

From our guns, a sail was set on the stump of the foremast and bowsprit; the weather half of the main yard remaining aloft, the main tack was cut forward in the hope of getting the ship off the wind, our helm being still perfect; but it unfortunately proved ineffectual, from the main falling over the side, from the heavy weight of the ship, which nearly covered the whole of our starboard guns. We still waited the attack of the enemy, he now standing towards us for that purpose; on his coming nearly within hail of us, and from his manoeuvre perceiving he intended a position of sail, where he could rake us without a possibility of our returning a shot; I then consulted the officers, who agreed with myself that our having a great part of our crew killed and wounded, our bowsprit and three masts gone, several guns useless, we could not be justified in wasting the lives of more of those remaining, who I hope their lordships and the country will think have bravely defended his Majesty's ship; under these circumstances, however reluctantly, at fifty minutes past five, our colors were lowered from the stump of the mainmast, and we were taken possession of a little after six by the American frigate Constitution, commanded by commodore Bainbridge, who immediately after ascertaining the state of the ship, resolved on burning her, which we had the satisfaction of seeing done as soon as the wounded men were removed. Annexed I send you a return of the killed and wounded, and it is with pain I perceive it so numerous; also a statement of the comparative force of the two ships, when I hope their lordships will not think the British flag tarnished, although success has not attended us. It would be presumptuous in me to speak of Capt. Lambert's merits, who though still in danger from his wound, we still entertain the greatest hopes of his being restored to the service and his country.

It is most gratifying to my feelings to notice the gallantry of every officer, seaman, and marine on board; in justice to the officers, I beg leave to mention them individually. I can never speak too highly of the able exertions of Lts. Harrington and Buchanan, and also Mr. Robinson, Master, who was severely wounded, and Lts. Mercer and Davis, of the Royal Marines, the latter of whom also was severely wounded. To Captain John Marshall, R. N. who was a passenger, I am particularly obliged for his exertions and advice throughout the action. To Lieutenant Alpin, who was on the main deck, and Lt. Saunders, who commanded on the fore-castle, I also return my thanks. I cannot but notice the good conduct of the mates and midshipmen, many of whom were killed, and the greater part wounded. To Mr. T. C. Jones, surgeon, and his assistants, every praise is due for their unwearied assiduity in the care of the wounded. Lt. Gen. Misp, Major Walker and Capt. Wood, of his staff, the latter of whom was wounded, were solicitous to assist and remain on the quarter deck.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my grateful acknowledgements, thus publicly, for the generous treatment Capt. Lambert and his officers have experienced from our gallant enemy, Com. Bainbridge and his officers. I have the honor to be, &c.

H. D. CHADS.

P. S. The Constitution has also suffered severely both in her rigging and men, having her fore and main masts, main top mast, both main-top-sail yards, spinnaker boom, gaff and try-sail mast badly shot, and the greater part of the standing rigging very much damaged, with ten men killed, the Commander, fifth Lt. and 46 men wounded, four of whom are since dead.

**Force of the two Ships.**

JANA.—28 long eighteen pounders—16 carronades, 32 pounders—2 long 9 pounders—46 guns—Weight of metal, 1034 lb.—Ship's company and supernumeraries, 377.

CONSTITUTION.—32 long 24 pounders: 22 carronades, 32 pounders—1 carronade, 18 pounder—65—Weight of metal, 1400lb.—Crew, 480.

[I here follow the lists of the killed and wounded—22 killed, 102 wounded.]

**(EXTRACT)**

St. Salvador, Brazil, Jan 3, 1813.

I am sorry to find the Americans did not behave with the same liberality towards the crew that the officers experienced; on the contrary they were pillaged of almost every thing and kept in irons.

**The Chesapeake and Shannon.**

Boston, June 19.

**BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.**

Yesterday the Spanish sloop Juana, arrived here from Halifax, in 7 days, bringing the papers of that city to the 9th, which contain the following account of the late sanguinary conflict between the Chesapeake and Shannon frigates.—No letters have been received; nor any other remarks than the following on the melancholy event.

HALIFAX, June 9, 1813.

On Sunday arrived here his Majesty's ship Shannon, from Boston Bay, with the American frigate Chesapeake, late capt. Lawrence, her prize.

I am with pleasure to congratulate our readers on the capture of the American frigate Chesapeake, commanded by capt. Lawrence, by his Majesty's ship Shannon, capt. Broke, after an action of 11 minutes.

