

much applause, particularly those first engaged, and under circumstances which would have tried the steadiness of veterans.

Our loss in the morning and in carrying the first battery was not great, perhaps forty or fifty killed and wounded, and of them a full proportion of officers.

Notwithstanding the enemy's advantage in position and numbers in the commencement of the action, their loss was greater than ours, especially to officers. It was with great exertion that the small vessels of the fleet could work into the harbor against a gale of wind, but as soon as they got into a proper position, a tremendous cannonade opened upon the enemy's batteries and was kept up against them, until they were carried or blown up, and had, no doubt, a powerful effect upon the enemy.

I am under the greatest obligations to Com. Chauncey for his able and indefatigable exertions in every possible manner which could give facility and effect to the expedition. He is equally estimable for sound judgment, bravery and industry. The government could not have made a more fortunate selection.

Unfortunately the enemy's armed ship Prince Regent, left this place for Kingston a few days before we arrived. A large ship on the stocks and nearly planked up, and much naval stores were set fire to by the enemy soon after the explosion of the magazine. A considerable quantity of military stores and provisions remain, but no vessels fit for use.

We have not the means of transporting the prisoners, and must of course leave them on parole.

I hope we shall so far complete what is necessary to be done here, as to sail to-morrow for Niagara, whither I send this by a small vessel, with notice to general Lewis of our approach.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.
HENRY DEARBORN,
Hon. Gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War, Washington.

Copies of letters from Commodore CHAUNCEY to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. ship Madison at anchor off York, 8 o'clock P. M. 27th April 1813.

SIR—I have the satisfaction to inform you that the American flag is flying upon the fort at York. The town capitulated this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Brigadier General Pike was killed.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your most obt. servt.
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington

U. S. SHIP MADISON,
At anchor off York, 28th April 1813.

SIR.—According to your instructions and arrangements made with Major Gen. Dearborn, I took on board of the squadron under my command the general and suite, and about 1700 troops, and left Sackett's Harbor on the 25th instant for this place. We arrived here yesterday morning and took a position about one mile to the South and Westward of the enemy's principal fort, and as near the shore as we could with safety to the vessels. The place fixed upon by the major-general and myself for landing the troops was the site of the old French Fort Taranta.

The debarkation commenced about eight o'clock A. M. and was completed about 10. The wind blowing heavy from the Eastward, the boats fell to leeward of the position fixed upon and were in consequence exposed to a galling fire from the enemy, who had taken a position in a thick wood near where the first troops landed; however, the cool intrepidity of the officers and men, overcame every obstacle. Their attack upon the enemy was so vigorous that he fled in every direction, leaving a great many of his killed and wounded upon the field. As soon as the troops were landed I directed the schooners to take a position near the forts in order that the attack upon them by the army and navy might be simultaneous. The schooners were obliged to beat up to their position, which they did in a very handsome order, and took a position within 3000 yards of their principal fort and opened a heavy cannonade upon the enemy, which did great final destruction. The troops as soon as landed were formed under the immediate orders of Brig. General Pike, who led in a most gallant manner, the attack upon the forts, and after having carried two redoubts in their approach to the principal work (the enemy having previously laid a train) blew up his magazine, which in its effects upon our troops was dreadful, having killed and wounded a great many and amongst the former, the ever to be lamented Brigadier General Pike, who fell at the head of his column by a contusion received by a heavy stone from the magazine. His death at this time is much to be regretted, as he had the perfect confidence of the Major General; and his known activity, zeal and experience make his loss a national one.

In consequence of the fall of General Pike, the command of the troops devolved for a time upon Colonel Pierce, who soon after took possession of the town. At about two P. M. the American flag was substituted for the British, and at about 4, our troops were in quiet possession of the town. As soon as Gen. Dearborn learnt the situation of Gen. Pike he landed and assumed the command. I have the honor of inclosing a copy of the capitulation which was entered into, and approved by General Dearborn and myself.

The enemy set fire to some of his principal stores, containing large quantities of naval and military stores as well as a large ship upon the stocks, nearly finished—the only vessel found here is the Duke of Gloucester undergoing repairs—the Prince Regent left here on the 24th for Kingston. We have not yet had a return made of the naval and military stores, consequently can form no correct idea of the quantity, but have made arrangements to have all taken on board that we can receive, the rest will be destroyed.

I have to regret the death of midshipmen Thompson and Hatfield, and several seamen killed—the exact number I do not know, as the

returns from the different vessels have not yet been received.

