

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

From the Gazette, Extra. of Saturday,

Splendid Naval Victory.

Boston, August 31.

The United States frigate Constitution, Capt. Hull, anchored yesterday in the outer harbour, from a short cruise, during which she fell in with the English frigate Guerriere, which she captured, after a short but severe action. The damage sustained by the fire of the Constitution, was so great, that it was found impossible to tow her into port, and accordingly the crew were taken out and the ship sunk. The brilliancy of this action, however we may regret the occasion that has produced it, will still excite the liveliest emotions in every American bosom.

Particulars of the late action between the U. S. frigate Constitution and the British frigate Guerriere.

[Communicated to the Editors of the Boston Gazette by an officer on board the Constitution.]

Lat. 41, 42, N. long. 55, 33, W. Thursday Aug. 20. fresh breeze from N. W. and cloudy; at 2 P. M. discovered a vessel to the southward; made all sail in chase; at 3 perceived the chase to be a ship on the starboard tack, close hauled to the wind; hauled S. S. W.: at half past 3, made out the chase to be a frigate; at 4, coming up with the chase very fast; at quarter before 5, the chase laid her maintop-sail to the mast; took in our top-gallant sails, stay-sails, and flying jib; took a second reef in the top-sails, hauled the courses up; sent the royal yards down; and got all clear for action; beat to quarters on which the crew gave three cheers; at 5 the chase hoisted 3 English ensigns, at five minutes past 5 the enemy commenced firing; at 20 minutes past 5, set our colours, one at each mast head, and one at the mizen peak, and began firing on the enemy, and continued to fire occasionally, he wearing very often, and we manoeuvring to close with him, and avoid being raked; at 6, set the main top-gallant sail, the enemy having bore up; at 5 minutes past 6, brought the enemy to close action, standing before the wind; at 15 minutes past 6, the enemy's mizen mast fell over on the starboard side; at 20 minutes past 6, finding we were drawing ahead of the enemy, luffed short round his bows to rake him; at 23 minutes past 6, the enemy fell on board of us, his bowsprit foul of our mizen rigging. We prepared to board, but immediately after, his fore and mainmast went by the board, and it was deemed unnecessary. Our cabin had taken fire from his guns; but soon extinguished, without material injury; at 30 minutes past 6, shot ahead of the enemy, when the firing ceased on both sides, he making the signal of submission, by firing a gun to leeward; set fore-sail and main-sail, and hauled to the eastward to repair damage; all our braces and much of our standing and running rigging and some of our spars being shot away. At 7, wore ship, and stood under the lee of the prize—sent our boat on board, which returned at 8, with Capt. Dacres, late of his Majesty's ship Guerriere, mounting 43 carriage guns, and manned with 302 men; got our boats out and kept them employed in removing the prisoners and baggage from the prize to our own ship. Sent a surgeon's mate to assist in attending the wounded, wearing ship occasionally to keep in the best position to receive the boats. At twenty minutes before 2, A. M. discovered a sail off the larboard beam, standing to the south; saw all clear for another action; at 3 the sail stood off again; at daylight was hailed by the lieutenant on board the prize, who informed he had four feet of water in the hold, and that she was in a sinking condition; all hands employed in removing the prisoners, and repairing our own damage, through the remainder of the day. Friday the 21st commenced with light breezes from the northward, and pleasant; our boats and crew still employed as before. At 3 P. M. made the signal of recall for our boats, (having received all the prisoners) they immediately left her on fire, and a quarter past 3 she blew up. Our loss in the action was 7 killed and 7 wounded, among the former Lieut. Bush of marines, and among the latter Lieut. Morris, severely; and Mr. Aylwin, the master, slightly. On the part of the enemy, 16 men killed, and 66 wounded. Among the former, Lt. Ready, 2d of the ship; among the latter, Capt. Dacres, Lt. Kent, 1st; Mr. Scott master, & maller's mate.

Now recovering.