The following particulars of this pleasing event, we have collected from conversations with some of the officers of the Shannon, and have reason to think them materially correct:—

On the 25th May, his Majesty's ship Tenedos, which had, for nearly three months, been cruising in Boston Bay, with the Shannon, separated from her, and capt. Parker was instructed by captain Broke, not to rejoin him until about the 14th June. This was done in the hope and expectation that the Chesapeake frigate, finding the Shannon was cruising alone off Boston, would come out and give her battle—nor were our tars disappointed. Early in the morning of the 1st of June, the Shannon stood in sight to Boston light

House, and observed the Chesapeake lying at anchor, with royal yards across, and apparently ready for sea. The British colors were then hoisted on board the Shannon, and she hove to, near the land; at 9 A. M. the enemy's frigate was observed to loosen her sails, and fire a gun. At half past 12 she weighed anchor, and stood out of the harbor, when the Shannon fired, and under easy sail, edged off the land, followed the Chesapeake; at 2 shortened sail; at 3, hove to, with the topsails aback, for fear the enemy would bring her to action before dark; in 20 minutes after, the Chesapeake cheered within musket shot of the Shannon, still standing towards her in such a way as left our tars in uncertainty which side of their ship she intended to engage; at half past 5, however, she luffed up on the Shannon's weather quarter, and on her fore-mast coming in a line with the Shannon's mizen, the latter fired the after gun, and her others, successively, until the enemy came nearly directly abreast, when the Chesapeake fired her whole broadside, which the Shannon immediately returned; and here, broadside to broadside, the action commenced; in 5 minutes the Chesapeake fell alongside the Shannon, and was boarded in her topsas well as on her decks, by our gallant countrymen; and, in 11 minutes from the commencement of the action, her three ensigns were hauled down, and soon after replaced with the English flag over them. Her decks cleared of the dead, the wounded taken below, a great proportion of the prisoners removed out of her—and, accompanied by the Shannon, was steered for this port.

On board the Shannon, Mr. Watt, the first Lieutenant; Mr. Aldham, the purser; Mr. Dunn, Captain's Clerk, and 23 seamen, were killed. Captain Broke, a Midshipman and 58 seamen wounded.

On board the Chesapeake, Mr. Ballard, fourth Lieutenant; Mr. Broom, Lieutenant of Marines; Mr. White the Master; several petty officers, and about 70 men were killed. Capt. Lawrence, (since dead); Mr. Ludlow, the first Lieutenant, severely; Lieut. Budd, second Lieut. do.; Lieutenant Cox, 2d Lieutenant slightly; Midshipmen Weaver, Abbott, and Nicolls, severely, and Berry, slightly; Mr. Livermore, the Chaplain, severely, and near 100 seamen wounded.

Captain Broke, we understand, nobly led the boarders from the quarter deck, and was, we are sorry to state, severely wounded, in the moment of victory, by a sabre, on the head, while exerting himself to save two Americans from the fury of his men; he is, however, we rejoice to learn, in a fair way of recovery, and we hope will soon be able to return to that station, which he filled with so much benefit to his country, and such imperishable honor to himself.

Lieut. Watt was killed after boarding the Chesapeake—he was an excellent officer.

On Capt. Broke being wounded, the command of the Shannon devolved on the second lieutenant, Mr. Wallis, son of Mr. Wallis of the Navy Yard, who conducted himself in a very brave manner.

Great merit is due to Capt. Broke, on this occasion, not only for the perseverance with which he has so long sought a contest with an American frigate, but for the promptitude and skill with which he has decided the question of superiority, and put an end to all the vaporing with which the American papers have lately been filled. In point of size and number of guns, the two ships were as nearly equal as could be wished: Whatever advantage there was, was in favor of the Chesapeake, both as to size and number of men.

The respect due to a brave enemy was yesterday shewn to Capt. Lawrence. The corpse was landed from the Chesapeake under a discharge of minute guns, and at two o'clock reached the King's wharf—the American ensign was spread as a pall over the coffin, on which was placed the sword of the deceased—six captains of the navy officiated as pall bearers—six companies of the 64th regiment, commanded by Sir John Wardlaw, preceded the corpse—the officers of the Chesapeake followed it as mourners—the officers of the navy generally attended—Sir Thomas Sumarez, the staff, and officers of the garrison, and the procession was closed by a number of respectable inhabitants. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Rector of St. Paul's and three volleys discharged by the troops over the grave.

**FURTHER.**

We have received from an American source, the following additional particulars:

Capt. Lawrence received two wounds by the first broadside of the Shannon; afterwards a third, when he fell, and was carried below. He died the Saturday after the battle, and was buried with all the honors of war.

