soldiers employed themselves, after having been on duty for 30 successive hours, in letting down water in buckets to the wounded of the enemy in the ditch, whom the darkness of the night and the uncertainty of the retreat of the enemy prevented them from relieving in any other way. What an interesting subject for the painter and the poet! What a beautiful picture of generosity and humanity does not this exhibit! Such a scene in other nations would of itself immortalize the actors in it. But here, it is only regarded as a trait marking the conduct of American citizen soldiery, which, whenever its character has been fairly developed, has shone forth with peculiar lustre.

THE ATTACK ON SANDUSKY.

Further interesting particulars.

We are sorry to perceive, that all the accounts hitherto received concur in representing the conduct of the British on this occasion, as affording ample proof of the characteristic barbarity and the sanguinary dispositions of that nation, which has been called by men professing to be Americans, the "bulwark of religion," and the "shield of oppressed humanity." From sources entitled to credit, we learn, that when colonel Elliott demanded the surrender of the fort, he stated that, unless his demand was promptly acceded to, a general massacre would ensue. And when col. Short, who commanded the British regulars destined to storm the fort, had formed his troops in a line parallel with the ditch, he ordered them, in the hearing of our men, to leap the ditch, cut down the pickets, and give the Americans no quarter. This barbarous order, which none but a savage could give, was not, however, permitted to go unpunished; for the words were hardly out of the mouth of the British commander, when the retributive justice of Providence arrested him; and the wretch was obliged to sue for that mercy which he had determined not to extend to others. It may be observed here, in honor of the character of the American soldiers, that although our little band were well aware of the fate which the enemy had prepared for them; yet, they were no sooner subdued, than the Americans forgot their crimes in their sufferings; and the wounded in the ditch, whose groans and constant calls for water were heard by our men in the fort, were supplied with that necessary article, on the night succeeding the discomfiture of the enemy, by the generosity of the Americans, who, with considerable hazard, ventured to risk their lives in order to alleviate the sufferings of the very men who had plotted their entire destruction.

THE CONTRAST.

After the battle at the river Raisin and before gen. Harrison knew of the massacre of the Americans, he sent "a flag of truce with surgical aid" to our wounded—and what was their reception? The officer who carried the flag of truce was killed, Dr. McKeelhan was severely wounded, cruelly insulted, made prisoner and paraded through Canada as a trophy of British valor. All this occurred under the command of Proctor, who in his letter to gen. Harrison after his unsuccessful attack on Sandusky, prates of "every consideration being shewn by the brave soldier for a wounded enemy." Thus it is that England vaunts of her humanity, magnanimity and religion, yet inflicts the most unpardonable injuries and the most wanton cruelties.

St. Louis, (M T) July 31.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES

FORT MADISON AGAIN ATTACKED.

On the 16th instant, the enemy carried a blockhouse at this place, lately erected by the commanding officer to command a ravine, of which they take advantage in all their attacks upon this place; 4 men were killed and butchered in this blockhouse; they kept up a fire upon the garrison for about 2 hours. This is the 9th or 10th encounter that has taken place on our frontier between the 4th and 18th of this month.

THE NORTH-WESTERN ARMY,

It will be seen, by the following articles, will shortly move for Malden. This important event will probably take place early in September. Gov. Shelby, with the Kentucky volunteers, will rendezvous at Newport on the 31st inst. Col. Constance, with the 3d regiment of infantry, embarked at New-Orleans and got under way to join the north-western army, on the 11th July, 1000 strong. He will land at Cincinnati. When concentrated, the north-western army will consist of a force of 4000 regulars, and 3000 Kentucky and Ohio volunteers. The whole will be seconded by the naval force of com. Perry. With such ample arrangements, and such an imposing force, no doubt can be entertained but that the result will be completely decisive, and the contest in the north-west will be put to an end. Should this object be accomplished, the north-western army will form a junction with that of the centre: and the future operations of the American land and naval forces will be directed to the north, towards Kingston and Montreal.

Mercury.

Head-Quarters, Upper Sandusky, Aug. 6th, 1813.