From the judicious arrangements made by General Dearborn, I presume that the public stores will be disposed of, so that the troops will be ready to re-embark to-morrow and proceed to execute other objects of the expedition the first fair wind.

I cannot speak in too much praise of the cool intrepidity of the officers and men generally under my command, and I feel myself particularly indebted to the officers commanding vessels for their zeal in seconding all my views.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your most obt. servt.
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Terms of Capitulation entered into on the 27th April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, for the surrender of the town of York, in Upper Canada, to the army and navy of the United States under the command of Major General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey:

That the troops, regular and militia, at this post, and the naval officers and seamen, shall be surrendered prisoners of war. The troops, regular and militia, to ground their arms immediately on parade, and the naval officers and seamen be immediately surrendered.

That all public stores, naval and military, shall be immediately given up to the commanding officers of the army & navy of the United States, that all private property shall be guaranteed to the citizens of the town of York.

That all papers belonging to the civil officers shall be retained by them—that such surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded of the British regulars and Canadian militia shall not be considered prisoners of war.

That one lieutenant colonel, one major, thirteen captains, nine lieutenants, eleven ensigns, one quarter master, deputy adjutant general of the militia, nineteen sergeants, four corporals and two hundred and four rank and file.

Of the Field Train Department, Wm. Dunbar
Of the provincial Navy, Capt. Frs. Gouverneur
Of the Militia, Lieutenants Green
John Ridout Clerk, Jas. Langsdons
Louis Baupre

One Boatswain Fifteen Naval Artificers
Of his Majesty's Regular troops, Lt. De Koven
One Sergeant Major

and of the Royal Artillery, one bombardier and three gunners, shall be surrendered as prisoners of war and accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the United States and G. Britain.

Signed, &c.

Foreign.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 20th.
NAVAL MISMANAGEMENT.

Lord Darnley adverted to the capture of another of our frigates by the Americans, which convinced him of what he before suspected, viz: that Parliament had been extremely remiss in its attention to the administration of the navy. The Noble Lord at the head of the Naval Department was not in his place, but he thought it his bounden duty to take the earliest opportunity of giving notice, that he should, upon an early day, submit to their lordships, a motion relative to the Naval Administration of the country—Their lordships ought no longer to refrain from instituting the proper inquiries.—He, at least, would bring the subject before them; and in doing so, he was actuated solely by a sense of duty, and a deep conviction of its necessity.

From the London Star of March 20th.
It is our painful duty to record another humiliating sacrifice to the Americans in the capture of the JAVA; one of the finest British frigates ever launched! The Dauntless, has arrived at Plymouth for Gibraltar, with the melancholy intelligence.

While we lament this misfortune, it is some satisfaction that the brave men, who composed the crew of the Java, did their duty. Her colours were struck until her bowsprit and masts were built ship, 7 or 8 years old, and was a fine French frigate, a gallant action, from the French, in the East Indies, about two years and a half ago.

Our readers will perceive that the subject has been promptly taken up in Parliament. Lord Darnley last night gave notice for a motion, which will probably have the effect, if not of explaining where the blame lies, at least of quickening those operations by which the American navy is to be kept in check in future.

From the London Pilot of March 20th.

We lament most deeply to have to state that another British frigate, the Java, has been taken by the American frigate Constitution. The Java was on her passage to the East Indies, having on board Lieutenant General Hslop, who was got out as Commander in chief of Bombay, together with his suite, and a number of recruits and passengers, including some additional Lieutenants of the Navy in so much that there appears not on this occasion, that deficiency in point of numbers which, in the prior instances, passed for the principal cause of the success of the Americans. The action was obstinately maintained, and the immense proportion of loss on our part, while it consoles us with the assurance of the unimpaired state of the characteristic bravery of our seamen affords an additional—(yes an additional)—reason to lament the unhappy result that we have announced, and an additional ground to reflect and to inquire seriously into the strange causes which have rendered our relative circumstances with respect to this new enemy, so different from what they have been, touching all others, that we have had hitherto to contend with. We have no room to enter into this important subject this day. But the mourning of our hearts, which commenced on the first capture of a British ship by an American, and has been rendered deeper and more melancholy, by every successive instance, and most deep by this last affecting event, can never be laid aside, till the honour of the British flag shall be redeemed by establishing the same tri-

umphantly superior over the Americans; that we have ever heretofore had over all the nations that traverse the seas.

