

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

No. 22.]

GAZETTE—EXTRA.

Annapolis, Tuesday Evening, June 29.

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:—Report says the number is from 150 to 200. 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. All the militia here are under arms, it is supposed we have from 7000 to 8000 men in Norfolk, all in fine spirits. The deserters say the enemy have about 4000 troops on board, and had intended attacking Norfolk to-day."

"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,

but it is to be hoped they have escaped. The force was, as we understood, between six and eight hundred.

"Two houses were set on fire by the rockets, but our informant thinks the fire was extinguished."

RICHMOND, (Va.) June 26, 12 o'clock.

"Brought by express this morning, at 1 o'clock in the night of the 26th of June.

"Mr. Scott has this moment arrived from York—he informs that an express had arrived there about 1 o'clock yesterday with the dreadful melancholy news of the capture of Hampton. The express was sent to an officer of the 115th regiment who was in York, from Col. Howard, ordering him to repair to the Halfway House between Hampton and York, as Hampton had been taken possession of by the enemy. I shall order my Regiment out immediately—the greater portion to rendezvous at Williamsburg; the balance at York. In haste, Yours with respect, &c. WILLIAM WALKER, Col. Commandant of the 68th Regiment, V. M."

James Barbour, Esq. The Express arrived at 1 o'clock this morning—and the Council were immediately convened. Measures were promptly taken and are in a train of rapid execution. The militia of New Kent and Charles City have been called out by the Executive, the militia of Chesterfield and Hanover have been ordered, the 1st of cavalry, viz. from Powhatan and Goochland have also been called out by the Executive.

"The militia of Warwick, York, James City and Elizabeth City, have also been called out by their colonels commandant. ** The Express is an intelligent man and states the attack commenced yesterday morning at 4, by water—Congreve Rockets led the way which set fire to Hampton—The enemy had effected a landing at Hampton—they were met gallantly by our militia—maj. Gowen L. Cor-

bin of York county is killed—and capt. Robert Anderson of Williamsburg, either killed or taken prisoner—they are both brave men—strange to tell the British are said to have about 30 troops. What was the extent of the loss on our side cannot be ascertained—it is believed that most of our troops were retiring to the Half-Way-House, which was to be a rendezvous for the surrounding militia."

BOSTON, JUNE 24.

LATEST FROM HALIFAX.

Yesterday arrived at this port ship Henry, capt. Gardiner, 5 days from Halifax. In this ship came passenger, Mr. CHEW, late purser of the frigate Chesapeake. Mr. C. is the bearer of the official account of the capture of the United States' frigate Chesapeake, from the senior surviving officer, (Lieut. Budd.) Mr. Chew informs, that Lieut. Ludlow, died of his wounds the 13th and was buried with military honors. Also, that the Chesapeake, had 48 men killed, and 97 wounded—13 of which have since died—Peter Adams boatswain, among the number—that the officer of the Shannon, acknowledged they had three officers and 28 men killed, and 56 wounded—20 of which he was informed have since died—that the explosion on board the Chesapeake was the Arm-chest, which blew up—occasioned by a hand-granade threw from on board the Shannon, and that the loss of the Chesapeake was in consequence of every officer being killed and wounded. He also informs, that the Shannon had part of the crew of the Tenedos, and that the total number of men she had on board was 376.

The Shannon was so much injured from the fire of the Chesapeake, that it was with difficulty they could get her into port, by bailing and pumping.

The Frederick Augustus, taken by the Sir John Sherbrooke, on her passage from Cadiz, had been cleared and was to sail for Newport with all the surviving officers of the Chesapeake, except Lieut. Budd and three midshipmen, who had to remain and return with the crew.

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with confidence that the attack was approbated by the British officers."

"I believe that even in both armies will be destroyed. On 11th instant, I little ground on the river to be well exposed. Bodies of our countrymen were found for Cincinnati the row, and I shall do my best regard and esteem, your humble servant, HARRISON, Shelby."

"Com Maj. General Secretary of the War."

