

with all the ardor of determined bravery. The enemy was forced to retire with loss—one of his rocket boats sunk. We sustained no loss except one killed, and one wounded by the blowing up of a magazine.

Towards evening (22d) he re-embarked and the principal part of his force returned to the ships below. The enemy also made a landing at Lynhaven, but were gallantly repulsed and driven off by Lawson's militia corps.

The glow of zeal and patriotic devotion at Norfolk is described as vivid and general. A disposition, an eagerness to volunteer for the defence of Craney Island pervaded all ranks.

Young Virginians! who read these accounts, wait not a moment for further information—Our Country is invaded in earnest—Your fellow citizens of Norfolk and Hampton expect your aid—mount your horses and haste individually to the scene of glory—it was thus your fathers acted. Remember your Ancestors and your posterity.

Norfolk, June 25

HAMPTON TAKEN !!

Just as our paper was ready for press an express arrived in town, bringing an account of the enemy's having attacked Hampton about six o'clock this morning, and after an hour and forty minutes constant firing, the town surrendered.

A detachment from the 54th regt. under Lieut. Braughton, marched from hence this morning for Richmond with the deserters and prisoners taken from the British forces which landed to attack Craney Island on Monday last.

Letters received by this morning's mail state, that the frigate Essex has arrived at Portland with a considerable quantity of specie on board.

DESTRUCTION OF HAMPTON

Richmond, June 26

We have just received the distressing intelligence that Hampton is in ashes, and that the brave Corbin, with a great part, if not the whole of the small patriotic band under his command have sealed their devotion to their country, by dying at their post. Our Hampton correspondent, our Brother was among them said to be killed or taken. We hope he has done his duty—This is no time for private grief—Let him who has feeling, feel for his country.

[Brought by express to the Executive this morning at six o'clock.]

Sir—Mr. Scott has this moment arrived from York. He informs me that an express had arrived there about one o'clock to-day with the dreadful and melancholy news of the capture of Hampton. This express was sent by Colonel Howard to an officer of the 115th regiment, ordering him to repair to the half way house between Hampton and York, as Hampton had been taken possession of by the enemy. I shall order my regiment out immediately, the greater portion to rendezvous at Williamsburg, the balance at York.—In haste I am

WILLIAM WALKER, Com. 68th Reg. V. M.

His Exc's Gov. Barbours.

In addition to the above, it is stated by the Express, who is apparently a man worthy of credit, that the attack on Hampton was made by water yesterday (Friday 25th) at 4 o'clock a. m. that by his rockets he had fired the town before he effected a landing—and that the action lasted 4 hours before the militia retreated. Maj. Corbin and Adjutant Anderson are said to be among the slain.—The enemy had some cavalry.

Daily Compiler.

Later accounts say that Major Corbin was not killed, but severely wounded.

A meeting was held at the Capitol on Saturday last, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Vigilance, viz. Doctor William Foushee, senr. Major James Gibbon, the Hon. John Marshall, Col. William Campbell, Major William Price, Major Archibald Donaham, William Wirt, Philip Narbonne Nicholas, Thomas Ritchie, William C. Williams, Benjamin Tate, John G. Smith and Alexander McFae, Esqrs.

Washington, June 22

There is every reason to believe, from later accounts, that the report of a victory over the British forces in Canada, by our army under General Lewis, is unounded.

June 23

We have from various sources indistinct and unintelligible rumors of the operations of the army under the command of General Dearborn. We shall state on this head only what we know to be fact, derived from letters from Fort George, dated the 10th, taking it for granted that most of the other particulars we have heard are embellishments from the fancy of those through whose hands and lips the news has passed.

The army, after the repulse of the British forces, remained at Forty Mile Creek, to which they had retreated, the next day. On the morning of the second day of the skirmish, the British fleet was discovered off the shore. Our army was ordered to retreat. Sir Jas. Yeo sent a flag on shore requesting the surrender of our army, to prevent the waste of lives; because our forces were surrounded by Indians, &c. and must be captured. The answer sent by General Lewis was, that such a request did not merit an answer. Our army then pushed on for Fort George, where they arrived on the evening of the 9th, after a hard march. The Indians did not attempt to molest them, except by harassing the stragglers on the rear guard. Major Genl Dearborn lay very ill on the 10th—at which time the army was in quarters at Fort George.

For further particulars we shall look for official accounts, as but little reliance is to be placed in the rumors which abound in the public prints.

