

From the Federal Gazette of yesterday. COMMUNICATED.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk dated June 24. Since the English re-embarked a number of deserters from them have come in and been taken in the woods; I have seen about 50, mostly Frenchmen...

It is generally believed that Adm. Cockburn was shot in one of the barges, there is a general officer found, with epaulettes on, and (as is said) recognised to be him. We are still apprehensive of the enemy making further attempts; their ships continue in the same situation...

A gentleman from Richmond, who came passenger in the stage from Washington informs, that Maj. Corbin is not killed, as was at first supposed, but only wounded in the arm. And that the burning of the two houses, (mentioned in the Norfolk account) gave rise to the report that Hampton was burned.

HAMPTON TAKEN. Ledger Office, Norfolk, Friday, June 25.

Until this morning, the enemy made no movement of importance. About 5 o'clock the British made an attack by land and water upon Hampton. One party landed about 5 miles above that place, while another proceeded directly by water. Our information is derived from a person who saw what passed from this side of Hampton Roads. He states that the firing was kept up for one hour and 45 minutes, when it ceased, and he distinctly saw the barges row into the creek, and land at Hampton. The firing from the Fort ceased with that of the musketry. We cannot state what became of the troops stationed there,

advance and meet the head of the enemy's column, while rallying my corps. I was to fall on his flanks. Unable here to resist the enemy's attack, Lt. Chauncey was in that fire to destroy the stores, &c. and retire to the south shore of the bay, and to occupy that fort as our re- source.

In the course of the 28th and during the nights of the 28th and 29th a considerable militia force came on, and were ordered to the water- side near Horse-Island, on which Lt. Col. Mills and his volunteers were. Our strength at this point is now 500 men—all anxious for battle as far as professions would be. The moment it was light enough to discover the approach of the enemy we found his ships in line between Horse-Island and Stoney Point, and a few minutes afterwards 33 large ships filled with troops came off to the larger Indian or Garden-Island, and covered the fire of his gunboats. My orders were, that the troops should lie close and reserve their fire till the enemy had approached so near that every shot might hit its object. It is, however, possible to execute such orders in raw troops unaccustomed to coordination. My orders were in case disobeyed. The whole line did not without effect—but in a moment while I was contemplating this, to my utter astonishment, they rose from their cover and fled. Lt. Mills fell gallantly in brave but personally more fortunate, gathering together about 100 militia under the immediate command of plain Minnie of that corps, who were themselves on the rear of the enemy's left flank, and I trust, did the execution. It was during this

any such creditors shall come to the aid of the debtor, from the instant of the date of the act, he shall be liable to the full extent of his assets, and he shall apply to the Judge of Justice before whom the said confession was made, or in case of the death, removal, resignation, or non-attendance of such Judge or Justice, or either of the said Justices, then to any other Judge of the judicial district, or Justices as aforesaid, and if it shall appear to the said Judge or Justice that the said application is well founded, he shall issue a summons, directed to the sheriff or constable of the county where the person or persons having confessed such judgment may reside, requiring him, her or them, within a fixed reasonable time to be mentioned in such summons, to enter into another confession of the same judgment, with other securities, to be approved of by said Judge or Justice, and upon the failure or neglect of such person or persons to comply with the requirements of such summons, the said Judge or Justice, upon proof of the serving of such summons, or of its being left at the last place of abode of the person or persons on whom it should have been served, are hereby directed to deliver, upon the same being applied for, a statement under his or their hands and seals, of the issuing of such summons, and the failure of compliance therewith; upon the delivery whereof to the clerk or register of the county where such confession of judgment was returned, the plaintiff or plaintiffs in the original judgment may have and use the same proceedings therein which might or could have been had if this act had never passed, provided always, that if after the expiration of the time mentioned in the said summons, a confession of judgment as therein required shall be executed into, and a certificate thereof obtained, such certificate shall have the same force and operation, as it would have had under this act, if no antecedent confession of judgment had ever been made, and the said confession of judgment shall be returned and recorded in the same manner, and under the same penalties, as are herein before prescribed.

6. And be it enacted, That in all and every case where the person or persons, against whom any judgment or decree hath heretofore been obtained, have superceded the same in the manner prescribed by the original act to which this is a further supplement, it shall not be lawful for such person or persons to supercede the original judgment or decree, in the manner pointed out by this act, and such confession shall operate as a stay of execution until the said original judgment is upon the said former confession.

