

THE LATE BRILLIANT VICTORY.

From the *Portland Argus*, Sept. 9. On Monday the 6th inst. at 5 P. M. anchored in this harbour, the U. S. brig *Enterprize*, (late Lieut. William Burrows commander) with H. B. M. brig *Boxer*, (late Capt. Blyth) her prize, of equal force, captured on the 5th inst. after an action of 45 minutes. The following particulars of the engagement are obtained from the officers on board the *Enterprize*.

Sept. 5th, at 5 P. M. light winds from N N W. Penmaquid bearing north, 8 miles distant, saw a brig at anchor in shore, and made sail on a wind, with the larboard tacks on board. At half past 7, the brig weighed and fired three shots at a fishing boat for the purpose of ascertaining what we were, (as we have since learnt.) At half past 8, the brig fired a shot as a challenge, & hoisted three English ensigns, and immediately bore up for us. At 9 we tacked, kept away south, and prepared for action. At half past 9, it fell calm, the enemy bearing N N W. distant 4 miles. At half past 11, a breeze sprang up from the S W, which gave us the weather gage; we manoeuvred to the windward until 2 P. M. to try our sailing with the enemy, and ascertain his force. At a quarter past 2 P. M. we shortened sail, hoisted three ensigns, and fired a shot at the enemy. At 3 P. M. tacked and bore up for the enemy, taking him to be one of *the H. M. S.* brigs of the largest size. At a quarter past 3, the enemy being within half pistol shot, gave three cheers and commenced the action, by firing her starboard broadside. We then returned three cheers with our larboard broadside, when the action became general. At 20 minutes past 3 P. M. our brave commander fell, & while lying on the deck, refusing to be carried below, raised his head & requested that the flag might never be struck. At half past 3, we ranged ahead of the enemy, fired our stern chaser, rounded too on the starboard tack, and raked him with our starboard broadside. At 35 minutes past 3, the enemy's main-topmast & top-sail-yard came down. We then set the foresail and took a position on his starboard bow, and continued to rake him, until 45 minutes past 3, when he ceased firing, and cried for quarters, saying that as their colours were nailed, they could not haul them down!!!

We then took possession of the prize, which proved to be H. B. M. brig *Boxer*; 64 prisoners were taken, including 17 wounded. The number of the enemy killed cannot be exactly ascertained, as many were thrown overboard before we took possession, Capt. Blyth being one of the slain who fell in the early part of the action.

When the sword of the vanquished enemy was presented to the dying conqueror, he clasped his hands and said, "I am satisfied—I die contented;" and then consented (nor till then would he consent) to be carried below.

Some of the *Boxer's* crew inform, that when she left her port she had 115 picked men for the purpose of taking the *Enterprize*; and that six were put on board of a prize, and five, including the doctor, were on shore at the island of Machigen, leaving on board when the action commenced 104, which account is corroborated by the muster book found on board the *Boxer*. The *Enterprize* had two men killed and 12 wounded, among the latter of whom were the captain, who expired at 12 o'clock on the night following the action, and midshipman Kervin Waters also mortally, yet languishing.

The damage done to the two vessels in the action forms a most surprising contrast; for, whereas the *Boxer* is literally cut to pieces in sails, rigging, spars, hull, &c. the *Enterprize* was in a state to commence another action of the same kind immediately, if we except some injury done to some of her spars and rigging, which may require time to be replaced.

While we deeply lament the loss of our gallant Burrows, we are proud to record the cool and determined courage and good conduct of Lieut. McCall, his successor to the command, as also that of all the rest of the brave officers and crew of the *Enterprize*, who in this brilliant affair have placed at a still greater distance all doubt of the decided superiority of our naval heroes; nor is their heroism less conspicuous in their humanity to the vanquished enemy, than in their bravery while in combat.

The remains of the intrepid and gallant William Burrows, late com-

mander of the United States brig *Enterprize*, and of his brave competitor, Samuel Blyth, late commander of the British brig *Boxer*, will be entombed in this town to-day with military and civic honours.