From the Boston Centinel of June 19

BRITISH ACCOUNT

Of the Capture of the Chesapeake.

Yesterday the Spanish sloop Juana arrived here from Halifax, in seven days, bringing the papers of that city to the 9th, which contain the following account of the late sanguinary battle 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.

On Sunday arrived here his majesty's ship Shannon from Boston bay, with the American frigate Chesapeake, late Capt. Lawrence, her prize.

It is with pleasure we 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 eleven 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 believe them materially correct:

On the 23th 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 Capt. 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 13th inst. the Shannon stood close in 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 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 filed and under easy sail, edged off the land, followed by the Chesapeake; at 4 short-ened sail, a/s, hove to, with the topsails aback, for fear the enemy would not 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 a half past 5, however, she luffed up on the Shannon's weather quarter, and on her fore-mast coming on a line with the Shannon's mizzen, the latter fired the after gun, and her officers, successively, until the enemy came directly a breast, when the Chesapeake fired her whole broadside, which the Shannon immediately returned; and here broadside to broadside, the action commenced: in five minutes the Chesapeake fell along side the Shannon, and was boarded in her tops, as 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 portion of the prisoners removed out of her—and accompanied by the Shannon, she was steered for this port.

On board the Shannon; Mr. Watt, the first lieut. Mr. Arnhem, the Purser; Mr. Dunn, Cap ain's Clerk, and 13 seamen, were killed.—Capt. Broke, a midshipman and 56 seamen wounded.

On board the Chesapeake, Mr. Bulhard, 4th lieut.; Mr. Broom, lieut. of marines; Mr. White, the Master; several petty officers, and about 70 men, were killed; Capt. Lawrence, (since dead); Mr. Ludlow, the 1st lieut. severely; lieut. Budd, 2d lieut. 20; lieut. Cox, 3d lieut. slightly; midshipmen Weaver, Abbott, and Nichols severely and near 100 seamen wounded.

Capt. 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 with such imperishable honor to himself.

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

On Cap. Broke being wounded, the command of the Shannon devolved on the 2d lieut. 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 to 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 of late 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 shown to the remains of 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 54th regiment, commanded by Sir John Wardly, preceded the corps—the officers of the Chesapeake followed it as mourners—the officers of the Navy generally attended—Sir Thomas Saumarez, 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. and Rector of St. Paul's, and three volumes discharged by the troops over the grave.

A ship, the Henry, may be hourly expected from Halifax, which will bring the American account of the distressing loss. A cartel may also be expected daily at Salem.

FURTHER.

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

Captain 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.

Lieutenant Ludlow received 3 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 Lieutenant of the Shannon was shot by his own crew, while hoisting the colors—having made a mistake in hoisting the American over the English colors.

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

Boston Centinel.

THE LOSS OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

We are constrained to believe that the British account is partially correct.—We have at last lost a frigate, and many valiant officers and brave men—but, thanks be to the God of Armies our flag still waves at home, and in distant latitudes, with untarnished lustre. It is twelve months since we have been at war with the most powerful maritime nation that ever existed; during which we have taken from them three of their finest frigates, and as many sloops of war, while they have in fact, taken but one from us by dint of arms!

While we can proudly boast that our naval character has been upheld by Capt. Lawrence his officers and crew, we are deeply afflicted at their loss.—While we mingle our tears with those of the surviving friends, our hearts bleed for our wounded countrymen, Our sympathy, and our gratitude must be their consolation. They have deserved well of their country, and of every warm friend to "Seamen's Rights."

While a few men in the Senate of Massachusetts, at the instigation of Mr. Josiah Quincy, have resolved that it is not "becoming a moral and religious people to express any approbation of military naval exploits;" we would fain inquire of this great man, and his sage colleagues, whether it be allowable and becoming to mingle our tears with those of the bereaved friends of our departed heroes. When Alexander Hamilton fell in a duel by the hand of the man whom he had calumniated, "the best men in Boston" tried to honor his memory by the pomp of funeral obsequies and orations; we wish to know if he, at this time, becoming the same "moral and religious people," to pay the like honors to the heroic virtues of PIKE and LAWRENCE?

In times like these, when every generous feeling of the heart is sacrificed at the shrine of rancorous party spirit; when the social virtues are suppressed, and old associates estranged, and friendship itself immolated, without regret, to this horrible Moloch, we hope we shall be allowed to express our feelings of our gallant countrymen and their deathless exploits, without being obliged to ask leave of Mr. Josiah Quincy, BOS. PATRIOT.

