

Chandler, Capt. Jones, and 160 men it is said, were taken by the enemy, who rushed into the house where the Generals slept and carried them off before they could be protected; also 4 pieces of our cannon, one of which was retaken by the bravery of Capt. L. Leonard of the light artillery, who made a charge into the thickest of the enemy, sword in hand, his men on foot. Gens. Lewis and Boyd marched from Fort George, 6th inst. to give the enemy battle immediately. Enemy 2000 strong, and strongly entrenched on a hill, with 12 pieces of artillery. Two or 3 days previous, there was some skirmishing, in which we succeeded and took some cannon and prisoners.

Canadaigua, Thursday Evening June 10.

Information has been received from the frontier which does not appear so favourable as that before received. Gens. Winder and Chandler have proceeded to Forty Mile Creek, where the fugitives from Fort George have retreated, and where it is said Proctor and his force with 1000 Indians had joined them—Reports of the surprise of our two generals, and of the capture of some men are in circulation—Rumour also makes our army victorious in a subsequent engagement. These however, are rumours which cannot be credited, what follows is more plain.

On Monday last a fleet of about 8 sail of enemy's vessels were seen making their way towards the head of the Lake, near which place the troops under Gens. Vincent and Proctor are stationed. It was not known whether they had on board troops or not. On Tuesday morning a severe cannonading was heard in that direction, and on Tuesday evening, an express from Fort George arrived at Fort Erie, ordering Col. Preston to march with all his force to reinforce Winder, &c. The officer who came express did not mention any thing respecting the encounter of the morning, nor was it known at Erie what had been the result. The above may be relied on. Information of a very interesting nature may be expected next stage; as it is almost certain that an encounter has taken place—On it much will depend. A defeat will probably cause the evacuation of Canada.

We are sorry to state, on information by a gentleman from Sackett's Harbour, which place he left on Thursday last, that Col. Backus died of his wounds on Monday, and was buried with the honours of war on Tuesday last. Our informant also states, that an express had just arrived to Col. Macomb, giving the loss of Gens. Winder and Chandler, with some artillery and upwards of 100 men. The British had 150 killed and wounded.

BOSTON, JUNE 15.

### CAPTURE OF THE LIVERPOOL PACKET, AND NEWS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, to a Merchant in this town, dated June 13.

Believing the following will not be altogether uninteresting to you I have taken the liberty of communicating the same.

Yesterday afternoon, at 7 o'clock arrived at this place the privateer Thomas, Thomas M. Shaw commander, with her prize, the famous Liverpool Packet, which she captured 3 days since, off Cape Sable. The Liverpool Packet had just been refitted, and was coming to cruise in these parts. The Thomas took her after a chase of 5 hours, and lost 3 men in boarding. When it was circulated that the Liverpool Packet was below, a prize, the whole town seemed to be moved, and on captain Shaw's reaching the wharf in his boat, and it being ascertained from him that it was certain, he was welcomed by three hearty cheers; and on the Packet's approaching the wharf, she fired a salute of 17 guns, which was answered by reiterated cheers from a number of wharves; all was animation—all parties expressed their satisfaction that this famous little insignificant thing (to appearance) was at last captured.

The following particulars respecting the capture of the Chesapeake, I have from captain Shaw, but on account of so many speaking with him at the same time, I could not get the particulars so distinctly as was wished. Soon after the Liverpool Packet sailed from Halifax, she saw the Chesapeake and Shannon going in; they were making signals to and from the fort.

So far as could be understood the first lieutenant of the Shannon was killed, and the captain wounded. The Packet had spoken a cartel or some other public vessel, and from her must have got the following information, as she could not have it from the signals, viz. that the loss of the Chesapeake was attributed to her attempting to board the Shannon, and that the explosion on board the Chesapeake was occasioned accidentally by some confusion in which the travelling magazine (as I understood capt. Shaw) on the gun deck took fire. He observed that part of the quarter deck was blown up, & that the loss on board the Chesapeake was dreadful. How far this account is correct, I cannot say any farther than that I have been particular to state the account as I had it from capt. Shaw the few moments I conversed with him, and that the late master of the Liverpool Packet appears to be a gentleman.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Boston Palladium.

"War Journal" Office, Portsmouth, June 13.

Arrived yesterday afternoon the British privateer sch. Liverpool Packet, (late capt. Bars.) a prize to the privateer Thomas, Shaw, of this port. The L. P. was taken off Cape Sables after a chase of 5 hours. She was but 4 days out, and had taken nothing. We are sorry to state that several of the marines of the Thomas fired into the L. P. after she had been taken possession of, and killed three of their own crew—one of whom was Mr. Wm. Thomas of this town, the other two belonged to the District of Maine. The marines mistook their own men for the enemy, (who were below) and who they thought in the act of boarding the Thomas.