"AD-QUARTERS, June 6, 1813. I received an express from Lake this evening that our troops Gen. Chandler, at 6 o'clock this morning by some strange loss was small and the enemy driven from Gen. Chandler taken prisoners. I ordered to ascertain the company of artillery commenced. Generated to be among the enemy; Colonel Wounded and fell with 60 prisoners of war. The whole army is 250. They are a request to bury Lewis, accompanied by Boyd, goes on to and of the advanced

"the articles below, is a letter from our attentive correspondent at Canadaigua. The other articles are copied from the Albany Gazette. We regret to add to the intelligence below, that just before the Steam-boat sailed, an express arrived at Albany, announcing, that soon after our troops had rallied from their surprise, and put the enemy to flight, a British reinforcement arrived upon the field: that the whole of our army of 2000 men who survived the contest were compelled to surrender as prisoners of war. This disastrous intelligence we have received from the captain of the steam-boat and several respectable passengers. (From our Correspondent.) CANANDAIGUA, June 10th. A letter by this evening's western mail, states a report, which is believed, that there has been a battle at 40 mile creek, (nearly the head of Lake Ontario) where the defeated British had concentrated their forces—that our army of 2000 men, under Generals Winder and Chandler, who had pursued them, were attacked in open day. Before our line could be formed, to receive the attack, the enemy sallied forth, cut off about 80 of them, among them Winder and Chandler, and retreated. We have another report of a battle on the Lake, off Oswego. But this cannot be true, as the British naval force appeared off Niagara 2 days ago. I believe they have the command on the Lake. Their new frigate is out. N. B. It is said that Proctor, from Malden has formed a junction with the British at Forty Mile Creek. P. S. 10 o'clock P. M.—A gentleman just arrived from Buffalo says, on Monday there was a very heavy cannonade at the mouth of the river Niagara—a person crossed over to Erie to enquire if the cause of it was known there—while there, an express came to Col. Preston to march for Newark, with all his force. It is expected the enemy had landed a force at that place, and that Fort George is their object to regain. Should they be formidable all we have gained will be lost, perhaps, and with it our army in Canada! We are full of anxiety to hear the result. We fear the worst."

"From the Albany Gazette. Tidings from our army in Upper Canada. An officer from Buffalo states, that on Monday last a very heavy and incessant firing had been heard at that place, in the direction of the Forty Mile Creek, where the retreating British army was supposed to have made a stand, and where it was conjectured, they had been come up with and attacked by the American troops under Generals Winder and Chandler. Col. Preston had been ordered from Fort Erie, with the troops at that post, to join Generals Winder and Chandler by forced marches—The next Buffalo mail will probably bring important tidings. The British fleet were said to be on the Lake, and it was believed they had troops on board, probably intended for Little York. The report of Gen. Lewis having landed with a body of men at the latter place is contradicted. Since the above was in type, we have been favoured with the following additional articles from the west. Communicated by the Editor of the Geneva Gazette. GENEVA, JUNE 11. By a letter we are informed that an express reached Niagara 5th inst. informing that the night before the British made a forced march of 15 miles, surprised our pickets whom they killed and took and marched into camp, and had it not been for the undaunted bravery of the 5th regiment would have succeeded; that this regiment made a bold stand, kept the British at bay, until our army formed when the attack became general. We succeeded in driving the enemy back to their entrenchments with considerable loss. The British Gen. Vincent was killed; our dragoons gave them hot chase, and took 80 prisoners. The loss of killed on both sides not yet ascertained. Gens. Winder and Chandler were killed, and the rest of the army were taken prisoners. The British Gen. Vincent was killed; our dragoons gave them hot chase, and took 80 prisoners. The loss of killed on both sides not yet ascertained. Gens. Winder and Chandler were killed, and the rest of the army were taken prisoners."

"P. S. June 8.—The enemy's fleet has passed this place—two ships and 4 schooners. [Nat. Intelligencer.] Extract from a private letter, dated Fort George 8th of June, to the Secretary of War. The enemy considering himself pursued, took post at the road of the Lake, waiting the arrival of Proctor (who has left Malden) and taking the chance of other succours from below. Winder was detached on the 1st inst. to dislodge him. He carried with him his own brigade and one regiment from Boyd's brigade. On Thursday Chandler (for whom the command was intended) followed with the remainder of Boyd's brigade. The British Gen. (Vincent) anticipated the blow and attacked our troops at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 6th. Chandler and Winder, and the deputy quarter-master General Vandeventer, were made prisoners early in the action. The command devolved upon Colonel Burn of the dragoons. The enemy were beaten and routed, leaving 250 behind him—but according to our northern tactics we disdained to press a beaten enemy. We gave him time to collect and fight once more. Lewis and Boyd are under marching orders for the command of the advance. Our loss does not exceed 30. [Ibid.]"

DISASTROUS INTELLIGENCE.

New-York, Wednesday, June 16, four o'clock.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

By the Steam-boat, which arrived at three o'clock this afternoon, we have received additional information respecting our army under Generals Winder and Chandler. The first of

missing in the action of the 29th May, 1813, at Sackett's Harbor. KILLED—20 privates, regulars, and 1 volunteer.

WOUNDED—1 Lieut. Col. 3 2d Lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 non-commissioned officers, 1 musician, and 68 privates, regulars, and 1 musician and 2 privates volunteers.

