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Lord Exmouth's Official Letter.

The London Gazette Extraordinary, Sunday Sept. 15.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Sept. 15

Capt. Brisbane, of his Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, arrived at this office last night with the following despatches from Admiral Lord Exmouth, G. C. B. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq:—

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 28.

SIR,

In all the vicissitudes of a long life of public service, no circumstance has ever produced on my mind such impressions of gratitude and joy as the event of yesterday. To have been one of the humble instruments in the hands of Divine Providence, for bringing to reason a ferocious Government, and destroying forever the insufferable and horrid system of Christian slavery, can never cease to be a source of delight and heartfelt comfort to every individual happy enough to be employed in it. I may, I hope, be permitted, under such impressions, to offer my sincere congratulations to their Lordships on the complete success which attended the gallant efforts of his Majesty's fleet, in their attack upon Algiers, on yesterday; and the happy result produced from it on this day by the signature of peace.

Thus has a provoked war of two days' existence been attended by a complete victory, and closed by a renewed peace for England and her Ally, the King of the Netherlands, on conditions dictated by the firmness and wisdom of his Majesty's government, and commanded by the vigour of their measures.

My thanks are justly due for the honor and confidence his Majesty's Ministers have been pleased to repose on my zeal, on this highly important occasion. The means were by them made adequate to my own wishes, and the rapidity of their measures speak for themselves. Not more than one hundred days since, I left Algiers with the British fleet, unsuspecting and ignorant of the atrocities which had been committed at Bona; that fleet, on its arrival in England, was necessarily disbanded, and another, with proportionate resources, created and equipped; and although impeded in its progress by calms and adverse winds, has poured the vengeance of an insulted nation, in chastizing the cruelties of a ferocious government, with a promptitude beyond example, and highly honorable to the national character—eager to resent oppression or cruelty, whenever practised upon those under their protection.

Would to God, that, in the attainment of this object, I had not deeply to lament the severe loss of so many gallant officers and men; they have profusely bled in a contest which has been peculiarly marked by proofs of such devoted heroism as would rouse every noble feeling, did I dare indulge in relating them.

Their Lordships will already have been informed, by his Majesty's sloop Jasper, of my proceedings up to the 14th inst. on which day I broke ground from Gibraltar, after a vexatious detention, by a foul wind, of four days.

The fleet, complete in all points, with the addition of five gun boats, fitted at Gibraltar, departed in the highest spirits, and with the most favorable prospects of reaching the port of their destination in three days, but an adverse wind destroyed the expectation of an early arrival, which was the more anxiously looked for by myself. In consequence of hearing, the day I sailed from Gibraltar, that a large army had been assembled and that very considerable additional works were throwing up, not only on both flanks, of the city, but also immediately about the entrance of the Mole; from this I was apprehensive that my intention of making that point the principal object of attack had been discovered to the Dey by the same means he had heard of the expedition. This intelligence was, on the following night, greatly confirmed by the Prometheus, which I had despatched to Algiers some time before, to endeavour to get away the Consul. Capt. Dashwood had with difficulty succeeded in bringing away, disguised in midshipman's uniform, his wife and daughter, leaving a boat to bring off their infant child, coming down in a basket with the surgeon, who thought he had composed it, but it unhappily cri-

ed in the gate way, and in consequence the surgeon, 3 midshipmen, in all 18 persons, were seized and confined as slaves in the usual dungeons. The child was sent off next morning by the Dey, and as a solitary instance of his humanity, it ought to be recorded by me.

Captain Dashwood further confirmed, that about 40,000 men had been brought down from the interior, and all the Janissaries called in from distant garrisons, and that they were indefatigably employed in their batteries, gunboats, &c. and every where strengthening the sea defences.

The Dey informed Capt. Dashwood he knew perfectly well the armament was destined for Algiers, and asked him if it was true; he replied, if he had such information he knew as much as he did, and probably from the same source—the public prints.

The ships were all in port, and between 40 and 50 gun and mortar-boats ready, with several more in forward repair. The Dey had closely confined the Consul, and refused either to give him up or promise his personal safety; nor would he hear a word respecting the officers and men seized in the boats of the Prometheus.