The procession will be formed at the court-house, precisely at nine o'clock, A. M. under the direction of Robt. Hsley and Levi Cutter, esqrs. assisted by twelve marshals, and will proceed, under the escort of the Portland rifle company, and captain Shaw's and Smith's companies of infantry, commanded by captain Abel W. Atherton, to the lower end of Union wharf, where the corpses will be landed from each vessel, from barges of ten oars each, rowed at minute strokes, by ship-masters and mates, accompanied by most of the barges and boats in the harbour.

During the approach of the barges from the vessels to the shore, and the moving of the procession, minute guns will be fired alternately by each vessel. From Union Wharf the procession will proceed up Fore and Pleasant-streets, to High-st, thence down Main and Middle streets, to the Rev'd. Mr. Payson's meeting-house, where the rites of sepulchre will be performed, with appropriate and solemn music, thence to the place of interment.

Captains Bird and Varnum will parade their artillery companies on the hill nigh the gun-house, & will fire minute guns after the procession leaves the meeting-house, until it arrives on burial-ground. By an order from Col. Learned, minute guns will be repeated from Forts Preble & Scammel—after the whole ceremonies the procession will return to the court-house.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.
Military Escort
Selectmen of Portland
Town Treasurer and Sheriff of the County.
Town Clerk and other Municipal Officers.
The Rev. Clergy

Mr. Le Saffier }
Mr. O'Neal, }
Mr. Tillinghast }
Mr. Shields }
Mr. Turner }
Mr. McCall }

Chief Mourners.
Dr. Washington—Capt. Hull.
Officers of the U. S. brig *Enterprize*
Crew of the brig *Enterprize*

Lem. Weeks jr. }
Seth Barnes, }
Joshua Barnes, }

Officers of the brig *Boxer*, as mourners, and Officers on parole.
Crew of the *Boxer*
Officers of the United States Navy
Ship Masters and Mates
Marshall of Maine

The late Consul-General to the Barbary powers
Collector of the Port, and Surveyor
Superintendent-General of military supplies.

Officers of the Army of the U. S. in uniform
Judges, and other civil officers of the United States
Members of Congress.
Judiciary of the Commonwealth.
Members of the State Legislature.

Civil Officers of the State.
Portland Marine Society.
Presidents, Directors, and Officers of the Banks & Insurance Offices.
Citizens in General.

WASHINGTON CITY, SEPT. 14.
Copy of a letter from Capt. Hull to the Secretary of the Navy.

Portland, Sept. 7.
SIR—I had the honour last evening to forward you by express, thro' the hands of Com. Bainbridge, a letter I received from Sam. Storer, esq. navy agent at this place, detailing an account of the capture of the British brig *Boxer* by the U. S. brig *Enterprize*.

I have now to inform you that I left Portsmouth this morning & have this moment arrived, and as the mail is closing, I have only time to enclose you the report of lieutenant McCall of the *Enterprize*, and to assure you that a statement of the situation of the two vessels as to the damage they have received, &c. shall be forwarded as soon as surveys can be made. The *Boxer* has received much damage in her hull, masts and sails, indeed it was with difficulty she could be kept afloat to get her in. The *Enterprize* is only injured in her masts and sails.

I have the honour to be, &c.
ISAAC HULL.
The hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