7. And be it enacted, That no distress for rent shall be made until the expiration of the session of the general assembly, provided the tenant or tenants enter into bond to the landlord or landlords, his, her or their executors or administrators, with such security, and in such county, wherein the lands or tenements in which said rent may have accrued are situated, shall approve of, conditioned for the payment of the sum due after the expiration of the next session of the general assembly, with interest thereon from the time the said rent became due, and the said bond, so as aforesaid taken, shall be retained by the Justices of the Peace (being the same, to be by them delivered to the person or persons to whom the rent is or may be so as aforesaid due, and in case any distress for rent shall be made before the end of the next session of the general assembly of Maryland, if the persons so as aforesaid distressed shall enter into bond in manner aforesaid, the Justices so as aforesaid taking the said bond shall grant a certificate thereof to the person or persons so as aforesaid distressed, and the said certificate being delivered to the officer making the distress on his being paid, or security being given for the fees incurred, by the said distress, the officer making the said distress, shall, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to return and deliver the goods and chattels to the person or persons so distressed.

8. And be it enacted, That if any person or the executors or administrators of any person to whom any such bond shall be executed, fail to conceive him, her or themselves, in danger of suffering from the insufficiency of security upon such bond, it shall and may be lawful for him, her or them to apply to the two Justices of the Peace before whom the said bond was executed, or upon the death, removal, or either of them, then to any other two Justices of the Peace of the county aforesaid, who may, if they deem the said application well founded, cause notice, under their hands and seals, to be served upon the person or persons, their executors or administrators, by whom the said bond was given; or left at his, her or their last place of abode, requiring him, her or them within a fixed reasonable time thereafter, to enter into a new bond, with other security to be approved of by the said Justices, and upon neglect or failure to comply with the said requisition, it shall and may be lawful for the said person or his executors or administrators, to whom the said bond was executed, to sue immediately on the said bond, and to distress for the sum for which the same was given, in the same manner as he, she or they, might or could have done before the passage of this act.

9. And be it enacted, That if after the end of the next session of the general assembly of Maryland, the tenant or tenants, or either of them, shall hold or occupy the lands or tenements for the rent due for the occupation, whereof bond hath been given as aforesaid, that the said tenant or tenants, or either of them, shall and in that case the landlord or landlords, his, her or their executors or administrators, may proceed to distress for the same, in the manner that he, she or they might or could have done before the passage of this act.

10. And be it enacted, That the following fees shall be allowed to each of the said Justices for services performed under this act: for taking bond, twelve and a half cents; for issuing summons, six cents; for superceding a judgment and a half cents; for every certificate of judgment, two cents.

In Council, May 31, 1813. Ordered, That the further supplement to the act, entitled, "An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes, be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; People's Monitor, Eastern; German paper at Frederick-town; Hagar's town Gazette, Hagar's town; Federal Republican, George-town; Federal Gazette, and Baltimore Patriot, Baltimore. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, "An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes." Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the end of the session of the next General Assembly of Maryland, no execution against the body, goods or chattels, lands or tenements, of any person or persons within this state, shall issue upon any judgment or decree already obtained, or hereafter to be obtained, in any court of law or equity within this state, or before any Justice of the Peace of this state, provided the person or persons against whom any judgment or decree is or may be obtained shall come before any one of the Justices of the Peace, or before any one of the Justices of the County, or before one Justice of the Peace, on a judgment rendered by a Justice of the Peace, in which such person or persons shall respectively reside, and together with not less than two other persons, such as the said Judge or Justices shall approve of, confess judgment for the debt or damages, and costs of suit, adjudged or decreed, which confession shall be in manner and form following: "You A. B. C. D. and E. F. do jointly and severally confess judgment to G. H. for the sum of — and costs, which were recovered by the said G. H. against the said A. B. on the — day of — in the year of our Lord one thousand — in the — Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for — County, the said sum of money and costs, to be levied of your bodies, goods or chattels, lands or tenements, for the use of the said G. H. in case the said A. B. shall not pay and satisfy to the said G. H. the said sum of money, and costs, so as aforesaid recovered, with the additional costs thereon;" which confession shall be signed by the Judge or Justices before whom the same shall be made, and he or they (as the case may be) shall immediately, on taking the same, grant a certificate thereof, under his or their hands and seals, to the party confessing the judgment; and such certificate shall be sufficient authority to the sheriff, coroner or constable, as the case may be, to forebear serving the execution on the body, goods, or chattels, lands or tenements, of the person so obtaining such certificate; and that if any person now in execution, or whose goods or chattels, lands or tenements, are now or hereafter shall be taken in execution, before the end of the next session of the general assembly, shall obtain a certificate in manner aforesaid, such certificate, so obtained and delivered to the sheriff, coroner or constable, (as the case may be) shall be a sufficient authority to the sheriff, coroner or constable, (as the case may be) to release such person or persons from confinement upon that execution, or to restore and deliver the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, so taken in execution, to the person or persons against whom such execution may have issued, such person or persons giving to the sheriff, coroner or constable, (as the case may be) sufficient security for the poundage or other fees due upon any such execution, and provided the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, so taken in execution, were not sold before the said certificate was delivered to the sheriff, coroner or constable, (as the case may be); and the Judge or Justices before whom the judgment shall be confessed as aforesaid, shall within thirty days thereafter, under the penalty of ten dollars for every day thereafter, and a further sum of three dollars for every day that he shall continue such neglect, after the expiration of the said thirty days, return the same to the clerk or register (as the case may be) of the respective courts where the said judgment or decree was obtained, to be recorded, for which recording, such clerk or register shall receive as a fee eight cents; and in case the said confession was on the judgment of a Justice of the Peace, then such confession of judgment shall be returned to the clerk of the county where the said Justice may reside, to be by him recorded, and for the recording of which he shall be entitled to receive eight cents; which said penalty may be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same, by action of debt, or bill of indictment, in the County Court of the county where the Judge or Justices shall reside.