The Constitution took and destroyed 2 English brigs, one in ballast and one loaded with lumber, bound to England. Also, two days previous to falling in with the Guerriere captured the brig Adeline, of Bath, from London, with a full cargo of dry goods, which had been taken 7 days previous, by the sloop of war Avenger, took out the crew and put a prize master on board, and ordered her into the first port in the United States.

Further from the Constitution.

The Captain of the Guerriere, informs, that the squadron which was off New-York, some time since, had taken the Concordia, Adams, from London, and the Aristomenes, from Liverpool, both with full cargoes of dry goods, and very valuable, and ordered them for Halifax.

The Constitution—Capt. Hull.

This gallant naval officer has arrived in our outer harbor from a short cruise, during which he has recaptured several American vessels and attacked and destroyed a British frigate, and brought her officers and crew into this port. Much praise is due to Captain Hull, his officers and crew, for this gallant achievement.

Had the administration ordered the whole of the American Squadron off Halifax, at the commencement of the war, it would have been superior in force to the British ships within; and would have been sufficient to capture all single ships of war, that have since entered that port; and would moreover have recaptured all, or nearly all our merchant ships bound for Halifax.

AUGUST 29.

The man who fell overboard from the privateer Alfred, (when her topmasts went) was swallowed by a shark, just before a boat reached him.

North Western Army.

Bedford, (Penn.) Gazette, extra—Aug. 13.

Yesterday evening we were politely favored, by the late governor of the state of Ohio, Mr. HUNTINGDON, with the following articles of capitulation, entered into by Gen. Hull with Gen. Brock, for the surrender of the fortresses of Detroit—also the particulars detailed below. The whole is most distressing and humiliating.

Head-Quarters at Detroit, 16th August.

GENERAL ORDERS.

It is with pain and anxiety that Brig. General Hull announces to the N. Western army, that he has been compelled from a sense of duty, to agree to the following articles of capitulation.

Camp at Detroit, 16th Aug. 1812.

CAPITULATION for the surrender of fort Detroit, entered into between Maj. Gen. Brock, commanding his B. Majesty's forces on the one part, and Brigadier Gen. Hull, commanding the N. Western army of the United States on the other part:

Art. I. Fort Detroit, with all the troops, regulars as well as militia, will be immediately surrendered to the British forces under the command of Maj. Gen. Brock, and will be considered prisoners of war; with the exception of such of the militia of the Michigan territory who have not joined the army.

II. All public stores, arms, and all public documents, including every thing else of a public nature, will be immediately given up.

III. His Excellency Brig. Gen. Hull having expressed a desire that a detachment from the state of Ohio, on its way to join his army as well as one sent from Fort Detroit, under the command of Col. M'Arthur, shall be included in the above capitulation, it is accordingly agreed to; it is however to be understood that such part of the Ohio militia as have not joined the army will be permitted to return to their homes, on condition that they will not serve during the war. Their arms, however, will be delivered up, if belonging to the public.

IV. The garrison will march out at the hour of 12 o'clock this day, and the British forces will take immediate possession of the fort.

(Signed)

J. Macdonald, Lt. Col. militia, P. A. D. C.
J. B. Glagg, Major, A. D. C.
James Miller Lt. Col. 5th U. S. Infantry.
E. Brush, Col. 1st reg. Michigan militia.

Approved,
Wm. HULL, Brigadier General,
Commanding the N. W. Army.

Approved,
ISAAC BROCK, Major-General.

The army at 12 o'clock this day, will march out of the east gate, where they will stack their arms, and will be then subject to the articles of capitulation.

W. HULL, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Previous to the retreat of the army out of Canada, Col. Miller, of the regulars, entreated gen. Hull to suffer himself & regiment to attack Malden—that his life should be the forfeiture in case of a defeat. This request gen. Hull refused. About 500 Canadians had claimed the protection of Hull, immediately on issuing his proclamation, and numbers had joined his army. It was a heart-rending sight, to see these poor fellows flocking down to the river, and begging Hull to remain and protect them, or take them with him. When they could not get in the boats numbers of them jumped into the river, and swam over—some few were drowned in the attempt.

