

Rapids with one regiment only.—In justice to General Winchester, I must observe that I have understood, that the measure (marching the detachment to the River Raisin) was forced upon him by his officers; but whatever may have been the cause, and however great the calamity, both as it regards the nation and individuals, it is certainly not irreparable. By the unanimous advice of the general and field officers, I took this position yesterday, for the purpose of forcing a speedy junction with the troops in the rear, and to cover the very valuable convoy of artillery and stores that are coming from U. Sandusky. Unless the weather is very unfavorable, I shall be at the Rapids again in 4 or 5 days, and shall certainly give the enemy an opportunity of measuring their strength with us in another contest.—For my part I feel no doubt as to the result, and if I can judge of the disposition of the troops, from the manner in which they received an address from me yesterday, a desire of avenging their lost companions and retrieving their country's disgrace is the predominant passion that occupies their minds.

I know not what proportion the prisoners of Gen. Winchester's late troops, bear to the killed; some of the French who have come in report the latter at 500 and others at 800. The detachment amounted to near one thousand.

I am, with much regard, dear sir,
Your humble servant,

WM. H. HARRISON.

His Excellency Governor Meigs.

[The following is an extract of the letter alluded to in the commencement of the above letter of Gen. Harrison. It was dated Lower Sandusky, Jan. 19, 1813.]

"Gen. Winchester has been at the Rapids since the 10th—he has pushed a detachment to the River Raisin. I have not learnt the precise object. I shall set out this morning and reach his camp this night. I have strong fears that Colonels Lewis and Allen, may be overpowered."

PROMPTITUDE.

In consequence of the above lamentable disaster, the legislature of the state of Ohio, with a promptitude and patriotism which entitle them to the highest credit, have passed a law providing that in case the term of service of any of the militia of that state, now under the command of Gen. Harrison, should expire prior to his receiving sufficient reinforcement, he is authorised to accept their services for two months, offering a bounty at the rate of twelve dollars per month, and appropriating the sum of 40,000 dollars therefor.

CHILICOTHE, FEBRUARY 8.

Letters from Gen. HARRISON to Gov. MEIGS—dated
"Head-Quarters Portage river, Jan. 30.

"A Frenchman arrived here this evening, by way of Lower Sandusky, from the river Raisin which place he left on the night of the 23d. He says, that there must have been 600 of our troops taken prisoners—that the greater part of our men fought desperately, and would have beaten the enemy, if the centre of the line had not given way, and they had been well supplied with ammunition, which had been unfortunately placed in a house at some distance. He counted 61 of the enemy's killed, which were removed after the action in sleds; and he asserts, that he heard a British Colonel admit, that the loss on their side in killed, was equal to ours. I sent two men, two days ago, to ascertain the situation of the enemy, and our wounded. The Frenchman states that the latter were left at the river Raisin. I shall march the day after to-morrow for the Rapids—and from there as soon as I get up the artillery—the progress of which has been stopped by excessive rains. The Frenchman is certain, that Gen. WINCHESTER, Col. LEWIS, and brigade Major GERRARD, are among the prisoners."

Head-Quarters, Portage river, Jan. 31.

"This morning two spies, whom I had sent in to the river Raisin, have returned. They give a still more favorable account of the action, than that before received. They say, that a considerable larger number of the enemy were killed than of our men and that after resisting every assault of the British, and charging the latter successfully several times, they did not surrender until after the return of the Indians from the pursuit of those who had retreated in the commencement of the action. There were two thousand one hundred men on the side of the British."

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

QUEBEC, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has the highest satisfaction in announcing to the Troops under his command, another Brilliant Action achieved by the division of the Army at Detroit, under Col. Proctor.

Information having been received that an advanced Corps of the American Army, under Brigadier-General Winchester, amounting to upwards of one thousand strong, had entered and occupied French Town, about twenty-six miles south of Detroit; Colonel Proctor did not hesitate a moment, in anticipating the enemy, by attacking this advanced corps, before it could receive support from the Forces on their march under General Harrison.

At day-break, on the 22d January, Colonel Proctor, by a spirited and vigorous attack, completely defeated General Winchester's division, with the loss of between four and five hundred slain: for all who attempted to save themselves by flight, were cut off by the Indian Warriors.—About four hundred of the enemy took refuge in the houses of the town, and kept up a galling fire from the windows, but finding further resistance unavailing, they surrendered themselves at discretion.

On this occasion the gallantry of Colonel Proctor was most nobly displayed, in his humane and unwea-

ried exertions in rescuing the vanquished, from the revenge of the Indian Warriors.