11. And be it enacted, That in any case in which a decree of foreclosure and sale of mortgaged property, has been or shall be obtained in any court of equity or courts of law exercising equitable jurisdiction within this state, no sale shall take place before the end of the next session of the general assembly of this state; provided that the mortgagee or mortgagees, or those claiming under him, her or them, if of full age, or such of them as are of full age, shall annually, if required, pay or give bond to the mortgagee or mortgagees, his, her, or their executors, administrators and assigns, with a security or securities, to be approved of by the Chancellor, one of the Justices of the judicial district, or two Justices of the Peace of the county wherein the mortgaged premises may lie, for one year's interest on the amount of the claim secured by such mortgage, which said interest shall nevertheless continue a lien upon said mortgaged property; and in case the said mortgaged property shall consist of personal goods and chattels, that a bond shall likewise be given, with security to be approved of as aforesaid, in the penal sum of twice the amount of the mortgaged debt, conditioned that such property shall not be wasted or concealed, but that the same shall be forthcoming under any further order of said Court. And be it enacted, That as often as any creditor, or the executors or administrators of

any such creditor, shall come to the aid of the debtor, from the instant of the date of the act, he shall be liable to the full extent of his assets, and he shall apply to the Judge of Justice before whom the said confession was made, or in case of the death, removal, resignation, or non-attendance of such Judge or Justice, or either of the said Justices, then to any other Judge of the judicial district, or Justices as aforesaid, and if it shall appear to the said Judge or Justice that the said application is well founded, he shall issue a summons, directed to the sheriff or constable of the county where the person or persons having confessed such judgment may reside, requiring him, her or them, within a fixed reasonable time to be mentioned in such summons, to enter into another confession of the same judgment, with other securities, to be approved of by said Judge or Justice, and upon the failure or neglect of such person or persons to comply with the requirements of such summons, the said Judge or Justice, upon proof of the serving of such summons, or of its being left at the last place of abode of the person or persons on whom it should have been served, are hereby directed to deliver, upon the same being applied for, a statement under his or their hands and seals, of the issuing of such summons, and the failure of compliance therewith; upon the delivery whereof to the clerk or register of the county where such confession of judgment was returned, the plaintiff or plaintiffs in the original judgment may have and use the same proceedings therein which might or could have been had if this act had never passed, provided always, that if after the expiration of the time mentioned in the said summons, a confession of judgment as therein required shall be executed into, and a certificate thereof obtained, such certificate shall have the same force and operation, as it would have had under this act, if no antecedent confession of judgment had ever been made, and the said confession of judgment shall be returned and recorded in the same manner, and under the same penalties, as are herein before prescribed.

12. And be it enacted, That if any judgment or decree as aforesaid, for a sum of money, which doth not purport to carry interest on the money or to accede for which the same was obtained, shall be stayed by reason of any confession as aforesaid, such sum shall bear interest from the date of such confession, and it shall not be lawful for the party who may have procured execution on said confession of judgment, or the original judgment on which said confession was made, to compel payment of interest on the said sum of money, or to sue, pending on the execution his claim of interest, as the case may be, shall levy such interest accordingly.