The U. S. brig Enterprize arrived here this morning from the southward. The Enterprize was at St. Mary's May 25, just arrived from a short cruise. On the 17th, in the Gulf Stream, was chased by a brig, a large ship in co.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

Mr. Webster's Resolutions.

What motive can influence the majority of congress in opposing the resolutions of Mr. Webster, which are introduced for the purpose of obtaining from the President certain information relative to a repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees. It is difficult to conceive, unless they are fully persuaded that he has concealed from the public eye an official document of the most important nature to this country, and now feel themselves obliged to screen his conduct from investigation, in consideration of the friendship they have hitherto entertained for him. They have repeatedly said, that if any concealment of this kind had taken place, his conduct would be highly reprehensible, and merit the severest punishment. Certainly these professions are not candid, when they refuse to make the call, and wipe from our national character the foul imputation which has been fixed upon it. The resolutions are drawn up in a style not calculated, by any means, to wound the tender sensibility of the president, unless he should unfortunately be conscious of some impropriety of conduct, relative to those papers. It is all important to the American people to know, whether their chief magistrate has faithfully discharged the duties of his station or not. We have not yet incorporated into our laws the old English maxim, and adapted it to our own case, that the president can do no wrong; but for any impropriety of conduct he is as much amenable to the laws of his country as the humblest individual. His friends acknowledge that he is no longer worthy the confidence of a free people, if he has thus abused the trust deposited in his hands, yet they have many scruples about making the inquiry. Innocence is bold and has nothing to fear. Mr. Madison certainly knows, whether any such official communication was ever made to him or not; and being conscious of his own rectitude, might at once silence all clamour, and wipe away all suspicion from himself, relative to this mysterious transaction. Nothing should be regarded with more tenderness than national

character, yet it seems to be viewed as of small consideration by certain leading men in this country, when attacked from a particular quarter. It will be recollected, how extremely tenacious the government regarded its honour, when they believed that Jackson, the British minister, intended an attack on it; and why not now resent this outrage of the French which is tenfold more aggravated?—Either the Duke of Bassano has been guilty of an infamous falsehood, or documents have been received and concealed by this government, which has been the cause of multiplied disasters and calamities to this nation. Why does not Mr. Madison come forward and exculpate himself from those unfavorable suspicions which are circulating in every remote corner of the country against him and charge home the falsehood upon the French government?—Had these decrees been repealed, at the time Bassano states, in an official letter to Mr. Barlow that they were, and the edict revoking them, which he also states was communicated to Mr. Russell, our charge des affaires in France, and Mr. Serrurier in this country, been promulgated, the orders in council would have been repealed, and this present calamitous war totally avoided.—Either no such communication was made, or it has been concealed from the public view. If the latter be the fact, the democrats have often declared, on the floor of congress, that no punishment is too severe for the executive.—The president has never yet denied it, and as long as it thus remains involved in mystery some suspicion must lie at his door. Should conduct like this be suffered to escape unnoticed, we should be held up as a mark, in the eye of nations, for the slow and moving finger of scorn to point at.—If this repealing edict has been concealed from the world by the president, he must be accountable for all the sufferings of the country, flowing from a war brought upon us by his own artifice. If the Duke of Bassano has charged our administration with a falsehood, why not resent it?—Because we are told an important negotiation was carrying on with that government. Is then a French alliance of so much consequence to us, that we should truckle & crouch at the feet of a tyrant to obtain it?—No—God forbid it, if it must be accompanied with such humiliating sacrifices!—If there has been any double dealing, any corruption in either department of the administration, it is to be hoped that the persevering industry of congress will enable them to probe it to the core.

After our paper went to press we were favoured with the National Intelligencer of Tuesday, by which it appears that the resolutions alluded to above have been adopted by the House of Representatives, and a committee appointed to present them to the President.

It must be a subject of congratulation among the friends of national honour and prosperity, that the senate have taken a stand in opposition to executive influence, at once bold and decisive. They seem perfectly disgusted with the president's proceedings, and until he can clear up, to their satisfaction, the repeal of the French edicts, and at the same time remove Gallatin from the treasury, it is highly probable that many of his mighty schemes will be opposed by that body. As long as they continue to be guided by the same virtuous motives, which now appear to actuate their conduct, the united hearts of millions will be with them. The honour of the nation has been prostrated, its energies paralyzed, and it is only by opposing the chimeras of a visionary president, that it can be restored. As his influence begins to dwindle, and the prospect brightens around us, and this opposition of the senate may be viewed as the precursor of better times. The extraordinary course of policy which has involved this country in calamities, and, until very lately, has been wrapped in inexplicable mystery, is rapidly developing itself; and it only requires

exertion from the senate to expose it in its most hideous aspect. Would they but do this, all the aerial castles, which have floated for years in the president's imagination, and which have been productive of a kind of political derangement, would vanish; the nation would then soon enjoy the exhilarating influence of prosperity and commercial intercourse. Let the senate but follow the course their high and responsible stations require, and a short time only is necessary to revive the drooping spirit of our nation.