The prisoners at the close of the action, amounted to 1 General, 1 Colonel, 1 Staff, 1 Major, 9 Captains, 20 Subalterns, 27 Sergeants, and 435 rank and file.—But the Indian Warriors were hourly bringing in prisoners, and had taken a strong escort of the enemy with five hundred Hogs.

Colonel Proctor reports in strong terms the gallantry displayed by all descriptions of Troops, and the able support he received from Colonel St. George, and from all the officers and men under his command, whose spirited valour and steady discipline is above all praise.

The Indian Chief Rounhead, with his Band of Warriors, rendered essential service by their bravery and good conduct.

It is with regret that Colonel Proctor reports, the British loss amounts to twenty-four killed, and one hundred and fifty-eight wounded.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Colonel St. George, four wounds but not severely.

Captain Tallon, 11st Regiment

Lieut. Clemow,

Ensign Keer, Royal Newfld. Regt. dangerously.

Lieutenant Rolette,

Lieutenant Irwin,

Midshipman Richardson, Marine Department.

Captain Mills,

Lieut. M'Cormic,

Lieut. Gordon,

Ensign Garvin,

A Royal Salute to be fired at 12 o'Clock this day.

EDWARD BAYNES,

Adjutant General, North America.

BOSTON, JANUARY 19.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH AT SEA.

On Monday evening the United States frigate Constitution, Commodore Bainbridge, arrived in this harbour, from a cruise of about 100 days, in which she captured and destroyed the British frigate Java, Capt. Henry Lambert, which in Steel's List is rated 36 guns, but it is said mounted 49. The following particulars of the fourth brilliant achievement of our gallant Navy have been received from an officer of the Constitution.

"On the 29th December, lat. 13, 6, S. lon. 38, W. about 10 leagues from the coast of Brazil, the Constitution fell in with and captured H. B. M. frigate Java, of 49 guns, and manned with upwards of 400 men.—The action continued one hour and 55 minutes, in which time the Java was made a complete wreck, having her bowsprit, and every mast and spar shot out of her.

"The Constitution had 9 men killed and 25 wounded. The Java had 60 killed and 101 wounded certainly.—Among the latter was Captain Lambert, a distinguished officer, who died of his wounds at St. Salvador, five days after the battle.

"The Java was rated a 38 but mounted 49 guns.—She was just out of dock, and fitted in the most complete manner, to carry out Lieutenant-General Hislop, Governor of Bombay, and his staff, with Captain Marshall, a commander in the British Navy, and a number of Naval Officers going to join the British ships of war in the East Indies.

"Besides those, and having her own complement of officers and men complete, she had upwards of 100 supernumeraries of petty-officers and seamen, for the Admiral's ship, and other vessels on the East India stations.

"She also had despatches from the British government for St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, and to every British establishment in the East-Indies, and China Seas—and had copper on board for a 74 gun ship, and two sloops of war building at Bombay—and it is presumed much other valuables, all of which were blown up in her on the 31st December, when she was set on fire. The Constitution was considerably cut in spars, rigging and sails, but not so much injured, but she could have commenced another action immediately after the capture of the Java, which latter vessel was made a complete unmanageable wreck.

"All the officers and seamen taken in the Java were paroled by Commodore Bainbridge, and landed on the 3d of January, at St. Salvador.

"The following is a list—1 Lieut.-Gen.—1 Major—1 Captain—1 Post Capt.—5 Lieutenants—3 Lieuts. of Marines—1 Surgeon—2 assistant Surgeons—1 Purser—15 Midshipmen—1 Gunn.—1 Boatswain—1 Master—1 Carpenter—2 Captain's Clerks—total officers 38—and 323 petty officers, seamen, marines and boys—exclusive of 9 Portuguese seamen liberated and given up to the Governor of St. Salvador,—and 3 passengers, private characters, whom the Commodore did not consider prisoners of war, and permitted to land without restraint."

* A letter from one of the officers, passengers in the Java, to another officer in the Isle of France states the killed to have been 60, and the wounded 170 on board the Java. If credit is due to this statement, it would appear that the wounded were much greater than those stated above.

The Java touched at St. Jago, and learned that the Essex frigate had been there, and supposing the Constitution to be that frigate, with cannonades only, kept at long shot, which prolonged the action. The officers of the Java, stated that the Essex had captured a sloop of war and four rich prizes.

Commodore Bainbridge was slightly wounded, but has recovered. Lieutenant Aylwin died of his wounds some days after. Mr. Waldo received a wound; none of the other officers were injured.