Commodore Broke was severely wounded by a sabre cut in boarding, and received other severe wounds. He was reported to be delirious.

Lt. Ludlow received three wounds, and had his mouth cut to pieces.

The Shannon received five shot under water, one through her copper, and had her rigging and masts much cut up: The Chesapeake's masts were badly wounded.

The first Lieut. of the Shannon was shot by his own crew, while hoisting the colours—having made a mistake in hoisting the American over the English colours.

Capt. Thurston, who has arrived at Barstable from Halifax, says, he heard nothing there about any explosion—and though on board the Chesapeake, did not see that anything had happened to her quarter deck.

**Further Particulars.**—A letter from Barnstable mentions the arrival at that place of a vessel from Halifax, with papers to the 10th inst. from which we have the following particulars. "The Chesapeake was taken in 11 minutes by the misfortune of having his topsail tie and foresheet cut away when endeavoring to thwart the bows of the Shannon, for the purpose of boarding; from this circumstance the Chesapeake came into the wind, and gave the enemy the most favorable opportunity of boarding."

Capt. L. was first wounded in the leg, and the second shot gave him a mortal wound. Not a word did a passenger hear said about the explosion.

**Congress of the United States.**

**IN SENATE.**

On Wednesday the President of the Senate laid before that body a remonstrance of the officers of the army under major gen. Harrison, representing that in the appointments and promotions recently made in the army, injustice had been done to the officers now in service, and praying the attention of the Senate to certain cases in which they feel the usages of armies and their individual rights to have been violated; and the memorial was read.

On the same day, Mr. King presented the memorial of the Common Council of New York, respecting the defence of that city; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; and the memorial of Sir James Jay, praying compensation for Revolutionary services, which was read and referred to Messrs. King, Dana and Leib.

On Friday, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Dana, came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to enquire what legislative provision is necessary to prevent the multiplicity of suits or processes where a single suit or process might suffice, for the administration of justice, in any case to which the United States may be a party, or before any court of the U. States; and that the Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. Dana, Bullock, Hunter, Stone and Bledsoe, were appointed a committee accordingly.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

The House proceeded, immediately on its meeting, to the consideration of Mr. Webster's resolutions; and the whole day was occupied in the discussion. The House adjourned without taking any question thereon.

Monday, June 21.

The order of the day on Mr. Webster's resolutions having been called up,

Mr. Bibb stated the intention of the committee of Ways and Means to press the consideration of the revenue bills as soon as possible. The time already occupied in this debate had not been thrown away, as the committee of Ways and Means were not prepared for the discussion of the tax bills. Now they were ready, however, he rose, in the absence of the chairman of the committee (Mr. Eppes) to give notice that those bills would be called up to-morrow; and, every gentleman now having fair notice, he hoped the discussion of these resolutions would terminate to-day.

Mr. Calhoun made some observations expressive of his wish to curtail this debate, so anxious was he to come to the discussion of the Ways and Means; with which view he should refrain from making those remarks on this occasion which he had intended, and should, if the motion for indefinite postponement was withdrawn, also withdraw the motion which he had made to amend the resolution.

Mr. Harris then withdrew his motion for indefinite postponement, in order to save time, although he remained decidedly opposed to the resolutions; to which, looking at their object and expediency, nothing could reconcile him.

Mr. Calhoun then withdrew his motion for amendment.

Mr. Robertson assigned at length the reasons why, although he believed these resolutions wholly unnecessary, he should nevertheless be induced to vote for them.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the first resolution, in the following words:

Resolved That the president of the United States be requested to inform this House, unless the public interest should, in his opinion, forbid such communication, when, by whom, and in what manner the first intelligence was given to this government of the decree of the government of France, bearing date on the 28th of April, 1811, and purporting to be a definitive repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan.

And it was agreed to Yeas—137—Nays 26.

The second resolution having been read in the following words:

Mr. Butler, in a speech of some length, assigned the reasons why he could not vote for these resolves.

The question was then taken by Yeas and Nays, on the second resolution, in the following words:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the House, whether Mr. Russel, late charge d'affaires of the United States at the court of France, hath ever admitted or denied to his government the correctness of the declaration of the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, the late minister of the United States at that court, as stated in Mr. Barlow's letter of the 12th May, 1812, to the Secretary of State, "that the said decree of April 29th, 1811, had been communicated to his (Mr. Barlow's) predecessor there;" and to lay before this House any correspondence with Mr. Russel relative to that subject, which, it may not be improper to communicate; and also any correspondence between Mr. Barlow and Mr. Russel on that subject, which may be in possession of the Department of State.

