

To speak his thoughts—

Is every Freeman's right.

We have received the official report of Gen. Brown; but from its length, has been excluded by matter of a more local and interesting nature. It is likewise interesting, but does not furnish much more than what we have already seen, with the exception of a list of the killed, wounded and missing. Lieut. R. Davidson, late of Lycoming county, a brave and active young officer, we are sorry to state, is among the missing and supposed to be killed.—The official letter shall be published next week.

MR. HAMILTON,

The following beautiful "Morceau" is from the pen of the late Thomas Little, Esq. It appears to have been the labor of a few melancholy moments, of which our short lived poet was rarely troubled. The first four lines possess merit sufficient to show he was at least an acquaintance, if not a favorite of the muses.

How sweetly could I lay my head
Within the cold grave's silent breast,
Where sorrow's tears no more are shed,
No more the ills of life molest.

For, ah! my heart, how very soon
The glittering dreams of youth are past;
And, long before it reach its noon,
The sun of life is overcast.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The landing upon our shores by the enemy of hordes of marauders, for the purpose avowedly to create by plunder, and burning and general devastation, all possible individual and public distress, gives scope for action to the militia of Pennsylvania by repelling that foe, & with just indignation to seek & avenge the unprovoked wrongs heaped on our country. The militia generally within the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks, Schuylkill, York, Adams and Lancaster, and that part of Chester county, which constitutes the 2d brigade of the 3d division, and those corps particularly who, when danger first threatened, patriotically tendered their service in the field, are earnestly invited to rise (as on many occasions Pennsylvania has heretofore done) superior to local feeling and evasives that might possibly be drawn from an imperfect military system, and to repair with that alacrity which duty commands, and it is fondly hoped inclination will prompt, to the several places of brigade or regimental rendezvous that shall respectively be designated by the proper officer, and thence to march to the place of general rendezvous.

Pennsylvanians whose hearts must be gladdened at the recital of the deeds of heroism achieved by their fellow citizen soldiers now in arms on the lake frontier, and within the enemy's country, now that the occasion has occurred, will with ardour seek and punish that implacable foe, at present marauding on the Atlantic shores of two of our sister states. Under these impressions, and confident that obedience will be given to the pressing call of our country the commander in chief issues the orders following.

Harrisburg, 26th August, 1814.

To John M. Hyneman Ad. Gen.

You are commanded, in conformity to a requisition from the constituted authorities of the Union, to have prepared for marching and to have marched to Yorktown, in the county of York, the place of rendezvous; 5000 men Pennsylvania militia, from the second Brigade of the 3d division, and from the 4th, 5th and 6th divisions, which detachment is to consist of volunteers who have, or who may tender their services, of flank companies, infantry and riflemen, who are to march in companies, and of drafted militia, designated for service under general orders of the 22d July past, which shall be organized into one division and two brigades if not otherwise directed on the fifth day of September next, agreeably to law and conformably to the regulations prescribed for the United States' Army.

For the command of which division, & de-

signate Major General Nathaniel Watson and brigadier generals John Forster and John Addams. The major general, and the officers and men under him, are to obey the commands and execute the orders of general William Winder, commandant for the United States within the 10th military district.

The troops may be marched from York, either in division after organization, or in smaller bodies after organization, (if it further the service and gen. Winder shall so direct) and to such place as by him shall be designated.

SIMON SNYDER,

Gov. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
N. B. BOILLEAU, Aid-de-camp.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Harrisburg, 26th August, 1814.

Sir,—Agreeably to general order of this day, you will have prepared for marching and have marched to York town, in the county of York, the place of rendezvous, the quota of militia of your brigade which you were ordered to have detached and organized by a general order of the 22d of July last, on the 5th day of September next.

The infantry and riflemen in your brigade are considered as a part of the quota, and will march in companies.

The officers and men must be (as far as practicable) armed and furnished with blankets and knapsacks.

JOHN M. HYNEMAN,

Adj. Gen. P. M.

To Inspector of the Brigade
Division.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Harrisburg, 27th Aug. 1814.

The recent destruction of the capital of the United States, the threatened and probable conflagration of the Metropolis of a sister state, and the general threatening aspect of affairs warranting the opinion that an attack is meditated by the enemy on the shores of the Delaware; the Governor to guard against surprize and to have ready an efficient force of freemen to repel the enemy in case of such an event, orders and directs that the militia generally, within the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton and Pike (in addition to those drafted and designated for the service of the United States under orders of the 22d July who are already subject to the orders of gen. Bloomfield) be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning to such place as may be named in subsequent orders that will issue if the exigencies of our country shall require.

The several brigade inspectors within their respective bounds, are commanded to execute promptly this order. The generals and other officers are urged to assist in the providing of equipments for the men. Those for whom arms cannot be found within the respective brigades, will it is presumed be furnished by the United States at the place of rendezvous.

It is confidently hoped that the ardor and love of country which pervade the hearts of Pennsylvanians at the present alarming crisis, will induce many to form themselves into volunteer corps and immediately to march for Philadelphia. It is thus a proper spirit to resist an intolerant foe will be evinced, and many difficulties obviated. The Governor promises himself the satisfaction of meeting an host, nerved with resolution to live free or die, in defence of their liberties and their country. He will act with them in any capacity for which his talents shall fit him.

SIMON SNYDER,

Gov. Commonwealth of Penn.
N. B. BOILLIEU, Aid-de-camp.

The passengers in this day's southern mail stage report that on Wednesday the enemy, 9,000 strong, got possession of the city of Washington, which was burning all night of the day on which it was captured. The British are commanded by general Lord Hill. Our army, under general Winder, have retreated on the road to Montgomery. We have no account of a battle subsequent to that at Bladensburg. Our force is estimated at 5,000 men.

