

# THE WAR.

Copy of a letter from Com. Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, by the hands of Lieut. Dudley, arrived in Washington city.

U. S. SHIP MADISON.

Sister's Harbor, 24th June, 1813.

Sir—I have the honor to present to you by the hands of Lieut. Dudley, the British standard taken at York on the 27th of April last, accompanied by the mace over which was hung a human scalp. These a trophy taken from the Parliament House by one of my officers and presented to me. The scalp I caused to be presented to Gen. Dearborn, who, I believe, still has it in his possession. I also send, by the same gentleman, one of the British flags taken at Fort George on the 27th of May. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secy of the Navy, Washington.

Copy of a letter from Major General Dearborn to the Secretary of War, dated

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Fort George, June 6, 1813.

Sir—I have received an express from the head of the lake this evening, with intelligence that our troops, commanded by Brigadier General Chandler, were attacked at two o'clock this morning by the whole of the British and Indian forces, and by some strange fatality, though our loss was small, (not exceeding thirty) and the enemy completely routed and driven from the field, both Brigadier Generals Chandler and Winder were taken prisoners. They had advanced to ascertain the situation of a company of artillery when the attack commenced. Gen. Vincent is reported to be among the killed of the enemy. Col. Clark was mortally wounded and fell into our hands, with six y prisoners of the 49th British regiment. The whole loss of the enemy is two hundred and fifty. They sent in a flag with a request to bury their dead. General Lewis, accompanied by Brigadier General Boyd, goes on to take the command of the advanced troops.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. Gen. John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

P. S. June 8.—The enemy's fleet has passed this place—two ships and four schooners.

Extract from a private letter, dated Fort George, 8th June, to the Secretary of War.

"The enemy considering himself pursued, took post at the road of the lake, waiting the arrival of Proctor (who has left Malden) and taking the chance of other succors from below."

"Winder was detached on the 1st instant to dislodge him. He carried with him his own brigade and one regiment from Boyd's brigade. On Thursday Chandler (for whom the command was intended) followed with the remainder of Boyd's brigade. The British general (Vincent) anticipated the blow and attacked our troops at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 6th. Chandler and Winder, and the deputy quarter master general Vandeventer, were made prisoners early in the action. The command devolved upon Colonel Burn of the dragoons. The enemy were beaten and routed, leaving two hundred and fifty behind him—but, according to our northern tactics, we disdained to press a beaten enemy. We gave him time to collect and fight once more. Lewis and Boyd are under marching orders for the command of the advance. Our loss does not exceed thirty."

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Dearborn to the Secretary of War.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Fort George, June 8, 1813.

Sir—I have the honor to state to you, that the whole of our officers and men discovered, in the action of the 27th ult., that readiness & ardor for action which evinced a determination to do honor to themselves and their country. The animating examples set by Col. Scott and by General Boyd deserve particular attention. I am greatly indebted to Colonel Porter of the light artillery, to Major A. instead of the 3d regt. of artillery, and to Lieutenant Totten of the engineer corps, for their judicious and skilful execution in demolishing the enemy's fort and batteries. The officers of the artillery generally, who had the direction of the guns, are very deserving. I have the honor to be, &c.

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. Gen. Armstrong, Secretary of War.

Return of the loss of the Army of the United States in the action of the 27th May, 1813.

The light regt. under the command of Lt. Col. Scott, Capt. Beach, of the 23d infantry wounded; Lt. Swearingen do; 23 non-commissioned officers and privates killed; 64 do. wounded—total 89.

Gen. Lewis's division—1st, or Boyd's brigade, Lieut. H. A. Stewart killed; rank and file, 1 wounded.

Sixth regt. of inf. Captain Arrowsmith wounded; rank & file, 3 killed, 16 wounded. Fifteenth regt. inf. Major King, wounded—rank and file, 1 killed, 5 wounded. Sixteenth regt. inf. Capt. Steel, wounded—rank and file, 8 killed, 9 wounded. N. Y. Volunteers, rank & file, 4 wounded. Second or Winder's brigade. Rank and file—6 wounded.

Third, or Chandler's brigade. None. Of the wounded, but 31 have been sent to the Hospital. The wounds of the others are very slight.

Return of the loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and taken, in the action of the 27th May, 1813.

Killed—108. Prisoners—Wounded, 1 Colonel, 3 subalterns, 7 sergeants and 152 rank and file—163. Not wounded, 1 Captain, 1 subaltern, 1 surgeon, 10 sergeants and 102 rank and file—114.

Total loss of the enemy 386 Militia paroled 507 893

F. FEENE, Asst. Adj. General.

The following is a late letter from the Secretary at War to the Governor of Massachusetts.

War Department, March 18, 1813.