13. And be it enacted, That no distress for rent shall be made until the expiration of the session of the general assembly, provided the tenant or tenants enter into bond to the landlord or landlords, his, her or their executors or administrators, with such security, and in such county, wherein the lands or tenements in which said rent may have accrued are situated, shall approve of, conditioned for the payment of the sum due after the expiration of the next session of the general assembly, with interest thereon from the time the said rent became due, and the said bond, so as aforesaid taken, shall be retained by the Justices of the Peace (being the same, to be by them delivered to the person or persons to whom the rent is or may be so as aforesaid due, and in case any distress for rent shall be made before the end of the next session of the general assembly of Maryland, if the persons so as aforesaid distressed shall enter into bond in manner aforesaid, the Justices so as aforesaid taking the said bond shall grant a certificate thereof to the person or persons so as aforesaid distressed, and the said certificate being delivered to the officer making the distress on his being paid, or security being given for the fees incurred, by the said distress, the officer making the said distress, shall, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to return and deliver the goods and chattels to the person or persons so distressed.

Anne-Arundel County, sc. On application to me the subscriber in the records of Anne-Arundel County Court, as an associate Judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of GEORGE POOL, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George Pool be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the County Court of said county on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George Pool should not have the benefit of the act as prayed for. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and thirteen. Richard H. Harwood, 3m.

Baltimore Hospital, March 30th, 1813. The board of visitors of this institution report, that during eight months, ending on the 31st December last, 47 patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and 38 into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been Discharged, cured, 51 Relieved, 3 Died 17 Remaining 11 Total 85

The board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward and Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require. As the plan on which the hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the visitors think it proper to state, that patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expence, clothing excepted. The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients have done little more than defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentlemen who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labour under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have, by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society. Attending Physicians, Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth. Attending Surgeon, Doctor Gibson. Consulting Physicians, Doctors Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Crawford, Birkhead, Chatard, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen. Visitors, John Hillen, James Mosher, William McDonald, Wm. Ross and Jacob Miller. Applications for admission may be made to either of the visitors, or to the attending physicians.

B. CURRAN, CORN-HILL STREET, HAS FOR SALE, A variety of Blue Cloths, Blue and other Cassimeres, Superfine Black Cloth, Blue and Yellow Nankeens, White and Corded Marseilles, Cambrick Muslin and Shirting Cambricks, Irish Linens and Long Lawn, Buckskin and Beaver Gloves, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambrick, & Handkerchiefs. And a good assortment of Union Factory spun Cotton for Weaving, and twisted cotton for knitting and netting. Annapolis, May 13, 1813. tf.

NEW GOODS. H. G. MUNROF, Has just received a General Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, Consisting of Coarse, Fine, and Fancy Articles. ALSO GROCERIES, Ironmongery and Stationary. All which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. May 6. tf.

ported, to La Babis, for safe keeping, under a guard of 75 men, and eight miles from St. Antonio, cut all their throats by an order of Bernardo; unknown to any of the Americans, who sent the next day and had them buried. I shudder at the horrid assassination; yet glory in the victory. This affair opens a door for general Toledo, who sends his respects to you from Nacogdochez; being on his way to join the army.

A Teacher Wanted. Upper Marlboro' May 20, 1813. Any Gentleman disposed to take charge of a School in this place, who is well qualified to teach the Latin Classics, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the English Grammar, will meet with encouragement on immediate application to the subscribers, provided he can produce satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications. Trueman Tyler, John Read Magruder, John Hodges, of Thos. Benjamin Hodges, of Thos. John S. Brooks, William B. Beanes.

By the Senate, MAY 28, 1813. Resolved, That from and after the present session of assembly, no private act, nor any bill for laying out any new road, or for altering or extending any old road, in this state, shall pass the legislature upon any petition or application whatever, if of a private or personal nature, unless notice be given by the petitioner, or applicant, in some newspaper printed in the county where the petitioner or applicant resides, or in the county where the road proposed will run, if respecting a road, provided, there be a newspaper published in that county; and if there be no newspaper printed in such county, then in some newspaper printed in the city of Baltimore, city of Annapolis, Frederick Town, Hager's Town, District of Columbia, or Eastern, for four successive weeks; or by advertisement set up at the court-house door of the county where such petitioner or applicant resides, at least four weeks before, and within three months of, the time when such petition or application shall be presented or made to the General Assembly, that a petition is intended to be preferred, mentioning in such notice the substance of such petition; and the petitioner or applicant shall produce evidence of such notice to the General Assembly at the time of hearing such petition.

By the House of Delegates May 28th 1813. Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table. By order, UPTON S. REID, Clk. By the House of Delegates May 29th 1813. Read the second time and assented to. By order, UPTON S. REID, Clk.

In Council, May 31, 1813. Ordered, That the foregoing Resolution be published three times in all the newspapers printed in this state—also in the Federal Republican, George Town, and the National Intelligencer, Washington. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

Anne-Arundel County, sc. ON application to me the subscriber, in the records of Anne-Arundel County Court, as an associate Judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM WHETCROFT, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Whetcroft be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before the County Court of said county, on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Whetcroft should not have the benefit of the act as prayed for. Given under my hand this 22d day of April, 1813. Richard H. Harwood.