The Hornet, Capt. Lawrence, which sailed in company with the Constitution was left off St. Salvador, January 6, watching a British sloop of war, the Bonna

Cityonne, said to have above a million and an half of dollars on board. The Hornet had captured the schooner Helen, from London for St. Salvador, part of the cargo of which is on board the Constitution; and had recaptured the American ship William of Portland, with sail, which had been captured by the Java. The William was left at St. Salvador. The Hornet had parted from the Constitution before the battle.

We understand, that Lieutenant-General Hislop, taken in the Java, presented Commodore Bainbridge with a very elegant sword on parting with him, as a compliment for his magnanimity and humanity towards the prisoners.

LATEST FROM CONGRESS.

On Saturday last a bill passed to a third reading in the House of Representatives, providing for six additional Major Generals.

The Seamen's bill had not passed the Senate.

From WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 10.

The Bill for the exclusion of British Seamen from our commercial service, is still under consideration. Yesterday, a confidential Message was received by the House from the Senate; the doors were accordingly closed for about three hours.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the Senators convened with the Members of the House of Representatives in the Representatives' Hall, when Mr. Franklin of the Senate, and Messrs. Macon and Talmadge, of the House, having been appointed tellers, the votes of the Electors of the several States were opened and counted, and it appeared that the following were the numbers given for each Candidate:—

J. Madison, President, 128—T. Gerry, V. P. 131
D. Clinton, President, 89—Ingersoll, V. P. 86

Majority 39 45

The President of the Senate therefore declared, that JAMES MADISON is elected as President, and ELBRIDGE GERRY, as Vice-President of the United States, to commence on the fourth of March next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 18.

A bill from the Senate providing for building a ship of the line, was received; but being inconsistent with the vote of the House was not sustained. The appropriation necessary to accomplish this object was estimated at 600,000 dollars.

NORFOLK, Virginia, February 8.

"Prior to the arrival of this, you will be in receipt of particular information respecting the British armed vessels, which infest our coast and threaten something disastrous to our towns. Within 1 mile of the Pleasure House, situate 8 miles from Norfolk, are two ships of the line, six frigates, one brig and a tender. The Militia and the other forces are "cock'd and prim'd" and ready to repel an attack. Party spirit has fled, and we are all united in defence of our common country."

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 22.

A letter from Bordeaux of the 24th of December says—"Bonaparte arrived at Paris on the 18th of Dec. on horseback, accompanied by a single attendant, incognito, and at 6 in the morning had all the ministry with him, the result of which is not yet known."

A letter from Bordeaux of the 23th of December received in this city, states the arrival of Bonaparte at Paris on the 18th—and that since his return it was said that 80 licences had or would be granted, for the importation of colonial produce from England into the ports of Holland, France and Italy.—[N. Y. Gaz.]

A letter from an officer on board the Chesapeake frigate, dated Jan. 12, says—"We have been informed, by the officers of the Volunteer, that Capt. Dacres had left England in a stout 44 gun ship, for the American coast."

Extract of a letter dated, Richmond 14th instant.

"Smith's Island, at the mouth of the Bay, is in possession of the English; fortifications are erected, and his Majesty's colors flying there. Two frigates have proceeded up as far as York River. Indeed nothing can pass or re-pass, or evade the enemy. It is the general opinion, that a long and severe blockade is intended. Norfolk is, I think, safe;—the time (which has been improved) allowed for defensive measures, and 3000 brave men will, I think, ensure its safety. A party from the British squadron, a few days since, came up to burn a schooner which had run ashore; but were driven back by a party of militia. Two companies have marched to-day (Sunday) to Rackett, to embark for Norfolk."

"P. S. Evening—News in town that the British squadron has received a reinforcement of 8 or 10 sail probably to relieve some vessels that have been out a long time. So you see a force sufficient can be kept here, even without supplies from us."

"From Cape Henry an engagement has been seen between two frigates, which lasted two hours and 20 minutes:—We are ignorant of the result."

The Chesapeake Blockaded.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 11.

The citizens of Norfolk were thrown into much agitation and alarm by the entrance of the British Squadron into the waters of the Chesapeake. An express was immediately despatched to the seat of the state government. The governor it is said ordered out 5000 Militia for the defence of Norfolk; and the Legislature voted a loan of 300,000 dollars to meet the necessary expenditures.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, Capt. Stewart, chased into the bay by the Blockading Squadron, unfortunately ran aground a few miles below Norfolk, and was in imminent hazard of falling into the hands of the enemy. Several Gun-Boats instantly came to her assistance; and by prompt and vigorous exertions she narrowly effected her escape.