From the continuance of adverse winds and calms, the land to the westward of Algiers was not made before the 16th, and the next morning, at day break, the fleet was advanced in sight of the city, though not so near as I had intended. As the ships were becalmed, I embraced this opportunity of despatching a boat under the cover of the seven, with a flag of truce, and the demands I had to make, in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the Dey of Algiers, (of which the accompanying are copies); directing the officer to wait two or three hours for the Dey's answer, at which time, if no reply was sent, he was to return to the flag ship; he was met near the Mole by the Captain of the Port, who, on being told the answer was expected in one hour, replied that it was impossible. The officer then said he would wait two or three hours; he then observed, two hours were quite sufficient.

The fleet at this time by the springing up of the sea breeze had reached the bay, and were preparing the boats and flotilla for service, until near 2 o'clock, when observing my officer was returning with the signal flying that no answer had been received after a delay of upwards of three hours, I instantly made the signal to know if the ships were all ready, which being answered in the affirmative, the Queen Charlotte bore up, followed by the fleet, for their appointed stations; the flag leading in the prescribed order, was anchored in the entrance of the Mole; at about fifty yards distance. At this moment not a gun had been fired, and I began to suspect a full compliance with the terms which had been so many hours in their hands; at this period of profound silence a shot was fired from the Mole and two at the ships to the northward then following; this was promptly returned by the Queen Charlotte, who was then lashing to the mast of a brig, fast to the shore in the mouth of the Mole, and which we had steered for as the guide to our position.

Thus commenced a fire as animated and well supported as I believe was ever witnessed, from a quarter before three until nine, without intermission, and which did not cease altogether until half past eleven.

The ships immediately following me were admirably and coolly taking their stations, with a precision even beyond my most sanguine hope; and never did the British flag receive on any occasion, more zealous and honorable support. To look further on the line than immediately round me was perfectly impossible but so well grounded was my confidence in the gallant officers I had the honor to command, that my mind was left perfectly free to attend to other objects, and I knew them in their stations only by the destructive effect of their fire upon the walls and batteries to which they were opposed.

I had about this time the satisfaction of seeing Vice Admiral Van Capellen's flag in the station I had assigned to him, and soon after, at intervals, the remainder of his frigates, keeping up a well supported fire on the flanking batteries he had offered to cover us from, as it had not been in my power, from want of room, to bring him in the front of the Mole.

About sunset I received a message from Admiral Milne, conveying to me the severe loss the impregnable was sustaining, having then 150 killed and wounded, and requesting I would if possible, send him a frigate to divert some of the fire he was under.

The Glasgow near me immediately weighed, but the wind had been driven away by the cannonade, and she was obliged to anchor again, having obtained rather a better position than before.

I had at this time sent orders to the explosion vessel under the charge of Lieut. Fleming and Mr. Parker, by Capt. Reade of the engineers, to bring her into the Mole; but the Rear Admiral having thought she would do him essential service if exploded under the battery in his front. I sent orders to this vessel to that effect which were executed. I desired also the Rear Admiral might be informed that many of the ships being now in flames, and certain of the destruction of the whole, I concluded I had executed the most important part of my instructions and should make every preparation for withdrawing the ships and desired he would do so as soon as possible with his division.

There were awful moments during the conflict, which I cannot now attempt to describe, occasioned by firing the ships so near us, and I had long resisted the eager entreaties of several around me, to make the attempt upon the other frigate distant 100 yards, which at length I gave into Major and Gosset by my side who had been eager to land his corps of miners pressed me most anxiously for permission to accompany Lieut. Richards in this ship's barge. The frigate was instantly boarded and in ten minutes in a perfect blaze; a gallant young midshipman in a rocket boat No. 8 although forbidden was led by his ardent spirit to follow in support of the barge, in which he was desperately wounded, his brother officer killed and nine of his crew.

The enemy's batteries around my division were about ten o'clock silenced, & in a state of perfect and dilapidation and the fire of the ships were reserved as much as possible, to save powder and to reply to a few guns now and then bearing upon us, although a fort on the upper angle of the city on which our guns could not be brought to bear, continued to annoy the ships by shot and shells during that whole time.

Providence at this interval gave to my anxious wishes the usual land wind, common in this bay, and my expectations were completed.—We were all hands employed warping and towing off, and by the help of the light air the whole were under sail and came to anchor out of the reach of the shells, about two in the morning, after twelve hours incessant labor.

