WASHINGTON, October 23.

Copy of a letter from Com. Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

United States' ship General Pike, Sacket's Harbor, 8th October, 1813.

SIR,

As soon as the last of the Flotilla with the troops cleared the Niagara I proceeded in quest of the enemy. On the 2d inst. at 10 A. M. discovered him steering a course for Niagara with studdingsails and all sails set, wind from the south and westward; we made all sail in chase, but as soon as we shot out from the land so that he could fairly make us out, he took in studdingsails and hauled upon a wind to the westward and made all sail from us, the wind being light all day we made but little progress against the current, and at sun-down the enemy was off the 20 Mile Creek and had evidently gained considerably from us.—During the night the wind continued so light that we altered our position but very little, and at day-light on the 3d saw the enemy at anchor close in with the land, between 12 and 20 Mile Creek; as soon as he saw us he weighed and made all sail to the westward, wind from south to south west and squally. I made all sail in chase, and continued the chase the whole day, it blowing very heavy in squalls; at sun-down we could barely make him out from the mast head when he appeared nearly up to the head of the Lake; it continued squally with rain and the night very dark; at day light on the 4th hazy, could see nothing of the enemy—continued working up for the head of the Lake; towards meridian it became calm, I ordered the Lady of the Lake to sweep up to Burlington Bay and ascertain whether the fleet was there—at half past 9 P. M. she returned with information that the fleet was not there. Saw but two gun boats. It struck me at once that he had availed himself of the darkness of the preceding night and had either run for Kingston or down the Lake for the purpose of intercepting the Flotilla with the army, I therefore made all sail and shaped my course for the Ducks, with a view of intercepting him or his prizes if he should made any. The wind increased to a strong gale from the northward and westward and continued during the whole day on the 5th, we therefore made a great run, for at 1 P. M. we passed Long Point; at 3 discovered 7 sail near the False Ducks; presuming them to be the fleet, made sail in chase; at 4 made them out to be sloops and schooners. I made the signal for the Sylph and the Lady of the Lake to cast off their tow, and chase N. E. soon after perceiving the enemy separating on different tacks, I cast off the Governor Tompkins from this ship, gave the squadron in charge of Capt. Crane, and made all sail in chase; at 5 the enemy finding us to gain fast upon him, and one of his gun vessels sailing much worse than the rest, he took the people out & set her on fire. At sun-down, when opposite the Real Ducks, the Hamilton (late Growler) Confiance (late Julia) and Mary Ann, struck to us. The Sylph soon after bro't down the Drummond, cutter-rigged. The Lady Gore run into the Ducks, but the Sylph (which was left to watch her) took possession of her early the next morning.—The Enterprize a small schooner is the only one that escaped, and she owed her safety to the darkness of the night.

Finding much difficulty in shifting the prisoners, owing to the smallness of our boats and a heavy sea, I determined to take the prizes in tow and run for this place, and land the prisoners and troops that I had on board. We arrived here at day light. On the 6th, the Lady of the Lake having towed one of the prizes in, I dispatched her immediately to cruise between the Real and False Ducks. She returned the same afternoon, having discovered the enemy's squadron going into Kingston.

I have repaired the principal damages sustained by this ship in the action on the 28th ult. and have put a new foremast into the Governor Tompkins. We are now ready and waiting the movements of the Army, which is contemplated will leave here on the 10th.

The vessels captured on the 5th are gun vessels, mounting from 1 to 3 guns each, with troops from the head of the Lake, (but first from York) bound to Kingston. We learnt from the prisoners, that the enemy was very much cut up in their hulls and spars, and a great many men killed and wounded, particularly on board of the Wolfe and Royal George.—I enclose herewith a list of the prisoners taken on the 5th.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Sir, your most ob't servant,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Sec'ry of the Navy, Washington.

Return of British prisoners of war, landed from on board the squadron under the command of Commodore Isaac Chauncey, October 6th and 7th, 1813.

C. W. Grant, Lieut Col. B. M. L. C.
Charles de Velatte, Major Watteville, regt. Lieut. Col. brevet.
Frederick Zahinder, Capt. do. Major.
Francis Dicenter, Lieut. do. Capt.
Wm. A. Steele, Lieut. and Adjt. 89th do.
Arthur Carter, Lieut. Royal Artillery, do.
Charles Morris, Vol. do. do.
David Duvall, Lieut. Watteville, regiment, do.
Albert Manuel, Lieut. do. do.
Mort. M'Mahan, Lieut. 8th or King's
Orbei Assist. Surgeon, Watteville regiment.
Hector M'Lean, Lieut. Royal Navy, commanding sloop Drummond.
James Jackson, Master's Mate, ditto, commanding sch'r. Hamilton.
David Wingfield, do. do. schooner Confiance.
T. Sampson, ——, late master of the sloop Betsey.
Joseph Jillett, Sailing Master.
Joseph Dennis, ——.
John Segarford, Pilot.

Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians, Privates and Seamen.

Royal Artillery, 1. 89th regiment 10. Watteville regt. 186. Newfoundland regt 3. Voltegeurs, 1. Royal Navy, 33. Officers of the Army and Navy, 18.——Total 252.

FROM THE LONDON STATESMAN.

AMERICAN WAR.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—Your observations of yesterday, on the Extraordinary Gazette account of the midnight success of the British arms in Canada, manifest a nice discrimination of what, no doubt is fact, a sincere regard for truth, and a disinterested love for the true glory and welfare of your country.

Gazettes extraordinary and second editions may, 'tis true, delight the diseased ear, and ministers to the vitiated taste of an abused people, by narratives of battles and banquets of blood; but by garbled and partial statements, by diminutions of loss, and exagerations of victory; in short, by the suppression of truth, they must, in every well regulated mind, increase the abhorrence of a war originated in injustice, prosecuted with cruelty, and chronicled by deceit.

We have often heard of the poisonings, the massacres in cold blood, and the midnight murders of our arch enemy Napoleon, and the natural effect must be to curse a system which transforms man into a fury, who sacrifices at the shrine of his ambition all the virtues of humanity. It is to be regretted that our gazettes have to record actions which excite similar abhorrence, accompanied with deep sorrow for the wounds inflicted upon our national honor and the shade thrown over our military glory. Though the writer has, "from caution or policy," as you will observe, omitted the Indian and savage finale of the drama, yet enough is related to startle us with horror and overwhelm us with shame. In thus conquering, we must have subdued every feeling of humanity and every principle of sound policy. But in allying ourselves with savages, the inference is too obvious—that we become partners in all the barbarities of the Indian warfare. We are told that seven hundred bayonets surprised three thousand five hundred Americans in the night, 1000 1200 were killed and the rest put to flight. No doubt they were asleep when thus surprised; but still it is the most surprising thing that every British soldier could kill his man and half, & then put to flight three times their number, without the most active co-operation of their Indian ally, his tomahawk, and scalping knife!

Without referring to the opinions and decisions of publicists, I believe that the practice of what is called honorable warfare is tacitly opposed to all midnight attacks upon a defenceless enemy in the arms of sleep. If it be not cowardly, it is not military—if not military, it is unworthy a Briton and a soldier. I trust there is but one instance which can be paralleled with the above, and which will appear more unaccountable, inasmuch as we had not the excuse of Indian co-operation and our inability to restrain their ferocious passions.

It was in the former war with America, when sir Charles Grey, on a midnight expedition to surprise a party of Americans, asleep in a barn in Pennsylvania, ordered his men to take the flints from their firelocks. The centinels were bayoneted, and the greatest part of the Americans shared the same fate though they cried aloud for quarters. By such an action he obtained the expressive title of "no flint Grey," and his memory has been handed down in America, by that title to the present hour. General Wayne surprised Stoney Point on the North River, all his soldiers, crying out furiously "remember the barn." The British fell on their knees and implored quarters. After terrifying them sufficiently, he showed a merciful retaliation, for not a life was sacrificed!

An Irish rebel general was pressed to attack the British army in the dead of night. He observed, "he was a soldier and no murderer!

I had fain hoped that lessons like these would have operated to prevent the repetition of such cruel scenes in all possible future wars between the mother country and her offspring. The conflagrations of towns and villages; the massacres of men, women, and children by our Indian allies in the above war with the Americans, added cruelty to injustice, and goaded them on to desperation; every succeeding battle was fought with increased valor, and progressive success, till the Americans emancipated themselves from the toils of the British lion, who, for thus abusing the noblest part of his nature, deserved to lose, and did forever lose, the fairest portion of his trans-Atlantic forest range.

The test of experience and the evidence of facts seem lost upon us—we are following the old and cruel system of warfare—our impolicy and infatuation will stare us in the face, when we see it unite all parties against us in America, in prosecuting the contest with that vigor and determination which will eventually expell us from the western hemisphere.

