

standing towards us for that purpose; on his coming nearly within hail of us, and from his manœuvre perceiving he intended a position a-head, where he could rake us without a possibility of our returning a shot, I then consulted the officers, who agreed with myself that our having a great part of our crew killed and wounded, our bowsprit and three masts gone, several guns useless, we should not be justified in wasting the lives of more of those remaining, who I hope their Lordships and the country will think have bravely defended his Majesty's ship; under these circumstances, however reluctantly, at fifty minutes past five, our colors were lowered from the stump of the mizen mast, and we were taken possession of a little after six, by the American Frigate Constitution, commanded by Commodore Bainbridge, who, immediately after ascertaining the state of the ship, resolved on burning her, which we had the satisfaction of seeing done as soon as the wounded men were removed. Annexed I send you a return of the killed and wounded, and it is with pain I perceive it so numerous; also a statement of the comparative force of the two ships, when I hope their Lordships will not think the British flag tarnished, although success has not attended us. It would be presumptuous in me to speak of Capt. Lambert's merits, who though still in danger from his wound, we still entertain the greatest hopes of his being restored to the service and his country.

It is most gratifying to my feelings to notice the gallantry of every officer, seaman and marine on board; in justice to the officers, I beg leave to mention them individually. I can never speak too highly of the able exertions of Lieutenants Herringham and Buchanan, and also Mr. Robinson, Master, who was severely wounded, and Lieutenants Mercer and Davis, of the royal marines, the latter of whom also was severely wounded. To Capt. John Marshal, R. N. who was a passenger, I am particularly obliged for his exertions and advice throughout the action. To Lieut. Alpin, who was on the main-deck, and Lieutenant Saunders, who commanded on the fore-castle, I also return my thanks. I cannot but notice the good conduct of the mates and midshipmen, many of whom are killed, and the greater part wounded. To Mr. T. C. Jones, Surgeon, and his assistants, every praise is due for their unwearied assiduity in the care of the wounded. Lieut. Gen. Hislop, Major Walker, and Capt. Wood, of his staff, the latter of whom was wounded, were solicitous to assist and remain on the quarter deck.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my grateful acknowledgments, thus publicly, for the generous treatment Captain Lambert and his officers have experienced from our gallant enemy, Commodore Bainbridge, and his officers.

I have the honor to be &c.
H. D. CHADS,
First Lieut. of His Majesty's
late ship Java.

P. S. The Constitution has also suffered severely both in her rigging and men, having her fore and mizen-masts, maintop-mast, both maintopsail yards, spanker-boom, gaff, trysail-mast badly shot, and the greatest part of the standing rigging very much damaged, with ten men killed, the Commander, Fifth Lieutenant, and 46 men wounded, four of whom are since dead.

Force of the Two Ships.

J A V A.

28 long 18 pounders,
16 carronades, 32 pounders,
2 long 9 pounders.

—
46 guns.
Weight of metal, 1034lb.

Ship's company and supernumeraries, 377.

CONSTITUTION.

32 long 24 pounders,
22 carronades, 32 pounders,
1 carronade, 18 pounder.

—
55
Weight of metal, 1490lb.

Crew, 480.

[Here follow the Lists of the killed and wounded—22 killed, 102 wounded.]

(Extract.)

St. Salvador, Brazil, Jan. 4, 1813.

I am sorry to find the Americans did not behave with the same liberality towards the crew, that the officers experienced; on the contrary, they were pillaged of almost every thing, and kept in irons.

St. Salvador, Brazil, Jan. 5, 1813.

SIR—With the deepest sorrow I have to inform you of the death of Capt. Lambert, on the 4th of January, of the wounds he received in the action with the Constitution American frigate; in him the country has lost a most gallant and valuable officer, and myself (who have served under his command some years,) the officers and crew, a kind friend.