BATTLE OF NEWARK.

The following comes from a respectable and indisputable source, and may be relied on as perfectly correct:

To the Editor of the Buffalo Gazette.

Sir—That the public may have a correct idea of the descent on Canada at Newark, I enclose you an extract from the general order:

"A corps of light artillery, consisting of 400 men, Forsyth's riflemen, and two flank companies of the 15th infantry, accompanied by one 3 pounder, are to form the advance guard under Col. Scott. It is intended, that this corps, should first effect a landing, scour and possess the shore, and cover the landing of the troops which follow. The riflemen to advance in front on the flanks, or obliquely on the flanks, according to circumstances. It is not intended that Colonel Scott should advance beyond 300 paces before he is supported by the first brigade.

Boyd's brigade (the first) will follow quickly in support, to advance, or display, according to the disposition and movement of the enemy. Lieut. Col. Porter's corps of light artillery, to accompany this brigade, and the volunteers will be on its flanks. In like manner, Winder's brigade will follow in quick succession, to advance in column—and display on Boyd's left, or remain in column, as may be deemed expedient by General Lewis. Chandler's brigade, and Col. Maccomb's corps, to constitute the reserve. As soon as the main line is formed, Col. Scott will advance not more than 300 paces in front of the infantry, and if the enemy appear in force, the light troops will fall back and form on the flanks. The direction of the boats, and the embarkation of the troops, will be arranged by Com. Chauncey.

By order of the Major-General, commander in Chief.

JY. SCOTT, Adj. Gen."

The charge of the light troops and Boyd's brigade upon the enemy on the bank was so impetuous, that Winder's brigade and the reserve were not gratified in coming into action. The enemy fled, leaving 260 of his regulars, killed and wounded, on the field, among whom were Col. Meyers, of the 49th, and several officers of distinction. The cannonading commenced at dawn of day: the day was fine, the American bank was covered with spectators. On the signal given by General Dearborn, from the shore; the different brigades of boats, under cover of the shipping, followed in rapid succession. The enemy was drawn up in battle array on the hostile shore, and as our boats advanced, the water appeared in foam, from the impression of his fire; after fifteen or twenty minutes struggle, the American arms again triumphed in Canada. The tremendous cannonade kept up, by the shipping—the atmosphere filled with fire and shells, from Fort George & Niagara—Fort George in flames from our hot shot, still keeping up a spirited fire of grape and sharpshoot shells on our troops, now formed in the rear of the town—these, combined with the contest on the bank, contributed to render it one of the most grand and interesting spectacles that has ever been witnessed.

Gen. Dearborn had been confined several days to his room by a fever, and contrary to the advice of his physician, insisted on being conveyed on board the Madison, where he might superintend every movement.

Copy of a letter from Major-General Lewis to the Sec'y at War, Niagara, June 14, 1813.

SIR,

YOU will perceive by the inclosed copy of orders marked 1 that General Dearborn, from indisposition, has resigned his command, not only of the Niagara army but of the district. I have doubts whether he will ever again be fit for service. He has been repeatedly in a state of convalescence; but relapses on the least agitation of mind.

In my last, I mentioned the unfortunate circumstance of the capture of our two Brigadiers, Chandler & Winder. The particulars are detailed in the report of Col. Burn, which he gives from the best information he could collect.—His corps lay a considerable distance from the scene of active operation, as you will perceive by the inclosed diagram. The light corps spoken of were Capt. Hindman's, Nicholas's, and Bidle's companies of the 2d Artillery, serving as infantry. These three gentlemen and Capts. Archer & Towson of the same regiment, and a Leonard of the light artillery, are soldiers who would honor a y service. Their gallantry & that of their companies, was equally conspicuous on this occasion as in the affair of the 27th ult. A view of Gen. Chandler's encampment, will be sufficient to shew that his disaster was owing to its arrangement. Its center being its weakest point, and that being discovered by the enemy in the evening, received the combined attack of his whole force, and his line was completely cut. The gallantry of the 5th, 25th & part of the 23d, and light troops, saved the army. Of the 5th it is said, that when the day broke not a man was missing—and that a part of the 23d, under Major Armstrong, was found sustaining its left flank. Their fire was irresistible, and the enemy was compelled to give way. Could he have been pressed the next morning, his destruction was inevitable. He was dispersed in every direction, and even his commanding general was missing, without his hat or horse. I understand he was found the next morning almost famished, at a distance of four miles from the scene of action.