Dear Sir—Your excellency's letter of the 4th instant, was delivered to me yesterday morning by col. Brush. The exertions which you have made, and the promptitude with which your orders have been obeyed, to assemble the militia to repel the late invasion of the enemy, is truly astonishing, and reflects the highest honor on the state.

Believing that in a formal interview I could best explain to you the intentions of the government and my own views, I determined to come on to this place to see you. I have now the honor to repeat to you in this way the result of my determination upon the employment of the militia, and most of the facts upon which my determination is founded. It has been the intention of government to form the army destined for operation upon the lake Erie, exclusively of regular troops, if they could be raised; the number was limited to 7000. The deficiency of the regulars was to be made up from the militia. From all the information I at present possess, I am convinced that there will be a great deficiency in the contemplated number of troops, after the militia now in service, and whose term of service will not expire immediately, have been added to the regulars. I have therefore called on the governor of Kentucky for 2000 effectives—with these, there will still be a defect of perhaps 1200 troops. Your excellency has stated, the men who have turned out on this occasion have done it with the expectation that they would be effectually employed, and that should they be sent home, there is no prospect of getting them to turn out, should it be hereafter required. To employ them all is impossible. With my utmost exertions, the embarkation cannot be effected in a less time than 15 or 18 days.

Should I even determine to substitute them for the regular troops, which are expected, to keep so large a force in the field, even for a short period, would consume the means which are provided for the support of the campaign, and which are only calculated for the number of men above stated.

I would recommend, under these circumstances, to your excellency, a middle course, viz. to dismiss all the militia, but 2 regiments of 10 companies of 100 men each, and an usual proportion of field and platoon, non-commissioned officers and musicians. That this corps be encamped at or near this place, until it is ascertained whether their service will be wanted. A short time will determine this question.

Permit me to request your excellency to give your countenance and support to the exertions which gen. McArthur will make to fill up the 26th regiment of 12 months troops.

It appears that the venerable governor of Kentucky is about to take command of the troops of that state; could your excellency think proper to follow his example, I need not tell you how highly gratifying it would be to, dear sir, your friend,

WM. H. HARRISON.

To his excellency Gov. Meigs.

Lancaster, (Ohio) August 17.

By Mr. Tongue, just arrived, we are informed that the head-quarters are now at Upper Sandusky. On Wednesday last, a draft took place to determine who should be detained to make up the 2000, which was done, and they are now organized, and the rest discharged. On the next day the militia were addressed by gov. Meigs, in which he assured those remaining,

that they would not be detained longer than 40 days, and that in the mean time he expected a draft would take place throughout the state, to fill up the 2000 which would be for 6 months, and that the 40 days should exempt them from the first draft. The troops are all in good health and high spirits.

From the Ohio Eagle, August 11.

On Saturday last, the following friendly Indians breakfasted with gov. Meigs, viz. the Crane, capt. Anderson, Black Hoop, and the Snake—259 of their warriors have joined gen. Harrison, and intend fighting in defence of the U. States.

Chillicothe, Aug. 24.

Extract of a letter from capt. Richardson, dated *Head-Quarters, Seneca Towns, Aug. 18, 1813.*

I am just arrived in camp, and before the mail closes have time only to inform you, that on the morning of the 12th instant I sailed from Erie, in the brig Lawrence, with com. Perry, and arrived off Sandusky Bay on the evening of the 13th, together with the following vessels:

Brig Lawrence, com. O. H. Perry, 20 guns.
Brig Niagara, capt J. D. Elliot, 20 guns.
Brig Caledonia, purser H. Magrath, 3 do.
Schr. Ariel, lieut. John Packet, 3 do.
Sloop Tripp, lieut. Jos. E. Smith, 1 do.
Schr. Tygress, lieut. A. C. Concklin, 1 do.
Schr. Somers, S. M. Thomas Almy, 2 do.
Schr. Scorpion, S. M. Champlin, 2 do.
Schr. Ohio, S. M. Daniel Dubois, 1 do.
Schr. Porcupine, midshipman G. Senat, 1 do.