BOSTON May 8, 1813.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The editors of the *Newport Mercury*, under date of the 3d inst. have politely favored us with the following intelligence:—

"This afternoon arrived here, schr. Expedition, Capt. Weems, (338 tons, 10 guns, 50 men,) 36 days from Bordeaux for Baltimore:—Sailed 23 March; arrived off Cape May, 27th April, and was chased off by a 74, after receiving from her two broadsides.

"By the Expedition, we have been favored with a file of Bordeaux papers to the 23d March.

"Those of the 22d contain, under Paris date of the 17th March a statement of the situation of the French Armies in the North of Europe on the 10th March.

"The entry into Berlin, by the light troops of Russia, is acknowledged; and the movements of the Prussian populace in their favor.

"The paper of the 22d also contains the proclamation of the King of Saxony, when forced to retreat from his capital.

"The King of Westphalia had sent his Queen into France.

"The dangerous situation of Hamburg, and the insurgent spirit of its populace, is admitted.

"Great numbers of troops have been drawn from Spain, but were to be replaced by a large number of fresh troops.

"The Bordeaux papers state that the new campaign against Russia, would shortly be commenced, and with an army of 300,000 men. If the French papers are to be believed, it would seem that the War with Russia is becoming popular.

BOSTON, May 8.

Since our last we have been favored with Corunna papers to the 12th and Lisbon to the 8th of April. The campaign in the Peninsula had not commenced.

A gentleman who left Spain on the 12th of April, mentions, that it was said Bonaparte had drawn 40,000 veterans from that country, and sent 50,000 new conscripts in their stead. The French general Clausel has succeeded Caffarelli, and entered Vitoria Feb. 21.

Baron Pahlen is appointed by the Emperor of Russia, governor of Konigsberg.

It has been moved in the British parliament, that the pay of captains in the navy should be increased from 6s. to 10s. additional per day, to defray the expenses of dinners given by them on board ship to their officers.

Mr. Whitbread asked in the British parliament if the manifesto of Louis XVIII. had received the concurrence of government. Lord Castlereagh replied in the negative. Mr. W. said that if government had countenanced that "mischievous publication," it would tend to prolong the war, and unite France in resistance. Mr. Tierney asked if copies had not been sent on board British ships to be distributed on the continent. No reply.

A new attempt to arrange an exchange of prisoners between France and England, was made in March last, and failed.

Domestic.

NEW-YORK, May 10.

We understand that Commodore Decatur has reduced the number of guns on board the U. S. frigate United States, to 48, in consequence of his ship hitherto having a disposition to hog. The U. States formerly carried 54 guns.

The frigate United States, Com. Decatur, and the sloop Argus, Smith, sailed yesterday. They anchored in the Bay near the Hook yesterday afternoon, and probably went to sea early this morning.

May 11.

From the Hook.—There were cruising off land on Sandy Hook, all day yesterday, two enemies ships of war, the valiant 74, with the Acasta frigate in company. From Capt. Butler who had been detained a prisoner on board the Valiant since Wednesday last, and who was yesterday forenoon discharged and came up to town, we learn that he considers the port of New York in a state of blockade; that all the neutral vessels which dropped down on Sunday passed out to sea by the squadron yesterday morning, without molestation.

ARRIVED, the ship Delaware, Hedelius, 25 days from Lisbon, with salt to A. Cranston and Co. The next day after sailing, in lat. 38, long, was chased by a sloop of war supposed to be an Algerine, with an American ship in Co.

The frigate United States, Commodore Decatur did not go out yesterday morning as we anticipated; because a 74 and three frigates were discovered in the offing.

It is supposed that Gov. Tompkins will have a majority of about 2000 votes.

The next Assembly will be federal, by a majority of about 8 or 10.

NORFOLK, May 14.

THE ENEMY.

On Wednesday last the squadron of the enemy stationed in Lynhaven Bay was augmented to 13 sail. Yesterday 15 sail (being all that could be seen from Hampton roads) made sail and stood for the Capes. We learn this morning that nine of them were at anchor last evening a breast of the Capes—the remainder having gone to sea.

We have it from the authority of a gentleman who has been detained as a prisoner on board the British Squadron for some time past, that Admiral Warren declared "he would either be in Washington very soon or the Congress should hear the thunder of his cannon!"

CHARLESTON, May 15.

