

they should think themselves, under their discretionary powers, justified in acceding.

The meeting was adjourned.

True copy
CHRISTOPHER HUGHES Jr.
Secretary of Legation.

Draught of original protocol made by the American Ministers, of the two first conferences held with the British Commissioners.

At a meeting between the Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty and those of the U. States of America, for negotiating and concluding a peace, held at Ghent, 8th August, 1814, the following points were presented by the Commissioners on the part of Great Britain as subjects for discussion:

1. The forcible seizure of mariners on board of merchant vessels, and the claim of allegiance of his Britannic Majesty upon all the native born subjects of Great Britain.
2. The Indian allies of Great Britain to be included in the pacification, and a boundary to be settled between the dominions of the Indians and those of the United States. Both parts of this point are considered by the British government as a sine qua non to the conclusion of a treaty.
3. The revision of the boundary line between the territories of the United States and those of Great Britain, adjoining them in North America.
4. The Fisheries—Respecting which the British government will not allow the people of the United States the privilege of landing and drying fish, within the territorial jurisdiction of Great Britain without an equivalent.

The American Commissioners were requested to say whether their instructions from their government authorised them to treat upon these several points: and to state on their part such other points as they might be further instructed to propose for discussion.

The meeting was adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th August, on which day the Commissioners met again.

The American Commissioners at this meeting stated, that upon the first and third points proposed by the British Commissioners, they were provided with instructions from their government; and that on the second and fourth of those points, there not having existed heretofore any differences between the two governments, they had not been anticipated by the government of the United States, and were therefore, not provided for in their instructions. That in relation to an Indian pacification, they knew that the government of the United States had appointed commissioners to treat of peace with the Indians; and that it was not improbable that peace had been made with them.

The American Commissioners presented as further points (subjects) considered by the government of the United States as suitable for discussion.

1. A definition of blockade, and, as far as may be agreed, of other neutral and belligerent rights.
2. Certain claims of indemnity to individuals for captures and seizure, preceding and subsequent to the war.
3. They further stated, that there were various other points to which their instructions extended, which might with propriety be objects of discussion, either in the negotiation of the peace or in that of a treaty of commerce, which in case of a propitious termination of the present conferences they were likewise authorised to conclude. That for the purpose of facilitating the first and most essential object of peace, they had discarded every subject which was not considered as peculiarly connected with that, and presented only those points, which appeared to be immediately relevant to this negotiation.

The American Commissioners expressed their wish to receive from the British Commissioners a statement of the views and objects of G. Britain upon all the points, and their willingness to discuss them all, in order that if no arrangement could be agreed to upon the points not in their instructions, which would come within the scope of the powers committed to their discretion the government of the United States might be put in possession of the entire and precise intentions of that of Great Britain with regard to such points; and that the British government might be fully informed of the objections on the part of the United States to any such arrangement.

They, the American Commissioners, were asked whether, if those of Great Britain should enter further upon the discussion, particularly respecting the Indian boundary, the American Commissioners could expect it would terminate by some provisional arrangement which they could conclude, subject to the ratification of their government.

They answered, that as any arrangement to which they could agree upon the subject must be with specific authority from their government, it was not possible for them previous to discussion to decide whether an article on the subject could be formed which would be mutually satisfactory, and to which they should think themselves, under the discretionary powers, justified in acceding.

The British Commissioners declined entering upon the discussion, unless the American Commissioners would say, that they considered it within their discretion to make a provisional arrangement on the subject, conformable to the view of it prescribed by the British government, and proposed to adjourn the conferences for the purpose of consulting their own government on this state of things.

The British Commissioners were asked, whether it was understood as an effect of the proposed boundary for the Indians, that the U. States would be precluded from the right of purchasing territory from the Indians within that boundary by amicable treaty with the Indians themselves, without the consent of Great Britain? And whether it was understood to

operate as a restriction upon the Indians from settling by such amicable treaties, land to the United States, as has been hitherto practised?

They answered, that it was understood, that the Indian territories should be a barrier between the British possessions and those of the United States: that the United States and Great Britain should both be restricted from such purchases of lands; but that the Indians would not be restricted from selling to any third party.

The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday 10th August.

True copy
C. HUGHES, Jr.
Sec. to the Mission Extraordinary.
(For conclusion see fourth page.)