"Sir—In answer to your excellency's letter of 1st inst. (enclosing a resolution of the legislature of Massachusetts, of February 1813, addressed to the President of the United States, and requesting such supply of muskets as may be conveniently furnished, and as may be considered the proportion to which the commonwealth may be entitled,") I have the honor to inform your excellency, that as the arms provided in virtue of the act of April 23, 1808, for arming & equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States, have been inconsiderable, in proportion to the militia to be supplied, the President has deemed it most conducive to the general interest, to supply in the first place, the frontier states, and the militia who have come forward in the service of their country."

"When the state of the public armaments will justify the measure, Massachusetts will receive her proportion of arms agreeable to the provisions of the law. Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, &c."

"JOHN ARMSTRONG"

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, June 12.

Mr. Nelson, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to reward the officers and crew of the sloop of war Hornet; which was twice read and committed.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of elections on the contested election of John P. Hungerford, on which the House were occupied during the remainder of this day, without coming to any decision thereon.

Monday, June 14.

Mr. Troup, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the widows and orphans of militia slain, and of militia disabled in the service of the U. S.—Referred.

On motion of Mr. Hempstead, the committee of Military Affairs was instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force the act authorizing the President of the United States to raise certain companies of rangers for the protection of the frontiers of the United States, passed January 2, 1812, & the act supplementary thereto, passed July 19, 1812.

Mr. King (of Mass.) after introductory remarks, explanatory of his views in respect thereto, offered for consideration three resolutions in relation to contested elections. The first proposed to revive the act prescribing the mode of taking evidence; the second, providing for the future choice of the committee of elections by ballot; and the third for the appointment of a special committee to examine the decisions of the House, on the subject of contested elections; and report the rules, points, and principles, which appear to them to have been thereby settled or adjudged.

The first resolution was agreed to; the second was ordered to lie on the table in pursuance of a rule of the House—and the third was referred to a committee of the whole.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day—the consideration of the report of the committee of elections, on John Taliaferro's petition, contesting the election of John P. Hungerford. In committee of the whole, the House sat till a late hour, on this report, which underwent a full discussion.

When the committee rose, a motion was made to discharge them from the further consideration of the report and negatived.

Tuesday, June 15.

Mr. Pearson, presented the memorial of Edwin T. Satterwhite, a purser in the navy, late of the United States brig Vixen, captured and afterwards wrecked, and sunk near Conception Island, stating the loss of all books and vouchers on board said vessel, which were neces-

sary to the settlement of his accounts, and praying that some legislative provision may be made to enable him to adjust his said accounts and claims.—Referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Dawson, from the committee on the District of Columbia, made a report concluding with a recommendation that the further consideration of several petitions therein mentioned from this district, be indefinitely postponed. The report was agreed to.

### DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS.

Mr. Pitkin said that in 1808, it was within the knowledge of all, that a bill had passed for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the U. States, and an annual appropriation of 200,000 dollars had been made for that object. Since that time a number of arms had been procured under the law, & a distribution in part had taken place. It appeared, by documents placed before the House at a former session, that there had been procured, in consequence of this appropriation, upwards of 31,000 stand of arms; and that about 16,000 stands had been distributed to several of the states and territories, eleven in number. The House had no information of the distribution of the remainder, or that any distribution had taken place of those which had been since procured, for contracts had been announced, to have been made, to a considerable extent, for further supplies. The construction given to the law appears to have been, that a distribution might be made to some states, to the exclusion of others. This construction Mr. P. apprehended, was a very different one from that contemplated by the legislature which passed the law. The fair construction of the law, and according to his recollection, the object of those who passed it was, that the arms should be equally distributed as received by the U. States. Mr. P. quoted the terms of the law requiring the transmission of the arms procured under it to the several States and territories, to be distributed by the local authority of each. The report made to the house on this subject, accounted for the inequality of distribution by stating that the arms had been distributed to those parts of the Union most exposed. The situation of the U. S. had materially changed since that letter was written. Mr. P. said his own opinion had been decidedly, that whenever a distribution took place, it should be in equal proportions to each state, agreeable to its effective militia. But he would remark upon the principle stated in the War Department, that now and at the time the letter was written, there were many states as much exposed as those to whom arms had been distributed. Arms had, for instance, been given to New-Hampshire, and not to Massachusetts, Connecticut, N. York, Pennsylvania or Virginia. As to the situation of New-York, no one, he presumed, would imagine that she was not as much exposed as New-Hampshire. Of sea-coast N. Hampshire had but a single point, and yet arms were given to her, while none were given to Connecticut, with a sea-coast of 120 miles, and a comparatively small territory, or to Massachusetts, with her numerous ports. Already had Connecticut three or more regiments called out to defend a squadron of the U. States, which had sought shelter within her waters. With or without this evidence of her exposed situation, she was entitled to her fair proportion of the arms procured under the law in question. For the purpose of examining whether it was not the intention of the law that the arms should be equally distributed to each State, and to bring the subject generally before the house, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the act for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia; and whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary, as to the time when the arms procured by virtue of this act shall be distributed; &c.