His remains were interred on the 5th of January with military honors, in Fort St. Pedro, and it is with much satisfaction I add, that every respect was shewn on this occasion by His Excellency the Conde Dos Arcos (Governor,) and the Portuguese in general.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) H. D. CHADS,
First Lieut. of his Majesty's late ship Java.
J. W. Croker, Esq.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The following Ukase has been addressed by the Emperor Alexander to his army:

“WARRIORS!—The glorious and memorable year has expired in which, through your unheard of exploits, the formidable enemy, who in his arrogance dared to press forward into the interior of our empire, has been punished and driven back. This year of glory has fled, but your heroic deeds will remain for ever; time shall never sink them in oblivion—they will live in the recollection of posterity. At the expense of your blood, you have rid your native land of the Princes and people who were combined against it. Your valorous efforts, your deeds—your perseverance—have procured for you the gratitude of Russia, and the esteem of foreign nations. You have shown the world, by your valour and your constancy, that when the heart is penetrated with the truths of religion and full of piety, the assaults of the enemy, though like the stormy waves of the ocean, are dashed in pieces against this impregnable rock, and die away in murmuring foam.

“WARRIORS!—To make known by a mark of distinction, all such as have co-operated in these great deeds, we have ordered a silver medal to be struck. The ever-memorable year 1812 will be engraved upon it; suspended from a blue ribband it will ornament the manly breast, that impenetrable shield of our native land. Every one

of you is worthy of receiving this honorable badge, because all of you have undergone considerable hardships, and all are animated with the same spirit—Proud may you be of having earned this emblem of valour; it will ever distinguish you as the faithful sons of your country. The enemy must tremble when he beholds this honorable badge: he will feel, that under this silver shield glows unconquerable valour, not leading to avarice or impiety; but which rests its firmest grounds in our holy religion, and in unmixed love of our country.

(Signed) “ALEXANDER.”

February 17, 1813.

The following are the particulars of the cargo of the Bonne Citoyenne, arrived at Portsmouth:—

51,875 Doubloons; 18,190 Pieces; 101 bars of Gold; 19 Ingots of ditto; 1653 ounces of ditto; 20½ lb. of gold dust; 146,904 dollars; 614 marks; 3788 ounces of silver; 2 boxes of silver; 37 pieces of precious stones and sundries, valued at 30,000l. Total value, 461,520l. sterling.

An English Naval Officer, who had been prisoner, made his escape from Dantzic on the 6th March. He seems to think that there were no immediate hopes of the fall of that place, which was by no means closely pressed. The garrison, when it was invested, was stated to be 30,000 men. In the middle of February, about 2000 men were lost in a sudden inundation of the Vistula. A large proportion of the officers and men are mutilated by the frost; the garrison was extremely sickly, occasioned, as it is said by the fatigues of the preceding campaign, and the badness of the water. There were two thousand patients in the great hospital; the prevailing disease was fever. The daily mortality was not less than one hundred and fifty. The inhabitants also were sickly and in great want of meat, but there was no want of grain or liquor, and bread remained at its usual price. No succours had arrived, as the English flotilla closely blockaded the port. There was no discontent in the garrison, whose hopes were kept up by daily reports of supposed successes of the French army, and its advance for their relief. There had been some sorties, in which a military point of view, no great advantage was gained by either side but the French obtained some black cattle and a few pigs by these excursions.

HALIFAX, JUNE 4.

Arrived, Tuesday—H. M. S. La Hogue, from a cruise; the Rifleman, with several transports from the West-Indies; the Nova-Scotia, Lieut. Kent, from a cruise; and the American privateer schooner General Plover, of Portsmouth, prize to the private armed brig Sir John Sherbrooke.

Wednesday—Ship Paragon; Clint, from Liverpool, G. B. 120 days; and brig Lucy which sailed from this port some time since for Liverpool, G. B.—having been captured by the American privateer ship America, and, near Cape Cod, recaptured by H. M. Ship Shaanon.

Thursday—Schooner Shamrock, Clarey, from St. John's, N. F. 12 days. Papers to the 24th ult. were received by this arrival. Capt. C. reports upwards of 200 vessels from Europe, waiting below the narrows, owing to the great quantities of ice in the harbour.

This morning—Brig Jane, Dick, from Liverpool, G. B.—one of the La Loire's convoy; and, schooner Racer, prize to the