Want of vigour.—A correspondent enquires why it is that, while the cruisers of the enemy are swarming upon our coast, entering our bays, and sending their boats into our rivers, and to the very mouths of our harbours that some measures are not adopted to afford that security which every citizen has a right to expect? The barge,

as the season approached to render them useless, were laid up and put out of service. The little naval force which is provided for us lies quietly in our harbour, far from the reach of external danger, whilst a little picaroon of the enemy is cutting up our coasting trade, and burning our vessels almost within sight of our own eyes. A paltry privateer, of one gun and thirty men, has cruised several days within a few hours sail of our harbour, and captured several vessels, unharmed, while two fine United States schooners lay here idle in the stream, with a full and early knowledge of the fact. "Can such things be without our special wonder?"

Protection.—We have been told, from credible authority, that the fort at Georgetown, a very short time since, was totally destitute of powder. Forts, though they may have guns well mounted, are very inoffensive things without powder and ball—and, though our enemies may be of the vulture kind, they will not be frightened at a score of crows. We should not calculate to fight an enemy with appearances, for, though they may deceive once, they must be rendered finally ineffective, or they will fail in their object. Capt. Pinder and one gun, and thirty men, might, perhaps, have laid Georgetown under contribution—and what then is nobody to blame? Rice, corn and potatoes are staple commodities at Georgetown, and some of our planters would give the fort a keg of powder sooner than lose their crops.

It is no part of patriotism to disguise, and to secure the truth for the purpose of screening the faults of any man or set of men from the just reprehension which they deserve. Where errors are apparent, it may be shown without giving offence even to its authors—and if it arises from any other than a willful cause, it may some times be palliated, but not always justified. We have mentioned that the little naval force we have, laid idle in our harbor, whilst a little picaroon of contemptible force was deprelating on our coasting trade almost within sight of our own eyes. In the midst of this one viewing this circumstance in its apparent light, this inactivity was wrong. Some British cruisers had been off the bar, but the danger had so far passed away that the vessels for Georgetown sailed under a fancied security, which led to their destruction. But, if one of our armed vessels had accompanied them in their destination, (and we understand it to be their duty to protect our coast) the result would have been different—or had two or three of our barges been in Bull's Bay the vessels would have been saved, and the enemy taught not to approach our shores with impunity. We did not mean to reproach our naval officers with a neglect of duty, but there must be something rotten, or something wrong, somewhere, which ought to be corrected; and while circumstances render it so plain and so notorious, it is the duty of every faithful public sentiment to sound the alarm, and he is a bold and a traitor who fails to do it, and sacrifices the interests of his country and the liberty of our citizens to political prejudices and a frenzied opposition to rational inquiry and calm investigation.

Whilst reason is left free to combat error, the violent denunciations of foul disorganizing will meet with merited contempt, till they both sink beneath the filth which they have combed into the yawning "pit which they have digged for their enemies."

Biography.

DR. BENJAMIN RUSH.

It has been customary in all ages and times to pay tributes of respect to the merits of great men. The Statesman, Philosopher, Patriot, and Philanthropist, has each in his turn been eulogised, and exalted; but when all these estimable in these characters are concentrated in one person, it requires some skill in language to do justice to such a subject. I will not say any thing respecting the parentage, birth, and early education of Dr. Rush. They are familiar to many. Dr. Rush at an early age went to Scotland and completed his medical education in the celebrated school of Edinburgh. He was there distinguished for industry, application and agreeable conversation. He received in a flattering manner, all the honors of the University. Having returned to America, he for some time served as Surgeon general in the army; where he acquired a great part of that experience, which laid the foundation of most of that knowledge so honorable to himself, and beneficial to his country. Even in the early manhood of Dr. Rush his genius and talents were conspicuous. He opposed the claims of England, and at all times shewed himself the friend of liberty, and equal rights. He signed the declaration of Independence; that Independence which we now enjoy. Ah! illustrious Rush—memorable patriots, my tears shall water your graves. When you have all mouldered into dust, your names shall adhere to the declaration of independence, and the hearts of all freemen. It is well known how much censure was attached to his name upon account of the firm stand he took in defence of his country, and medical principles; but this censure has all passed away. It was dictated by malice and envy—and Rush lived to see the complete triumph of his principles in all quarters. Happy happy! circumstances; would to heaven all men anxious only for their country's good should be as successful. His merit is now universally acknowledged, and no one dares accuse his moral character in a single point of deficiency. Perhaps it would be altogether useless to attempt to shew how great a physician he was. Nearly every one knows it. He was indeed the Sydenham of America. His immense stores of knowledge qualified him to teach all his acquaintance. His ingenuity was unequalled. His happy and eloquent delivery will long be wanting in the university of Pennsylvania. No more will the involuntary plaudits of the students echo through the hall. His voice is hushed in death; that voice which so often delighted and never failed to please.