Upon our arrival off Sandusky Bay a British sail was discovered at anchor near one of the islands by a pilot-boat which was sent out. Signal for chase was made immediately, and I discovered that our vessels in general sail 1-3 faster than those of the enemy. This took place just before sun-set, and by dark com. Perry had arrived almost within gun-shot of the enemy's sch.: one hour more day-light, and she would have been captured. A very severe storm came on, and for fear of getting the squadron separated, we anchored for the night. I start at reveille in the morning to accompany the general down to the fleet.

FROM A MONTREAL PAPER.

Head-Quarters, Kingston, Upper Canada, 20th July, 1813.

The commander of the forces has had under his consideration the report of a board of officers, of which brig. gen. Vincent was president, assembled by his excellency's orders, at the head-quarters of the centre division of the army of St. David's, the 20th July 1813, for the purpose of considering the claims of the Indian warriors, in regard to head-money for prisoners of war brought in by them, and to the propriety of some provisions being made for those who may be disabled on service. With a view to soften and restrain the Indian warriors in their conduct towards such Americans as may be made by them prisoners of war, his excellency is pleased to approve of the following arrangements, submitted by that board, and directs that the same may be acted upon—viz.

The proceedings of a council with the several Indian warriors, assembled at the Forty mile Creek, on the 27th ult. having been presented to the board, it is of opinion that upon the subject of head-money upon prisoners of war brought in by Indians, allowance should be made to them for each prisoner brought in alive of 5 dollars.

The board is of opinion the following rates of pensions are sufficient:

To a chief, for loss of eye, limb, or receiving a wound equal to loss of limb—100 dollars per annum, in money or presents.

To a warrior, for the loss of eye, limb, or receiving a wound equal to loss of limb—70 dollars per annum, in money or presents.

To a widow or family of a chief killed in action, or dying of his wounds—a present of 200 dollars in money or goods.

To the widow or family of a warrior, killed in action, or dying of his wounds—a present of 140 dollars in money or goods.

The board is of opinion the Indians ought to be entitled to prize money for the capture of Detroit in the following proportion:

Chiefs as subalterns—warriors as privates.

The head-money for prisoners of war brought in by the Indian warriors, is to be immediately paid by

commissaries, upon the certificate of the general officers commanding the divisions with which they are acting at the time. EDW. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

Milledgeville, Aug. 18.

The troops destined against the Indians will commence their march, on Friday next, to the place of rendezvous, which will be at Fort Hawkins, as well as at 2 other points between that place and the Alcovia. Gen. Stewart, of Oglethorpe, the eldest brigadier, will take the command.

New-Orleans, August 2.

By express of yesterday, we learn that 700 Indians had advanced to the settlements on Fish river, and had destroyed several plantations. Should not their number increase, or if the Spaniards do not join them, they will be severely punished for their temerity, as we can carry into the field about 1000 regular infantry and artillery. But it is positively asserted, that besides 9 boxes of powder and ball, which the Spanish government acknowledges to have given to them, they have received at Pensacola, arms of every description. There is a British vessel at Pensacola of 19 guns, and little doubt is here entertained of the triple combination of savage, English and Spanish enmity. A court martial convenes at Grand Terre, on Lake Barataria, now a military post, Camp Celestine, for the trial of 10 or 15 mutineers, and of major Henry of volunteers. It is 36 leagues distant from New-Orleans, on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and about 12 leagues from Cat Island, the independent establishment of practical smugglers, to repel and control whose atrocity this post was established. Very unsuccessful however are their exertions, as our enemy is fully supplied by these double enemies. About two weeks since, the sloop of war Herald, (English) sent several launches with about 100 men to attack them—they were repulsed losing nearly all their force. At the moment of this conflict, Major H. D. Pierre, of volunteers, with all the force at Camp Celestine, was in advance with the same object in view; when a squall arising, the barges upset; they lost all their property and 2 men.

COMMODORE RODGERS.

Falmouth, England, June 23.