Lieut. McChesney's gallantry recovered a piece of artillery and prevented the capture of others. He merits promotion for it.

On the evening of the 6th of June, I received the order No. 4, and joined the army at five in the afternoon of the 7th. I found it at the foot of the 40 miles in the rear of the ground on which it had been attacked, encamped on a plain of about a mile in width, with its right flank on the lake, and its left particular mountain of a considerable height. On my route, I received Nos. 5 and 6 inclosed.

At six in the evening, the hostile fleet bove in sight—though its character could not be ascertained with precision. We lay on our arms all night. At dawn of day struck our tents, and descried the hostile squadron abreast of us, about a mile from the shore. Our boats which transported the principal part of our baggage and camp equipage lay on the beach. It was a dead calm, and about 6 in the evening, they towed in a large schooner, which opened her fire on our boats. As soon as she stood for the shore, her object being evident, I ordered down Archer's & Towson's companies, with four pieces of artillery, to resist her attempts. I at the same time sent Capt. Totten, of the engineers (a most valuable officer) to construct a temporary furnace for heating shot, which was prepared and in operation in less than 30 minutes. Her fire was returned with a vivacity and effect (excelled by no artillery in the universe) which soon compelled her to retire. A party of savages now made their appearance on the brow of the mountain, which being perfectly held exhibited them to our view, and commenced a fire on our camp. I ordered Col Christie to dislodge them, who entered on the service with alacrity, but found himself anticipated by Lieut. Eldridge, the adjutant of his regiment who, with a promptness and gallantry highly honorable to that young officer, had already gained the summit of the mountain, with a party of volunteers, and routed the Barbarian allies of the defender of the christian faith. This young man merits the notice of government.

These little affairs cost us not a man. Sir James L. Yeo being disappointed of a tragedy, next determined, in true dramatic style, to amuse us with a farce. An officer with a flag was sent to me from his ship, advising me, that as I had savages in my rear, a fleet in my front, and a powerful army on my flank, he, and the officers commanding his Britannic Majesty's land forces, thought it their duty to demand a surrender of my army. I answered, that the message was too ridiculous to merit a reply.

No. 7 was delivered to me at about six this morning; between 7 and 8, the four waggons we had being loaded first with the sick and next with ammunition, &c. the rest of camp equipage & baggage, was put in the boats, and a detachment of 200 men of the 6th reg. detailed to proceed in them. Orders were prepared to be given them to defend the boats, and if assailed by any of the enemy's small vessels, to carry them by boarding. By some irregularity which I have not been able to discover, the boats put off without the detachments, induced probably by the stillness of the morning. When they had progressed about three miles, a breeze sprung up, and an armed schooner overhauled them; those who were enterprising, kept on and escaped, others ran to the shore and deserted their boats. We lost twelve of the number, principally containing the baggage of the officers and men.

At ten I put the army in motion on our return to this place. The savages and incorporated militia hung on our flanks and rear throughout the march, and picked up a few stragglers. On our retiring, the British army advanced, and now occupies the ground we left.

The enemy's fleet is constantly hovering on our coast, and interrupting our supplies. The night before last, being advised of their having chased into 18 mile creek two vessels laden with hospital stores, &c. I detached at midnight 75 men for their protection. The report of the day is (though not official) that they arrived too late for their purpose, and that the stores are lost.

I have the honor to be &c.

MORGAN LEWIS.

Nat. John Armstrong,

Secretary at War.

No. 5, referred to in Gen. Lewis's Letter.

Niagara, June 6.

Dear General,—A ship having appeared this morning, steering towards the head of the Lake, which is undoubtedly one of the enemy's ships; and as others are appearing you will please to return with the troops to this place as soon as possible.

Yours, with esteem,

H. DEARBORN.

P. S. The object of the enemy's fleet must be either to cover the retreat of their troops or to bring on a reinforcement.

Major Gen. Lewis.

Report of the killed, wounded & missing, in the action of the 6th of June, at Stony Creek.

KILLED, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 15 privs. WOUNDED, 1 captain, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals and 34 privates. MISSING, 2 Brigadier Generals, 1 major, 3 captains, 1 subaltern, 9 sergeants, 4 corporals, 80 privates. Total, killed, wounded & missing 154. JOHNSTON, Asst. Adj. Gen.