

terminating General, contrasted with the sentiments of a British Officer.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Head-Quarters of the N. W. Army of the United States.

Camp at Sandwich, July 16, 1812.

Sir,—Among the articles on board the boat commanded by Captain Chapin, which was taken into Amherstburg, were a number of papers which it is presumed will be of no service to the British Government, nor to the commanding officer at Amherstburg, nor to the captors of the boat. The papers have undoubtedly undergone an examination before this time, and the bearer, Capt. Brown, of the 4th U. S. Regiment of Infantry, is authorized to receive them.

I am anxious to learn your determination relative to the private apparel, and baggage, taken in the boat, and belonging to officers and men who were not on board at the time of the capture. You have already reciprocated the sentiment that private property should be considered sacred: indeed it will operate to the advantage of Canada that it should be so considered. I have it in my power to retaliate signally any aggression on such property, or to avenge an unjust delay in the restitution of it.

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

W. HULL,

Brig. Gen. Command. N. W. Army of the U. S. The Hon. J. B. St. George, Lt. Col. Commanding at Amherstburg.

Amherstburg, 16th July, 1812.

Sir—I was honored with your favor by Capt. Brown. With respect to the papers taken in the schooner, they have upon examination, almost without exception, proved to be public documents—the few of a private nature that may be amongst them, it would cause considerable trouble to select, more indeed than the officers whom I have entrusted with the examination can at present spare.

As to private property, I beg to refer you to my answer to your former letter. I can add nothing to what I have expressed, further than that I have not as yet heard the determination of my Government on the subject.

I regret to find in your Excellency's letter the words *retaliation* and *avenge*. You must be aware, sir, that retaliation can be carried to a greater degree on both sides, till there is no saying where it will stop. I hope that for both our sakes, that I shall be as little obliged to use the means in my power as you those in yours.

I have the honor to be, sir, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

J. B. St. GEORGE,

His Ex. Brig. Gen. Hull, commanding N. W. Army of U. S.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

#### NAVAL ACTION.

Boston Gazette Office, Sunday, August 30.

The United States Frigate Constitution, Capt. HULL, has this moment anchored in the outer harbor, from a short cruise, during which she fell in with the English Frigate Guerriere, which she captured, after a short but severe action.—The damage sustained by the fire of the Constitution, was so great, that it was found impossible to tow her into port and accordingly the crew were taken out, and the ship sunk.

Particulars of the late action between the United States Frigate Constitution, and the frigate Guerriere.—Communicated to the Editors of the Boston Gazette, by an officer on board the Constitution.

Lat. 41, 42, N. lon. 55, 33, W. Thursday, Aug. 19, fresh breeze from N. W. and cloudy; at 2, P. M. discovered a vessel to the southward, made all sail in chase; at 3, perceived the chase to be a ship on the starboard tack, close hauled to the wind; hauled S. S. W.; at half past 3 made out the chase to be a Frigate; at 4 coming up with the chase very fast; at quarter before 5, the chase laid her main top-sail to the mast; took in our top gallant sails, stay-sails, and flying gib; took a second reef in the top-sails, hauled the courses up; sent the royal yards down; and got all clear for action; beat to quarters, on which the crew gave three cheers; at 5 the chase hoisted 3 English Ensigns, at 5 minutes past 5 the enemy commenced firing; at 20 minutes past 5, set our colours, one at each mast head and one at the mizen peak, and began firing on the enemy, and continued to fire occasionally, he wearing very often, and wemaneuvering to close with him, and avoid being raked; at 6 set the main top gallant sail, the enemy having bore up; at five minutes past 6, brought the enemy to close action, standing before the wind; at 15 minutes past 6, the enemy's mizen mast fell over the starboard side; at 20 minutes past 6, finding we were drawing ahead of the enemy, raised short round his bows, to rake him; at 25 minutes past 6, the enemy fell on board of us, his bowsprit fowl of our mizen rigging. We prepared to board, but immediately after, his fore and main mast went by the board, & it was deemed unnecessary. Our cabin had taken fire from his guns; but soon extinguished, without material injury; at 30 minutes past 6, shot ahead of the enemy, when the firing ceased on both sides; he making the signal of submission by firing a gun to leeward; set fore sail and main-sail, & hauled to the eastward to repair damage; all our braces and much of our standing and running rigging and some of our spars being shot away. At 7, our ships and stood under the lee of the prize—sent our boat on board which returned at 8, with Capt. Dacres, late of his majesty's ship Guerriere, mounting 49 carriage guns, and manned with 302 men; got our boats out, and kept them employed in removing the Prisoners and baggage from the Prize to our own ship. Sent a surgeon's mate to assist in attending the wounded, wearing ship occasionally to keep in the best position to receive the boats. At 20 minutes before 2, A. M. discovered a sail off the larboard beam, standing to the south; saw all clear for another action; at 3 the sail stood off again; at daylight was hailed by the licut. on board the prize, who informed, he had 4 feet water in the hold, and that she was in a sinking condition; all hands employed in removing the prisoners, & repairing our own damage through the remainder of the day.

Friday the 20th commenced with light breezes from the northward, and pleasant; our boats and crew still employed as before. At 3 P. M. made the signal of recall for our boats, (having received all the prisoners) they immediately left her on fire, and a quarter past 3, she blew up. Our loss in the action, was 7 killed and 7 wound-

ed; among the former, Lieut. Bush, of Marines, and among the latter, Lieut. Morris, severely; and Mr. Aylwin, the master, slightly. On the part of the enemy, 15 men killed, and 64 wounded. Among the former, Lt. Ready, 2d of the ship; among the latter, Capt. Dacres, Lieut. Kent, 1st; Mr. Scott, master, and master's mate.