General Hull suffered the British to erect a breast work on the shore opposite Detroit, without molestation—from which they killed three or four officers and some of our men— notwithstanding which, and that there were upwards of 60 fine pieces of cannon mounted in the fortress, not a single shot would Hull suffer the garrison to return. The British landed and marched up to Detroit 12 men deep—and though there were a number of cannon pointed towards them, and loaded with grape shot, Hull would not suffer a single gun to be discharged at them. Colonel Miller again remonstrated with Hull, and was so pressing in his demand for permission to fall on and drive off the enemy, or at least for leave to defend the fort, that Hull threatened to have him arrested if he did not desist.

The British force consisted of 300 regulars, 400 militia and 360 Indians, making a total of 1060—that of the American army to about 1800 men.

Notwithstanding private property was to be protected, the town of Detroit was completely plundered immediately after its surrender.

Gov. Huntingdon states that nothing is to be seen on the frontiers, but poor families flying in every direction, leaving their little all to the fury of a savage enemy.

From the George-Town, (Col.) Courier.

Extract of a letter from Chillicothe, dated August 27, 1812.

“Capt. Bruhl who commanded 150 men and all the provisions last sent from Ohio, has just told me that when the British Officers, Elliot, &c. came to his post with a flag and only three others with him to demand their surrender agreeably to Hull's orders, they told him that they expected Malden would have been given up without any resistance had Hull marched immediately from Sandwich thither, for they had taken down part of the walls of the fort to rebuild it, they expected him, and had determined to give it up, but finding out his character, they had kidnapped him; and Bruhl might have saved all in his charge, for although he gave all up at the request of those four men, and none other within 18 miles, yet the men would not lay down their arms, but have brought them all in—and seven of his brave men have collected and driven in nearly 400 head of cattle part of the convoy of provisions.”

“The people here are all burning for orders to revenge the treatment their brethren in arms have met with, and retrieve the honor of the Americans. Col. Dunlap in two days has raised and marched to the frontiers 100 mounted riflemen, and capt. Cook is raising another company to follow, at their own charge.”

Extract of a letter from major Denny to Mr. John Carlisle dated, SANDWICH, (in camp) Aug. 2.

I thought to have a great deal of news to send you by this time and such as would have been agreeable, but as our unlucky stars will have it, we have but little news and that of a disagreeable nature. We arrived at Detroit on the 6th ult. and made a descent into this province on the 12th in the morning. Nearly all the inhabitants had left their dwellings, and those few who remained, had moved off all their best property to the woods and swamps, dreading our approach as we would that of savages. Instead of being hailed with joyful acclamations by the inhabitants of Canada, (as described in some of your newspapers) we were saluted with the mewing of cats and the howling of dogs for the loss of their fleeing masters. The prospect gave me a distressing picture of the effects of war. I felt for the fleeing women and children as though my own family constituted a part of them.

Head-Quarters, Lewistown,

6 P. M. August 25.

Since we dispatched our express at 3 this afternoon, to overtake the mail at Buffalo, my general sent me to receive some gentlemen, who came on special business with a flag. One of them handed me the enclosed paper—[containing the British official account of the surrender of General Hull]—I

send a new express a few miles to overtake the other.

P. S. Sun-down—An occurrence has brought the express back again. He waits a moment—I only have to add, that Gen. Van Rensselaer's march is this moment full of officers who surrendered with Hull, on parole, this moment from Fort George. I write without light—read it, and sigh for our disgraced country.

Buffalo—same date.

“I arrived here yesterday to inspect the troops—The vessels with Hull's army came down opposite this place last evening.”

BRITISH ACCOUNT

Of the capture of Detroit and General Hull's army, by capitulation, on the 16th of August, 1812.