From the Federal Republican.

LETTERS.

Mr. Daschkoff, the Russian Minister, to Mr. Custis, of Arlington, Washington, 7th June, 1813.

SIR,

In delivering your Oration on the occasion of the celebration of the Russian victories, you have been guided by the motives of an enlightened and independent patriot. The subject of it could not fail to be highly interesting to every friend of humanity and virtue. You must have been much gratified, on perceiving the strong impressions produced upon your respectable audience by the dignified, touching and eloquent manner you presented it to their minds. You succeeded in making them fully sympathize with the distresses of my countrymen, who have so bravely stemmed the fatal hurricane, raised from the revolutionary den of France, and made them magnanimously rejoice with us for having crushed the most impious attempt against our national independence. You may imagine, sir, what effect it produced upon the hearts of those, whose cradles have been burned with their beloved Moscow, and whose tears can only be assuaged by their enemy's blood.

Permit me to express to you, my gratitude, that of my family, and of all my countrymen, who shall peruse your oration, for the zeal and interest you have displayed in our cause, and allow me to send you a small medal, with the likeness of Alexander I, the only one which is now in my possession. I cannot give you a greater token of the value I set on your acquaintance. I have the honour to be, with the most sincere and high consideration, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

A. DASCHKOFF.  
To Mr. Custis, of Arlington."

Mr. Custis, of Arlington, to Mr. Daschkoff, Russian Minister, Arlington-House, 9th June, 1813

SIR,

I am at this moment honoured by the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 7th inst. For the very interesting medals you have been so polite as to send me, and for the flattering sentiments you are pleased to express, respecting my endeavours in the ceremonial of the 5th June, I thank you.

Dead, indeed to the finer feelings of the human heart, must be the man, who could contemplate the glorious achievements of Russia, and not give to her heroes the warmest tribute of his praise—Russia hath warred in the very noblest cause for which a brave nation ever drew the sword, for the proudest, for the holiest right which beneficent Providence hath ever bestowed upon the Family of Man—THE RIGHT OF SELF GOVERNMENT.

America, in her better age, would have given to your country the undivided sympathies of her then generous bosom. Rich in the blessings of emancipation herself, she would then have hailed with joy the deliverance of others. But though feeble is now our hymn of praise, it rises, sir, from as honest hearts and as faithful citizens too, as any the mantle of our republic envelopes.

Let the voice of America be heard in the breeze which bears the glad triumphs of Russia to the nations of the world. If our melody is distant, it will not be the less pleasing on that account.

Your Moscow, that mighty barrier which marks the limits of oppression's stride, will rise more resplendent from its ashes, while its ruins like a monumental fabric, will tell to distant ages the heroic virtues which produced its fall.

The crisis approaches—The millennium of nations is surely at hand—The chastening arm of Providence must soon drop the desolating sword of war, to prune the benignant olive of peace. When the descendant of Peter the Great shall hurl the standard of Pultowa on the banks of the

Rhine, then will the grand destinies of Europe be consummated, and her afflicted nations, in the felicitates of better days will find relief from their past sufferings, while their sad experience will bless them with the wisdom so necessary to their future welfare. Till which consummation, so devoutly to be wished" by every friend to virtue or humanity, the true American says to your country:

"Russia go on!—So long as thine arm shall wield the sword of justice, or the deliverance of nations mark the progress of thy march, may the Eagle of Victory perch on thy standard, and the prayers of rescued humanity speed the triumph of thine arms!"

Be assured, sir, of the respect with which I have the honour to be, your obedient humble servant,  
GEO. W. P. CUSTIS,  
His Excel. Mr. Daschkoff.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 17.

News from Upper-Canada.

We yesterday, in a postscript, gave all the accounts from the seat of war, which we could collect; but they are so confused and contradictory, that it is very difficult to form from them an opinion of the real state of the army. One thing seems to be certain—there has been hard fighting; but the result of the battle is not yet ascertained. We must wait for to-morrow's steam-bore, when it is probable we shall get a correct and particular account of the whole affair. It is the opinion of a number of gentlemen who have lately arrived from the lines—men too, who are competent judges of naval and military affairs, that the British are, at this moment masters of Lake Ontario, and will continue so until Com. Chauncey is reinforced by the new frigate General Pike, which we understand was to be launched on Wednesday of last week, and would be prepared for service in the course of 3 or 4 weeks. If our army can maintain themselves in Canada until that time, it is probable the campaign will give us the possession of all Upper Canada. But if the reinforcements which are said in the Halifax papers to be on their way to Upper Canada, should arrive before our squadron has gained its ascendancy it is probable that all our conquests must be abandoned, and that the campaign will close, and leave our armies nearly in the same situation they were when it opened.

