

burgh, belonging to Jersey, 258 tons, cargo brandy, wine and verdigrease, 14 men, 6 guns, H. Longlois master, Messrs. Emery's owners, captured 21st Aug. off Cape Ortugal, value 100,000 dollars—sunk.

Brig Triton, from St. Johns, bound to Teignmouth 111 tons, cargo fish, 7 men, M. Farvey master, Wm. Lukem Row owner, captured August 23d, off Cape Finistere, value 25,000 dollars—sunk.

Brig Duck, from Fentaventure, bound to Teneriffe, belonging to London, 174 tons, Barilla, 10 men, 2 guns, J. Stephenson master Geo. Faith, owner, 2 passengers, captured Sept. 2d, off Fetaventure, value 21,000 dollars—sunk.

Ship Mary, from Point a Petre, bound to Halifax, belonging to Gaudaloupe, 270 tons cargo sugar, coffee, rum, and molasses, 17 men, 2 guns, Jas. Gibson, Lewis Deprez, owners, captured Oct. 12th, off Barbuda, value 70,000 dollars—sunk.

Total value 494,222 dollars.

L. WARRINGTON.

Copy of a letter from Captain Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated New York, October 23.

Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you that the United States' Fulton the First, was this morning safely launched. No one yet has ventured to suggest an improvement that could be made in this vessel, and to use the words of the projector, "I would not alter her were it in my power to do so." She promises fair to meet our most sanguine expectations, and I do not despair of being able to navigate in her from one extreme of our coast to the other. Her buoyancy astonishes every one; she now draws only eight feet three inches water, and her draft will be only ten feet with all her guns, machinery, stores and crew on board; the ease with which she can now be towed with a single steam boat renders it certain that her buoyancy will be sufficiently great to answer every purpose, and the manner it is intended to secure her machinery from the gunner's shot leaves no apprehension for its safety.

I shall use every exertion to prepare her for immediate service; her guns will soon be mounted, and I am assured by Mr. Fulton that her machinery will be put in operation in about six weeks.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

The Honorable Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

BY THE STEAM BOAT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Candagda, dated Oct. 26.

"Gen. Brown has gone to Sacket's Harbor, and his division is on their march thither. The remainder of the army are near Fort Erie, where most of us will winter. Part of them will come on this side of the Niagara. The British have taken all except 700 of their force down the lake—perhaps to attack Sacket's Harbor. Our militia are discharged. This is the last news from the west."

CAMPAIGN ENDED.

From the Correspondent of the Columbian, Western District, Oct. 25

The news from the west to night is, that the fighting on the frontier is over for this campaign. General Brown has been ordered to Sacket's Harbor. Gen. Miller has a furious fight. The militia and volunteers have crossed on this side. General Brown's division was crossing on Saturday and Sunday; they are ordered to Sacket's Harbor. Gen. Porter is of course discharged if the militia are, which is expected. Thus endeth the campaign of general Izard (Amperant the soldiers call him, in allusion to his roundabout march from Plattsburgh to Erie). The two divisions of our army had gone to Chippawa. A road was cleared to go up the creek. Every thing was ready for crossing, so as to flank Drummond and compel him to fight or retreat, when an order was issued for the American army to retreat before an inferior force!

Mm General Izard set out from Plattsburgh on the 24th August, to relieve the left division, then supposed to be in a perilous condition and he rides post haste, so as to form a junction on the 12th of October—nearly two months! In two months some

of Lord Wellington's invincible made a circuitous voyage of 4000 miles, from Bordeaux to Greenbush, after viewing the Falls of Niagara, &c.] Drummond has no reinforcements.

New Haven, Oct. 31.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

The committee to whom was referred a communication from the governor of Massachusetts relating to a convention of the New England states at Hartford, reported a resolve for the appointment of seven delegates, to meet delegates from the other New England states, to consult what measures it may be expedient for those states to adopt, in the present situation of the country, which shall not be inconsistent with the duty which they owe to the government of the United States. The resolve passed the house of representatives; yeas 153; nays 36; majority 117. This report has been considered in council, and will probably pass this day.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser, November 4.

The passengers in the Eastern stages, informed us, that the privateer Mammoth, of Baltimore, had arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. from a very successful cruise, having made 21 prizes, 17 of which she destroyed, and manned 4. The Mammoth has brought in a full and valuable cargo of goods.