Arrived this morning, the Duke of Montrose packet, captain Bluett. She sailed from here on the 13th ultimo, with mails for Halifax, and was captured on the 12th instant in lat. 47, 40, N. long W. 31, 30, by the U. S. frigate President, com. Rodgers, which had also captured the ships Kitty, captain Love, and Maria, capt. Ball, from Newfoundland bound to the Mediterranean; the former on the 9th inst. the latter on the same day as the packet. Com. Rodgers having assembled the officers of the packet and masters of the above vessels, agreed to send the Duke of Montrose to England as a cartel, to which capt. Bluett and others signed an instrument.

From the London Globe.

The late capt. of the Swallow packet, captured by the Americans, landed on Monday at Falmouth, from on board the Childers sloop of war. He confirms the loss of the Peacock, which struck to the Hornet, after a severe and sanguinary conflict, and went down while the enemy were taking out her crew. Sixteen English and four Americans went down in her. The force of the two vessels was nearly equal. The circumstances, therefore, which have enabled America thus to add another laurel to her brow, it is most important to know, and we trust they will be fully enquired into. In the cases of capture by large American frigates, the mercenary writers for the admiralty have assured their readers that they have, by some charm, been able to practice a *deceptio visus* upon our navy; that although apparently frigates, they are in fact great ships of the line; but as no disparity of size is supposed to have existed in this disaster, Mr. Croker's scribes will probably give out, that the crew of the Hornet were not of the ordinary race of sailors, but that every one was a Hercules in strength, and an Archimedes in science.

THE WAR.

NEW-YORK:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7.

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.

SUMMARY.

Commodore Chancey has sailed from Sacket's Harbor on his third cruise.

A sloop of war is now building at this port to be called the PEACOCK, as a tribute to the memory of the gallant and ever to be lamented LAWRENCE.

The honored dead. The bodies of captain Lawrence and lieut. Ludlow arrived at the navy-yard in Charlestown, near Boston, on the 3d inst. in a car; and on the same day left that place in covered waggons on their way to this city, where they are to be entombed with their relatives. This mode of conveyance became necessary, in consequence of the refusal of capt. Oliver, who now commands the British squadron off New-London, (com. Hardy having sailed for Halifax) to favor the request made by com. Decatur, that the bodies might be permitted to proceed round to New-York from Salem, in the cartel which brought them from Halifax. Such conduct is unworthy a brave enemy, and forms a striking contrast to the generosity and magnanimity which have characterized our naval commanders during the present war.

The 4th U. S. regiment, commanded by col. Bogardus, is located to the exclusive defence of the harbor of New-York, for and during the present war. The recruiting service for this regiment commenced last week, and goes on prosperously in this city.

Torpedoes. One of the Torpedoes which was anchored at the Narrows on the 21st of June, was taken up to be examined on Sunday 26th ultimo; the powder was perfectly dry, and the lock in good order. This is an interesting proof that torpedoes can be preserved under water for months.

We understand (says the National Intelligencer) that the president has conferred on maj. George Croghan, the brevet rank of lieut. col. in the army of the U. States, to rank from the 2d of August, 1813—a day which will ever be conspicuous in the biography of this youthful hero, while it affords a memorable proof of the gallantry and Spartan valor of the little band under his command in the fortress of Sandusky.

The Goliath, a cut down 74, was fitting for sea, in England, July 1. The Forth, and Severn, new fir built frigates of the largest class, were likewise fitting for sea. Sir W. Bolton is to command the former, and captain Nourse the latter.

The Swedish cartel brig Malmoe, capt. Loring, has arrived at Providence, with about 200 American prisoners (chiefly seamen) from Barbadoes, 19 days passage—sent home in consequence of the prison ships being wrecked, and having no where to confine them. Left no prisoners behind.

The privateer schooner Industry, of Marblehead, has captured the British brig Earl of Moira, from Liverpool for St. Andrews, in

ballast, and the prize has arrived at Chandler's River, near Machias.

The privateer boat Terrible, Thomas, of Salem, has sent into Eastport a British schooner with a few hhds. rum, &c.