And the question was decided in the affirmative:

For the resolve 137

Against it 29

The third resolution having been read in the following words:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House whether the minister of France, near the U. States ever informed this government of the existence of the said decree of the 28th of April, 1811, and to lay before the House any correspondence that may have taken place with the said minister relative thereto, which the President may not think improper to be communicated.

This question also was decided in the affirmative:

For the 3d resolve 134

Against it 30

The 4th resolution: was then read in the following words:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House any other information which may be in his possession and which he may not deem it injurious to

the public interest to disclose, relative to the decree of the 28th of April, 1811, and to show at what time, by whom, and in what manner the said decree was first made known to the government or to any of its representatives.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided as follows:

For the resolve 125

Against it 34

The 5th resolution was then read in the following words:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform this House of the existence of said decree of the 28th of April, 1811, ever received by this government or its ministers or agents, was that communicated to the Duke of Bassano, on May 1812, by the Duke of Bassano, to Mr. Low, and by him to his government, as mentioned in his letter to the Secretary of State, of May 1812, and the accompanying papers to inform the House whether the government of the U. States ever received from that of France any communication of the reasons of that decree being copied from this government and its minister for a time after its date; and if such explanation has been asked by this government, and has been refused to be given by that of France, whether the government has made any remonstrance, or expressed any dissatisfaction to the government of France, or such concealment.

And the question thereon was decided as follows:

For the resolve 93

Against it 69

The resolutions having been thus severally agreed to—

A committee was appointed to present the solutions to the President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Rhea,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to this House a copy of a declaration and Order in Council of the British government of the 21st of April, 1812, and a copy of a note from Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russel, being the same alluded to in the letter of Mr. Russel to the Secretary of State, of the 21st of April, 1812.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill to reward the officers and crew of the United States' ship Hornet.

The amount of compensation was, on motion of Mr. Nelson, fixed at 25,000 dollars, the same as was allowed to the officers and crew of the Wasp for the capture of the Frolic.

The bill was then reported to the House, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Kilbourne offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what provisions ought to be made for the more effectual and economical protection of the North-western frontier against the incursions of savages and other enemies, by granting donations of land to actual settlers on land adjoining the North-western boundary of the state of Ohio, and the territories of Indiana and Illinois.

Mr. Pick moved to amend the resolve so as to refer the subject to the military committee, as it being late—

A motion was made to adjourn, and carried to 46.

Tuesday, June 22.

John M. Bowers, of New York, yesterday appeared and took his seat; and to day W. M. Anderson, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Troup, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to continue in force an act for raising certain corps of mounted rangers for the defence of the North Western frontier; making an appropriation therefor; which was twice read and committed.

The House agreed to the resolution yesterday moved by Mr. Kilbourne.

**THE WAYS AND MEANS.**

On motion of Mr. Bibb, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the several bills for laying and assessing direct and internal taxes.

On the suggestion of Mr. Bibb, the bill for raising and laying a direct tax was first taken up. Mr. Bibb explained the provisions of the bill, and expressed his regret at the necessity which had devolved this duty on him, viz. the independence of the chairman (Mr. Eppes.)

Considerable discussion arose on amendments proposed to the details of the bill, respecting the arrangements of the districts, &c.

Wednesday, June 23.

Mr. Troup, from the committee on military affairs, reported an act supplementary to the act for raising certain corps of mounted rangers, in addition to the act, entitled an act to raise additional military force and for other purposes, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole house for Monday next.

**TAX BILLS.**

The committee were engaged this day pointing out the mode of assessing and collecting the taxes. Considerable opposition manifested itself to the mode of apportioning the tax among the several counties and districts.

The committee rose, reported progress and leave to sit again.

Thursday, June 24.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, and took the bill for laying a Direct Tax, which occupied their attention to the hour of adjournment.

Friday, June 25.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on the several tax bills. Further discussion took place on the details of the direct tax bill. The discussion to-day principally involved the question of the mode of apportioning the direct tax, whether, as proposed by the bill, the amount direct tax to be paid by each county should be arbitrarily fixed, or whether the operation of the system should be delayed by a new valuation of assessments which would apportion the tax more equitably. An amendment going to change the feature of the bill was proposed, discussed, and negatived.

The committee rose at the usual hour of adjournment, and the House adjourned.