American Intelligence.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Jackson to the Secretary of War, dated

Head-Quarters, 7th Military District,
Mobile, Sept. 17.

SIR—With lively emotions of satisfaction I communicate that success has crowned the gallant efforts of our brave soldiers, in resisting and repulsing a combined British naval and land force, which on the 15th inst. attacked Fort Bowyer, on the Point of Mobile.

I enclose a copy of the official report of Major Wm. Laurence, of the 2d infantry, who commanded. In addition to the particulars communicated in his letter, I have learnt that the ship which was destroyed, was the *Hermes*, of from 24 to 28 guns, Capt. the hon. Wm. H. Percy, senior officer in the Gulf of Mexico; and the brig so considerably damaged is the *Sophie*, 18 guns, Capt. Wm. Lockyer. The other ship was the *Carron*, of from 24 to 28 guns, Capt. Spencer, son of Earl Spencer; the other brig's name unknown. On board of the *Carron*, 85 men were killed and wounded; among whom was Col. Nicoll, of the Royal Marines, who, lost an eye by a splinter.—The land force consisted of 110 marines, and 200 Creek Indians, under the command of Capt. Woodbine of marines, and about 20 artificers, with one four and an half inch howitzer, from which they discharged shells and nine pound shot.—They re-embarked the piece, and retreated by land towards Pensacola, whence they came.

By the morning report of the 16th, there were present in the fort fit for duty, officers and men, 158.

Copy of a letter from Major Lawrence to Major General Jackson, dated

Fort Bowyer, Sept. 15, 1814,
12 o'clock at night.

SIR—After writing the enclosed, I was prevented by the approach of the enemy from sending it by an express. At meridian they were under full sail, with an easy and favorable breeze, standing directly for the Fort, and at 4 P. M. we opened our battery, which was returned from two ships; and two brigs, as they approached. The action became general at about 20 minutes past 4, and was continued without intermission on either side until 7, when one ship and 2 brigs were compelled to retire. The leading ship, supposed to be the *Comodore*, mounting twenty-two 32 pound carronades, having anchored nearest our battery, was so much disabled, her cable being cut by our shot, that she drifted on shore, within 600 yards of the battery, and the other vessels having got out of our reach, we kept such a tremendous fire upon her that she was set on fire and abandoned by the few of the crew who survived. At 10 P. M. we had the pleasure of witnessing the explosion of her magazine. The loss of lives must have been immense, as we are certain no boats left her except three, which had previously gone to her assistance, and one of these I believe was sunk; in fact one of her boats was burned along side of her.

The brig that followed her I am certain was much damaged both in hull and rigging. The other two did not approach near enough to be so much injured, but I am confident they did not escape, as a well directed fire was kept on them during the whole time.

During the action a battery of a 12 pounder and a howitzer was opened on our rear, but without doing any execution, and was silenced by a shot. Our loss is four privates killed and five privates wounded.

Towards the close of the action the flag-staff was shot away; but the flag was immediately hoisted on a sponge staff over the parapet. While the flag was down the enemy kept up their most incessant and tremendous fire; the men were withdrawn from the curtains and N. E. bastion, as the enemy's own shot completely protected our rear, except the position they had chosen for their battery.

Where all behaved well it is unnecessary to discriminate. Suffice it to say, every officer and man did his duty; the whole behaved with that coolness and intrepidity which is characteristic of the true American, and which could scarcely have been expected from men most of whom had never seen an enemy, and were now for the first time exposed for nearly three hours to a force of nearly or quite four guns to one.

We fired during the action between 4 and 500 guns, most of them double shotted, and after the first half hour but few missed an effect.

Sept. 16th, 11 o'clock, A. M.

Upon an examination of our battery this morning, we find upwards of 300-shot and shot holes in the inside of the North and East curtains, and N. E. bastion, of all calibres, from musket ball to 32 pound shot. In the N. E. bastion there were three guns dismounted; one of which, a four pounder, was broken off near the trunnions by a 32 pound shot, and an-

other much battered. I regret to say that both the 24 pounders are cracked in such a manner as to render them unfit for service.

I am informed by two deserters from the land force, who have just arrived here, and whom I send for your disposal, that a reinforcement is expected, when they will doubtless endeavor to wipe off the stain of yesterday.