After some observations in justification of the mode of distribution adopted by the Government, the resolution was adopted, and referred to the committee on military affairs.

The house again in committee on the report of the Committee of Elections on Mr. Hungerford's contested election. After much debate, the committee rose and reported progress, and the house refused them leave to sit again. The house then took up the report of the committee. A motion was made by Mr. Macon, that the report be committed to the committee of elections, with instructions to enquire into and report the state of the poll in the several counties of the district, and procure and report the law of the last Legislature of Virginia concerning elections to Congress.—Motion rejected.

The question was then taken on concurring with the committee of elections in their first resolution, viz. "That the election was illegal and ought to be set aside," and decided against the report, 82 to 78. The first resolution being negatived, the whole report is rejected, and Mr. Hungerford confirmed in his seat.

Wednesday, June 16.

Mr. Post, presented a memorial from the Com. Council of N. York praying that further means may be adopted for the defence of that City. Referred to the military committee.

Mr. Rhea, from the committee on post office and post roads, moved that the said committee be discharged from the further consideration of all resolves and petitions on the subject of post roads to them referred at the present session of Congress, principally on the ground that there would not be time to act on it at the present session. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll, a select committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe a number of shares to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

A motion was made by Mr. Fisk, of Vermont, to re-commit the report of the committee of Elections on Mr. Hungerford's contested election, to the committee of Elections, with a view to a scrutiny of the polls, the House having yesterday determined, by rejecting the report, that the election was not void by the illegality of the manner in which it was held. Some conversation ensued on this motion, which was at length determined in the affirmative.

For the motion 84

Against it 74

So the report was re-committed.

### DEFENCE OF MARITIME FRONTIER.

Mr. Fisk of N. Y. remarked that an allusion had been made in a petition presented to-day to the state of defence in one of our cities. He now rose for the purpose of calling the attention of the House to the subject generally. On recurring to this subject, it could not be denied that much had been done for the defence of our sea ports, and that many of them were in a respectable, if not a perfect state of defence. But more might doubtless be done. If one place appeared to him to be more exposed and less efficiently defended than another, it did not become him here to state it. It would be sufficient for his present purpose to state that three-fourths of our sea coast had been declared in a state of blockade; that our waters were infested, and coast lined with the armed boats and barges of the enemy, which were engaged in marauding and destroying the property of our citizens with an impunity which was deeply to be regretted. He wished an investigation for the purpose of enquiring whether any means could be devised to defend our coast from a warfare so distressing and vexatious. He needed not, he presumed, say any thing more to induce the House to adopt the following resolutions:

Mr. F then moved three resolutions to the following effect:

1. That the Naval committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of procuring such number of row boats or galleys, as they may deem expedient to aid in the defence of our maritime frontier.
2. That the same committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of equipping for the public service the gun-boats belonging to the U. States not now in actual service.
3. That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire whether any and what further provisions are required by law for the better defence of the towns on the sea-coast; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Nelson said, that he thought it proper to state, lest an imputation of indifference on this head should rest on the naval committee, that that committee had paid attention to these subjects, and had them now under consideration.

Mr. Fisk disclaimed any intention to throw any censure on the naval committee; but the gentleman would properly appreciate the feelings of the people on the maritime frontier on this subject, which fully justified that particular attention of the House to their wishes, which Mr. F. had proposed.

The resolutions were adopted without opposition.

Mr. McLean then called for the consideration of the resolution which he had proposed on the subject of making compensation to those individuals, whose property, whilst in the public service, had been seized at Detroit; which, after some debate, was agreed to, in the following words:

Resolved, That the committee of Claims be instructed to enquire whether any provisions ought to be made for the indemnification of those persons whose property has been captured or destroyed by the enemy whilst in the service of the government during the war."

The bill for the government of persons concerned in certain fisheries, was read a third time and passed.

The bill from the Senate for the relief of Alexander Phoenix (as amended by the addition of the case of Wm. Nexsen, jr.) was read a third time and passed.

At the instance of Mr. Webster, the House proceeded to consider the resolutions submitted by him on the subject of the time, manner, &c. of the communication to the government of the document purporting to be a repeal of the French decrees.

A warm debate ensued, which continued till near four o'clock, when the House adjourned, without having come to any decision thereon.

Thursday, June 17.