D. S. Brig *Enterprize*.
Portland, September 7.

SIR—In consequence of the unfortunate death of Lieut. Commandant Wm. Burrows, late commander of this vessel, it devolves on me to acquaint you with the result of our cruise. After sailing from Portsmouth on the first inst. we steered to the eastward; and on the morning of the 3d, off Wood Island, discovered a schooner, which we chased into this harbour, where we anchored. On the morning of the 4th, weighed anchor and swept out, and continued our course to the eastward. Having received information of several privateers being off Manhagon, we stood for that place; and on the following morning, in the Bay near Penguin Point, discovered a brig getting under way, which appeared to be a vessel of war, and to which we immediately gave chase. She fired several guns and stood for us, having four ensigns hoisted. After reconnoitering and discovering her force, and the nation to which she belonged, we halted upon a wind to stand out of the bay, and at 3 o'clock shortened sail, tacked and run down with an intention to bring her to close action. At 20 minutes after 3 P. M. when within half pistol shot, the firing commenced from both, and after being warmly kept up, and with some manœuvring, the enemy hailed and said they had surrendered about 4 P. M. their colours being nailed to the masts, could not be hauled down. She proved to be his Britannic Majesty's brig *Boxer*, of 14 guns, Saml. Blythe, esq. commander, who fell in the early part of the engagement, having received a cannon shot through the body. And I am sorry to add that lieutenant Burrows, who had gallantly led us to action, fell also about the same time by a musket ball, which terminated his existence in 8 hours.

The *Enterprize* suffered much in spars and rigging, and the *Boxer* both in spars, rigging & hull, having many shots between wind & water. It would be injustice to the merit of Mr. Tillinghast, second lieutenant, were I not to mention the able assistance I received from him during the remainder of the engagement, by his strict attention to his own division and other departments—and the officers and crew generally, I am happy to add, their cool and determined conduct have my warmest approbation and applause.

As no muster roll that can be fully relied on has come into my possession, I cannot exactly state the number killed on board the *Boxer*, but from information received from the officers of that vessel, it appears there were between twenty & twenty-five killed, and fourteen wounded. Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded on board the *Enterprize*.

I have the honour to be, &c.
ED. R. MCALL, Sen. Officer.

Isaac Hull, esq.
Commanding Naval Officer on the Eastern Station.

List of killed and wounded on board the U. S. brig *Enterprize*, in the engagement with the British brig *Boxer* the 5th of Sept. 1813.
Killed—Nathaniel Garren, ordinary seaman.
Wounded—William Burrows, esq. commander, (since dead); Kervin Waters, midshipman, mortally; Elisha Blossom carpenter's mate, since dead; David Horton, quarter-master; Russell Coats, quarter-master; Thomas Owings, quarter-master; Benj. Gammon, boatswain's mate; Sculier Bradley, seaman; Jas. Snow, do. Snow Jones, do. Peter Barnard, ordinary seaman; Wm. Thomas 2d, seaman; John Fitzmore, marine.

ED. R. MCALL, Senior Officer.

Forty Dollars Reward.
Deserted from my company, since arriving at Annapolis, William Tombs, who marched with me from Frederick county; it is supposed that he has returned home; he took with him his uniform, rifle, and accoutrements. Also Jacob Ringer, Conrad Ringer, and Adam Koogle, who were warned agreeably to law to march to Annapolis, but absented themselves. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for each Desertor to any person who will deliver them to the subscriber.
DANIEL MARKER,
Commander, a Rifle Company
from Frederick County.
Sept. 9, 1813.

A Cook Wanted.
A person residing in Baltimore wants to purchase a Negro Woman of good disposition, industrious and honest, who has been accustomed to cooking—Any one having such a servant for sale, who would be willing to let her be on trial for a month, will be informed of a purchase by applying to the editor.
September 2. 4X 4w.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1813.

PEACE CANDIDATES.

ANNE ARUNDEL.
BENJAMIN ALLEN,
HORATIO RIDOUT,
DR. ARCHIBALD DORSEY,
MAJ. CHARLES S. RIDGELY.

TALBOT.
Ed. N. Hambleton, Jabez Caldwell,
John Seth, Alexander Hands.

CAROLINE.
William Potter, John Young,
Richard Hughlett, William M. Donald

WORCESTER.
P. K. Wilson, R. J. H. Handy,
Th. N. Williams, Littleton Quinton.

SOMERSET.
Thomas Dayly, Esme M. Waller,
Henry Long, John Cottman.