From the (Niagara) Bee, of Aug. 22.

The pleasing talk has now fallen to our lot in confirmation of the uniform predictions of the BEE to announce to the public the important intelligence of the capture of Detroit with Gen. Hull and all his army, on the 16th instant, together with the Adams vessel of war and other naval vessels. The following is the substance of an official communication, addressed to Col. Myers, upon the subject—the dispatches having been forwarded to his Excellency Sir George Prevost, by way of York.

On the night of the 15th inst. Gen. Brock arrived at Amherstburg, with a reinforcement of 400 men, including militia and regulars, and immediately proceeded to make arrangements for advancing to Sandwich, which the enemy had evacuated a few days before. On the evening of the 15th, a fire was opened from our batteries and continued for an hour with great effect, and recommenced before day on the morning of the 16th, from three mortars, one 18 pounder and two 12 pounders, at which time our troops crossed the river under cover of the Queen Charlotte and Hunter brig, at a point called Spring Wells, about three miles below Detroit, preceded by a body of 600 Indians, who were landed a mile lower down, and marched through some thick woods with the intention of covering the left flank. The landing was effected in good order, without any opposition, the General being among the first boats.

Our army, consisting of 700 men, advanced in column, and took up a good position in line about a mile and a half in front of Detroit—every preparation was instantly made for the assault of the fort at one of the salient angles, which would have taken place in a few minutes had not a white flag been perceived coming from the garrison, the bearer brings proposals from the exterminating Gen. Hull, offering to surrender upon conditions which were soon dictated in General Hull's tent, by captain Clegg and col. M'Donnell, aids de camp to Gen. Brock. A detachment of Gen. Hull's army, of 400 men, under command of Col. M'Arthur, who were on their return to their fort, were included in the capitulation. The fruits of this achievement have been the capture of 2500 regulars and militia, and 25 pieces of ordnance and other valuable stores, artillery, &c. without the loss of one drop of British blood. The Adams and other vessels will be immediately employed in sending down the prisoners to Fort Erie, &c.

Gen. Brock was to embark on the 17th in the evening, & gen. Hull and the colors of the 4th U. S. regiment accompany him. The firing from our batteries took effect the moment our guns opened, and one 12 pound shot killed 4 officers and one private at the same minute. The commandant of Michilimackinac was among the number, although sent to Gen. Hull on his parole from our side not to serve during the war.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Anne-Arundel County Court, and to me directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 18th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. (on the premises) for Cash, All the right, title, interest and estate, of Samuel Harrison, of Samuel, in and to a part of a tract of land called "Harrison's Security," containing two hundred acres, more or less, situated, lying and being, in the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, and near Wyvill's Mill. The above is taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, of Samuel, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Joseph Court.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C.

This is to give notice,

That agreeably to a letter received from Alexander Stuart, Esq. requesting me to give notice to those who have claims against the estate of Dr. John Gasaway, of Rhode-River, deceased, to make the same known to me, I do request all persons who have any claim whatever, that they will be so good as to make the amount known to me, as Mr. Stuart will be in Annapolis next month, and make arrangements for the payment of all just claims against said estate.

Jno. Gasaway.

Annapolis, Sept. 3, 1812.

Excellency ROBERT BOYLE, Esq. Governor of Maryland. A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the Executive of the State of Maryland hath lately demanded of the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania, Joseph Roche, Thomas Medley, John Oram and James Oram, who were from justice, alleged to be at the State of Maryland—

with fidelity and every degree of innocence, that shall comport with justice. am, Gentlemen, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, SOLOMON GROVES. 7. 1812.

For Sale, ACCOMMODATING TERMS, smart, active, Negro Girl, about ten years of age. Apply at the office of the land Gazette.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to announce to the voters of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, that a candidate for the office of sheriff in the ensuing election, and flatters himself if elected, that he will be able to give general satisfaction in the execution of the various duties connected with that office.

R. WELCH, of Ben. April 30, 1812.