MISSING—2 non-commissioned officers, 7 privates regulars, 1 non-commissioned officer, 1 musician and 15 privates, volunteers.

Aggregate loss—110 regulars and 21 volunteers. Number not known but not to exceed 25 militia. Total 156. WM. SWANN, Maj. 2d regt. inf. and act'g adj. gen. Sackett's Harbor, June 1, 1813.

"N. B. About 400 of the regular troops sustained the heat of the action; these consisted chiefly of the 1st regt. light dragoons, some of the 9th, 21st and a few of the 23d infantry, 3d and light artillery. REPORT of the enemy's loss in the action of the 29th May, 1813, at Sackett's Harbor. Adj. Gen. Gray, col. Moody, Major Edwards, 1 captain and 25 rank and file found dead in the field. Two captains and 20 rank and file found wounded in the field. Two capt's, 1 ensign and 32 rank and file made prisoners. In addition to the above many were killed and wounded in their boats by the militia and Albany volunteers while effecting a landing; a number were likewise carried off the field by the enemy, previous to the commencement of his retreat. WM. SWANN, Maj. 2d inf. and act'g adj. gen. Sackett's Harbor, June 1, 1813"

supposing that he had lost one or two hundred men, he would have brought a reinforcement of 600 which would have enabled me to have taken the whole British force on this side the river; the Indians would then have abandoned gen. Proctor: the wind blew up the river, and he could not have gotten off, and the whole of his regulars and militia would have been captured. That these are not chimerical ideas are proved from the following circumstances:—Three hundred and twenty or thirty of our men took the batteries on this side of the river, but the whole of the enemy to flight, and took two officers and forty privates of the British grenadiers and light infantry. I could have spared a reinforcement of 250 men only, the British regulars and militia would all have been taken before they could have crossed the river; but I had not a single company to show. At the suggestion of Gen. Clay, I had sent off under his command, all that part of his brigade that had reached the fort, and all the dragoons that I could mount, to assist Col. Dudley's men in recrossing the river; and I was thus deprived of their services at a most critical moment. With them I should have been enabled to drive off the Indians that annoyed, from a swamp into which they had hid themselves, the right flank of the detachment in its pursuit of the British troops. As it was, I was forced to recall our men when they were in full pursuit of the enemy, and every moment making prisoners. That the Indians would have abandoned the British that very night, if they had not succeeded against Colonel Dudley, is evident from numbers having left them with that circumstance in their favour."

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advance and meet the head of the enemy's column, while rallying his corps. I was to fall on his flanks. Unable here to resist the enemy's attack, Lt. Chauncey was in that case to destroy the stores, &c. and retire to the south shore of the bay, west of Fort Volunteer, while I proceeded to occupy that fort as our former resource.

"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 is Lt. Col. Mills and his volunteers. Our strength at this point is now 300 men—all anxious for battle as far as professions would go. 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, under cover of the fire of his gun-boats. My orders were, that the troops should lie close and reserve their fire till the enemy had approached so near that every shot would hit its object. It is, however, possible to execute such orders with raw troops unaccustomed to co-ordination. My orders were in case disobeyed. The whole line advanced and not without effect—but in the moment while I was contemplating this, to my utter astonishment, they rose from their cover and fled. Lt. Mills fell gallantly in brave but vain endeavours to stop his men. I was personally more fortunate, gathering together about 100 militia under the immediate command of Captain McNitt of that corps, we threw ourselves on the rear of the enemy's left flank, and I trust, did some execution. It was during this

advance and meet the head of the enemy's column, while rallying his corps. I was to fall on his flanks. Unable here to resist the enemy's attack, Lt. Chauncey was in that case to destroy the stores, &c. and retire to the south shore of the bay, west of Fort Volunteer, while I proceeded to occupy that fort as our former resource. 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 is Lt. Col. Mills and his volunteers. Our strength at this point is now 300 men—all anxious for battle as far as professions would go. 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, under cover of the fire of his gun-boats. My orders were, that the troops should lie close and reserve their fire till the enemy had approached so near that every shot would hit its object. It is, however, possible to execute such orders with raw troops unaccustomed to co-ordination. My orders were in case disobeyed. The whole line advanced and not without effect—but in the moment while I was contemplating this, to my utter astonishment, they rose from their cover and fled. Lt. Mills fell gallantly in brave but vain endeavours to stop his men. I was personally more fortunate, gathering together about 100 militia under the immediate command of Captain McNitt of that corps, we threw ourselves on the rear of the enemy's left flank, and I trust, did some execution. It was during this

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