The privateer boat Holkar, Lamson, of Salem, has recaptured the American schooner John, of Prospect, with wood, fish, &c. which had been captured by an English cruiser, and sent her into Wiscasset.

The Holkar, and Swiftsure, Berry, have captured and sent into Machias two American schooners which had been trading at and were direct from an enemy's port, with cargoes valued at about 5000 dollars. The captains of these smuggling vessels took themselves off as soon as they arrived at Machias.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

The letter-of-marque schooner Sabina, of Baltimore, has arrived at Gloucester in 36 days from Nantz. The following intelligence is received by her:

The U. S. brig Argus had arrived in L'Orient with Mr. Crawford, the American minister, on board; and had taken and sunk on her passage the English privateer schooner King of Rome, formerly American.

Com. Rodgers had been heard from off Bergen, on the coast of Norway. The English papers stated, that 2 of their frigates had passed up channel, supposed in pursuit of him.

The emperor Napoleon was in Dresden. The armistice had been prolonged to the middle of August. Private letters from Paris, received at Nantz, stated that the empress was to proceed to Mayence, to rejoin the emperor.

Late from South America.

Capt. Townsend, who arrived here in the cartel Legeria on Friday last, in 54 days from Rio Janeiro, informs, that in May last a Portuguese ship arrived at Rio Janeiro from the African coast, and reported that an American privateer had been there, and captured 14 sail of vessels—3 of which were Portuguese Guineamen, which had been captured by the English. The Americans gave them all to the Portuguese captains. This caused much joy among the merchants there, and strengthens their good opinion of the American character.

Capt. Porter, of the Essex frigate, had fitted out the brig Colt, of New-York, which vessel was cruising with him.

The following letters were received by capt. T. while at St. Salvador:

Extract of a letter received from William G. Miller, American Vice Consul, dated Buenos Ayres, May 3, 1813.

"You will have heard ere this will come to hand, of an attack made by a body of troops, from Chiloe, (an island near the main on the Chili side) on the town of Concepcion—Zalahula is the port at the mouth of the river Bialio, distant from which, about 11-2 leagues higher up the river, is Concepcion. The first place surrendered after an obstinate resistance, and the detachment marched on to Concepcion. The gates of the town were thrown open by the treachery of the European officer, a col. Xinnives, left in command of a regiment, and who had seduced under false pretexs his troops, which composed the chief strength of the garrison.

"This unexpected attack had tended to

animate the Chilians, and rouse the patriotism hitherto dormant.

"Mr. Poincett, the American consul-general, had been preparing for a trip to Concepcion; in this case, had it been carried into effect, he would have fallen an unsuspecting sacrifice, together with the president of the Chili Junta.

"The arrival of the U. States frigate Essex at Valparisa, on the 6th March, had detained him. The Essex, it is to be hoped, will place our trade in that quarter on a more respectable footing than it has hitherto been. Capt. Porter, it is said, seized a Lima privateer and threw her guns overboard, and left her men and provisions to carry her to Lima, with a letter to the vice-King, demanding the immediate restoration of all the ships that had been taken by the privateers under his order; or that he would proceed to hostilities. Both English and Americans are pleased at this attempt to adjust a villainous system of piracy. Seven American vessels have been seized in Port Concepcion by the Lima privateer, and an American ship from this place, called the Boriskah, of Baltimore, has been carried into Lima and condemned.

"General Belgrano has had every success. Peru is now decidedly for the cause of liberty, and Belgrano is now marching for Oruro through the desert. The trade to the interior has taken an active turn, and will no doubt be increased.

"Artigas and Rondeo, who were sent to the siege of Montevideo, have assumed the chief command, and are, it is said, organising a Junta, with the intention to effect a separation from that of Buenos Ayres, and establish another independent state, but connected with the other provinces and states under a general head."

Extract of a letter, dated May 28.

"The Mortars have arrived at Colonia, and we hear that good will had been restored between the troops, &c. on the other side of the river; that the siege of Montevideo is now following with great vigor."