It is said a deputation from the Independents of Mexico, on its way to Washington for the purpose of forming an alliance of a commercial nature.

New London, November 2.

The marshal of this district yesterday received a letter from the marshal of Pennsylvania, informing him that the British lieutenants Carpenters and Lovesey, who were arrested by a militia officer at Saybrook and brought here, had broken their parole, and requesting them to be put in safe keeping.

It was of no use however, as on Saturday evening they disappeared, and have not since been seen. Who is to blame for suffering them to go at large I know not. Major general Taylor, who commands the militia, had placed them at Otis's tavern, under a guard which was withdrawn on Thursday. On Saturday the general and the deputy marshal had some conversation relative to the charge of the prisoners, and we understand are at issue as respects the responsibility.

Action at Kirby's Wind Mill.

Annapolis, Maryland, November, 3.

Extract of a letter from colonel John F. Mercer to his excellency the Governor.

"West River, Oct. 31, 1814.

"I must say that the men I commanded, with one exception, behaved in a manner honorable to themselves, and even gratifying to me, acting in the situation I did; and I must particularize the obligations I was under to that excellent officer capt. Franklin, without whose aid the men could not have been provided for or kept together; On every occasion they discovered spirit & activity, and altho' unable to make any serious impressions on the enemy, who consisted of from 3 to 400, or even 500 at different periods, yet by firing on their pickets and shewing themselves on every point, they circumscribed his marauding, and kept him close within his posts.

"I felt much at stake, and when the enemy moved up to land on the swamp shore this morning, I made every exertion to have him promptly met. I accompanied capt. Burd to the spot where they were debarked and drawn up in a line in a cornfield, protected in front by a creek, and on their right flank, where alone they could be approached by a fence. Captain Burd, after waiting for the infantry two hours, and seeing the enemy were beginning to re-embark a mile below, consulted me, and I gave my opinion in favor of a charge, which he immediately executed in the handsomest style—the fire of the enemy was received, but passed unheeded—the fence thrown down, the line of the enemy in full flight; their men throwing down their arms and surrendering; when by one of those unfortunate accidents which mar the best directed military movements, some one in the rear cried "A retreat," and the dragoons gave way, captain Burd rallied part of them and renewed the charge, but the enemy had now leisure to gain another fence, covered by a wood, and kept up the hottest fire, separated from the force only by the fence, and the larger proportion of the squadron not coming up, all the prisoners but two were lost, and two of the dragoons, whose horses were killed, are missing—six were wounded, and unfortunately captain Burd who promises to be an ornament to his profession and his country, was wounded by two balls in the head, and thrown from his horse—I hope, however, that nothing serious will result from his wounds. It was really a brilliant charge till the moment, I have described, and eve-

ry man of the enemy would have been taken but for the act of some miscreant—the infantry came up about an hour afterwards, but did not engage, except with their artillery—and the enemy retired, having maddened a little, a few fowls perhaps their only booty."

THE AMERICAN PATRIOT.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 19, 1814.

To speak his thoughts—
Is every Freeman's right.

=====
We have again got paper, and if we can, shall issue regularly in future.

Our delinquencies have proceeded from the negligence, (or perhaps what is worse) of our paper-maker. This we presume, by the indulgent part of our readers, will be deemed a sufficient apology.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Tuesday Oct. 27.

WAR MEASURES.

Mr. Troup of Geo. from the military committee, reported a bill making further provision for filling the ranks of the regular army, by classifying the free male population of the U. States.

[This bill proposes to provide for the division of the whole free male population of the United States, by the assessors into classes of 25 men each; each class to be compelled, under a penalty of hundred dollars, to furnish, within days after the classification aforesaid, an able bodied recruit for the service of the U. States. The bill is of some length, and contains very full provisions for carrying itself into effect.]

Mr. Troup also reported a bill "to authorize the president of the United States to accept the services of volunteers who may associate and organize themselves, and offer their services to the government of the United States."

[The title of this bill sufficiently explains its object.]

Mr. Troup also reported a bill "to provide for the further defence of the frontiers of the United States by authorizing the president to augment the present military establishment."

[This bill proposes to provide, that "in addition to the present military establishment of the United States there be immediately raised forty thousand regiments in such proportions of infantry, artillery, rifle-men and cavalry, as the president of the U. States may deem proper, to be enlisted to serve during the war, unless sooner discharged, and limited as to service to the defence of the frontiers of the United States &c. &c.