Public Sale. By virtue of an order from the court of Calvert county, the undersigned commissioners offer for Sale, on the premises, at public auction, on Monday the 9th of August next, a Valuable Tract of Land, lying near All-Saint's Parish Church, in said county, late the property of Richard Bond, containing about eight hundred acres. Terms of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give bonds, payable to the heirs, according to their respective proportions, on one, two, and three years credit, bearing interest from the day of sale. William Holland, Richard Grunham, Daniel Kent, James Wilton, John H. Chetc.

Now, my dear friend, could a veil be drawn over what is yet untold, I should feel happy; but cruel to relate, after having Don Salcedo, Harrara, and twelve other prisoners for 3 days, they sent them, as was re-

MEXICAN PROVINCES. Communicated for the Fed. Gazette. NACHITOCHEZ, MAY 7. "The report of the taking of St. Antonio, is confirmed. A general engagement between the Republican and Royal troops took place within about 3 leagues of St. Antonio, on the 29th ult. The action was decisive, terminating in favour of the Republicans. They were nearly equal, having about 1,200 men on each side. The loss on the part of the Royalists was about 100 killed and wounded, on the other side the loss comparatively small, not exceeding ten or twelve killed and wounded. On the first of April, Bernardo made his triumphal entry into St. Antonio, where it is said he was received by the populace with enthusiasm. This Attila, this monster has disgraced himself for ever by his subsequent conduct. Among the prisoners taken on the 29th, were Governor Salcedo, Col. Haraara, his brother, Capt. Arcas, his two sons, (one 18 the other 14 years old,) these with others amounting in all to 11, after having remained in prison 3 or 4 days were taken out in the night by Bernardo's order, on the pretext of sending them to Matagorda, where vessels were waiting to ship them off. The unfortunate prisoners were taken by a detachment of 80 Spaniards and conducted to a Bayou about 2 leagues from St. Antonio, where they were, oh, horrid to relate! literally butchered! their throats were cut by these monsters! Harrara, the gallant veteran begged his butchers to let him die like a soldier, begged them to shoot him. The dastards having no doubt their orders to that effect, plunged their knives into his throat, and thus perished one of the best Republicans in America. He could not brook the idea of deserting from the cause of his sovereign, but as soon as he had discovered the general wish was to have a republican government, would have joined that side, and by his influence and example would have been a most important acquisition to the cause.—The bodies of the whole were left a prey to the birds of the air, and were discovered by some straggling Americans, who rendered them the rights of sepulchre."

NACHITOCHEZ, MAY 18. NEW MEXICAN BULLETIN. No. IV. A letter, from which the following interesting extract is taken, was received here on Wednesday last, at 10 o'clock at night, by express from Natchitoches.

Natchitoches, 8th May, 1813. Last evening arrived Mr. Roberts direct from St. Antonio, bearer of the glorious news that St. Antonio is in possession of the Republicans. On the last day of March, a general battle was fought, which decided the fate of the Province. The two armies advanced within pistol shot, and formed in handsome order—being about 1200 strong, fit for duty on each side. The action lasted about an hour before the enemy gave way. Their cannon was taken, amounting to 6 brass pieces, with all their ammunition, at the point of the bayonet. Gens. Salcedo and Harrara commanded in person and fought bravely with many other Span. officers; but were forced to retreat, not being able to stand the superior skill and fortitude of the American. The loss in killed, and such as have died of their wounds since the action is upwards of one hundred men. The engagement took place 8 miles from St. Antonio, to which place they fled, closely pursued, and were obliged to surrender prisoners of war, on the 1st day of April. Too much praise cannot be given to Col. Kemper, Major Ross, Perry, and all the American officers, who fought like heroes. Dr. Forsythe distinguished himself in the battle, and could hardly be prevailed upon to dress a wound while the action lasted; and Captain Luckett was a Cæsar in fight—all did their duty. Major Ross fought about fifteen minutes with a Spanish Col. after they had discharged their pistols. They fought with their swords—Ross killed him, and scattered all before him, wherever he rode. There were only five Americans and two Spaniards killed of the Patriots; but several wounded. They have taken a large quantity of arms, ammunition, clothing and military stores, an acquisition much wanted.

Now, my dear friend, could a veil be drawn over what is yet untold, I should feel happy; but cruel to relate, after having Don Salcedo, Harrara, and twelve other prisoners for 3 days, they sent them, as was re-