From the Norfolk Herald of Friday.

Tuesday last a party of men from the Plantagenet, 74, and another from the Dotterel, (18 gun brig) capt. Daniel, went ashore on Cape Henry beach to haul the seine, when 6 of the latter and one of the former, pretending to catch some pigs that were feeding in the bushes, took to their heels and made off. They were fallen in with by a guard of our militia, who conducted them to town. Their reason for deserting, they stated, without hesitation, to be, their abhorrence of the practice of impressment, for which they were compelled to fight against a nation who were opposing it. They therefore, they said, deemed it more creditable to desert the bad cause of Britain (albeit their native country) and join the good cause of the U. States, who though the enemy of their country, were fighting for "free trade and sailors' rights." These men say that the neutral vessels that have passed out to sea, supplied the squadron with newspapers, smoking from the press, and every other information they could obtain relative to our strength, dispositions of force, &c. and that they were occasionally supplied with all the delicacies of the season, by small vessels that came off for the purpose. One of these petty traitors, after he had sold his cargo at enormous prices, cut several holes in his mainsail, to shew, when he went home, that he had been fired at and compelled (sovereignly against his will!) to go along side of one of the enemy's ships. They further state, that the two 74's and 2 frigates which came down the bay went to sea, and, as they learn, were bound to Halifax to bring provisions to the Chesapeake squadron; and that a 74 and a frigate came in about the same time and went up the bay. The whole force below consists of the Plantagenet, Dotterel, and a tender.

New London, Sept. 1, 1813.

It is said the torpedo from New-York was chased on Tuesday of last week nine miles, by several British boats, but by repeated diving escaped. Guard boats are kept constantly rowing round the enemy's ships every night.

The following letter we received by the eastern mail of Thursday, from Capt. John Fowler, dated "on board his Britannic Majesty's ship *Ramilies*, off N. London, Aug. 23, 1813," and written by capt. John Fowler, then a prisoner to the English. Since the letter was written we understand capt. Fowler has been released from captivity.

The following is a list of vessels trading with the enemy off New-London—Aug. 19, the sloop *Fame*, with newspapers; the same day the sloop *Betsey*, with stores; on the 16th, the sloop *Endeavour*, with stores; on the 21st, a sloop from Sag-Harbor came to anchor a little way from the shipping, the captain of the sloop came on board, and went on shore with an officer and showed the said officer Mr. Penny's house, and told him Mr. Penny was coming off with a torpedo to blow up the ship, the first opportunity. That night a boat's crew with the first lieutenant went on shore, and brought Mr. Penny on board, with his shirt tore off his back—he was put in irons in a place where he could see no day light, on a small allowance of bread and water—he asked for a little salt, but it was not allowed him, nor was he allowed a book to read. The above sloop left Sag Harbor on the 20th. We were often kept below, sometimes half a day, when their friends brought them supplies, especially the Block-Islanders, so that we might not see their faces. The *Ramilies* is going to Halifax—the *Valiant*, *Orpheus*, and the *Atalanta*, sloop of war, remain on this station. They have no boats, but 1 launch to each pinnace and cutter: each launch carries a 12 pounder, the pinnace and cutters a brace of sixes each. Every thing that is taken is by boats, and 10 or 12 good barges might take them all. This day, Aug. 23, a sloop from New-York, with soap and candles, and water-melons, came to anchor under the stern of the frigate. Yours, &c. JOHN FOWLER.

CASE OF JOSHUA PENNY.

Mr. Joshua Penny, of Easthampton, Long-Island, who piloted commodore Decatur's squadron of barges some time since from New-London, was taken a few nights since out of his bed, by one of the enemy's boat's crew, and was sent on board the *Ramilies*, where he remained on Friday last in irons. The boat's crew also took off at the same time, Mr. Field, the father-in-law of Mr. Penny, who is also in irons.