The bills are severally twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Troup also laid before the house the following letter from the secretary at war to the military committee:

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, OCT. 17.

SIR,

The great importance of the subject, and the other duties of the department, which could not fail to be very sensibly felt, at so interesting a period, by a person who had just taken charge of it, are my apology for not answering your letter of the 24th of September, at an earlier day, on the defects of the present military establishment.

Due consideration has been bestowed on the subject matter of that letter, and I have now the honor to submit to the committee the following report:

1. That the present military establishment, amounting to 62,448 men, be preserved and made complete, and that the most efficient means authorized by the constitution and consistent with the general rights of our fellow-citizens be adopted, to fill the ranks, and with the least possible delay.

2. That a permanent force consisting of at least 40,000 men in addition to the present military establishment be raised for the defence of our cities and frontiers, under an engagement by the executive with such corps that it shall be employed in that service within certain specified limits, and that a proportional augmentation of gene-

ral officers of each grade, and other staff, be provided for.

3. That the corps of engineers be enlarged.

4. That the ordnance department be amended.

Respecting the enlargement of the corps of engineers, I shall submit hereafter a more detailed communication.

For the proposed amendment of the ordnance department, I submit a report from the senior officer of the department in this city, which is approved.

I shall be ready and happy to communicate such further remarks and details on these subjects as the committee may desire, and shall request permission to suggest hereafter the result of further attention to, and reflection on, our military establishment generally, should any thing occur which may be deemed worthy its attention. I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Hon. G. M. TROUP, Chairman Military Committee, House of Representatives.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Nov. 1.

Extract of a letter from the Keeper of the E. C. H. Books, dated New Bedford, October 30.

"The Schooner Sail, Lewis, from Barnstable, arrived here this morning, and brings us the following account of the capture of the British privateer schooner Retaliation, capt. Potter. Captain Jenkins, with 32 men, all volunteered, with one brass 4 pounder, muskets, swords, &c. and embarked on board the sloop Two Friends, at Falmouth, with an intention to take her if possible. When, up-Wood's Hole it fell calm, and they rowed from thence up to Tarpaulen Cove, where the Retaliation was at anchor. When within about three quarters of a mile of her she fired her long gun at them, and then the Two Friends came to anchor.

"The privateer then sent her boat, with the captain and five men to board the sloop. The Americans kept close until the boat got along side and made fast, when, on a signal from the captain, about 20 of them rose up and pointed their muskets into the boat, and they immediately surrendered.— They then put twelve men on board the privateer's boat, got under way with the sloop and boarded the privateer, and carried her without resistance. She was carried into Falmouth, where her cargo, consisting chiefly of plunder, was landed. She has 5 guns, one twelve pounder on a pivot, one long 6 pounder and 3 carronades and 12 men, and had 2 American prisoners on board. Capt. Lewis and others attacked some of the privateer's ram on shore at Nassau Island, a few days since, took two men and 8 muskets, & re-captured 3 boats. They captured on Thursday another boat with 6 men, all armed, while they were only 4 in number, and unarmed. The Retaliation was formerly the Revenge privateer of Salem."

Newport, (R. I.) Oct. 31.

LATEST FROM BERMUDA.

"Yesterday arrived at this port, the Spanish schooner Arribes, captain Elkins, from Bermuda, in ballast. Sailed from Bermuda, the 15th inst. Admiral Cockburn with two 74's, and 4 or 5 frigates, had arrived there from the Chesapeake. No part of lord Hill's expedition had arrived there, nor were they soon expected. Admiral Cochrane was daily expected from Halifax. The body of sir Peter Parker was buried at Bermuda on the 16th instant. From 800 to 1000 troops were there, but no expedition was fitting out. About 200 American prisoners were at Bermuda, who were to be sent to England. Provisions of every kind, (except flour was scarce and high, beef was 40 dollars per barrel, corn 4 dollars per bushel. There had been no late arrivals at Bermuda from England, & no prizes had been sent in there lately. As captain Elkins was coming out from Bermuda, he met several prize vessels from the Chesapeake, with flour, going in yesterday off the entrance of our harbor, captain Elkins was boarded by the Morgiana, sloop of war, and permitted to proceed. A frigate passed this harbor this morning and entered the Vineyard Sound."

The usual court of enquiry has been held, as to the loss of the Adams. It sat at Portsmouth, and was composed of captains Hull and Sargh. The decision was that