CECIL.
William Lusby, Samuel Hogg,
John R. Evans, Robert Evans.

KENT.
Jervis Spencer, Joseph Brown, 4th
Frederick Boyer, Beddingfield Hands

DORCHESTER.
John Stewart, Richard Tootell,
Benj. W. Lecompte, Edward Griffith.

QUEEN-ANNE'S.
Samuel Betts, Gideon Emory,
James Massey, Charles Hobbes.

ALLEGANY.
William Hillyear, George McCulloch,
George Rebinett, Beal Howard.

FREDERICK.
John Thomas, Joshua Delpplanc,
John H. Thomas, John Grahame.

WASHINGTON.
Alexander Neill, Matthew Vanlear,
Saml. Hughes, jun. Maj. Geo. Smith.

VOTERS OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Follow-Citizens.
I do declare myself a Candidate, at the ensuing Election, to represent this County in the House of Delegates.

To prevent misrepresentations, I take the liberty to state, that I am an advocate for an honourable peace, but until it can be obtained, I wish the war to be carried on with spirit and energy.
Chas. Sterrett Ridgely.

Oaklands, 6th Sept. 1813.

If every farmer, when going to the polls to vote, would consider what he is to get this year for his wheat, and what he is to pay for sugar, salt, and other articles, which have grown into necessities of life; how much he will soon be obliged to pay the tax-gatherers on his land, whiskey distilleries, and other property; what expense stamp paper would be to him if he dealt largely in the banks, and what proportion, under present circumstances, his expenses would bear to his income, we are most apt to think the Peace Ticket would receive his warm support. The same effect too might probably be produced on the determination of merchants and retailers of liquor, who will be obliged to pay very smartly for licenses to enable them to do business. These things, we shall be told perhaps, are mere scare-crows, hatched into being to frighten the people, when there is not a word of truth about taxes, licenses, and so forth. They have not yet been felt, because they have not yet gone into operation; but they will come by and by in all their terrific forms, upon the people, as certain as death. If they will vote for men who burthen them with heavy exactions, and destroy the market for their produce, they have nobody to blame, for they have brought them on themselves. If, however, they want to see the country again in a prosperous and flourishing state, let them vote for men who will go as far as their limited means will admit, towards bringing about a peace. Peace to all except military men, contractors for the army, supervisors and collectors of the taxes, together with a few others in situations where they now fatten on the treasury, would be preferable to war. If then the war is not necessary, but continued to increase executive patronage and influence, more than for any other object that can possibly be expected to result from it, what inducement can there be to farmers, merchants and mechanics, whose business daily suffers from its continuance, to vote for men who will go all lengths with the administration, whether right

or wrong, in the prosecution of measures. If the war were necessary, and any considerable object could be obtained by it, there would be no apology for its continuance; but there is no such thing; and although the people still remain able to stagger under the load of difficulties imposed on them, they will soon begin to see that they will increase. Then they may call to mind what has been so often told them, and they will find it correct.

For the Maryland Gazette.

One of the charges brought against the federalists is, that at the last session they proposed that the militia, when called into service, should not be subject to the rules and articles of war. It is true that this proposition was made by the federalists, and voted for by them unanimously. It is also true, that the democrats defeated it. To enable the people to judge whether the federalists are unworthy of their confidence on account of this vote, I send for publication a few of those articles of war, to which the militia are subject when called into service, because the senate would not repeal them.

"Art. 41. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall be found one mile from the camp, without leave, in writing, from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court-martial.

"Art. 45. Any commissioned officer who shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, shall be cashiered. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier so offending, shall suffer such corporal punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court-martial.

"Art. 46. Any sentinel who shall be found sleeping on his post, or shall leave it, before he shall be regularly relieved, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court martial.

"Art. 5. Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the U. States, &c. &c. if an officer, shall be cashiered, &c. if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court martial."