He is the true patriot who exposes the errors of government and its agents, and the delusions of his countrymen—he, it is, who tells us their is no occasion to look into history for an instance of principle, connubial fidelity and felicity in the reign of Harry VIII. of parliamentary purity in that of Charles II. and of judicial virtue in that of James II. We have a prince who has no domestic brawls with his wife; we have a parliament which elects itself; and you, sir, have had a judge who, it is said, graces a dinner table as well as the bench.

You, sir, have stood forth manfully and boldly in defence of a violated constitution, and in endeavouring to reclaim a good but misguided people to their senses, their prosperity and happiness by advocating the cause of liberty, peace, and universal philontrophy. For such virtuous exertions you are a martyr, in the privation of your liberty, the iron rods upon your health, and the loss of property. The hearts of the wise and virtuous are with you, while the ermined wretch is even reprobated by the ignorent and the vile, and is the opprobrium of his conductors and friends. Your enemies are the enemies of their country: a band of placemen, pensioners, loan jobbers, and borough-mongers, who fatten upon the produce of the sweat of the poor man's brow, and grow rich and great out of the ruins of private happiness and public prosperity. Continue to merit the maledictions of such men, and the blessings of your country!

Your's sincerely!
PHILANTHROPS.

King's Bench-walls, Inner Temple, July 27

SARATOGA AND MORGIANA!

[Postscript to the Boston Patriot of Wednesday last.]

"FREE TRADE AND SAILORS RIGHTS."

☞ By the Mail of last evening, we received the following GOOD NEWS from our correspondent at Newport.

To the Editors.—This afternoon (18th inst.) arrived at this port, H. M. Packet MORGIANA, commanded by S. CUNNINGHAM, Esq. a prize to the privateer sch. SARATOGA, Captain ADDERTON. She was captured on the twenty sixth or 27th of September, off Surinam, after an action of two hours. The Saratoga lost her 1st Lieutenant and 2 men killed, and 7 wounded. The Morgiana had 3 men killed, and 5 wounded; among the latter Capt. Cunningham, badly. The Morgiana is a brig of 400 tons, mounting SIXTEEN 9lb. carronades, and TWO long brass 9's or 12's, and manned with 50 men. The Saratoga had four guns only, and 116 men, she having previously thrown overboard 12 of her guns. The Saratoga carried her by boarding—twice they were repulsed, but the third time they succeeded, and carried her. Before the Morgiana struck, she threw overboard her mail. She is a strong vessel, and with most excellent quarters for fighting, and had it not been nearly a calm, the Saratoga could not have succeeded in capturing her.

The *Saratoga* has captured beside one brig and one ship, which she burnt.

She took out of the *Morgiana* the two fine brass pieces.

Capt. CUNNINGHAM fought to desperation and his vessel very much shattered in her hull, sails, &c. and his first officer lost his arm.

The harbor of Newport is blockaded by two frigates and a sloop of war; doubtless looking out for Commodore Rogers. The Morgiana was from Falmouth, bound to Surinam.

The Morgiana had no cargo of value on board, except about 3000 bushels of Irish potatoes.

I annex a copy of Capt. Cunnindham's approbation of Mr. G. H. FELLOWS, the prize-master's humane and tender conduct towards him after his capture and during his indisposition.

Sir—It is with minute pleasure that this opportunity is offered me of doing that justice to your humanity and kindness which they so justly deserve, and thanking you for your kind attention, not only to me, but the rest of the wounded of his B. M. late packet Morgiana, since you have had the charge of that ship as a prize master. I must also give you every credit for the anxiety you have shewn to preserve your prize, which I assure you I think you have done your best in, both to your country and your owners.—If it is ever in my future power to return your kindness to myself, I shall certainly not be forgetful of that essential duty.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. CUNNINGHAM.

To Mr. G. Fellows,
Prize Master of the Morgiana.

We have been favoured with the following Extract of a Letter from THOMAS ADERTON, Esq. commander of the private armed schooner Saratoga, to the owners in this city:

"We have been chased by brigs, frigates and line of battle ships; but at last, off Surinam River, in about 4 fathoms water, we captured the British Packet brig Morgiana, of 16 guns—and between 40 or 50 men, James Cunningham commander, from Falmouth, 29 days out, for Surinam. We discovered the brig at half past 5, A. M. Sept. 26th on our lee bow—made sail in chase. Being to the windward of Surinam she ran down before the wind for the River, and gave us a hard run. At a little before 3, P. M. got nearly within musket shot, when the chace hoisted English colours, and gave us her stern chacers, which she repeated three times, and cut away some of our rigging. At 3 P. M. we hoisted American colours, and being within good musket shot, we commenced the action, and continued a considerable part of the time within pistol shot, and a part of the time close alongside, till 25 minutes after 4 P. M. when we carried her by boarding, after a severe action, in which the Saratoga, as well as her prize, were made almost wrecks—stays, shrouds, &c. almost all cut away, and more than one hundred shot-holes in our mainsail; many in our masts, spars and hull, &c. The bulwarks of the Morgiana being equal, if not superior, to those of the Saratoga, enabled her to hold out as long as she did. They fought desperately, and even beyond what Prudence would dictate. She had 2 killed and 8 wounded, 6 of whom mortally; among which is James Cunningham, Esq, her commander. With regret I have to inform you, our loss was the 1st. Lieut, Mr. Sebring and one man killed, one mortally wounded, and 3 or 4 slightly wounded.

I send Mr. George H. Fellows, Prize Master; Mr. Tilton Newcomb, mate and 12 men in the brig; ordering her for some port in the United States, as she is a very fast sailing vessel, I feel much confidence that she will arrive save; she sails nearly as well as the Saratoga, and I think will make an excellent privateer—She has been a Spanish sloop of war, a French sloop of war; an English Packet; and is now a Yankee prize; and is a fine vessel.

N. B. In the action with the Morgiana we had killed, Mr. Sebring, 1st Lieut. Mr. Jackson, Seaman—wounded mortally, Freeman Hewit—4 others slightly, or not dangerously."—[*Nat. Adv.*

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

BOSTON Oct. 26.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived below last evening, ship Minerva, Ford of Duxbury, 42 days from Leith, Scotland.) Capt. Ford came up to town last evening and informs he has on board London papers to the 7th Sept. and, Leith to the 11th Sept.

He also informs that a GREAT BATTLE had been fought at Dresden, between the French and the Russian, Prussians and Austrians, and that each claimed the victory—no official account had been received of the battle—it was said to have been the *greatest ever fought.*

We do not find a word in any of the papers relative to the Russian Mediation.

As usual, the papers contain many idle reports of events in this quarter. One, that the Tenedos had captured the Macedonia in the *Chesapeake*, with the loss of 127 men! their loss trifling—Another that the Macedonian and United States frigates were destroyed by the squadron off New London. A third, that a messenger had arrived in Ireland with propositions from this country for a peace, &c.

Detachments for the regiments in Canada embarked at the Isle of Wight latter part of August to the amount of 1300.

Gen. Moreau was at the Russian H. Q. and it was said, would accept of a command in the army.

The French General of devision de Jomini, Chief of the Staff of the Army commanded by the prince of Moskwa, went over to the Allies on the 15th of Aug. and passed through the army of Gen. Blucher, proceeded to the Russian head quarters. He has confirmed the intelligence of the Emperor Napoleon's project to attack the army covering Berlin.

[De Jomini has served under Moreau, was Chief of Ney's Etat Major, and esteemed to be one of the best Engineers in the French service.]

It is said that the Prince of Staremberg has been appointed Ambassador from the Court of Vienna to England, and has actually set on his journey.

Lord Berghers was shortly to proceed to the head quarters of the Austrian army, to act in the capacity as lord Catncart had at the Russian H. Q.

Gen. Blucher occupied Breslaw on the 14th.

Murat had arrived at Bonaparte's H. Q. and accompanied him to the parade.

The latest accounts from Spain state that the batteries were re-opened against St. Sebastians on the morning of the 26 Aug. On the 27th the Island of St. Clara, in the vicinity was taken with small loss. There was nothing of importance from Lord Wellington.

LONDON, Sept. 6

REPORT OF A GREAT BATTLE.

Paris Papers have arrived to the 3d inst and now of course our readers expect to have the official details of those great victories said to have been gained by the enemy. There is not a single official line in them. But the Bobr is again alluded to, and "they mention among the corps which have fought upon the Bobr under his Majesty's orders those commanded by Count Lauriston, and marshal the duke of Tarenton. They had successive engagements with the enemy's corps, to which they have occasioned much loss. Whilst his Majesty acted thus upon Bobr, several French detachments were marched upon Friedland, Ramburg, and Gabel, in order to observe & hold the Bohemian defiles, which debouch upon the right flank of the French army in Lusau and Silesia."

Several battles are here stated to have been fought upon the Bobr, within the line occupied by the enemy during the Armistice, and the only result stated is that "these successive battles have occasioned the Allies much loss."