If you will send the *Amelia* down, we may probably save most or all the ship's guns, as her wreck is lying in 6 or 7 feet water, and some of them are just covered. They will not, however, answer for the fort, as they are too short.

By the deserters, we learn that the ship we have destroyed was the *Hermes*, but her commander's name they did not recollect. It was the *Comodore*, who doubtless fell on his quarter deck, as we had a raking fire upon it at about two hundred yards distance for some time.

To Capt. Sands, who will have the honor of handing you this dispatch, I refer you for a more particular account there is contained in my letters; his services both before and during the action were of great importance, and I consider fully justify me in having detained him. Capt. Walsh and several men were much burned by the accidental explosion of two or three cartridges. They are not included in the list of wounded heretofore given.

The enemy's fleet this morning at day break were at anchor in the channel about 4 miles from the Fort; shortly after it got under way and stood to sea; after passing the bar they hove too, and boats have been constantly passing between the disabled brig and the others. I presume the former is so much injured as to render it necessary to lighten her.

15 minutes after 1 P. M.—The whole fleet has this moment made sail and are standing to sea.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WM. LAWRENCE.

Maj. Gen. And. Jackson,
Com. 7th Military District

CAPT. BLAKELEY'S CRUISE.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Johnson Blakeley to the Secretary of the Navy,

U. S. Sloop Wasp, L'Orient,
8th July, 1814.

SIR—On Tuesday the 25th ult. being then in lat. 48, 36, N. and long. 14, 15, W. we fell in with, engaged, and after an action of nineteen minutes, captured H. B. M. sloop of war the *Reindeer*, William Manners, Esq. commander. Annexed are the minutes of our proceedings on that day, prior to and during the continuance of the action.

Where all did their duty, and each appeared anxious to excel, it is very difficult to discriminate. It is, however, only rendering them their merited due, when it is declared of lieuts. Reily and Bury, 1st and 3d of this vessel, and whose names will be found among those of the conquerors of the *Guerriere* and the *Java*; and of Mr. Tillinghast, 2d lieutenant, who was greatly instrumental in the capture of the *Boxer*; that their conduct and courage on this occasion, fulfilled the highest expectation and gratified every wish. Sailing-master Carr is also entitled to great credit for the zeal and ability with which he discharged his various duties.

The cool and patient conduct of every officer and man, while exposed to the fire of the shifting gun of the enemy, and without an opportunity of returning it, could only be equalled by the animation and ardor exhibited when actually engaged, or by the promptitude and firmness with which every attempt of the enemy to board was met and successfully repelled. Such conduct may be seen, but cannot well be described.

The *Reindeer* mounted sixteen 24lb. carronades, two long 6 or 9 pounders, and a shifting 12 pound carronade, with a complement on board of one hundred and eighteen men. Her crew were said to be the pride of Plymouth.

Our loss in men has been severe, owing in part to the proximity of the two vessels and the extreme smoothness of the sea, but chiefly in repelling boarders. That of the enemy, however, was infinitely more so, as will be seen by the list of killed and wounded on both sides.

Six round shot struck our hull, and many grape, which did not penetrate far.—The foremast received a 24lb. shot, which passed through its centre, and our rigging and sails were a good deal injured.

The *Reindeer* was literally cut to pieces in a line with her ports; her upper works, boats and spare spars were one complete wreck.—A breeze springing up next afternoon, her foremast went by the board.

Having received all the prisoners on board, which, from the number of wounded occupied much time, together with their baggage, the *Reindeer* was, on the evening of the 29th, set on fire, and in a few hours blew up.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most ob't ser't,

J. BLAKELEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the navy.

List of Killed and Wounded.

Killed - - - 5
Wounded - - - 21

List of killed and wounded on board His Britannic Majesty's Sloop of War the *Reindeer*, in action with the United States' Sloop of War the *Wasp*, on the 25th June 1814.

Killed—William Manners, esq. commander; John Thomas Barton, purser; and 23 petty officers and seamen.