These are a few of the one hundred and one rules and articles of war, &c. which the freemen of Maryland are subject, when called upon to perform militia duty. Upon a charge of having uttered disrespectful words of the President, as well as for the other acts mentioned above, he is to be brought to trial before three or four men, and is to suffer whatever punishment they in their discretion may think proper to inflict; and this punishment may be whipping on the bare back, &c. or even death. And was it criminal in the federalists to wish to exempt the militia from the operation of such articles? Are the people so fond of militia duty, and so eager to be kicked about, to have their backs torn by the scourge, that they will reject from their consideration the men who thought that freedom ought not to be treated in this manner, whenever a court martial might be ordered it.

A MILITIA MAN.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

I request you to publish the following extract from a speech delivered by G. Jackson, Esq. in Congress, on the 6th of February, 1809. This G. Jackson was the brother-in-law of President Madison, and the warm and ablest supporter of his administration. It will be seen, that at that time an idea was entertained of going to war for runaway English seamen.

"Sir, we do not want the British seamen, even when they are not realized. If the unfortunate inhabitants of Europe, escaping from the tyranny of the Old World, and pursuing after their long lost liberty, by the more hospitable regions of the West, I am willing on their compliance with our naturalization laws, to receive

them into our American family, so that they partake of the blessings we enjoy, whilst they remain amongst us; but I would prohibit their departure from this country, or if they went off, refuse them our protection. If they are dissatisfied with their situation on land, I would say to them, your allegiance is still claimed by your parent country; we will not risk our peace for you out of our territorial limits; if you pass beyond them you cease to be an American citizen. I would go further and prohibit them from owning American registered vessels. Sir, those who come here in search of an asylum, go into the country: they pursue agriculture or the mechanic arts—they are valuable men, and virtuous citizens—but the mongrels who infest the sea port towns wear your privileges as a cloak to hide their foreign connexions; they are wolves in sheep's clothing—British merchants under American colours, they interrupt your happiness, and endanger your safety."

For the Maryland Gazette.

Follow-citizens,
Do you still continue in favour of this war, or are you desirous of peace? These are questions you have frequently had an opportunity of asking yourselves, and agreeably to the decisions you have made will be your votes at the approaching election. If you believe that the war was necessary and unavoidable, or have individually or collectively derived any advantage from it, or expect that your country will ultimately be remunerated for the sacrifices that have already been made, it is a reasonable presumption that your suffrages will be given to men who advocate the measure. But on the contrary, if after mature and calm deliberation, you can convince yourselves that our differences could have been settled without this last and dreadful resort, and that a continuance of the war for an abstract principle of national law, which can only be accommodated by mutual concessions, is impolitic, and an idle waste of blood and treasure, then your votes will be given, not to war-men, but those who have used and still continue to use every constitutional means vested in their power to bring about a speedy and an honourable peace. Some, perhaps, who are lukewarm will content themselves with an absurd notion, that an Assembly-Man can have no vote in so important a question as war or peace, and therefore resolve to remain at home on the day of election. You should recollect that on these occasions the public sentiment is more fully expressed than on any other, and therefore it is the duty of every citizen, in so important a crisis as the present, to express his opinion on the men placed at the head of the government, and also the course of measures, the governing policy they have pursued—and every citizen ought to feel himself so deeply interested in the situation of his country, as to leave nothing undone which comes within the scope of his power, to raise it to that elevated pitch of grandeur and prosperity from which it has fallen. The voice of the nation, crying out against measures, which lead to ruin, can only stay the hand of administration. While the people, in spite of all the hardships they have been compelled to endure, and the sacrifices they have been obliged to make, they the war-men encouragement to continue this war, they may expect an increase of burdens, until they become numerous and heavy that they cannot be borne. It is in this way that the debt and taxes of England have become enormous, and if we wish to avoid the same misfortune we must avoid the causes which produced it. The war has already beggared the treasury, which was formerly overflowing to a degree, that our philosophic present seemed in a dilemma to know what to do with the surplus, and to cut off the means of revenue.