POSTSCRIPT.

[From our attentive correspondents.]

Newport, Mercury Office, June 16.

"Yesterday arrived here ship Mentor, Capt. Cranston, of New-York, 42 days from Cadiz. Capt. C. has politely favoured us with a file of Cadiz papers to the 30th April—from which we have obtained the following translation from the Valencia Gazette Extraordinary, of April 15, of the official account of the defeat of Marshal Suchet, by Gen. Sir John Murray.

Then follows an excellent translation of a despatch from General Elio to the Captain General of Valencia, dated from H. Q. at Pétrel, the 14th April; and giving the events of the 11th, 12th, and 13th on all which days there were combats between the French army, under Suchet, and the allied army under Generals Murray, Mijans and Whittingham. On the 11th and 12th the French advanced; but on the 13th, near Castella, after receiving an attack, the allies charged the French columns, dispersed them and killed and wounded several thousands which composed his army. Suchet then commenced his retreat, when a corps of reserve, led by Gen. Murray, and consisting of nine battalions, 800 horse, and pieces, pursued, and made terrible havoc in the enemy's beaten and fatigued columns.

Gen. Elio, says, the enemy lost more than 5000 men, in loss and foot. We lament we have no room to give this translation entire.

"Another account in the Cadiz papers says that Suchet had 18000 men in the above action—that he lost 5,000—and that no prisoners were taken, as no quarters were given. The Spanish papers say that the defeat of Suchet will entirely free the provinces of Valencia and Murcia from the French.

Various articles in the Cadiz papers from Madrid, and its vicinity, say that the French were on the retreat from that city; all their cavalry having left it, leaving only a small body of cavalry to the possession of the city; and that

would be totally evacuated by the end of 23d of April.

Captain Cranston informs that his expedition with 15,000 Spanish troops, destined for South-America, under convoy of two 74's and two frigates, were ready for sea at Cadiz. A number of American ships had been purchased for transports. The report of the Toulon fleet being at sea, was not believed at Cadiz.

From the British squadron before New-London.

We learn from capt. Steelling who arrived late last evening in a fishing smack from off Montaug, the blockading squadron at present before New-London consisted only of the Families 74 and Orpheus frigate; that they had captured the valuable schooner Caroline and offered to purchase her for 3000 dolls. The master, a Mr. Slater, [who was in power when captured, and stated that while he was prisoner on board the Families, the Valiant 74 run on a sharp Rock near Black Ledge, which caused her to leak so much that she had gone to Halifax to repair, and that the Acasta had accompanied her to be ready to assist in taking off her crew in case they should not be able to get her into port.

Extract of a letter from New-Haven to a gentleman in this city, dated June 17.

"We are somewhat alarmed here by the near approach of the enemy, though, as yet, but little preparation has been made to receive them. Our governor threatens to withdraw the state troops from New-London, unless the United States will pay for protecting their shipping. We are now spending upon this object at the rate of something more than half a million per annum—a heavy burthen on so small a state."

[N. Y. paper.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Saturday, June 12.

Mr. Miller presented the petition praying a remission of fines and forfeitures, incurred by the introduction of merchandise from Canada. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Archer presented the petition of John Dillion. Referred to committee of claims.

Mr. Nelson, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill to reward the officers and crew of the ship of war Hornet, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole house for Monday next.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to the resolution adopted some days since relative to the progress which has been made in preparing a digest of the laws and manufactures of the United States from the returns of the marshals. The report states that a digest has been prepared, but it was thought not to be such an one as would meet the views of Congress; therefore another was in a course of preparation, and would be submitted. Ordered to lie on the table.

Contested Election.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair, on the report of the committee of elections on the petition of John Talliaferro, contesting the election of John P. Hungerford. The report is unfavorable to the sitting member, and recommends a new election.—After considerable debate the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Fisk moved that the petitioners have leave to take his seat on the floor of the house during the pendency of the question. Some objections having been made to this course at this time, the motion was withdrawn. The house in com. of the whole, again resumed the consideration of the subject of the contested election. Further debate took place, and on motion of Mr. Grosvenor the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

Monday, June 14.

Mr. Clark presented the petition of James Taylor, Quarter-Master-General, of the North Western army, praying to be allowed credit for four thousand dollars taken by the British at the surrender of Detroit. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Truop from the committee on military affairs reported a bill to provide for the widows and orphans of militia slain, and for militia disabled in the army of the United States, which was twice read and referred