We just learn that there was an action of three quarters of an hour before the British entered Washington.

Dem. Press, Aug. 26.

Extract of a letter, dated Baltimore August 25, 1814.

Washington was entered yesterdaynoon and burnt till THIS MORNING. We could see the light very plain a distance of 44 miles. The Capitol and the President's House have both been blown up.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT, AUGUST 25.

A BATTLE.

Copy of a letter from Captain Thompson, to Brigadier General Stricker, dated Ross tavern, (near Bladensburg,) half past 2 o'clock, P. M.

Agreeably to your orders of yesterday, I proceeded this day to general Winder's head quarters, after posting videtts upon the road, and upon descending the hill to Bladensburg, I plainly saw the British advancing up the valley, the Americans being posted on the right of Bladensburg about half a mile distant, where I found general Winder, and delivered your letter at one o'clock. After perusing it he observed, you see our situation: place two or three persons near my person by whom I can communicate verbally to general Strickler the result of our engagement which is momentarily expected, and you may return to your command in Baltimore. I left an officer and three men, and returned but had scarcely crossed the bridge before the British were descending Lowndes Hill and I was within three hundred yards of their advance party, who never halted but continued over the bridge up the Washington road. Our artillery commenced firing at half past one o'clock while the British were entering Bladensburg, and in five minutes was returned by rockets only, the effect of which I could plainly distinguish, and did not see one strike the American lines; as the British advanced up the road from Bladensburg, our lines began to retire, and when out of my view, I hastened here to give you this information.

You will probably receive another dispatch in the night. I shall wait upon you very early in the morning to communicate such further information as my observation enables me to make. I saw few mounted men crossing the bridge during my stay. The urgency of this intelligence will justify my requesting to be excused for such a hasty letter.

OFFICIAL,

Latest by the Videtts, 11 o'clock at night. Washington, half past 3 o'clock.

The British have driven us from Bladensburg—some killed and wounded on both sides—we have retreated to Washington—our men behaved well.

The action commenced at half past 10 o'clock yesterday at Bladensburg—our troops kept up a sharp fire for three quarters of an hour. The immense disparity of force, rendered it necessary to retire. The navy yard, report says is burnt. The enemy are in Washington with a force of about 10,000. Whether the capitol is destroyed is not known, though it is believed to be.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fredericktown, Md. to sundry gentlemen in Gettysburg dated August 25, 1814.

It would afford me pleasure to communicate more pleasing information. Yesterday the British advanced by way of Bladensburg in the neighborhood of which place our army waited their approach—a conflict issued; our army was beaten back; they rallied several times, the last was on Capitol Hill, where they were again broken, and the City of Washington relinquished to the enemy. Our last express arrived about one hour since. Communications dated Montgomery Court House, where our army now is, which states that the public buildings are all burnt; that the enemy were then in Georgetown, and would probably cross over to Alexandria, in search of public property:

and that private property had not been injured.

Many of the public officers are here, and this moment 10 waggons arrived with the papers of the several departments, where they will in all probability be opened. The secretaries of state and war are hourly expected, as also the president. The navy yard was also fired by order of our own officers, in order to prevent the munitions of war falling into the hands of the enemy. Commodore Barney is also mortally wounded, William Pinkney also—many valuable citizens of Baltimore who fought in Sterret's regiment, have fallen. Captain Alexander, of Middletown, is also killed, with many of his men. It is impossible to give the particulars, as the battle ground remains in possession of the enemy. The officers of government state, that general Hill is in the bay, with a large reinforcement. Their next attack will be on Baltimore; the Baltimore troops have retraced their steps. Our militia are collecting and marching to reinforce our beaten army. Our force was supposed to be 6000 the enemy 9 or 7. You may prepare yourselves, gentlemen, to hear of the capture of Baltimore, as there is no force to prevent it.

POSTSCRIPT—LATEST.

BY YESTERDAY'S WESTERN MAIL.

Passengers in the western stage which left Chambersburgh yesterday morning, inform that the latest accounts received there were, that the British forces had made a movement towards their shipping, and that they had not at any time been any considerable distance from Washington City.

PENN. REPUR.

OFFICIAL.

Extract of letters from Brigadier general Gaines to the Secretary of War, dated Head Q. Fort Erie, U. Canada August 7, 1814.

"I arrived at this port on the 4th instant and assumed the command—the army is in good spirits and more healthy than I could have expected.

"The British army under lieutenant general Drummond is strongly posted opposite to Black Rock, two miles east of this fort, a skirt of thick woods separates us.

"I yesterday endeavored to draw him out to see him and try his strength—for this purpose I sent the rifle corps through the intervening woods with orders to amuse the enemy's slight troops until his strong columns should get in motion, and then to retire slowly to the plain on this side of the woods, where I had a strong line posted in readiness to receive the enemy—our riflemen met and drove the enemy's light troops into their lines where they remained, although the riflemen kept the woods near two hours, and until they were ordered in. They returned without being able to draw any part of the enemy's force after them.

"Major Morgan reports that his officers and men acted with their usual gallantry.—The enemy left eleven dead and three prisoners in our hands, and I am informed by two persons just from the British camp, that their loss was much more considerable—among their killed were five Indians—we lost five killed and some three or four wounded.

"General Drummond's force, from the best information we are able to collect from deserters and others, amounts to upwards of 4000, principally regulars; De Watteville's regiment has joined since the battle of the 25 ult. together with two or three companies of the Glengary corps—making a total joined since the 25th of about 1200."

"August 11th, 1814, 9 P. M.

"The enemy's position remains unchanged; they have constructed two batteries with two embrasures each, and have erected a wooden breastwork 1200 to 1400 yards in our rear. In examining their works yesterday captain Birdsel of the 4th rifle regiment, with a detachment of the first and his company amounting in the whole to 100