Wounded.—Thos. Chambers, first lieutenant; Richard Johns, master, and forty petty officers and seamen.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed - - - 5
WOUNDED.
Dangerously - - - 10
Severely - - - 17
Slightly - - - 13

Whole number wounded 42

N. B. More than half the wounded were, in consequence of the severity and extent of their wounds, put on board a Portuguese brig called the *Lisbon Packet*, on the third day after the action, to wit, the 1st July, bound to Plymouth, England.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Blakeley to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Sloop Wasp, L'Orient,
8th July, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to announce to you the arrival of this ship to-day at this place. By the pilot who carried us out of Portsmouth, N. H. I had the satisfaction to make you acquainted with our having left that place, and again had the pleasure of addressing you by the French National brig *Oliver*, and which was the first vessel we had spoken since our departure from the U. States. From the time of our sailing I continued to follow the route pointed out in your instructions, until our arrival at this place, during which we have been so fortunate as to make several captures; a list of which will accompany this. These with their cargoes were wholly destroyed with one exception. This was the *Gallott Henrietta*, which was permitted to return with the prisoners, thirty eight in number, after throwing overboard the greater part of her cargo, leaving only a sufficiency to ballast her. When arrived on our cruising ground I found it impossible to maintain any thing like a station, and was led, in chase, farther up the English channel than was intended. After arriving on soundings, the number of neutrals which were now passing kept us almost constantly in pursuit. It gives me much pleasure to state to you the very healthy condition of the crew of the *Wasp* during the cruise. Sometimes without one on the sick list and at no time any who remained there more than a few days. Great praise is due to Dr. Clark for his skill and attention at all times; but particularly after the action with the *Reindeer*, his unwearied assiduity to the necessities of the wounded was highly conspicuous.

The ship is at present under quarantine, but we expect to be released from it to-morrow, when the wounded will be sent to the hospital, and every exertion made to prepare the *Wasp* for sea.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your most obedient servant,

J. BLAKELEY.

The hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

CHARLESTON, OCTOBER 12, 1814.

CAPTURE OF A GUN-BOAT.

Extract of a letter, dated St. Mary's, Oct. 7.
“I am sorry to inform you, that the convoy was attacked yesterday morning, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at the high point of Cumberland, by ten barges; they succeeded in capturing one Gun-Boat, commanded by Capt. PAINE, and nine Coasters, viz. *Jack-o-Lantern*, *Fish-Hawk*, *Rochel* and *Jane*, *Celia*, *Ajax*, *Squamscott*, *Live-Oak*, and a Carolina schooner which they burnt, with another name not known. It is now blowing a gale, or I have no doubt they would make an attempt. The capture of the Gun-Boat will entirely put a stop to the inland trade, as the enemy will be able to use the same as a decoy.”

Extract of another letter, dated Amelia 7th Oct.
“I am of opinion that the *Amelia* trade is completely ruined now—you have, perhaps, heard of the *Lacedemonian* having taken six out of the large convoy, and one Gun-Boat (*Paine's*)—and had she been a day or six hours sooner I think would have taken the whole fleet, with the three Gun-Boats.—The convoy passed St. Andrew's Sound on Thursday, in sight of the *Lacedemonian*, at dusk she sent in 7 barges one of your Sullivan's Island packet boats, (*the Fox*) taken that day, and fitted up with an 18-pounder, and that fine large packet canoe (*the Dolphin*) which was taken some time ago, was fitted out as a rocket-boat—the barges carrying a brass 12-pounder, and manned altogether with 216 picked men from the ships—they came up with the convoy about 10 miles from the Sound, at midnight, and captured six and the Gun-Boat, in about ten minutes.—The schooner *Union* from your port was burnt; the sloop *Jack-o-Lantern* and schrs. *Fish-Hawk*, *Rochel* and *Jane*, &c. were carried off, all with full cargoes. The *Celia* has arrived here safe. No lives were lost—one of the midshipmen in the boats lost his arm, and 4 men were wounded.—Capt. Paine, of the Gun-Boat wounded severely.—The day previous the enemy took and burnt two vessels from this with salt and corkery, bound to Savannah or Charleston.”

Extract of a letter from the Minister of the U. States at Paris to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Aug. 17, 1814.

“I have the pleasure to enclose you Capt. Blakeley's despatches giving the result of his cruise and especially of the capture of the *Reindeer*. This is another proud trophy which will swell the glorious annals of our little navy. I believe the *Peacock* has sunk the British sloop of war *PELICAN*. It appears to be certain that she has had an action in the Irish channel and sunk a sloop of his Majesty's. Many circumstances concur in favor of its being the *Pelican*; she is known to have sailed in quest of the *Peacock*.”