Mr. Hopkins presented the petition of B. F. Pomeroy, a resident and innkeeper at B. State on the Northern frontier, praying compensation for damages sustained in his property during

a riot among the soldiery of the United States stationed in that neighborhood, which petition Mr. H. moved to be referred to a select committee.

On the question of reference of the petition, considerable debate took place. It was at length referred to the committee of claims.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions moved by Mr. Webster, calling for particular information on the subject of the decrees of Berlin and Milan.

The debate continued with a warm equal to that with which it commenced yesterday—and the House sat till a late hour without having taken any question affecting the resolution.

Friday, June 18.

A bill was received from the Senate further to extend the time for issuing and locating military land warrants. The bill was twice read; and on a motion of Mr. McKee, it was read a third time and passed.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Webster's resolutions respecting the French repealing decrees, the debate whereon continued to the usual hour of adjournment, without coming to any decision.

Port Jackson, June 7, 1813.

### One Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, from his Post, on Sunday the 5th instant, LUKE WILSON and JAMES COOPER, privates in the second Regiment of Artillery. Wilson is about 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, of fair complexion, red hair, blue eyes, and by profession a laborer. He was enlisted in Rutland county, N. C. Cooper is 19 years old, 5 feet 6 inches and a half high, of dark complexion, black hair, black eyes, and by profession a farmer. He was also enlisted in Rutland county, N. C.

ELIJAH SELLARS and JACOB SUTTER, privates of the same Regiment, deserted about the 20th of March last, from Company Concord, N. C. Sellars is 24 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, of dark complexion, black hair, black eyes, and by profession a farmer. He is probably lurking about in Rutland county, North Carolina. Sutter is 24 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, of dark complexion, blue eyes, black hair, and by profession a laborer. He is probably made for Burke county, N. C. as his friends reside there.

The above Reward will be given for their delivery to me at this post, or to dollars, together with all reasonable expenses, for the delivery of either of them to any Officer in the Army. S. DONOHUE, Capt. 3d Art. com. at Savannah.

### Hillsborough Manufacturing Company.

AT a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the county of Orange and town of Hillsborough, at the Court-house, in Hillsborough, on the 28th day of May, 1813, in pursuance of public notice, for the purpose of establishing a COTTON and WOOL FACTORY in the town of Hillsborough, or in vicinity, Doctor JOHN WESTHEAD was called to the Chair, and JOHN TAYLOR, jun. appointed Secretary. Whereupon the following Resolutions were adopted:

1. That the Association be known and distinguished by the name of "The Hillsborough Manufacturing Company."
2. That the Capital Stock of said Company be divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each.
3. That whenever four hundred shares shall be subscribed, the Secretary of this meeting shall convene the Stockholders at the Court-house in Hillsborough, first giving one month's previous notice thereof in the public prints.
4. That the business of said Company shall be transacted by a President and five Directors, and such other officers as the Stockholders at their first general meeting shall determine.
5. That each of such officers shall be Stockholders in said Company.
6. That in order to constitute and General Meeting, a majority of Stockholders shall be present, by themselves or proxy.
7. That each Stockholder shall pay to such person or persons as the General Meeting shall appoint, five dollars on each and every share by them subscribed, whenever called upon for that purpose, and the balance of their share or shares, in four equal payments, at the expiration of three months from each preceding payment.
8. That as these Resolutions are adopted for the purpose of commencing said Factory, they are therefore temporary, and may be so altered by the Stockholders, at their first General Meeting, as to them may seem fit and proper.
9. That in the election of Officers and transacting the business of the Association in General Meeting, the following Rules and Regulations shall be observed: The number of votes to which each Stockholder shall be entitled, shall be according to the number of shares he shall hold, in the proportions following, viz. For one share, one vote; for two shares, one vote; for every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten shares, one vote; for every four shares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every six shares above thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every eight shares above sixty, one vote; for every ten shares above one hundred, and for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote. But no person or copartnership shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes.

JOHN UMSTEAD, Clk.

JOHN TAYLOR, Jr. Secy.

Subscription Books will be lodged in the hands of the following Gentlemen, viz. James Mebane, John Craig, Michael Holt, and Duncan Cameron, Esqrs. of Orange; Frederic Nash, Wm. Whitted & John Taylor, of Hillsborough; Edward Jones and John J. Alston, Esqrs. of Chatham; Samuel Aske of Halifax; Col. Sam'l Ashe of New Hanover; Alex. Murphy, Esq. Caswell; Col. R. Atkinson, Person; Joseph Gates of Raleigh; Wm. M. Sneed, Esq. Granville; M. Hyde, Esq. of Moore; Gen. Alex. Gray, of Randolph; Hance McCain, Esq. Guilford; and Wm. B. Greve, Esq. of Fayetteville. For the purpose of giving in opportunity of subscribing to all these who may wish to be concerned.