The flotilla of mortar, gun and rocket boats, under the direction of their respective artillery officers, shared to the full extent of their power in the honors of this day, and performed good service; it was by their fire all the ships in the port (with the exception of the outer frigate) were in flames; which extended rapidly over the whole arsenal storehouses and gun boats, exhibiting a spectacle of awful grandeur and interest no pen can describe.

The sloops of war which had been appropriated to aid and assist the ships of the line and prepare for their retreat, performed not only that duty well, but embraced every opportunity of firing through the intervals, and were constantly in action.

The shells from the bombs were admirably well thrown by the royal marine artillery; and though thrown directly across and over us not an accident that I knew of occurred to a ship.

The whole was conducted with perfect silence, and such a thing as a cheer I never heard in any part of the line; and that the guns were well worked and well directed, will be seen for many years to come and remembered by these barbarians forever.

The conducting this ship to her station by the masters of the fleet and ship excited the praise of all. The former has been my companion in arms for more than 20 years.

Having detailed, although but imperfectly the progress of this short service, I venture to hope that the humble and devoted services of myself and my officers and men of every description I have the honor to

command, will be received by his royal Highness the Prince Regent with his accustomed grace.

The approbation of our services by our Sovereign, and the good opinion of our country, will I venture to affirm, be received by us all with the highest satisfaction.

If I attempted to name to their Lordships the numerous officers, who in such a conflict, have been at different periods more conspicuous than their companions, I should do injustice to many; and I trust there is no officer in the fleet I have the honour to command who will doubt the grateful feelings I shall ever cherish for their unbounded and unlimited support. Not an officer nor man confined his exertions to the precise limits of their own duty; all were eager to attempt services which I found more difficult to restrain than excite; & no where was this feeling more conspicuous than in my own captain, and those officers immediately about my person. My gratitude and thanks are due to all under my command, as well as to Vice-Admiral Capellen, and the officers of the squadron of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and I trust they will believe that the recollection of their services will never cease but with my life. In no instance have I ever seen more energy and zeal; from the youngest midshipman to the highest rank, all seemed animated by one soul, and of which I shall with delight bear testimony to their Lordships, whenever testimony can be useful.

I have confided despatch to rear Admiral Milne, my second in command, from whom I have received during the whole service intrusted to me the most cordial and honorable support. He is perfectly informed of every transaction of the fleet, from the earliest period of my command, and is fully competent to give their Lordships satisfaction on any points which I may have overlooked or have not time to state. I trust I have obtained from him his esteem and regard, and I regret I had not sooner been known to him.

The necessary papers, together with the defects of the ships and the return of the killed and wounded, accompany this despatch; and I am happy to say Captains Elkins and Coode are doing well as also the whole of the wounded. By accounts from the shore I understand the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is between six and seven hundred men.

In recommending my officers and fleet to their Lordship's protection and favor,

I have the honor to be &c.

EXMOUTH.

NEW YORK, November 5.

The whole of the American squadron, under com. Chauncey, were left at Naples on the 26th August, by Capt. Mills, of the schr. Amphion, arrived at Baltimore.

Extract of a letter from Naples, dated Aug. 22.

"The demands made by Mr. Pinfkney on the King of Naples, have, I understand, been complied with, the King agreeing to pay to the United States the sum of three hundred thousand dollars. This business being settled, and all the American squadron, except the schooner Hornet, being now here, it is supposed the fleet will sail in the course of three or four days for Messina, from thence to Syracuse, then visit the Barbary states, and proceed to Gibraltar to make arrangements for sending one of the ships home with despatches, and to carry home the men whose time of service has expired.

"I think it is a misfortune for the people of Naples, that Murat is not still their king, as he certainly improved the city more than the present king would in a hundred years. The inhabitants here seem to laugh at the idea of his (Murat) having been shot, and say that he is still alive. Indeed, a French gentleman, (formerly an officer in Bonaparte's army) whom we carried from Malta to Gibraltar in our ship, told us that he was still alive, and insinuated that he knew where he was."

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated Sept. 3.

"There are different reports in town respecting the success of Mr. Pinfkney's mission to Naples. Our American and English correspondents state that nothing is