This article, and the silence of the papers with respect to the operations in other parts of Germany, would have afforded us great satisfaction, if we had not received from another quarter intelligence of a very different description. An arrival from Deal took place at a late hour this morning, with the report of Bonaparte having proceeded to the Elbe, after having been engaged upon the Bobr—that he carried his whole force at once against that of the Crown Prince—that a desperate battle had been fought, which terminated in the defeat of his Royal Highness and the capture of Berlin by Bonaparte, on the 24th or 25.

Such is the accounts received from Deal, and it had the effect of producing a depression in the funds, from the large quantity of Stock sold.

We know no particulars of the battle—nothing beyond the report we have just stated.

This circumstance has rendered it unnecessary to comment further upon the Paris papers.

Eugene Beauhernois having passed the Italian frontier and Tricste, was at Aldenburg 21st ult. near the Duchy of Carniola. We hear nothing of the Austrian movements in that quarter; but the Milan article, which states that Eugene is marching upon Saxony by Laybach is absurd—it must be marching upon Carniola.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

On the 28th the Minister of Police, Savary, issued the following Bulletin:

"The Emperor was at Lowenburg on the 21st. He had completely beaten the Russians and Prussians. The Prince of Moskawa and Gen. Lauriston were particularly distinguished in this affair. The enemy's troops had suffered much particularly the corps of General Langeron composed of 5 divisions. The operations of the campaign were developing themselves with great rapidity, and much to our advantage. It was expected that our troops would be at Berlin by the 23d. His Majesty was in the best health.—The Prince of Eckmuhl had reached Schwerin."

PARIS, Aug. 28, 1813.

"P. S. The enemy's loss is estimated at 17 or 18,000 men, of whom the Prince of Moskwa alone made 2000 prisoners."

It seems strange that SAVARY should not have stated either the place where, or the time when the battle took place.

FROM THE TRUE AMERICAN.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

How did *the Tories* behave in the Revolution?

We shall answer this question by an account of their conduct, copied from the Boston Gazette of March 8, 1773—it is word for word as follows:

"Many people seem to be allarmed to find that there are parties amongst us. They tell us that the spirit of party has invaded our public assemblies from the lowest to the highest.

"Now to me it is really diverting to hear the observation, as if Parties, and the very same Parties too, had not existed amongst us from the beginning of the present controversy. That they have existed no man of reflection can for a moment doubt. That they have at all times invaded our public assemblies is equally certain; for it will appear, upon examination, that each Party has all along had its share in the public representation.

"To go no further back—Did not the first stand which was made against the tea act divide us into Parties? Was not the destruction of the tea opposed by a Party? And were not the authors of that business reviled by a Party? Was not the first meeting of Congress opposed by a party? When Congress met were not all its measures opposed and even publicly reprobated in the legislature of some of the states by that party? Was not the non-importation agreement, the non-consumption agreement, and the first taking up of arms, most violently opposed both in doors and out by a Party? Was not an *offensive* war into Canada opposed, and a *defensive* war insisted upon as the only just war, by a party? Upon the same principle, was not the attempt to annoy the British trade by our privateers opposed, and for a long time suspended, by a Party? Was not this the same Party who now contrive to clog and discourage it? Was not independency opposed and fatally delayed by a Party? Was not French alliance most vehemently opposed by a party?——We have been in Parties upon all these and upon every other question which any way related to public good: And in my opinion the very same Parties continue. True it is that one Party has lost a few of their associates by an open desertion to the British; and it is no less true that they have sometimes affected to change their ground, and bawl loudest for the very measures they had before opposed. They have been fond enough of seeking employments under the very power they were attempting to destroy. But look at the Men! I am one of those who most firmly believe that they remain the same they ever were. A camp may change its watchwords and its ensign; but it still remains the same."

Now let any candid friend to his country compare the conduct of the *Tory party* of the present day, and point out the difference if he can?

Let honest men of the peace-party look at the above picture, and I think they must be ashamed of belonging to *a party whose leading features* are so much like those of *the Tory party* of the Revolution.

A WHIG.

Hunterdon, Sept. 26, 1813.

FROM THE BOSTON YANKEE.

SINK BURN AND DESTROY.

If Mr. Secretary JONES will send out and station on the *Coast of England* and *Scotland*, ten *fast sailing Schooners* with 120 men and ten guns each, with orders to cruise and intercept the London, Liverpool, and Bristol trade, the Dublin Cork, Waterford, Newry and Belfast trade, scour the coast of Scotland, and sink, burn and destroy every vessel they can overhaul, it would strike more terror