The above proceedings having excited considerable interest in the public mind, we have obtained copies of the correspondence which took place on the subject, between commodore Hardy and major Case, commanding U. S. officer at Sag-Harbor, and present them to our readers. The ground of the prisoner's seizure are quite plausible by the commodore's statement; though the reason of his detention and refusal of exchange, supposing him to be a legal prisoner of war, is evidently bad, and we should be pleased to hear of 2 British officers being put in close confinement in retaliation. The commodore appears to be informed of the most private and confidential transactions in our ports and vessels—what dependance he has a right to place on his informants, and by what means he procures his intelligence, the public will judge. *Columbian.*

(COPY)

Sir Thomas Hardy, commander of H. B. M. squadron off Gardner's Bay, Long-Island:

Sir—The inhabitants of the town of Easthampton have requested of me a flag, which I now authorise, for the purpose of demanding Joshua Penny, a natural born citizen of the township of Southold on this island, and a resident of the town of Easthampton.

He is demanded as a non-combatant, being attached to no vessel as a mariner or corps military whatever, but was taken by force by your men from his bed in his own house, unarmed.

The bearer of this flag is lieutenant Hedges, an officer under my command, in government service. You will have the goodness to deliver M. Penny to lieutenant Hedges; as he cannot consistently be retained as a prisoner of war by any article in the cartel agreed on, ratified and confirmed by the agents of each of our governments for the exchange of prisoners.

Given under my hand, at the garrison of Sag-Harbor, this 23d day of August, 1813.

BENJ. CASE, maj. commanding the troops in the U. States service at Sag-Harbor.

(COPY)

His Britannic Majesty's ship *Ramilies*, in Gardner's Bay, August 23d, 1813.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, and as I do not wish to detain lieutenant Hedges, the bearer of your flag, I will do myself the honor of replying to your letter to-morrow by a flag of truce. I have the honor to be, sir, your very humble servant,

THOMAS M. HARDY, capt.

To major Case, commanding the troops in the United States service at Sag-Harbor.

(COPY)

His Britannic Majesty's ship *Ramilies*, Gardner's Bay, 24th Aug. 1813.

Sir—As it was late yesterday afternoon when I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 23d instant, requesting the release of Joshua Penny, I did not judge it proper to detain lieutenant Hedges for my reply.

I now beg leave to inform you, I had received certain information that this man conducted a detachment of boats, sent from the United States squadron under the command of commodore Decatur, now lying in New-London, from that port to Gardner's Island, on the 26th July last, for the express purpose of surprising and capturing the captain of his Britannic Majesty's frigate *Orpheus* and myself, and having failed in the undertaking, but making prisoners of some officers and men, belonging to the *Orpheus*, he went with the remaining boats to Three Mile Harbor. The next account I had of him, was his being employed in a boat contrived for the purpose, under the command of Thomas Welling, prepared with a torpedo, to destroy this ship, and that he was in her at Napeug Beach, when this ship and the *Orpheus* were in Fort Pond Bay, last week. He has also had a certificate given him on the 18th of this month, by some of the respectable inhabitants of Easthampton, recommending him to commodore Decatur as a fit person to be employed on a particular service, by him, and that he has for some time been entered on the books of one of the frigates, at 40 dollars per month; add to which, this notorious character has been recognized by some of the officers and men of this ship, as having been on board here two or three times, with clams and fruit; of course, as a spy, to collect information of our movements. Having been made so well acquainted with the conduct of this man for the last six weeks, and the purpose for which he has been so actually employed in hostilities against his Britannic Majesty, I cannot avoid expressing my surprise that the inhabitants of Easthampton, should have attempted to enforce on you a statement so contrary to fact. I, therefore, cannot think of permitting such an avowed enemy to be out of my power, when I know so much of him as I do. He will, therefore, be detained as a prisoner of war, until the pleasure of the commander in chief is known.

Robert Gray, an inoffensive old man, who was taken with Penny, I have landed, as it does not appear that he is one of his accomplices in the transactions I have alluded to.

I think proper to inclose a copy of my letter to justice Terry, to warn the inhabitants of the coast against permitting the torpedo to remain any where near them. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS M. HARDY, capt. of his B. M.'s ship *Ramilies*.