\* Now recovering.

—1812—  
EXTRACTS

From a Proclamation of Gov. Griswold, of Connecticut.

"In pursuance of the usage of my predecessors in office in times of difficulty, I have caused the Council to betwice convened since the declaration of War, in both instances to advise with them respecting the course to be pursued on certain requisitions of the national government through General DEARBORNE, for certain portions of the militia to be placed in the forts at New-London and New-Haven. The advice given in both cases met my entire approbation, and accordingly a compliance with the requisition has been by me refused.

"It is the high and solemn duty of the Chief Magistrate, according to his oath of office to 'maintain the lawful rights and privileges of this State, as a sovereign free and independent State.'

"This duty forbade a compliance with a request that any of the citizens of this State should be placed, under existing circumstances in garrisons to perform the ordinary duty of soldiers. It is also the prerogative of the State to hold its militia for the maintenance of its lawful privileges and never to permit them to be withdrawn from its authority, except in cases EXPRESSLY mentioned in the constitution.

"No such case existing, the officers and soldiers have not been ordered from their farms and other occupations, and from their homes, into the service required. While it is to be regretted, that any difference of opinion existed as to the cases in which the militia might be demanded, it became my duty to obey the constitution of my country.

"In a state of things so novel as that which now exist—in the interesting crisis of war with a foreign nation wherein the property, the security, the liberty and the lives, of the people are jeopardized, a war which was opposed by so much talent, worth, and respectability in both houses of Congress, it might have been anticipated, that the justice and expediency of the measure would have been questioned and denied by many: Still no such state of things exists as to justify the idea of seeking redress except in a constitutional manner."

MONTREAL, Sept. 7.

Gentlemen who have arrived here from the States, report that the troops were about leaving Burlington for Plattsburgh; that it was said General Dearborn would also soon be on from Albany to Plattsburgh with all the Troops under his command, and that every vessel and boat on Lake Champlain was in requisition for the purpose of conveying military stores, &c.

We are informed that on Thursday afternoon a Flag of Truce arrived direct from Washington with dispatches for his Excellency the Governor General, who is absent on a tour through the district. The contents have not transpired.

KINGSTON:

Saturday, September 19, 1812.

COMMUNICATION.

On the 16th a Brigade of Boats under convoy of two companies of the Newfoundland Regiment and a detachment of the 49th and of the Veterans, were attacked by the Americans about twelve miles below Johnstown.—By accounts received from Prescott, yesterday morning, it appears that the attack terminated neither to the honor nor advantage of the assailants. They had two large Durham Boats filled with men, one of them with a six pounder on board, and two smaller Boats.—A private of the 49th Regiment was killed by a cannon ball, and one private of the Newfoundland Regiment and three of the militia were slightly wounded. We took from the Americans one of their Durham Boats, and they had above twenty men killed and wounded. The whole of our Boats arrived at Prescott on the morning

of the 17th, and by the gallantry of our troops and militia the enemy have been completely foiled in a deliberate and well concerted attempt to intercept and cut them off.

In this encounter the Militia appear to have taken a most active part. Their zeal and courage are indeed conspicuous on every occasion; and from one extremity of the Province to the other they have given to the enemy the most satisfactory proofs that their courage and loyalty are not to be estimated by the Speeches of Mr. Porter, or the Proclamations of General Hull.

#### Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either by Note or Book account, are requested to settle the same previous to the 20th day of October next, as all accounts remaining unsettled at that time will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

ALBERT McMICHAEL.

Kingston, 19th Sept. 1812.

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#### Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and arrange their respective Accounts on or before the 23d day of September next—as all accounts remaining unsettled at that time, will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection.

HUGH C. THOMSON,

Attng for Mr. St. George.

Kingston, August 18, 1812.

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#### TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book, are requested to settle the same immediately; and all those who have demands against the subscriber, are requested to present the same, that they may be adjusted.—He will attend to the above business at the house of Mr. John Size.

GERSHAM VANDERHIDER.

Kingston, 3d September, 1812.

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#### New Fulling Mill.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has erected a Fulling Mill on Colling's Creek, which will be ready to receive Cloth for dressing by the 20th instant. He has the flattering hope of giving general satisfaction to his customers, and therefore earnestly solicits the patronage of the public.

P. J. FITCH.

Kingston, 4th September, 1812.

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THE subscriber informs the public in general, that the Property which was purchased by Gersham Vanderhider, a town lot, with a dwelling house on it, is returned to him again.

JOHN SIZE.

Kingston, 4th September, 1812.

40

ONE or two Journeyman Taylors will find constant employ and generous wages by applying to the subscriber.

SAMUEL MERRILL.

Kingston, 15th June, 1812.

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THE FOLLOWING

#### BOOKS

Are offered for sale at the Printing-Office, Kingston.

Pleasures of Reason,

Juvenile Magazine,

Beattie's Minstrel,

Ready Reckoner,

The Grave—a Poem,

Village Curate,

Common Sense,

New Mirror,

Mason's Self Knowledge,

Montgomery's Poems,

Religious Conference,

Spiritual Treasury,

Practical Arithmetic,

Murray's Spelling-Book,

do. Grammar,

Letters to a Young Gentleman,

Christian Monitor,

Economy of Human Life,

Addison's Works,

M'Farland's View of Heresies,

Ashe's Travels,

Seafons in England,

Poncy's French Spelling-book,

French Vocabulary,

Child's Spelling-book,

Porteus's Evidences of the Christian Religion,

Bibles,

Testaments,

Watts' Plains and Hymns,

Plasters,

American Cookery,

Children's Books,

Catechisms, &c.

And a variety of small Treatises, useful and entertaining for Children.

Webster's Spelling-Books,

For sale at this Office.