Maj. Benj. Case, Commanding the troops in the U. S. service, at Sag-Harbor.

(COPY)

His Majesty's ship *Ramilies*, off New London, August 23, 1813.

Sir—Having received positive information that a whale boat, the property of Thomas Welling and others, prepared with a torpedo, for the avowed purpose of destroying this ship, a mode of warfare practised by individuals from mercenary motives, and more novel than honorable, is kept in your neighborhood, and as from the very good information I obtain from various sources, there is no doubt these persons will soon be in my power, I beg you to warn the inhabitants of the towns along the coast of Long-Island, that wherever I hear this boat or any other of her description has been allowed to remain after this day, I will order every house near the shore to be destroyed. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS M. HARDY, capt.

Terry, esq. justice of the peace, Southold, Long-Island.

Troy, Aug. 4. 1813.

On Wednesday last, about 225 soldiers of the 29th regt. under lieutenant col. Young, with 3 pieces of artillery and 26 baggage waggons, and on Sunday about 60 more of the same regt. passed through this village, for Burlington.

Alexandria, Sept. 3.

Extract of a letter, dated Mercer County, (Kentucky) Aug. 21st, to a gentleman in this place.

There are about 1500 horsemen to start for Canada on Wednesday next, from Danville's, and about 300 went last Tuesday from this place, with the intention of taking Malden.

Attack on the Pickets at Fort George.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Boyd to the Secretary of War, dated

Head-Quarters, Fort George, Aug. 24.

Sir—I have the honor to report, that at day-break this morning, the enemy attacked us at all our pickets, which retired towards the camp, pursued by his advance guards. A skirmish ensued in the village, with little effect upon us; after which he retreated, having come within reach of our cannon, but never within musket-shot of our entrenchments. One captain of the 49th and a few privates have been brought in prisoners. We lost 2 men and a few wounded; the enemy left about 15 dead on the different grounds. He is supposed to have brought his whole force into the field; but finding our position so strong, desisted from a general attack. Sir George Prevost was in person at the attack. His force is withdrawn out of our reach into his strong holds.

I have the honor to be, sir, your respectful obedient servant,

JOHN P. BOYD, B. G. C.

Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

Loss of a British Sloop of War.

Copy of a letter from capt. John H. Dent, commanding naval officer at Charleston, (S. C.) dated Aug. 26, 1813.

Sir—I have the honor to acquaint you, that I received a letter express last night from major Jenkins, commanding the St. Helena militia, stating that the enemy's two brigs, the *Colibri* and *Charybdis*, got under way on Monday morning, with an intention of proceeding to sea, when the wind shifted to the eastward; and in attempting to beat over the bar, one of them (supposed to be the *Colibri*) grounded on Cole Scare Reef, and in a short time after bilged and became a complete wreck. The crew was taken off by the other, which now lies about 5 miles from Bay Point, waiting a wind to proceed to sea.

Major Jenkins states, that they landed twice at a plantation of Mr. Pope's, and took one of his large canoes off, with some provisions. It appears their object in entering Port Royal was principally to sound the bar, and roadstead, which they have effected, as their boats were seen on that service the whole time they were at anchor. The officer who delivered major Jenkins's letter further states, that the wreck had entirely gone to pieces, a great part drifted on shore—among which were her boats and the stolen canoe.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN H. DENT.

Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.

The commanders of the British ships of war who some time since lay in the mouth of our bay, taking a hint what might happen should they be attacked with spirit, from the late attack on the *Martin* by the gun-boats, thought proper a few days after to send the *Martin* to Halifax and take themselves to sea, and have ever since been cruising on and off the Capes, but do not come within them. About the time of leaving the Capes they burned the pilot-boat *Pennsylvania*, which they had kept as a cruiser in the bay; and gun-boat 121, which they had taken from us, they dismantled, other ways injured, and turned her adrift. She has since drove on shore on Hereford bar, where the moon cursers have torn her to pieces for the sake of the iron, being all the plunder they could get from her.

